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(54) **DIAGNOSTIC METHODS USING
TENASCIN-W COMPOSITIONS**

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

Tenascin-W, an extracellular matrix molecule that is specifically expressed in metastatic tumours is provided. A system comprising a sample expressing tenascin-W is used as an in vitro method for screening possible anti-tumour agents or for agents that promote osteogenesis.

DIAGNOSTIC METHODS USING TENASCIN-W COMPOSITIONS

[0001] The present invention relates to polypeptides specifically expressed in tumours, to active agents having anti-tumour and/or anti-tumourigenic activity and to agents effective in improving conditions dependent on stem cell differentiation, in particular osteoblast formation, such as in osteogenesis, to pharmaceutical compositions of these agents and to the pharmaceutical uses of such agents and compositions. The invention also relates to in vitro methods of screening agents for anti-tumour and/or anti-tumourigenic activity as well as for agents effective in promoting stem cell differentiation.

[0002] The adherence of cells to each other and to the extracellular matrix (ECM) as well as the cellular signals transduced as a consequence of such binding are of fundamental importance to the development and maintenance of body form and function. The ECM has an important regulatory function in tissue homeostasis and, together with oncogenes and tumour suppressor genes is critically involved in tumourigenesis (reviewed in Boudreau, N. & Bissell, M. J. (1998) *Curr Opin Cell Biol* 10: 640-646 and Kuoslahli, E. (1999) *Adv Cancer Res* 76:1-20).

[0003] In the more affluent countries of the world cancer is the cause of death of roughly one person in live with the five most common cancers being those of the lung, stomach, breast, colon/rectum and the uterine cervix. Tumors of this type often metastasize through lymphatic and vascular channels. Cancer is not fatal in every case and only about half the number of people who develop cancer die of it. The problem facing cancer patients and their physicians is that seeking to cure cancer is like trying to get rid of weeds.

[0004] One way to treat cancer effectively is to get an early diagnosis. Most cancers are not extensively vascularized (and therefore not invasive) during the early stages of development. The transition to a highly vascularized, invasive and ultimately metastatic cancer which spreads throughout the body commonly takes ten years or longer. If the cancer is detected prior to invasion, surgical removal of the cancerous tissue is an effective cure. However, cancer is often detected only upon manifestation of clinical symptoms. Generally, such symptoms are present only when the disease is well established, often after metastasis has occurred, and the prognosis for the patient is poor, even after surgical resection of the cancerous tissue. Early detection of cancer therefore is important in that detection may significantly reduce morbidity. A reliable, non-invasive, and accurate technique or diagnosing cancer at an early stage would help save many lives.

[0005] Cancer cells can be removed surgically or destroyed with toxic compounds or with radiation but it is very hard to eliminate all of the cancerous cells. A general goal is therefore to find better ways or selectively killing cancer cells whilst leaving normal cells of the body unaffected. Part of that effort involves identifying new anti-cancer agents.

[0006] Apart from tumorigenesis, the ECM has an important regulatory function in tissue homeostasis and in the development and maintenance of body form and function, e.g. in the development or remodeling of skeleton or in bone morphogenesis. Bone marrow has stem cells with osteogenic potential and is made up of determined osteogenic precursor cells that are committed to osteogenesis and of inducible osteogenic precursor cells. Determined osteogenic precursor

cells can differentiate into bone without an exogenous signal. Inducible osteogenic precursor cells require a molecular signal for initiating the differentiation program, e.g. induction by binding to extracellular matrix.

[0007] A number of molecules mediating cell adhesion have been identified and characterized at the molecular level both in vertebrates and invertebrates. Tenascins are a family of large multimeric extracellular matrix proteins, each having homologous subunits built from variable numbers of repeated domains. These include heptad repeats, epidermal growth factor (EGF)-like repeats, fibronectin type III domains and a C-terminal globular domain which is also found in fibrinogens. Tenascin-C was the first member of the family to be discovered, in one instance as a myotendinous antigen (Chiquet, M. & Fambrough, D M. (1984) *J Cell Biol* 98(6):1997-1946) and in another, as a protein enriched in the stroma of gliomas (Bourdon, M.A. et al (1983) *Cancer Res* 43(6):2796-2805, reflecting the major sites of tenascin-C expression, namely in tendons and ligaments and the extra-cellular matrix of tumor stroma. A further instance of the discovery of tenascin-C (also termed hexabrachion) reflects its interaction with fibronectin (Erickson, H P. et al. (1984) *Nature* 311(5983):267-9). Enforced interaction of tumour cells with fibronectin can block proliferation in cell culture and can decrease tumour growth in nude mice (Arkamatsu H. et al (1996) *Cancer Res* 56: 4541-4546 and Giancotti, F. G & Ruoslahti, E. (1990) *Cell* 60: 849-859). Tenascin-C was shown to disrupt the interaction of cells with fibronectin and in this manner may enhance tumour cell proliferation. Chiquet-Ehrismann, R. et al. (1988) *Cell* 53: 383-390 were the first to show that tenascin-C binds to fibronectin, blocks cell attachment to fibronectin and increases proliferation of rat breast adenocarcinoma cells (Chiquet-Ehrismann, R. et al (1986) *Cell* 47: 131-139).

[0008] Tenascin-C is present in a large number of developing tissues including the nervous system. Although abundant in mature ligaments and tendons, it is absent from skeletal and heart muscle, unless the muscle has been injured. Tenascin-C expression is elevated in essentially all carcinomas as well as in many other types of tumors (for review see Chiquet-Ehrismann, R. (1993) *Semin Cancer Biol* 4(5):301-10). Furthermore, tenascin-C is upregulated in wound healing (Latijnhouwers, M A. et al (1996) *J Patol* 178(1):30-5), during skeletogenesis (Koyama, E. et al (1996) *J Orthop Res.* 14(3): 403412 and Hall, B K. & Miyake, T. (1995) *Int J Dev Biol.* 39(6):881-893) as well as in many diseases involving infections and inflammation (Schenk, S. et al. (1995) *Int J Cancer* 61(4):443-9).

[0009] Each tenascin family member exhibits a specific gene expression pattern during embryogenesis and in the adult (for review see Chiquet-Ehrismann, R. (1995) *Experientia* 51(9-10):853-62) suggesting specific roles for each member. Tenascin-R is an extracellular matrix component of the nervous system found mainly in brain tissue (Pasheva, P. et al. (2001) *Prog Brain Res.* 132:103-14. Review), whereas tenascin-X is prominently expressed in muscle and skin connective tissue. In one patient, tenascin-X deficiency has been reported to result in an Ehler's Danlos phenotype (Burch, G H. et al. (1997) *Nat Genet* 17(1):104-8).

[0010] To date there is only one report on tenascin-W available in the literature. (Weber, P. et al. (1998) *J Neurobiol* 35(1):1-16). In this study, a cDNA encoding tenascin-W was isolated from a 20-28 h postfertilization zebrafish cDNA library on the basis of the conserved epidermal growth factor-

like domains found in all tenascin molecules. The expression pattern of tenascin-W transcripts was studied in the developing zebrafish by *in situ* hybridisation. It was found to be present in neural crest and sclerotome cells and the developing skeleton. Genebank sequence AJ001423 provides a zebrafish tenascin-W, and AL049689 provides a "novel human mRNA from chromosome 1, similar to Tenascin-R", whose function is not known.

[0011] The present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated nucleic acid molecule having a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

[0012] (a) a nucleotide sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 1;

[0013] (b) a nucleotide sequence encoding the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 2;

[0014] (c) a nucleotide sequence with at least 85% identity to the sequence of (a) or (b);

[0015] (d) a subsequence of more than 50 consecutive nucleotides of a sequence of (a), (b) or (c); and

[0016] (e) a nucleotide sequence complementary to any of the nucleotide sequences or subsequence in (a), (b), (c) or (d).

[0017] In one aspect of the invention, the isolated nucleic acid molecule having a nucleotide sequence preferably (a); preferably encoding a variant of the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 2, such as a variant comprising an amino acid deletion, addition (e.g. fusion proteins) or substitution of the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2. Preferably, the variant comprises a conservative substitution of at least one amino acid in said amino acid sequence in SEQ ID NO: 2, more preferably the variant has stem cell differentiation inducing activity, in particular an activity that induces osteoblast development from stem cells. Most preferred is when the isolated nucleic acid molecule encodes a protein with the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 2.

[0018] The nucleic acid molecule can be an antisense molecule, in which case it might be desirable to have nucleotide residues that are resistant to nuclease degradation substituting some or all of the ribo- or deoxyribonucleotides.

[0019] Also provided are nucleic acid vectors comprising the nucleic acid molecules of the invention, as well as host cells comprising the vectors or nucleic acids, and transgenic, knockout or genetically modified animals (other than humans, in particular mice), comprising manipulated nucleic acids of the invention or absent the endogenous sequence.

[0020] The invention also provides a composition comprising an isolated polypeptide having an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

[0021] (a) an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID No. 2; and

[0022] (b) an amino acid sequence with at least 85% identity to the sequence of (a); and

[0023] (c) a subsequence of at least 30 consecutive amino acids of the sequence of (a) or (b), with the proviso that said subsequence does not fall within amino acid nos. 1102 and 1152 of SEQ ID NO:2.

[0024] Preferably, the amino acid sequence in (b) comprises a conservative substitution of at least one amino acid of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2. More preferably, the polypeptide or fragment has stem cell differentiation inducing activity, as described above. Useful fragments may exhibit an epitope recognized by polyclonal antibodies raised against the polypeptide having the amino acid sequence

shown in SEQ ID NO: 2, for example. A particularly preferred polypeptide is that encoded by the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 2.

[0025] Also provided are antibodies that are specifically reactive against the polypeptides of the invention.

[0026] In another aspect of the invention, a composition comprising an isolated nucleic acid molecule having a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

[0027] (a) a nucleotide sequence as set forth in SEQ ID No. 1 or SEQ ID No. 3;

[0028] (b) a nucleotide sequence encoding the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 2 or SEQ ID NO: 4;

[0029] (c) a nucleotide sequence with at least 35% identity to any one of the sequences of (a) or (b), preferably (a);

[0030] (d) a subsequence of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of the sequence of (a), (b) or (c); and,

[0031] (e) a nucleotide sequence complementary to (a), (b), (c), or (d), and a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient, diluent or carrier.

