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(54) **GOODPASTURE ANTIGEN BINDING PROTEIN**

Publication Classification

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(52) **U.S. Cl.** **435/69.1; 435/320.1; 435/326; 530/387.2; 530/388.1; 536/23.53**

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

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Related U.S. Application Data

(62) Division of application No. 09/512,563, filed on Feb. 24, 2000.

The present invention provides isolated nucleic acid sequences and expression vectors encoding the Goodpasture antigen binding protein (GPBP), substantially purified GPBP, antibodies against GPBP, and methods for detecting GPBP.

GCAGGAAGATGGCGGCGGTAGCGGAGGTGTGAGTGGACGCGGGACTCAGCGGCCGGATTTCTCTTCCCT 70
TCTTTTCCCTTTTCTTCCCTATTTGAAATTGGCATCGAGGGGGCTAAGTTCGGGTGGCAGCGCCGGGCG 140
CAACGCAGGGGTACGGCGACGGCGGCGGCGGTGACGGCTGGAAGGGTAGGCTTCATTCACCGCTCGTC 210
CTCCTTCTCGCTCCGCTCGGTGTGAGCGCGGGCGGGCGGGGGCGGACTTCGTCCCTCCTCCTGC 280
TCCCCCCCACACCGGAGCGGGCACTCTTCGCTTCGCCATCCCCGACCCTTCACCCCGAGGACTGGGCGC 350
CTCCTCCGGCGCAGCTGAGGGAGCGGGGGCCGGTCTCCTGCTCGGTTGTGAGCCTCCATGTCGGATAAT 420
M S D N 4
CAGAGCTGGAACCTCGTGGGCTCGGAGGAGGATCCAGAGACGGAGTCTGGGCCGCTGTGGAGCGCTGCC 490
Q S W N S S G S E E D P E T E S G P P V E R C 27
GGGTCTCAGTAAGTGGACAAACTACATTCATGGGTGGCAGGATCGTTGGGTAGTTTTGAAAAATAATGC 560
G V L S K W T N Y I H G W Q D R W V V L K N N A 51
TCTGAGTTACTACAAATCTGAAGATGAAACAGAGTATGGCTGCAGAGGATCCATCTGTCTTAGCAAGGCT 630
L S Y Y K S E D E T E Y G C R G S I C L S K A 74
GTCATCACACCTCACGATTTTGATGAATGTCGATTTGATATTAGTGTAAATGATAGTGTGGTATCTTC 700
V I T P H D F D E C R F D I S V N D S V W Y L 97
GTGCTCAGGATCCAGATCATAGACAGCAATGGATAGATGCCATTGAACAGCACAAGACTGAATCTGGATA 770
R A Q D P D H R Q Q W I D A I E Q H K T E S G Y 121
TGGATCTGAATCCAGCTTGCCTGACATGGCTCAATGGTGTCCCTGGTGTCTGGAGCAAGTGGCTACTCT 840
G S E S S L R R H G S M V S L V S G A S G Y S 144
GCAACATCCACCTCTTCATTCAGAAAAGGCCACAGTTTACGTGAGAAGTTGGCTGAAATGGAACATTTA 910
A T S T S S F K K G H S L R E K L A E M E T F 167
GAGACATCTTATGTAGACAAGTTGACACGCTACAGAAGTACTTTGATGCCTGTGCTGATGCTGTCTCTAA 980
R D I L C R Q V D T L Q K Y F D A C A D A V S K 191
GGATGAACTTCAAAGGGATAAAGTGGTAGAAGATGATGAAGATGACTTTCCTACAACGCGTTCTGATGGT 1050
D E L Q R D K V V E D D E D D F P T T R S D G 214
GACTTCTTGCATAGTACCAACGGCAATAAAGAAAAGTTATTTCCACATGTGACACCAAAGGAATTAATG 1120
D F L H S T N G N K E K L F P H V T P K G I N 237
GTATAGACTTTAAAGGGGAAGCGATAACTTTTAAAGCAACTACTGCTGGAATCCTTGCAACTTTCTCA 1190
G I D F K G E A I T F K A T T A G I L A T L S H 261
TTGTATTGAACTAATGGTTAAACGTGAGGACAGCTGGCAGAAGAGACTGGATAAGGAAACTGAGAAGAAA 1260
C I E L M V K R E D S W Q K R L D K E T E K K 284
AGAAGAACAGAGGAAGCATATAAAAAATGCAATGACAGA ACTTAAGAAAAATCCCCTTTGGAGGACCAG 1330
R R T E E A Y K N A M T E L K K K S H F G G P 307
ATTATGAAGAAGGCCCTAACAGTCTGATTAATGAAGAAGAGTTCCTTTGATGCTGTTGAAGCTGCTCTTGA 1400
D Y E E G P N S L I N E E E F F D A V E A A L D 331

FIGURE 1a

CAGACAAGATAAAAATAGAAGAACAGTCACAGAGTGAAAAGGTGAGATTACATTGGCCTACATCCTTGCCC 1470
 R Q D K I E E Q S Q S E K V R L H W P T S L P 354
 TCTGGAGATGCCTTTTCTTCTGTGGGGACACATAGATTTGTCCAAAAGCCCTATAGTCGCTCCTCCTCCA 1540
 S G D A F S S V G T H R F V Q K P Y S R S S S 377
 TGTCTCCATTGATCTAGTCAGTGCCTCTGATGATGTTTCACAGATTCAGCTCCAGGTTGAAGAGATGGT 1610
M S S I D L V S A S D D V H R F S S Q V E E M V 401
 GCAGAACCACATGACTTACTCATTACAGGATGTAGGCGGAGATGCCAATTGGCAGTTGGTTGTAGAAGAA 1680
 Q N H M T Y S L Q D V G G D A N W Q L V V E E 424
 GGAGAAATGAAGGTATAACAAGAGAAGTAGAAGAAAATGGGATTGTTCTGGATCCTTTAAAAGCTACCC 1750
 G E M K V Y R R E V E E N G I V L D P L K A T 447
 ATGCAGTTAAAGGCGTCACAGGACATGAAGTCTGCAATTATTTCTGGAATGTTGACGTTGCAATGACTG 1820
 H A V K G V T G H E V C N Y F W N V D V R N D W 471
 GGAAACAACATATAGAAAACCTTTCATGTGGTGGAAACATTAGCTGATAATGCAATCATCATTATCAAACA 1890
 E T T I E N F H V V E T L A D N A I I I Y Q T 494
 CACAAGAGGGTGTGGCCTGCTTCTCAGCGAGACGTATTATATCTTTCGTGTCATTGCAAAGATACCAGCCT 1960
 H K R V W P A S Q R D V L Y L S V I R K I P A 517
 TGAAGTAAAATGACCCTGAAACTTGGATAGTTTGTAAATTTTCTGTGGATCATGACAGTGCTCCTCTAAA 2030
 L T E N D P E T W I V C N F S V D H D S A P L N 541
 CAACCGATGTGTCCGTGCCAAAATAAATGTTGCTATGATTTGTCAAACCTTGGTAAGCCCACCAGAGGGA 2100
 N R C V R A K I N V A M I C Q T L V S P P E G 564
 AACCGAGAAATTAGCAGGGACAACATTCTATGCAAGATTACATATGTAGCTAATGTGAACCCCTGGAGGAT 2170
 N Q E I S R D N I L C K I T Y V A N V N P G G 587
 GGGCACCAGCCTCAGTGTAAAGGGCAGTGGCAAAGCGAGAGTATCCTAAAATTTCTAAAACGTTTACTTC 2240
 W A P A S V L R A V A K R E Y P K F L K R F T S 611
 TTACGTCCAAGAAAAAAGTGCAGGAAAAGCCTATTTTGTCTAGTATTAACAGGTAAGATATGTTT 2310
 Y V Q E K T A G K P I L F 624
 TATCTTTTTTTTAACTTTATTGACTAATATGACTGTCAATACTAAAATTTAGTTGTTGAAAGTATTTACT 2380
 ATGTTTTTTT 2389

FIGURE 1b

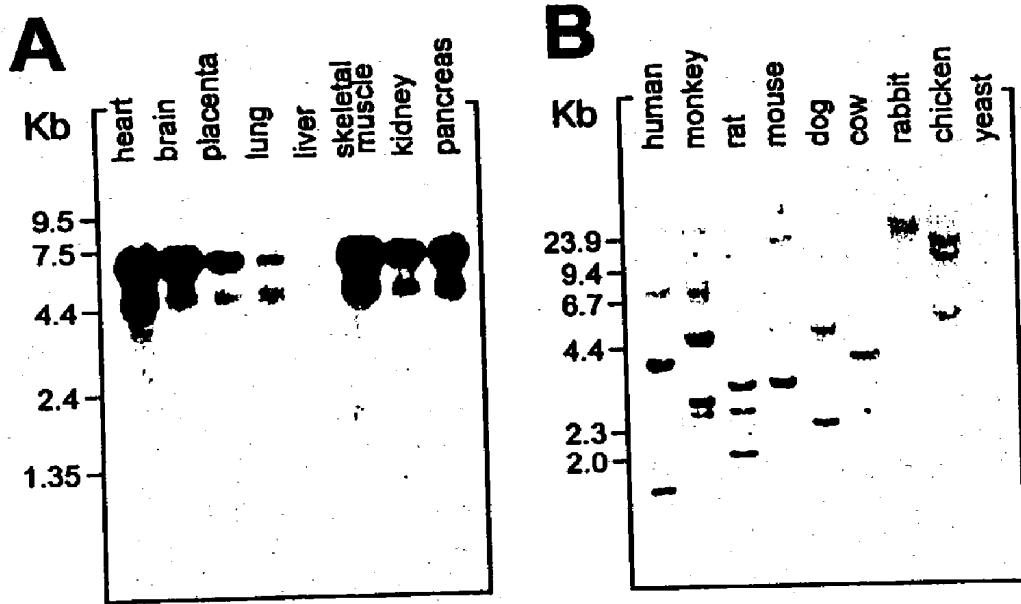


FIGURE 2

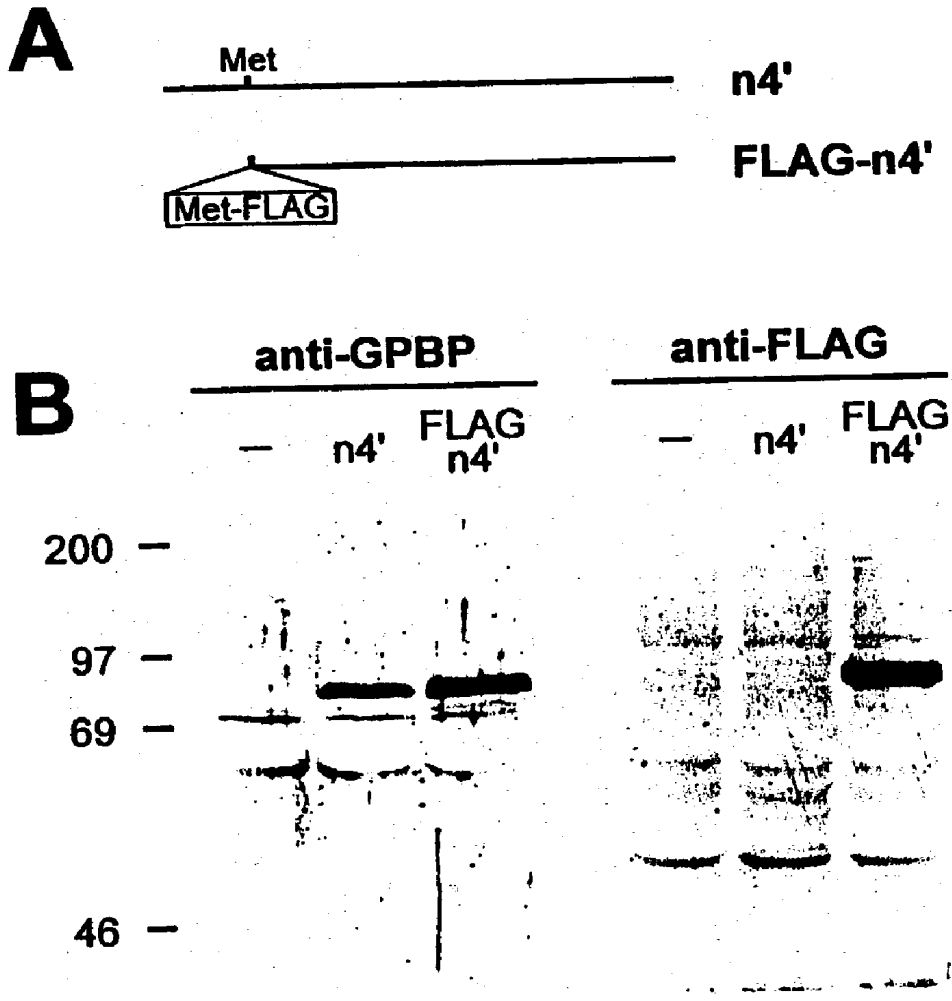


FIGURE 3

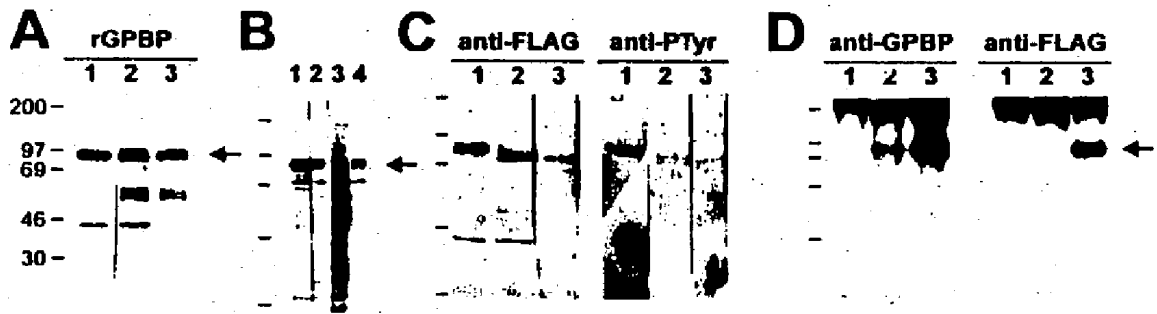


FIGURE 4

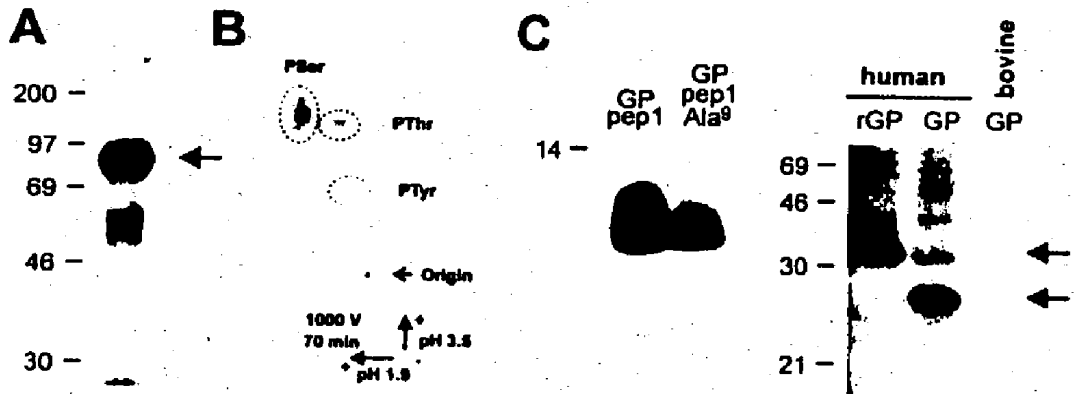


FIGURE 5

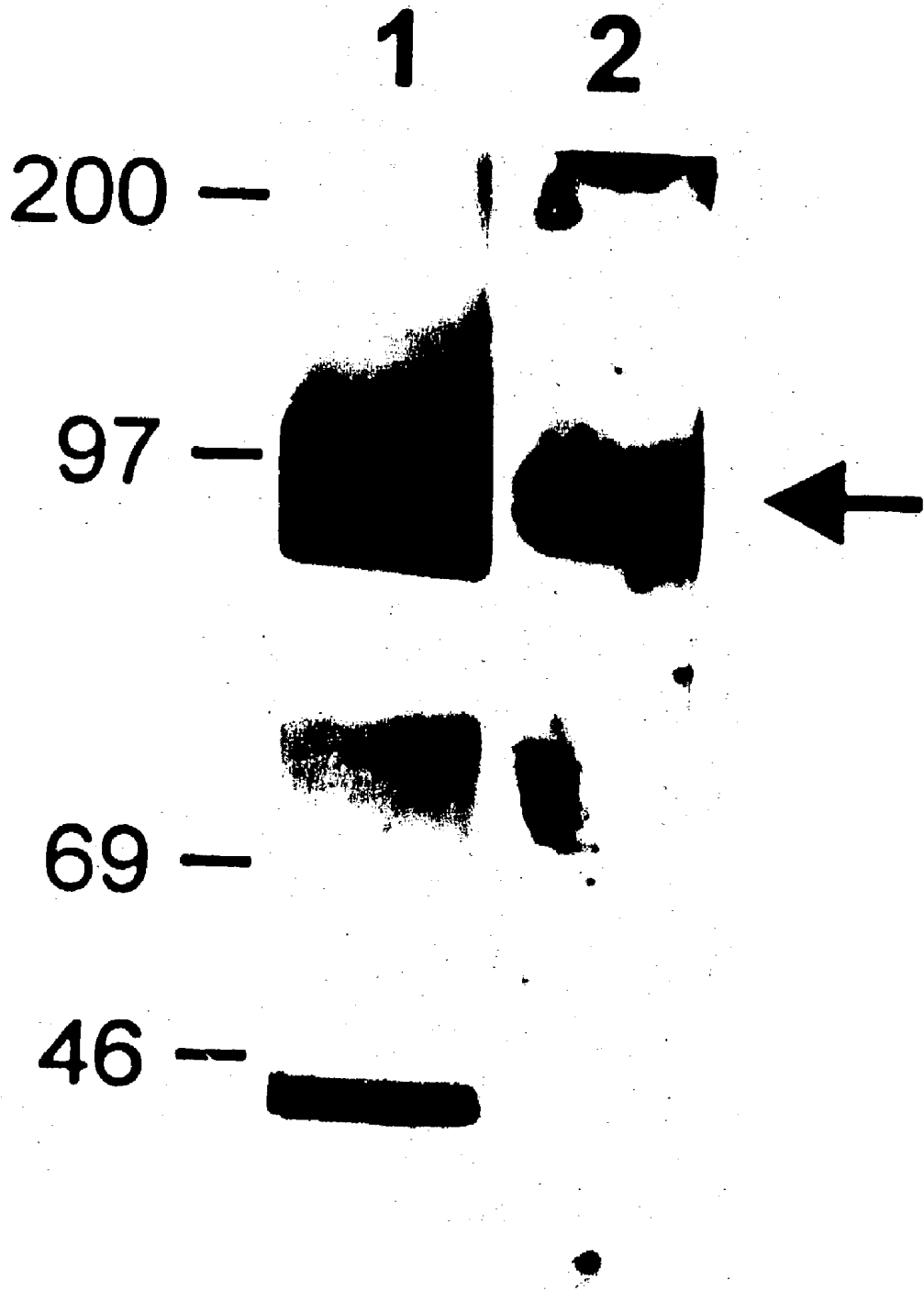
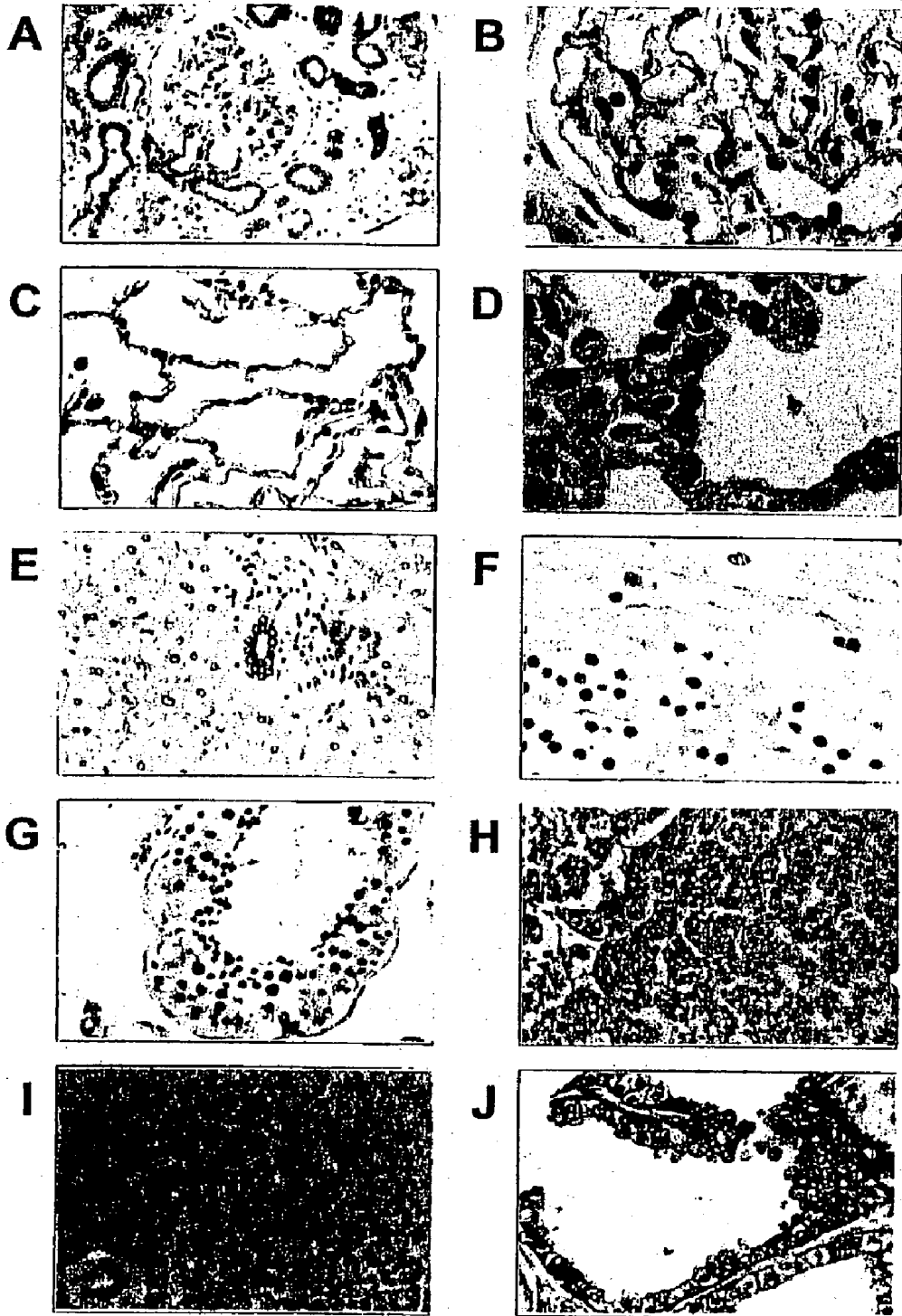