[0032] In one embodiment, the nucleic acid molecule preferably encodes a protein having stem cell differentiation inducing activity. In another embodiment, the nucleic acid molecule has a subsequence that is antisense to SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:3, wherein the nucleic acid molecule may comprise nucleotide residues that are resistant to nuclease degradation. In another embodiment, the isolated nucleic acid molecule encodes the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 2 or SEQ ID NO:4. In yet another embodiment, the nucleic acid molecule has a subsequence selected from the group consisting of nucleotides 2380-3171 of SEQ ID No:1, nucleotides 2371-3162, of SEQ ID No:3, a complement of nucleotides 2380-3171 of SEQ ID No:1, and a complement of nucleotides 2371-3162 of SEQ ID No:3, or an RNA equivalent thereof.

[0033] Thus, also provided are nucleic acid compositions as described above for use as a pharmaceutical, as well as the use of such compositions for the manufacture of a medication for the prophylaxis or treatment of cancer or bone pathologies.

[0034] Also provided are compositions comprising tenascin-W, preferably recombinant tenascin-W, and a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient, diluent or carrier. In preferred embodiments, the tenascin-W is a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

[0035] (a) an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID No. 2 or 4;

[0036] (b) an amino acid sequence with at least 35% identity to the sequence of (a); and

[0037] (c) a subsequence of at least 30 consecutive amino acids of the sequence of (a) or (b).

[0038] Preferably, the polypeptide has stem cell differentiation inducing activity as described above. More preferably, the polypeptide is encoded by the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 4.

[0039] Thus, also provided is the use of tenascin-W for treatment or prophylactic treatment of any disease or condition requiring increased tenascin-W levels, e.g. thrombosis, wound healing or atherosclerosis, as well as a condition ameliorated by the promotion of osteogenesis, e.g. bone healing, osteoporosis, as well as the use of tenascin-W as a stem cell marker.

[0040] Also provided are antibodies that specifically recognize tenascin W for use as a pharmaceutical, as well as for the manufacture of a medicament, for the prophylaxis or treatment of cancer (e.g., glioblastoma, prostate, lung, colorectal, osteo- or breast carcinoma), including metastatic cancer, or for the prophylaxis or treatment of any disease or condition involving tenascin-W, e.g. excessive bone growth.

[0041] The present invention also provides methods for identifying agents for the prevention or the prophylactic treatment of tumourigenesis or the treatment or prophylactic treatment of tumours or cancer, or the treatment or prophylactic treatment of any disease or condition involving tenascin-W, e.g. a condition ameliorated by the promotion or inhibition of osteogenesis, comprising contacting a test compound with a tenascin-W expressing cell sample and then measuring a change in one or more of:

- [0042]** (a) cell proliferation, e.g. cell progression entering S-phase of the cell cycle;
- [0043]** (b) DNA synthesis;
- [0044]** (c) cell adhesion;
- [0045]** (d) cell spreading;
- [0046]** (e) focal adhesion and actin stress fibre formation on fibronectin; and
- [0047]** (f) cell binding to extracellular matrix (ECM)

[0048] relative to when said test compound is absent.

[0049] Optionally, the method further comprises measuring a change in tenascin-W expression relative to when the test compound is absent. The tenascin-W may have any one or more of the features described above. A particularly preferred assay is carried out in the form of an enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA).

[0050] Also provided is a method for identifying modulators of tenascin W function, comprising:

- [0051]** (a) contacting a test compound with tenascin W and/or alpha8 beta1 integrin, and
- [0052]** (b) measuring the binding of the test compound to tenascin-W and/or alpha8 beta1 integrin, or
- [0053]** (c) measuring a disruption of binding of tenascin-W to alpha8 beta1 integrin,
- [0054]** relative to when the test compound is absent.

[0055] Optionally the method further comprises measuring the binding of a control compound to tenascin-W. In one embodiment, the tenascin-W is attached to a solid surface, for example using an antibody reactive against tenascin-W. The binding can be conveniently detected using an antibody labelled with a fluorescent label, a fluorescence quencher, a radioactive label, a scintillant or an enzyme. Alternatively, the binding is detected by measuring the adhesion of alpha8 beta1 to the immobilized tenascin-W (as described in example 8) or vice versa. A decrease in binding of tenascin-W to alpha8 beta1 integrin is indicative of an inhibitor of the tenascin-W to alpha8 beta1 integrin interaction (and therefore an inhibitor of tenascin W function). An increase in binding of tenascin-W to alpha8 beta1 integrin in the presence of a test compound is indicative of a potential agent that activates alpha8 beta1 integrin, thereby acting as an agonist of tenascin-W function.

[0056] Thus also provided, are agents for the prevention or the prophylactic treatment of tumourigenesis or the diagnosis or the treatment or prophylactic treatment of tumours, or the treatment or prophylactic treatment of any disease or condi-

tion involving tenascin-W, e.g. a condition ameliorated by the promotion of osteogenesis, identified by a screening method of the invention.

[0057] Also provided are methods of diagnosing or prognosing cancer comprising:

[0058] (a) analysing a sample obtained from an individual for the presence of tenascin-W; and

[0059] (b) correlating the presence of tenascin-W with an unfavourable prognosis or diagnosis.

[0060] Optionally, the method may further comprise correlating in an increase in (elevated level of) tenascin-W in the sample relative to healthy tissue with an unfavourable prognosis or diagnosis. Tenascin-W can be conveniently detected using an antibody specific for tenascin-W or alternatively tenascin-w can be detected at the transcript level using techniques well known in the art, such as a polymerase chain reaction (e.g., RT-PCR). The method may also include the additional use of controls.

[0061] The sample can be blood serum from an individual, for example. The method may also further comprise propagating cells in a sample in cell culture. In one embodiment, the method further comprises analysing the sample for the presence of alpha 8 integrin, the presence of alpha 8 integrin correlating with an unfavourable prognosis or diagnosis.

[0062] The present inventors have investigated extracellular matrix molecules, their expression during development, cell adhesion and proliferation of tumour cells and have characterized a novel member of the mammalian tenascin family. Prior to the present invention, no tenascin-W had been identified from a mammalian source and its function was not previously known. The present inventors have identified and characterized the complete cDNA sequence encoding the mouse and human tenascin-W. Anti-sera were prepared against a fragment of tenascin-W, which detect tenascin W in tumour stroma, in the periosteum and in liver tissue, and cross react with tenascin W from several mammalian species. In particular, the inventors have discovered that tenascin-W is specifically expressed in metastatic tumour cells as well as in the periosteum, the stem cell compartment for osteogenesis.

[0063] Thus in one aspect, the present invention provides a composition comprising an isolated nucleic acid molecule having a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

[0064] (a) a nucleotide sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 1;

[0065] (b) a nucleotide sequence encoding the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 2;

[0066] (c) a nucleotide sequence with at least 85% identity to the sequence of (a) or (b);

[0067] (d) a subsequence of more than 50, 75, 100, 200 or more consecutive nucleotides of a sequence of (a), (b) or (c); and

[0068] (e) a nucleotide sequence complementary to any of the nucleotide sequences or subsequence in (a), (b), (c) or (d).

[0069] The compositions include various types of nucleic acid, including genomic DNA, cDNA and mRNA, for example. In one aspect of the invention, the isolated nucleic acid molecule having a nucleotide sequence preferably exhibits at least 85%, identity, more preferably 90% identity, most preferably 95, 98 or 100% identity to the sequence of (a) (SEQ ID NO:1). Also encompassed are nucleic acids that encode polypeptides having the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 2, or variants thereof such as a variant com-

prising an amino acid deletion, addition (e.g. fusion proteins) or substitution relative to the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2. The various nucleic acids that can encode these polypeptides therefore may differ because of the degeneracy of the genetic code, in that most amino acids are encoded by more than one triplet codon. The identity of such codons is well known in this art, and this information can be used for the construction of the nucleic acids within the scope of the invention. Variants differ from wild-type protein in having one or more amino acid substitutions that either enhance, add, or diminish a biological activity of the wild-type protein. Once the amino acid change is selected, a nucleic acid encoding that variant is constructed according to methods well known in the art.

[0070] Preferably, the variant comprises a conservative substitution of at least one amino acid in said amino acid sequence in SEQ ID NO: 2. The variant will typically exhibit a biological function of the polypeptide as set forth in SEQ ID NO:2, that is, stem cell differentiation inducing activity, in particular an activity that induces osteoblast development from stem cells, or binding to an antibody that specifically recognizes Tenascin-W. To maintain biological activity, only conservative substitutions are therefore preferred as is well known in the art. Most preferred is when the isolated nucleic acid molecule encodes a protein with the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 2.

[0071] The nucleic acid molecule can be an antisense molecule, in which case it might be desirable to have nucleotide residues that are resistant to nuclease degradation substituting some or all of the ribo- or deoxyribonucleotides. Such nucleotide residues resistant to nucleases are well known in the art and can be easily synthesized by chemical means.

[0072] Also provided are nucleic acid vectors comprising the nucleic acid molecules of the invention, as well as host cells comprising the vectors of nucleic acids, and transgenic, knockout or genetically modified animals (other than humans, in particular mice), comprising manipulated nucleic acids of the invention or absent the endogenous sequence.

[0073] The invention also provides a composition comprising an isolated polypeptide having an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

[0074] (a) an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 2;

[0075] (b) an amino acid sequence with at least 85% identity, preferably 90, 95, 98 or 100% identity to the sequence of (a); and

[0076] (c) a subsequence of at least 30, 40, 50, 75, 100 or more consecutive amino acids of the sequence of (a) or (b), with the proviso that said subsequence does not fall within amino acid nos. 1102 and 1152 of SEQ ID NO:2.

[0077] Preferably, the amino acid sequence in (b) comprises a conservative substitution of at least one amino acid of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2. More preferably, the polypeptide or fragment has stem cell differentiation inducing activity, as described above. Useful fragments may exhibit an epitope recognized by polyclonal antibodies raised against the polypeptide having the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 2, for example. A particularly preferred polypeptide is that encoded by the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 2, derived from mouse tissue.

[0078] Therefore, also included within the invention are variants and derivatives of the polypeptide described by SEQ ID NO:2 or fragment thereof, whether produced by recombinant means or synthetic means or isolated from naturally

occurring sources. For example, peptides having modified amino acids/peptide linkages, and peptides containing non-naturally occurring amino acids and/or cyclic peptides, which may have improved properties such as stability or activity are included. In addition the peptides of the invention may be in the form of a fusion with another protein, for example, tags for the targeted delivery or detection, or purification of the polypeptide (including fragments thereof).

[0079] A "variant" in terms of amino acid sequence defines an amino acid sequence that differs by one or more amino acids from another, usually related amino acid sequence. The variant may have "conservative" changes, wherein a substituted amino acid has similar structural or chemical properties (e.g. replacement of leucine with isoleucine). Less likely, a variant may have "non-conservative" changes, e.g. replacement of a glycine with a tryptophan. Similar minor variations may also include amino acid deletions or insertions (i.e. additions), or both. Guidance in determining which and how many amino acid residues may be substituted, inserted or deleted without abolishing activity (e.g., anti-cancer activity, osteoblast promoting activity, antigenic activity) may be found using computer programs well known in the art. Variants of the polypeptides of the invention include all forms of mutant variants, for example wherein at least one amino acid is deleted or substituted. Any changes involving substitution of amino acids are preferably neutral or conservative substitutions. Other variants include proteins or polypeptides comprising at least one additional amino acid in the sequence, and/or further comprising an additional amino acid sequence or domain, such as fusion proteins, as is well known in the art.

[0080] Further variants of the polypeptides of the invention include those wherein at least one of the amino acids in the sequence is a natural or unnatural analogue. Also, one or more amino acids in the sequence may be chemically modified, e.g. to increase physical stability or to lower susceptibility to enzymic, particularly protease or kinase, activity.

[0081] Also provided are antibodies that are specifically reactive against the polypeptides of the invention. Methods for producing antibodies are well known in the art. An antibody specific for the polypeptide of the invention can be easily obtained by immunizing an animal with an immunogenic amount of the polypeptide. Therefore, an antibody recognizing the polypeptide of the invention embraces polyclonal antibodies and antiserum which are obtained by immunizing an animal, and which can be confirmed to specifically recognize the polypeptide of the invention by Western blotting, ELISA, immunostaining or other routine procedure known in the art.

[0082] It is well known that if a polyclonal antibody can be obtained by sensitization, a monoclonal antibody secreted by a hybridoma may be obtained from the lymphocytes of the sensitized animal (Chapter 6, *Antibodies A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, 1988). Therefore, monoclonal antibodies recognizing the polypeptide of the invention are also provided. Methods of producing polyclonal and monoclonal antibodies are known to those of skill in the art and described in the scientific and patent literature, see, e.g., Coligan, *Current Protocols in Immunology*, Wiley/Green, NY (1991); Stites (eds.) *Basic and Clinical Immunology* (7th ed.) Lange Medical Publications, Los Altos, Calif., and references cited therein (Stites); Goding, *Monoclonal Antibodies: Principles and Practice* (2nd ed.) Academic Press, New York, N.Y. (1986); and Kohler (1975) *Nature* 256: 495. Such techniques include selection of antibodies from

libraries of recombinant antibodies displayed in phage or similar on cells. See, Huse (1989) *Science* 246: 1275 and Ward (1989) *Nature* 341: 544. Recombinant antibodies can be expressed by transient or stable expression vectors in mammalian cells, as in Norderhaug (1997) *J. Immunol Methods* 204: 77-87.

[0083] In this invention, an antibody also embraces an active fragment thereof. An active fragment means a fragment of an antibody having activity of antigen-antibody reaction. Specifically named, these are active fragments, such as F(ab')₂, Fab', Fab, and Fv. For example, F(ab')₂ results if the antibody of this invention is digested with pepsin, and Fab results if digested with papain. Fab' results if F(ab')₂ is reduced with a reagent such as 2-mercaptoethanol and alkylated with monoiodoacetic acid. Fv is a monoactive fragment where the variable region of heavy chain and the variable region of light chain are connected with a linker. A chimeric antibody is obtained by conserving these active fragments and substituting the fragments of another animal for the fragments other than these active fragments. In particular, humanized antibodies are envisioned.

[0084] The nucleic acid and polypeptide sequences investigated herein have been found to be differentially expressed in samples obtained from metastatic cancer cell lines and are predicative of tenascin-W expression in metastatic cancer tissue, as well as in other types of cancer and diseases.

[0085] Accordingly, certain aspects of the present invention relate to nucleic acids differentially expressed in tumour tissue, especially metastatic cancer cell lines, polypeptides encoded by such nucleic acids, and antibodies immunoreactive with these polypeptides, and preparations of such compositions. Moreover, the present invention provides diagnostic and therapeutic assays and reagents for detecting and treating disorders involving, for example, aberrant expression of the subject nucleic acids.

[0086] Thus, in a further aspect of the invention, a composition is provided comprising an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding tenascin W or a fragment thereof and a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient, diluent or carrier. The pharmaceutical use of nucleic acids encoding tenascin W had not previously been suggested and therefore in this embodiment, the nucleic acids of the pharmaceutical compositions are not limited to the nucleic acids of the invention. In particular, the composition may comprise an isolated nucleic acid having a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

[0087] (a) a nucleotide sequence as set forth in SEQ ID No. 1 or SEQ ID No. 3 (encoding human tenascin W);

[0088] (b) a nucleotide sequence including the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 2 or SEQ ID NO: 4;

[0089] (c) a nucleotide sequence with at least 35% identity, preferably at least 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 95 or 100% identity to any one of the sequences of (a) or (b), preferably (a);

[0090] (d) a subsequence of at least 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75, 100 or more consecutive nucleotides of the sequence of (a), (b) or (c); and

[0091] (e) a nucleotide sequence complementary to (a), (b), (c), or (d), and a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient, diluent or carrier.

[0092] In one embodiment, the nucleic acid molecule encodes tenascin-W having the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID No. 2 or SEQ ID NO. 4 or an amino acid with

at least 30%, preferably at least 50%, 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, or 100% identity to a sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO:2 or 4. The nucleic acid molecules are at least 10, preferably at least 15, 20, 30, 50, 75, 100 or more consecutive nucleotides of SEQ ID No. 1 or SEQ ID No.2 or a sequence complementary thereto.

[0093] In one embodiment, the invention provides a composition comprising a nucleotide sequence fragment selected from the group consisting of nucleotides 2380-3171 of SEQ ID No:1 or nucleotides 2371-3162 of SEQ ID No:3, a complement of nucleotides 2380-3171 of SEQ ID No: 1 or of nucleotides 2371-3162 of SEQ ID No:3, and RNA equivalents thereof, which encode an epitope for the binding with an antibody paratope.

[0094] In another embodiment, the nucleic acid molecule preferably encodes a protein having stem cell differentiation inducing activity. Although it is well within the skill of the art to identify polypeptides with the appropriate activity using routine methodology, the isolated nucleic acid molecule preferably encodes the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 2 or SEQ ID NO:4, most preferably that of SEQ ID NO:4.

[0095] In yet another embodiment, the nucleic acid molecule has a subsequence that is antisense to SEQ ID NO: 1 or SEQ ID NO:3, wherein the nucleic acid molecule may comprise nucleotide residues that are resistant to nuclease degradation.

[0096] The nucleic acid may be antisense to all or a part of a nucleic acid which hybridizes under stringent conditions to SEQ ID No: 1 or SEQ ID No:3, or antisense to a sequence having at least 70% identity with SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:3, that is able to hybridize under low stringency conditions to SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:3, and which encodes tenascin-W. Low stringency conditions employ around 0.01×SSC buffer compared to high stringency which employs about a 10 fold greater concentration. Alternatively, the antisense RNA may be antisense to regulatory sequences of the tenascin-W gene, in particular to 5' upstream sequences (promoter region) of the gene. Similarly, small RNA oligonucleotides can be designed to inhibit expression of Tenascin-W in a specific manner.

[0097] The nucleic acids can be RNA or DNA, sense or antisense, and in some embodiments, double stranded (including siRNA) or single stranded. In certain embodiments at least some of the nucleotide residues of the nucleic acids (sense or antisense) may be made resistant to nuclease degradation and these can be selected from residues such as phosphorothioates and/or methylphosphonates.

[0098] The antisense nucleic acids as hereinbefore described can advantageously be used as pharmaceuticals, preferred pharmaceutical applications being for the manufacture of a medicament for the prophylaxis or treatment of cancer.

[0099] Thus, the invention also provides a method of preventing or treating a condition dependent on Tenascin W, comprising administering to an individual an effective amount of a nucleic acid, as hereinbefore described. Thus, the invention encompasses the use of such nucleic acid molecules as a pharmaceutical, as well as for the manufacturer of a medicament, in particular for the prophylaxis or treatment of cancer or bone pathologies.

[0100] In yet another aspect, the present invention provides expression vectors capable of replicating in a host cell, comprising one or more vector sequences and a nucleic acid

sequence encoding tenascin-W. The construct for use as a pharmaceutical is also provided, as well as its use for the manufacture of a medicament for the prophylaxis or treatment of cancer or the prophylaxis or treatment of bone pathologies.

[0101] Other embodiments of the invention include nucleic acid constructs capable of replicating in a host cell, comprising (a) at least one nucleic acid sequence portion encoding a tenascin-W protein or polypeptide of the invention (b) antisense nucleic acids as hereinbefore described (or their complement, for example, if expression of the antisense RNA in a cell is foreseen), or (c) nucleic acids as hereinbefore described and at least one nucleic acid sequence encoding a protein other than tenascin-W (or its homologues), e.g. vector sequence. Such constructs are not naturally occurring sequences. The constructs lack essential sequences of DNA which might permit them to function as vectors but are not naturally occurring as "hybrid" nucleic acids. They may include nucleic acid sequences that function as linkers or restriction sites which include without limitation a transcriptional regulatory sequence operably linked to a nucleotide sequence of the invention so as to render said nucleic acid construct capable of replicating in a host cell. Preferred constructs are synthesised using methods of oligonucleotides synthesis well known to those of skill in the art.

[0102] Also provided are vectors comprising a construct as hereinbefore described. Preferred vectors are expression vectors, preferably plasmids or viruses although cloning vectors are also provided for, optionally in the form of plasmids.

[0103] The invention provides host cells containing vectors. Preferred host cells are eukaryotic cells, more preferably insect cells or mammalian cells.

[0104] Constructs, vectors and transformed host cells of the invention are of use as pharmaceuticals, as well as for the manufacture of a medicament for the prophylaxis or treatment of a condition dependent on tenascin W, such as cancer or home disorders.

[0105] Similarly, in a further aspect of the invention, a composition is provided comprising tenascin W, preferably recombinant tenascin-W, or a fragment thereof and a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient, diluent or carrier. In preferred embodiments, the tenascin-W is a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

[0106] (a) an amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID No. 2 or 4;

[0107] (b) an amino acid sequence with at least 35% identity, preferably at least 50%, 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, or 99% identity to the sequence of (a); and

[0108] (c) a subsequence of at least 5, 10, 15, 20, 30, 50, 75, 100 or more consecutive amino acids of the sequence of (a) or (b).