FIGURE 6



bc1890333007.eps, 03/15/99 14:58:56, E/DISC.
CADMUS COLOR COPY

FIGURE 7

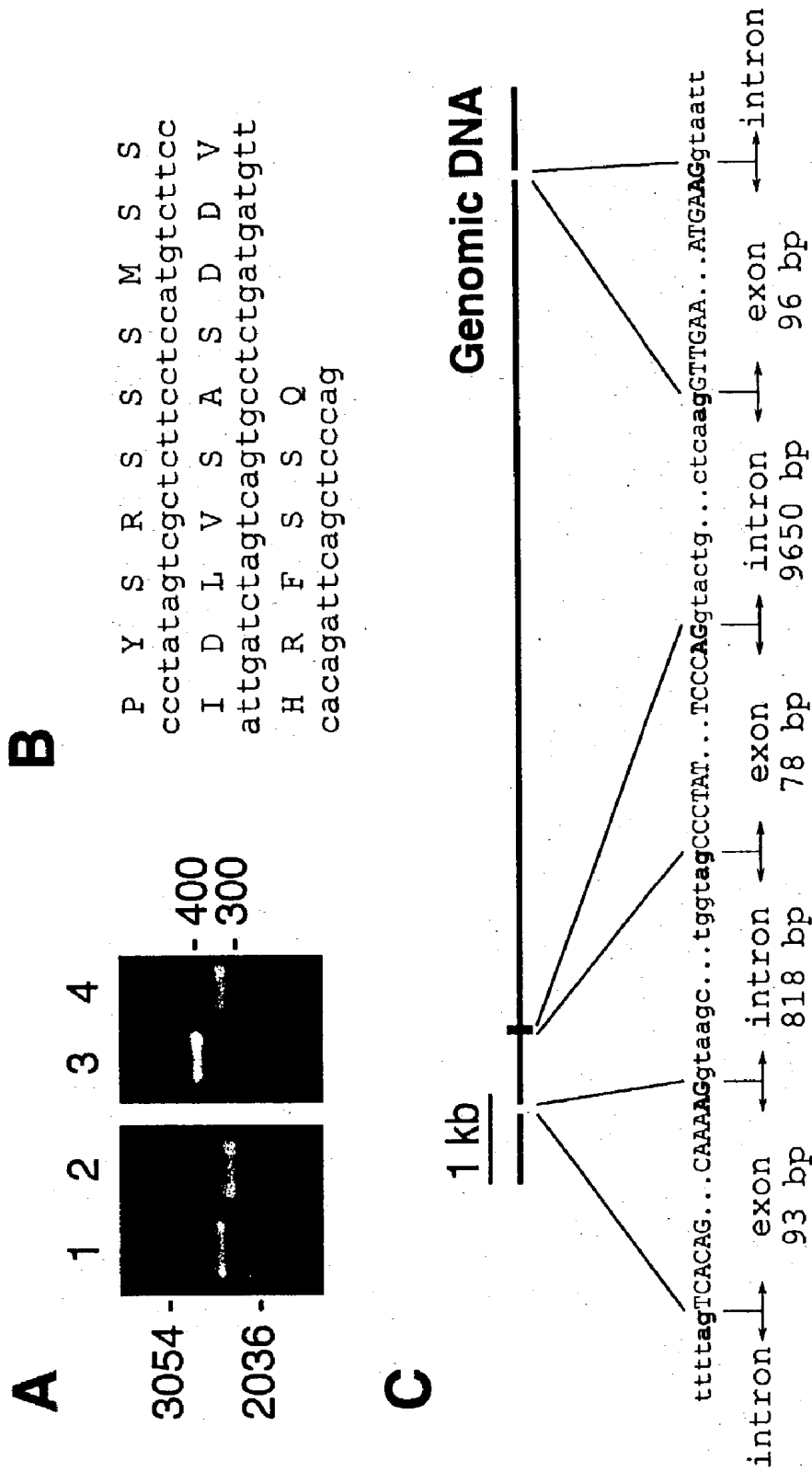


FIGURE 8

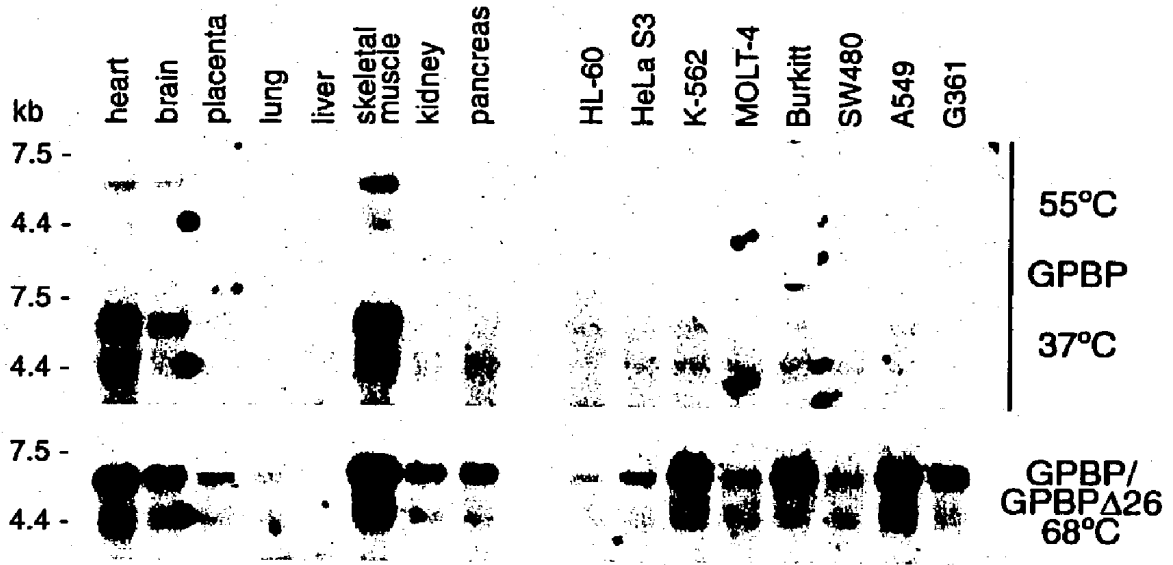


FIGURE 9

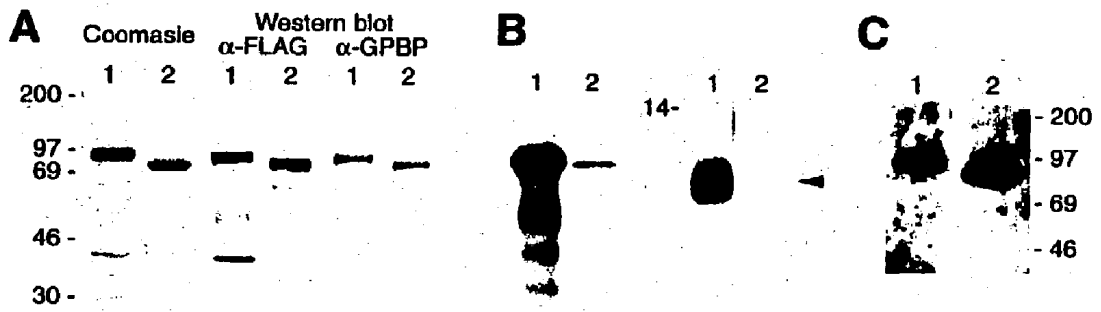


FIGURE 10

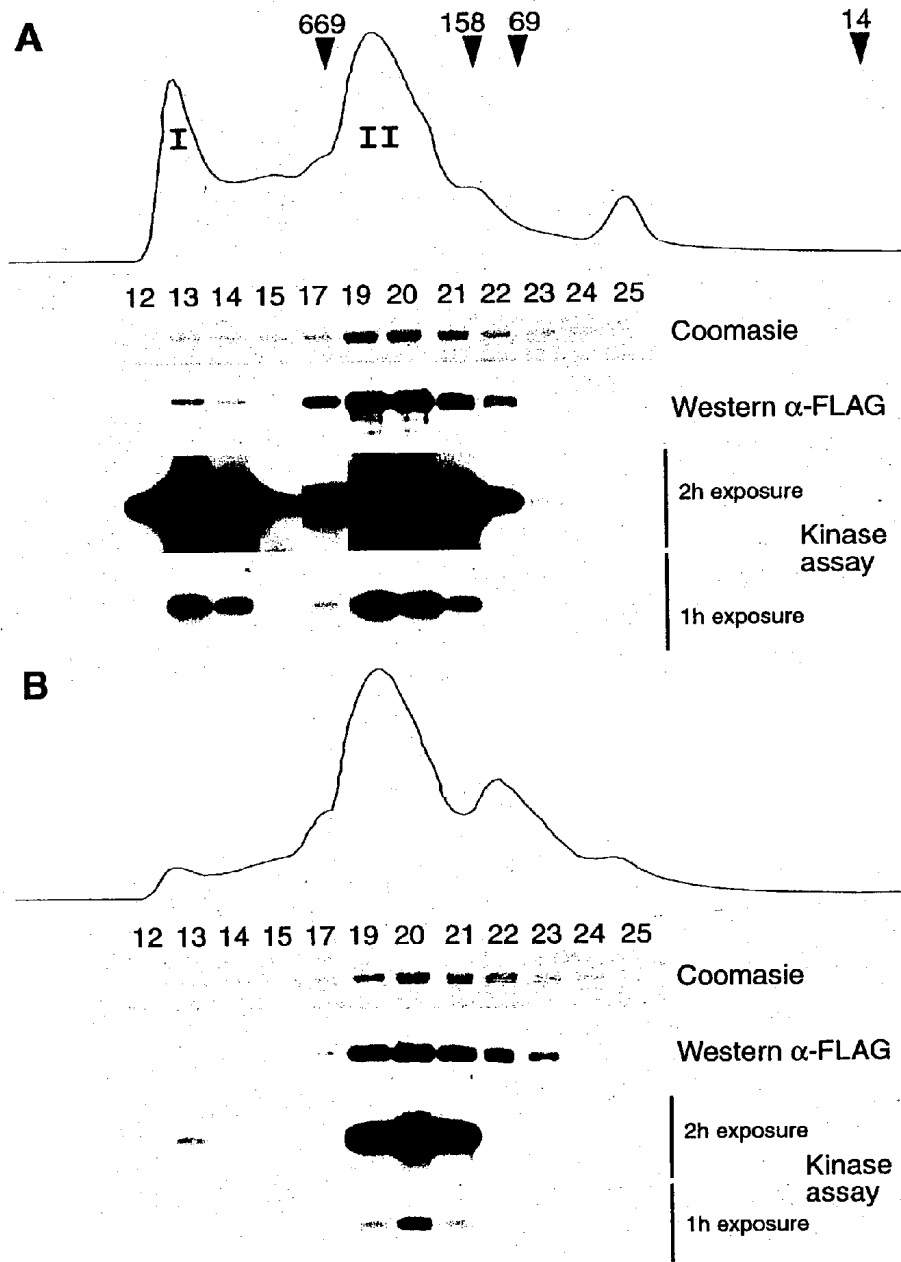


FIGURE 11

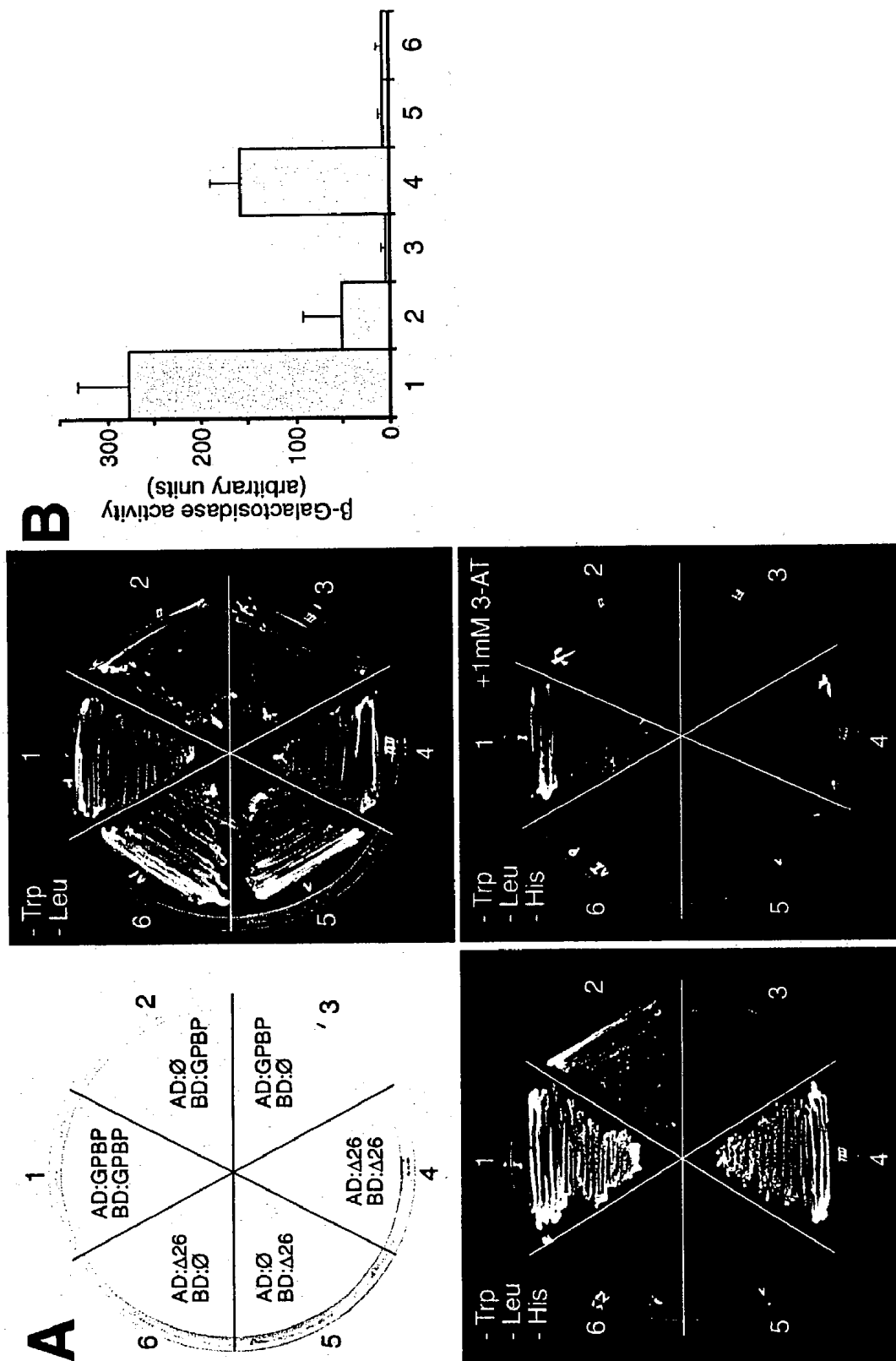


FIGURE 12

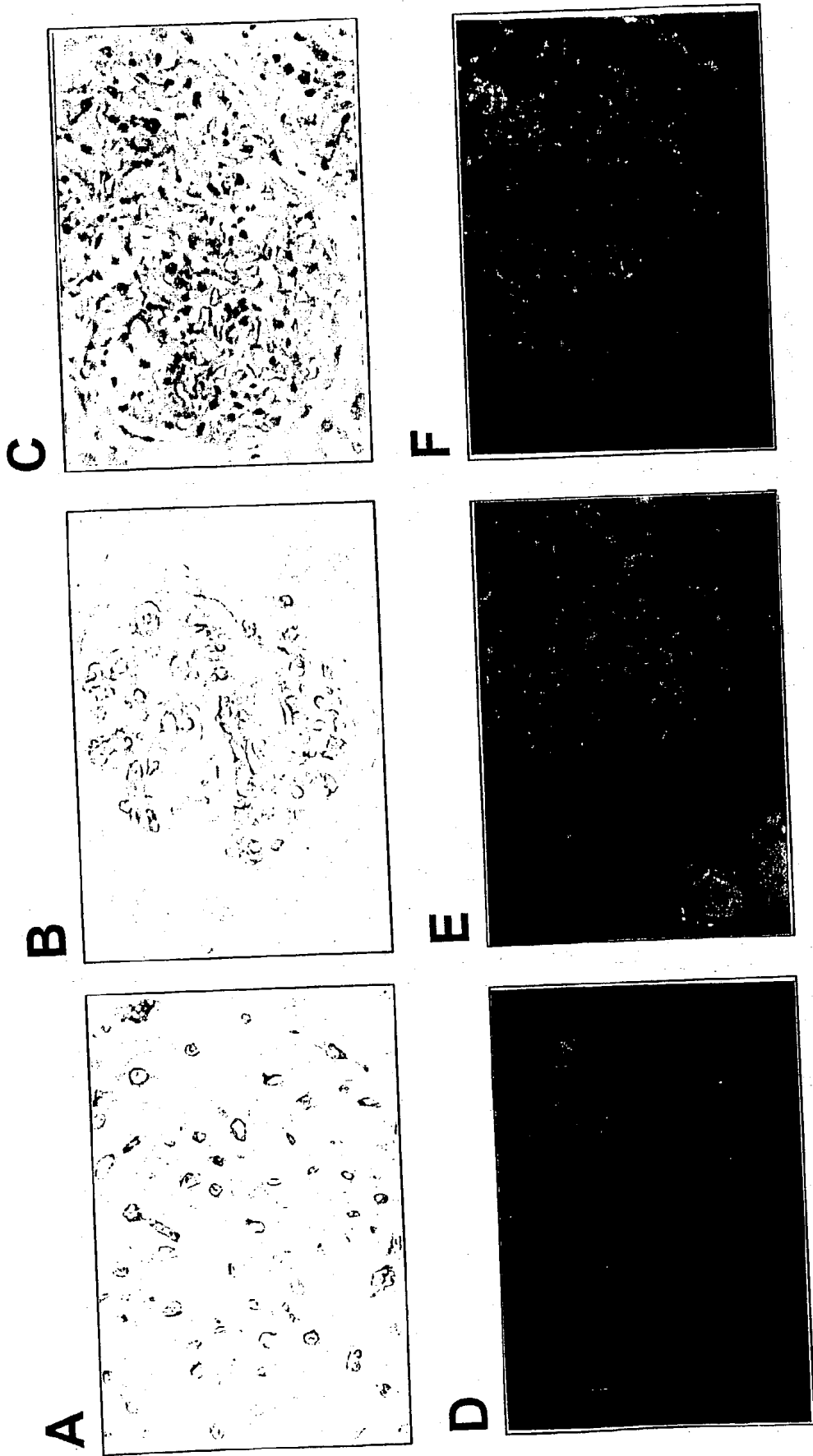


FIGURE 13

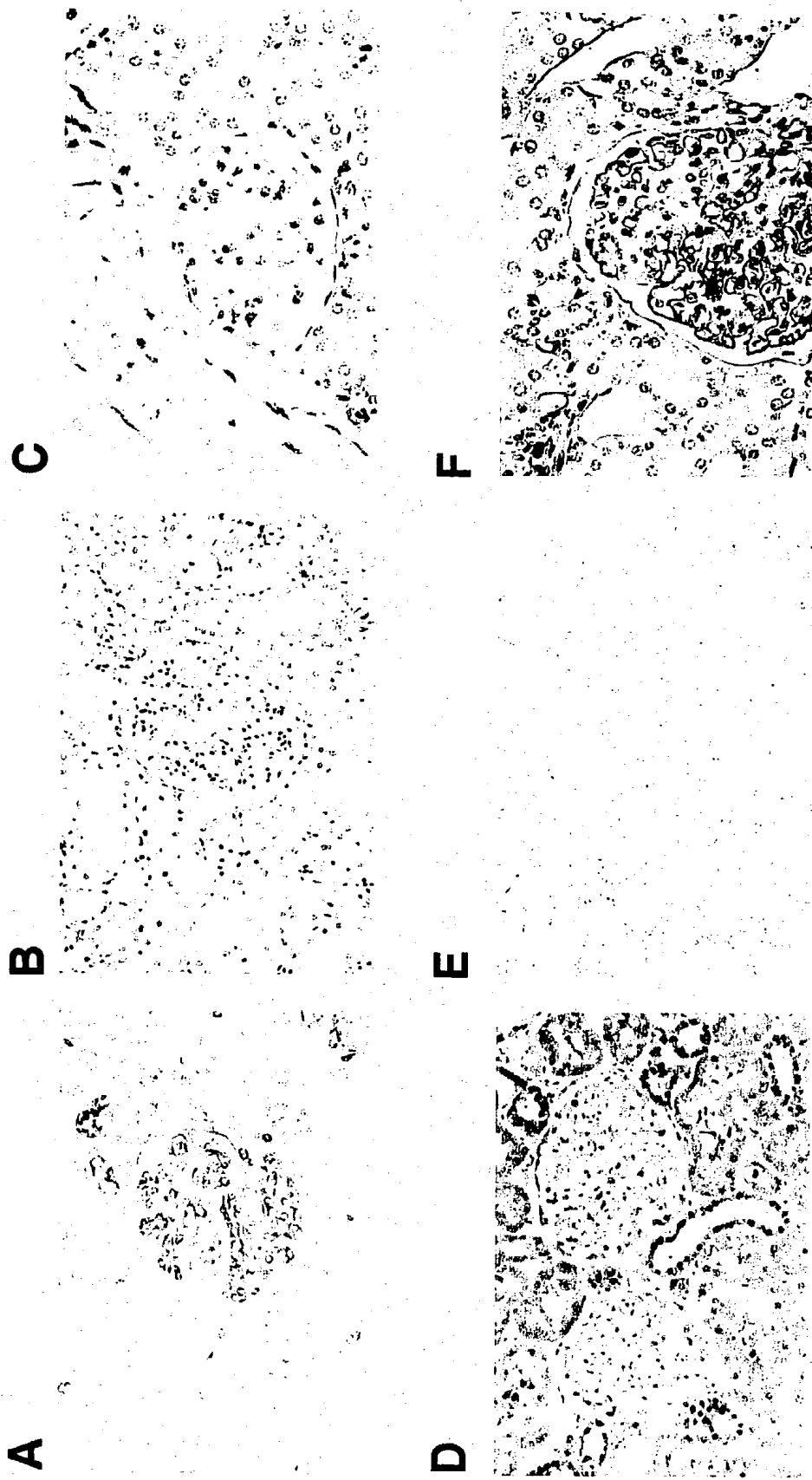


FIGURE 14

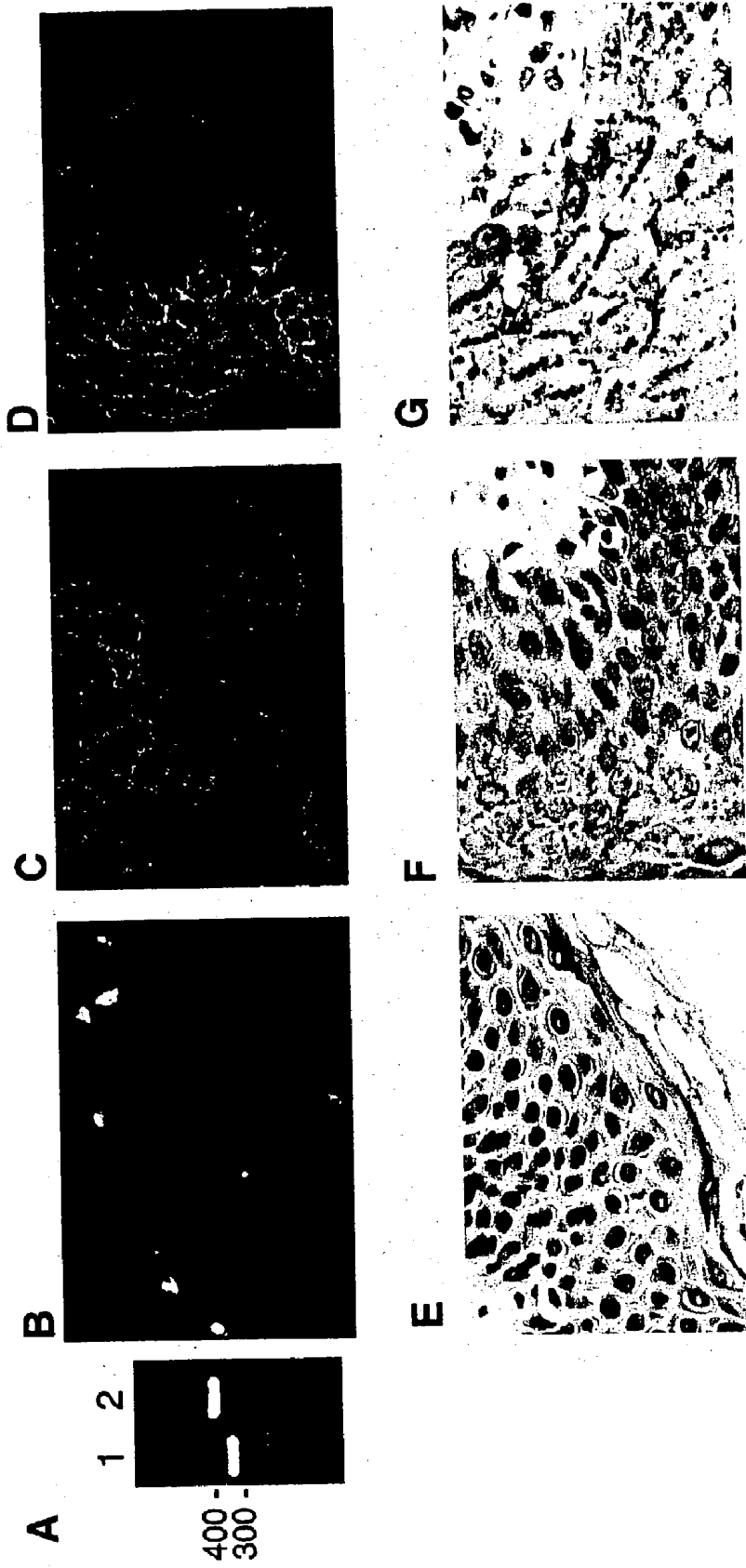


FIGURE 15

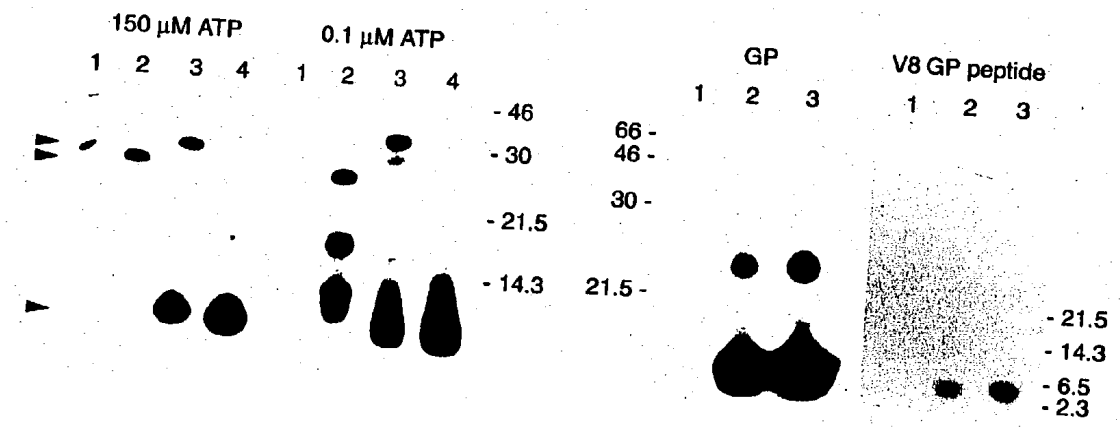


FIGURE 16

GPΔIII	GLKGKRGDSGSPATWTTRGEVVFTRHSQTTAI
MBP	MASQKRP-SQRHGSKYLATASTMDHARHGFL
GPΔIII	PSCPEGPVPLYSGFSFLEFVQGNQRAHGQDLD
MBP	PRHRDTGILDSIGRFFGGDRGAPKRGSGK--
GPΔIII	ALFVKVLRSP
MBP	VPWLKPGRSP

FIGURE 17

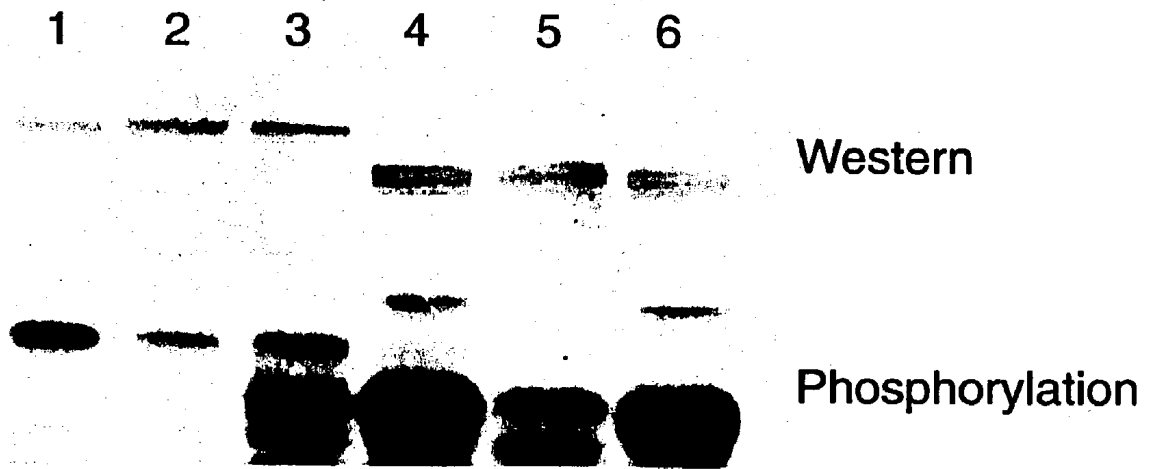


FIGURE 18

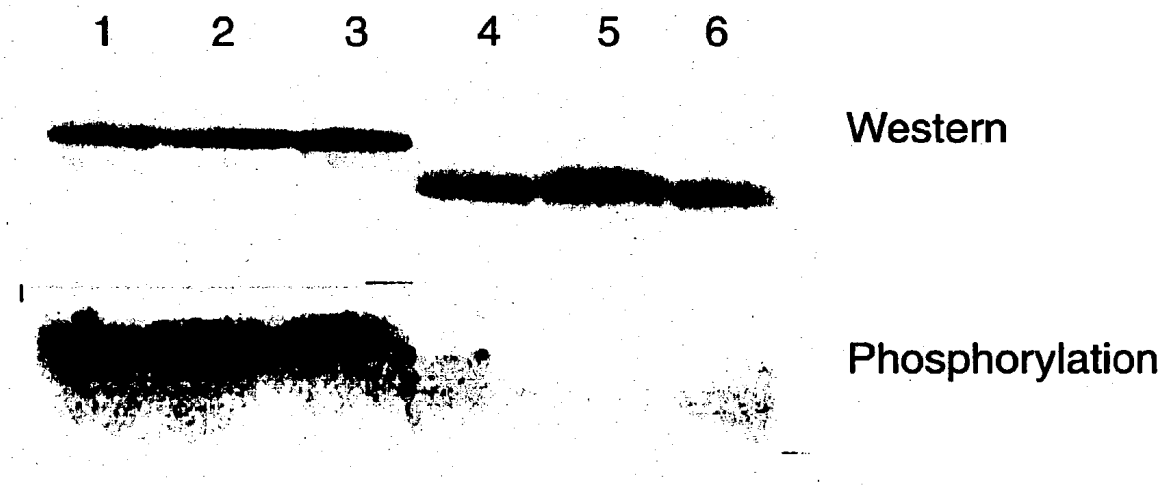


FIGURE 19

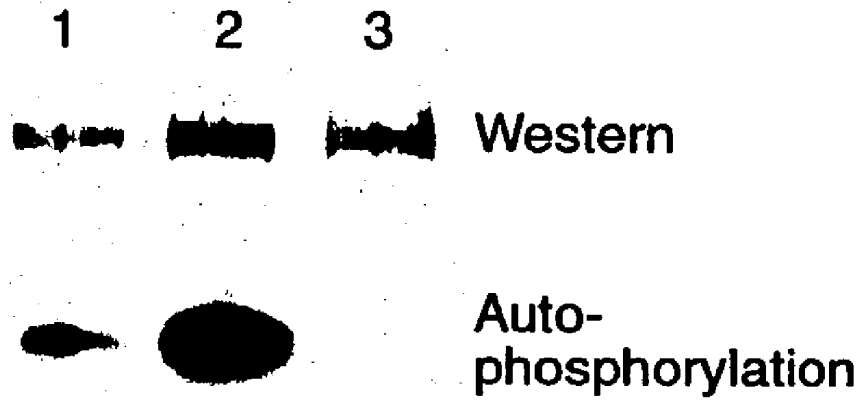


FIGURE 20

GOODPASTURE ANTIGEN BINDING PROTEIN**CROSS REFERENCE**

[0001] This application claims priority to U.S. Provisional Patent Application Serial. No. 60/121,483, filed Feb. 24, 1999.

STATEMENT OF GOVERNMENT RIGHTS

[0002] This work was supported in part by Grants SAL91/0513, SAF94/1051 and SAF97/0065 from the Plan Nacional I+D of the Comisión Interministerial de Ciencia Tecnología (CICYT, Spain), Grant 93/0343 from Fondo de Investigaciones Sanitarias (FISs, Spain) and Grants GV-3166/95, GV-C-VS-21-118-96 from la Direcció General d'Ensenyaments Universitaris i Investigació (Comunitat Valenciana, Spain); therefore the State of Spain may have rights in the invention.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0003] The invention relates to the fields of protein kinases, autoimmune disease, apoptosis, and cancer.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0004] Goodpasture (GP) disease is an autoimmune disorder described only in humans. In GP patients, autoantibodies against the non-collagenous C-terminal domain (NC1) of the type IV collagen $\alpha 3$ chain ("Goodpasture antigen") cause a rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis and often lung hemorrhage, the two cardinal clinical manifestations of the GP syndrome (see 1 for review. The reference numbers in this section correspond to reference list of Example 1).

[0005] The idea that common pathogenic events exist at least for some autoimmune disorders is suggested by the significant number of patients displaying more than one autoimmune disease, and also by the strong and common linkage that some of these diseases show to specific MHC haplotypes (31, 32). The experimental observation that the autoantigen is the leading moiety in autoimmunity and that a limited number of self-components are autoantigenic (31), suggest that these self-components share biological features with important consequences in self/non-self recognition by the immune system. One possibility is that triggering events, by altering different but specific self-components, would result in abnormal antigen processing. In certain individuals expressing a particular MHC specificity, the abnormal peptides could be recognized by non-tolerized T cells and trigger an immune response (1).

[0006] We have previously explored the GP antigen to identify biological features of relevance in autoimmune pathogenesis. Since the NC1 domain is a highly conserved domain among species and between the different type IV collagen α chains ($\alpha 1$ - $\alpha 6$) (2), the exclusive involvement of the human $\alpha 3(IV)NC1$ in a natural autoimmune response suggests that this domain has structural and/or biological peculiarities of pathogenic relevance. Consistent with this, the N-terminus of the human antigen is highly divergent, and it contains a unique five-residue motif (KRGDS⁹) that conforms to a functional phosphorylation site for type A protein kinases (3, 4). Furthermore, the human $\alpha 3$ gene, but not the other related human or homologous genes from other species, is alternatively spliced and generates multiple tran-

scripts also containing the phosphorylatable N-terminal region (5-7). Recent studies indicate that the phosphorylation of the N-terminus of the GP antigen by cAMP-dependent protein kinase is up regulated by the presence of the alternative products (see Example 3 below). Specific serine phosphorylation and pre-mRNA alternative splicing are also associated with the biology of other autoantigens including the acetylcholine receptor and myelin basic protein (MBP) (4). The latter is suspected to be the major antigen in multiple sclerosis (MS), another exclusively human autoimmune disease in which the immune system targets the white matter of the central nervous system. GP disease and MS are human disorders that display a strong association with the same HLA class II haplotype (HLA DRB1*1501)(32, 33). This, along with the recent report of death by GP disease of an MS patient carrying this HLA specificity (34), supports the existence of common pathogenic events in these human disorders.

[0007] Thus, specific serine/threonine phosphorylation may be a major biological difference between the human GP antigen, the GP antigens of other species, and the homologous domains from the other human $\alpha(IV)$ chains, and might be important in pathogenesis (1, 4).

[0008] Therefore, the identification and isolation of the specific serine/threonine kinase that phosphorylates the N-terminal region of the human GP antigen would be very advantageous for the diagnosis and treatment of GP syndrome, and possibly for other autoimmune disorders.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0009] The present invention fulfills the need in the art for the identification and isolation of a serine/threonine kinase that specifically binds to and phosphorylates the unique N-terminal region of the human GP antigen. In one aspect, the present invention provides nucleic acid sequences encoding various forms of the Goodpasture antigen binding protein (GPBP), as well as recombinant expression vectors operatively linked to the GPBP-encoding sequences.

[0010] In another aspect, the present invention provides host cells that have been transfected with the recombinant expression vectors. In a further aspect, the present invention provides substantially purified GPBP and antibodies that selectively bind to GPBP. In still further aspect, the invention provides methods for detecting the presence of GPBP or nucleic acids encoding GPBP.

[0011] In a further aspect, the present invention provides methods for detecting the presence of an autoimmune condition or apoptosis, which comprises detecting an increase in the expression of GPBP in a tissue compared to a control tissue.

[0012] In another aspect, the present invention provides methods and pharmaceutical compositions for treating an autoimmune disorder, apoptosis, or a tumor, comprising modifying the expression or activity of GPBP in a patient in need thereof.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

[0013] **FIG. 1.** Nucleotide and derived amino acid sequences of n4'. The denoted structural features are from 5' to 3' end: the cDNA present in the original clone (HeLa1) (dotted box), which contains the PH homology domain (in

black) and the Ser-Xaa-Yaa repeat (in gray); the heptad repeat of the predictable coiled-coil structure (open box) containing the bipartite nuclear localization signal (in gray); and a serine-rich domain (filled gray box). The asterisks denote the positions of in frame stop codons.

[0014] FIG. 2. Distribution of GPBP in human tissues (Northern blot) and in eukaryotic species (Southern blot). A random primed ^{32}P -labeled HeLa1 cDNA probe was used to identify homologous messages in a Northern blot of poly(A⁺) RNA from the indicated human tissues (panel A) or in a Southern blot of genomic DNA from the indicated eukaryotic species (panel B). Northern hybridization was performed under highly stringent conditions to detect perfect matching messages and at low stringency in the Southern to allow the detection of messages with mismatches. No appreciable differences in the quality and amount of each individual poly A+ RNA was observed by denaturing gel electrophoresis or when probing a representative blot from the same lot with human β -actin cDNA. The numbers denote the position and the sizes in kb of the RNA or DNA markers used.

[0015] FIG. 3. Experimental determination of the translation start site. In (A), the two cDNAs present in pc-n4' and pc-FLAG-n4' plasmids used for transient expression are represented as black lines. The relative position of the corresponding predicted (n4') or engineered (FLAG-n4') translation start site is indicated (Met). In (B), the extracts from control (-), pc-n4'(n4') or pc-FLAG-n4' (FLAG-n4') transfected 293 cells were subjected to SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions in 10% gels. The separated proteins were transferred to a PVDF membrane (Millipore) and blotted with the indicated antibodies. The numbers and bars indicate the molecular mass in kDa and the relative positions of the molecular weight markers, respectively.

[0016] FIG. 4. Characterization of rGPBP from yeast and 293 cells. In (A), 1 μg (lane 1) or 100 ng (lanes 2 and 3) of yeast rGPBP were analyzed by reducing SDS-PAGE in a 10% gel. The separated proteins were stained with Coomassie blue (lane 1) or transferred and blotted with anti-FLAG antibodies (lane 2) or Mab14, a monoclonal antibody against GPBP (lane 3). In (B), the cell extracts from GPBP-expressing yeast were analyzed as in A and blotted with anti-FLAG (lane 1), anti-PSer (lane 2), anti-PTyr (lane 3) or anti-PTyr (lane 4) monoclonal antibodies respectively. In (C), 200 ng of either yeast rGPBP (lane 1), dephosphorylated yeast rGPBP (lane 2) or 293 cells-derived rGPBP (lane 3) were analyzed as in B with the indicated antibodies. In (D), similar amounts of $\text{H}_3^{32}\text{PO}_4$ -labeled non-transfected (lanes 1), stable pc-n4' transfected (lanes 2) or transient pc-FLAG-n4' expressing (lanes 3) 293 cells were lysed, precipitated with the indicated antibodies and analyzed by SDS-PAGE and autoradiography. The molecular weight markers are represented with numbers and bars as in FIG. 3. The arrows indicate the position of the rGPBP.

[0017] FIG. 5. Recombinant GPBP contains a serine/threonine kinase that specifically phosphorylates the N-terminal region of the human GP antigen. To assess phosphorylation, approximately 200 ng of yeast rGPBP was incubated with $[\gamma]^{32}\text{P}$ -ATP in the absence (A and B) or presence of GP antigen-derived material (C). In (A), the mixture was subjected to reducing SDS-PAGE (10% gel) and autoradiographed. In (B), the mixture was subjected to

^{32}P -phosphoamino acid analysis by two-dimensional thin-layer chromatography. The dotted circles indicate the position of ninhydrin stained phosphoamino acids. In (C), the phosphorylation mixtures of the indicated GP-derived material were analyzed by SDS-PAGE (15% gel) and autoradiography (GPpep1 and GPpep1Ala⁹) or immunoprecipitated with Mab 17, a monoclonal antibody that specifically recognize GP antigen from human and bovine origin, and analyzed by SDS-PAGE (12.5%) and autoradiography (rGP, GP). The relative positions of rGPBP (A), rGP antigen and the native human and bovine GP antigens (C) are indicated by arrows. The numbers and bars refer to molecular weight markers as in previous Figures.

[0018] FIG. 6. In-blot renaturation of the serine/threonine kinase present in rGPBP. Five micrograms of rGPBP from yeast were in-blot renatured. The recombinant material was specifically identified by anti-FLAG antibodies (lane 1) and the in situ ^{32}P -incorporation detected by autoradiography (lane 2). The numbers and bars refer to molecular weight markers as in previous Figures. The arrow indicates the position of the 89 kDa rGPBP polypeptide.

[0019] FIG. 7. Immunological localization of GPBP in human tissues. Rabbit serum against the N-terminal region of GPBP (1:50) was used to localize GPBP in human tissues. The tissues shown are kidney (A) glomerulus (B), lung (C), alveolus (D), liver (E), brain (F), testis (G), adrenal gland (H), pancreas (I) and prostate (J). Similar results were obtained using anti-GPBP affinity-purified antibodies or a pool of culture medium from seven different GPBP-specific monoclonal antibodies (anti-GPBP Mabs 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10 and 14). Rabbit pre-immune serum did not stain any tissue structure in parallel control studies. Magnification was 40 \times except in B and D where it was 100 \times .

[0020] FIG. 8. GPBP Δ 26 is a splicing variant of GPBP. (A) Total RNA from normal skeletal muscle was retrotranscribed using primer 53c and subsequently subjected to PCR with primers 11m-53c (lane 2) or 15m-62c (lane 4). Control amplifications of a plasmid containing GPBP cDNA using the same pairs of primers are shown in lanes 1 and 3. Numbers on the left and right refer to molecular weight in base pairs. The region missing in the normal muscle transcript was identified and its nucleotide sequence (lower case) and deduced amino acid sequence (upper case) are shown in (B). A clone of genomic DNA comprising the cDNA region of interest was sequenced and its structure is drawn in (C), showing the location and relative sizes of the 78-bp exon spliced out in GPBP Δ 26 (black box), adjacent exons (gray boxes), and introns (lines). The size of both intron and exons is given and the nucleotide sequence of intron-exon boundaries is presented, with consensus for 5' and 3' splice sites shown in bold case.

[0021] FIG. 9. Differential expression of GPBP and GPBP Δ 26. Fragments representing the 78-bp exon (GPBP) or flanking sequences common to both isoforms (GPBP/GPBP Δ 26) were ^{32}P -labeled and used to hybridize human tissue and tumor cell line Northern blots (CLONTECH). The membranes were first hybridized with GPBP-specific probe, stripped and then reanalyzed with GPBP/GPBP Δ 26 probe. Washing conditions were less stringent for GPBP-specific probe (0.1% SSPE, 37 $^\circ$ C. or 55 $^\circ$ C.) than for the GPBP/GPBP Δ 26 (0.1% SSPE, 68 $^\circ$ C.) to increase GPBP and

GPBPA26 signals respectively. No detectable signal was obtained for the GPBP probe when the washing program was at 68° C. (not shown).

[0022] **FIG. 10.** GPBPA26 displays lower phosphorylating activity than GPBP. (A) Recombinantly-expressed, affinity-purified GPBP (rGPBP) (lanes 1) or rGPBPA26 (lanes 2) were subjected to SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions and either Coomassie blue stained (2 μ g per lane) or blotted (200 ng per lane) with monoclonal antibodies recognizing the FLAG sequence (α -FLAG) or GPBP/GPBPA26 (Mab14). (B) 200 ng of rGPBP (lanes 1) or rGPBPA26 (lanes 2) were in vitro phosphorylated without substrate to assay auto-phosphorylation (left), or with 5 nmol GPpep1 to measure trans-phosphorylation activity (right). An arrowhead indicates the position of the peptide. (C) 3 μ g of rGPBP (lane 1) or rGPBPA26 (lane 2) were in-blot renatured as described under Material and Methods. The numbers and bars indicate the molecular mass in kDa and the relative position of the molecular weight markers, respectively.

[0023] **FIG. 11.** rGPBP and rGPBPA26 form very active high molecular weight aggregates. About 300 μ g of rGPBP (A) or rGPBPA26 (B) were subjected to gel filtration HPLC as described under Material and Methods. Vertical arrowheads and numbers respectively indicate the elution profile and molecular mass (kDa) of the molecular weight standards used. Larger aggregates eluted in the void volume (I), and the bulk of the material present in the samples eluted in the fractionation range of the column as a second peak between the 669 and 158 kDa markers (II). Fifteen microliters of the indicated minute fractions were subjected to SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining. Five microliters of the same fractions were in vitro phosphorylated as described in Materials and Methods, and the reaction stopped by boiling in SDS sample buffer. The fractions were loaded onto SDS-PAGE, transferred to PVDF and autoradiographed for 1 or 2 hours using Kodak X-Omat films and blotted using anti-FLAG monoclonal antibodies (Sigma).

[0024] **FIG. 12.** Self-interaction of GPBP and GPBPA26 assessed by a yeast two-hybrid system. (A) Cell transfected for the indicated combinations of plasmids were selected on leucine-tryptophan-deficient medium (-Trp, -Leu), and independent transformants restreaked onto histidine-deficient plates (-Trp, -Leu, -His) in the presence or absence of 1 mM 3-amino-1,2,4-triazole (3-AT), to assess interaction. The picture was taken 3 days after streaking. (B) The bars represent mean values in β -galactosidase arbitrary units of four independent β -galactosidase in-solution assays.

[0025] **FIG. 13.** GPBP is expressed associated with endothelial and glomerular basement membranes. Paraffin embedded sections of human muscle (A) or renal cortex (B, C) were probed with GPBP-specific antibodies (A,B) or with Mab189, a monoclonal antibody specific for the human α 3(IV)NC1 (C). Frozen sections of human kidney (D-F) were probed with Mab17, a monoclonal antibody specific for the α 3(IV)NC1 domain (D), GPBP-specific antibodies (E), or sera from a GP patient (F). Control sera (chicken pre-immune and human control) did not display tissue-binding in parallel studies (not shown).

[0026] **FIG. 14.** GPBP is expressed in human but not in bovine and murine renal cortex. Cortex from human (A, D), bovine (B, E) or murine (C, F) kidney were paraffin embed-

ded and probed with either GPBP-specific antibodies (A-C) or GPBP/GPBPA26-specific antibodies (D-F).

[0027] **FIG. 15.** GPBP is highly expressed in several autoimmune conditions. Skeletal muscle total RNA from a control individual (lane 1) or from a GP patient (lane 2) was subjected to RT-PCR as in **FIG. 8**, using the oligonucleotides 15m and 62c in the amplification program. Frozen (B-D) or paraffin embedded (E-G) human control skin (B, E) or skin affected by SLE (C, F) or lichen planus (D, G) were probed with GPBP-specific antibodies.

[0028] **FIG. 16.** Phosphorylation of GP alternative splicing products by PKA. In left panel, equimolecular amounts of rGP (lanes 1), rGP Δ V (lanes 2), rGP Δ III (lanes 3) or rGP Δ III/IV/V (lanes 4), equivalent to 500 ng of the GP were phosphorylated at the indicated ATP concentrations. One-fifth of the total phosphorylation reaction mixture was separated by gel electrophoresis and transferred to PVDF, autoradiographed (shown) and the proteins blotted with M3/1, a specific monoclonal antibody recognizing all four species (shown) or using antibodies specific for each individual C-terminal region (not shown). Arrowheads indicate the position of each recombinant protein, from top to bottom, GP, GP Δ V and, GP Δ III -GP Δ III/IV/V which displayed the same mobilities. Right panel: purified α 3(IV)NC1 domain or hexamer was phosphorylated with PKA and 0.1 μ M ATP in the absence (lanes 1) or in the presence of 10 nmol of peptides representing the C-terminal region of either GP Δ III (lanes 2) or GP Δ III/IV/V (lanes 3). Where indicated the phosphorylation mixtures of purified α 3(IV)NC1 domain were V8 digested and immunoprecipitated with antibodies specific for the N terminus of the human α 3(IV)NC1 domain (3). Bars and numbers indicate the position and sizes (kDa) of the molecular weight markers.

[0029] **FIG. 17.** Sequence alignment of GP Δ III and MBP. The phosphorylation sites for PKA (boxed) and the structural similarity for the sites at Ser 8 and 9 of MBP and GP Δ III respectively are shown (underlined). The identity (vertical bars) and chemical homology (dots) of the corresponding exon II (bent arrow) of both molecular species are indicated. The complete sequence of GP Δ III from the collagenase cleavage site (72-residues) is aligned with the 69-N terminal residues of MBP comprising the exon I and ten residues of the exon II.

[0030] **FIG. 18.** Phosphorylation of recombinant MBP proteins by PKA. About 200 ng of rMBP (lane 1), or Ser to Ala mutants thereof in position 8 (lane 2) or 57 (lane 3), or rMPB Δ II (lane 4) or Ser to Ala mutants thereof in position 8 (lane 5) or 57 (lane 6), were phosphorylated by PKA and 0.1 μ M ATP. The mixtures were subjected to SDS-PAGE, transferred to PVDF and autoradiographed (Phosphorylation) and the individual molecular species blotted with monoclonal antibodies against human MBP obtained from Roche Molecular Biochemicals (Western).

[0031] **FIG. 19.** Phosphorylation of recombinant MBP proteins by GPBP. About 200 ng of rMBP (lane 1), or Ser to Ala mutants thereof in positions 8 (lane 2) or 57 (lane 3), or rMPB Δ II (lane 4), or Ser to Ala mutants thereof in positions 8 (lane 5) or 57 (lane 6), were subjected to SDS-PAGE, transferred to PVDF, and the area containing the proteins visualized with Ponceau and stripped out. The immobilized proteins were in situ phosphorylated with rGPBP as

described in Materials and Methods, autoradiographed (Phosphorylation) and subsequently blotted as in FIG. 18 (Western).

[0032] FIG. 20. Regulation of the GPBP by the C terminal region of GPΔIII. About 200 ng of rGPBP were in vitro phosphorylated with 150 μM ATP in the absence (lane 1) or in the presence of 5 nmol of GPΔIII-derived peptide synthesized either using Boc- (lane 2) or Fmoc- (lane 3) chemistry. The reaction mixtures were subjected to SDS-PAGE, transferred to PVDF and autoradiographed to assess auto-phosphorylation, and subsequently blotted with anti-FLAG monoclonal antibodies (Sigma) to determine the amount of recombinant material present (Western).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0033] All references cited are herein incorporated by reference in their entirety.

[0034] The abbreviations used herein are: bp, base pair; DTT, dithiothreitol; DMEM, Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium; EDTA, ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid; EGTA, ethylene glycol-bis(β-aminoethyl ether) N,N,N',N'-tetraacetic acid; GP, Goodpasture; rGPΔIII, rGPΔIII/IV/V and rGPΔV, recombinant material representing the alternative forms of the Goodpasture antigen resulting from splicing out exon III, exon III, IV and V or exon V, respectively; GPBP and rGPBP, native and recombinant Goodpasture antigen binding protein; GPBPΔ26 and rGPBPΔ26, native and recombinant alternative form of the GPBP; GST, glutathione S-transferase; HLA, human lymphocyte antigens; HPLC, high performance liquid chromatography; Kb, thousand base pairs; kDa, thousand daltons; MBP, rMBP, native and recombinant 21 kDa myelin basic protein; MBPΔII and rMBPΔII, native and recombinant 18.5 kDa myelin basic protein that results from splicing out exon II; MBPΔV and MBPΔII/V, myelin basic protein alternative forms resulting from splicing out exon V and exons II and V, respectively; MHC, major histocompatibility complex; NC1, non-collagenous domain; PH, pleckstrin homology; PKA, cAMP-dependent protein kinase; PMSF, phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride; SDS-PAGE, sodium dodecylsulfate polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis; TBS, tris buffered saline.

[0035] Within this application, unless otherwise stated, the techniques utilized may be found in any of several well-known references such as: *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual* (Sambrook, et al., 1989, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press), *Gene Expression Technology* (Methods in Enzymology, Vol. 185, edited by D. Goeddel, 1991. Academic Press, San Diego, Calif.), "Guide to Protein Purification" in *Methods in Enzymology* (M. P. Deutscher, ed., (1990) Academic Press, Inc.); *PCR Protocols: A Guide to Methods and Applications* (Innis, et al. 1990. Academic Press, San Diego, Calif.), *Culture of Animal Cells: A Manual of Basic Technique, 2nd Ed.* (R. I. Freshney. 1987. Liss, Inc. New York, N.Y.), *Gene Transfer and Expression Protocols*, pp. 109-128, ed. E. J. Murray, The Humana Press Inc., Clifton, N.J.), and the Ambion 1998 Catalog (Ambion, Austin, Tex.).

[0036] As used herein, the term "GPBP" refers to Goodpasture binding protein, and includes both monomers and oligomers thereof. Human (SEQ ID NO: 2), mouse (SEQ ID NO: 4), and bovine GPBP sequences (SEQ ID NO: 6) are provided herein.

[0037] As used herein, the term "GPBPΔ26" refers to Goodpasture binding protein deleted for the 26 amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 14, and includes both monomers and oligomers thereof. Human (SEQ ID NO: 8), mouse (SEQ ID NO: 10), and bovine GPBP sequences (SEQ ID NO: 12) are provided herein.

[0038] As used herein the term "GPBP_{pep1}" refers to the 26 amino acid peptide shown in SEQ ID NO: 14, and includes both monomers and oligomers thereof.

[0039] As used herein, the term "GP antigen" refers to the (α3 NC1 domain of type IV collagen.

[0040] As used herein, "MBP" refers to myelin basic protein.

[0041] In one aspect, the present invention provides isolated nucleic acids that encode GPBP, GPBPΔ26, and GPBP_{pep1}, and mutants or fragments thereof. In one embodiment, the isolated nucleic acids comprise sequences substantially similar to SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 3, SEQ ID NO: 5, SEQ ID NO: 7, SEQ ID NO: 9, SEQ ID NO: 11, SEQ ID NO: 13, SEQ ID NO: 15, SEQ ID NO: 17, SEQ ID NO: 19, SEQ ID NO: 21, SEQ ID NO: 23, or SEQ ID NO: 25, or fragments thereof.

[0042] In another aspect, the present invention provides isolated nucleic acids that encode alternative products of the GP antigen or MBP. In one embodiment, the isolated nucleic acids comprise sequences that encode peptides substantially similar to SEQ ID NO: 43 and SEQ ID NO: 44.

[0043] The phrase "substantially similar" is used herein in reference to the nucleotide sequence of DNA or RNA, or the amino acid sequence of protein, having one or more conservative or non-conservative variations from the disclosed sequences, including but not limited to deletions, additions, or substitutions, wherein the resulting nucleic acid and/or amino acid sequence is functionally equivalent to the sequences disclosed herein. Functionally equivalent sequences will function in substantially the same manner to produce substantially the same protein disclosed herein. For example, functionally equivalent DNAs encode proteins that are the same as those disclosed herein or that have one or more conservative amino acid variations, such as substitution of a non-polar residue for another non-polar residue or a charged residue for a similarly charged residue. These changes include those recognized by those of skill in the art as substitutions that do not substantially alter the tertiary structure of the protein.

[0044] In practice, the term substantially similar means that DNA encoding two proteins hybridize to one another under conditions of moderate to high stringency, and encode proteins that have either the same sequence of amino acids, or have changes in sequence that do not alter their structure or function. As used herein, substantially similar sequences of nucleotides or amino acids share at least about 70% identity, more preferably at least about 80% identity, and most preferably at least about 90% identity. It is recognized, however, that proteins (and DNA or mRNA encoding such proteins) containing less than the above-described level of homology arising as splice variants or that are modified by conservative amino acid substitutions (or substitution of degenerate codons) are contemplated to be within the scope of the present invention.

[0045] Stringency of hybridization is used herein to refer to conditions under which nucleic acid hybrids are stable. As known to those of skill in the art, the stability of hybrids is reflected in the melting temperature (T_M) of the hybrids. T_M decreases approximately 1-1.5° C. with every 1% decrease in sequence homology. In general, the stability of a hybrid is a function of sodium ion concentration and temperature. Typically, the hybridization reaction is performed under conditions of lower stringency, followed by washes of varying, but higher, stringency. Reference to hybridization stringency relates to such washing conditions. Thus, as used herein, moderate stringency refers to conditions that permit hybridization of those nucleic acid sequences that form stable hybrids in 0.1% SSPE at 37° C. or 55° C., while high stringency refers to conditions that permit hybridization of those nucleic acid sequences that form stable hybrids in 0.1% SSPE at 65° C. It is understood that these conditions may be duplicated using a variety of buffers and temperatures and that they are not necessarily precise. Denhardt's solution and SSPE (see, e.g., Sambrook, Fritsch, and Maniatis, in: *Molecular Cloning, A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, 1989) are well known to those of skill in the art, as are other suitable hybridization buffers.

[0046] The isolated nucleic acid sequence may comprise an RNA, a cDNA, or a genomic clone with one or more introns. The isolated sequence may further comprise additional sequences useful for promoting expression and/or purification of the encoded protein, including but not limited to polyA sequences, modified Kozak sequences, and sequences encoding epitope tags, export signals, and secretory signals, nuclear localization signals, and plasma membrane localization signals.

[0047] In another aspect, the present invention provides recombinant expression vectors comprising nucleic acid sequences that express GPBP, GPBPΔ26, or GPBPpep1, and mutants or fragments thereof. In one embodiment, the vectors comprise nucleic acid sequences that are substantially similar to the sequences shown in SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 3, SEQ ID NO: 5, SEQ ID NO: 7, SEQ ID NO: 9, SEQ ID NO: 11, SEQ ID NO: 13, SEQ ID NO: 15, SEQ ID NO: 17, SEQ ID NO: 19, SEQ ID NO: 21, SEQ ID NO: 23, or SEQ ID NO: 25, or fragments thereof.

[0048] In another aspect, the present invention provides recombinant expression vectors comprising nucleic acid sequences that express peptides that are substantially similar to the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 43, SEQ ID NO: 44, or peptide fragments thereof.

[0049] "Recombinant expression vector" includes vectors that operatively link a nucleic acid coding region or gene to any promoter capable of effecting expression of the gene product. The promoter sequence used to drive expression of the disclosed nucleic acid sequences in a mammalian system may be constitutive (driven by any of a variety of promoters, including but not limited to, CMV, SV40, RSV, actin, EF) or inducible (driven by any of a number of inducible promoters including, but not limited to, tetracycline, ecdysone, steroid-responsive). The construction of expression vectors for use in transfecting prokaryotic cells is also well known in the art, and thus can be accomplished via standard techniques. (See, for example, Sambrook, Fritsch, and Maniatis, in: *Molecular Cloning, A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Labo-

ratory Press, 1989; *Gene Transfer and Expression Protocols*, pp. 109-128, ed. E. J. Murray, The Humana Press Inc., Clifton, N.J.), and the Ambion 1998 Catalog (Ambion, Austin, Tex.)

[0050] The expression vector must be replicable in the host organisms either as an episome or by integration into host chromosomal DNA. In a preferred embodiment, the expression vector comprises a plasmid. However, the invention is intended to include other expression vectors that serve equivalent functions, such as viral vectors.

[0051] In a further aspect, the present invention provides host cells that have been transfected with the recombinant expression vectors disclosed herein, wherein the host cells can be either prokaryotic or eukaryotic. The cells can be transiently or stably transfected. Such transfection of expression vectors into prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells can be accomplished via any technique known in the art, including but not limited to standard bacterial transformations, calcium phosphate co-precipitation, electroporation, or liposome mediated-, DEAE dextran mediated-, polycationic mediated-, or viral mediated transfection. (See, for example, *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual* (Sambrook, et al., 1989, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press; *Culture of Animal Cells: A Manual of Basic Technique*, 2nd Ed. (R. I. Freshney. 1987. Liss, Inc. New York, N.Y).

[0052] In a still further aspect, the present invention provides substantially purified GPBP, GPBPΔ26, and GPBPpep1, and mutants or fragments thereof. In one embodiment, the amino acid sequence of the substantially purified protein is substantially similar to SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 4, SEQ ID NO: 6, SEQ ID NO: 8, SEQ ID NO: 10, SEQ ID NO: 12, SEQ ID NO: 14, SEQ ID NO: 16, SEQ ID NO: 18, SEQ ID NO: 20, SEQ ID NO: 22, SEQ ID NO: 24, or peptide fragments thereof.

[0053] In another aspect, the present invention provides substantially purified alternative products of the GP antigen and MBP. In one embodiment, the amino acid sequence of the substantially purified polypeptide is substantially similar to SEQ ID NO: 43, SEQ ID NO: 44, or peptide fragments thereof.

[0054] As used herein, the term "substantially purified" means that the protein has been separated from its in vivo cellular environments. Thus, the protein can either be purified from natural sources, or recombinant protein can be purified from the transfected host cells disclosed above. In a preferred embodiment, the proteins are produced by the transfected cells disclosed above, and purified using standard techniques. (See for example, *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual* (Sambrook, et al., 1989, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press.)) The protein can thus be purified from prokaryotic or eukaryotic sources. In various further preferred embodiments, the protein is purified from bacterial, yeast, or mammalian cells.

[0055] The protein may comprise additional sequences useful for promoting purification of the protein, such as epitope tags and transport signals. Examples of such epitope tags include, but are not limited to FLAG (Sigma Chemical, St. Louis, Mo.), myc (9E10) (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, Calif.), 6-His (Invitrogen; Novagen, Madison, Wis.), and HA (Boehringer Mannheim Biochemicals). Examples of such transport signals include, but are not limited to, export signals,

secretory signals, nuclear localization signals, and plasma membrane localization signals.

[0056] In another aspect, the present invention provides antibodies that selectively bind to GPBP, GPBP Δ 26, or GPBPpep1. In one aspect, the antibodies selectively bind to a protein comprising a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 4, SEQ ID NO: 6, SEQ ID NO: 8, SEQ ID NO: 10, SEQ ID NO: 12, SEQ ID NO: 14, SEQ ID NO: 16, SEQ ID NO: 18, SEQ ID NO: 20, SEQ ID NO: 22, SEQ ID NO: 24, or peptide fragments thereof. Such antibodies can be produced by immunization of a host animal with either the complete GPBP, or with antigenic peptides thereof. The antibodies can be either polyclonal or monoclonal.

[0057] In another aspect, the present invention provides antibodies that selectively bind to a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence substantially similar to a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 43, SEQ ID NO: 44, SEQ ID NO: 46, SEQ ID NO: 48, SEQ ID NO: 50, SEQ ID NO: 54, or antigenic fragments thereof. The antibodies can be either polyclonal or monoclonal.

[0058] Antibodies can be made by well-known methods, such as described in Harlow and Lane, *Antibodies; A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y., (1988). In one example, preimmune serum is collected prior to the first immunization. Substantially purified proteins of the invention, or antigenic fragments thereof, together with an appropriate adjuvant, is injected into an animal in an amount and at intervals sufficient to elicit an immune response. Animals are bled at regular intervals, preferably weekly, to determine antibody titer. The animals may or may not receive booster injections following the initial immunization. At about 7 days after each booster immunization, or about weekly after a single immunization, the animals are bled, the serum collected, and aliquots are stored at about -20° C. Polyclonal antibodies against the proteins and peptides of the invention can then be purified directly by passing serum collected from the animal through a column to which non-antigen-related proteins prepared from the same expression system without GPBP-related proteins bound.

[0059] Monoclonal antibodies can be produced by obtaining spleen cells from the animal. (See Kohler and Milstein, *Nature* 256, 495-497 (1975)). In one example, monoclonal antibodies (mAb) of interest are prepared by immunizing inbred mice with the proteins or peptides of the invention, or an antigenic fragment thereof. The mice are immunized by the IP or SC route in an amount and at intervals sufficient to elicit an immune response. The mice receive an initial immunization on day 0 and are rested for about 3 to about 30 weeks. Immunized mice are given one or more booster immunizations of by the intravenous (IV) route. Lymphocytes, from antibody positive mice are obtained by removing spleens from immunized mice by standard procedures known in the art. Hybridoma cells are produced by mixing the splenic lymphocytes with an appropriate fusion partner under conditions which will allow the formation of stable hybridomas. The antibody producing cells and fusion partner cells are fused in polyethylene glycol at concentrations from about 30% to about 50%. Fused hybridoma cells are selected by growth in hypoxanthine, thymidine and aminopterin supplemented Dulbecco's Modified Eagles Medium

(DMEM) by procedures known in the art. Supernatant fluids are collected from growth positive wells and are screened for antibody production by an immunoassay such as solid phase immunoradioassay. Hybridoma cells from antibody positive wells are cloned by a technique such as the soft agar technique of MacPherson, *Soft Agar Techniques*, in *Tissue Culture Methods and Applications*, Kruse and Paterson, Eds., Academic Press, 1973.

[0060] To generate such an antibody response, the proteins of the present invention are typically formulated with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier for parenteral administration. Such acceptable adjuvants include, but are not limited to, Freund's complete, Freund's incomplete, alum-precipitate, water in oil emulsion containing *Corynebacterium parvum* and tRNA. The formulation of such compositions, including the concentration of the polypeptide and the selection of the vehicle and other components, is within the skill of the art.

[0061] The term antibody as used herein is intended to include antibody fragments thereof which are selectively reactive with the proteins and peptides of the invention, or fragments thereof. Antibodies can be fragmented using conventional techniques, and the fragments screened for utility in the same manner as described above for whole antibodies. For example, F(ab')₂ fragments can be generated by treating antibody with pepsin. The resulting F(ab')₂ fragment can be treated to reduce disulfide bridges to produce Fab' fragments.

[0062] In a further aspect, the invention provides methods for detecting the presence of the proteins or peptides of the invention in a protein sample, comprising providing a protein sample to be screened, contacting the protein sample to be screened with an antibody against the proteins or peptides of the invention, and detecting the formation of antibody-antigen complexes. The antibody can be either polyclonal or monoclonal as described above, although monoclonal antibodies are preferred. As used herein, the term "protein sample" refers to any sample that may contain the proteins or peptides of the invention, and fragments thereof, including but not limited to tissues and portions thereof, tissue sections, intact cells, cell extracts, purified or partially purified protein samples, bodily fluids, nucleic acid expression libraries. Accordingly, this aspect of the present invention may be used to test for the presence of GPBP, GPBP Δ 26, GPBPpep1, or alternative products of the GP antigen in these various protein samples by standard techniques including, but not limited to, immunolocalization, immunofluorescence analysis, Western blot analysis, ELISAs, and nucleic acid expression library screening, (See for example, Sambrook et al, 1989.) In one embodiment, the techniques may determine only the presence or absence of the protein or peptide of interest. Alternatively, the techniques may be quantitative, and provide information about the relative amount of the protein or peptide of interest in the sample. For quantitative purposes, ELISAs are preferred.

[0063] Detection of immunocomplex formation between the proteins or peptides of the invention, or fragments thereof, and their antibodies or fragments thereof, can be accomplished by standard detection techniques. For example, detection of immunocomplexes can be accomplished by using labeled antibodies or secondary antibodies. Such methods, including the choice of label are known to

those ordinarily skilled in the art. (Harlow and Lane, *Supra*). Alternatively, the polyclonal or monoclonal antibodies can be coupled to a detectable substance. The term "coupled" is used to mean that the detectable substance is physically linked to the antibody. Suitable detectable substances include various enzymes, prosthetic groups, fluorescent materials, luminescent materials and radioactive materials. Examples of suitable enzymes include horseradish peroxidase, alkaline phosphatase, β -galactosidase, or acetylcholinesterase. Examples of suitable prosthetic-group complexes include streptavidin/biotin and avidin/biotin. Examples of suitable fluorescent materials include umbelliferone, fluorescein, fluorescein isothiocyanate, rhodamine, dichlorotriazinylamine fluorescein, dansyl chloride or phycoerythrin. An example of a luminescent material includes luminol. Examples of suitable radioactive material include ^{125}I , ^{131}I , ^{35}S or ^3H .

[0064] Such methods of detection are useful for a variety of purposes, including but not limited to detecting an autoimmune condition, identifying cells targeted for or undergoing apoptosis, immunolocalization of the proteins of interest in a tissue sample, Western blot analysis, and screening of expression libraries to find related proteins.

[0065] In yet another aspect, the invention provides methods for detecting the presence in a sample of nucleic acid sequences encoding the GPBP, GPBPA26, GPBPpep1, or alternative products of the GP antigen comprising providing a nucleic acid sample to be screened, contacting the sample with a nucleic acid probe derived from the isolated nucleic acid sequences of the invention, or fragments thereof, and detecting complex formation.

[0066] As used herein, the term "sample" refers to any sample that may contain GPBP-related nucleic acid, including but not limited to tissues and portions thereof, tissue sections, intact cells, cell extracts, purified or partially purified nucleic acid samples, DNA libraries, and bodily fluids. Accordingly, this aspect of the present invention may be used to test for the presence of GPBP mRNA or DNA in these various samples by standard techniques including, but not limited to, in situ hybridization, Northern blotting, Southern blotting, DNA library screening, polymerase chain reaction (PCR) or reverse transcription-PCR (RT-PCR). (See for example, Sambrook et al, 1989.) In one embodiment, the techniques may determine only the presence or absence of the nucleic acid of interest. Alternatively, the techniques may be quantitative, and provide information about the relative amount of the nucleic acid of interest in the sample. For quantitative purposes, quantitative PCR and RT-PCR are preferred. Thus, in one example, RNA is isolated from a sample, and contacted with an oligonucleotide derived from the nucleic acid sequence of interest, together with reverse transcriptase under suitable buffer and temperature conditions to produce cDNAs from the GPBP-related RNA. The cDNA is then subjected to PCR using primer pairs derived from the nucleic acid sequence of interest. In a preferred embodiment, the primers are designed to detect the presence of the RNA expression product of SEQ ID NO: 5, and the amount of GPBP gene expression in the sample is compared to the level in a control sample.

[0067] For detecting the nucleic acid sequence of interest, standard labeling techniques can be used to label the probe,

the nucleic acid of interest, or the complex between the probe and the nucleic acid of interest, including, but not limited to radio-, enzyme-, chemiluminescent-, or avidin or biotin-labeling techniques, all of which are well known in the art. (See, for example, *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual* (Sambrook, et al., 1989, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press), *Gene Expression Technology* (Methods in Enzymology, Vol. 185, edited by D. Goeddel, 1991. Academic Press, San Diego, Calif.); *PCR Protocols: A Guide to Methods and Applications* (Innis, et al. 1990. Academic Press, San Diego, Calif.).

[0068] Such methods of nucleic acid detection are useful for a variety of purposes, including but not limited to diagnosing an autoimmune condition, identifying cells targeted for or undergoing apoptosis, in situ hybridization, Northern and Southern blot analysis, and DNA library screening.

[0069] As demonstrated in the following examples, GPBP shows preferential expression in tissue structures that are commonly targeted in naturally-occurring autoimmune responses, and is highly expressed in several autoimmune conditions, including but not limited to Goodpasture Syndrome (GP), systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), and lichen planus. Furthermore, following a similar experimental approach to that described below, recombinant proteins representing autoantigens in GP disease ($\alpha 3$ Type IV collagen), SLE (P1 ribosomal phosphoprotein and Sm-D1 small nuclear ribonucleoproteins) and dermatomyositis (hystidyl-tRNA synthetase) were shown to be in vitro substrates of GPBP.

[0070] Thus, in a preferred embodiment, detection of GPBP expression is used to detect an autoimmune condition. A sample that is being tested is compared to a control sample for the expression of GPBP, wherein an increased level of GPBP expression indicates the presence of an autoimmune condition. In this embodiment, it is preferable to use antibodies that selectively bind to GPBPpep1, which is present in GPBP but not in GPBPA26.

[0071] Furthermore, as shown in the accompanying examples, GPBP is down-regulated in tumor cell lines, and the data suggest that GPBP/GPBPA26 are likely to be involved in cell signaling pathways that induce apoptosis, which may be up-regulated during autoimmune pathogenesis and down-regulated during cell transformation to prevent autoimmune attack to transformed cells during tumor growth. Thus, the detection methods disclosed herein can be used to detect cells that are targeted for, or are undergoing apoptosis.

[0072] In another aspect, the present invention provides a method for treating an autoimmune disorder, a tumor, or for preventing cell apoptosis comprising modification of the expression or activity of GPBP, GPBPA26, or a protein comprising a polypeptide substantially similarly to GPBP-pep1 in a patient in need thereof. Modifying the expression or activity of GPBP, GPBPA26, or a protein comprising a polypeptide substantially similarly to GPBP-pep1 can be accomplished by using specific inducers or inhibitors of GPBP expression or activity, GPBP antibodies, gene or protein therapy using GP or myelin basic protein alternative products, cell therapy using host cells expressing GP or myelin basic protein alternative products, antisense therapy, or other techniques known in the art. In a preferred embodi-

ment, the method further comprises administering a substantially purified alternative product of the GP antigen or MBP to modify the expression or activity of GPBP, GPBPΔ26, or a protein comprising a polypeptide substantially similarly to GPBP_{pep1}. As used herein, "modification of expression or activity" refers to modifying expression or activity of either the RNA or protein product.

[0073] In a further aspect, the present invention provides pharmaceutical compositions, comprising an amount effective of substantially purified alternative products of the GP antigen or MBP to modify the expression or activity of GPBP RNA or protein, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

[0074] For administration, the active agent is ordinarily combined with one or more adjuvants appropriate for the indicated route of administration. The compounds may be mixed with lactose, sucrose, starch powder, cellulose esters of alkanolic acids, stearic acid, talc, magnesium stearate, magnesium oxide, sodium and calcium salts of phosphoric and sulphuric acids, acacia, gelatin, sodium alginate, polyvinylpyrrolidone, and/or polyvinyl alcohol, and tableted or encapsulated for conventional administration. Alternatively, the compounds of this invention may be dissolved in saline, water, polyethylene glycol, propylene glycol, carboxymethyl cellulose colloidal solutions, ethanol, corn oil, peanut oil, cottonseed oil, sesame oil, tragacanth gum, and/or various buffers. Other adjuvants and modes of administration are well known in the pharmaceutical art. The carrier or diluent may include time delay material, such as glyceryl monostearate or glyceryl distearate alone or with a wax, or other materials well known in the art.

[0075] The present invention may be better understood with reference to the accompanying examples that are intended for purposes of illustration only and should not be construed to limit the scope of the invention, as defined by the claims appended hereto.

EXAMPLE 1

Characterization of GPBP

[0076] Here we report the cloning and characterization of a novel type of serine/threonine kinase that specifically binds to and phosphorylates the unique N-terminal region of the human GP antigen.

[0077] Materials and Methods

[0078] Synthetic polymers—Peptides. GP_{pep1}, KGKRGDSGSPATWTRGFVFT (SEQ ID NO: 26), representing residues 3-23 of the human GP antigen and GP_{pep1} Ala⁹, KGKRGDAGSPATWTRKGFVFT (SEQ ID NO: 27), a mutant Ser⁹ to Ala⁹ thereof, were synthesized by MedProbe and CHIRON.FLAG peptide, was from Sigma.

[0079] Oligonucleotides. The following as well as several other GPBP-specific oligonucleotides were synthesized by Genosys and GIBCO BRL:

[0080] ON-GPBP-54m: TCGAATTCACCATGGC-
CCCACTAGCCGACTACAAGGACGACGATG
ACAAG (SEQ ID NO: 28).

[0081] ON-GPBP-55c: CCGAGCCCGACGAGTTC-
CAGCTCTGATTATCCGACATCTTGTCATCG TCG
(SEQ ID NO: 29).

[0082] ON-HNC-B-N-14m: CGGGATC-
CGCTAGCTAAGCCAGCAAGGATGG (SEQ ID
NO: 30).

[0083] ON-HNC-B-N-16c: CGGGATCCATGCAT-
AAATAGCAGTTCTGCTGT (SEQ ID NO: 31).

[0084] Isolation and characterization of cDNA clones encoding human GPBP—Several human λ-gt11 cDNA expression libraries (eye, fetal and adult lung, kidney and HeLa S3, from CLONTECH) were probed for cDNAs encoding proteins interacting with GP_{pep1}. Nitrocellulose filters (Millipore) prepared following standard immunoscreening procedures were blocked and incubated with 1-10 nmoles per ml of GP_{pep1} at 37° C. Specifically bound GP_{pep1} was detected using M3/1A monoclonal antibodies (7). A single clone was identified in the HeLa-derived library (HeLa1). Specificity of fusion protein binding was confirmed by similar binding to recombinant eukaryotic human GP antigen. The EcoRI cDNA insert of HeLa1 (0.5-kb) was used to further screen the same library and to isolate overlapping cDNAs. The largest cDNA (2.4-kb) containing the entire cDNA of HeLa1 (n4') was fully sequenced.

[0085] Northern and Southern blots—Pre-made Northern and Southern blots (CLONTECH) were probed with HeLa1 cDNA following manufacturer instructions.

[0086] Plasmid construction, expression and purification of recombinant proteins—GPBP-derived material. The original λ-gt11 HeLa1 clone was expressed as a lysogen in *E. coli* Y1089 (8). The corresponding β-galactosidase-derived fusion protein containing the N-terminal 150 residues of GPBP was purified from the cell lysate using an APTG-agarose column (Boehringer). The EcoRI 2.4-kb fragment of n4' was subcloned in Bluescribe M13+ vector (Stratagene) (BS-n4'), amplified and used for subsequent cloning. A DNA fragment containing (from 5' to 3'), an EcoRI restriction site, a standard Kozak consensus for translation initiation, a region coding for a tag peptide sequence (FLAG, DYKD-DDDK (SEQ ID NO: 32)), and the sequence coding for the first eleven residues of GPBP including the predicted Met₁ and a Ban II restriction site, was obtained by hybridizing ON-GPBP-54m and ON-GPBP-55c, and extending with modified T₇ DNA polymerase (Amersham). The resulting DNA product was digested with EcoRI and BanII, and ligated with the BanI/EcoRI cDNA fragment of BS-n4' in the EcoRI site of pHIL-D2 (Invitrogen) to produce pHIL-FLAG-n4'. This plasmid was used to obtain Mut^s transformants of the GS115 strain of *Pichia pastoris* and to express FLAG-tagged recombinant GPBP (rGPBP) either by conventional liquid culture or by fermentation procedures (Pichia Expression Kit, Invitrogen). The cell lysates were loaded onto an anti-FLAG M2 column (Sigma), the unbound material washed out with Tris buffered saline (TBS, 50 mM Tris-HCT, pH 7.4, 150 mM NaCl) or salt-supplemented TBS (up to 2M NaCl), and the recombinant material eluted with FLAG peptide. For expression in cultured human kidney-derived 293 cells (ATCC 1573-CRL), the 2.4- or 2.0-kb EcoRI cDNA insert of either BS-n4' or pHIL-FLAG-n4' was subcloned in pcDNA3 (Invitrogen) to produce pc-n4' and pc-FLAG-n4' respectively. When used for transient expression, 18 hours after transfection the cells were lysed with 3.5-4 μl/cm² of chilled lysis buffer (1% Nonidet P-40 or Triton-X100, 5 mM EDTA and 1 mM PMSF in TBS) with or without 0.1% SDS, depending on

whether the lysate was to be used for SDS-PAGE or FLAG-purification, respectively. For FLAG purification, the lysate of four to six 175 cm² culture dishes was diluted up to 50 ml with lysis buffer and purified as above. For stable expression, the cells were similarly transfected with pc-n4' and selected for three weeks with 800 µg/ml of G418. For bacterial recombinant expression, the 2.0-kb EcoRI cDNA fragment of pHIL-FLAG-n4' was cloned in-frame downstream of the glutathione S-transferase (GST)-encoding cDNA of pGEX-5x-1 (Pharmacia). The resulting construct was used to express GST-GPBP fusion protein in DH5α cells (9).

[0087] GP antigen-derived material. Human recombinant GP antigen (rGP) was produced in 293 cells using the pRc/CMV-BM40 expression vector containing the α3-specific cDNA between ON-HNC-B-N-14m and ON-HNC-B-N-16c. The expression vector is a pRc/CMV (Invitrogen)-derived vector provided by Billy G. Hudson (Kansas University Medical Center) that contains cDNA encoding an initiation Met, a BM40 signal peptide followed by a tag peptide sequence (FLAG), and a polylinker cloning site. To obtain α3-specific cDNA, a polymerase chain reaction was performed using the oligonucleotides above and a plasmid containing the previously reported α3(IV) cDNA sequence (3) as template (clone C2). For stable expression of rGP, 293 cells were transfected with the resulting construct (fα3VLC) and selected with 400 µg/ml of G418. The harvested rGP was purified using an anti-FLAG M2 column.

[0088] All the constructs were verified by restriction mapping and nucleotide sequencing.

[0089] Cell culture and DNA transfection—Human 293 cells were grown in Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium (DMEM) supplemented with 10% fetal calf serum. Transfections were performed using the calcium phosphate precipitation method of the Profection Mammalian Transfection Systems (Promega). Stably transfected cells were selected by their resistance to G418. Foci of surviving cells were isolated, cloned and amplified.

[0090] Antibody production—Polyclonal antibodies against the N-terminal region of GPBP. Cells expressing HeLa1 λ-gt11 as a lysogen were lysed by sonication in the presence of Laemmli sample buffer and subjected to electrophoresis in a 7.5% acrylamide preparative gel. The gel was stained with Coomassie blue and the band containing the fusion protein of interest excised and used for rabbit immunization (10). The anti-serum was tested for reactivity using APTG-affinity purified antigen. To obtain affinity-purified antibodies, the anti-serum was diluted 1:5 with TBS and loaded onto a Sepharose 4B column containing covalently bound affinity purified antigen. The bound material was eluted and, unless otherwise indicated, used in the immunochemical studies.

[0091] Monoclonal antibodies against GPBP. Monoclonal antibodies were produced essentially as previously reported (7) using GST-GPBP. The supernatants of individual clones were analyzed for antibodies against rGPBP.

[0092] In vitro phosphorylation assays—About 200 ng of rGPBP were incubated overnight at 30° C. in 25 mM β-glycerolphosphate (pH 7.0), 0.5 mM EDTA, 0.5 mM EGTA, 8 mM MgCl₂, 5 mM MnCl₂, 1 mM DTT and 0.132 µM γ-³²P-ATP, in the presence or absence of 0.5-1 µg of protein substrates or 10 nmoles of synthetic peptides, in a total volume of 50 µl.

[0093] In vivo phosphorylation assays—Individual wells of a 24-well dish were seeded with normal or with stably pc-n4' transfected 293 cells. When the cells were grown to the desired density, a number of wells of the normal 293 cells were transfected with pc-FLAG-n4'. After 12 hours, the culture medium was removed, 20 µCi/well of H₃³²PO₄ in 100 µl of phosphate-free DMEM added, and incubation continued for 4 hours. The cells were lysed with 300 µl/well of TBS containing 1% Triton X-100, 2 mM EDTA, 1 mM PMSF, 50 mM NaF and 0.2 mM vanadate, and extracted with specific antibodies and Protein A-Sepharose. When anti-GPBP serum was used, the lysate was pre-cleared using pre-immune serum and Protein A-Sepharose.

[0094] In vitro dephosphorylation of rGPBP—About 1 µg of rGPBP was dephosphorylated in 100 µl of 10 mM Tris-acetate (pH 7.5), 10 mM magnesium acetate and 50 mM potassium acetate with 0.85 U of calf intestine alkaline phosphatase (Pharmacia) for 30 min at 30° C.

[0095] Renaturation assays—In-blot renaturation assays were performed using 1-5 µg of rGPBP as previously described (11).

[0096] Nucleotide sequence analysis—cDNA sequence analyses were performed by the dideoxy chain termination method using [α]³⁵S-dATP, modified T₇ DNA polymerase (Amersham) and universal or GPBP-specific primers (8-10).

[0097] ³²P-Phosphoamino acid analysis—Immunopurified rGPBP or HPLC gel-filtration fractions thereof containing the material of interest were phosphorylated, hydrolyzed and analyzed in one dimensional (4) or two dimensional thin layer chromatography (12). When performing two dimensional analysis, the buffer for the first dimension was formic acid:acetic acid:water (1:3.1:35.9) (pH 1.9) and the buffer for the second dimension was acetic acid:pyridine:water (2:0.2:37.8) (pH 3.5). Amino acids were revealed with ninhydrin, and ³²P-phosphoamino acids by autoradiography.

[0098] Physical methods and immunochemical techniques—SDS-PAGE and Western-blotting were performed as in (4). Immunohistochemistry studies were done on human multi-tissue control slides (Biomed, Biogenex) using the ABC peroxidase method (13).

[0099] Computer analysis—Homology searches were carried out against the GenBank and SwissProt databases with the BLAST 2.0 (14) at the NCBI server, and against the TIGR Human Gene Index database for expressed sequence tags, using the Institute for Genomic Research server. The search for functional patterns and profiles was performed against the PROSITE database using the ProfileScan program at the Swiss Institute of Bioinformatics (15). Prediction of coiled-coil structures was done at the Swiss Institute for Experimental Cancer Research using the program Coils (16) with both 21 and 28 residue windows.

[0100] Results

[0101] Molecular cloning of GPBP—To search for proteins specifically interacting with the divergent N-terminal region of the human GP antigen, a 21-residue peptide (GPpep1; SEQ ID NO: 26), encompassing this region and flanking sequences, and specific monoclonal antibodies against it were combined to screen several human cDNA expression libraries. More than 5×10⁶ phages were screened

to identify a single HeLa-derived recombinant encoding a fusion protein specifically interacting with GPpep1 without disturbing antibody binding.

[0102] Using the cDNA insert of the original clone (HeLa1), we isolated a 2.4-kb cDNA (n4') that contains 408-bp of 5'-untranslated sequence, an open reading frame (ORF) of 1872-bp encoding 624 residues, and 109-bp of 3'-untranslated sequence (FIG. 1) (SEQ ID NO: 1-2). Other structural features are of interest. First, the predicted polypeptide (hereinafter referred to as GPBP) has a large number of phosphorylatable (17.9%) and acidic (16%) residues unequally distributed along the sequence. Serine, which is the most abundant residue (9.3%), shows preference for two short regions of the protein, where it comprises nearly 40% of the amino acids, compared to an average of less than 7% throughout the rest of the polypeptide chain. It is also noteworthy that the more N-terminal, serine-rich region consists mainly of a Ser-Xaa-Yaa repeat. Acidic residues are preferentially located at the N-terminal three-quarters of the polypeptide, with nearly 18% of the residues being acidic. These residues represent only 9% in the most C-terminal quarter of the polypeptide, resulting in a polypeptide chain with two electrically opposite domains. At the N-terminus, the polypeptide contains a pleckstrin homology (PH) domain, which has been implicated in the recruitment of many signaling proteins to the cell membrane where they exert their biological activities (17). Finally, a bipartite nuclear targeting sequence (18) exists as an integral part of a heptad repeat region that meets all the structural requirements to form a coiled-coil (16).

[0103] Protein data bank searches revealed homologies almost exclusively within the approximately 100 residues at the N-terminal region harboring the PH domain. The PH domain of the oxysterol-binding protein is the most similar, with an overall identity of 33.5% and a similarity of 65.2% with GPBP. In addition, the *Caenorhabditis elegans* cosmid F25H2 (accession number Q93569) contains a hypothetical ORF that displays an overall identity of 26.5% and a similarity of 61% throughout the entire protein sequence, indicating that similar proteins are present in lower invertebrates. Several human expressed sequence tags (accession numbers AA287878, AA287561, AA307431, AA331618, AA040134, AA158618, AA040087, AA122226, AA158617, AA121104, AA412432, AA412433, AA282679 and N27578) possess a high degree of nucleotide identity (above 98%) with the corresponding stretches of the GPBP CDNA, suggesting that they represent human GPBP. Interestingly, the AA287878 EST shows a gap of 67 nucleotides within the sequence corresponding to the GPBP 5'-untranslated region, suggesting that the GPBP pre-mRNA is alternatively spliced in human tissues (not shown).

[0104] The distribution and expression of the GPBP gene in human tissues was first assessed by Northern blot analysis (FIG. 2, panel A). The gene is expressed as two major mRNAs species between 4.4-kb and 7.5-kb in length and other minor species of shorter lengths. The structural relationship between these multiple mRNA species is not known and their relative expression varies between tissues. The highest expression level is seen in striated muscle (skeletal and heart), while lung and liver show the lowest expression levels.

[0105] Southern blot studies analysis of genomic DNA from different species indicated that homologous genes exist

throughout phylogeny (FIG. 2, panel B). Consistent with the human origin of the probe, the hybridization intensities decreased in a progressive fashion as the origin of the genomic DNA moves away from humans in evolution.

[0106] Experimental determination of the translation start site—To experimentally confirm the predicted ORF, eukaryotic expression vectors containing either the 2.4-kb of CDNA of n4', or only the predicted ORF tagged with a FLAG sequence (FIG. 3A), were used for transient expression assays in 293 cells. The corresponding extracts were analyzed by immunoblot using GPBP- or FLAG-specific antibodies. The GPBP-specific antibodies bind to a similar major polypeptide in both transfected cells, but only the polypeptide produced by the engineered construct expressed the FLAG sequence (FIG. 3B). This located the translation start site of the n4' cDNA at the predicted Met and confirmed the proposed primary structure. Furthermore, the recombinant polypeptides displayed a molecular mass higher than expected (80 versus 71 kDa) suggesting that GPBP undergoes post-translational modifications.

[0107] Expression and characterization of yeast rGPBP—Yeast expression and FLAG-based affinity-purification were combined to produce rGPBP (FIG. 4A). A major polypeptide of ~89 kDa, along with multiple related products displaying lower M_r , were obtained. The recombinant material was recognized by both anti-FLAG and GPBP-specific antibodies, guaranteeing the fidelity of the expression system. Again, however, the M_r displayed by the major product was notably higher than predicted and even higher than the M_r of the 293 cell-derived recombinant material, supporting the idea that GPBP undergoes important and differential post-translational modifications. Since phosphorylatable residues are abundant in the polypeptide chain, we investigated the existence of phosphoamino acids in the recombinant materials. By using monoclonal or polyclonal (not shown) antibodies against phosphoserine (Pser), phosphothreonine (PThr) and phosphotyrosine (PTyr), we identified the presence of all three phosphoresidues either in yeast rGPBP (FIG. 4B) or in 293 cell-derived material (not shown). The specificity of the antibodies was further assessed by partially inhibiting their binding by the addition of 5-10 mM of the corresponding phosphoamino acid (not shown). This suggests that the phosphoresidue content varies depending upon the cell expression system, and that the M_r differences are mainly due to phosphorylation. Dephosphorylated yeast-derived material consistently displayed similar M_r to the material derived from 293 cells, and phosphoamino acid content correlates with SDS-PAGE mobilities (FIG. 4C). As an *in vivo* measurement, the phosphorylation of rGPBP in the 293 cells was assessed (FIG. 4D). Control cells (lanes 1) and cells expressing rGPBP in a stable (lanes 2) or transient (lanes 3) mode were cultured in the presence of $H_3^{32}PO_4$. Immunoprecipitated recombinant material contained ^{32}P , indicating that phosphorylation of GPBP occurred *in vivo* and therefore is likely to be a physiological process.

[0108] The rGPBP is a serine/threonine kinase that phosphorylates the N-terminal region of the human GP antigen—Although GPBP does not contain the conserved structural regions required to define the classic catalytic domain for a protein kinase, the recent identification and characterization of novel non-conventional protein kinases (19-27) encouraged the investigation of its phosphorylating activity. Addi-

tion of [γ - ^{32}P]ATP to rGPBP (either from yeast or 293 cells (not shown)) in the presence of Mn^{2+} and Mg^{2+} resulted in the incorporation of ^{32}P as P-Ser and P-Thr in the major and related products recognized by both anti-FLAG and specific antibodies (**FIG. 5A and B**), indicating that the affinity-purified material contains a Ser/Thr protein kinase. To further characterize this activity, GPpep1, GPpep1 Ala^o (a GPpep1 mutant with Ser^o replaced by Ala), native and recombinant human GP antigens, and native bovine GP antigen were assayed (**FIG. 5C**). Affinity-purified rGPBP phosphorylates all human-derived material to a different extent. However, in similar conditions, no appreciable ^{32}P -incorporation was observed in the bovine-derived substrate. The lower ^{32}P incorporation displayed by GPpep1 Ala^o when compared with GPpep1, and the lack of phosphorylation of the bovine antigen, indicates that the kinase present in rGPBP discriminates between human and bovine antigens, and that Ser^o is a target for the kinase.

[0109] Although the purification system provides high quality material, the presence of contaminants with a protein kinase activity could not be ruled out. The existence of contaminants was also suggested by the presence of a FLAG-containing 40 kDa polypeptide, which displayed no reactivity with specific antibodies nor incorporation of ^{32}P in the phosphorylation assays (**FIG. 4A and 5A**). To precisely identify the polypeptide harboring the protein kinase activity, we performed *in vitro* kinase renaturation assays after SDS-PAGE and Western-blotted (**FIG. 6**). We successfully combined the use of specific antibodies (lane 1) and autoradiographic detection of *in situ* ^{32}P -incorporation (lane 2), and identified the 89 kDa rGPBP material as the primary polypeptide harboring the Ser/Thr kinase activity. The lack of ^{32}P -incorporation in the rGPBP-derived products, as well as in the 40 kDa contaminant, further supports the specificity of the renaturation assays and locates the kinase activity to the 89 kDa polypeptide. Recently, it has been shown that traces of protein kinases intimately associated with a polypeptide can be released from the blot membrane, bind to, and phosphorylate the polypeptide during the labeling step (28). To assess this possibility in our system, we performed renaturation studies using a small piece of membrane containing the 89 kDa polypeptide, either alone or together with membrane pieces representing the different regions of the blot lane. We observed similar ^{32}P -incorporation at the 89 kDa polypeptide regardless of the co-incubated pieces (not shown), indicating that if there are co-purified protein kinases in our sample they are not phosphorylating the 89 kDa polypeptide in the renaturation assays unless they co-migrate. Co-migration does not appear to be a concern, however, since rGPBP deletion mutants (GPBP Δ 26 and R3; see below) displaying different mobilities also have kinase activities and could be similarly *in-blot* renatured (not shown).

[0110] Immunohistochemical localization of the novel kinase—To investigate GPBP expression in human tissues we performed immunohistochemical studies using specific polyclonal (**FIG. 7**) or monoclonal antibodies (not shown). Although GPBP is widely expressed in human tissues, it shows tissue and cell-specificity. In kidney, the major expression is found at the tubule epithelial cells and the glomerular mesangial cells and podocytes. At the lung alveolus, the antibodies display a linear pattern suggestive of a basement membrane localization, along with staining of pneumocytes. Liver shows low expression in the paren-

chyma, but high expression in biliary ducts. Expression in the central nervous system is observed in the white matter, but not in the neurons of the brain. In testis, a high expression in the spermatogonium contrasts with the lack of expression in Sertoli cells. The adrenal gland shows a higher level of expression in cortical cells versus the medullar. In the pancreas, GPBP is preferentially expressed in Langerhans islets versus the exocrine moiety. In prostate, GPBP is expressed in the epithelial cells but not in the stroma (**FIG. 7**). Other locations with high expression of GPBP are striated muscle, epithelial cells of intestinal tract, and Purkinje cells of the cerebellum (not shown). In general, in tissues where GPBP is highly expressed the staining pattern is mainly diffuse cytosolic. However in certain locations there is, in addition, an important staining reinforcement at the nucleus (spermatogonium), at the plasma membrane (pneumocyte, hepatocyte, prostate epithelial cells, white matter) or at the extracellular matrix (alveolus) (**FIG. 7**).

[0111] Discussion

[0112] Our data show that GPBP is a novel, non-conventional serine/threonine kinase. We also present evidence that GPBP discriminates between human and bovine GP antigens, and targets the phosphorylatable region of human GP antigen *in vitro*. Several lines of evidence indicate that the 89 kDa polypeptide is the only kinase in the affinity purified rGPBP. First, we found no differences in auto- or trans-phosphorylation among rGPBP samples purified in the presence of 150 mM, 0.5 M, 1 M or 2 M salt (not shown), suggesting that rGPBP does not carry intimately bound kinases. Second, there is no FLAG-containing, yeast-derived kinase in our samples, since material purified using GPBP-specific antibodies shows no differences in phosphorylation (not shown). Third, a deletion mutant (GPBP Δ 26; see below) displays reduced auto- and trans-phosphorylation activities (not shown), demonstrating that the 89 kD polypeptide is the only portion of the rGPBP with the ability to carry out phosphate transfer.

[0113] Although GPBP is not homologous to other non-conventional kinases, they share some structural features including an N-terminal α -helix coiled-coil (26, 27), serine-rich motifs (24), high phosphoamino acids content (27), bipartite nuclear localization signal (27), and the absence of a typical nucleotide or ATP binding motif (24, 27).

[0114] Immunohistochemistry studies show that GPBP is a cytosolic polypeptide also found in the nucleus, associated with the plasma membrane and likely at the extracellular matrix associated with the basement membrane, indicating that it contains the structural requirements to reach all these destinations. The nuclear localization signal and the PH domain confer to it the potential to reach the nucleus and the cell membrane, respectively (17, 29, 30). Although GPBP does not contain the structural requirements to be exported, the 5'-end untranslated region of its mRNA includes an upstream ORF of 130 residues with an in-frame stop codon at the beginning (**FIG. 1**). An mRNA editing process inserting a single base pair (U) would generate an operative in-frame start site and an ORF of 754-residues containing an export signal immediately downstream of the edited Met (not shown). Polyclonal antibodies against a synthetic peptide representing part of this hypothetical extra-sequence (PRSARCQARRRRGGRTSS (SEQ ID NO: 33)) display a

linear vascular reactivity in human tissues suggestive of an extracellular basement membrane localization (data not shown).

[0115] Alternatively, a splicing phenomenon could generate transcripts with additional unidentified exon(s) that would provide the structural requirements for exportation. The multiple cellular localization, the high content in PTyr, and the lack of tyrosine kinase activity in vitro, suggest that GPBP is itself the target of specific tyrosine kinase(s) and therefore likely involved in specific signaling cascade(s).

[0116] As discussed above, specific serine phosphorylation, as well as pre-mRNA alternative splicing, are associated with the biology of several autoantigens, including the GP antigen, acetylcholine receptor and myelin basic protein (MBP) (4). The latter is suspected to be the major antigen in multiple sclerosis (MS), another exclusively human autoimmune disease in which the immune system targets the white matter of the central nervous system. GP disease and MS are human disorders that display a strong association with the same HLA class II haplotype (HLA DRB1*1501)(32, 33). This, along with the recent report of death by GP disease of a MS patient carrying this HLA specificity (34), supports the existence of common pathogenic events in these human disorders.

[0117] Phosphorylation of specific serines has been shown to change intracellular proteolysis (35-40). Conceivably, alterations in protein phosphorylation can affect processing and peptide presentation, and thus mediate autoimmunity. GP antigen-derived peptide presentation by the HLA-DR15 depends more on processing than on preferences of relatively indiscriminate DR15 molecules (41), suggesting that if processing is influenced by abnormal phosphorylation, the resulting peptides would likely be presented by this HLA. Our more recent data indicate that in both the GP and MBP systems, the production of alternative splicing products serves to regulate the phosphorylation of specific and structurally homologous PKA sites, suggesting that this or a closely related kinase is the in vivo phosphorylating enzyme. Alterations in the degree of antigen phosphorylation, caused either by an imbalance in alternative products, or by the action of an intruding kinase that deregulates phosphorylation of the same motifs, could lead to an autoimmune response in predisposed individuals. rGPBP phosphorylates the human GP antigen at a major PKA phosphorylation site in an apparently unregulated fashion, since the presence of specific alternative products of the GP antigen did not affect phosphorylation of the primary antigen by GPBP (not shown).

[0118] Although GPBP is ubiquitously expressed, in certain organs and tissues it shows a preference for cells and tissue structures that are target of common autoimmune responses: the Langerhans cells (type I diabetes); the white matter of the central nervous system (multiple sclerosis); the biliary ducts (primary biliary cirrhosis); the cortical cells of the adrenal gland (Addison disease); striated muscle cells (myasthenia gravis); spermatogonium (male infertility); Purkinje cells of the cerebellum (paraneoplastic cerebellar degeneration syndrome); and intestinal epithelial cells (pernicious anemia, autoimmune gastritis and enteritis). All the above observations point to this novel kinase as an attractive candidate to be considered when envisioning a model for human autoimmune disease.

References for the Background and Example 1

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EXAMPLE 2

GPBP Alternative Splicing

[0160] Here we report the existence of two isoforms of GPBP that are generated by alternative splicing of a 78-base pair (bp) long exon that encodes a 26-residue serine-rich motif. Both isoforms, GPBP and GPBP Δ 26, exist as high molecular aggregates that result from polypeptide self-aggregation. The presence of the 26-residue peptide in the polypeptide chain results in a molecular species that self-interacts more efficiently and forms aggregates with higher specific activity. Finally, we present evidences supporting the observation that GPBP is implicated in human autoimmune pathogenesis.

[0161] Materials and Methods

[0162] Synthetic Polymers:

[0163] Peptides. GPp₁, KGKRGDSGSPATWTRG-FVFT (SEQ ID NO: 26), is described in Example 1. GPB-Pp₁, PYSRSSMSSIDLVSASDDVHRFSSQ (SEQ ID NO: 14), representing residues 371-396 of GPBP was synthesized by Genosys.

[0164] Oligonucleotides. The following oligonucleotides were synthesized by Life Technologies, Inc., 5' to 3': ON-GPBP-11m, G CGG GAC TCA GCG GCC GGA TTT TCT (SEQ ID NO: 34); ON-GPBP-15m, AC AGC TGG CAG AAG AGA C (SEQ ID NO: 35); ON-GPBP-20c, C ATG GGT AGC TTT TAA AG (SEQ ID NO: 36); ON-GPBP-22m, TA GAA GAA CAG TCA CAG AGT GAA AAG G (SEQ ID NO: 37); ON-GPBP-53c, GAATTC GAA CAA AAT AGG CTT TC (SEQ ID NO: 38); ON-GPBP-56m, CCC TAT AGT CGC TCT TC (SEQ ID NO: 39); ON-GPBP-57c, CTG GGA GCT GAA TCT GT (SEQ ID NO: 40); ON-GPBP-62c, GTG GTT CTG CAC CAT CTC TTC AAC (SEQ ID NO: 41); ON-GPBP- Δ 26, CA CAT AGA TTT GTC CAA AAG GTT GAA GAG ATG GTG CAG AAC (SEQ ID NO: 42).

[0165] Reverse transcriptase and polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR). Total RNA was prepared from different control and GP tissues as described in (15). Five micrograms of total RNA was retrotranscribed using Ready-To-Go You-Prime First-Strand beads (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech) and 40 pmol of ON-GPBP-53c. The corresponding cDNA was subjected to PCR using the pairs of primers ON-GPBP-11m/ON-GPBP-53c or ON-GPBP-15m/ON-GPBP-62c. The identity of the products obtained with 15m-62c was further confirmed by Alu I restriction. To specifically amplify GPBP transcripts, PCR was performed using primers ON-GPBP-15m/ON-GPBP-57c.

[0166] Northern hybridization studies. Pre-made human multiple-tissue and tumor cell-line Northern Blots (CLON-TECH) were probed with a cDNA containing the 78-bp exon present only in GPBP or with a cDNA representing both isoforms. The corresponding cDNAs were obtained by PCR using the pair of primers ON-GPBP-56m and ON-GPBP-

57c using GPBP as a template, or with primers ON-GPBP-22m and ON-GPBP-20c, using GPBP Δ 26 as a template. The resulting products were random-labeled and hybridized following the manufacturers' instructions.

[0167] Plasmid construction, expression and purification of recombinant proteins. The plasmid pHIL-FLAG-n4', used for recombinant expression of FLAG-tagged GPBP in *Pichia pastoris* has been described elsewhere (4). The sequence coding for the 78-bp exon was deleted by site-directed mutagenesis using ON-GPBP-A26 to generate the plasmid pHIL-FLAG-n4'A26. Expression and affinity-purification of recombinant GPBP and GPBP Δ 26 was done as in (4).

[0168] Gel-filtration HPLC. Samples of 250 μ l were injected into a gel filtration PE-TSK-G4000SW HPLC column equilibrated with 50 mM Tris-HCl pH 7.5, 150 mM NaCl. The material was eluted from the column at 0.5 ml/min, monitored at 220 nm and minute fractions collected.

[0169] In vitro phosphorylation assays. The auto-, trans-phosphorylation and in-blot renaturation studies were performed as in Example 1.

[0170] Antibodies and immunochemical techniques. Polyclonal antibodies were raised by in chicken against a synthetic peptide (GPBP_{pep1}) representing the sequence coded by the 78-bp exon (Genosys). Egg yolks were diluted 1:10 in water, the pH adjusted to 5.0. After 6 hours at 4° C., the solution was clarified by centrifugation (25 min at 10000 \times g at 4° C.) and the antibodies precipitated by adding 20% (w/v) of sodium sulfate at 20.000 \times g, 20'. The pellets were dissolved in PBS (1 ml per yolk) and used for immunohistochemical studies. The production of antibodies against GPBP/GPBP Δ 26 or against α 3(IV)NC1 domain are discussed above (see also 4, 13).

[0171] Sedimentation velocity. Determination of sedimentation velocities were performed in an Optima XL-A analytical ultracentrifuge (Beckman Instruments Inc.), equipped with a VIS-UV scanner, using a Ti60 rotor and double sector cells of Epon-charcoal of 12 mm optical path-length. Samples of ca. 400 μ l were centrifuged at 30,000 rpm at 20° C. and radial scans at 220 nm were taken every 5 min. The sedimentation coefficients were obtained from the rate of movement of the solute boundary using the program XLAVEL (supplied by Beckman).

[0172] Sedimentation equilibrium. Sedimentation equilibrium experiments were done as described above for velocity experiments with samples of 70 μ l, and centrifuged at 8,000 rpm. The experimental concentration gradients at equilibrium were analyzed using the program EQASSOC (Beckman) to determine the corresponding weight average molecular mass. A partial specific volumes of 0.711 cm³/g for GPBP and 0.729 cm³/g for GPBP Δ 26 were calculated from the corresponding amino acid compositions.

[0173] Physical methods and immunochemical techniques. SDS-PAGE and Western blotting were performed under reducing conditions as previously described (3). Immunohistochemistry studies were done on formalin fixed paraffin embedded tissues using the ABC peroxidase method (4) or on frozen human biopsies fixed with cold acetone using standard procedures for indirect immunofluorescence.

[0174] Two hybrid studies. Self-interaction studies were carried out in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* (HF7c) using

pGBT9 and pGAD424 (CLONTECH) to generate GAL4 binding and activation domain-fusion proteins, respectively. Interaction was assessed following the manufacture's recommendations. β -galactosidase activity was assayed with X-GAL (0.75 mg/ml) for in situ and with ortho-nitrophenyl β -D galactopyranoside (0.64 mg/ml) for the in-solution determinations.