[0109] Preferably, the polypeptide has stem cell differentiation inducing activity as described above. More preferably, the polypeptide is encoded by the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:4.

[0110] Thus, also provided is the use of tenascin-W for the treatment or prophylactic treatment of any disease or condition requiring increased tenascin-W levels, e.g. thrombosis, wound healing or atherosclerosis, as well as a condition ameliorated by the promotion of osteogenesis, e.g. bone healing, osteoporosis, as well as the use of tenascin-W as a stem cell marker. In yet a further aspect, the tenascin-W protein is used as a pharmaceutical.

[0111] The present invention further provides the use of a tenascin-W, e.g. for the manufacture of a medicament, for the prevention or prophylactic treatment of tumourigenesis or the treatment or prophylactic treatment of tumours or cancer. The invention also includes the use of the tenascin-W or for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment or prophylactic treatment of any one or more of bone disease, rheumatism, asthma, allergic diseases, autoimmune diseases, prevention of transplant rejection and any other diseases involving tenascin e.g. thrombosis, cancer, wound healing and arteriosclerosis.

[0112] The invention therefore provides pharmaceutical compositions for humans or veterinary compositions for animal use that comprise one or more of the aforementioned active fragments of tenascin-W. The compositions may also include other active or non-active agents. Non-active agents may include a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient, diluent or carrier, but not limited to saline, buffered saline, dextrose and water.

[0113] The compositions and medicaments of the invention may therefore be used prophylactically in order to prevent tumours from forming, or they may be used in a curative or partly curative way to treat or contain a pre-existing tumorous condition. As well as tumours, cancerous or malignant conditions may be prevented or treated with compositions or medicaments of the invention.

[0114] In a particular aspect, the present invention provides the use of the nucleic acid or proteins or polypeptides as hereinabove described, for radioimmunotherapy. Use of radiolabeled antibody is a promising approach to target radiotherapy directly into the tumor. Anti-tenascin-C antibodies are currently tested in phase I and II clinical trials. Patients with malignant gliomas were administered locoregional radioimmunotherapy (LR-RIT) using ¹³¹I labeled anti-tenascin antibody injected directly in the tumor (Riva et al., 1999a). The first results show that IR-RIT can be safely performed, with good results especially in patients with minimal disease. Similar approach was performed with ⁹⁰Y (a pure beta emitter)-labeled antibodies Riva et al., 1999b), with promising results. Potentially more efficient radioimmunotherapies were shown to be possible using other isotopes, like in the case of an ²¹¹At-labeled anti-tenascin antibody (Zalutsky et al., 2001), without excessive toxicity for the patient. It is as well a useful tool for precise imaging of tumors, since the presence of isotopes specifically targeted into the tumor allows sequential scintigraphies of the tumor (Riva et al., 1999a), and makes possible a direct estimation of the success of the therapy. Similar methodologies can be applied using antibodies specific for tenascin-w.

[0115] The tumours or tumor cells of the present invention are preferably those which express tenascin-W in the stroma. In particularly preferred embodiments the tumours are solid tumours, e.g. mesenchymal tumours such as osteosarcoma, glioblastoma or epithelial cancers such as breast, prostate, lung and colorectal carcinoma.

[0116] The invention further provides the use of tenascin-W for the treatment or prophylactic treatment of a condition ameliorated by the promotion of osteogenesis, e.g. osteoporosis, osteoarthritis, treatment of cartilage and bone pathologies. A protein or polypeptide as hereinabove described may be used to be incorporated into implants including without limitation hip joints, knee joints, or broken bones, to promote osteogenesis.

[0117] The invention also provides a method of preventing or prophylactic treatment of tumourigenesis or of treatment or prophylactic treatment of tumours or cancer or of any one or more of rheumatism, asthma, allergic diseases, autoimmune diseases, prevention of transplant rejection or the treatment or prophylactic treatment of any disease involving tenascin-W, e.g., thrombosis, wound healing and atherosclerosis in an individual comprising administering an effective amount of a tenascin-W or a fragment thereof.

[0118] The invention also provides a method of treatment or prophylactic treatment of a condition ameliorated by the promotion of osteogenesis, e.g. osteoporosis, osteoarthritis, treatment of cartilage and bone pathologies in an individual comprising administering an effective amount of tenascin-W or a fragment thereof.

[0119] The determination of an effective dose is well within the capability of those skilled in the art. For any compound, the therapeutically effective dose can be estimated initially either in cell culture assays or in an appropriate animal model. The animal model is also used to achieve a desirable concentration range and route of administration. Such information can then be used to determine useful doses and routes for administration in humans.

[0120] A therapeutically effective dose refers to that amount of active agent which ameliorates the symptoms or condition. Therapeutic efficacy and toxicity of such compounds can be determined by standard pharmaceutical procedures in cell cultures or experimental animals (e.g., ED₅₀, the dose therapeutically effective in 50% of the population; and LD₅₀, the dose lethal to 50% of the population). The dose ratio between therapeutic and toxic effects is the therapeutic index, and it can be expressed as the ratio, LD₅₀/ED₅₀. Pharmaceutical compositions which exhibit large therapeutic indices are preferred. The data obtained from cell culture assays and animal studies is used in formulating a range of dosage for human use. The dosage of such compounds lies preferably within a range of circulating concentrations that include the ED₅₀ with little or not toxicity. The dosage varies within this range depending upon the dosage form employed, sensitivity of the patient, and the route of administration.

[0121] The exact dosage may be chosen by the individual physician in view of the patient to be treated. Dosage and administration can be adjusted to provide sufficient levels of the active moiety or to maintain the desired effect. Additional factors which may be taken into account include the severity of the disease state (e.g. tumour size and location); age, weight and gender of the patient; diet; time and frequency of administration; drug combination(s); reaction sensitivities; and tolerance/response to therapy. Long acting pharmaceutical compositions can be administered on a daily basis, every 3 to 4 days, every week, or once every two weeks, depending on half-life and clearance rate of the particular formulation.

[0122] The present inventors have observed stem cells, especially the periosteum, the stem cell compartment for osteogenesis, expressing tenascin-W and therefore also encompassed by the invention is a method of the invention, wherein tenascin-W is used as a stem cell marker for cells including without limitation osteogenic precursor cells in the bone marrow. Therefore, also provided is a method of selecting stem cells or progenitor cells having the ability to differentiate into osteoblasts from other cells, not having this ability. Stem cells expressing tenascin-W can be detected by an antibody. The antibody recognizing tenascin-W can be

detected using secondary antibodies specific for the tenascin-W antibody, which are optionally labelled with a radiolabel, an enzyme, avidin or biotin, or fluorescent materials (e.g. green fluorescent protein (GFP) or rhodamine), for example. The cells are characterized by having tenascin-W expression above basal levels and are preferably selected from a mixed population of cells using the fluorescence-activated cell sorter (FACS) (see for example Abe et al., *Dev Biol.* 1996; 180(2):468-72). The selected cells therefore carry a protein detectable by fluorescence. The sorted cells are useful for the production of biological parts of the body, e.g. bone tissue.

[0123] Also provided are antibodies that specifically recognize tenascin W for use as a pharmaceutical, as well as for the manufacture of a medicament, for the prophylaxis or treatment of cancer (e.g., glioblastoma, prostate, lung, colorectal, osleo- or breast carcinoma), including metastatic cancer, or for the prophylaxis or treatment of any disease or condition involving tenascin-W, e.g. excessive bone growth. In another aspect of the present invention, an antibody specifically reactive against tenascin-W or a fragment thereof, and the use or an antibody for the manufacture of a medicament for the prophylaxis or treatment of cancer, and the antibody for use as pharmaceutical is provided.

[0124] Antibodies that specifically recognize tenascin-W or a fragment thereof are also provided, in particular antibodies that recognise the above mentioned epitope.

[0125] Methods for detecting tenascin-W embrace, for example, the use of an antibody as referred to above, optionally with the use of an enzyme reaction. The antibody recognizing tenascin-W can be detected using secondary antibodies specific for the tenascin-W antibody, which are optionally labelled with a radiolabel, an enzyme, avidin or biotin, or fluorescent materials (FITC or rhodamine), for example.

[0126] Also encompassed by the invention is the use of an antibody that specifically recognizes tenascin-W for the manufacture of a medicament, in particular a medicament for the prophylaxis or treatment of cancer, the prophylaxis or treatment of bone disease, or as a pharmaceutical. In particular encompassed by the invention is the use of an antibody that specifically recognizes tenascin-W for the diagnosis of tumour, especially metastatic tumour.

[0127] In a further embodiment, the present invention provides a method for identifying agents for the prevention or the prophylactic treatment of tumourigenesis or the treatment or prophylactic treatment of tumours or cancer, or the treatment or prophylactic treatment of any disease or condition involving tenascin-W. e.g. a condition ameliorated by the promotion (or inhibition) of osteogenesis, comprising contacting a test compound with a tenascin-W expressing sample and then measuring a change in one or more of (a) cell proliferation, e.g. cell progression entering S-phase of the cell cycle; (b) DNA synthesis; (c) cell adhesion; (d) cell spreading; (e) focal adhesion and actin stress fibre formation on fibronectin; (f) cell binding to extracellular matrix (ECM), relative to when said test compound is absent.

[0128] Cells may be encouraged to proliferate by the addition of tenascin-W to the cell culture, preferably by coating the solid substrate therewith. A substrate can be any surface that promotes cell adhesion. The solid substrate may also be coated by other ECM which include without limitation fibronectin, collagen, etc. The cell cultures are preferably grown on a solid substrate or in a liquid medium. A first measurement of one or more of (a) to (f) may be made prior to

contacting the cells with a test substance. A second measurement may be made thereafter. A multiplicity of further measurements may be made over a period of hours or days after contact of the cells with the test compound. In this way a time course of the cellular response(s) may be obtained and analysed.

[0129] In one preferred embodiment of the present invention, the presence of tenascin-W in the liquid medium is measured relative to when a test compound is absent. An increase in the level of tenascin-W present to the medium relative to when said test agent is absent correlates to an agent effective in the promotion of osteogenesis, for example. A decrease in the level of tenascin-W present in the medium relative to when said test agent is absent correlates to an anti-proliferative or anti-tumour agent, or an agent effective in inhibiting osteogenesis or osteoblast formation.