[0175] Results

[0176] Identification of two spliced GPBP variants. To characterize the GPBP species in normal human tissues, we coupled reverse transcription to a polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) on total RNA from different tissues, using specific oligonucleotides that flank the full open reading frame of GPBP. A single cDNA fragment displaying lower size than expected was obtained from skeletal muscle-derived RNA (FIG. 8A), and from kidney, lung, skin, or adrenal gland-derived RNA (not shown). By combining nested PCR re-amplifications and endonuclease restriction mapping, we determined that all the RT-PCR products corresponded to the same molecular species (not shown). We fully sequenced the 2.2-Kb of cDNA from human muscle and found it identical to HeLa-derived material except for the absence of 78-nucleotides (positions 1519-1596), which encode a 26-residues motif (amino acids 371-396) (FIG. 8B). We therefore named this more common isoform of GPBP as GPBP Δ 26.

[0177] To investigate whether the 78-bp represent an exon skipped transcript during pre-mRNA processing, we used this cDNA fragment to probe a human-derived genomic library and we isolated a ~14-Kb clone. By combining Southern blot hybridization and PCR, the genomic clone was characterized and a contiguous DNA fragment of 12482-bp was fully sequenced (SEQ ID 25). The sequence contained (from 5' to 3'), 767-bp of intron sequence, a 93-bp exon, an 818-bp intron, the 78-bp exon sequence of interest, a 9650-bp intron, a 96-bp exon and a 980-bp intron sequence (FIG. 8C). The exon-intron boundaries determined by comparing the corresponding DNA and cDNA sequences meet the canonical consensus for 5' and 3' splice sites (FIG. 8C) (5), thus confirming the exon nature of the 78-bp sequence. The GPBP gene was localized to chromosome 5q13 by fluorescence in situ hybridization (FISH) using the genomic clone as a probe (not shown).

[0178] The relative expression of GPBP in human-derived specimens was assessed by Northern blot analysis, using either the 78-bp exon or a 260-bp cDNA representing the flanking sequence of 78-bp (103-bp 5' and 157-bp 3') present in both GPBP and GPBP Δ 26 (FIG. 9). The 78-bp containing the molecular species of interest were preferably expressed in striated muscle (both skeletal and heart) and brain, and poorly expressed in placenta, lung and liver. In contrast to GPBP Δ 26, the GPBP was expressed at very low levels in kidney, pancreas and cancer cell lines.

[0179] All the above indicates that GPBP is expressed at low levels in normal human tissues, and that the initial lack of detection by RT-PCR of GPBP can be attributed to a preferential amplification of the more abundant GPBP Δ 26. Indeed, the cDNA of GPBP could be amplified from human tissues (skeletal muscle, lung, kidney, skin and adrenal gland) when the specific RT-PCR amplifications were done using 78-bp exon-specific oligonucleotides (not shown). This also suggests that GPBP Δ 26 mRNA is the major

transcript detected in Northern blot studies when using the cDNA probe representing both GPBP and GPBP Δ 26.

[0180] Recombinant expression and functional characterization of GPBP Δ 26. To investigate whether the absence of the 26-residue serine-rich motif would affect the biochemical properties of GPBP, we expressed and purified both isoforms (rGPBP and rGPBP Δ 26), and assessed their auto- and trans-phosphorylation activities (FIG. 10). As reported above for rGPBP (see also 4), rGPBP Δ 26 is purified as a single major polypeptide and several related minor products (FIG. 10A). However, the number and relative amounts of the derived products vary compared to RGPBP, and they display M_r on SDS-PAGE that cannot be attributed simply to the 26-residue deletion. This suggests that the 26-residue motif has important structural and functional consequences that could account for the reduced in-solution auto- and trans-phosphorylation activities displayed by rGPBP Δ 26 (FIG. 10B). Interestingly, the differences in specific activity shown in the in-solution assays were not evident when autophosphorylation was assessed in-blot after SDS-PAGE and renaturation, suggesting that the 26-residue motif likely has important functional consequences at the quaternary structure level. Renaturation studies further showed that phosphate transfer activities reside in the major polypeptides representing the proposed open reading frames, and are not detectable in derived minor products.

[0181] rGPBP and rGPBP-26 exist as very active high molecular weight aggregates. Gel filtration analysis of affinity-purified rGPBP or rGPBP Δ 26 yielded two chromatographic peaks (I and II), both displaying higher MW than expected for the individual molecular species, as determined by SDS-PAGE studies (89 kDa and 84 kDa, respectively) (FIG. 11). The bulk of the recombinant material eluted as a single peak between the 158 kDa and the 669 kDa molecular weight markers (peak II), while limited amounts of rGPBP and only traces of rGPBP Δ 26 eluted in peak I (>1000 kDa). Aliquots of fractions representing each chromatographic profile were subjected to SDS-PAGE and stained, or incubated in the presence of $^{32}\text{P}[\gamma]$ ATP, and analyzed by immunoblot and autoradiography. Along with the major primary polypeptide, every chromatographic peak contained multiple derived products of higher or lower sizes indicating that the primary polypeptide associates to form high molecular weight aggregates that are stabilized by covalent and non-covalent bonds (not shown). The kinase activity also exhibited two peaks coinciding with the chromatographic profiles. However, peak I showed a much higher specific activity than peak II, indicating that these high molecular weight aggregates contained a much more active form of the kinase. Equal volumes of RGPBP fractions number 13 and 20 exhibited comparable phosphorylating activity, even though the protein content is approximately 20 times lower in fraction 13, as estimated by Western blot and Coomassie blue staining (FIG. 11A). The specific activities of rGPBP and rGPBP Δ 26 at peak II are also different, and are consistent with the studies shown for the whole material, thus supporting the hypothesis that the presence of the 26-residue serine-rich motif renders a more active kinase. These results also suggest that both rGPBP and rGPBP Δ 26 exist as oligomers under native conditions, and that both high molecular weight aggregate formation and specific activity are greatly dependent on the presence of the 26-residue serine-rich motif. Analytical centrifugation analysis of rGPBP revealed that peak I contained large aggregates (over

10^7 Da). Peak II of rGPBP contained a homogeneous population of 220 ± 10 kDa aggregates, likely representing trimers with a sedimentation coefficient of 11S. Peak II of rGPBP Δ 26 however consisted of a more heterogeneous population that likely contains several oligomeric species. The main population (ca. 80%) displayed a weight average molecular mass of 310 ± 10 kDa and a coefficient of sedimentation of 14S.

[0182] GPBP and GPBP Δ 26 self-interact in a yeast two-hybrid system. To assess the physiological relevance of the self-aggregation, and to determine the role of the 26-residue motif, we performed comparative studies using a two-hybrid interaction system in yeast. In this type of study, the polypeptides whose interaction is under study are expressed as a part of a fusion protein containing either the activation or the binding domains of the transcriptional factor GAL4. An effective interaction between the two fusion proteins through the polypeptide under study would result in the reconstitution of the transcriptional activator and the subsequent expression of the two reporter genes, Lac Z and His3, allowing colony color detection and growth in a His-defective medium, respectively. We estimated the intensity of interactions by the growth-rate in histidine-defective medium, in the presence of different concentrations of a competitive inhibitor of the His3 gene product (3-AT), and a quantitative colorimetric liquid β -galactosidase assay. A representative experiment is presented in FIG. 12. When assaying GPBP Δ 26 for self-interaction, a significant induction of the reporter genes was observed, while no expression was detectable when each fusion protein was expressed alone or with control fusion proteins. The insertion of the 26-residue motif in the polypeptide to obtain GPBP resulted in a notable increase in polypeptide interaction. All of the above data indicate that GPBP Δ 26 self-associates in vivo, and that the insertion of the 26-residues into the polypeptide chain yields a more interactive molecular species.

[0183] GPBP is highly expressed in human but not in bovine and murine glomerulus and alveolus. We have shown that GPBP/GPBP Δ 26 is preferentially expressed in human cells and tissues that are commonly targeted in naturally occurring autoimmune responses. To specifically investigate the expression of GPBP, we raised polyclonal antibodies against a synthetic peptide representing the 26-residue motif characteristic of this kinase isoform, and used it for immunohistochemical studies on frozen or formalin fixed paraffin embedded human tissues (FIG. 13). In general, these antibodies showed more specificity than the antibodies recognizing both isoforms for the tissue structures that are target of autoimmune responses such as the biliary ducts, the Langerhans islets or the white matter of the central nervous system (not shown). Nevertheless, the most remarkable finding was the presence of linear deposits of GPBP-selective antibodies around the small vessels in every tissue studied (A), suggesting that GPBP is associated with endothelial basement membranes. Consequently, at the glomerulus, the anti-GPBP antibodies displayed a vascular pattern closely resembling the glomerular basement membrane staining yielded either by monoclonal antibodies specifically recognizing the $\alpha 3(\text{IV})\text{NC1}$ (compare 13B with 13C and 13D), or by circulating GP autoantibodies (compare 13E and 13F). These observations further supported the initial observation that GPBP is expressed in tissue structures targeted in natural autoimmune responses, suggesting that the expres-

sion of GPBP is a risk factor and makes the host tissue vulnerable to an autoimmune attack.

[0184] To further assess this hypothesis, we investigated the presence of GPBP and GPBP Δ 26 in the glomerulus of two mammals that naturally do not undergo GP disease compared to human (FIG. 14). GPBP-specific antibodies failed to stain the glomerulus of both bovine or murine specimens (compare 14A with 14B and 14C) while antibodies recognizing the N-terminal sequence common to both GPBP and GPBP Δ 26 stained these structures in all three species, although with different distributions and intensities (14D-14F). In bovine renal cortex, GPBP Δ 26 was expressed at a lower rate than in human, but showed similar tissue distribution. In murine samples, however, GPBP Δ 26 displayed a tissue distribution closely resembling that of GPBP in human glomerulus. Similar results were obtained when studying the alveolus in the three different species (not shown). To rule out that the differences in antibody detection was due to primary structure differences rather than to a differential expression, we determined the corresponding primary structures in these two species by cDNA sequencing. Bovine and mouse GPBP (SEQ ID NOS: 3-6 and 9-12) displayed an overall identity with human material of 97.9% and 96.6% respectively. Furthermore, the mouse 26-residue motif was identical to human while bovine diverged only in one residue. Finally, and similarly to human, we successfully amplified GPBP cDNA from mouse or bovine kidney total RNA using oligonucleotides specific for the corresponding 78-bp exons, indicating that GPBP is expressed at very low levels not detectable by immunochemical techniques.

[0185] GPBP is highly expressed in several autoimmune conditions. We analyzed several tissues from different GP patients by specific RT-PCR to assess GPBP/GPBP Δ 26 mRNA levels. As in control kidneys, the major expressed isoform in GP kidneys was GPBP Δ 26. However, in the muscle of one of the patients, GPBP was preferentially expressed, whereas GPBP Δ 26 was the only isoform detected in control muscle samples (FIG. 15A). Since we did not have kidney samples from this particular patient, we could not assess GPBP/GPBP Δ 26 expression in the corresponding target organ. For similar reasons, we could not assess GPBP/GPBP Δ 26 levels in the muscle of the patients in which kidneys were studied. Muscle cells express high levels of GPBP/GPBP Δ 26 (see Northern blot in FIG. 9), and they comprise the bulk of the tissue. In contrast, the expression of GPBP/GPBP Δ 26 in the kidney was much less, and the glomerulus was virtually the only kidney structure expressing the GPBP isoform (see FIG. 13). The glomerulus is a relatively less abundant structure in kidney than the myocyte is in muscle, and the glomerulus is the structure targeted by immune attack in GP pathogenesis. These factors, together with the preferential amplification of the more abundant and shorter messages when performing RT-PCR studies, could account for the lack of detection of GPBP in both normal and GP kidneys, thus precluding the assessment of GPBP expression at the glomerulus during pathogenesis. Nevertheless, the increased levels of GPBP in a GP patient suggest that GPBP/GPBP Δ 26 expression is altered during GP pathogenesis, and that augmented GPBP expression has a pathogenic significance in GP disease.

[0186] To investigate the expression of GPBP and GPBP Δ 26 in autoimmune pathogenesis, we studied cutaneous autoimmune processes and compared them with control

samples representing normal skin or non-autoimmune dermatitis (FIG. 15). Control samples displayed a limited expression of GPBP in the most peripheral keratinocytes (15B, 15E), while keratinocytes expanding from stratum basale to corneum expressed abundant GPBP in skin affected by systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) (15C, 15F) or lichen planus (15D, 15G). GPBP was preferentially expressed in cell surface structures that closely resembled the blebs previously described in cultured keratinocytes upon UV irradiation and apoptosis induction (6). In contrast, antibodies recognizing both GPBP and GPBP Δ 26 yielded a diffuse cytosolic pattern through the whole epidermis in both autoimmune affected or control samples (not shown). These data indicate that in both control and autoimmune-affected keratinocytes, GPBP Δ 26 was expressed at the cytosol and that the expression did not significantly vary during cell differentiation. In contrast, mature keratinocytes were virtually the only GPBP expressing cells. However, bleb formation and expression of GPBP was observed in the early stages of differentiation in epidermis affected by autoimmune responses (15C, 15D, 15F, 15G). This further supports previous observations indicating that aberrant apoptosis at the basal keratinocytes is involved in the pathogenesis of autoimmune processes affecting skin (7), and suggests that apoptosis and GPBP expression are linked in this human cell system.

[0187] Discussion

[0188] Alternative pre-mRNA splicing is a fundamental mechanism for differential gene expression that has been reported to regulate the tissue distribution, intracellular localization, and function of different protein kinases (8-11). In this regard, and closely resembling GPBP, B-Raf exists as multiple spliced variants, in which the presence of specific exons renders more interactive, efficient and oncogenic kinases (12).

[0189] Although it is evident that rGPBP Δ 26 still bears the uncharacterized catalytic domain of this novel kinase, both auto- and trans-phosphorylating activities are greatly reduced when compared to rGPBP. Gel filtration and two hybrid experiments provide some insights into the mechanisms that underlie such a reduced phosphate transfer activity. About 1-2% of rGPBP is organized in very high molecular weight aggregates that display about one third of the phosphorylating activity of rGPBP, indicating that high molecular aggregation renders more efficient quaternary structures. Recombinant GPBP Δ 26, with virtually no peak I material, consistently displayed a reduced kinase activity. However, aggregation does not seem to be the only mechanism by which the 26-residues increases specific activity, since the rGPBP Δ 26 material present in peak II also shows a reduced phosphorylating activity when compared to homologous fractions of rGPBP. One possibility is that rGPBP-derived aggregates display higher specific activities because of quaternary structure strengthening caused by the insertion of the 26-residue motif. The oligomers are kept together mainly by very strong non-covalent bonds, since the bulk of the material appears as a single polypeptide in non-reducing SDS-PAGE, and the presence of either 8 M urea or 6 M guanidine had little effect on chromatographic gel filtration profiles (not shown). How the 26-residue motif renders a more strengthened and active structure remains to be clarified. Conformational changes induced by the presence of an exon encoded motif that alter the activation status

of the kinase have been proposed for the linker domain of the Src protein (24) and exons 8b and 10 of B-Raf (12). Alternatively, the 26-residue motif may provide the structural requirements such as residues whose phosphorylation may be necessary for full activation of GPBP.

[0190] We have reported (13) that the primary structure of the GP antigen ($\alpha 3(\text{IV})\text{NC1}$) is the target of a complex folding process yielding multiple conformers. Isolated conformers are non-minimum energy structures specifically activated by phosphorylation for supramolecular aggregation and likely quaternary structure formation. In GP patients, the $\alpha 3(\text{IV})\text{NC1}$ shows conformational alterations and a reduced ability to mediate the disulfide stabilization of the collagen IV network. The GP antibodies, in turn, demonstrate stronger affinity towards the patient $\alpha 3(\text{IV})\text{NC1}$ conformers, indicating that conformationally altered material caused the autoimmune response. Therefore, it seems that in GP disease an early alteration in the conforming process of the $\alpha 3(\text{IV})\text{NC1}$ could generate altered conformers for which the immune system is not tolerant, thus mediating the autoimmune response.

[0191] Other evidence (Raya et al., unpublished results) indicates that phosphorylation is the signal that drives the folding of the $\alpha 3(\text{IV})\text{NC1}$ into non-minimum energy ends. In this scenario, three features of the human $\alpha 3(\text{IV})\text{NC1}$ system are of special pathogenic relevance when compared to the corresponding antigen systems from species that, like bovine or murine, do not undergo spontaneous GP disease. First, the N-terminus of the human $\alpha 3(\text{IV})\text{NC1}$ contains a motif that is phosphorylatable by PKA and also by GPBP (see above, and also 2-4). Second, the human gene generates multiples alternative products by alternative exon splicing (14,15). Exon skipping generates alternative products with divergent C-terminal ends that up-regulate the in vitro PKA phosphorylation of the primary $\alpha 3(\text{IV})\text{NC1}$ product (See below Example 3). Third, the human GPBP is expressed associated with glomerular and alveolar basement membranes, the two main targets in GP disease. The phosphorylation-dependent conforming process is also a feature of non-pathogenic NC1 domains (13), suggesting that the phosphorylatable N-terminus, the alternative splicing diversification, and the expression of GPBP at the glomerular and alveolar basement membranes, are all exclusively human features that place the conformation process of $\alpha 3(\text{IV})\text{NC1}$ in a vulnerable condition. The four independent GP kidneys studied expressed higher levels of GP antigen alternative products (15; Bernal and Saus, unpublished results), and an augmented expression of GPBP were found in a GP patient (see above). Both increased levels of alternative GP antigen products and GPBP are expected to have consequences in the phosphorylation-dependent conformational process of the $\alpha 3(\text{IV})\text{NC1}$, and therefore with pathogenic potential.

[0192] GPBP is highly expressed in skin targeted by natural autoimmune responses. In the epidermis, GPBP is associated with cell surface blebs characteristic of the apoptosis-mediated differentiation process that keratinocytes undergo during maturation from basale to corneum strata (22, 23). Keratinocytes from SLE patients show a remarkably heightened sensitivity to UV-induced apoptosis (6, 18, 20), and augmented and premature apoptosis of keratinocytes has been reported to exist in SLE and dermatomyositis (7). Consistently, we found apoptotic bodies expanding from basal to peripheral strata of the epidermis in several

skin autoimmune conditions including discoid lupus (not shown), SLE and lichen planus. Autoantigens, and modified versions thereof are clustered in the cell surface blebs of apoptotic keratinocytes (6,18,20). Apoptotic surface blebs present autoantigens (21), and likely release modified versions to the circulation (16-20). It has been suggested that the release of modified autoantigens from apoptotic bodies could be the immunizing event that mediates systemic autoimmune responses mediating SLE and scleroderma (18, 19).

[0193] Our evidence indicates that both GPBP and GPBPA26 are able to act in vitro as protein kinases, with GPBP being a more active isoform than GPBPA26. Furthermore, recombinant material representing GPBP or GPBPA26 purified from yeast or from human 293 cells contained an associated proteolytic activity that specifically degrades the $\alpha 3(\text{IV})\text{NC1}$ domain (unpublished results). The proteolytic activity operates on $\alpha 3(\text{IV})\text{NC1}$ produced in an eukaryotic expression system, but not on recombinant material produced in bacteria (unpublished results), indicating that $\alpha 3(\text{IV})\text{NC1}$ processing has some conformational or post-translational requirements not present in prokaryotic recombinant material. Finally, it has been reported that several autoantigens undergo phosphorylation and degradation in apoptotic keratinocytes (20). While not being limited to an exact mechanism, we propose, in light of all of the above data, that the machinery assembling GPBP at the apoptotic blebs likely performs a complex modification of the autoantigens that includes phosphorylation, conformational changes and degradation. Accordingly, recombinant protein representing autoantigens in SLE (P1 ribosomal phosphoprotein and Sm-D1 small nuclear ribonucleoproteins) and in dermatomyositis (hystidil-tRNA synthetase) were in vitro substrates of GPBP (unpublished results).

[0194] The down-regulation in cancer cell lines of GPBP, suggest that the cell machinery harboring GPBP/GPBPA26 is likely involved in signaling pathways inducing programmed cell death. The corresponding apoptotic pathway could be up regulated during autoimmune pathogenesis to cause an altered antigen presentation in individuals carrying specific MHC haplotypes; and down regulated during cell transformation to prevent autoimmune attack to the transformed cells during tumor growth.

References for Example 2

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EXAMPLE 3

Regulation of Human Autoantigen Phosphorylation by Exon Splicing

[0219] Introduction

[0220] In GP disease, the immune system attack is mediated by autoantibodies against the non-collagenous C-terminal domain (NC1) of the (α 3 chain of collagen IV (the GP antigen) (1). The N-terminus of the human α 3(IV)NC1 contains a highly divergent and hydrophilic region with a unique structural motif, KRGDS⁹, that harbors a cell adhesion signal as an integral part of a functional phosphorylation site for type A protein kinases (2,3). Furthermore, the gene region encoding the human GP antigen characteristically generates multiple mRNAs by alternative exon splicing (4,5). The alternative products diverge in the C-terminal ends and all but one share the N-terminal KRGDS⁹ (4,5).

[0221] Multiple sclerosis (MS) is an exclusive human neurological disease characterized by the presence of inflammatory demyelination plaques at the central nervous system. (6). Several evidences indicate that this disease is caused by an autoimmune attack mediated by cytotoxic T cells towards specific components of the white matter including the myelin basic protein (MBP) (7, 8). In humans, the MBP gene generates four products (MBP, MBP Δ I, MBP Δ V and MBP Δ II) that result from alternative exon splicing during pre-mRNA processing (9). Among these, MBP Δ I is the more abundant form in the mature central nervous system, while MBP form containing all the exons is virtually absent (9).

[0222] Several biological similarities exist between the autoimmune responses mediating GP disease and MS, namely: 1) both are human exclusive diseases and typically initiate after a viral flu-like disease; 2) a strong linkage exists to the same haplotype of the HLA-DR region of the class II MHC; 3) several products are generated by alternative splicing; and 4) the death of a MS patient by GP disease has recently been reported (10).

[0223] Materials and Methods

[0224] Synthetic polymers: GP Δ III derived peptide, QRAHGQDLDFVVKVLRSP (SEQ ID NO: 43) and GP Δ III/IV/V derived peptide, QRAHGQDLDFLHQ (SEQ ID NO: 44) were synthesized using either Boc (MedProbe) or Fmoc (Chiron, Lipotec) chemistry.

[0225] Plasmid Construction and Recombinant Expression.

[0226] GP derived material: The constructs representing the different GP-spliced forms were obtained by subcloning the cDNAs used elsewhere to express the corresponding recombinant proteins (5) into the BamHI site of a modified pET15b vector, in which the extraneous vector-derived amino-terminal sequence except for the initiation Met was eliminated. The extra sequence was removed by cutting the vector with NcoI and BamHI, filling-in of the free ends with Klenow, and re-ligation. This resulted in the reformation of both restriction sites and placed the BamHI site immediately downstream of the codon for the amino-terminal Met.

[0227] The recombinant proteins representing GP or GP Δ V (SEQ ID NO: 46) were purified by precipitation (5). Bacterial pellets containing the recombinant proteins repre-

senting GPΔIII (SEQ ID NO: 48) or GPΔIII/IV/V (SEQ ID NO: 50) were dissolved by 8 M urea in 40 mM Tris-HCl pH 6.8 and sonication. After centrifugation at 40,000×g the supernatants were passed through a 0.22 μm filter and applied to resource Q column for FPLC. The effluent was acidified to pH 6 with HCl and applied to a resource S column previously equilibrated with 40 mM MES pH 6 for a second FPLC purification. The material in the resulting effluent was used for in vitro phosphorylation.

[0228] MBP-derived material: cDNA representing human MBPΔII (SEQ ID NO: 51) was obtained by RT-PCR using total RNA from central nervous system. The cDNA representing human MBP was a generous gift from C. Campagnoni (UCLA). Both fragments were cloned into a modified version of pHIL-D2 (Invitrogen) containing a 6xHis-coding sequence at the C-terminus to generate pHIL-MBPΔII-His and pHIL-MBP-His, respectively. These plasmids were used for recombinant expression in *Pichia pastoris* as described in (12). Recombinant proteins were purified using immobilized metal affinity chromatography (TALON resin, CLONTECH) under denaturant conditions (8M urea) and eluted with 300 mM imidazole following manufacturers' instructions. The affinity-purified material was then renatured by dilution into 80 volumes of 50 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.0, 10 mM CHAPS, 400 mM NaCl, 2 mM DTT, and concentrated 50 times by ultrafiltration through a YM10-type membrane (AMICON). The Ser to Ala mutants were produced by site-directed mutagenesis over native sequence-containing constructs using transformer mutagenesis kit from CLONTECH and the resulting proteins were similarly produced.

[0229] Phosphorylation studies. Phosphorylation studies were essentially done as described above (see also 3 and 12). In some experiments, the substrates were in-blot renatured and then, phosphorylated for 30 min at room temperature by overlaying 100 μl of phosphorylation buffer containing 0.5 μg of rGPBP. Digestion with V8 endopeptidase and immunoprecipitation were performed as described in (3).

[0230] Antibody production. Synthetic peptides representing the C-terminal divergent ends of GPΔIII or GPΔIII/IV/V comprised in SEQ ID NO: 43 or SEQ ID NO: 44 respectively were conjugated to a cytochrome C, BSA or ovalbumine using a glutaraldehyde coupling standard procedure. The resulting protein conjugates were used for mouse immunization to obtain polyclonal antibodies specific for GPΔIII and monoclonal antibodies specific for GPΔIII/IV/V (Mab153). To obtain monoclonal antibodies specific for GPΔV (Mab5A) mouse were immunized using recombinant bacterial protein representing the corresponding alternative form comprising the SEQ ID NO: 50. The production of monoclonal (M3/1, P1/2) or polyclonal (anti-GP pep1) antibodies against SEQ ID NO: 26 which represents the N-terminal region of the GP alternative forms have been previously described (3,5).

[0231] Boc-based Peptide Synthesis.

[0232] Assembling The peptide was assembled by stepwise solid phase synthesis using a Boc-Benzyl strategy. The starting resin used was Boc-Pro-PAM resin (0.56 meq/g, batch R4108). The deprotection /coupling procedure used was: TFA (1×1 min) TFA (1×3 min) DCM (flow flash) Isopropylalcohol (1×30 sec) DMF (3×1 min) COUPLING/DMF (1×10 min) DMF (1×1 min) COUPLING/DMF (1×10 min) DMF (2×1 min) DCM (1×1 min). For each step 10 ml

per gram of peptide-resin were used. The coupling of all amino acids (fivefold excess) was performed in DMF in the presence of BOP, HOBt and DIEA. For the synthesis the following side-chain protecting groups were used: benzyl for serine; 2 chlorobenzoyloxycarbonyl for lysine; cyclohexyl for aspartic and glutamic acid; tosyl for histidine and arginine.

[0233] Cleavage. The peptide was cleaved from the resin and fully deprotected by a treatment with liquid Hydrogen Fluoride (HF): Ten milliliters of HF per gram of peptide resin were added and the mixture kept at 0° C. for 45 min in the presence of p-cresol as scavengers. After evaporation of the HF, the crude reaction mixture is washed with ether, dissolved in TFA, precipitated with ether and dried.

[0234] Purification. Stationary phase: Silica C18, 15 μm, 120 Å; Mobile phase: solvent A: water 0.1% TFA and solvent B: acetonitrile/A, 60/40 (v/v); Gradient: linear from 20 to 60% B in 30 min; Flow rate: 40 ml/min; and detection was U.V (210 nm). Fractions with a purity higher than 80% were pooled and lyophilized. Control of purity and identity was performed by analytical HPLC and ES/MS. The final product had 88% purity and an experimental molecular weight of 2192.9.

[0235] Fmoc-based Peptide Synthesis.

[0236] Assembling. The peptides were synthesized by stepwise linear solid phase on Pro-chlorotrityl-resin (0.685 meq/g) with standard Fmoc/tBu chemistry. The deprotection/coupling procedure used was: Fmoc aa (0.66 g) HOBt (0.26 g) DIPCDI (0.28 ml) for 40 min following a control by Kaiser test. If the test was positive the time was extended until change to negative. Then DMF (31 min), piperidine/DMF 20% (11 min) piperidine/DMF 20% (15 min) and DMF (41 min). Side chain protectors were: Pmc (pentamethylchromane sulfonyl) for arginine, Bcc (tert-butoxycarbonyl) for lysine, tBu (tert-butyl) for aspartic acid and for serine and Trt (trityl) for histidine.

[0237] Cleavage. The peptide was cleaved and fully deprotected by treatment cleavage with TFA/water 90/10. Ten milliliters of TFA solution per gram of resin were added. Water acts as scavenger. After two hours, resin was filtered and the resulting solution was precipitated five times with cold diethylether. The final precipitated was dried.

[0238] Purification. Stationary phase: Kromasil C18 10 μm; Mobile phase: solvent A: water 0.1% TFA and solvent B: acetonitrile 0.1% TFA; Isocratic: 28% B; Flow rate: 55 ml/min; Detection: 220 nm. Fractions with the higher purity were pooled and lyophilized, and a second HPLC purification round performed. Control of purity and identity was performed by analytical HPLC and ES/MS. The final product had 97% purity and an experimental molecular weight of 2190.9.

[0239] Results

[0240] Regulation of the phosphorylation of the human GP antigen by alternative splicing. We produced bacterial recombinant proteins representing the primary antigen (GP) or the individual alternative products GPΔV (SEQ ID NO: 46), GPΔIII (SEQ ID NO: 48) and GPΔIII/IV/V (SEQ ID NO: 50), and we tested their ability to be phosphorylated by PKA (FIG. 16, left panel). Using standard ATP concentrations (150 μM), all four recombinant antigens were phos-

phosphorylated but to very different extents. The alternative forms incorporated ^{32}P more efficiently than the primary GP antigen, suggesting that they are better substrates. Because these antigens are expected to be in the extracellular compartment, we also assayed their phosphorylatability with more physiological ATP concentrations (0.1-0.5 μM). Under these conditions, the differences in ^{32}P incorporation between the primary and alternative products were more evident, indicating that at low ATP concentrations the primary GP antigen was a very poor substrate for the kinase. Among the three PKA phosphorylation sites present in the GP antigen, the N-terminal Ser⁹ and Ser²⁶ are the major ones, and are common to all the alternative products assayed (3,5). Accordingly, the differences observed in phosphorylation for the full polypeptides also existed among the individual N-terminal regions, as determined after specific V8 digestion and immunoprecipitation (not shown). This strongly suggests that differences in phosphorylation might be due to the presence of different C-terminal sequences in the alternative products. Since GPΔIII and GPΔIII/IV/V displayed significantly higher ^{32}P incorporation rates than GPΔV, and they have shorter divergent C-terminal regions (5), we used synthetic peptides individually representing these C-terminal sequences (SEQ ID NO: 43, SEQ ID NO: 44) to further examine their regulatory roles in the in vitro phosphorylation of the native antigen. Collagen IV is a trimeric molecule comprised of three interwoven α chains. In basement membranes, two collagen IV molecules assemble through their NC1 domains to yield a hexameric NC1 structure that can be solubilized by bacterial collagenase digestion (1). Dissociation of the hexamer structure releases the GP antigen in monomeric and disulfide-related dimeric forms (1). For the following set of experiments, we carried out phosphorylations in the presence of low, extracellular-like ATP concentrations using both monomeric or hexameric native GP antigen (FIG. 16, right panel). The presence of each specific peptide but not control peptides (not shown) induced the phosphorylation of a single polypeptide displaying an apparent MW of 22 kDa. By specific V8 digestion and immunoprecipitation, the corresponding polypeptide has been identified as the 22 kDa conformer of the $\alpha 3(\text{IV})\text{NC1}$, previously characterized and identified as the best substrate for the PKA (11).

[0241] Regulation of the phosphorylation of the MBP by alternative splicing. The MBP contains at its N terminal region two PKA phosphorylation sites (Ser⁸, Ser⁵⁷) that are structurally similar to the N terminus site (Ser⁹) present in GP antigen products (FIG. 17). The Ser⁸ site present in all the MBP proteins is located in a similar position than the Ser⁹ in the GP-derived polypeptides. In addition, in the MBP and GPΔIII Ser⁸ and Ser⁹ respectively are at a similar distance in the primary structures of a highly homologous motif present in the corresponding exon II (bend arrow in FIG. 17). The GPΔIII-derived motif coincides with the C terminal divergent region that up-regulates PKA phosphorylation of Ser⁹ in the GP antigen system (FIG. 16). The regulatory-like sequence in MBP is located at exon II and its presence in the final products depends on an alternative exon splicing mechanism. Therefore, the MBP motif identified by structural comparison to GPΔIII may be also regulating PKA phosphorylation of Ser⁸. We produced recombinant proteins representing MBP and MBPΔII (SEQ ID NO: 54) and the corresponding Ser to Ala mutants to knock-out each of the two PKA phosphorylation sites (Ser⁸ and Ser⁵⁷) present in

exon I. Subsequently, we assessed its in vitro phosphorylation by PKA (FIG. 18). MBPΔI was a better substrate than MBP, and Ser⁸ was the major phosphorylation site, indicating that, similarly to GP antigenic system, alternative exon splicing regulates the PKA phosphorylation of specific sites located at the N-terminal region common to all the MBP-derived alternative forms.

[0242] In similar experiments assessing GPBP phosphorylation of the recombinant MBP proteins, GPBP preferentially phosphorylated MBP, while little phosphorylation of MBPΔII was observed (FIG. 19). Furthermore, recombinant Ser to Ala mutants displayed no significant reduction in ^{32}P incorporation, indicating that GPBP phosphorylates MBP/MBPΔII in an opposite way than PKA, and that these two kinases do not share major phosphorylation sites in MBP proteins.

[0243] From all these data we concluded that in the MBP system, alternative splicing regulates the phosphorylation of specific serines by either PKA or GPBP.

[0244] Synthetic peptides representing the C terminal region of GPΔIII influence GPBP phosphorylation. To assess the effect of the C terminal region of GPΔIII on GPBP activity, peptides representing this region were synthesized using two different chemistries (Boc or Fmoc), and separately added to a phosphorylation mixture containing GPBP (FIG. 20). Boc-based synthetic peptides positively influenced GPBP autophosphorylation while Fmoc-based inhibited GPBP autophosphorylation, suggesting that the regulatory sequences derived from the alternative products in either GP and MBP antigenic systems can influence the kinase activity of GPBP.

[0245] Discussion

[0246] We have shown that the $\alpha 3(\text{IV})\text{NC1}$ domain undergoes a complex structural diversification by two different mechanisms: 1) alternative splicing (4,5) and 2) conformational isomerization of the primary product (11). Both mechanisms generate products that are distinguished by PKA, indicating that PKA phosphorylation is a critical event in the biology of the $\alpha 3(\text{IV})\text{NC1}$ domain. Phosphorylation guides at least in part the folding, but also the supramolecular assembly of the $\alpha 3(\text{IV})\text{NC1}$ domain in the collagen IV network (11 and Raya et al. unpublished results). Altered conformers of the $\alpha 3(\text{IV})\text{NC1}$ lead the autoimmune response mediating GP disease (11), suggesting that an alteration in antigen phosphorylation could be the primary event in the onset of the disease. Accordingly, we have found increased expression levels of GPΔIII in several GP kidneys (4 and Bernal and Saus, unpublished results), and an increased expression of GPBP has been detected in another Goodpasture patient (FIG. 15). Both increased expression of alternative GP antigen products and of GPBP are expected to have consequences in the phosphorylation steady state of $\alpha 3(\text{IV})\text{NC1}$, and therefore in the corresponding conformational process. The discrimination among the different structural products by PKA strongly suggests that this kinase, or another structurally similar kinase, is involved in the physiological antigen conforming process, and that antigen phosphorylation by GPBP has a pathogenic significance. In pathogenesis, GPBP could be an intruding kinase, interfering in the phosphorylation-dependent conforming process. Accordingly, GPBP is expressed in tissue structures that are targeted by natural autoimmune responses, and an increased

expression of GPBP is associated with several autoimmune conditions (See examples 1 and 2 above).

[0247] An alternative splicing mechanism also regulates the PKA phosphorylation of specific serines in the MBP antigenic system. MBP is also a substrate for GPBP suggesting that GPBP may play a pathogenic role in multiple sclerosis, and other autoimmune responses.

[0248] All of the above data identify GPBP as a potential target for therapeutics in autoimmune disease. In FIG. 20, we show that synthetic peptides representing the C terminal region of GPΔIII (SEQ ID NO: 43) modulate the action of GPBP in vitro, and therefore we identified this and related sequences as peptide-based compounds to modulate the activity of GPBP in vivo. The induction of GP antigen phosphorylation by PKA was achieved when using Boc-based peptides, but not when using similar Fmoc-based peptides. Furthermore, Boc- but not Fmoc-based peptides were in vitro substrates of PKA (not shown), indicating that important structural differences exist between both products. Since both products displayed no significant differences in mass spectrometry, one possibility is that the different deprotection procedure used may be responsible for conformational differences in the secondary structure that may be critical for biological activity. Accordingly, Boc-based peptide loses its ability to induce PKA upon long storage at low temperatures.

References for Example 3

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- [0259] 11. U.S. Provisional Patent Application, Serial No. to be assigned, filed Feb. 11, 2000 (Case number 98, 723-C).
- [0260] 12. Raya, A., Revert, F., Navarro, S., and Saus, J. (1999). *J. Biol. Chem.* 274, 12642-12649.
- [0261] The present invention is not limited by the aforementioned particular preferred embodiments. It will occur to those ordinarily skilled in the art that various modifications may be made to the disclosed preferred embodiments without diverting from the concept of the invention. All such modifications are intended to be within the scope of the present invention.

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Phe Asp Glu Cys Arg Phe Asp Ile Ser Val Asn Asp Ser Val Trp Tyr
 85 90 95

Leu Arg Ala Gln Asp Pro Asp His Arg Gln Gln Trp Ile Asp Ala Ile
 100 105 110

Glu Gln His Lys Thr Glu Ser Gly Tyr Gly Ser Glu Ser Ser Leu Arg
 115 120 125

Arg His Gly Ser Met Val Ser Leu Val Ser Gly Ala Ser Gly Tyr Ser
 130 135 140

Ala Thr Ser Thr Ser Ser Phe Lys Lys Gly His Ser Leu Arg Glu Lys
 145 150 155 160

Leu Ala Glu Met Glu Thr Phe Arg Asp Ile Leu Cys Arg Gln Val Asp
 165 170 175

Thr Leu Gln Lys Tyr Phe Asp Ala Cys Ala Asp Ala Val Ser Lys Asp
 180 185 190

Glu Leu Gln Arg Asp Lys Val Val Glu Asp Asp Glu Asp Asp Phe Pro
 195 200 205

Thr Thr Arg Ser Asp Gly Asp Phe Leu His Ser Thr Asn Gly Asn Lys
 210 215 220

Glu Lys Leu Phe Pro His Val Thr Pro Lys Gly Ile Asn Gly Ile Asp
 225 230 235 240

Phe Lys Gly Glu Ala Ile Thr Phe Lys Ala Thr Thr Ala Gly Ile Leu
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Trp Gln Lys Arg Leu Asp Lys Glu Thr Glu Lys Lys Arg Arg Thr Glu

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Glu	Phe	Phe	Asp	Ala	Val	Glu	Ala	Ala	Leu	Asp	Arg	Gln	Asp	Lys	Ile
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Glu	Glu	Gln	Ser	Gln	Ser	Glu	Lys	Val	Arg	Leu	His	Trp	Pro	Thr	Ser
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Gln	Lys	Pro	Tyr	Ser	Arg	Ser	Ser	Ser	Met	Ser	Ser	Ile	Asp	Leu	Val
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Ser	Ala	Ser	Asp	Asp	Val	His	Arg	Phe	Ser	Ser	Gln	Val	Glu	Glu	Met
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Val	Gln	Asn	His	Met	Thr	Tyr	Ser	Leu	Gln	Asp	Val	Gly	Gly	Asp	Ala
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Asn	Trp	Gln	Leu	Val	Val	Glu	Glu	Gly	Glu	Met	Lys	Val	Tyr	Arg	Arg
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Glu	Val	Glu	Glu	Asn	Gly	Ile	Val	Leu	Asp	Pro	Leu	Lys	Ala	Thr	His
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Ala	Val	Lys	Gly	Val	Thr	Gly	His	Glu	Val	Cys	Asn	Tyr	Phe	Trp	Asn
	450					455					460				
Val	Asp	Val	Arg	Asn	Asp	Trp	Glu	Thr	Thr	Ile	Glu	Asn	Phe	His	Val
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Val	Glu	Thr	Leu	Ala	Asp	Asn	Ala	Ile	Ile	Ile	Tyr	Gln	Thr	His	Lys
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Arg	Val	Trp	Pro	Ala	Ser	Gln	Arg	Asp	Val	Leu	Tyr	Leu	Ser	Val	Ile
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Arg	Lys	Ile	Pro	Ala	Leu	Thr	Glu	Asn	Asp	Pro	Glu	Thr	Trp	Ile	Val
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Cys	Asn	Phe	Ser	Val	Asp	His	Asp	Ser	Ala	Pro	Leu	Asn	Asn	Arg	Cys
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Pro	Pro	Glu	Gly	Asn	Gln	Glu	Ile	Ser	Arg	Asp	Asn	Ile	Leu	Cys	Lys
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Ile	Thr	Tyr	Val	Ala	Asn	Val	Asn	Pro	Gly	Gly	Trp	Ala	Pro	Ala	Ser
			580					585					590		
Val	Leu	Arg	Ala	Val	Ala	Lys	Arg	Glu	Tyr	Pro	Lys	Phe	Leu	Lys	Arg
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gcgcaggggt cacggccacg gcggctgacg gctggaaggg caggctttct tcgccgctcg	240
tcctccttcc ccggtccgct cgggtgtcagg cgcggcggcg gcggcgcggc gggcgcgctt	300
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acccttcacc ccagggacta ggcgctgca ctggcgcagc tcggcgagcg ggggccggtc	420
tcctgctcgg ctgtcgcgctc tcc atg tcg gat aac cag agc tgg aac tcg tcg	473
Met Ser Asp Asn Gln Ser Trp Asn Ser Ser	
1 5 10	
ggc tcg gag gag gat ccg gag acg gag tcc ggg ccg cct gtg gag cgc	521
Gly Ser Glu Glu Asp Pro Glu Thr Glu Ser Gly Pro Pro Val Glu Arg	
15 20 25	
tgc ggg gtc ctc agc aag tgg aca aac tat att cat gga tgg cag gat	569
Cys Gly Val Leu Ser Lys Trp Thr Asn Tyr Ile His Gly Trp Gln Asp	
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Arg Trp Val Val Leu Lys Asn Asn Thr Leu Ser Tyr Tyr Lys Ser Glu	
45 50 55	
gat gaa aca gaa tat ggc tgt agg gga tcc atc tgt ctt agc aag gct	665
Asp Glu Thr Glu Tyr Gly Cys Arg Gly Ser Ile Cys Leu Ser Lys Ala	
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Val Ile Thr Pro His Asp Phe Asp Glu Cys Arg Phe Asp Ile Ser Val	
75 80 85 90	
aat gat agt gtt tgg tac ctt cga gct cag gac ccg gag cac aga cag	761
Asn Asp Ser Val Trp Tyr Leu Arg Ala Gln Asp Pro Glu His Arg Gln	
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Gln Trp Val Asp Ala Ile Glu Gln His Lys Thr Glu Ser Gly Tyr Gly	
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Ser Glu Ser Ser Leu Arg Arg His Gly Ser Met Val Ser Leu Val Ser	
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Gly Ala Ser Gly Tyr Ser Ala Thr Ser Thr Ser Ser Phe Lys Lys Gly	
140 145 150	
cac agt tta cgt gag aaa ctg gct gaa atg gag aca ttt cgg gac atc	953
His Ser Leu Arg Glu Lys Leu Ala Glu Met Glu Thr Phe Arg Asp Ile	
155 160 165 170	
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Leu Cys Arg Gln Val Asp Thr Leu Gln Lys Tyr Phe Asp Val Cys Ala	
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gac gct gtc tcc aag gat gag ctt cag agg gat aaa gtc gta gaa gat	1049
Asp Ala Val Ser Lys Asp Glu Leu Arg Asp Lys Val Val Glu Asp	
190 195 200	
gat gaa gat gac ttc cct aca act cgt tct gat gga gac ttt ttg cac	1097
Asp Glu Asp Asp Phe Pro Thr Thr Arg Ser Asp Gly Asp Phe Leu His	
205 210 215	
aat acc aat ggt aat aaa gaa aaa tta ttt cca cat gta aca cca aaa	1145
Asn Thr Asn Gly Asn Lys Glu Lys Leu Phe Pro His Val Thr Pro Lys	
220 225 230	
gga att aat ggc ata gac ttt aaa ggg gaa gca ata act ttt aaa gca	1193
Gly Ile Asn Gly Ile Asp Phe Lys Gly Glu Ala Ile Thr Phe Lys Ala	

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act act gct gga atc ctt gct aca ctt tct cat tgt att gaa tta atg				1241
Thr Thr Ala Gly Ile Leu Ala Thr Leu Ser His Cys Ile Glu Leu Met				
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gta aaa cgg gaa gag agc tgg caa aaa aga cac gat agg gaa gtg gaa				1289
Val Lys Arg Glu Glu Ser Trp Gln Lys Arg His Asp Arg Glu Val Glu				
	270	275	280	
aag agg aga cga gtg gag gaa gcg tac aag aat gtg atg gaa gaa ctt				1337
Lys Arg Arg Arg Val Glu Glu Ala Tyr Lys Asn Val Met Glu Glu Leu				
	285	290	295	
aag aag aaa ccc cgt ttc gga ggg ccg gat tat gaa gaa ggt cca aac				1385
Lys Lys Lys Pro Arg Phe Gly Gly Pro Asp Tyr Glu Glu Gly Pro Asn				
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agt ctg att aat gag gaa gag ttc ttt gat gct gtt gaa gct gct ctt				1433
Ser Leu Ile Asn Glu Glu Phe Phe Asp Ala Val Glu Ala Ala Leu				
	315	320	325	330
gac aga caa gat aaa ata gag gaa cag tca cag agt gaa aag gtc agg				1481
Asp Arg Gln Asp Lys Ile Glu Glu Gln Ser Gln Ser Glu Lys Val Arg				
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tta cac tgg ccc aca tca ttg cca tct gga gac acc ttt tct tct gtc				1529
Leu His Trp Pro Thr Ser Leu Pro Ser Gly Asp Thr Phe Ser Ser Val				
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Gly Thr His Arg Phe Val Gln Lys Pro Tyr Ser Arg Ser Ser Ser Met				
	365	370	375	
tct tcc att gat cta gtc agt gcc tct gac gat gtt cac aga ttc agc				1625
Ser Ser Ile Asp Leu Val Ser Ala Ser Asp Asp Val His Arg Phe Ser				
	380	385	390	
tcc cag gtt gaa gaa atg gta cag aac cac atg aac tat tca tta cag				1673
Ser Gln Val Glu Glu Met Val Gln Asn His Met Asn Tyr Ser Leu Gln				
	395	400	405	410
gat gta ggt ggt gat gca aat tgg caa ctg gtt gtt gaa gaa gga gaa				1721
Asp Val Gly Gly Asp Ala Asn Trp Gln Leu Val Val Glu Glu Gly Glu				
	415	420	425	
atg aag gta tac aga aga gaa gtg gaa gaa aat gga att gtt ctg gat				1769
Met Lys Val Tyr Arg Arg Glu Val Glu Glu Asn Gly Ile Val Leu Asp				
	430	435	440	
cct ttg aaa gct act cat gca gtt aaa ggt gtt aca gga cat gag gtc				1817
Pro Leu Lys Ala Thr His Ala Val Lys Gly Val Thr Gly His Glu Val				
	445	450	455	
tgc aat tac ttt tgg aat gtt gat gtt cgc aat gac tgg gaa act act				1865
Cys Asn Tyr Phe Trp Asn Val Asp Val Arg Asn Asp Trp Glu Thr Thr				
	460	465	470	
ata gaa aac ttt cat gtg gtg gaa aca tta gct gat aat gca atc atc				1913
Ile Glu Asn Phe His Val Val Glu Thr Leu Ala Asp Asn Ala Ile Ile				
	475	480	485	490
gtt tat caa acg cac aag aga gta tgg ccc gct tct cag aga gac gta				1961
Val Tyr Gln Thr His Lys Arg Val Trp Pro Ala Ser Gln Arg Asp Val				
	495	500	505	
ctg tat ctt tct gct att cga aag atc cca gcc ttg act gaa aat gat				2009
Leu Tyr Leu Ser Ala Ile Arg Lys Ile Pro Ala Leu Thr Glu Asn Asp				
	510	515	520	
cct gaa act tgg ata gtt tgt aat ttt tct gtg gat cat gat agt gct				2057
Pro Glu Thr Trp Ile Val Cys Asn Phe Ser Val Asp His Asp Ser Ala				
	525	530	535	
cct ctg aac aat cga tgt gtc cgt gcc aaa atc aat att gct atg att				2105
Pro Leu Asn Asn Arg Cys Val Arg Ala Lys Ile Asn Ile Ala Met Ile				

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540	545	550	
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Cys Gln Thr Leu Val Ser Pro Pro Glu Gly Asp Gln Glu Ile Ser Arg			
555	560	565	570
gac aac att ctg tgc aag atc acg tat gta gct aat gtg aac cca gga			2201
Asp Asn Ile Leu Cys Lys Ile Thr Tyr Val Ala Asn Val Asn Pro Gly			
	575	580	585
gga tgg gcg cca gct tcg gtc tta aga gca gtg gca aag cga gaa tac			2249
Gly Trp Ala Pro Ala Ser Val Leu Arg Ala Val Ala Lys Arg Glu Tyr			
	590	595	600
cct aag ttt cta aaa cgt ttt act tct tat gtc caa gaa aaa act gca			2297
Pro Lys Phe Leu Lys Arg Phe Thr Ser Tyr Val Gln Glu Lys Thr Ala			
	605	610	615
gga aaa cca att ttg ttt tagtattaac agtgactgaa gcaaggctgc			2345
Gly Lys Pro Ile Leu Phe			
	620		
gtgacgttcc atgttgaga aaggaggaa aaaataaaaa gaatcctcta agctggaacg			2405
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ccagcactag ccactcctcg ctaggcctcc tcgctcagcg tgtaactata aatacatgta			2525
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Trp Thr Asn Tyr Ile His Gly Trp Gln Asp Arg Trp Val Val Leu Lys			
	35	40	45
Asn Asn Thr Leu Ser Tyr Tyr Lys Ser Glu Asp Glu Thr Glu Tyr Gly			
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Cys Arg Gly Ser Ile Cys Leu Ser Lys Ala Val Ile Thr Pro His Asp			
	65	70	75
Phe Asp Glu Cys Arg Phe Asp Ile Ser Val Asn Asp Ser Val Trp Tyr			
	85	90	95
Leu Arg Ala Gln Asp Pro Glu His Arg Gln Gln Trp Val Asp Ala Ile			
	100	105	110
Glu Gln His Lys Thr Glu Ser Gly Tyr Gly Ser Glu Ser Ser Leu Arg			
	115	120	125
Arg His Gly Ser Met Val Ser Leu Val Ser Gly Ala Ser Gly Tyr Ser			
	130	135	140
Ala Thr Ser Thr Ser Ser Phe Lys Lys Gly His Ser Leu Arg Glu Lys			
	145	150	155
Leu Ala Glu Met Glu Thr Phe Arg Asp Ile Leu Cys Arg Gln Val Asp			
	165	170	175

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Thr Leu Gln Lys Tyr Phe Asp Val Cys Ala Asp Ala Val Ser Lys Asp
 180 185 190
 Glu Leu Gln Arg Asp Lys Val Val Glu Asp Asp Glu Asp Asp Phe Pro
 195 200 205
 Thr Thr Arg Ser Asp Gly Asp Phe Leu His Asn Thr Asn Gly Asn Lys
 210 215 220
 Glu Lys Leu Phe Pro His Val Thr Pro Lys Gly Ile Asn Gly Ile Asp
 225 230 235 240
 Phe Lys Gly Glu Ala Ile Thr Phe Lys Ala Thr Thr Ala Gly Ile Leu
 245 250 255
 Ala Thr Leu Ser His Cys Ile Glu Leu Met Val Lys Arg Glu Glu Ser
 260 265 270
 Trp Gln Lys Arg His Asp Arg Glu Val Glu Lys Arg Arg Arg Val Glu
 275 280 285
 Glu Ala Tyr Lys Asn Val Met Glu Glu Leu Lys Lys Lys Pro Arg Phe
 290 295 300
 Gly Gly Pro Asp Tyr Glu Glu Gly Pro Asn Ser Leu Ile Asn Glu Glu
 305 310 315 320
 Glu Phe Phe Asp Ala Val Glu Ala Ala Leu Asp Arg Gln Asp Lys Ile
 325 330 335
 Glu Glu Gln Ser Gln Ser Glu Lys Val Arg Leu His Trp Pro Thr Ser
 340 345 350
 Leu Pro Ser Gly Asp Thr Phe Ser Ser Val Gly Thr His Arg Phe Val
 355 360 365
 Gln Lys Pro Tyr Ser Arg Ser Ser Ser Met Ser Ser Ile Asp Leu Val
 370 375 380
 Ser Ala Ser Asp Asp Val His Arg Phe Ser Ser Gln Val Glu Glu Met
 385 390 395 400
 Val Gln Asn His Met Asn Tyr Ser Leu Gln Asp Val Gly Gly Asp Ala
 405 410 415
 Asn Trp Gln Leu Val Val Glu Glu Gly Glu Met Lys Val Tyr Arg Arg
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 Glu Val Glu Glu Asn Gly Ile Val Leu Asp Pro Leu Lys Ala Thr His
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 Ala Val Lys Gly Val Thr Gly His Glu Val Cys Asn Tyr Phe Trp Asn
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 Val Asp Val Arg Asn Asp Trp Glu Thr Thr Ile Glu Asn Phe His Val
 465 470 475 480
 Val Glu Thr Leu Ala Asp Asn Ala Ile Ile Val Tyr Gln Thr His Lys
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 Arg Val Trp Pro Ala Ser Gln Arg Asp Val Leu Tyr Leu Ser Ala Ile
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 Arg Lys Ile Pro Ala Leu Thr Glu Asn Asp Pro Glu Thr Trp Ile Val
 515 520 525
 Cys Asn Phe Ser Val Asp His Asp Ser Ala Pro Leu Asn Asn Arg Cys
 530 535 540
 Val Arg Ala Lys Ile Asn Ile Ala Met Ile Cys Gln Thr Leu Val Ser
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 Pro Pro Glu Gly Asp Gln Glu Ile Ser Arg Asp Asn Ile Leu Cys Lys
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acc	cta	cag	aag	ttc	ttt	gat	gcc	tgt	gct	gat	gct	gtc	tcc	aag	gat	996
Thr	Leu	Gln	Lys	Phe	Phe	Asp	Ala	Cys	Ala	Asp	Ala	Val	Ser	Lys	Asp	
			180					185					190			
gaa	ttt	caa	agg	gat	aaa	gtg	gta	gaa	gat	gat	gaa	gat	gac	ttt	cct	1044
Glu	Phe	Gln	Arg	Asp	Lys	Val	Val	Glu	Asp	Asp	Glu	Asp	Asp	Phe	Pro	
		195				200					205					
acg	aca	cg	tct	gat	gga	gac	ttc	ttg	cat	aat	acc	aat	ggc	aat	aag	1092
Thr	Thr	Arg	Ser	Asp	Gly	Asp	Phe	Leu	His	Asn	Thr	Asn	Gly	Asn	Lys	
		210				215					220					
gaa	aag	gta	ttt	cca	cat	gta	aca	cca	aaa	gga	att	aat	gg	ata	gac	1140
Glu	Lys	Val	Phe	Pro	His	Val	Thr	Pro	Lys	Gly	Ile	Asn	Gly	Ile	Asp	
		225			230					235					240	
ttt	aaa	ggt	gag	gcg	ata	act	ttt	aaa	gca	act	act	gcc	gga	atc	ctt	1188
Phe	Lys	Gly	Glu	Ala	Ile	Thr	Phe	Lys	Ala	Thr	Thr	Ala	Gly	Ile	Leu	
			245						250					255		
gct	aca	ctt	tct	cat	tgt	att	gag	ctg	atg	gta	aaa	cg	gag	gac	agc	1236
Ala	Thr	Leu	Ser	His	Cys	Ile	Glu	Leu	Met	Val	Lys	Arg	Glu	Asp	Ser	
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tgg	caa	aag	aga	atg	gac	aag	gaa	act	gag	aag	aga	aga	aga	gtg	gag	1284
Trp	Gln	Lys	Arg	Met	Asp	Lys	Glu	Thr	Glu	Lys	Arg	Arg	Arg	Val	Glu	
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gaa	gca	tac	aaa	aat	gcc	atg	aca	gaa	ctt	aag	aaa	aaa	tcc	cac	ttt	1332
Glu	Ala	Tyr	Lys	Asn	Ala	Met	Thr	Glu	Leu	Lys	Lys	Lys	Ser	His	Phe	
		290				295					300					
gga	gga	cca	gat	tat	gag	gaa	ggc	cca	aac	agt	ttg	att	aat	gaa	gag	1380
Gly	Gly	Pro	Asp	Tyr	Glu	Glu	Gly	Pro	Asn	Ser	Leu	Ile	Asn	Glu	Glu	
		305			310					315					320	
gag	ttc	ttt	gat	gct	gtt	gaa	gct	gct	ctt	gac	aga	caa	gat	aaa	ata	1428
Glu	Phe	Phe	Asp	Ala	Val	Glu	Ala	Ala	Leu	Asp	Arg	Gln	Asp	Lys	Ile	
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gaa	gaa	cag	tcg	cag	agt	gaa	aag	gtc	agg	tta	cat	tgg	tct	act	tca	1476
Glu	Glu	Gln	Ser	Gln	Ser	Glu	Lys	Val	Arg	Leu	His	Trp	Ser	Thr	Ser	
			340					345						350		
atg	cca	tct	gga	gat	gcc	ttt	tct	tct	gtg	ggg	act	cat	aga	ttt	gtc	1524
Met	Pro	Ser	Gly	Asp	Ala	Phe	Ser	Ser	Val	Gly	Thr	His	Arg	Phe	Val	
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caa	aag	ccc	tat	agt	cg	tct	tcc	tcc	atg	tct	tcc	att	gat	cta	gtc	1572
Gln	Lys	Pro	Tyr	Ser	Arg	Ser	Ser	Ser	Met	Ser	Ser	Ile	Asp	Leu	Val	
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agt	gcc	tct	gac	ggt	gtt	cac	aga	ttc	agc	tcc	cag	gtt	gaa	gag	atg	1620
Ser	Ala	Ser	Asp	Gly	Val	His	Arg	Phe	Ser	Ser	Gln	Val	Glu	Glu	Met	
		385			390					395					400	
gtg	cag	aac	cac	atg	acc	tat	tca	ttg	cag	gat	gta	ggt	ggg	gac	gcc	1668
Val	Gln	Asn	His	Met	Thr	Tyr	Ser	Leu	Gln	Asp	Val	Gly	Gly	Asp	Ala	
			405					410						415		
aac	tgg	cag	ttg	gtt	gta	gaa	gaa	ggg	gag	atg	aag	gta	tat	aga	aga	1716
Asn	Trp	Gln	Leu	Val	Val	Glu	Glu	Gly	Glu	Met	Lys	Val	Tyr	Arg	Arg	
			420					425					430			
gaa	gta	gaa	gaa	aat	ggg	att	gtt	ctg	gat	cct	ttg	aaa	gct	acc	cat	1764
Glu	Val	Glu	Glu	Asn	Gly	Ile	Val	Leu	Asp	Pro	Leu	Lys	Ala	Thr	His	
			435			440						445				
gca	gtt	aaa	ggc	gtt	aca	gga	cac	gag	gtc	tgc	aat	tac	ttc	tgg	aat	1812
Ala	Val	Lys	Gly	Val	Thr	Gly	His	Glu	Val	Cys	Asn	Tyr	Phe	Trp	Asn	
		450			455						460					
gtt	gat	gtt	cg	aat	gat	tgg	gaa	aca	act	ata	gaa	aac	ttt	cat	gtg	1860
Val	Asp	Val	Arg	Asn	Asp	Trp	Glu	Thr	Thr	Ile	Glu	Asn	Phe	His	Val	

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gtg gaa aca tta gct gat aat gca atc atc att tat caa acg cac aag				1908
Val Glu Thr Leu Ala Asp Asn Ala Ile Ile Ile Tyr Gln Thr His Lys				
	485	490	495	
aga gtg tgg cca gcc tct cag cgg gat gtc tta tat ctg tct gcc att				1956
Arg Val Trp Pro Ala Ser Gln Arg Asp Val Leu Tyr Leu Ser Ala Ile				
	500	505	510	
cga aag ata cca gct ttg aat gaa aat gac ccg gag act tgg ata gtt				2004
Arg Lys Ile Pro Ala Leu Asn Glu Asn Asp Pro Glu Thr Trp Ile Val				
	515	520	525	
tgt aat ttt tct gta gat cac agc agt gct cct cta aac aat cga tgt				2052
Cys Asn Phe Ser Val Asp His Ser Ser Ala Pro Leu Asn Asn Arg Cys				
	530	535	540	
gtc cgt gcc aaa ata aac gtt gct atg att tgt cag acc ttg gtg agc				2100
Val Arg Ala Lys Ile Asn Val Ala Met Ile Cys Gln Thr Leu Val Ser				
	545	550	555	560
ccc cca gag gga aac cag gag att agc agg gac aac att cta tgc aag				2148
Pro Pro Glu Gly Asn Gln Glu Ile Ser Arg Asp Asn Ile Leu Cys Lys				
	565	570	575	
att aca tac gtg gcc aat gta aac cct gga gga tgg gcc cca gcc tca				2196
Ile Thr Tyr Val Ala Asn Val Asn Pro Gly Gly Trp Ala Pro Ala Ser				
	580	585	590	
gtg tta cgg gca gtg gca aag cga gaa tat cca aag ttt cta aag cgt				2244
Val Leu Arg Ala Val Ala Lys Arg Glu Tyr Pro Lys Phe Leu Lys Arg				
	595	600	605	
ttt act tct tac gta caa gaa aaa act gca gga aaa cct att ttg ttc				2292
Phe Thr Ser Tyr Val Gln Glu Lys Thr Ala Gly Lys Pro Ile Leu Phe				
	610	615	620	
tagtattaac agtgactgaa gcaaggctgt gtgacattcc atgttggagg aaaaaaaaaa				2352
aaaaaaaaa				2361
<210> SEQ ID NO 6				
<211> LENGTH: 624				
<212> TYPE: PRT				
<213> ORGANISM: Bos taurus				
<400> SEQUENCE: 6				
Met Ser Asp Asn Gln Ser Trp Asn Ser Ser Gly Ser Glu Glu Asp Pro				
1		5	10	15
Glu Thr Glu Ser Gly Pro Pro Val Glu Arg Cys Gly Val Leu Asn Lys				
	20	25	30	
Trp Thr Asn Tyr Ile His Gly Trp Gln Asp Arg Trp Val Val Leu Lys				
	35	40	45	
Asn Asn Thr Leu Ser Tyr Tyr Lys Ser Glu Asp Glu Thr Glu Tyr Gly				
	50	55	60	
Cys Arg Gly Ser Ile Cys Leu Ser Lys Ala Val Ile Thr Pro His Asp				
	65	70	75	80
Phe Asp Glu Cys Arg Phe Asp Ile Ser Val Asn Asp Ser Val Trp Tyr				
	85	90	95	
Leu Arg Ala Gln Asp Pro Asp His Arg Gln Gln Trp Ile Asp Ala Ile				
	100	105	110	
Glu Gln His Lys Thr Glu Ser Gly Tyr Gly Ser Glu Ser Ser Leu Arg				
	115	120	125	
Arg His Gly Ser Met Val Ser Leu Val Ser Gly Ala Ser Gly Tyr Ser				
	130	135	140	

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Ala Thr Ser Thr Ser Ser Phe Lys Lys Gly His Ser Leu Arg Glu Lys
145 150 155 160

Leu Ala Glu Met Glu Thr Phe Arg Asp Ile Leu Cys Arg Gln Val Asp
165 170 175

Thr Leu Gln Lys Phe Phe Asp Ala Cys Ala Asp Ala Val Ser Lys Asp
180 185 190

Glu Phe Gln Arg Asp Lys Val Val Glu Asp Asp Glu Asp Asp Phe Pro
195 200 205

Thr Thr Arg Ser Asp Gly Asp Phe Leu His Asn Thr Asn Gly Asn Lys
210 215 220

Glu Lys Val Phe Pro His Val Thr Pro Lys Gly Ile Asn Gly Ile Asp
225 230 235 240

Phe Lys Gly Glu Ala Ile Thr Phe Lys Ala Thr Thr Ala Gly Ile Leu
245 250 255

Ala Thr Leu Ser His Cys Ile Glu Leu Met Val Lys Arg Glu Asp Ser
260 265 270

Trp Gln Lys Arg Met Asp Lys Glu Thr Glu Lys Arg Arg Arg Val Glu
275 280 285

Glu Ala Tyr Lys Asn Ala Met Thr Glu Leu Lys Lys Lys Ser His Phe
290 295 300

Gly Gly Pro Asp Tyr Glu Glu Gly Pro Asn Ser Leu Ile Asn Glu Glu
305 310 315 320

Glu Phe Phe Asp Ala Val Glu Ala Ala Leu Asp Arg Gln Asp Lys Ile
325 330 335

Glu Glu Gln Ser Gln Ser Glu Lys Val Arg Leu His Trp Ser Thr Ser
340 345 350

Met Pro Ser Gly Asp Ala Phe Ser Ser Val Gly Thr His Arg Phe Val
355 360 365

Gln Lys Pro Tyr Ser Arg Ser Ser Ser Met Ser Ser Ile Asp Leu Val
370 375 380

Ser Ala Ser Asp Gly Val His Arg Phe Ser Ser Gln Val Glu Glu Met
385 390 395 400

Val Gln Asn His Met Thr Tyr Ser Leu Gln Asp Val Gly Gly Asp Ala
405 410 415

Asn Trp Gln Leu Val Val Glu Glu Gly Glu Met Lys Val Tyr Arg Arg
420 425 430

Glu Val Glu Glu Asn Gly Ile Val Leu Asp Pro Leu Lys Ala Thr His
435 440 445

Ala Val Lys Gly Val Thr Gly His Glu Val Cys Asn Tyr Phe Trp Asn
450 455 460

Val Asp Val Arg Asn Asp Trp Glu Thr Thr Ile Glu Asn Phe His Val
465 470 475 480

Val Glu Thr Leu Ala Asp Asn Ala Ile Ile Ile Tyr Gln Thr His Lys
485 490 495

Arg Val Trp Pro Ala Ser Gln Arg Asp Val Leu Tyr Leu Ser Ala Ile
500 505 510

Arg Lys Ile Pro Ala Leu Asn Glu Asn Asp Pro Glu Thr Trp Ile Val
515 520 525

Cys Asn Phe Ser Val Asp His Ser Ser Ala Pro Leu Asn Asn Arg Cys
530 535 540

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Val Arg Ala Lys Ile	Asn Val Ala Met Ile Cys Gln Thr Leu Val Ser	545	550	555	560
Pro Pro Glu Gly Asn Gln Glu Ile Ser Arg Asp Asn Ile Leu Cys Lys		565	570	575	
Ile Thr Tyr Val Ala Asn Val Asn Pro Gly Gly Trp Ala Pro Ala Ser		580	585	590	
Val Leu Arg Ala Val Ala Lys Arg Glu Tyr Pro Lys Phe Leu Lys Arg		595	600	605	
Phe Thr Ser Tyr Val Gln Glu Lys Thr Ala Gly Lys Pro Ile Leu Phe		610	615	620	


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<210> SEQ ID NO 7
<211> LENGTH: 2187
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Human
GPBP26
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: CDS
<222> LOCATION: (391)..(2184)

<400> SEQUENCE: 7
tagcggagggt gtgagtggaac gcgggactca gcggcggat tttctcttcc cttcttttcc      60
cttttccttc cctatttgaa attggcatcg agggggctaa gttcgggtgg cagcgcggg      120
cgcaacgcag gggtcacggc gacggcggcg gcggctgacg gctggaaggg taggcttcat      180
tcaccgctcg tctcctctcc tcgctccgct cgggtgacag cgcggcggcg gcgcggcggg      240
cggacttcgt cctcctcctc gctccccccc acaccggagc gggcactctt cgcttcgcca      300
tcccccgacc cttcaccggc aggactgggc gctcctccg gcgcagctga gggagcgggg      360
gccggtctcc tgctcggttg tcgagcctcc atg tcg gat aat cag agc tgg aac      414
Met Ser Asp Asn Gln Ser Trp Asn
1 5
tcg tcg ggc tcg gag gag gat cca gag acg gag tct ggg ccg cct gtg      462
Ser Ser Gly Ser Glu Glu Asp Pro Glu Thr Glu Ser Gly Pro Pro Val
10 15 20
gag cgc tgc ggg gtc ctc agt aag tgg aca aac tac att cat ggg tgg      510
Glu Arg Cys Gly Val Leu Ser Lys Trp Thr Asn Tyr Ile His Gly Trp
25 30 35 40
cag gat cgt tgg gta gtt ttg aaa aat aat gct ctg agt tac tac aaa      558
Gln Asp Arg Trp Val Val Leu Lys Asn Asn Ala Leu Ser Tyr Tyr Lys
45 50 55
tct gaa gat gaa aca gag tat ggc tgc aga gga tcc atc tgt ctt agc      606
Ser Glu Asp Glu Thr Glu Tyr Gly Cys Arg Gly Ser Ile Cys Leu Ser
60 65 70
aag gct gtc atc aca cct cac gat ttt gat gaa tgt cga ttt gat att      654
Lys Ala Val Ile Thr Pro His Asp Phe Asp Glu Cys Arg Phe Asp Ile
75 80 85
agt gta aat gat agt gtt tgg tat ctt cgt gct cag gat cca gat cat      702
Ser Val Asn Asp Ser Val Trp Tyr Leu Arg Ala Gln Asp Pro Asp His
90 95 100
aga cag caa tgg ata gat gcc att gaa cag cac aag act gaa tct gga      750
Arg Gln Gln Trp Ile Asp Ala Ile Glu Gln His Lys Thr Glu Ser Gly
105 110 115 120
tat gga tct gaa tcc agc ttg cgt cga cat ggc tca atg gtg tcc ctg      798
Tyr Gly Ser Glu Ser Ser Leu Arg Arg His Gly Ser Met Val Ser Leu
125 130 135

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gtg tct gga gca agt ggc tac tct gca aca tcc acc tct tca ttc aag	846
Val Ser Gly Ala Ser Gly Tyr Ser Ala Thr Ser Thr Ser Ser Phe Lys	
140 145 150	
aaa ggc cac agt tta cgt gag aag ttg gct gaa atg gaa aca ttt aga	894
Lys Gly His Ser Leu Arg Glu Lys Leu Ala Glu Met Glu Thr Phe Arg	
155 160 165	
gac atc tta tgt aga caa gtt gac acg cta cag aag tac ttt gat gcc	942
Asp Ile Leu Cys Arg Gln Val Asp Thr Leu Gln Lys Tyr Phe Asp Ala	
170 175 180	
tgt gct gat gct gtc tct aag gat gaa ctt caa agg gat aaa gtg gta	990
Cys Ala Asp Ala Val Ser Lys Asp Glu Leu Gln Arg Asp Lys Val Val	
185 190 195 200	
gaa gat gat gaa gat gac ttt cct aca acg cgt tct gat ggt gac ttc	1038
Glu Asp Asp Glu Asp Asp Phe Pro Thr Thr Arg Ser Asp Gly Asp Phe	
205 210 215	
ttg cat agt acc aac ggc aat aaa gaa aag tta ttt cca cat gtg aca	1086
Leu His Ser Thr Asn Gly Asn Lys Glu Lys Leu Phe Pro His Val Thr	
220 225 230	
cca aaa gga att aat ggt ata gac ttt aaa ggg gaa gcg ata act ttt	1134
Pro Lys Gly Ile Asn Gly Ile Asp Phe Lys Gly Glu Ala Ile Thr Phe	
235 240 245	
aaa gca act act gct gga atc ctt gca aca ctt tct cat tgt att gaa	1182
Lys Ala Thr Thr Ala Gly Ile Leu Ala Thr Leu Ser His Cys Ile Glu	
250 255 260	
cta atg gtt aaa cgt gag gac agc tgg cag aag aga ctg gat aag gaa	1230
Leu Met Val Lys Arg Glu Asp Ser Trp Gln Lys Arg Leu Asp Lys Glu	
265 270 275 280	
act gag aag aaa aga aga aca gag gaa gca tat aaa aat gca atg aca	1278
Thr Glu Lys Lys Arg Arg Thr Glu Glu Ala Tyr Lys Asn Ala Met Thr	
285 290 295	
gaa ctt aag aaa aaa tcc cac ttt gga gga cca gat tat gaa gaa ggc	1326
Glu Leu Lys Lys Lys Ser His Phe Gly Gly Pro Asp Tyr Glu Glu Gly	
300 305 310	
cct aac agt ctg att aat gaa gaa gag ttc ttt gat gct gtt gaa gct	1374
Pro Asn Ser Leu Ile Asn Glu Glu Glu Phe Phe Asp Ala Val Glu Ala	
315 320 325	
gct ctt gac aga caa gat aaa ata gaa gaa cag tca cag agt gaa aag	1422
Ala Leu Asp Arg Gln Asp Lys Ile Glu Glu Gln Ser Gln Ser Glu Lys	
330 335 340	
gtg aga tta cat tgg cct aca tcc ttg ccc tct gga gat gcc ttt tct	1470
Val Arg Leu His Trp Pro Thr Ser Leu Pro Ser Gly Asp Ala Phe Ser	
345 350 355 360	
tct gtg ggg aca cat aga ttt gtc caa aag gtt gaa gag atg gtg cag	1518
Ser Val Gly Thr His Arg Phe Val Gln Lys Val Glu Glu Met Val Gln	
365 370 375	
aac cac atg act tac tca tta cag gat gta ggc gga gat gcc aat tgg	1566
Asn His Met Thr Tyr Ser Leu Gln Asp Val Gly Gly Asp Ala Asn Trp	
380 385 390	
cag ttg gtt gta gaa gaa gga gaa atg aag gta tac aga aga gaa gta	1614
Gln Leu Val Val Glu Glu Gly Glu Met Lys Val Tyr Arg Arg Glu Val	
395 400 405	
gaa gaa aat ggg att gtt ctg gat cct tta aaa gct acc cat gca gtt	1662
Glu Glu Asn Gly Ile Val Leu Asp Pro Leu Lys Ala Thr His Ala Val	
410 415 420	
aaa ggc gtc aca gga cat gaa gtc tgc aat tat ttc tgg aat gtt gac	1710
Lys Gly Val Thr Gly His Glu Val Cys Asn Tyr Phe Trp Asn Val Asp	
425 430 435 440	

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gtt cgc aat gac tgg gaa aca act ata gaa aac ttt cat gtg gtg gaa 1758
Val Arg Asn Asp Trp Glu Thr Thr Ile Glu Asn Phe His Val Val Glu
      445                      450          455

aca tta gct gat aat gca atc atc att tat caa aca cac aag agg gtg 1806
Thr Leu Ala Asp Asn Ala Ile Ile Ile Tyr Gln Thr His Lys Arg Val
      460                      465          470

tgg cct gct tct cag cga gac gta tta tat ctt tct gtc att cga aag 1854
Trp Pro Ala Ser Gln Arg Asp Val Leu Tyr Leu Ser Val Ile Arg Lys
      475                      480          485

ata cca gcc ttg act gaa aat gac cct gaa act tgg ata gtt tgt aat 1902
Ile Pro Ala Leu Thr Glu Asn Asp Pro Glu Thr Trp Ile Val Cys Asn
      490                      495          500

ttt tct gtg gat cat gac agt gct cct cta aac aac cga tgt gtc cgt 1950
Phe Ser Val Asp His Asp Ser Ala Pro Leu Asn Asn Arg Cys Val Arg
505                      510          515          520

gcc aaa ata aat gtt gct atg att tgt caa acc ttg gta agc cca cca 1998
Ala Lys Ile Asn Val Ala Met Ile Cys Gln Thr Leu Val Ser Pro Pro
      525                      530          535

gag gga aac cag gaa att agc agg gac aac att cta tgc aag att aca 2046
Glu Gly Asn Gln Glu Ile Ser Arg Asp Asn Ile Leu Cys Lys Ile Thr
      540                      545          550

tat gta gct aat gtg aac cct gga gga tgg gca cca gcc tca gtg tta 2094
Tyr Val Ala Asn Val Asn Pro Gly Gly Trp Ala Pro Ala Ser Val Leu
      555                      560          565

agg gca gtg gca aag cga gag tat cct aaa ttt cta aaa cgt ttt act 2142
Arg Ala Val Ala Lys Arg Glu Tyr Pro Lys Phe Leu Lys Arg Phe Thr
570                      575          580

tct tac gtc caa gaa aaa act gca gga aag cct att ttg ttc tag 2187
Ser Tyr Val Gln Glu Lys Thr Ala Gly Lys Pro Ile Leu Phe
585                      590          595

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<210> SEQ ID NO 8
<211> LENGTH: 598
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Human
GPBP26

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<400> SEQUENCE: 8

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Met Ser Asp Asn Gln Ser Trp Asn Ser Ser Gly Ser Glu Glu Asp Pro
 1          5          10          15

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

Trp Thr Asn Tyr Ile His Gly Trp Gln Asp Arg Trp Val Val Leu Lys
      35          40          45

Asn Asn Ala Leu Ser Tyr Tyr Lys Ser Glu Asp Glu Thr Glu Tyr Gly
      50          55          60

Cys Arg Gly Ser Ile Cys Leu Ser Lys Ala Val Ile Thr Pro His Asp
      65          70          75          80

Phe Asp Glu Cys Arg Phe Asp Ile Ser Val Asn Asp Ser Val Trp Tyr
      85          90          95

Leu Arg Ala Gln Asp Pro Asp His Arg Gln Gln Trp Ile Asp Ala Ile
      100         105         110

Glu Gln His Lys Thr Glu Ser Gly Tyr Gly Ser Glu Ser Ser Leu Arg
      115         120         125

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530	535	540	
Asp Asn Ile Leu Cys Lys Ile Thr Tyr Val Ala Asn Val Asn Pro Gly 545 550 555 560			
Gly Trp Ala Pro Ala Ser Val Leu Arg Ala Val Ala Lys Arg Glu Tyr 565 570 575			
Pro Lys Phe Leu Lys Arg Phe Thr Ser Tyr Val Gln Glu Lys Thr Ala 580 585 590			
Gly Lys Pro Ile Leu Phe 595			
 <210> SEQ ID NO 9 <211> LENGTH: 2684 <212> TYPE: DNA <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence <220> FEATURE: <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Murine GPBP26 <220> FEATURE: <221> NAME/KEY: CDS <222> LOCATION: (444)..(2237) <400> SEQUENCE: 9			
cgggccacca cgtgtaaata gtatcggacc cggcaggaag atggcggctg tagcggaggt			60
gtgagtgagt ggatctgggt ctctgccgtt ggcttggtc ttcccgctct cctcccctcc			120
tcccctccctg actgaggttg gcatctaggg ggccgagttc aggtggcggc gccgggcgca			180
gcgcaggggt cacggccacg gcggtgacg gctggaaggg caggctttct tcgccgetcg			240
tcctccttcc ccggtccgct cgggtgcagg cgcggcggcg gcggcgggc gggcgcgctt			300
cgtccctctt cctgttccct cactccccgg agcgggctct cttggcggtg ccatcccccg			360
acccttcacc ccagggaacta ggccgctgca ctggcgagc tcgcgagcg ggggcccgtc			420
tcctgctcgg ctgtcgcgtc tcc atg tcg gat aac cag agc tgg aac tcg tcg			473
Met Ser Asp Asn Gln Ser Trp Asn Ser Ser			
1 5 10			
ggc tcg gag gag gat ccg gag acg gag tcc ggg ccg cct gtg gag cgc			521
Gly Ser Glu Glu Asp Pro Glu Thr Glu Ser Gly Pro Pro Val Glu Arg			
15 20 25			
tgc ggg gtc ctc agc aag tgg aca aac tat att cat gga tgg cag gat			569
Cys Gly Val Leu Ser Lys Trp Thr Asn Tyr Ile His Gly Trp Gln Asp			
30 35 40			
cgt tgg gta gtt ttg aaa aat aat act ttg agt tac tac aaa tct gaa			617
Arg Trp Val Val Leu Lys Asn Asn Thr Leu Ser Tyr Tyr Lys Ser Glu			
45 50 55			
gat gaa aca gaa tat ggc tgt agg gga tcc atc tgt ctt agc aag gct			665
Asp Glu Thr Glu Tyr Gly Cys Arg Gly Ser Ile Cys Leu Ser Lys Ala			
60 65 70			
gtg atc acg cct cac gat ttt gat gaa tgc cgg ttt gat atc agt gta			713
Val Ile Thr Pro His Asp Phe Asp Glu Cys Arg Phe Asp Ile Ser Val			
75 80 85 90			
aat gat agt gtt tgg tac ctt cga gct cag gac ccg gag cac aga cag			761
Asn Asp Ser Val Trp Tyr Leu Arg Ala Gln Asp Pro Glu His Arg Gln			
95 100 105			
caa tgg gta gac gcc att gaa cag cac aag act gaa tcg gga tat gga			809
Gln Trp Val Asp Ala Ile Glu Gln His Lys Thr Glu Ser Gly Tyr Gly			
110 115 120			
tct gag tcc agc ttg cgt aga cat ggc tca atg gtg tca ctg gtg tct			857
Ser Glu Ser Ser Leu Arg Arg His Gly Ser Met Val Ser Leu Val Ser			

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430	435	440	
aat gac tgg gaa act act ata	gaa aac ttt cat	gtg gtg gaa aca tta	1817
Asn Asp Trp Glu Thr Thr Ile	Glu Asn Phe His Val Val	Glu Thr Leu	
445	450	455	
gct gat aat gca atc atc gtt	tat caa acg cac aag aga	gta tgg ccc	1865
Ala Asp Asn Ala Ile Ile Val	Tyr Gln Thr His Lys Arg	Val Trp Pro	
460	465	470	
gct tct cag aga gac gta ctg	tat ctt tct gct att cga	aag atc cca	1913
Ala Ser Gln Arg Asp Val Leu	Tyr Leu Ser Ala Ile Arg	Lys Ile Pro	
475	480	485 490	
gcc ttg act gaa aat gat cct	gaa act tgg ata gtt tgt	aat ttt tct	1961
Ala Leu Thr Glu Asn Asp Pro	Glu Thr Trp Ile Val Cys	Asn Phe Ser	
495	500	505	
gtg gat cat gat agt gct cct	ctg aac aat cga tgt gtc	cgt gcc aaa	2009
Val Asp His Asp Ser Ala Pro	Leu Asn Asn Arg Cys Val	Arg Ala Lys	
510	515	520	
atc aat att gct atg att tgt	caa act tta gta agc cca	cca gag gga	2057
Ile Asn Ile Ala Met Ile Cys	Gln Thr Leu Val Ser Pro	Pro Glu Gly	
525	530	535	
gac cag gag ata agc aga gac	aac att ctg tgc aag atc	acg tat gta	2105
Asp Gln Glu Ile Ser Arg Asp	Asn Ile Leu Cys Lys Ile	Thr Tyr Val	
540	545	550	
gct aat gtg aac cca gga gga	tgg gcg cca gct tcg gtc	tta aga gca	2153
Ala Asn Val Asn Pro Gly Gly	Trp Ala Pro Ala Ser Val	Leu Arg Ala	
555	560	565 570	
gtg gca aag cga gaa tac cct	aag ttt cta aaa cgt ttt	act tct tat	2201
Val Ala Lys Arg Glu Tyr Pro	Lys Phe Leu Lys Arg Phe	Thr Ser Tyr	
575	580	585	
gtc caa gaa aaa act gca gga	aaa cca att ttg ttt tagtattaac		2247
Val Gln Glu Lys Thr Ala Gly	Lys Pro Ile Leu Phe		
590	595		
agtgactgaa gcaaggctgc	gtgacgttcc atgttggaga	aaggagggaa aaaataaaaa	2307
gaatcctcta agctggaacg	taggatctac agccttgtct	gtggccaag aagaacatt	2367
gcaatcgtaa agctgggtat	ccagcactag ccatctcctg	ctaggcctcc tcgctcagcg	2427
tgtaactata aatacatgta	gaatcacatg gatattggcta	tatTTTTtatt tgccttgcctc	2487
ttggagtgaa aacaaataac	tttgaattac aactaggaat	taaccgatgc tttaatTTtg	2547
aggaactttt tcagaatttt	ttattttacca tggccaacc	taagatcctc agttgtatca	2607
agTTTTttgtg cacaaaagaa	aagcacaaaa gttgaacgca	cctgaaggca tgtgctctct	2667
gtgcaacaaa tactcag			2684

<210> SEQ ID NO 10
 <211> LENGTH: 598
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
 <220> FEATURE:
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Murine GPBP26

<400> SEQUENCE: 10

Met Ser Asp Asn Gln Ser Trp Asn Ser Ser Gly Ser Glu Glu Asp Pro
 1 5 10 15
 Glu Thr Glu Ser Gly Pro Pro Val Glu Arg Cys Gly Val Leu Ser Lys
 20 25 30
 Trp Thr Asn Tyr Ile His Gly Trp Gln Asp Arg Trp Val Val Leu Lys