[0130] In preferred aspects one or more of the following conditions arising after contacting cells with a test compound is indicative of an anti-proliferative or anti-tumour agent, or an inhibitor of osteoblast formation:

[0131] (a) a reduction in cell proliferation; or a decrease in the proportion of cells entering S-phase of the cell cycle;

[0132] (b) a reduction in DNA synthesis;

[0133] (c) an increase in cell adhesion;

[0134] (d) an increase in cell spreading;

[0135] (e) an increase in focal adhesion and actin stress fibre formation on fibronectin; and

[0136] (f) an increase in the binding of cells to ECM, preferably fibronectin;

[0137] In other preferred aspects one or more of the following conditions arising after contacting cells with a test compound may indicate an osteogenesis promoting agent:

[0138] (a) an increase in cell proliferation; or an increase in the proportion of cells entering S-phase of the cell cycle;

[0139] (b) an increase in DNA synthesis;

[0140] (c) and (d) an increase in the expression of bone-specific markers such as alkaline phosphates activity, calcification or any others known in the art (e.g., Raouf and Seth, 2002, Bone 30: 463-71).

[0141] Actin stress fibre formation may be assayed according to the Actin Assembly Assay described in Bloom, I. et al (1999) Mol Biol Cell 10: 1521-1536. Adhesion assays may be performed according to the method described in Bloom, I. et al (1999).

[0142] In other embodiments, the method of the invention may further comprise control cells grown in the absence of test substance and (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), and/or (f) are measured in both control and test cultures. The test measurements can thereby be normalised with respect to the control.

[0143] The screening method further provides an essentially cell-free system for the identification of potential anti-tumour or tumor preventing agents or for an agent inhibiting osteogenesis. This method relies on the ability of a potential anti-tumour agent to prevent, inhibit or disrupt the binding between an ECM and tenascin-W. The nature of any disruption of the ECM and tenascin-W binding may be determined by performing a binding assay for ECM and tenascin (see e.g. example 10). For example, calorimetric methods may be used or measurement of labelled reagents.

[0144] Alternatively, a method is provided for identifying modulators of tenascin W function, comprising: (a) contacting a test compound with tenascin W and/or alpha8 beta1

integrin, and (b) measuring the binding of the test compound to tenascin-W and/or alpha8 beta1 integrin, or (c) measuring a disruption of binding of tenascin-W to alpha8 beta1 integrin, relative to when the test compound is absent. A decrease in binding of tenascin-W to alpha8 beta1 integrin is indicative of an inhibitor of this interaction, and increased binding could indicate that the test compound activates the alpha8 beta1 integrin, thereby increasing the interaction between tenascin-W and alpha8 beta1.

[0145] The relative amounts or concentrations of reagents and test substance may be varied, hereby permitting calculation of inhibition constants and other parameters, e.g. binding affinities. The optimisation of assay conditions will be well within the realm of one of ordinary skill in the art. The system may further comprise a control without test substance and the binding is measured in the control, thereby permitting corresponding measurements in the test system to be normalised relative to the control.

[0146] Where one component of the assay (screening) systems of the invention is coupled to a solid particle or substrate, then one or more of the other components not so coupled may be labelled. Examples of labels include radio-labels e.g. ^{14}C or ^3H , dyes, metal sols, enzymes or biotin/avidin. By attaching such labels to "free" components in the system any binding assay may be carried out in solution in accordance with procedures well known in the art. After allowing the components to react solid phase particles can be separated from solution, e.g. by filtration or sedimentation (including centrifugation). In some embodiments immunoprecipitation may be used to separate bound and free labelled components. Usually, an antibody may be employed to bring an unlabelled component out of solution (whether or not this component has bound to another labelled component or not). After separation, the label present in solution (free) and the label present in or on the solid phase (bound) may be measured. Standard analyses of such bound and free data, e.g. Scatchard plots and the determination of affinity and inhibition constants for binding are well known to the person of ordinary skill in the art.

[0147] Where the solid phase is not particulate, e.g. in the form of a surface, such as a microfilter plate well, then binding assays measuring bound and free label may be performed but this will normally involve the removal of liquid phase from the wells after binding reactions have occurred. Advantageously, this assay format may dispense with the need for providing specifically labelled reaction components. Instead, labelled antibodies may be used to measure the binding of previously free reaction components to solid phase components.

[0148] In some embodiments the tenascin-W molecule, variant or fragment thereof may be attached directly to a solid phase. In preferred immunoassay embodiments of this type, tenascin-W bound to an ECM is measured using an antibody reactive against tenascin-W.

[0149] Immunological binding assays are known in the art. For a review, see Methods in Cell Biology Vol 37: Antibodies in Cell Biology. Asai, (Ed.) Academic Press, Inc. New York (1993).

[0150] A label may be any detectable composition whereby the detection can be spectroscopic, photochemical, biochemical, immunochemical, physical or chemical. For example, useful labels can include ^{32}P , ^{35}S , ^3H , ^{14}C , ^{125}I , ^{131}I , fluorescent dyes (e.g. FITC, rhodamine and lanthanide phosphors), electron-dense reagents, enzymes, e.g. as commonly used in ELISA (e.g. horseradish peroxidase, beta-galactosidase,

luciferase and alkaline phosphatase), biotin, dioxigenin, or haptens and proteins, for which antisera or monoclonal antibodies are available. The label may be directly incorporated into a target compound to be detected, or it may be attached to a probe or antibody which binds to the target.

[0151] Throughout the assays of the invention, incubation and/or washings steps may be required after each application of reagent or incubation of combinations of reagents. Incubation steps may vary from about 5 minutes to several hours, perhaps from about 30 minutes to about 6 hours. However, the incubation time usually depends upon the assay format, analyte, volume of solution, concentrations, and so forth. Usually, the assays should be carried out at ambient temperature, although they may be conducted at temperatures; in the range of 10° C., to 40° C., for example.

[0152] A particularly preferred assay format is an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA).

[0153] All of the aforementioned methods of screening of this invention are equally applicable to the screening of substances for biological activity and potential agents for any other disease or condition involving tenascin-W, e.g. wound healing or treatment of arteriosclerosis.

[0154] Also included within the scope of the present invention are anti-tumorigenic, anti-tumor, anti-metastatic, (anti-)osteogenic, wound healing or anti-arthrosclerosis substances or substances for the treatment or prophylactic treatment of any disease or condition involving tenascin-W identified by any of the screening methods of the invention. These substances may be proteins, polypeptides or small organic molecules (drugs). The invention therefore includes pharmaceutical compositions for preventing or treating tumours, metastasis, or bone pathologies and comprising one or more of the substances identified by a method of the invention. For example, inhibitors of tenascin-W expression or activity are considered potential anti-cancer agents, whereas tenascin W or agonists thereof are considered agents effective in promoting osteogenesis, which can be used in vivo or ex vivo.

[0155] Thus, the present invention provides a novel mammalian member of the tenascin family and uses thereof. It permits the identification of agents effective against conditions dependent on tenascin-W, in particular anti-cancer agents or agents that promote osteogenesis, by performance of any of the methods of screening described herein. Preferred anti-cancer agents are those which inhibit proliferation of the cancer cells and which may be general anti-proliferative agents.

[0156] The invention includes all nucleic acid molecules and proteins and polypeptides as hereinabove described, as well as agents identified by performing the methods, and the use of these agents as pharmaceuticals, particularly as medicaments for the prophylaxis or treatment of cancer and other conditions dependent on tenascin W.

[0157] Thus, in a further aspect the invention provides for the use of tenascin-W and of an agent identified by a screening method or the invention as a pharmaceutical.

[0158] The invention further provides tenascin-W or an agent identified by a screening method of the invention, for the manufacture of a medicament for the prophylaxis or treatment of a condition dependent on tenascin-W, for use to treat cancer or bone diseases or an immunological defect.

[0159] The invention provides a method of preventing or treating a condition dependent on tenascin-W comprising administering to an individual an effective amount of a construct, vector, host cell or antibody described above.

[0160] The invention also provides a method of inhibiting a condition dependent on tenascin-W comprising administering an effective amount of the modulator identified by a screening method of the invention described above, for the treatment of cancer or bone disease or an immunological defect.

[0161] Also provided by the invention are the nucleic acid molecules, the proteins, and the agents referred to above in a pharmaceutical composition, possibly in the presence of suitable exponents known to one of ordinary skill in the art. The compositions may be administered in the form of any suitable composition as detailed below by any suitable method of administration within the knowledge of a skilled man. The preferred route of administration is parentally. In parenteral administration, the compositions of this invention will be formulated in a unit dosage injectable form such as a solution, suspension or emulsion, in association with a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient. Such excipients are inherently nontoxic and nontherapeutic. Examples of such excipients are saline, Ringers solution, dextrose solution and Hank's solution. Nonaqueous excipients such as fixed oils and ethyl oleate may also be used. A preferred excipient is 5% dextrose in saline. The excipient may contain minor amounts of additives such as substances that enhance iso-tonicity and chemical stability, including buffers and preservatives.

[0162] Any protein is administered at a concentration that is therapeutically effective to prevent allograft rejection, GVHD, allergy and autoimmune diseases. The dosage and mode of administration will depend on the individual. Generally, the compositions are administered so that the functional protein is given at a dose between 1 µg/kg and 10 mg/kg, more preferably between 10 µg/kg and 5 mg/kg, most preferably between 0.1 and 2 mg/kg. Preferably, it is given as a bolus dose. Continuous short time infusion (during 30 minutes) may also be used. The compositions according to the invention may be infused at a dose between 5 and 20 µg/kg/minute, more preferably between 7 and 15 µg/kg/minute.

[0163] According to a specific case, the "therapeutically effective amount" of a composition needed should be determined as being the amount sufficient to cure the patient in need to treatment or at least to partially arrest the disease and its complications. Amounts effective for such use will depend on the severity of the disease and the general state of the patient's health. Single or multiple administrations may be required depending on the dosage and frequency as required and tolerated by the patient.

[0164] The present invention also provides a method of diagnosing or prognosing cancer, or any other condition dependent on elevated tenascin W levels, comprising, (a) analysing a sample obtained from an individual for the presence of tenascin-W; and (b) correlating the presence of tenascin-W with an unfavourable prognosis or diagnosis.

[0165] The methods of the present invention will typically involve the determination of the presence, level, or activity of tenascin-W in a cell or tissue sample, which sample will often be obtained from a human, but one can also readily understand that samples tested by the present method can be obtained from agriculturally important mammals, such as cattle, horses, sheep, etc., or other animals of veterinary interest, such as cats and dogs. The assay may be carried out on any cell or tissue sample, such as somatic tissues, germline tissues, or cancerous tissues, as well as on samples from body

fluids, such as pleural fluid, blood, serum, plasma and urine. The method may also further comprise propagating cells in the sample in cell culture.