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35					40					45					
Asn	Asn	Thr	Leu	Ser	Tyr	Tyr	Lys	Ser	Glu	Asp	Glu	Thr	Glu	Tyr	Gly
	50					55					60				
Cys	Arg	Gly	Ser	Ile	Cys	Leu	Ser	Lys	Ala	Val	Ile	Thr	Pro	His	Asp
	65					70					75				80
Phe	Asp	Glu	Cys	Arg	Phe	Asp	Ile	Ser	Val	Asn	Asp	Ser	Val	Trp	Tyr
				85					90					95	
Leu	Arg	Ala	Gln	Asp	Pro	Glu	His	Arg	Gln	Gln	Trp	Val	Asp	Ala	Ile
			100					105					110		
Glu	Gln	His	Lys	Thr	Glu	Ser	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Ser	Glu	Ser	Ser	Leu	Arg
		115					120					125			
Arg	His	Gly	Ser	Met	Val	Ser	Leu	Val	Ser	Gly	Ala	Ser	Gly	Tyr	Ser
	130					135					140				
Ala	Thr	Ser	Thr	Ser	Ser	Phe	Lys	Lys	Gly	His	Ser	Leu	Arg	Glu	Lys
	145					150					155				160
Leu	Ala	Glu	Met	Glu	Thr	Phe	Arg	Asp	Ile	Leu	Cys	Arg	Gln	Val	Asp
				165					170					175	
Thr	Leu	Gln	Lys	Tyr	Phe	Asp	Val	Cys	Ala	Asp	Ala	Val	Ser	Lys	Asp
			180					185					190		
Glu	Leu	Gln	Arg	Asp	Lys	Val	Val	Glu	Asp	Asp	Glu	Asp	Asp	Phe	Pro
		195					200					205			
Thr	Thr	Arg	Ser	Asp	Gly	Asp	Phe	Leu	His	Asn	Thr	Asn	Gly	Asn	Lys
	210					215					220				
Glu	Lys	Leu	Phe	Pro	His	Val	Thr	Pro	Lys	Gly	Ile	Asn	Gly	Ile	Asp
	225					230					235				240
Phe	Lys	Gly	Glu	Ala	Ile	Thr	Phe	Lys	Ala	Thr	Thr	Ala	Gly	Ile	Leu
				245					250					255	
Ala	Thr	Leu	Ser	His	Cys	Ile	Glu	Leu	Met	Val	Lys	Arg	Glu	Glu	Ser
			260						265				270		
Trp	Gln	Lys	Arg	His	Asp	Arg	Glu	Val	Glu	Lys	Arg	Arg	Arg	Val	Glu
		275					280					285			
Glu	Ala	Tyr	Lys	Asn	Val	Met	Glu	Glu	Leu	Lys	Lys	Lys	Pro	Arg	Phe
	290					295					300				
Gly	Gly	Pro	Asp	Tyr	Glu	Glu	Gly	Pro	Asn	Ser	Leu	Ile	Asn	Glu	Glu
	305					310					315				320
Glu	Phe	Phe	Asp	Ala	Val	Glu	Ala	Ala	Leu	Asp	Arg	Gln	Asp	Lys	Ile
				325					330					335	
Glu	Glu	Gln	Ser	Gln	Ser	Glu	Lys	Val	Arg	Leu	His	Trp	Pro	Thr	Ser
			340					345					350		
Leu	Pro	Ser	Gly	Asp	Thr	Phe	Ser	Ser	Val	Gly	Thr	His	Arg	Phe	Val
		355					360					365			
Gln	Lys	Val	Glu	Glu	Met	Val	Gln	Asn	His	Met	Asn	Tyr	Ser	Leu	Gln
	370					375					380				
Asp	Val	Gly	Gly	Asp	Ala	Asn	Trp	Gln	Leu	Val	Val	Glu	Glu	Gly	Glu
	385					390					395				400
Met	Lys	Val	Tyr	Arg	Arg	Glu	Val	Glu	Glu	Asn	Gly	Ile	Val	Leu	Asp
				405					410					415	
Pro	Leu	Lys	Ala	Thr	His	Ala	Val	Lys	Gly	Val	Thr	Gly	His	Glu	Val
			420					425					430		
Cys	Asn	Tyr	Phe	Trp	Asn	Val	Asp	Val	Arg	Asn	Asp	Trp	Glu	Thr	Thr
		435					440					445			

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Ile Glu Asn Phe His Val Val Glu Thr Leu Ala Asp Asn Ala Ile Ile
 450 455 460
 Val Tyr Gln Thr His Lys Arg Val Trp Pro Ala Ser Gln Arg Asp Val
 465 470 475 480
 Leu Tyr Leu Ser Ala Ile Arg Lys Ile Pro Ala Leu Thr Glu Asn Asp
 485 490 495
 Pro Glu Thr Trp Ile Val Cys Asn Phe Ser Val Asp His Asp Ser Ala
 500 505 510
 Pro Leu Asn Asn Arg Cys Val Arg Ala Lys Ile Asn Ile Ala Met Ile
 515 520 525
 Cys Gln Thr Leu Val Ser Pro Pro Glu Gly Asp Gln Glu Ile Ser Arg
 530 535 540
 Asp Asn Ile Leu Cys Lys Ile Thr Tyr Val Ala Asn Val Asn Pro Gly
 545 550 555 560
 Gly Trp Ala Pro Ala Ser Val Leu Arg Ala Val Ala Lys Arg Glu Tyr
 565 570 575
 Pro Lys Phe Leu Lys Arg Phe Thr Ser Tyr Val Gln Glu Lys Thr Ala
 580 585 590
 Gly Lys Pro Ile Leu Phe
 595

<210> SEQ ID NO 11
 <211> LENGTH: 2283
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
 <220> FEATURE:
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Bovine
 GPBP26
 <220> FEATURE:
 <221> NAME/KEY: CDS
 <222> LOCATION: (421)..(2214)

<400> SEQUENCE: 11

cggcaggaag atggcggcct agcggagggtg tgagtgacc tgggtctctg cagctggggt 60
 ttccctcttc ccgtctttct cctcttttcc tctccccga ggttggcatt gagggggcca 120
 aattcgggag ggcggcggcg gcgcagcgca ggggtcacaac cgacggcgac ggctgacggg 180
 tggaagggca ggtctcttc gccctcgac ctcttcccc ggtccgcttg gtgtcaggcg 240
 cggcggggcg ggcggcggcg gcgcggcggg cggactccat cctctctccc gctccctcct 300
 gcaccggagc gggcactcct tccttcgcca tcccccgacc cttcaccccg gggactgggc 360
 gcctccaccg gcgcagctca gggagcgggg gccggtctcc tgctcggctg tcgcccctcc 420
 atg tcg gat aac cag agc tgg aac tcg tcg gcc tcg gag gag gat ccg 468
 Met Ser Asp Asn Gln Ser Trp Asn Ser Ser Gly Ser Glu Glu Asp Pro
 1 5 10 15
 gag acg gag tcc ggg ccg ccg gtg gag cgc tgc gga gtc ctc aac aag 516
 Glu Thr Glu Ser Gly Pro Pro Val Glu Arg Cys Gly Val Leu Asn Lys
 20 25 30
 tgg aca aac tat att cat ggg tgg cag gat cgc tgg gta gtt ttg aaa 564
 Trp Thr Asn Tyr Ile His Gly Trp Gln Asp Arg Trp Val Val Leu Lys
 35 40 45
 aat aac act ctg agt tac tac aaa tct gaa gat gag aca gag tat gcc 612
 Asn Asn Thr Leu Ser Tyr Tyr Lys Ser Glu Asp Glu Thr Glu Tyr Gly
 50 55 60
 tgc aga gga tcc atc tgt ctt agc aag gct gtc atc acg cct cat gat 660

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Cys 65	Arg	Gly	Ser	Ile	Cys 70	Leu	Ser	Lys	Ala	Val 75	Ile	Thr	Pro	His	Asp 80	
ttt	gat	gaa	tgc	cga	ttt	gat	att	agt	gta	aat	gat	agt	gtt	tgg	tat	708
Phe	Asp	Glu	Cys	Arg	Phe	Asp	Ile	Ser	Val	Asn	Asp	Ser	Val	Trp	Tyr	
				85					90					95		
ctt	cgt	gct	caa	gat	cca	gat	cac	aga	cag	cag	tgg	ata	gat	gcc	att	756
Leu	Arg	Ala	Gln	Asp	Pro	Asp	His	Arg	Gln	Gln	Trp	Ile	Asp	Ala	Ile	
			100					105					110			
gaa	cag	cac	aag	act	gaa	tct	gga	tat	gga	tct	gaa	tcc	agc	ttg	cgt	804
Glu	Gln	His	Lys	Thr	Glu	Ser	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Ser	Glu	Ser	Ser	Leu	Arg	
			115				120					125				
cga	cat	ggc	tcc	atg	gta	tca	ttg	gta	tcc	gga	gca	agt	ggc	tat	tct	852
Arg	His	Gly	Ser	Met	Val	Ser	Leu	Val	Ser	Gly	Ala	Ser	Gly	Tyr	Ser	
	130					135						140				
gca	aca	tcc	acc	tcc	tca	ttc	aag	aag	ggc	cac	agt	tta	cgt	gag	aaa	900
Ala	Thr	Ser	Thr	Ser	Ser	Phe	Lys	Lys	Gly	His	Ser	Leu	Arg	Glu	Lys	
	145				150					155					160	
ctg	gct	gaa	atg	gaa	acc	ttt	aga	gat	ata	ctg	tgt	aga	caa	gtt	gat	948
Leu	Ala	Glu	Met	Glu	Thr	Phe	Arg	Asp	Ile	Leu	Cys	Arg	Gln	Val	Asp	
				165					170					175		
acc	cta	cag	aag	ttc	ttt	gat	gcc	tgt	gct	gat	gct	gtc	tcc	aag	gat	996
Thr	Leu	Gln	Arg	Phe	Phe	Asp	Ala	Cys	Ala	Asp	Ala	Val	Ser	Lys	Asp	
			180					185					190			
gaa	ttt	caa	agg	gat	aaa	gtg	gta	gaa	gat	gat	gaa	gat	gac	ttt	cct	1044
Glu	Phe	Gln	Arg	Asp	Lys	Val	Val	Glu	Asp	Asp	Glu	Asp	Asp	Phe	Pro	
			195			200						205				
acg	aca	cgt	tct	gat	gga	gac	ttc	ttg	cat	aat	acc	aat	ggc	aat	aag	1092
Thr	Thr	Arg	Ser	Asp	Gly	Asp	Phe	Leu	His	Asn	Thr	Asn	Gly	Asn	Lys	
			210			215						220				
gaa	aag	gta	ttt	cca	cat	gta	aca	cca	aaa	gga	att	aat	ggt	ata	gac	1140
Glu	Lys	Val	Phe	Pro	His	Val	Thr	Pro	Lys	Gly	Ile	Asn	Gly	Ile	Asp	
	225				230					235					240	
ttt	aaa	ggt	gag	gcg	ata	act	ttt	aaa	gca	act	act	gcc	gga	atc	ctt	1188
Phe	Lys	Gly	Glu	Ala	Ile	Thr	Phe	Lys	Ala	Thr	Thr	Ala	Gly	Ile	Leu	
				245					250					255		
gct	aca	ctt	tct	cat	tgt	att	gag	ctg	atg	gta	aaa	cgt	gag	gac	agc	1236
Ala	Thr	Leu	Ser	His	Cys	Ile	Glu	Leu	Met	Val	Lys	Arg	Glu	Asp	Ser	
				260				265						270		
tgg	caa	aag	aga	atg	gac	aag	gaa	act	gag	aag	aga	aga	aga	gtg	gag	1284
Trp	Gln	Lys	Arg	Met	Asp	Lys	Glu	Thr	Glu	Lys	Arg	Arg	Arg	Val	Glu	
			275				280						285			
gaa	gca	tac	aaa	aat	gcc	atg	aca	gaa	ctt	aag	aaa	aaa	tcc	cac	ttt	1332
Glu	Ala	Tyr	Lys	Asn	Ala	Met	Thr	Glu	Leu	Lys	Lys	Lys	Ser	His	Phe	
			290			295						300				
gga	gga	cca	gat	tat	gag	gaa	ggc	cca	aac	agt	ttg	att	aat	gaa	gag	1380
Gly	Gly	Pro	Asp	Tyr	Glu	Glu	Gly	Pro	Asn	Ser	Leu	Ile	Asn	Glu	Glu	
			305		310					315					320	
gag	ttc	ttt	gat	gct	gtt	gaa	gct	gct	ctt	gac	aga	caa	gat	aaa	ata	1428
Glu	Phe	Phe	Asp	Ala	Val	Glu	Ala	Ala	Leu	Asp	Arg	Gln	Asp	Lys	Ile	
				325					330					335		
gaa	gaa	cag	tcg	cag	agt	gaa	aag	gtc	agg	tta	cat	tgg	tct	act	tca	1476
Glu	Glu	Gln	Ser	Gln	Ser	Glu	Lys	Val	Arg	Leu	His	Trp	Ser	Thr	Ser	
			340					345						350		
atg	cca	tct	gga	gat	gcc	ttt	tct	tct	gtg	ggg	act	cat	aga	ttt	gtc	1524
Met	Pro	Ser	Gly	Asp	Ala	Phe	Ser	Ser	Val	Gly	Thr	His	Arg	Phe	Val	
			355				360						365			
caa	aag	ggt	gaa	gag	atg	gtg	cag	aac	cac	atg	acc	tat	tca	ttg	cag	1572

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Gln	Lys	Val	Glu	Glu	Met	Val	Gln	Asn	His	Met	Thr	Tyr	Ser	Leu	Gln	
	370					375					380					
gat	gta	ggg	ggg	gac	gcc	aac	tgg	cag	ttg	gtt	gta	gaa	gaa	ggg	gag	1620
Asp	Val	Gly	Gly	Asp	Ala	Asn	Trp	Gln	Leu	Val	Val	Glu	Glu	Gly	Glu	
385					390					395					400	
atg	aag	gta	tat	aga	aga	gaa	gta	gaa	gaa	aat	ggg	att	gtt	ctg	gat	1668
Met	Lys	Val	Tyr	Arg	Arg	Glu	Val	Glu	Glu	Asn	Gly	Ile	Val	Leu	Asp	
				405						410				415		
cct	ttg	aaa	gct	acc	cat	gca	gtt	aaa	ggc	gtt	aca	gga	cac	gag	gtc	1716
Pro	Leu	Lys	Ala	Thr	His	Ala	Val	Lys	Gly	Val	Thr	Gly	His	Glu	Val	
			420					425						430		
tgc	aat	tac	ttc	tgg	aat	gtt	gat	gtt	cgc	aat	gat	tgg	gaa	aca	act	1764
Cys	Asn	Tyr	Phe	Trp	Asn	Val	Asp	Val	Arg	Asn	Asp	Trp	Glu	Thr	Thr	
	435						440					445				
ata	gaa	aac	ttt	cat	gtg	gtg	gaa	aca	tta	gct	gat	aat	gca	atc	atc	1812
Ile	Glu	Asn	Phe	His	Val	Val	Glu	Thr	Leu	Ala	Asp	Asn	Ala	Ile	Ile	
	450					455					460					
att	tat	caa	acg	cac	aag	aga	gtg	tgg	cca	gcc	tct	cag	cgg	gat	gtc	1860
Ile	Tyr	Gln	Thr	His	Lys	Arg	Val	Trp	Pro	Ala	Ser	Gln	Arg	Asp	Val	
465					470					475					480	
tta	tat	ctg	tct	gcc	att	cga	aag	ata	cca	gct	ttg	aat	gaa	aat	gac	1908
Leu	Tyr	Leu	Ser	Ala	Ile	Arg	Lys	Ile	Pro	Ala	Leu	Asn	Glu	Asn	Asp	
				485				490						495		
ccg	gag	act	tgg	ata	gtt	tgt	aat	ttt	tct	gta	gat	cac	agc	agt	gct	1956
Pro	Glu	Thr	Trp	Ile	Val	Cys	Asn	Phe	Ser	Val	Asp	His	Ser	Ser	Ala	
			500					505					510			
cct	cta	aac	aat	cga	tgt	gtc	cgt	gcc	aaa	ata	aac	gtt	gct	atg	att	2004
Pro	Leu	Asn	Asn	Arg	Cys	Val	Arg	Ala	Lys	Ile	Asn	Val	Ala	Met	Ile	
		515					520					525				
tgt	cag	acc	ttg	gtg	agc	ccc	cca	gag	gga	aac	cag	gag	att	agc	agg	2052
Cys	Gln	Thr	Leu	Val	Ser	Pro	Pro	Glu	Gly	Asn	Gln	Glu	Ile	Ser	Arg	
	530					535					540					
gac	aac	att	cta	tgc	aag	att	aca	tac	gtg	gcc	aat	gta	aac	cct	gga	2100
Asp	Asn	Ile	Leu	Cys	Lys	Ile	Thr	Tyr	Val	Ala	Asn	Val	Asn	Pro	Gly	
545				550					555					560		
gga	tgg	gcc	cca	gcc	tca	gtg	tta	cgg	gca	gtg	gca	aag	cga	gaa	tat	2148
Gly	Trp	Ala	Pro	Ala	Ser	Val	Leu	Arg	Ala	Val	Ala	Lys	Arg	Glu	Tyr	
				565					570					575		
cca	aag	ttt	cta	aag	cgt	ttt	act	tct	tac	gta	caa	gaa	aaa	act	gca	2196
Pro	Lys	Phe	Leu	Lys	Arg	Phe	Thr	Ser	Tyr	Val	Gln	Glu	Lys	Thr	Ala	
			580					585					590			
gga	aaa	cct	att	ttg	ttc	tagtattaac	agtgactgaa	gcaaggctgt								2244
Gly	Lys	Pro	Ile	Leu	Phe											
				595												
gtgacattcc	atg	ttg	gagg	aaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaa											2283

<210> SEQ ID NO 12
 <211> LENGTH: 598
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
 <220> FEATURE:
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Bovine GPBP26
 <400> SEQUENCE: 12

Met Ser Asp Asn Gln Ser Trp Asn Ser Ser Gly Ser Glu Glu Asp Pro
 1 5 10 15
 Glu Thr Glu Ser Gly Pro Pro Val Glu Arg Cys Gly Val Leu Asn Lys

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20					25					30					
Trp	Thr	Asn	Tyr	Ile	His	Gly	Trp	Gln	Asp	Arg	Trp	Val	Val	Leu	Lys
		35					40					45			
Asn	Asn	Thr	Leu	Ser	Tyr	Tyr	Lys	Ser	Glu	Asp	Glu	Thr	Glu	Tyr	Gly
	50					55					60				
Cys	Arg	Gly	Ser	Ile	Cys	Leu	Ser	Lys	Ala	Val	Ile	Thr	Pro	His	Asp
	65					70					75				80
Phe	Asp	Glu	Cys	Arg	Phe	Asp	Ile	Ser	Val	Asn	Asp	Ser	Val	Trp	Tyr
				85					90					95	
Leu	Arg	Ala	Gln	Asp	Pro	Asp	His	Arg	Gln	Gln	Trp	Ile	Asp	Ala	Ile
			100					105					110		
Glu	Gln	His	Lys	Thr	Glu	Ser	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Ser	Glu	Ser	Ser	Leu	Arg
		115					120					125			
Arg	His	Gly	Ser	Met	Val	Ser	Leu	Val	Ser	Gly	Ala	Ser	Gly	Tyr	Ser
	130					135					140				
Ala	Thr	Ser	Thr	Ser	Ser	Phe	Lys	Lys	Gly	His	Ser	Leu	Arg	Glu	Lys
	145					150					155				160
Leu	Ala	Glu	Met	Glu	Thr	Phe	Arg	Asp	Ile	Leu	Cys	Arg	Gln	Val	Asp
				165					170					175	
Thr	Leu	Gln	Lys	Phe	Phe	Asp	Ala	Cys	Ala	Asp	Ala	Val	Ser	Lys	Asp
			180					185					190		
Glu	Phe	Gln	Arg	Asp	Lys	Val	Val	Glu	Asp	Asp	Glu	Asp	Asp	Phe	Pro
		195					200					205			
Thr	Thr	Arg	Ser	Asp	Gly	Asp	Phe	Leu	His	Asn	Thr	Asn	Gly	Asn	Lys
	210					215					220				
Glu	Lys	Val	Phe	Pro	His	Val	Thr	Pro	Lys	Gly	Ile	Asn	Gly	Ile	Asp
	225					230					235				240
Phe	Lys	Gly	Glu	Ala	Ile	Thr	Phe	Lys	Ala	Thr	Thr	Ala	Gly	Ile	Leu
				245					250					255	
Ala	Thr	Leu	Ser	His	Cys	Ile	Glu	Leu	Met	Val	Lys	Arg	Glu	Asp	Ser
			260					265					270		
Trp	Gln	Lys	Arg	Met	Asp	Lys	Glu	Thr	Glu	Lys	Arg	Arg	Arg	Val	Glu
		275					280					285			
Glu	Ala	Tyr	Lys	Asn	Ala	Met	Thr	Glu	Leu	Lys	Lys	Lys	Ser	His	Phe
	290					295					300				
Gly	Gly	Pro	Asp	Tyr	Glu	Glu	Gly	Pro	Asn	Ser	Leu	Ile	Asn	Glu	Glu
	305					310					315				320
Glu	Phe	Phe	Asp	Ala	Val	Glu	Ala	Ala	Leu	Asp	Arg	Gln	Asp	Lys	Ile
				325					330					335	
Glu	Glu	Gln	Ser	Gln	Ser	Glu	Lys	Val	Arg	Leu	His	Trp	Ser	Thr	Ser
			340					345					350		
Met	Pro	Ser	Gly	Asp	Ala	Phe	Ser	Ser	Val	Gly	Thr	His	Arg	Phe	Val
		355				360						365			
Gln	Lys	Val	Glu	Glu	Met	Val	Gln	Asn	His	Met	Thr	Tyr	Ser	Leu	Gln
	370					375					380				
Asp	Val	Gly	Gly	Asp	Ala	Asn	Trp	Gln	Leu	Val	Val	Glu	Glu	Gly	Glu
	385					390					395				400
Met	Lys	Val	Tyr	Arg	Arg	Glu	Val	Glu	Glu	Asn	Gly	Ile	Val	Leu	Asp
			405					410						415	
Pro	Leu	Lys	Ala	Thr	His	Ala	Val	Lys	Gly	Val	Thr	Gly	His	Glu	Val
			420					425					430		

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Cys Asn Tyr Phe Trp Asn Val Asp Val Arg Asn Asp Trp Glu Thr Thr
 435 440 445
 Ile Glu Asn Phe His Val Val Glu Thr Leu Ala Asp Asn Ala Ile Ile
 450 455 460
 Ile Tyr Gln Thr His Lys Arg Val Trp Pro Ala Ser Gln Arg Asp Val
 465 470 475 480
 Leu Tyr Leu Ser Ala Ile Arg Lys Ile Pro Ala Leu Asn Glu Asn Asp
 485 490 495
 Pro Glu Thr Trp Ile Val Cys Asn Phe Ser Val Asp His Ser Ser Ala
 500 505 510
 Pro Leu Asn Asn Arg Cys Val Arg Ala Lys Ile Asn Val Ala Met Ile
 515 520 525
 Cys Gln Thr Leu Val Ser Pro Pro Glu Gly Asn Gln Glu Ile Ser Arg
 530 535 540
 Asp Asn Ile Leu Cys Lys Ile Thr Tyr Val Ala Asn Val Asn Pro Gly
 545 550 555 560
 Gly Trp Ala Pro Ala Ser Val Leu Arg Ala Val Ala Lys Arg Glu Tyr
 565 570 575
 Pro Lys Phe Leu Lys Arg Phe Thr Ser Tyr Val Gln Glu Lys Thr Ala
 580 585 590
 Gly Lys Pro Ile Leu Phe
 595

<210> SEQ ID NO 13
 <211> LENGTH: 78
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens
 <220> FEATURE:
 <221> NAME/KEY: CDS
 <222> LOCATION: (1)..(78)

<400> SEQUENCE: 13

ccc tat agt cgc tct tcc tcc atg tct tcc att gat cta gtc agt gcc 48
 Pro Tyr Ser Arg Ser Ser Ser Met Ser Ser Ile Asp Leu Val Ser Ala
 1 5 10 15
 tct gat gat gtt cac aga ttc agc tcc cag 78
 Ser Asp Asp Val His Arg Phe Ser Ser Gln
 20 25

<210> SEQ ID NO 14
 <211> LENGTH: 26
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 14

Pro Tyr Ser Arg Ser Ser Ser Met Ser Ser Ile Asp Leu Val Ser Ala
 1 5 10 15
 Ser Asp Asp Val His Arg Phe Ser Ser Gln
 20 25

<210> SEQ ID NO 15
 <211> LENGTH: 2034
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
 <220> FEATURE:
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: GPBPR3
 <220> FEATURE:
 <221> NAME/KEY: CDS

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<222> LOCATION: (10)..(990)

<400> SEQUENCE: 15

gaattcacc atg gcc cca cta gcc gac tac aag gac gac gat gac aag atg	51
Met Ala Pro Leu Ala Asp Tyr Lys Asp Asp Asp Asp Lys Met	
1 5 10	
tcg gat aat cag agc tgg aac tcg tcg ggc tcg gag gag gat cca gag	99
Ser Asp Asn Gln Ser Trp Asn Ser Ser Gly Ser Glu Glu Asp Pro Glu	
15 20 25 30	
acg gag tct ggg ccg cct gtg gag cgc tgc ggg gtc ctc agt aag tgg	147
Thr Glu Ser Gly Pro Val Glu Arg Cys Gly Val Leu Ser Lys Trp	
35 40 45	
aca aac tac att cat ggg tgg cag gat cgt tgg gta gtt ttg aaa aat	195
Thr Asn Tyr Ile His Gly Trp Gln Asp Arg Trp Val Val Leu Lys Asn	
50 55 60	
aat gct ctg agt tac tac aaa tct gaa gat gaa aca gag tat ggc tgc	243
Asn Ala Leu Ser Tyr Tyr Lys Ser Glu Asp Glu Thr Glu Tyr Gly Cys	
65 70 75	
aga gga tcc atc tgt ctt agc aag gct gtc atc aca cct cac gat ttt	291
Arg Gly Ser Ile Cys Leu Ser Lys Ala Val Ile Thr Pro His Asp Phe	
80 85 90	
gat gaa tgt cga ttt gat att agt gta aat gat agt gtt tgg tat ctt	339
Asp Glu Cys Arg Phe Asp Ile Ser Val Asn Asp Ser Val Trp Tyr Leu	
95 100 105 110	
cgt gct cag gat cca gat cat aga cag caa tgg ata gat gcc att gaa	387
Arg Ala Gln Asp Pro Asp His Arg Gln Gln Trp Ile Asp Ala Ile Glu	
115 120 125	
cag cac aag act gaa tct gga tat gga tct gaa tcc agc ttg cgt cga	435
Gln His Lys Thr Glu Ser Gly Tyr Gly Ser Glu Ser Ser Leu Arg Arg	
130 135 140	
cat ggc tca atg gtg tcc ctg gtg tct gga gca agt ggc tac tct gca	483
His Gly Ser Met Val Ser Leu Val Ser Gly Ala Ser Gly Tyr Ser Ala	
145 150 155	
aca tcc acc tct tca ttc aag aaa ggc cac agt tta cgt gag aag ttg	531
Thr Ser Thr Ser Ser Phe Lys Lys Gly His Ser Leu Arg Glu Lys Leu	
160 165 170	
gct gaa atg gaa aca ttt aga gac atc tta tgt aga caa gtt gac acg	579
Ala Glu Met Glu Thr Phe Arg Asp Ile Leu Cys Arg Gln Val Asp Thr	
175 180 185 190	
cta cag aag tac ttt gat gcc tgt gct gat gct gtc tct aag gat gaa	627
Leu Gln Lys Tyr Phe Asp Ala Cys Ala Asp Ala Val Ser Lys Asp Glu	
195 200 205	
ctt caa agg gat aaa gtg gta gaa gat gat gaa gat gac ttt cct aca	675
Leu Gln Arg Asp Lys Val Val Glu Asp Asp Glu Asp Asp Phe Pro Thr	
210 215 220	
acg cgt tct gat ggt gac ttc ttg cat agt acc aac ggc aat aaa gaa	723
Thr Arg Ser Asp Gly Asp Phe Leu His Ser Thr Asn Gly Asn Lys Glu	
225 230 235	
aag tta ttt cca cat gtg aca cca aaa gga att aat ggt ata gac ttt	771
Lys Leu Phe Pro His Val Thr Pro Lys Gly Ile Asn Gly Ile Asp Phe	
240 245 250	
aaa ggg gaa gcg ata act ttt aaa gca act act gct gga atc ctt gca	819
Lys Gly Glu Ala Ile Thr Phe Lys Ala Thr Thr Ala Gly Ile Leu Ala	
255 260 265 270	
aca ctt tct cat tgt att gaa cta atg gtt aaa cgt gag gac agc tgg	867
Thr Leu Ser His Cys Ile Glu Leu Met Val Lys Arg Glu Asp Ser Trp	
275 280 285	

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Cys Arg Phe Asp Ile Ser Val Asn Asp Ser Val Trp Tyr Leu Arg Ala
 100 105 110

Gln Asp Pro Asp His Arg Gln Gln Trp Ile Asp Ala Ile Glu Gln His
 115 120 125

Lys Thr Glu Ser Gly Tyr Gly Ser Glu Ser Ser Leu Arg Arg His Gly
 130 135 140

Ser Met Val Ser Leu Val Ser Gly Ala Ser Gly Tyr Ser Ala Thr Ser
 145 150 155 160

Thr Ser Ser Phe Lys Lys Gly His Ser Leu Arg Glu Lys Leu Ala Glu
 165 170 175

Met Glu Thr Phe Arg Asp Ile Leu Cys Arg Gln Val Asp Thr Leu Gln
 180 185 190

Lys Tyr Phe Asp Ala Cys Ala Asp Ala Val Ser Lys Asp Glu Leu Gln
 195 200 205

Arg Asp Lys Val Val Glu Asp Asp Glu Asp Asp Phe Pro Thr Thr Arg
 210 215 220

Ser Asp Gly Asp Phe Leu His Ser Thr Asn Gly Asn Lys Glu Lys Leu
 225 230 235 240

Phe Pro His Val Thr Pro Lys Gly Ile Asn Gly Ile Asp Phe Lys Gly
 245 250 255

Glu Ala Ile Thr Phe Lys Ala Thr Thr Ala Gly Ile Leu Ala Thr Leu
 260 265 270

Ser His Cys Ile Glu Leu Met Val Lys Arg Glu Asp Ser Trp Gln Lys
 275 280 285

Arg Leu Asp Lys Glu Thr Glu Lys Lys Arg Arg Thr Glu Glu Ala Tyr
 290 295 300

Lys Asn Ala Met Thr Glu Arg Lys Asn Pro Thr Leu Glu Asp Gln Ile
 305 310 315 320

Met Lys Lys Ala Leu Thr Val
 325

<210> SEQ ID NO 17
 <211> LENGTH: 1978
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
 <220> FEATURE:
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: FLAG-
 GPBPDNLS
 <220> FEATURE:
 <221> NAME/KEY: CDS
 <222> LOCATION: (10)..(1860)
 <400> SEQUENCE: 17

gaattcacc atg gcc cca cta gcc gac tac aag gac gac gat gac aag atg 51
 Met Ala Pro Leu Ala Asp Tyr Lys Asp Asp Asp Asp Lys Met
 1 5 10

tcg gat aat cag agc tgg aac tcg tcg ggc tcg gag gag gat cca gag 99
 Ser Asp Asn Gln Ser Trp Asn Ser Ser Gly Ser Glu Glu Asp Pro Glu
 15 20 25 30

acg gag tct ggg ccg cct gtg gag cgc tgc ggg gtc ctc agt aag tgg 147
 Thr Glu Ser Gly Pro Pro Val Glu Arg Cys Gly Val Leu Ser Lys Trp
 35 40 45

aca aac tac att cat ggg tgg cag gat cgt tgg gta gtt ttg aaa aat 195
 Thr Asn Tyr Ile His Gly Trp Gln Asp Arg Trp Val Val Leu Lys Asn
 50 55 60

aat gct ctg agt tac tac aaa tct gaa gat gaa aca gag tat ggc tgc 243

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Asn	Ala	Leu	Ser	Tyr	Tyr	Lys	Ser	Glu	Asp	Glu	Thr	Glu	Tyr	Gly	Cys	
		65					70					75				
aga	gga	tcc	atc	tgt	ctt	agc	aag	gct	gtc	atc	aca	cct	cac	gat	ttt	291
Arg	Gly	Ser	Ile	Cys	Leu	Ser	Lys	Ala	Val	Ile	Thr	Pro	His	Asp	Phe	
	80					85					90					
gat	gaa	tgt	cga	ttt	gat	att	agt	gta	aat	gat	agt	gtt	tgg	tat	ctt	339
Asp	Glu	Cys	Arg	Phe	Asp	Ile	Ser	Val	Asn	Asp	Ser	Val	Trp	Tyr	Leu	
	95				100					105					110	
cgt	gct	cag	gat	cca	gat	cat	aga	cag	caa	tgg	ata	gat	gcc	att	gaa	387
Arg	Ala	Gln	Asp	Pro	Asp	His	Arg	Gln	Gln	Trp	Ile	Asp	Ala	Ile	Glu	
				115						120				125		
cag	cac	aag	act	gaa	tct	gga	tat	gga	tct	gaa	tcc	agc	ttg	cgt	cga	435
Gln	His	Lys	Thr	Glu	Ser	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Ser	Glu	Ser	Ser	Leu	Arg	Arg	
			130					135					140			
cat	ggc	tca	atg	gtg	tcc	ctg	gtg	tct	gga	gca	agt	ggc	tac	tct	gca	483
His	Gly	Ser	Met	Val	Ser	Leu	Val	Ser	Gly	Ala	Ser	Gly	Tyr	Ser	Ala	
	145					150						155				
aca	tcc	acc	tct	tca	ttc	aag	aaa	ggc	cac	agt	tta	cgt	gag	aag	ttg	531
Thr	Ser	Thr	Ser	Ser	Phe	Lys	Lys	Gly	His	Ser	Leu	Arg	Glu	Lys	Leu	
	160					165						170				
gct	gaa	atg	gaa	aca	ttt	aga	gac	atc	tta	tgt	aga	caa	ggt	gac	acg	579
Ala	Glu	Met	Glu	Thr	Phe	Arg	Asp	Ile	Leu	Cys	Arg	Gln	Val	Asp	Thr	
	175				180					185					190	
cta	cag	aag	tac	ttt	gat	gcc	tgt	gct	gat	gct	gtc	tct	aag	gat	gaa	627
Leu	Gln	Lys	Tyr	Phe	Asp	Ala	Cys	Ala	Asp	Ala	Val	Ser	Lys	Asp	Glu	
				195					200					205		
ctt	caa	agg	gat	aaa	gtg	gta	gaa	gat	gat	gaa	gat	gac	ttt	cct	aca	675
Leu	Gln	Arg	Asp	Lys	Val	Val	Glu	Asp	Asp	Glu	Asp	Asp	Phe	Pro	Thr	
			210					215					220			
acg	cgt	tct	gat	ggg	gac	ttc	ttg	cat	agt	acc	aac	ggc	aat	aaa	gaa	723
Thr	Arg	Ser	Asp	Gly	Asp	Phe	Leu	His	Ser	Thr	Asn	Gly	Asn	Lys	Glu	
			225				230					235				
aag	tta	ttt	cca	cat	gtg	aca	cca	aaa	gga	att	aat	ggt	ata	gac	ttt	771
Lys	Leu	Phe	Pro	His	Val	Thr	Pro	Lys	Gly	Ile	Asn	Gly	Ile	Asp	Phe	
	240					245						250				
aaa	ggg	gaa	gcg	ata	act	ttt	aaa	gca	act	act	gct	gga	atc	ctt	gca	819
Lys	Gly	Glu	Ala	Ile	Thr	Phe	Lys	Ala	Thr	Thr	Ala	Gly	Ile	Leu	Ala	
	255				260					265					270	
aca	ctt	tct	cat	tgt	att	gaa	cta	atg	ggt	aaa	cgt	gag	gac	agc	tgg	867
Thr	Leu	Ser	His	Cys	Ile	Glu	Leu	Met	Val	Lys	Arg	Glu	Asp	Ser	Trp	
				275					280					285		
cag	aag	aga	ctg	gat	aag	gaa	act	gag	cac	ttt	gga	gga	cca	gat	tat	915
Gln	Lys	Arg	Leu	Asp	Lys	Glu	Thr	Glu	His	Phe	Gly	Gly	Pro	Asp	Tyr	
			290					295					300			
gaa	gaa	ggc	cct	aac	agt	ctg	att	aat	gaa	gaa	gag	ttc	ttt	gat	gct	963
Glu	Glu	Gly	Pro	Asn	Ser	Leu	Ile	Asn	Glu	Glu	Glu	Phe	Phe	Asp	Ala	
		305					310					315				
ggt	gaa	gct	gct	ctt	gac	aga	caa	gat	aaa	ata	gaa	gaa	cag	tca	cag	1011
Val	Glu	Ala	Ala	Leu	Asp	Arg	Gln	Asp	Lys	Ile	Glu	Glu	Gln	Ser	Gln	
	320					325					330					
agt	gaa	aag	gtg	aga	tta	cat	tgg	cct	aca	tcc	ttg	ccc	tct	gga	gat	1059
Ser	Glu	Lys	Val	Arg	Leu	His	Trp	Pro	Thr	Ser	Leu	Pro	Ser	Gly	Asp	
	335				340					345					350	
gcc	ttt	tct	tct	gtg	ggg	aca	cat	aga	ttt	gtc	caa	aag	ccc	tat	agt	1107
Ala	Phe	Ser	Ser	Val	Gly	Thr	His	Arg	Phe	Val	Gln	Lys	Pro	Tyr	Ser	
				355					360					365		
cgc	tct	tcc	tcc	atg	tct	tcc	att	gat	cta	gtc	agt	gcc	tct	gat	gat	1155

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Arg	Ser	Ser	Ser	Met	Ser	Ser	Ile	Asp	Leu	Val	Ser	Ala	Ser	Asp	Asp	
			370					375						380		
gtt	cac	aga	ttc	agc	tcc	cag	gtt	gaa	gag	atg	gtg	cag	aac	cac	atg	1203
Val	His	Arg	Phe	Ser	Ser	Gln	Val	Glu	Glu	Met	Val	Gln	Asn	His	Met	
		385					390					395				
act	tac	tca	tta	cag	gat	gta	ggc	gga	gat	gcc	aat	tgg	cag	ttg	gtt	1251
Thr	Tyr	Ser	Leu	Gln	Asp	Val	Gly	Gly	Asp	Ala	Asn	Trp	Gln	Leu	Val	
	400					405					410					
gta	gaa	gaa	gga	gaa	atg	aag	gta	tac	aga	aga	gaa	gta	gaa	gaa	aat	1299
Val	Glu	Glu	Gly	Glu	Met	Lys	Val	Tyr	Arg	Arg	Glu	Val	Glu	Glu	Asn	
415					420					425					430	
ggg	att	gtt	ctg	gat	cct	tta	aaa	gct	acc	cat	gca	gtt	aaa	ggc	gtc	1347
Gly	Ile	Val	Leu	Asp	Pro	Leu	Lys	Ala	Thr	His	Ala	Val	Lys	Gly	Val	
				435					440					445		
aca	gga	cat	gaa	gtc	tgc	aat	tat	ttc	tgg	aat	gtt	gac	gtt	cgc	aat	1395
Thr	Gly	His	Glu	Val	Cys	Asn	Tyr	Phe	Trp	Asn	Val	Asp	Val	Arg	Asn	
			450					455						460		
gac	tgg	gaa	aca	act	ata	gaa	aac	ttt	cat	gtg	gtg	gaa	aca	tta	gct	1443
Asp	Trp	Glu	Thr	Thr	Ile	Glu	Asn	Phe	His	Val	Val	Glu	Thr	Leu	Ala	
		465					470					475				
gat	aat	gca	atc	atc	att	tat	caa	aca	cac	aag	agg	gtg	tgg	cct	gct	1491
Asp	Asn	Ala	Ile	Ile	Ile	Tyr	Gln	Thr	His	Lys	Arg	Val	Trp	Pro	Ala	
	480					485						490				
tct	cag	cga	gac	gta	tta	tat	ctt	tct	gtc	att	cga	aag	ata	cca	gcc	1539
Ser	Gln	Arg	Asp	Val	Leu	Tyr	Leu	Ser	Val	Ile	Arg	Lys	Ile	Pro	Ala	
495					500					505					510	
ttg	act	gaa	aat	gac	cct	gaa	act	tgg	ata	gtt	tgt	aat	ttt	tct	gtg	1587
Leu	Thr	Glu	Asn	Asp	Pro	Glu	Thr	Trp	Ile	Val	Cys	Asn	Phe	Ser	Val	
				515					520					525		
gat	cat	gac	agt	gct	cct	cta	aac	aac	cga	tgt	gtc	cgt	gcc	aaa	ata	1635
Asp	His	Asp	Ser	Ala	Pro	Leu	Asn	Asn	Arg	Cys	Val	Arg	Ala	Lys	Ile	
			530					535					540			
aat	gtt	gct	atg	att	tgt	caa	acc	ttg	gta	agc	cca	cca	gag	gga	aac	1683
Asn	Val	Ala	Met	Ile	Cys	Gln	Thr	Leu	Val	Ser	Pro	Pro	Glu	Gly	Asn	
		545					550						555			
cag	gaa	att	agc	agg	gac	aac	att	cta	tgc	aag	att	aca	tat	gta	gct	1731
Gln	Glu	Ile	Ser	Arg	Asp	Asn	Ile	Leu	Cys	Lys	Ile	Thr	Tyr	Val	Ala	
	560					565								570		
aat	gtg	aac	cct	gga	gga	tgg	gca	cca	gcc	tca	gtg	tta	agg	gca	gtg	1779
Asn	Val	Asn	Pro	Gly	Gly	Trp	Ala	Pro	Ala	Ser	Val	Leu	Arg	Ala	Val	
575					580					585					590	
gca	aag	cga	gag	tat	cct	aaa	ttt	cta	aaa	cgt	ttt	act	tct	tac	gtc	1827
Ala	Lys	Arg	Glu	Tyr	Pro	Lys	Phe	Leu	Lys	Arg	Phe	Thr	Ser	Tyr	Val	
				595					600						605	
caa	gaa	aaa	act	gca	gga	aag	cct	att	ttg	ttc	tagtattaac	aggtagtaga				1880
Gln	Glu	Lys	Thr	Ala	Gly	Lys	Pro	Ile	Leu	Phe						
			610						615							
agatatgttt	tatctttttt	taacttttatt	tgactaatat	gactgtcaat	actaaaattt											1940
agttgttgaa	agttatttact	atgttttttc	cggaattc													1978

<210> SEQ ID NO 18
 <211> LENGTH: 617
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
 <220> FEATURE:
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: FLAG-GPBDNLS

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<400> SEQUENCE: 18

Met Ala Pro Leu Ala Asp Tyr Lys Asp Asp Asp Asp Lys Met Ser Asp
1 5 10 15
Asn Gln Ser Trp Asn Ser Ser Gly Ser Glu Glu Asp Pro Glu Thr Glu
20 25 30
Ser Gly Pro Pro Val Glu Arg Cys Gly Val Leu Ser Lys Trp Thr Asn
35 40 45
Tyr Ile His Gly Trp Gln Asp Arg Trp Val Val Leu Lys Asn Asn Ala
50 55 60
Leu Ser Tyr Tyr Lys Ser Glu Asp Glu Thr Glu Tyr Gly Cys Arg Gly
65 70 75 80
Ser Ile Cys Leu Ser Lys Ala Val Ile Thr Pro His Asp Phe Asp Glu
85 90 95
Cys Arg Phe Asp Ile Ser Val Asn Asp Ser Val Trp Tyr Leu Arg Ala
100 105 110
Gln Asp Pro Asp His Arg Gln Gln Trp Ile Asp Ala Ile Glu Gln His
115 120 125
Lys Thr Glu Ser Gly Tyr Gly Ser Glu Ser Ser Leu Arg Arg His Gly
130 135 140
Ser Met Val Ser Leu Val Ser Gly Ala Ser Gly Tyr Ser Ala Thr Ser
145 150 155 160
Thr Ser Ser Phe Lys Lys Gly His Ser Leu Arg Glu Lys Leu Ala Glu
165 170 175
Met Glu Thr Phe Arg Asp Ile Leu Cys Arg Gln Val Asp Thr Leu Gln
180 185 190
Lys Tyr Phe Asp Ala Cys Ala Asp Ala Val Ser Lys Asp Glu Leu Gln
195 200 205
Arg Asp Lys Val Val Glu Asp Asp Glu Asp Asp Phe Pro Thr Thr Arg
210 215 220
Ser Asp Gly Asp Phe Leu His Ser Thr Asn Gly Asn Lys Glu Lys Leu
225 230 235 240
Phe Pro His Val Thr Pro Lys Gly Ile Asn Gly Ile Asp Phe Lys Gly
245 250 255
Glu Ala Ile Thr Phe Lys Ala Thr Thr Ala Gly Ile Leu Ala Thr Leu
260 265 270
Ser His Cys Ile Glu Leu Met Val Lys Arg Glu Asp Ser Trp Gln Lys
275 280 285
Arg Leu Asp Lys Glu Thr Glu His Phe Gly Gly Pro Asp Tyr Glu Glu
290 295 300
Gly Pro Asn Ser Leu Ile Asn Glu Glu Glu Phe Phe Asp Ala Val Glu
305 310 315 320
Ala Ala Leu Asp Arg Gln Asp Lys Ile Glu Glu Gln Ser Gln Ser Glu
325 330 335
Lys Val Arg Leu His Trp Pro Thr Ser Leu Pro Ser Gly Asp Ala Phe
340 345 350
Ser Ser Val Gly Thr His Arg Phe Val Gln Lys Pro Tyr Ser Arg Ser
355 360 365
Ser Ser Met Ser Ser Ile Asp Leu Val Ser Ala Ser Asp Asp Val His
370 375 380
Arg Phe Ser Ser Gln Val Glu Glu Met Val Gln Asn His Met Thr Tyr
385 390 395 400