[0166] A "sample" is the material being analyzed which is usually, but not necessarily, subjected to pretreatment to provide the tenascin-W in assayable form. This would for example, entail forming a cell extract, methods for which are known in the art (for example, see Scopes, Protein Purification: Principles and Practice, Second Edition (Springer-Verlag, N.Y., 1987)).

[0167] In the broader aspects of the invention, there is no limitation on the collection and handling of samples as long as consistency is maintained. The sample is obtained by methods known in the art, such as, biopsies, surgical resections, smears, or the like. Optionally, cells obtained in a sample may be propagated in cell culture.

[0168] Consistency of measurement of tenascin-W or tenascin-W activity in clinical samples can be ensured by using a variety of techniques. For example, to control for the quality of each tissue extract, another enzymatic activity, such as alkaline phosphatase, can serve as an internal control. In addition, an internal standard can be measured concurrently with tenascin-W in the sample as a control for assay conditions. Thus, the analyzing step can comprise detecting a control protein in the sample, optionally normalizing the value obtained for tenascin-W with a signal obtained with the control protein.

[0169] The presence of tenascin-W in the sample can be determined by detecting the tenascin-W protein using methods known in the art. In this invention, there are no limitations on the type of assay used to measure tenascin-W or tenascin-W activity. For example, tenascin-W can be detected by immunoassays using antibodies specific for tenascin-W. The antibody can be used, for example, in Western blots of two dimensional gels where the protein is identified by enzyme linked immunoassay or in dot blot (Antibody Sandwich) assays of total cellular protein, or partially purified protein.

[0170] Methods for sample concentration and protein purification are described in the literature (see Scopes, 1987). For example, if desired, the tenascin-W present in the cell extract can be concentrated, by precipitating with ammonium sulfate or by passing the extract through a commercially available protein concentration filter, e.g., an Amicon or Millipore, ultrafiltration unit. The extract can be applied to a suitable purification matrix, such as an anion or a cation exchange resin, or a gel filtration matrix, or subjected to preparative gel electrophoresis. In such cases, the tenascin-W and protein yield after each purification step needs to be considered in determining the amount of tenascin-W in a sample.

[0171] Tenascin-W may be detected using an antibody specific for tenascin-W, and a control assay can be carried out using an antibody specific for another tenascin molecule. Optionally, the method may further comprise correlating in an increase in tenascin-W in the sample relative to healthy tissue. For example, tenascin-W can be detected using an antibody specific for tenascin-W expressed in tumour tissue and compared to antibody binding to any tenascin-W expressed (or non-specific reaction) in healthy tissue.

[0172] The sample is preferably a tissue sample mounted onto a solid surface for histochemical analysis. The presence of detectable, accessible tenascin-W indicates that tenascin-W is accessible to cells for binding. This leads to a unfavourable diagnosis or prognosis. If, on the other hand, the antibody does not react with tenascin-W in the tissue section,

then there is an expectation that tenascin-W is not present. This leads to a favourable diagnosis or prognosis.

[0173] The present inventors have found that tenascin-W is specifically expressed in solid tumours, in particular metastatic tumour tissue or siroma thereof. The presence of tenascin-W therefore indicates a cancerous condition, in particular the presence of metastatic tumour tissue, whereas the absence of tenascin-W indicates healthy tissue or non-metastatic tumour tissue. Tenascin-W was identified in developing mouse tissues by western blotting. High expression of tenascin-W was found in the metastatic tumours of non-metastatic tumours. The presence of tenascin-W (170 kD) is indicative of unfavourable diagnosis.

[0174] In a further embodiment, the diagnostic and prognostic methods of the invention further comprises analysing the sample for the presence of alpha 8 integrin, the presence of alpha 8 integrin correlating with an unfavourable prognosis or diagnosis. This can easily be achieved, for example, using an antibody as described in detail in Example 8 below.

[0175] In a preferred embodiment, the invention provides kits suitable for use in the diagnostic or prognostic methods of the invention. Such kits comprise reagents useful for carrying out these methods, for example, antibodies from one or more species specific for tenascin-W and alpha 8 beta 1 integrin. Secondary antibodies that recognise either or both such primary anti-fibronectin antibodies can also be included for the purpose of recognition and detection of primary antibody binding to a sample. Such secondary antibodies can be labelled for detection e.g. with fluorophores, enzymes, radioactive labels or otherwise. Other detection labels will occur to those skilled in the art. Alternatively, the primary anti-tenascin-W antibodies can be labelled for direct detection.

EXAMPLE 1

Cloning of Mouse Tenascin-W

[0176] Mouse tenascin-W was cloned from a cDNA library of 19d whole mouse embryos (DupLEX-A DLM-110; OriGene Inc.). In a first step the following PCR primers derived from a sequence from chromosome 1, similar to Tenascin-R (Accession number AL049689) were used for nested PCR reactions with the Expand High Fidelity PCR System (Roche) using the mouse cDNA library as template. The first reaction was performed with the primer set 5'-TAGCAGC-CCACAGCATCTACTTGCC-3' (SEQ ID NO:5)/5'-ATGTGCTGTCTGCTGAACCTGACTGCA-3' (SEQ ID NO:6) and the second reaction with 5'-ATGGATCCAGAAAT-TGACGGCCCCAAAACCTAG-3' (SEQ ID NO:7)/5'-ATAAGCTTGTGGAGAGGGTGGTGGATACATTTTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:8). The second primer set included a BamHI and a HindIII restriction site, respectively, to allow the directed cloning into the bacterial expression vector pQE30 (Qiagen) supplying a C-terminal His-tag for the purification of the recombinant proteins.

[0177] The mouse proteins (tenascin W polypeptide fragments obtained as a result of the above procedure) were expression in *E. coli* and purified by a affinity chromatography to a Ni-NTA matrix (Qiagen) according to the matrix supplier's manual. The protein was purified under native conditions and was eluted with 250 mM imidazole.

[0178] Full length tenascin-W was cloned by the use of mouse tenascin-W specific primers derived from the above mouse tenascin-W cDNA and primers matching the vector of the same 19d whole mouse embryo cDNA library used

before. To obtain the complete 5' sequences, the following PCR reactions using the above cDNA as template were performed: The first PCR reaction was performed using the primer pair 5'-AGGAGATGGTGGCTGTATTTCCGG-3' (SEQ ID NO:9)/5'-AGCCTCTTGCTGAGTGGAGATGCC-3' (SEQ ID NO:10) followed by a second PCR reaction with the primer set 5TAGAATTCGGTCCACCTGATTGGTCCAC-TAGG-3' (SEQ ID NO:1)/5'-TTATGATGTGCCAGATTAT-GCC-3' (SEQ ID NO:12). To complete the 3' part of the tenascin-W cDNA the following PCR reactions were performed. In the first reaction the primer pair 5'-CTCAAAT-TGATGGCTACATTTGACC-3' (SEQ ID NO:13)/5'-MGCCGACAACCTTGATTGGAGAC-3' (SEQ ID NO:14) was used followed by the primer pair 5'-TACCAGTTC-CCAAATGGCACCG-3' (SEQ ID NO:15)/5'-AAAC-CTCTGGCGMGAAGTCC-3'(SEQ ID NO: 16). In each case the longest products were cloned. These overlapping tenascin-W cDNA clones were assembled into one full length mouse tenascin-W cDNA and cloned into the expression vector pCEP/Pu (see Kohfeldt et al. (1997).

[0179] FEBS I. eft. 414:557-61). At the 3' end of the tenascin-W cDNA a 6xHis-tag was inserted in front of the stop codon to allow the purification of full length mouse tenascin-W protein expressed in mammalian cell culture.

[0180] The recombinant mouse tenascin-W protein comprises three C-terminal fibronectin type III repeats in the region defined by amino acids 794-1057 of the complete amino acid sequence of mouse tenascin-W, encoded by nucleotides 2380-3171 of the tenascin-W nucleotide sequence.

EXAMPLE 2

Characterization of Mouse Tenascin-W

[0181] The full length cDNA of mouse tenascin-W was cloned as described in example 1. The cDNA sequence encodes a typical member of the tenascin protein family and harbors from the N-terminus to the C-terminus of the protein the following structural domains: signal peptide for secretion, N-terminal domain for dimerisation of two tenascin-W trimers that are assembled by heptad repeats. This results in a disulfide-linked hexameric protein complex where each subunit contains three and a half EGF-like repeats, nine fibronectin type III repeats, and a fibrinogen-like C-terminal globular domain.

[0182] The full length tenascin-W cDNA was transfected into HEK 293 cells using the transfection reagent fugeone (Roche). Transfected cells were selected with puromycin and the medium containing the secreted tenascin-W protein was collected and the protein was purified by sequential chromatography over a gclatin-agarose column (Sigma) to remove any contaminating fibronectin in the preparation and by adsorption to a Ni-NTA matrix (Qiagen). The tenascin-W was eluted from the nickel column by 250 mM imidazole.

[0183] The recombinant protein was also analyzed by SDS-PAGE (sodium dodecyl sulfate—polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis) on 6% polyacrylamide gels, under reducing and non-reducing conditions as well as by electron microscopy after rotary shadowing using the same procedure as described for tenascin-C (Chiquet-Ehrismann, R. et al. (1988) Cell 53, 383-390). Tenascin-W showed a similarly slow migration as the hexameric tenascin-C protein. Electronmicrographs of tenascin-W after rotary shadowing indeed revealed hexam-

eric molecules with six subunits of about 50 nm length radiating from a central globular domain.

EXAMPLE 3

Cloning of Human Tenascin-W

[0184] Human tenascin-W was cloned from cDNA made from mRNA isolated from the osteosarcoma cell line Saos-2 (ATCC; HTB 85) essentially as described in Example 1 using the same PCR primers. The human protein was expressed and purified by affinity chromatography to a Ni-NTA matrix (Qiagen) according to the matrix suppliers manual. The protein was purified under native conditions and was eluted with 250 mM imidazole.

[0185] The recombinant protein comprises the three C-terminal fibronectin type III repeats in the region defined by amino acids 791-1054 of the complete amino acid sequence of human tenascin-W encoded by nucleotides 2371-3163 of the tenascin-W nucleotide sequence of the database entry AL049689), respectively.

[0186] Full length tenascin-W is cloned by the use of human tenascin-W specific primers derived from the above human tenascin-W cDNA and human genomic sequences 5' to the ATG start codon of the cDNA sequence entry AL049689 using cDNA made from mRNA isolated from osteosarcoma cell line Saos-2 (ATCC; HTB 85) as the template. The following primers are used for three sets of nested PCRs:

hTNW1:	5' CATCTGGAGGGTCTGCTCC3'	(SEQ ID NO: 17)
hTNW2:	5' GGGCAATTGGTGTGCTCAGCTTTC3'	(SEQ ID NO: 18)
hTNW3:	5' GACTCGAGCTTTCCAAGGATGAGTCTCC3'	(SEQ ID NO: 19)
hTNW4:	5' GAGGATCCCTGGTTGCCCTTTCAG3'	(SEQ ID NO: 20)
hTNW5:	5' GCGCTACACTTCTGCTGATG3'	(SEQ ID NO: 21)
hTNW6:	5' CTGTGGAGAGGGTGGTGG3'	(SEQ ID NO: 22)
hTNW7:	5' GACTCGAGTGCACAAGGATGAGAGCAG3'	(SEQ ID NO: 23)
hTNW8:	5' GAGGATCCACCCTTAAAGGCAACAAGGG3'	(SEQ ID NO: 24)
hTNW8:	5' GAGGATCCACCCTTAAAGGCAACAAGGG3'	(SEQ ID NO: 24)
hTNW9: P	5' CGCAGTCTGGTGGCATATTG3'	(SEQ ID NO: 25)
hTNW10:	5' CATGATTTGTTCTGCGGGC3'	(SEQ ID NO: 26)
hTNW11:	5' GACTCGAGCGGCTACATTCTGACTTACC3'	(SEQ ID NO: 27)
hThW12:	5' GAGGATCCCTCAGTGATGGTGGTGGTGGTGG3'	(SEQ ID NO: 28)

[0187] The following PCR reactions are performed using for fragment A primer combinations hTNW1/hTNW2 followed by hTNW3/hTNW4, for fragment B hTNW5/hTNW6

followed by hTNW7/hTNW8 and for fragment C hTNW9/hTNW10 followed by hTNW11/hTNW12. These three fragments can be joined together to make up the full length human tenascin-W by digesting fragment A with XhoI and AccI, fragment B with AccI/NarI and fragment C with NarI/BamIII and cloning the ligated assembly into the XhoI/BamHI sites or the expression vector pCEP/Pu (see Kohfeldt et al. (1997) FEBS Lett. 414:557-61). At the 3' end of the human tenascin-W cDNA a 6xHis-tag was inserted in front of the stop codon for ease of purification upon expression in mammalian cell culture. Human tenascin-W is purified as described for mouse tenascin-W (example 2).

EXAMPLE 4

Antibody Production, Immunohistochemistry and Immunoblots: Expression of Tenascin-W During Development

[0188] The bacterially expressed recombinant fragment of mouse tenascin-W as described above in Example 1, was used to raise polyclonal antisera in rabbits using standard immunization procedures. These antisera were used to detect tenascin-W in tissue extracts and cryosections of developing mouse embryos using methods described for tenascin-Y (Hagios, C. et al. (1996) J. Cell Biol. 134, 1499-1512). The antiserum reacted specifically with purified full-length recombinant tenascin-W as well as with endogenous tenascin-W in tissue extracts of mouse organs, as demonstrated by Western blotting. In both cases, tenascin-W was identified as a 170 kDa molecular weight species.

[0189] The anti-tenascin-W antiserum was used to investigate tenascin-W expression during normal mouse development by immunohistochemistry. For immunohistochemistry, tissues were fixed in ice-cold 4% paraformaldehyde in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) overnight, washed with PBS and cryoprotected with 25% sucrose in PBS overnight at 4° C. The tissues were embedded in OCT (Optimal Cutting Temperature) mounting medium (Cal. No. 27050 OCT Compound by Ted Pella Inc., Calif.) and sections of 12-16 µm were cut and collected onto glass slides. The sections were air-dried for 2 hours before staining with anti-tenascin-W antiserum followed by a fluorescently labelled secondary antibody.

[0190] Tenascin-W first appears at embryonic day 11.5 (E11.5) in the maxillary process. Between: E14.5 and E16.5, tenascin-W and tenascin-C expression overlaps in developing connective tissue (palate and mandible) in the face and jaw. Furthermore tenascin-W is found in the extracellular matrix (ECM) or smooth muscle, mesothelia and bone. In the adult mouse tenascin-W is found in a subset of the tenascin-C-positive ECM of the aortic valve and the limbus. In these locations its expression coincides with the stem cell compartment of the respective tissue. Tenascin-W is also expressed in the periosteum, the stem cell compartment for osteogenesis. Tenascin-W is also expressed in kidney and the digestive tract in a subset of tenascin-C-positive regions, but not in the brain.

EXAMPLE 5

Monoclonal Antibodies Against Human Tenascin-W

[0191] The bacterially expressed recombinant fragment of human tenascin-W as described above in Example 3 was used to raise monoclonal antibodies against human tenascin-W using standard procedures. The monoclonal antibodies

reacted specifically with human tenascin-W having better binding than relying on the crossreactivity of the anti-mouse tenascin-W for human tenascin-W. The monoclonal antibodies are particularly useful to stain human tissues.

EXAMPLE 6

Tenascin-W Expression in Tumor Cells

[0192] Tenascin-W expression in tumour cells was tested and compared with the known results for tenascin-C which has been found to be highly expressed in tumour tissues (Chiquet-Ehrismann, R. (1993) Sem. Cancer Biol. 4, 301-310). Mouse mammary tumours develop readily in transgenic mice expressing oncogenes under the control of mammary gland-specific promoters. Overexpression of c-myc results in the growth of non-metastatic tumours whereas overexpression of 11a-ras leads to the development of meta-static tumours (Li, F. et al. (1994) Int. J. Cancer 59, 560-568).

[0193] In this Example, the antisera described in Example 4 were used to detect tenascin-W in mouse mammary tumours as described for tenascin-Y by Hagios, C. et al., (1996). High expression of tenascin-W (about 170 kDa) was found in the tumours of res-transgenic mice (metastatic), but not in the mye- or neuT-transformed non-metastatic tumours, whereas tenascin-C was over-expressed in both types of tumours.

[0194] As a control, expression of tenascin-W was examined in healthy tissue, using blood serum, for example. The content of tenascin-W in serum is analyzed by Western blotting. For improved sensitivity a Sandwich ELISA test as described previously for tenascin-C (Schenk et al 1995. Int. J. Cancer 61:443-449) can be used. Briefly, 96-well plates are coated with either polyclonal or monoclonal anti-tenascin-W antibodies. The serum samples are applied, the wells washed and the bound tenascin-W is detected by either a polyclonal or a monoclonal anti-tenascin-W antibody followed by an appropriate peroxidase-labeled secondary anti-body. No expression of Tenascin-W was found in blood serum from wild-type mice. In contrast, healthy kidney, heart valve and periosteum was found to express Tenascin-W. Transgenic mice overexpressing neuT develop non-metastasizing mammary tumours, whereas in transgenic mice overexpressing neuT together with EphB4 receptor tyrosine kinase the tumours are metastatic (Munarini, N, et al. (2002) Cell Sci. 115, 25-37). Using this model system we again found high expression of tenascin-W in metastatic tumours, but not in non-metastatic ones. These expression patterns were confirmed by SDS-PAGE (SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis), by fractionating tumour extracts, blotting on polyvinylidene difluoride membranes, and analyzing the extract using anti-tenascin-W antisera.

EXAMPLE 7

Adhesion Assay

[0195] The purified tenascin-W was used for cell adhesion studies of MDA-MB435 mammary carcinoma cells (ATTC; HTB-129), C2C12 mouse skeletal myoblasts (AITC; CRL-1772), T98G glioblastoma cells (AITC; CRI.-1690) and NIH-3T3 fibroblasts (ATTC; CRI.-1658). In brief, 60-well micro-liter plates (Nunc) were coated with 2-100 µg/ml tenascin-W for 1 h at 37° C. The non-coated plastic surface was blocked with 1% heat-inactivated BSA in PHS.

[0196] Cells were trypsinised, trypsin was blocked with 100 µg/ml soybean trypsin inhibitor in PBS and, cells were

resuspended in serum-free medium and counted 200-500 cells per well were plated for the indicated time points, fixed by addition of glutaraldehyde (2% final concentration) for 15 minutes and stained with 0.1% crystalviolet in 20% methanol for 30 minutes. Cells were observed under a microscope (Nikon diaphot).

[0197] Most cells adhered to tenascin-W coated at 2-100 μ g, whereas cell adhesion to tenascin-C was minimal.

[0198] We compared the morphology and actin cytoskeleton of C2C12 mouse skeletal myoblasts and T98G glioblastoma plated on tenascin-W to cells plated on fibronectin or tenascin-C. The shape of the cells on tenascin-W was very different from the cells on fibronectin, which became particularly evident after F-actin staining with phalloidin. The cells on fibronectin were well spread containing stress fibers, whereas the cells on tenascin-W had many actin-rich processes but no stress fibers and the cell bodies remained relatively round.

EXAMPLE 8

Identification of a Cellular Tenascin-W Receptor

[0199] To determine the cellular receptor(s) responsible for cell adhesion to tenascin-W we tested the effect of integrin function-blocking antibodies on adhesion of T98G glioblastoma cells on tenascin-W. Antibodies to α 1, α 2, α 3, α 4, α 5, α 6 and α V were unable to inhibit adhesion of T98G cells to tenascin-W. Nevertheless, this adhesion was β 1 integrin-dependent since 10 μ g/ml of the anti- β 1 integrin blocking antibody P4C10 (Sigma) was able to completely inhibit adhesion to tenascin-W.

[0200] IDG tripeptide motifs have been reported to be the recognition sequence for α 9 β 1 integrin (Yokosaki et al., 1998). Since mouse tenascin-W contains three IDG motifs we investigated whether α 9 integrin could be the receptor for tenascin-W. We plated SW480 colon carcinoma cells transfected either with an empty vector or with the vector containing the cDNA for α 9 integrin (Yokosaki et al. J Biol. Chem. 1996 Sep. 27;271(39):24144-50) on tenascin-W coated wells. However, the α 9- and mock-transfected SW480 cells failed to adhere to tenascin-W whereas they adhered well to fibronectin and collagen.