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Ser Leu Gln Asp Val Gly Gly Asp Ala Asn Trp Gln Leu Val Val Glu
 405 410 415
 Glu Gly Glu Met Lys Val Tyr Arg Arg Glu Val Glu Glu Asn Gly Ile
 420 425 430
 Val Leu Asp Pro Leu Lys Ala Thr His Ala Val Lys Gly Val Thr Gly
 435 440 445
 His Glu Val Cys Asn Tyr Phe Trp Asn Val Asp Val Arg Asn Asp Trp
 450 455 460
 Glu Thr Thr Ile Glu Asn Phe His Val Val Glu Thr Leu Ala Asp Asn
 465 470 475 480
 Ala Ile Ile Ile Tyr Gln Thr His Lys Arg Val Trp Pro Ala Ser Gln
 485 490 495
 Arg Asp Val Leu Tyr Leu Ser Val Ile Arg Lys Ile Pro Ala Leu Thr
 500 505 510
 Glu Asn Asp Pro Glu Thr Trp Ile Val Cys Asn Phe Ser Val Asp His
 515 520 525
 Asp Ser Ala Pro Leu Asn Asn Arg Cys Val Arg Ala Lys Ile Asn Val
 530 535 540
 Ala Met Ile Cys Gln Thr Leu Val Ser Pro Pro Glu Gly Asn Gln Glu
 545 550 555 560
 Ile Ser Arg Asp Asn Ile Leu Cys Lys Ile Thr Tyr Val Ala Asn Val
 565 570 575
 Asn Pro Gly Gly Trp Ala Pro Ala Ser Val Leu Arg Ala Val Ala Lys
 580 585 590
 Arg Glu Tyr Pro Lys Phe Leu Lys Arg Phe Thr Ser Tyr Val Gln Glu
 595 600 605
 Lys Thr Ala Gly Lys Pro Ile Leu Phe
 610 615

<210> SEQ ID NO 19
 <211> LENGTH: 1975
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
 <220> FEATURE:
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: FLAG-
 GPBPDSXY
 <220> FEATURE:
 <221> NAME/KEY: CDS
 <222> LOCATION: (10)..(1857)

<400> SEQUENCE: 19

gaattcacc atg gcc cca cta gcc gac tac aag gac gac gat gac aag atg 51
 Met Ala Pro Leu Ala Asp Tyr Lys Asp Asp Asp Asp Lys Met
 1 5 10
 tcg gat aat cag agc tgg aac tcg tcg ggc tcg gag gag gat cca gag 99
 Ser Asp Asn Gln Ser Trp Asn Ser Ser Gly Ser Glu Glu Asp Pro Glu
 15 20 25 30
 acg gag tct ggg ccg cct gtg gag cgc tgc ggg gtc ctc agt aag tgg 147
 Thr Glu Ser Gly Pro Val Glu Arg Cys Gly Val Leu Ser Lys Trp
 35 40 45
 aca aac tac att cat ggg tgg cag gat cgt tgg gta gtt ttg aaa aat 195
 Thr Asn Tyr Ile His Gly Trp Gln Asp Arg Trp Val Val Leu Lys Asn
 50 55 60
 aat gct ctg agt tac tac aaa tct gaa gat gaa aca gag tat ggc tgc 243
 Asn Ala Leu Ser Tyr Tyr Lys Ser Glu Asp Glu Thr Glu Tyr Gly Cys
 65 70 75

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aga gga tcc atc tgt ctt agc aag gct gtc atc aca cct cac gat ttt Arg Gly Ser Ile Cys Leu Ser Lys Ala Val Ile Thr Pro His Asp Phe 80 85 90	291
gat gaa tgt cga ttt gat att agt gta aat gat agt gtt tgg tat ctt Asp Glu Cys Arg Phe Asp Ile Ser Val Asn Asp Ser Val Trp Tyr Leu 95 100 105 110	339
cgt gct cag gat cca gat cat aga cag caa tgg ata gat gcc att gaa Arg Ala Gln Asp Pro Asp His Arg Gln Gln Trp Ile Asp Ala Ile Glu 115 120 125	387
cag cac aag act gaa tct gga tat gga tct gaa tcc agc ttg cgt cga Gln His Lys Thr Glu Ser Gly Tyr Gly Ser Glu Ser Ser Leu Arg Arg 130 135 140	435
cat ggc aaa ggc cac agt tta cgt gag aag ttg gct gaa atg gaa aca His Gly Lys Gly His Ser Leu Arg Glu Lys Leu Ala Glu Met Glu Thr 145 150 155	483
ttt aga gac atc tta tgt aga caa gtt gac acg cta cag aag tac ttt Phe Arg Asp Ile Leu Cys Arg Gln Val Asp Thr Leu Gln Lys Tyr Phe 160 165 170	531
gat gcc tgt gct gat gct gtc tct aag gat gaa ctt caa agg gat aaa Asp Ala Cys Ala Asp Ala Val Ser Lys Asp Glu Leu Gln Arg Asp Lys 175 180 185 190	579
gtg gta gaa gat gat gaa gat gac ttt cct aca acg cgt tct gat ggt Val Val Glu Asp Asp Glu Asp Asp Phe Pro Thr Thr Arg Ser Asp Gly 195 200 205	627
gac ttc ttg cat agt acc aac ggc aat aaa gaa aag tta ttt cca cat Asp Phe Leu His Ser Thr Asn Gly Asn Lys Glu Lys Leu Phe Pro His 210 215 220	675
gtg aca cca aaa gga att aat ggt ata gac ttt aaa ggg gaa gcg ata Val Thr Pro Lys Gly Ile Asn Gly Ile Asp Phe Lys Gly Glu Ala Ile 225 230 235	723
act ttt aaa gca act act gct gga atc ctt gca aca ctt tct cat tgt Thr Phe Lys Ala Thr Thr Ala Gly Ile Leu Ala Thr Leu Ser His Cys 240 245 250	771
att gaa cta atg gtt aaa cgt gag gac agc tgg cag aag aga ctg gat Ile Glu Leu Met Val Lys Arg Glu Asp Ser Trp Gln Lys Arg Leu Asp 255 260 265 270	819
aag gaa act gag aag aaa aga aga aca gag gaa gca tat aaa aat gca Lys Glu Thr Glu Lys Lys Arg Arg Thr Glu Glu Ala Tyr Lys Asn Ala 275 280 285	867
atg aca gaa ctt aag aaa aaa tcc cac ttt gga gga cca gat tat gaa Met Thr Glu Leu Lys Lys Lys Ser His Phe Gly Gly Pro Asp Tyr Glu 290 295 300	915
gaa ggc cct aac agt ctg att aat gaa gaa gag ttc ttt gat gct gtt Glu Gly Pro Asn Ser Leu Ile Asn Glu Glu Glu Phe Phe Asp Ala Val 305 310 315	963
gaa gct gct ctt gac aga caa gat aaa ata gaa gaa cag tca cag agt Glu Ala Ala Leu Asp Arg Gln Asp Lys Ile Glu Glu Gln Ser Gln Ser 320 325 330	1011
gaa aag gtg aga tta cat tgg cct aca tcc ttg ccc tct gga gat gcc Glu Lys Val Arg Leu His Trp Pro Thr Ser Leu Pro Ser Gly Asp Ala 335 340 345 350	1059
ttt tct tct gtg ggg aca cat aga ttt gtc caa aag ccc tat agt cgc Phe Ser Ser Val Gly Thr His Arg Phe Val Gln Lys Pro Tyr Ser Arg 355 360 365	1107
tct tcc tcc atg tct tcc att gat cta gtc agt gcc tct gat gat gtt Ser Ser Ser Met Ser Ser Ile Asp Leu Val Ser Ala Ser Asp Asp Val 370 375 380	1155

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cac aga ttc agc tcc cag gtt gaa gag atg gtg cag aac cac atg act His Arg Phe Ser Ser Gln Val Glu Glu Met Val Gln Asn His Met Thr 385 390 395	1203
tac tca tta cag gat gta ggc gga gat gcc aat tgg cag ttg gtt gta Tyr Ser Leu Gln Asp Val Gly Gly Asp Ala Asn Trp Gln Leu Val Val 400 405 410	1251
gaa gaa gga gaa atg aag gta tac aga aga gaa gta gaa gaa aat ggg Glu Glu Gly Glu Met Lys Val Tyr Arg Arg Glu Val Glu Glu Asn Gly 415 420 425 430	1299
att gtt ctg gat cct tta aaa gct acc cat gca gtt aaa ggc gtc aca Ile Val Leu Asp Pro Leu Lys Ala Thr His Ala Val Lys Gly Val Thr 435 440 445	1347
gga cat gaa gtc tgc aat tat ttc tgg aat gtt gac gtt cgc aat gac Gly His Glu Val Cys Asn Tyr Phe Trp Asn Val Asp Val Arg Asn Asp 450 455 460	1395
tgg gaa aca act ata gaa aac ttt cat gtg gtg gaa aca tta gct gat Trp Glu Thr Ile Glu Asn Phe His Val Val Glu Thr Leu Ala Asp 465 470 475	1443
aat gca atc atc att tat caa aca cac aag agg gtg tgg cct gct tct Asn Ala Ile Ile Ile Tyr Gln Thr His Lys Arg Val Trp Pro Ala Ser 480 485 490	1491
cag cga gac gta tta tat ctt tct gtc att cga aag ata cca gcc ttg Gln Arg Asp Val Leu Tyr Leu Ser Val Ile Arg Lys Ile Pro Ala Leu 495 500 505 510	1539
act gaa aat gac cct gaa act tgg ata gtt tgt aat ttt tct gtg gat Thr Glu Asn Asp Pro Glu Thr Trp Ile Val Cys Asn Phe Ser Val Asp 515 520 525	1587
cat gac agt gct cct cta aac aac cga tgt gtc cgt gcc aaa ata aat His Asp Ser Ala Pro Leu Asn Asn Arg Cys Val Arg Ala Lys Ile Asn 530 535 540	1635
gtt gct atg att tgt caa acc ttg gta agc cca cca gag gga aac cag Val Ala Met Ile Cys Gln Thr Leu Val Ser Pro Pro Glu Gly Asn Gln 545 550 555	1683
gaa att agc agg gac aac att cta tgc aag att aca tat gta gct aat Glu Ile Ser Arg Asp Asn Ile Leu Cys Lys Ile Thr Tyr Val Ala Asn 560 565 570	1731
gtg aac cct gga gga tgg gca cca gcc tca gtg tta agg gca gtg gca Val Asn Pro Gly Gly Trp Ala Pro Ala Ser Val Leu Arg Ala Val Ala 575 580 585 590	1779
aag cga gag tat cct aaa ttt cta aaa cgt ttt act tct tac gtc caa Lys Arg Glu Tyr Pro Lys Phe Leu Lys Arg Phe Thr Ser Tyr Val Gln 595 600 605	1827
gaa aaa act gca gga aag cct att ttg ttc tagtattaac aggtactaga Glu Lys Thr Ala Gly Lys Pro Ile Leu Phe 610 615	1877
agatatgttt tatctttttt taacttttatt tgactaatat gactgtcaat actaaaattt	1937
agttgttgaa agtattttact atgttttttc cggaattc	1975

<210> SEQ ID NO 20

<211> LENGTH: 616

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

<220> FEATURE:

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: FLAG-GPBPDSXY

<400> SEQUENCE: 20

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Met	Ala	Pro	Leu	Ala	Asp	Tyr	Lys	Asp	Asp	Asp	Asp	Lys	Met	Ser	Asp	1	5	10	15
Asn	Gln	Ser	Trp	Asn	Ser	Ser	Gly	Ser	Glu	Glu	Asp	Pro	Glu	Thr	Glu	20	25	30	
Ser	Gly	Pro	Pro	Val	Glu	Arg	Cys	Gly	Val	Leu	Ser	Lys	Trp	Thr	Asn	35	40	45	
Tyr	Ile	His	Gly	Trp	Gln	Asp	Arg	Trp	Val	Val	Leu	Lys	Asn	Asn	Ala	50	55	60	
Leu	Ser	Tyr	Tyr	Lys	Ser	Glu	Asp	Glu	Thr	Glu	Tyr	Gly	Cys	Arg	Gly	65	70	75	80
Ser	Ile	Cys	Leu	Ser	Lys	Ala	Val	Ile	Thr	Pro	His	Asp	Phe	Asp	Glu	85	90	95	
Cys	Arg	Phe	Asp	Ile	Ser	Val	Asn	Asp	Ser	Val	Trp	Tyr	Leu	Arg	Ala	100	105	110	
Gln	Asp	Pro	Asp	His	Arg	Gln	Gln	Trp	Ile	Asp	Ala	Ile	Glu	Gln	His	115	120	125	
Lys	Thr	Glu	Ser	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Ser	Glu	Ser	Ser	Leu	Arg	Arg	His	Gly	130	135	140	
Lys	Gly	His	Ser	Leu	Arg	Glu	Lys	Leu	Ala	Glu	Met	Glu	Thr	Phe	Arg	145	150	155	160
Asp	Ile	Leu	Cys	Arg	Gln	Val	Asp	Thr	Leu	Gln	Lys	Tyr	Phe	Asp	Ala	165	170	175	
Cys	Ala	Asp	Ala	Val	Ser	Lys	Asp	Glu	Leu	Gln	Arg	Asp	Lys	Val	Val	180	185	190	
Glu	Asp	Asp	Glu	Asp	Asp	Phe	Pro	Thr	Thr	Arg	Ser	Asp	Gly	Asp	Phe	195	200	205	
Leu	His	Ser	Thr	Asn	Gly	Asn	Lys	Glu	Lys	Leu	Phe	Pro	His	Val	Thr	210	215	220	
Pro	Lys	Gly	Ile	Asn	Gly	Ile	Asp	Phe	Lys	Gly	Glu	Ala	Ile	Thr	Phe	225	230	235	240
Lys	Ala	Thr	Thr	Ala	Gly	Ile	Leu	Ala	Thr	Leu	Ser	His	Cys	Ile	Glu	245	250	255	
Leu	Met	Val	Lys	Arg	Glu	Asp	Ser	Trp	Gln	Lys	Arg	Leu	Asp	Lys	Glu	260	265	270	
Thr	Glu	Lys	Lys	Arg	Arg	Thr	Glu	Glu	Ala	Tyr	Lys	Asn	Ala	Met	Thr	275	280	285	
Glu	Leu	Lys	Lys	Lys	Ser	His	Phe	Gly	Gly	Pro	Asp	Tyr	Glu	Glu	Gly	290	295	300	
Pro	Asn	Ser	Leu	Ile	Asn	Glu	Glu	Glu	Phe	Phe	Asp	Ala	Val	Glu	Ala	305	310	315	320
Ala	Leu	Asp	Arg	Gln	Asp	Lys	Ile	Glu	Glu	Gln	Ser	Gln	Ser	Glu	Lys	325	330	335	
Val	Arg	Leu	His	Trp	Pro	Thr	Ser	Leu	Pro	Ser	Gly	Asp	Ala	Phe	Ser	340	345	350	
Ser	Val	Gly	Thr	His	Arg	Phe	Val	Gln	Lys	Pro	Tyr	Ser	Arg	Ser	Ser	355	360	365	
Ser	Met	Ser	Ser	Ile	Asp	Leu	Val	Ser	Ala	Ser	Asp	Asp	Val	His	Arg	370	375	380	
Phe	Ser	Ser	Gln	Val	Glu	Glu	Met	Val	Gln	Asn	His	Met	Thr	Tyr	Ser	385	390	395	400
Leu	Gln	Asp	Val	Gly	Gly	Asp	Ala	Asn	Trp	Gln	Leu	Val	Val	Glu	Glu				

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405				410				415							
Gly	Glu	Met	Lys	Val	Tyr	Arg	Arg	Glu	Val	Glu	Glu	Asn	Gly	Ile	Val
			420						425				430		
Leu	Asp	Pro	Leu	Lys	Ala	Thr	His	Ala	Val	Lys	Gly	Val	Thr	Gly	His
		435					440						445		
Glu	Val	Cys	Asn	Tyr	Phe	Trp	Asn	Val	Asp	Val	Arg	Asn	Asp	Trp	Glu
	450					455					460				
Thr	Thr	Ile	Glu	Asn	Phe	His	Val	Val	Glu	Thr	Leu	Ala	Asp	Asn	Ala
	465				470					475					480
Ile	Ile	Ile	Tyr	Gln	Thr	His	Lys	Arg	Val	Trp	Pro	Ala	Ser	Gln	Arg
			485						490					495	
Asp	Val	Leu	Tyr	Leu	Ser	Val	Ile	Arg	Lys	Ile	Pro	Ala	Leu	Thr	Glu
			500						505				510		
Asn	Asp	Pro	Glu	Thr	Trp	Ile	Val	Cys	Asn	Phe	Ser	Val	Asp	His	Asp
		515					520						525		
Ser	Ala	Pro	Leu	Asn	Asn	Arg	Cys	Val	Arg	Ala	Lys	Ile	Asn	Val	Ala
	530					535					540				
Met	Ile	Cys	Gln	Thr	Leu	Val	Ser	Pro	Pro	Glu	Gly	Asn	Gln	Glu	Ile
	545				550					555					560
Ser	Arg	Asp	Asn	Ile	Leu	Cys	Lys	Ile	Thr	Tyr	Val	Ala	Asn	Val	Asn
			565						570					575	
Pro	Gly	Gly	Trp	Ala	Pro	Ala	Ser	Val	Leu	Arg	Ala	Val	Ala	Lys	Arg
			580						585				590		
Glu	Tyr	Pro	Lys	Phe	Leu	Lys	Arg	Phe	Thr	Ser	Tyr	Val	Gln	Glu	Lys
		595					600						605		
Thr	Ala	Gly	Lys	Pro	Ile	Leu	Phe								
	610					615									

<210> SEQ ID NO 21
 <211> LENGTH: 1915
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
 <220> FEATURE:
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence:
 FLAG-GPBPDSXY/NLS
 <220> FEATURE:
 <221> NAME/KEY: CDS
 <222> LOCATION: (10)..(1797)
 <400> SEQUENCE: 21

gaattcacc atg gcc cca cta gcc gac tac aag gac gac gat gac aag atg	51
Met Ala Pro Leu Ala Asp Tyr Lys Asp Asp Asp Lys Met	
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tcg gat aat cag agc tgg aac tcg tcg ggc tcg gag gag gat cca gag	99
Ser Asp Asn Gln Ser Trp Asn Ser Ser Gly Ser Glu Glu Asp Pro Glu	
15 20 25 30	
acg gag tct ggg ccg cct gtg gag cgc tgc ggg gtc ctc agt aag tgg	147
Thr Glu Ser Gly Pro Pro Val Glu Arg Cys Gly Val Leu Ser Lys Trp	
35 40 45	
aca aac tac att cat ggg tgg cag gat cgt tgg gta gtt ttg aaa aat	195
Thr Asn Tyr Ile His Gly Trp Gln Asp Arg Trp Val Val Leu Lys Asn	
50 55 60	
aat gct ctg agt tac tac aaa tct gaa gat gaa aca gag tat ggc tgc	243
Asn Ala Leu Ser Tyr Tyr Lys Ser Glu Asp Glu Thr Glu Tyr Gly Cys	
65 70 75	
aga gga tcc atc tgt ctt agc aag gct gtc atc aca cct cac gat ttt	291

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Arg	Gly	Ser	Ile	Cys	Leu	Ser	Lys	Ala	Val	Ile	Thr	Pro	His	Asp	Phe	
	80					85					90					
gat	gaa	tgt	cga	ttt	gat	att	agt	gta	aat	gat	agt	gtt	tg	tat	ctt	339
Asp	Glu	Cys	Arg	Phe	Asp	Ile	Ser	Val	Asn	Asp	Ser	Val	Trp	Tyr	Leu	
	95				100					105					110	
cgt	gct	cag	gat	cca	gat	cat	aga	cag	caa	tg	ata	gat	gcc	att	gaa	387
Arg	Ala	Gln	Asp	Pro	Asp	His	Arg	Gln	Gln	Trp	Ile	Asp	Ala	Ile	Glu	
				115					120					125		
cag	cac	aag	act	gaa	tct	gga	tat	gga	tct	gaa	tcc	agc	ttg	cgt	cga	435
Gln	His	Lys	Gly	Thr	Glu	Ser	Gly	Tyr	Arg	Glu	Ser	Ser	Leu	Arg	Arg	
			130					135					140			
cat	ggc	aaa	ggc	cac	agt	tta	cgt	gag	aag	ttg	gct	gaa	atg	gaa	aca	483
His	Gly	Lys	Gly	His	Ser	Leu	Arg	Glu	Lys	Leu	Ala	Glu	Met	Glu	Thr	
		145					150					155				
ttt	aga	gac	atc	tta	tgt	aga	caa	gtt	gac	acg	cta	cag	aag	tac	ttt	531
Phe	Arg	Asp	Ile	Leu	Cys	Arg	Gln	Val	Asp	Thr	Leu	Gln	Lys	Tyr	Phe	
	160					165					170					
gat	gcc	tgt	gct	gat	gct	gtc	tct	aag	gat	gaa	ctt	caa	agg	gat	aaa	579
Asp	Ala	Cys	Ala	Asp	Ala	Val	Ser	Lys	Asp	Glu	Leu	Gln	Arg	Asp	Lys	
	175				180					185					190	
gtg	gta	gaa	gat	gat	gaa	gat	gac	ttt	cct	aca	acg	cgt	tct	gat	ggt	627
Val	Val	Glu	Asp	Asp	Glu	Asp	Asp	Phe	Pro	Thr	Thr	Arg	Ser	Asp	Gly	
			195					200						205		
gac	ttc	ttg	cat	agt	acc	aac	ggc	aat	aaa	gaa	aag	tta	ttt	cca	cat	675
Asp	Phe	Leu	His	Ser	Thr	Asn	Gly	Asn	Lys	Glu	Lys	Leu	Phe	Pro	His	
			210					215					220			
gtg	aca	cca	aaa	gga	att	aat	ggt	ata	gac	ttt	aaa	ggg	gaa	gcg	ata	723
Val	Thr	Pro	Lys	Gly	Ile	Asn	Gly	Ile	Asp	Phe	Lys	Gly	Glu	Ala	Ile	
		225					230					235				
act	ttt	aaa	gca	act	act	gct	gga	atc	ctt	gca	aca	ctt	tct	cat	tgt	771
Thr	Phe	Lys	Ala	Thr	Thr	Ala	Gly	Ile	Leu	Ala	Thr	Leu	Ser	His	Cys	
	240					245					250					
att	gaa	cta	atg	gtt	aaa	cgt	gag	gac	agc	tg	cag	aag	aga	ctg	gat	819
Ile	Glu	Leu	Met	Val	Lys	Arg	Glu	Asp	Ser	Trp	Gln	Lys	Arg	Leu	Asp	
	255				260				265					270		
aag	gaa	act	gag	cac	ttt	gga	gga	cca	gat	tat	gaa	gaa	ggc	cct	aac	867
Lys	Glu	Thr	Glu	His	Phe	Gly	Gly	Pro	Asp	Tyr	Glu	Glu	Gly	Pro	Asn	
				275					280					285		
agt	ctg	att	aat	gaa	gaa	gag	ttc	ttt	gat	gct	gtt	gaa	gct	gct	ctt	915
Ser	Leu	Ile	Asn	Glu	Glu	Glu	Phe	Phe	Asp	Ala	Val	Glu	Ala	Ala	Leu	
			290					295					300			
gac	aga	caa	gat	aaa	ata	gaa	gaa	cag	tca	cag	agt	gaa	aag	gtg	aga	963
Asp	Arg	Gln	Asp	Lys	Ile	Glu	Glu	Gln	Ser	Gln	Ser	Glu	Lys	Val	Arg	
		305				310						315				
tta	cat	tg	cct	aca	tcc	ttg	ccc	tct	gga	gat	gcc	ttt	tct	tct	gtg	1011
Leu	His	Trp	Pro	Thr	Ser	Leu	Pro	Ser	Gly	Asp	Ala	Phe	Ser	Ser	Val	
	320					325					330					
ggg	aca	cat	aga	ttt	gtc	caa	aag	ccc	tat	agt	cgc	tct	tcc	tcc	atg	1059
Gly	Thr	His	Arg	Phe	Val	Gln	Lys	Pro	Tyr	Ser	Arg	Ser	Ser	Ser	Met	
				340					345						350	
tct	tcc	att	gat	cta	gtc	agt	gcc	tct	gat	gat	gtt	cac	aga	ttc	agc	1107
Ser	Ser	Ile	Asp	Leu	Val	Ser	Ala	Ser	Asp	Asp	Val	His	Arg	Phe	Ser	
				355					360					365		
tcc	cag	gtt	gaa	gag	atg	gtg	cag	aac	cac	atg	act	tac	tca	tta	cag	1155
Ser	Gln	Val	Glu	Glu	Met	Val	Gln	Asn	His	Met	Thr	Tyr	Ser	Leu	Gln	
			370					375				380				
gat	gta	ggc	gga	gat	gcc	aat	tg	cag	ttg	gtt	gta	gaa	gaa	gga	gaa	1203

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Asp	Val	Gly	Gly	Asp	Ala	Asn	Trp	Gln	Leu	Val	Val	Glu	Glu	Gly	Glu		
		385					390					395					
atg	aag	gta	tac	aga	aga	gaa	gta	gaa	gaa	aat	ggg	att	gtt	ctg	gat	1251	
Met	Lys	Val	Tyr	Arg	Arg	Glu	Val	Glu	Glu	Asn	Gly	Ile	Val	Leu	Asp		
	400					405					410						
cct	tta	aaa	gct	acc	cat	gca	gtt	aaa	ggc	gtc	aca	gga	cat	gaa	gtc	1299	
Pro	Leu	Lys	Ala	Thr	His	Ala	Val	Lys	Gly	Val	Thr	Gly	His	Glu	Val		
415					420					425					430		
tgc	aat	tat	ttc	tgg	aat	gtt	gac	gtt	cgc	aat	gac	tgg	gaa	aca	act	1347	
Cys	Asn	Tyr	Phe	Trp	Asn	Val	Asp	Val	Arg	Asn	Asp	Trp	Glu	Thr	Thr		
				435					440						445		
ata	gaa	aac	ttt	cat	gtg	gtg	gaa	aca	tta	gct	gat	aat	gca	atc	atc	1395	
Ile	Glu	Asn	Phe	His	Val	Val	Glu	Thr	Leu	Ala	Asp	Asn	Ala	Ile	Ile		
			450					455						460			
att	tat	caa	aca	cac	aag	agg	gtg	tgg	cct	gct	tct	cag	cga	gac	gta	1443	
Ile	Tyr	Gln	Thr	His	Lys	Arg	Val	Trp	Pro	Ala	Ser	Gln	Arg	Asp	Val		
		465					470					475					
tta	tat	ctt	tct	gtc	att	cga	aag	ata	cca	gcc	ttg	act	gaa	aat	gac	1491	
Leu	Tyr	Leu	Ser	Val	Ile	Arg	Lys	Ile	Pro	Ala	Leu	Thr	Glu	Asn	Asp		
	480					485					490						
cct	gaa	act	tgg	ata	gtt	tgt	aat	ttt	tct	gtg	gat	cat	gac	agt	gct	1539	
Pro	Glu	Thr	Trp	Ile	Val	Cys	Asn	Phe	Ser	Val	Asp	His	Asp	Ser	Ala		
495					500					505					510		
cct	cta	aac	aac	cga	tgt	gtc	cgt	gcc	aaa	ata	aat	gtt	gct	atg	att	1587	
Pro	Leu	Asn	Asn	Arg	Cys	Val	Arg	Ala	Lys	Ile	Asn	Val	Ala	Met	Ile		
				515					520					525			
tgt	caa	acc	ttg	gta	agc	cca	cca	gag	gga	aac	cag	gaa	att	agc	agg	1635	
Cys	Gln	Thr	Leu	Val	Ser	Pro	Pro	Glu	Gly	Asn	Gln	Glu	Ile	Ser	Arg		
			530					535						540			
gac	aac	att	cta	tgc	aag	att	aca	tat	gta	gct	aat	gtg	aac	cct	gga	1683	
Asp	Asn	Ile	Leu	Cys	Lys	Ile	Thr	Tyr	Val	Ala	Asn	Val	Asn	Pro	Gly		
		545				550						555					
gga	tgg	gca	cca	gcc	tca	gtg	tta	agg	gca	gtg	gca	aag	cga	gag	tat	1731	
Gly	Trp	Ala	Pro	Ala	Ser	Val	Leu	Arg	Ala	Val	Ala	Lys	Arg	Glu	Tyr		
	560					565					570						
cct	aaa	ttt	cta	aaa	cgt	ttt	act	tct	tac	gtc	caa	gaa	aaa	act	gca	1779	
Pro	Lys	Phe	Leu	Lys	Arg	Phe	Thr	Ser	Tyr	Val	Gln	Glu	Lys	Thr	Ala		
575					580					585					590		
gga	aag	cct	att	ttg	ttc	tagtattaac	agg	tactaga	agat	atgtttt						1827	
Gly	Lys	Pro	Ile	Leu	Phe												
				595													
tatctttttt	taactttatt	tgactaatat	gactgtcaat	actaaaattt	agttgttgaa											1887	
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<210> SEQ ID NO 22
 <211> LENGTH: 596
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
 <220> FEATURE:
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence:
 FLAG-GPBPDSXY/NLS
 <400> SEQUENCE: 22

Met	Ala	Pro	Leu	Ala	Asp	Tyr	Lys	Asp	Asp	Asp	Lys	Met	Ser	Asp	
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Asn	Gln	Ser	Trp	Asn	Ser	Ser	Gly	Ser	Glu	Glu	Asp	Pro	Glu	Thr	Glu
			20					25					30		

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Ser Gly Pro Pro Val Glu Arg Cys Gly Val Leu Ser Lys Trp Thr Asn
 35 40 45
 Tyr Ile His Gly Trp Gln Asp Arg Trp Val Val Leu Lys Asn Asn Ala
 50 55 60
 Leu Ser Tyr Tyr Lys Ser Glu Asp Glu Thr Glu Tyr Gly Cys Arg Gly
 65 70 75 80
 Ser Ile Cys Leu Ser Lys Ala Val Ile Thr Pro His Asp Phe Asp Glu
 85 90 95
 Cys Arg Phe Asp Ile Ser Val Asn Asp Ser Val Trp Tyr Leu Arg Ala
 100 105 110
 Gln Asp Pro Asp His Arg Gln Gln Trp Ile Asp Ala Ile Glu Gln His
 115 120 125
 Lys Thr Glu Ser Gly Tyr Gly Ser Glu Ser Ser Leu Arg Arg His Gly
 130 135 140
 Lys Gly His Ser Leu Arg Glu Lys Leu Ala Glu Met Glu Thr Phe Arg
 145 150 155 160
 Asp Ile Leu Cys Arg Gln Val Asp Thr Leu Gln Lys Tyr Phe Asp Ala
 165 170 175
 Cys Ala Asp Ala Val Ser Lys Asp Glu Leu Gln Arg Asp Lys Val Val
 180 185 190
 Glu Asp Asp Glu Asp Asp Phe Pro Thr Thr Arg Ser Asp Gly Asp Phe
 195 200 205
 Leu His Ser Thr Asn Gly Asn Lys Glu Lys Leu Phe Pro His Val Thr
 210 215 220
 Pro Lys Gly Ile Asn Gly Ile Asp Phe Lys Gly Glu Ala Ile Thr Phe
 225 230 235 240
 Lys Ala Thr Thr Ala Gly Ile Leu Ala Thr Leu Ser His Cys Ile Glu
 245 250 255
 Leu Met Val Lys Arg Glu Asp Ser Trp Gln Lys Arg Leu Asp Lys Glu
 260 265 270
 Thr Glu His Phe Gly Gly Pro Asp Tyr Glu Glu Gly Pro Asn Ser Leu
 275 280 285
 Ile Asn Glu Glu Glu Phe Phe Asp Ala Val Glu Ala Ala Leu Asp Arg
 290 295 300
 Gln Asp Lys Ile Glu Glu Gln Ser Gln Ser Glu Lys Val Arg Leu His
 305 310 315 320
 Trp Pro Thr Ser Leu Pro Ser Gly Asp Ala Phe Ser Ser Val Gly Thr
 325 330 335
 His Arg Phe Val Gln Lys Pro Tyr Ser Arg Ser Ser Ser Met Ser Ser
 340 345 350
 Ile Asp Leu Val Ser Ala Ser Asp Asp Val His Arg Phe Ser Ser Gln
 355 360 365
 Val Glu Glu Met Val Gln Asn His Met Thr Tyr Ser Leu Gln Asp Val
 370 375 380
 Gly Gly Asp Ala Asn Trp Gln Leu Val Val Glu Glu Gly Glu Met Lys
 385 390 395 400
 Val Tyr Arg Arg Glu Val Glu Glu Asn Gly Ile Val Leu Asp Pro Leu
 405 410 415
 Lys Ala Thr His Ala Val Lys Gly Val Thr Gly His Glu Val Cys Asn
 420 425 430
 Tyr Phe Trp Asn Val Asp Val Arg Asn Asp Trp Glu Thr Thr Ile Glu

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435		440		445											
Asn	Phe	His	Val	Val	Glu	Thr	Leu	Ala	Asp	Asn	Ala	Ile	Ile	Ile	Tyr
450						455					460				
Gln	Thr	His	Lys	Arg	Val	Trp	Pro	Ala	Ser	Gln	Arg	Asp	Val	Leu	Tyr
465					470					475					480
Leu	Ser	Val	Ile	Arg	Lys	Ile	Pro	Ala	Leu	Thr	Glu	Asn	Asp	Pro	Glu
				485					490					495	
Thr	Trp	Ile	Val	Cys	Asn	Phe	Ser	Val	Asp	His	Asp	Ser	Ala	Pro	Leu
			500					505					510		
Asn	Asn	Arg	Cys	Val	Arg	Ala	Lys	Ile	Asn	Val	Ala	Met	Ile	Cys	Gln
		515					520					525			
Thr	Leu	Val	Ser	Pro	Pro	Glu	Gly	Asn	Gln	Glu	Ile	Ser	Arg	Asp	Asn
	530					535					540				
Ile	Leu	Cys	Lys	Ile	Thr	Tyr	Val	Ala	Asn	Val	Asn	Pro	Gly	Gly	Trp
545					550					555					560
Ala	Pro	Ala	Ser	Val	Leu	Arg	Ala	Val	Ala	Lys	Arg	Glu	Tyr	Pro	Lys
				565					570					575	
Phe	Leu	Lys	Arg	Phe	Thr	Ser	Tyr	Val	Gln	Glu	Lys	Thr	Ala	Gly	Lys
			580					585						590	
Pro	Ile	Leu	Phe												
		595													
<210> SEQ ID NO 23															
<211> LENGTH: 2038															
<212> TYPE: DNA															
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence															
<220> FEATURE:															
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: GPBP-D169A															
<220> FEATURE:															
<221> NAME/KEY: CDS															
<222> LOCATION: (10)..(1920)															
<400> SEQUENCE: 23															
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tcg gat aat cag agc tgg aac tcg tcg ggc tcg gag gag gat cca gag 99															
Ser Asp Asn Gln Ser Trp Asn Ser Ser Gly Ser Glu Glu Asp Pro Glu															
15 20 25 30															
acg gag tct ggg ccg cct gtg gag cgc tgc ggg gtc ctc agt aag tgg 147															
Thr Glu Ser Gly Pro Pro Val Glu Arg Cys Gly Val Leu Ser Lys Trp															
35 40 45															
aca aac tac att cat ggg tgg cag gat cgt tgg gta gtt ttg aaa aat 195															
Thr Asn Tyr Ile His Gly Trp Gln Asp Arg Trp Val Val Leu Lys Asn															
50 55 60															
aat gct ctg agt tac tac aaa tct gaa gat gaa aca gag tat ggc tgc 243															
Asn Ala Leu Ser Tyr Tyr Lys Ser Glu Asp Glu Thr Glu Tyr Gly Cys															
65 70 75															
aga gga tcc atc tgt ctt agc aag gct gtc atc aca cct cac gat ttt 291															
Arg Gly Ser Ile Cys Leu Ser Lys Ala Val Ile Thr Pro His Asp Phe															
80 85 90															
gat gaa tgt cga ttt gat att agt gta aat gat agt gtt tgg tat ctt 339															
Asp Glu Cys Arg Phe Asp Ile Ser Val Asn Asp Ser Val Trp Tyr Leu															
95 100 105 110															
cgt gct cag gat cca gat cat aga cag caa tgg ata gat gcc att gaa 387															
Arg Ala Gln Asp Pro Asp His Arg Gln Gln Trp Ile Asp Ala Ile Glu															

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			115				120				125					
cag	cac	aag	act	gaa	tct	gga	tat	gga	tct	gaa	tcc	agc	ttg	cgt	cga	435
Gln	His	Lys	Thr	Glu	Ser	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Ser	Glu	Ser	Ser	Leu	Arg	Arg	
			130				135				140					
cat	ggc	tca	atg	gtg	tcc	ctg	gtg	tct	gga	gca	agt	ggc	tac	tct	gca	483
His	Gly	Ser	Met	Val	Ser	Leu	Val	Ser	Gly	Ala	Ser	Gly	Tyr	Ser	Ala	
			145				150				155					
aca	tcc	acc	tct	tca	ttc	aag	aaa	ggc	cac	agt	tta	cgt	gag	aag	ttg	531
Thr	Ser	Thr	Ser	Ser	Phe	Lys	Lys	Gly	His	Ser	Leu	Arg	Glu	Lys	Leu	
			160				165				170					
gct	gaa	atg	gaa	aca	ttt	aga	gcc	atc	tta	tgt	aga	caa	gtt	gac	acg	579
Ala	Glu	Met	Glu	Thr	Phe	Arg	Ala	Ile	Leu	Cys	Arg	Gln	Val	Asp	Thr	
			175				180				185				190	
cta	cag	aag	tac	ttt	gat	gcc	tgt	gct	gat	gct	gtc	tct	aag	gat	gaa	627
Leu	Gln	Lys	Tyr	Phe	Asp	Ala	Cys	Ala	Asp	Ala	Val	Ser	Lys	Asp	Glu	
			195				200				205					
ctt	caa	agg	gat	aaa	gtg	gta	gaa	gat	gat	gaa	gat	gac	ttt	cct	aca	675
Leu	Gln	Arg	Asp	Lys	Val	Val	Glu	Asp	Asp	Glu	Asp	Asp	Phe	Pro	Thr	
			210				215				220					
acg	cgt	tct	gat	ggg	gac	ttc	ttg	cat	agt	acc	aac	ggc	aat	aaa	gaa	723
Thr	Arg	Ser	Asp	Gly	Asp	Phe	Leu	His	Ser	Thr	Asn	Gly	Asn	Lys	Glu	
			225				230				235					
aag	tta	ttt	cca	cat	gtg	aca	cca	aaa	gga	att	aat	ggg	ata	gac	ttt	771
Lys	Leu	Phe	Pro	His	Val	Thr	Pro	Lys	Gly	Ile	Asn	Gly	Ile	Asp	Phe	
			240				245				250					
aaa	ggg	gaa	gcg	ata	act	ttt	aaa	gca	act	act	gct	gga	atc	ctt	gca	819
Lys	Gly	Glu	Ala	Ile	Thr	Phe	Lys	Ala	Thr	Thr	Ala	Gly	Ile	Leu	Ala	
			255				260				265				270	
aca	ctt	tct	cat	tgt	att	gaa	cta	atg	ggt	aaa	cgt	gag	gac	agc	tgg	867
Thr	Leu	Ser	His	Cys	Ile	Glu	Leu	Met	Val	Lys	Arg	Glu	Asp	Ser	Trp	
			275				280				285					
cag	aag	aga	ctg	gat	aag	gaa	act	gag	aag	aaa	aga	aga	aca	gag	gaa	915
Gln	Lys	Arg	Leu	Asp	Lys	Glu	Thr	Glu	Lys	Lys	Arg	Arg	Thr	Glu	Glu	
			290				295				300					
gca	tat	aaa	aat	gca	atg	aca	gaa	ctt	aag	aaa	aaa	tcc	cac	ttt	gga	963
Ala	Tyr	Lys	Asn	Ala	Met	Thr	Glu	Leu	Lys	Lys	Lys	Ser	His	Phe	Gly	
			305				310				315					
gga	cca	gat	tat	gaa	gaa	ggc	cct	aac	agt	ctg	att	aat	gaa	gaa	gag	1011
Gly	Pro	Asp	Tyr	Glu	Glu	Gly	Pro	Asn	Ser	Leu	Ile	Asn	Glu	Glu	Glu	
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ttc	ttt	gat	gct	gtt	gaa	gct	gct	ctt	gac	aga	caa	gat	aaa	ata	gaa	1059
Phe	Phe	Asp	Ala	Val	Glu	Ala	Ala	Leu	Asp	Arg	Gln	Asp	Lys	Ile	Glu	
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gaa	cag	tca	cag	agt	gaa	aag	gtg	aga	tta	cat	tgg	cct	aca	tcc	ttg	1107
Glu	Gln	Ser	Gln	Ser	Glu	Lys	Val	Arg	Leu	His	Trp	Pro	Thr	Ser	Leu	
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ccc	tct	gga	gat	gcc	ttt	tct	tct	gtg	ggg	aca	cat	aga	ttt	gtc	caa	1155
Pro	Ser	Gly	Asp	Ala	Phe	Ser	Ser	Val	Gly	Thr	His	Arg	Phe	Val	Gln	
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aag	ccc	tat	agt	cgc	tct	tcc	tcc	atg	tct	tcc	att	gat	cta	gtc	agt	1203
Lys	Pro	Tyr	Ser	Arg	Ser	Ser	Ser	Met	Ser	Ser	Ile	Asp	Leu	Val	Ser	
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gcc	tct	gat	gat	gtt	cac	aga	ttc	agc	tcc	cag	gtt	gaa	gag	atg	gtg	1251
Ala	Ser	Asp	Asp	Val	His	Arg	Phe	Ser	Ser	Gln	Val	Glu	Glu	Met	Val	
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cag	aac	cac	atg	act	tac	tca	tta	cag	gat	gta	ggc	gga	gat	gcc	aat	1299
Gln	Asn	His	Met	Thr	Tyr	Ser	Leu	Gln	Asp	Val	Gly	Gly	Asp	Ala	Asn	

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Trp Gln Leu Val Val Glu Glu Gly Glu Met Lys Val Tyr Arg Arg Glu	435	440	445	
gta gaa gaa aat ggg att gtt ctg gat cct tta aaa gct acc cat gca				1395
Val Glu Glu Asn Gly Ile Val Leu Asp Pro Leu Lys Ala Thr His Ala	450	455	460	
gtt aaa ggc gtc aca gga cat gaa gtc tgc aat tat ttc tgg aat gtt				1443
Val Lys Gly Val Thr Gly His Glu Val Cys Asn Tyr Phe Trp Asn Val	465	470	475	
gac gtt cgc aat gac tgg gaa aca act ata gaa aac ttt cat gtg gtg				1491
Asp Val Arg Asn Asp Trp Glu Thr Thr Ile Glu Asn Phe His Val Val	480	485	490	
gaa aca tta gct gat aat gca atc atc att tat caa aca cac aag agg				1539
Glu Thr Leu Ala Asp Asn Ala Ile Ile Ile Tyr Gln Thr His Lys Arg	495	500	505	510
gtg tgg cct gct tct cag cga gac gta tta tat ctt tct gtc att cga				1587
Val Trp Pro Ala Ser Gln Arg Asp Val Leu Tyr Leu Ser Val Ile Arg	515	520	525	
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Lys Ile Pro Ala Leu Thr Glu Asn Asp Pro Glu Thr Trp Ile Val Cys	530	535	540	
aat ttt tct gtg gat cat gac agt gct cct cta aac aac cga tgt gtc				1683
Asn Phe Ser Val Asp His Asp Ser Ala Pro Leu Asn Asn Arg Cys Val	545	550	555	
cgt gcc aaa ata aat gtt gct atg att tgt caa acc ttg gta agc cca				1731
Arg Ala Lys Ile Asn Val Ala Met Ile Cys Gln Thr Leu Val Ser Pro	560	565	570	
cca gag gga aac cag gaa att agc agg gac aac att cta tgc aag att				1779
Pro Glu Gly Asn Gln Glu Ile Ser Arg Asp Asn Ile Leu Cys Lys Ile	575	580	585	590
aca tat gta gct aat gtg aac cct gga gga tgg gca cca gcc tca gtg				1827
Thr Tyr Val Ala Asn Val Asn Pro Gly Gly Trp Ala Pro Ala Ser Val	595	600	605	
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Leu Arg Ala Val Ala Lys Arg Glu Tyr Pro Lys Phe Leu Lys Arg Phe	610	615	620	
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Thr Ser Tyr Val Gln Glu Lys Thr Ala Gly Lys Pro Ile Leu Phe	625	630	635	
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<210> SEQ ID NO 24
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 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
 <220> FEATURE:
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: GPBP-D169A

<400> SEQUENCE: 24

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Cys	Arg	Phe	Asp	Ile	Ser	Val	Asn	Asp	Ser	Val	Trp	Tyr	Leu	Arg	Ala
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Thr	Ser	Ser	Phe	Lys	Lys	Gly	His	Ser	Leu	Arg	Glu	Lys	Leu	Ala	Glu
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Glu	Ala	Ile	Thr	Phe	Lys	Ala	Thr	Thr	Ala	Gly	Ile	Leu	Ala	Thr	Leu
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Ser	His	Cys	Ile	Glu	Leu	Met	Val	Lys	Arg	Glu	Asp	Ser	Trp	Gln	Lys
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 485 490 495
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 Pro Ala Ser Gln Arg Asp Val Leu Tyr Leu Ser Val Ile Arg Lys Ile
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 Ser Val Asp His Asp Ser Ala Pro Leu Asn Asn Arg Cys Val Arg Ala
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caggagtcca agtcaaacct gggcaacacg gtgaaacccc gtctctacca aaaatacaaa	12300
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ta 12482

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<210> SEQ ID NO 26
<211> LENGTH: 21
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: GPpepl

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<400> SEQUENCE: 26

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Lys Gly Lys Arg Gly Asp Ser Gly Ser Pro Ala Thr Trp Thr Thr Arg
  1           5           10           15
Gly Phe Val Phe Thr
                20

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<210> SEQ ID NO 27
<211> LENGTH: 21
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: GPpeplAla9

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<400> SEQUENCE: 27

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Lys Gly Lys Arg Gly Asp Ala Gly Ser Pro Ala Thr Trp Thr Thr Arg
  1           5           10           15
Gly Phe Val Phe Thr
                20

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<210> SEQ ID NO 28
<211> LENGTH: 50
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: ON-GPBP-54m

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<400> SEQUENCE: 28

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tcgaattcac catggcccca ctgcccact acaaggacga cgatgacaag 50

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<210> SEQ ID NO 29
<211> LENGTH: 50
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: ON-GPBP-55c

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<400> SEQUENCE: 29

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ccgagcccga cgagttccag ctctgattat ccgacatctt gtcacgtcgc 50

```

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<210> SEQ ID NO 30
<211> LENGTH: 32
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence:
ON-HNC-B-N-14m

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<400> SEQUENCE: 30

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cgggatccgc tagctaagcc aggcaaggat gg 32

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<210> SEQ ID NO 31
<211> LENGTH: 32
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence:
ON-HNC-B-N-16c

<400> SEQUENCE: 31

cgggatccat gcataaatag cagttctgct gt 32

<210> SEQ ID NO 32
<211> LENGTH: 8
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: FLAG
peptide

<400> SEQUENCE: 32

Asp Tyr Lys Asp Asp Asp Lys
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 33
<211> LENGTH: 18
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence:
Hypothetical peptide

<400> SEQUENCE: 33

Pro Arg Ser Ala Arg Cys Gln Ala Arg Arg Arg Arg Gly Gly Arg Thr
1 5 10 15

Ser Ser

<210> SEQ ID NO 34
<211> LENGTH: 25
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence:
ON-GPBP-11m

<400> SEQUENCE: 34

gcgggactca gcggccggat tttct 25

<210> SEQ ID NO 35
<211> LENGTH: 18
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence:
ON-GPBP-15m

<400> SEQUENCE: 35

acagctggca gaagagac 18

<210> SEQ ID NO 36
<211> LENGTH: 18
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: ON-GPBP-20c

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<400> SEQUENCE: 36

catgggtagc ttttaaag 18

<210> SEQ ID NO 37

<211> LENGTH: 27

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

<220> FEATURE:

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: ON-GPBP-22m

<400> SEQUENCE: 37

tagaagaaca gtcacagagt gaaaagg 27

<210> SEQ ID NO 38

<211> LENGTH: 23

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

<220> FEATURE:

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: ON-GPBP-53c

<400> SEQUENCE: 38

gaattcgaac aaaataggct ttc 23

<210> SEQ ID NO 39

<211> LENGTH: 17

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

<220> FEATURE:

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: ON-GPBP-56m

<400> SEQUENCE: 39

ccctatagtc gctcttc 17

<210> SEQ ID NO 40

<211> LENGTH: 17

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

<220> FEATURE:

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: ON-GPBP-57c

<400> SEQUENCE: 40

ctgggagctg aatctgt 17

<210> SEQ ID NO 41

<211> LENGTH: 24

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

<220> FEATURE:

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: ON-GPBP-62c

<400> SEQUENCE: 41

gtggttctgc accatctctt caac 24

<210> SEQ ID NO 42

<211> LENGTH: 41

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

<220> FEATURE:

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: ON-GPBP-26

<400> SEQUENCE: 42

cacatagatt tgtccaaaag gttgaagaga tgggtcagaa c 41

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<210> SEQ ID NO 43
 <211> LENGTH: 19
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
 <220> FEATURE:
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: GPIII
 derived peptide

<400> SEQUENCE: 43

Gln Arg Ala His Gly Gln Asp Leu Asp Ala Leu Phe Val Lys Val Leu
 1 5 10 15

Arg Ser Pro

<210> SEQ ID NO 44
 <211> LENGTH: 14
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
 <220> FEATURE:
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: GPIII-IV-V
 derived peptide

<400> SEQUENCE: 44

Gln Arg Ala His Gly Gln Asp Leu Glu Ser Leu Phe His Gln
 1 5 10

<210> SEQ ID NO 45
 <211> LENGTH: 685
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
 <220> FEATURE:
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: GPDV
 <220> FEATURE:
 <221> NAME/KEY: CDS
 <222> LOCATION: (1)..(633)

<400> SEQUENCE: 45

ggt ttg aaa gga aaa cgt gga gac agt gga tca cct gca acc tgg aca 48
 Gly Leu Lys Gly Lys Arg Gly Asp Ser Gly Ser Pro Ala Thr Trp Thr
 1 5 10 15

acg aga ggc ttt gtc ttc acc cga cac agt caa acc aca gca att cct 96
 Thr Arg Gly Phe Val Phe Thr Arg His Ser Gln Thr Thr Ala Ile Pro
 20 25 30

tca tgt cca gag ggg aca gtg cca ctc tac agt ggg ttt tct ttt ctt 144
 Ser Cys Pro Glu Gly Thr Val Pro Leu Tyr Ser Gly Phe Ser Phe Leu
 35 40 45

ttt gta caa gga aat caa cga gcc cac gga caa gac ctt gga act ctt 192
 Phe Val Gln Gly Asn Gln Arg Ala His Gly Gln Asp Leu Gly Thr Leu
 50 55 60

ggc agc tgc ctg cag cga ttt acc aca atg cca ttc tta ttc tgc aat 240
 Gly Ser Cys Leu Gln Arg Phe Thr Thr Met Pro Phe Leu Phe Cys Asn
 65 70 75 80

gtc aat gat gta tgt aat ttt gca tct cga aat gat tat tca tac tgg 288
 Val Asn Asp Val Cys Asn Phe Ala Ser Arg Asn Asp Tyr Ser Tyr Trp
 85 90 95

ctg tca aca cca gct ctg atg cca atg aac atg gct ccc att act ggc 336
 Leu Ser Thr Pro Ala Leu Met Pro Met Asn Met Ala Pro Ile Thr Gly
 100 105 110

aga gcc ctt gag cct tat ata agc aga tgc act gtt tgt gaa ggt cct 384
 Arg Ala Leu Glu Pro Tyr Ile Ser Arg Cys Thr Val Cys Glu Gly Pro
 115 120 125

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gcg atc gcc ata gcc gtt cac agc caa acc act gac att cct cca tgt	432
Ala Ile Ala Ile Ala Val His Ser Gln Thr Thr Asp Ile Pro Pro Cys	
130 135 140	
cct cac ggc tgg att tct ctc tgg aaa gga ttt tca ttc atc atg aaa	480
Pro His Gly Trp Ile Ser Leu Trp Lys Gly Phe Ser Phe Ile Met Lys	
145 150 155 160	
gcc tat tcc atc aac tgt gaa agc tgg gga att aga aaa aat aat aag	528
Ala Tyr Ser Ile Asn Cys Glu Ser Trp Gly Ile Arg Lys Asn Asn Lys	
165 170 175	
tcg ctg tca ggt gtg cat gaa gaa aag aca ctg aag cta aaa aag aca	576
Ser Leu Ser Gly Val His Glu Glu Lys Thr Leu Lys Leu Lys Lys Thr	
180 185 190	
gca gaa ctg cta ttt ttc atc cta aag aac aaa gta atg aca gaa cat	624
Ala Glu Leu Leu Phe Phe Ile Leu Lys Asn Lys Val Met Thr Glu His	
195 200 205	
gct gtt att taggtatttt tctttaacca aacaatattg ctccatgatg	673
Ala Val Ile	
210	
acttagtaca aa	685

<210> SEQ ID NO 46
 <211> LENGTH: 211
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
 <220> FEATURE:
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: GPDV

<400> SEQUENCE: 46

Gly Leu Lys Gly Lys Arg Gly Asp Ser Gly Ser Pro Ala Thr Trp Thr	
1 5 10 15	
Thr Arg Gly Phe Val Phe Thr Arg His Ser Gln Thr Thr Ala Ile Pro	
20 25 30	
Ser Cys Pro Glu Gly Thr Val Pro Leu Tyr Ser Gly Phe Ser Phe Leu	
35 40 45	
Phe Val Gln Gly Asn Gln Arg Ala His Gly Gln Asp Leu Gly Thr Leu	
50 55 60	
Gly Ser Cys Leu Gln Arg Phe Thr Thr Met Pro Phe Leu Phe Cys Asn	
65 70 75 80	
Val Asn Asp Val Cys Asn Phe Ala Ser Arg Asn Asp Tyr Ser Tyr Trp	
85 90 95	
Leu Ser Thr Pro Ala Leu Met Pro Met Asn Met Ala Pro Ile Thr Gly	
100 105 110	
Arg Ala Leu Glu Pro Tyr Ile Ser Arg Cys Thr Val Cys Glu Gly Pro	
115 120 125	
Ala Ile Ala Ile Ala Val His Ser Gln Thr Thr Asp Ile Pro Pro Cys	
130 135 140	
Pro His Gly Trp Ile Ser Leu Trp Lys Gly Phe Ser Phe Ile Met Lys	
145 150 155 160	
Ala Tyr Ser Ile Asn Cys Glu Ser Trp Gly Ile Arg Lys Asn Asn Lys	
165 170 175	
Ser Leu Ser Gly Val His Glu Glu Lys Thr Leu Lys Leu Lys Lys Thr	
180 185 190	
Ala Glu Leu Leu Phe Phe Ile Leu Lys Asn Lys Val Met Thr Glu His	
195 200 205	
Ala Val Ile	

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<210> SEQ ID NO 47
<211> LENGTH: 680
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: GPDIII
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: CDS
<222> LOCATION: (1)..(216)

<400> SEQUENCE: 47

ggt ttg aaa gga aaa cgt gga gac agt gga tca cct gca acc tgg aca      48
Gly Leu Lys Gly Lys Arg Gly Asp Ser Gly Ser Pro Ala Thr Trp Thr
  1             5             10             15

acg aga ggc ttt gtc ttc acc cga cac agt caa acc aca gca att cct      96
Thr Arg Gly Phe Val Phe Thr Arg His Ser Gln Thr Thr Ala Ile Pro
             20             25             30

tca tgt cca gag ggg aca gtg cca ctc tac agt ggg ttt tct ttt ctt      144
Ser Cys Pro Glu Gly Thr Val Pro Leu Tyr Ser Gly Phe Ser Phe Leu
             35             40             45

ttt gta caa gga aat caa cga gcc cac gga caa gac ctt gat gca ctg      192
Phe Val Gln Gly Asn Gln Arg Ala His Gly Gln Asp Leu Asp Ala Leu
             50             55             60

ttt gtg aag gtc ctg cga tcg cca tagccgttca cagccaaacc actgacattc      246
Phe Val Lys Val Leu Arg Ser Pro
             65             70

ctccatgtcc tcacggctgg atttctctct ggaaaggatt ttoattoatc atgttcacaa      306

gtgcaggttc tgagggcacc gggcaagcac tggcctcccc tggctcctgc ctggaagaat      366

tccgagccag cccatttcta gaatgtcatg gaagaggaac gtgcaactac tattcaaatt      426

cctacagttt ctggctggct tcattaaacc cagaaagaat gttcagaaag cctattccat      486

caactgtgaa agctggggaa ttagaaaaaa taataagtcg ctgtcaggty tgcatgaaga      546

aaagacacty aagctaaaaa agacagcaga actgctattt ttcctcctaa agaacaaagt      606

aatgacagaa catgctgtta tttaggtatt tttctttaac caaacaatat tgctccatga      666

tgacttagta caaa      680

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<210> SEQ ID NO 48
<211> LENGTH: 72
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: GPDIII

<400> SEQUENCE: 48

Gly Leu Lys Gly Lys Arg Gly Asp Ser Gly Ser Pro Ala Thr Trp Thr
  1             5             10             15

Thr Arg Gly Phe Val Phe Thr Arg His Ser Gln Thr Thr Ala Ile Pro
             20             25             30

Ser Cys Pro Glu Gly Thr Val Pro Leu Tyr Ser Gly Phe Ser Phe Leu
             35             40             45

Phe Val Gln Gly Asn Gln Arg Ala His Gly Gln Asp Leu Asp Ala Leu
             50             55             60

Phe Val Lys Val Leu Arg Ser Pro
             65             70

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<210> SEQ ID NO 49
<211> LENGTH: 392
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence:
      GPDIII-IV-V
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: CDS
<222> LOCATION: (1)..(204)

<400> SEQUENCE: 49

ggt ttg aaa gga aaa cgt gga gac agt gga tca cct gca acc tgg aca      48
Gly Leu Lys Gly Lys Arg Gly Asp Ser Gly Ser Pro Ala Thr Trp Thr
 1                               5                               10                               15

acg aga ggc ttt gtc ttc acc cga cac agt caa acc aca gca att cct      96
Thr Arg Gly Phe Val Phe Thr Arg His Ser Gln Thr Thr Ala Ile Pro
                20                               25                               30

tca tgt cca gag ggg aca gtg cca ctc tac agt ggg ttt tct ttt ctt      144
Ser Cys Pro Glu Gly Thr Val Pro Leu Tyr Ser Gly Phe Ser Phe Leu
                35                               40                               45

ttt gta caa gga aat caa cga gcc cac gga caa gac ctt gaa agc cta      192
Phe Val Gln Gly Asn Gln Arg Ala His Gly Gln Asp Leu Glu Ser Leu
                50                               55                               60

ttc cat caa ctg tgaagctgg ggaattagaa aaaataataa gtcgctgtca      244
Phe His Gln Leu
 65

gggtgtgcatg aagaaaagac actgaagcta aaaaagacag cagaactgct atttttcatc      304
ctaaagaaca aagtaatgac agaacatgct gttatttagg tatttttctt taaccaaaca      364
atattgctcc atgatgactt agtacaaa      392

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<210> SEQ ID NO 50
<211> LENGTH: 68
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence:
      GPDIII-IV-V

<400> SEQUENCE: 50

Gly Leu Lys Gly Lys Arg Gly Asp Ser Gly Ser Pro Ala Thr Trp Thr
 1                               5                               10                               15

Thr Arg Gly Phe Val Phe Thr Arg His Ser Gln Thr Thr Ala Ile Pro
                20                               25                               30

Ser Cys Pro Glu Gly Thr Val Pro Leu Tyr Ser Gly Phe Ser Phe Leu
                35                               40                               45

Phe Val Gln Gly Asn Gln Arg Ala His Gly Gln Asp Leu Glu Ser Leu
                50                               55                               60

Phe His Gln Leu
 65

```

```

<210> SEQ ID NO 51
<211> LENGTH: 507
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: GPDIII-V
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: CDS
<222> LOCATION: (1)..(216)

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-continued

<400> SEQUENCE: 51

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ggt ttg aaa gga aaa cgt gga gac agt gga tca cct gca acc tgg aca      48
Gly Leu Lys Gly Lys Arg Gly Asp Ser Gly Ser Pro Ala Thr Trp Thr
  1                    5                    10                    15

acg aga ggc ttt gtc ttc acc cga cac agt caa acc aca gca att cct      96
Thr Arg Gly Phe Val Phe Thr Arg His Ser Gln Thr Thr Ala Ile Pro
                20                    25                    30

tca tgt cca gag ggg aca gtg cca ctc tac agt ggg ttt tct ttt ctt     144
Ser Cys Pro Glu Gly Thr Val Pro Leu Tyr Ser Gly Phe Ser Phe Leu
          35                    40                    45

ttt gta caa gga aat caa cga gcc cac gga caa gac ctt gat gca ctg     192
Phe Val Gln Gly Asn Gln Arg Ala His Gly Gln Asp Leu Asp Ala Leu
          50                    55                    60

ttt gtg aag gtc ctg cga tcg cca tagccgttca cagccaaacc actgacattc     246
Phe Val Lys Val Leu Arg Ser Pro
          65                    70

ctccatgtcc tcacggctgg atttctctct ggaaaggatt ttcattcattc atgaaagcct     306

attccatcaa ctgtgaaagc tggggaatta gaaaaataa taagtcgctg tcaggtgtgc     366

atgaagaaaa gacactgaag ctaaaaaaga cagcagaact gctatattttc atcctaaga     426

acaaagtaat gacagaacat gctgttattt aggtattttt cttaaacca acaatattgc     486

tccatgatga cttagtacaa a                                             507

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<210> SEQ ID NO 52

<211> LENGTH: 72

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

<220> FEATURE:

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: GPDIII-V

<400> SEQUENCE: 52

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Gly Leu Lys Gly Lys Arg Gly Asp Ser Gly Ser Pro Ala Thr Trp Thr
  1                    5                    10                    15

Thr Arg Gly Phe Val Phe Thr Arg His Ser Gln Thr Thr Ala Ile Pro
                20                    25                    30

Ser Cys Pro Glu Gly Thr Val Pro Leu Tyr Ser Gly Phe Ser Phe Leu
          35                    40                    45

Phe Val Gln Gly Asn Gln Arg Ala His Gly Gln Asp Leu Asp Ala Leu
          50                    55                    60

Phe Val Lys Val Leu Arg Ser Pro
          65                    70

```

<210> SEQ ID NO 53

<211> LENGTH: 659

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

<220> FEATURE:

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: HMBP-21

<220> FEATURE:

<221> NAME/KEY: CDS

<222> LOCATION: (37)..(627)

<400> SEQUENCE: 53

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gaaaacagtg cagccacctc cgagagcctg gatgtg atg gcg tca cag aag aga      54
                Met Ala Ser Gln Lys Arg
                1                    5

ccc tcc cag agg cac gga tcc aag tac ctg gcc aca gca agt acc atg     102

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Pro	Ser	Gln	Arg	His	Gly	Ser	Lys	Tyr	Leu	Ala	Thr	Ala	Ser	Thr	Met	
			10					15						20		
gac	cat	gcc	agg	cat	ggc	ttc	ctc	cca	agg	cac	aga	gac	acg	ggc	atc	150
Asp	His	Ala	Arg	His	Gly	Phe	Leu	Pro	Arg	His	Arg	Asp	Thr	Gly	Ile	
		25					30					35				
ctt	gac	tcc	atc	ggg	cgc	ttc	ttt	ggc	ggt	gac	agg	ggt	gcg	cca	aag	198
Leu	Asp	Ser	Ile	Gly	Arg	Phe	Phe	Gly	Gly	Asp	Arg	Gly	Ala	Pro	Lys	
	40				45						50					
cgg	ggc	tct	ggc	aag	gta	ccc	tgg	cta	aag	ccg	ggc	cgg	agc	cct	ctg	246
Arg	Gly	Ser	Gly	Lys	Val	Pro	Trp	Leu	Lys	Pro	Gly	Arg	Ser	Pro	Leu	
	55				60					65					70	
ccc	tct	cat	gcc	cgc	agc	cag	cct	ggg	ctg	tgc	aac	atg	tac	aag	gac	294
Pro	Ser	His	Ala	Arg	Ser	Gln	Pro	Gly	Leu	Cys	Asn	Met	Tyr	Lys	Asp	
			75						80					85		
tca	cac	cac	ccg	gca	aga	act	gct	cac	tat	ggc	tcc	ctg	ccc	cag	aag	342
Ser	His	His	Pro	Ala	Arg	Thr	Ala	His	Tyr	Gly	Ser	Leu	Pro	Gln	Lys	
			90					95					100			
tca	cac	ggc	cgg	acc	caa	gat	gaa	aac	ccc	gta	gtc	cac	ttc	ttc	aag	390
Ser	His	Gly	Arg	Thr	Gln	Asp	Glu	Asn	Pro	Val	Val	His	Phe	Phe	Lys	
		105					110					115				
aac	att	gtg	acg	cct	cgc	aca	cca	ccc	ccg	tcg	cag	gga	aag	ggg	aga	438
Asn	Ile	Val	Thr	Pro	Arg	Thr	Pro	Pro	Pro	Ser	Gln	Gly	Lys	Gly	Arg	
	120					125					130					
gga	ctg	tcc	ctg	agc	aga	ttt	agc	tgg	ggg	gcc	gaa	ggc	cag	aga	cca	486
Gly	Leu	Ser	Leu	Ser	Arg	Phe	Ser	Trp	Gly	Ala	Glu	Gly	Gln	Arg	Pro	
	135				140					145					150	
gga	ttt	ggc	tac	gga	ggc	aga	gcg	tcc	gac	tat	aaa	tcg	gct	cac	aag	534
Gly	Phe	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Gly	Arg	Ala	Ser	Asp	Tyr	Lys	Ser	Ala	His	Lys	
			155						160					165		
gga	ttc	aag	gga	gtc	gat	gcc	cag	ggc	acg	ctt	tcc	aaa	att	ttt	aag	582
Gly	Phe	Lys	Gly	Val	Asp	Ala	Gln	Gly	Thr	Leu	Ser	Lys	Ile	Phe	Lys	
			170					175						180		
ctg	gga	gga	aga	gat	agt	cgc	tct	gga	tca	ccc	atg	gct	aga	cgc		627
Leu	Gly	Gly	Arg	Asp	Ser	Arg	Ser	Gly	Ser	Pro	Met	Ala	Arg	Arg		
			185				190					195				
tgaaaacca	cctggttccg	gaatcctgtc	ct													659

<210> SEQ ID NO 54

<211> LENGTH: 197

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

<220> FEATURE:

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: HMBP-21

<400> SEQUENCE: 54

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

-continued

Gly Ser Leu Pro Gln Lys Ser His Gly Arg Thr Gln Asp Glu Asn Pro
 100 105 110
 Val Val His Phe Phe Lys Asn Ile Val Thr Pro Arg Thr Pro Pro Pro
 115 120 125
 Ser Gln Gly Lys Gly Arg Gly Leu Ser Leu Ser Arg Phe Ser Trp Gly
 130 135 140
 Ala Glu Gly Gln Arg Pro Gly Phe Gly Tyr Gly Gly Arg Ala Ser Asp
 145 150 155 160
 Tyr Lys Ser Ala His Lys Gly Phe Lys Gly Val Asp Ala Gln Gly Thr
 165 170 175
 Leu Ser Lys Ile Phe Lys Leu Gly Gly Arg Asp Ser Arg Ser Gly Ser
 180 185 190
 Pro Met Ala Arg Arg
 195

<210> SEQ ID NO 55
 <211> LENGTH: 12
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 55

ttttagtcac ag 12

<210> SEQ ID NO 56
 <211> LENGTH: 12
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 56

caaaaggtaa gc 12

<210> SEQ ID NO 57
 <211> LENGTH: 12
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 57

tggtagccct at 12

<210> SEQ ID NO 58
 <211> LENGTH: 12
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 58

tcccaggtac tg 12

<210> SEQ ID NO 59
 <211> LENGTH: 12
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 59

ctcaaggttg aa 12

<210> SEQ ID NO 60
 <211> LENGTH: 12
 <212> TYPE: DNA

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<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 60

atgaaggtaa tt

12

<210> SEQ ID NO 61

<211> LENGTH: 72

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 61

Gly Leu Lys Gly Lys Arg Gly Asp Ser Gly Ser Pro Ala Thr Trp Thr
1 5 10 15

Thr Arg Gly Phe Val Phe Thr Arg His Ser Gln Thr Thr Ala Ile Pro
20 25 30

Ser Cys Pro Glu Gly Pro Val Pro Leu Tyr Ser Gly Phe Ser Phe Leu
35 40 45

Phe Val Gln Gly Asn Gln Arg Ala His Gly Gln Asp Leu Asp Ala Leu
50 55 60

Phe Val Lys Val Leu Arg Ser Pro
65 70

<210> SEQ ID NO 62

<211> LENGTH: 69

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 62

Met Ala Ser Gln Lys Arg Pro Ser Gln Arg His Gly Ser Lys Tyr Leu
1 5 10 15

Ala Thr Ala Ser Thr Met Asp His Ala Arg His Gly Phe Leu Pro Arg
20 25 30

His Arg Asp Thr Gly Ile Leu Asp Ser Ile Gly Arg Phe Phe Gly Gly
35 40 45

Asp Arg Gly Ala Pro Lys Arg Gly Ser Gly Lys Val Pro Trp Leu Lys
50 55 60

Pro Gly Arg Ser Pro
65

<210> SEQ ID NO 63

<211> LENGTH: 5

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 63

Lys Arg Gly Asp Ser
1 5

I claim:

1. An isolated nucleic acid sequence comprising a sequence substantially similar to a nucleic acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 3, SEQ ID NO: 5, SEQ ID NO: 7, SEQ ID NO: 9, SEQ ID NO: 11, SEQ ID NO: 13, SEQ ID NO: 15, SEQ ID NO: 17, SEQ ID NO: 19, SEQ ID NO: 21, SEQ ID NO: 23, and SEQ ID NO: 25.

2. An isolated nucleic acid sequence comprising a nucleic acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID

NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 3, SEQ ID NO: 5, SEQ ID NO: 7, SEQ ID NO: 9, SEQ ID NO: 11, SEQ ID NO: 13, SEQ ID NO: 15, SEQ ID NO: 17, SEQ ID NO: 19, SEQ ID NO: 21, SEQ ID NO: 23, and SEQ ID NO: 25.

3. An isolated nucleic acid comprising a sequence that encodes a polypeptide selected from the group consisting of GPBP, GPBPΔ26, and GPBPpep1, or fragments thereof.

4. An isolated nucleic acid sequence comprising a sequence that encodes a protein sequence substantially similar to a protein sequence selected from the group consisting

of SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 4, SEQ ID NO: 6, SEQ ID NO: 8, SEQ ID NO: 10, SEQ ID NO: 12, SEQ ID NO: 14, SEQ ID NO: 16, SEQ ID NO: 18, SEQ ID NO: 20, SEQ ID NO: 22, and SEQ ID NO: 24

5. An isolated nucleic acid sequence comprising a sequence that encodes a protein sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 4, SEQ ID NO: 6, SEQ ID NO: 8, SEQ ID NO: 10, SEQ ID NO: 12, SEQ ID NO: 14, SEQ ID NO: 16, SEQ ID NO: 18, SEQ ID NO: 20, SEQ ID NO: 22, and SEQ ID NO: 24.

6. A recombinant expression vector comprising the isolated nucleic acid sequence of any one of claims 1-5.

7. A recombinant expression vector comprising an isolated nucleic acid sequence comprising a nucleic acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 3, SEQ ID NO: 5, SEQ ID NO: 7, SEQ ID NO: 9, SEQ ID NO: 11, SEQ ID NO: 13, SEQ ID NO: 15, SEQ ID NO: 17, SEQ ID NO: 19, SEQ ID NO: 21, SEQ ID NO: 23, and SEQ ID NO: 25, or fragments thereof

8. A host cell transfected with the recombinant expression vector of claim 6 or 7.

9. A substantially purified polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence substantially similar to a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 4, SEQ ID NO: 6, SEQ ID NO: 8, SEQ ID NO: 10, SEQ ID NO: 12, SEQ ID NO: 14, SEQ ID NO: 16, SEQ ID NO: 18, SEQ ID NO: 20, SEQ ID NO: 22, SEQ ID NO: 24, or peptide fragments thereof

10. A substantially purified polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 4, SEQ ID NO: 6, SEQ ID NO: 8, SEQ ID NO: 10, SEQ ID NO: 12, SEQ ID NO: 14, SEQ ID NO: 16, SEQ ID NO: 18, SEQ ID NO: 20, SEQ ID NO: 22, SEQ ID NO: 24, or peptide fragments thereof.

11. A substantially purified protein comprising a polypeptide selected from the group consisting of GPBP, GPBPΔ26, and GPBPpep1, or peptide fragments thereof.

12. An antibody that selectively binds to the substantially purified protein or polypeptide of any one of claims 9-11.

13. The antibody of claim 12, wherein the antibody is a polyclonal antibody.

14. The antibody of claim 12, wherein the antibody is a monoclonal antibody.

15. A method for detecting the presence of a protein that is substantially similar to a protein selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 4, SEQ ID NO: 6, SEQ ID NO: 8, SEQ ID NO: 10, SEQ ID NO: 12, SEQ ID NO: 14, SEQ ID NO: 16, SEQ ID NO: 18, SEQ ID NO: 20, SEQ ID NO: 22, SEQ ID NO: 24, comprising

- a) providing a protein sample to be screened;
- b) contacting the protein sample to be screened with the antibody of any one of claims 12-14 under conditions that promote antibody-antigen complex formation; and
- c) detecting the formation of antibody-antigen complexes, wherein the presence of the antibody-antigen complex indicates the presence of a protein that is substantially similar to a protein selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 4, SEQ ID NO: 6, SEQ ID NO: 8, SEQ ID NO: 10, SEQ ID NO: 12, SEQ ID NO: 14, SEQ ID NO: 16, SEQ ID NO: 18, SEQ ID NO: 20, SEQ ID NO: 22, SEQ ID NO: 24.

16. The method of claim 15, wherein detecting comprises a method selected from the group consisting of immunolo-

calization, immunofluorescence analysis, Western blot analysis, ELISAs, and nucleic acid expression library screening.

17. A method for detecting in a sample a sequence that is substantially similar to a nucleic acid selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 3, SEQ ID NO: 5, SEQ ID NO: 7, SEQ ID NO: 9, SEQ ID NO: 11, SEQ ID NO: 13, SEQ ID NO: 15, SEQ ID NO: 17, SEQ ID NO: 19, SEQ ID NO: 21, SEQ ID NO: 23, or SEQ ID NO: 25, comprising contacting the sample with the isolated nucleic acid of any one of claims 1-5, or fragments thereof, and detecting complex formation, wherein complex formation indicates the presence in the sample of the sequence that is substantially similar to a nucleic acid selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 3, SEQ ID NO: 5, SEQ ID NO: 7, SEQ ID NO: 9, SEQ ID NO: 11, SEQ ID NO: 13, SEQ ID NO: 15, SEQ ID NO: 17, SEQ ID NO: 19, SEQ ID NO: 21, SEQ ID NO: 23, or SEQ ID NO: 25.

18. The method of claim 17, wherein the detecting is carried out by a method selected from the group consisting of hybridization, reverse transcription, PCR, coupled reverse transcription-PCR, Northern blotting, Southern blotting, and DNA library screening.

19. A method for detecting an autoimmune condition in a patient, comprising

- providing a tissue or body fluid sample from the patient;
- providing a control tissue or body fluid sample in which no autoimmune condition is present; and

detecting altered GPBP RNA or protein expression in the tissue or body fluid sample compared to the control sample, wherein an alteration in GPBP RNA or protein expression relative to the control indicates the presence of an autoimmune condition.

20. A method for detecting cells undergoing apoptosis or cancer transformation in a tissue or body fluid sample, comprising

- providing a tissue or body fluid sample from the patient;
- providing a normal control tissue or body fluid sample; and

detecting altered GPBP RNA or protein expression in the tissue or body fluid sample compared to the control sample, wherein an alteration in GPBP RNA or protein expression relative to the control indicates the presence of cells undergoing apoptosis or cancer transformation.

21. A method for treating a patient with an autoimmune disorder, comprising modifying the expression or activity of GPBP, GPBPΔ26, or a protein comprising a polypeptide substantially similarly to GPBPpep1 in the patient with the autoimmune disorder.

22. A method for treating a patient with a tumor, comprising modifying the expression or activity of GPBP, GPBPΔ26, or a protein comprising a polypeptide substantially similarly to GPBPpep1 in the patient with the tumor.

23. A method for preventing cell apoptosis, comprising modifying the expression or activity of GPBP, GPBPΔ26, or a protein comprising a polypeptide substantially similarly to GPBPpep1 in the cell.

24. The method of claim 21, 22, or 23 wherein alternative products of the Goodpasture antigen or of the myelin basic protein are used to modify the expression or activity of GPBP, GPBPΔ26 or a protein comprising a polypeptide substantially similarly to GPBPpep1.

25. The method of claim 21, **22**, or **23** wherein nucleic acids comprising sequences substantially similar to SEQ ID NO: 45, SEQ ID NO: 47, SEQ ID NO: 49, SEQ ID NO: 51, or SEQ ID NO: 53 or fragments thereof are used to modify the expression or activity of GPBP, GPBPA26 or a protein comprising a polypeptide substantially similarly to GPBPpep1.

26. The method of claim 21, **22**, or **23** wherein polypeptides comprising sequences substantially similar to SEQ ID NO: 43, SEQ ID NO: 44, SEQ ID NO: 46, SEQ ID NO: 48, SEQ ID NO: 50, or SEQ ID NO: 54, or fragments thereof are used to modify the expression or activity of GPBP, GPBPA26 or a protein comprising a polypeptide substantially similarly to GPBPpep1.

27. An isolated nucleic acid sequence comprising a sequence that encodes a polypeptide substantially similar to an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 43, SEQ ID NO: 44, or peptide fragments thereof.

28. An isolated nucleic acid sequence comprising a sequence that encodes a polypeptide selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 43, SEQ ID NO: 44, and peptide fragments thereof.

29. A recombinant expression vector comprising the isolated nucleic acid sequence of claim 27 or **28**.

30. A host cell transfected with the recombinant expression vector of claim 29.

31. A substantially purified polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence substantially similar to a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 43, SEQ ID NO: 44, or peptide fragments thereof

32. A substantially purified polypeptide, comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 43, SEQ ID NO: 44, or peptide fragments thereof.

33. An antibody that selectively binds to the substantially purified protein or polypeptide of claim 31 or **32**.

34. The antibody of claim 33, wherein the antibody is a polyclonal antibody.

35. The antibody of claim 33, wherein the antibody is a monoclonal antibody.

36. The method of claim 21, **22**, or **23** comprising administering a substantially purified polypeptide substantially similar to a polypeptide selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 43, SEQ ID NO: 44, SEQ ID NO: 46, SEQ ID NO: 48, SEQ ID NO: 50, or SEQ ID NO: 54, or fragments thereof, to modify the expression or activity of GPBP, GPBPA26, or a protein comprising a polypeptide substantially similarly to GPBPpep1.

37. The method of claim 21, **22**, or **23** comprising administering an isolated nucleic acid comprising sequences substantially similar to SEQ ID NO: 45, SEQ ID NO: 47, SEQ ID NO: 49, SEQ ID NO: 51, or SEQ ID NO: 53 or fragments thereof, or fragments thereof, to modify the expression or activity of GPBP, GPBPA26, or a protein comprising a polypeptide substantially similarly to GPBPpep1.

38. A pharmaceutical composition, comprising an amount effective of a substantially purified polypeptide substantially similar to a polypeptide selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 43, SEQ ID NO: 44, SEQ ID NO: 46, SEQ ID NO: 48, SEQ ID NO: 50, or SEQ ID NO: 54, or fragments thereof, to modify the expression or activity of GPBP, GPBPA26, or a protein comprising a polypeptide substantially similarly to GPBPpep1, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

39. A pharmaceutical composition, comprising an amount effective of a an isolated nucleic acid comprising sequences substantially similar to SEQ ID NO: 45, SEQ ID NO: 47, SEQ ID NO: 49, SEQ ID NO: 51, or SEQ ID NO: 53 or fragments thereof, to modify the expression or activity of GPBP, GPBPA26, or a protein comprising a polypeptide substantially similarly to GPBPpep1, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

40. The method of claim 21, **22**, or **23** comprising administering the pharmaceutical composition of claim 38 or **39** to modify the expression or activity of GPBP, GPBPA26, or a protein comprising a polypeptide substantially similarly to GPBPpep1.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	Goodpasture抗原结合蛋白		
公开(公告)号	US20030054488A1	公开(公告)日	2003-03-20
申请号	US10/270837	申请日	2002-10-11
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	SAUS JUAN		
申请(专利权)人(译)	SAUS JUAN		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	SAUS JUAN		
[标]发明人	SAUS JUAN		
发明人	SAUS, JUAN		
IPC分类号	G01N33/50 A61K38/00 A61K39/00 A61P35/00 A61P37/00 A61P37/06 C07K14/47 C07K16/18 C07K16/40 C12N1/15 C12N1/19 C12N1/21 C12N5/10 C12N9/12 C12N15/09 C12N15/54 C12P21/08 C12Q1/02 C12Q1/68 G01N33/15 G01N33/53 G01N33/564 C12P21/02 C07K16/44 C07K16/28 C12N5/06 C07H21/04		
CPC分类号	A61K38/00 C07K16/40 C12N9/1205 C12Y207/01037 G01N33/564 A61P35/00 A61P37/00 A61P37/06		
其他公开文献	US7189517		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

本发明提供了分离的核酸序列和编码Goodpasture抗原结合蛋白 (GPBP) 的表达载体, 基本上纯化的GPBP, 针对GPBP的抗体, 以及检测GPBP的方法。

```

OCAGGAAGATGGCCCGGTAGCGGAGGTGTGAGTGGACGGGGACTCAGCCGCGGATTTCTCTCCCT    70
TCFTTCCCTTTCTCTCCCTATTTGAAATTTGGCATCGAGGGGGCTAGTTCCGGTGGCAGCCCGGGCG    140
CAACGAGGGGTACCGCGGAGCGGGCGGGCTGACGGCTGGAAGGTAGGCTTTCATCCCGCTCTGTC    210
CTCTTCTCGCTCGCTCGGTGTGAGCGCGCGCGGGCGGGCGGACTTCGCCCTCTCTCTGTC    280
TCCCCCCACACCGGAGCGGGCACTCTCTCGCTTGGCCATCCCGCGGCTTCCACCCGAGGACTGGGCG    350
CTCTCCGCGCAGCTGAGGGAGCGGGGGCCGCTCTCTCGCTCGGTGTGTGAGGCTCCATTTGGGTAAT    420
H...S...D...H    4
CAGAGCTGGAACCTCTCGGGCTCGAGGAGGATCCAGAGACGGAGCTGGCCCGCTGTGAGCGCTGGC    490
Q...S...M...N...S...S...G...S...R...R...E...E...E...S...E...Y...R...R...C    560
GGTCTCAGTAAGTGGACAACTACATCAATGGTGGCAGGATCTCTGGTGTAGTTTGA...AAATAATGC    630
G...V...L...E...K...W...E...H...Y...E...W...Q...D...R...W...Y...R...K...M...A    700
TCTGAGTACTACA...AATCTGAAGATGAACAGAGTATGGCTGACAGGAGTCCATCTGTCTTACCAAGCT    770
E...S...X...X...K...S...D...R...T...R...X...G...C...R...G...S...X...S...E...K...A    740
GTATACACCTCACGATTTGATGAAATGTCGATTCGATATAGTGPAAATGATAGTGTGTGTATCTTC    700
M...S...E...R...H...D...R...R...R...S...R...R...R...X...M...D...S...Y...M...Y...R    797
GTCTCAGGATCCAGATCATAAGACAGCAATGGATAGATGCCATTCACAGCACAGACTGAATGTGATA    770
R...A...Q...D...P...D...H...H...Q...Q...X...D...A...X...H...Q...K...T...E...S...G...Y    121
TGGATCTGAATCCAGCTTTCGTGACATGGCTCAAATGGTGTCTCCCTGGTGTCTGGAGCAAGTGGCTACT    840
G...S...E...S...L...R...R...H...G...H...M...V...H...L...V...H...G...A...H...G...Y...E    144
GCAACATCCACCTCTTCAATCAAGAAGGCCACGATTTACCTGGAGAGTTGGCTGAAATGGAAACATTTA    910
A...T...S...E...S...E...K...G...H...S...L...R...E...K...L...A...E...M...E...Y...F    167
GAGACATCTTATGTAGACAAGTTGACACGCTACAGAGTACTTTGATGCCCTGTGTGATGCTGTCTCTAA    980
R...D...I...L...C...R...Q...V...D...T...L...Q...K...Y...F...D...A...C...A...D...A...V...S...K    191
GGATGACTTCAAGGGATAAAGTGGTAGAGATGATGAAGATGACTTTCCTACACGCTTCTGATAGT    1050
D...E...L...Q...R...D...K...V...Y...E...D...D...E...D...D...F...P...T...T...R...S...D...G    234
GACTTCTGATAGTACCAACCGCATAAAGAAAGTATTATCCACATGTGACACCCAAAGGAATTAATG    1120
D...F...L...H...S...T...N...G...N...K...E...K...L...F...P...H...V...T...P...K...G...I...N    237
GTATAGACTTTAAGGGGAAGCGATAACTTTAAGCAACTACTCTGGAATCCTTGCACACTTCTCA    1190
G...I...D...F...K...G...E...A...I...T...F...K...A...T...T...A...G...I...L...A...T...L...S...H    261
TTGATTTGAACTAATGGTTAAGCTGGAGCAGCTGGCAGAGAGACTGGATAGGAACTGAGAGGAA    1260
C...I...E...L...H...V...K...R...E...D...E...W...Q...E...S...L...D...K...E...T...R...K...E    284
AGAAGACAGGGAAGCATATAAAATGCAATGACAGAACTTAAGAAANAATCCCACTTGGAGGACCCAG    1330
R...R...T...E...R...A...Y...F...N...A...M...T...R...E...L...K...K...S...H...W...G...P    307
ATTATGAGAGGCCCTAACAGTCTGATTAATGAGAGAGATTCCTTGTATGCTGTGAGCTGCTCTGA    1400
D...Y...E...R...E...G...P...E...S...L...I...M...H...E...E...P...E...F...D...A...V...B...A...A...L...D    331

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FIGURE 1a