[0201] Integrin α 8 is expressed in developing rib bone, in kidney and in smooth muscle from the gastrointestinal tract (Denda et al. Biochemistry. 1998 Apr. 21;37(16):5464-74). Since this expression pattern coincides with the presence of tenascin-W it seemed that integrin α 8 was a good candidate receptor for tenascin-W as well. We tested this hypothesis by using the leukemia cell line K562, transfected with α 8 integrin (Denda et al. Biochemistry. 1998 Apr. 21;37(16):5464-74). Transfected K562 cells could indeed adhere to tenascin-W and the mock-transfected control cells did not. Therefore, α 8 β 1 integrin is a receptor for tenascin-W.

EXAMPLE 9

DNA Replication and Publication Assay

[0202] 96-well plates (Falcon) are coated as described above. Cells are serum starved overnight and trypsinised. 10^4

cells are transferred onto the coated plates in the presence of 1% serum or 40 nM PDGF BB (Platelet-derived growth factor BB). 14 h later cells are labelled with radioactive 3 H-thymidine (0.5 μ Ci/well) for 4 h at 37° C., incorporated 3 H-thymidine precipitated with 10% TCA and determined with a Beckman scintillation counter after cell lysis in 0.3N NaOH, 2% SDS. Alternatively, incorporation of BrdU is measured or cells numbers are counted over a growth period of several days of cells plated on different substrates. Cancer cells grown on tenascin-W show an increased growth rate over cells plated on fibronectin, as established by counting cells or an increase in radioactive 3 H-thymidine or BrdU incorporation into cellular RNA.

EXAMPLE 10

In Vitro Binding Assay (EUSA)

[0203] 96-well ELISA plates are coated with the appropriate ECM proteins (e.g. fibronectin or tenascin-W) for 1 h at 37° C., blocked with 1% milkpowder, 0.05% Tween-20 in PBS. ECM protein (tenascin-W or fibronectin) are added in blocking solution for 1 h, washed with blocking solution and the appropriate antibodies are added. In this way, an intersection between tenascin-W and fibronectin can be tested, for example. Bound proteins are detected by immune reaction with a peroxidase-coupled secondary antibody followed by colour reaction with 21 mg/ml citric acid 1-hydrate, 34 mg/ml $\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, 0.4 mg/ml phenylenediamine, 1 μ l H_2O_2 , which can be stopped with 4M sulphuric acid. The absorbance was read at 590 nm.

EXAMPLE 11

Immunofluorescence Microscopy

[0204] 10^4 cells are transferred onto 4-well Cellstar plastic plates (Greiner) that are coated with ECM proteins essentially as described above. Cells are fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde, 50 mM phosphate buffer, 5 mM EDTA in PBS for 15 minutes, blocked with 3% BSA, 0.5% Tween-20 in PBS and incubated with primary and secondary antibodies in blocking solution. Slides are embedded in 10.5% Mowiol containing 2.5% DABCO as antifade agent. Cells are analysed by microscopy. This method is particularly useful for the detection of tenascin-W or any other protein produced by cells in culture to which an antibody is available and can be used to analyze substances that affect the synthesis or deposition of the respective antigens.

[0205] As is apparent to one of ordinary skill in the art, variations in the above-described methods can be introduced with ease to attain the same objective. Various incubating conditions, labels, apparatus and materials can be chosen according to individual preference. All publications referred to herein are incorporated by reference in their entirety as if each were referred to individually.

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Val Leu Thr Gly Leu Arg Pro Gly Val Glu Tyr Thr Val Gln Val Trp	
850 855 860	
gct cag aag ggg gcc cgg gag agc aag aag gcc aaa acc aag gcc ccc	2640
Ala Gln Lys Gly Ala Arg Glu Ser Lys Lys Ala Lys Thr Lys Ala Pro	
865 870 875 880	

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aca gaa att gac agc ccc aag aac ttg gtg acc aac cga gtg aca gaa Thr Glu Ile Asp Ser Pro Lys Asn Leu Val Thr Asn Arg Val Thr Glu 885 890 895	2688
aat aca gcc acc atc tcc tgg gac cca gtg cga gcc aac att gac agg Asn Thr Ala Thr Ile Ser Trp Asp Pro Val Arg Ala Asn Ile Asp Arg 900 905 910	2736
tac atg gtt cgc tac acc tct gcg gat gga gag act aag gag att cca Tyr Met Val Arg Tyr Thr Ser Ala Asp Gly Glu Thr Lys Glu Ile Pro 915 920 925	2784
gtg tca aag gat cag agt aac acc atc ctg aca ggc ctg aaa cca ggc Val Ser Lys Asp Gln Ser Asn Thr Ile Leu Thr Gly Leu Lys Pro Gly 930 935 940	2832
atg gaa tat acc att cat gtg tgg gcc cag aag ggg gcc cgg gag agc Met Glu Tyr Thr Ile His Val Trp Ala Gln Lys Gly Ala Arg Glu Ser 945 950 955 960	2880
aag aag gct gat acc aag gcc cta aca gaa att gac cct ccc aga aat Lys Lys Ala Asp Thr Lys Ala Leu Thr Glu Ile Asp Pro Pro Arg Asn 965 970 975	2928
ctc cgt ccg ttc ggg gta aca cat tct ggt ggg gtt ttg acc tgg ttg Leu Arg Pro Phe Gly Val Thr His Ser Gly Gly Val Leu Thr Trp Leu 980 985 990	2976
ccc cca tct gct caa att gat ggc tac att ttg acc tac cag ttc cca Pro Pro Ser Ala Gln Ile Asp Gly Tyr Ile Leu Thr Tyr Gln Phe Pro 995 1000 1005	3024
aat ggc acc gtg aag ggg gtg gag ctc cca aga ggc cag cag aga ttt Asn Gly Thr Val Lys Gly Val Glu Leu Pro Arg Gly Gln Gln Arg Phe 1010 1015 1020	3072
gaa ttg caa gac ctg gaa cag ggt gtc acc tat cct gtt tcc ttg gtt Glu Leu Gln Asp Leu Glu Gln Gly Val Thr Tyr Pro Val Ser Leu Val 1025 1030 1035 1040	3120
gcc ttc aaa ggt aat cag cgg agc cgg act gtg tct acc acc ctt tct Ala Phe Lys Gly Asn Gln Arg Ser Arg Thr Val Ser Thr Thr Leu Ser 1045 1050 1055	3168
aca gtg gat gct cgc ttt cca cac ccc tca gac tgc agt caa gtt cag Thr Val Asp Ala Arg Phe Pro His Pro Ser Asp Cys Ser Gln Val Gln 1060 1065 1070	3216
cag aac acc aac gct gcc agt ggg ctc tac acc atc tac ctc aat ggt Gln Asn Thr Asn Ala Ala Ser Gly Leu Tyr Thr Ile Tyr Leu Asn Gly 1075 1080 1085	3264
gat gcc agc cgg ccc atg cag gtg tac tgc gac atg gac act gac gga Asp Ala Ser Arg Pro Met Gln Val Tyr Cys Asp Met Asp Thr Asp Gly 1090 1095 1100	3312
ggc ggc tgg att gtc ttc cag aga cgg aac act ggg cag ctg gat ttc Gly Gly Trp Ile Val Phe Gln Arg Arg Asn Thr Gly Gln Leu Asp Phe 1105 1110 1115 1120	3360
ttc aag cgt tgg cgg agt tat gta gaa ggt ttt ggg gac ccc atg aag Phe Lys Arg Trp Arg Ser Tyr Val Glu Gly Phe Gly Asp Pro Met Lys 1125 1130 1135	3408
gag ttc tgg ctt gga ctt gat aaa cta cat aat ctc acc act ggc acc Glu Phe Trp Leu Gly Leu Asp Lys Leu His Asn Leu Thr Thr Gly Thr 1140 1145 1150	3456
acc act cgg tat gag gtg agg gca gac tta cag act ttc aat gaa tct Thr Thr Arg Tyr Glu Val Arg Ala Asp Leu Gln Thr Phe Asn Glu Ser 1155 1160 1165	3504
gcc tac gct gta tat gat ttc ttc caa gtg gca tcc agc aaa gag cgg Ala Tyr Ala Val Tyr Asp Phe Phe Gln Val Ala Ser Ser Lys Glu Arg 1170 1175 1180	3552

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tac aag ctg tcg gtt ggg aaa tac aga ggc aca gcc ggg gat gct ctc      3600
Tyr Lys Leu Ser Val Gly Lys Tyr Arg Gly Thr Ala Gly Asp Ala Leu
1185                1190                1195                1200

acc tac cac aat gga tgg aag ttc acg act ttt gac aga gac agt gat      3648
Thr Tyr His Asn Gly Trp Lys Phe Thr Thr Phe Asp Arg Asp Ser Asp
                1205                1210                1215

att gcc ctc agc aac tgt gca ctg acg cat cat ggt ggc tgg tgg tat      3696
Ile Ala Leu Ser Asn Cys Ala Leu Thr His His Gly Gly Trp Trp Tyr
                1220                1225                1230

aag aac tgc cat ttg gcc aac ccg aat ggc aaa tat ggg gag acc aag      3744
Lys Asn Cys His Leu Ala Asn Pro Asn Gly Lys Tyr Gly Glu Thr Lys
                1235                1240                1245

cac agc gag ggg gtg aac tgg gag cca tgg aag gga cat gag ttc tcc      3792
His Ser Glu Gly Val Asn Trp Glu Pro Trp Lys Gly His Glu Phe Ser
                1250                1255                1260

att cct tat gtg gag ctg aaa atc cgc ccg ttt ggt tac agc aga gac      3840
Ile Pro Tyr Val Glu Leu Lys Ile Arg Pro Phe Gly Tyr Ser Arg Asp
1265                1270                1275                1280

cgt ttc tct ggc aga aag aag cgc tcc ata gga aaa gca agg atg ttc      3888
Arg Phe Ser Gly Arg Lys Lys Arg Ser Ile Gly Lys Ala Arg Met Phe
                1285                1290                1295

tga                                                                3891
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<210> SEQ ID NO 2
<211> LENGTH: 1296
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Mus musculus
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<400> SEQUENCE: 2

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Met Gly Leu Trp Gly Met Leu Ala Phe Pro Leu Gly Phe Leu Leu Ala
 1                5                10                15

Ser Val Leu Leu Val Ala Ser Ala Pro Ala Thr Pro Glu Ser Pro Gly
                20                25                30

Cys Ser Asn Lys Glu Gln Gln Val Thr Val Ser His Thr Tyr Lys Ile
 35                40                45

Asp Val Pro Lys Ser Ala Leu Val Gln Val Glu Thr Asp Pro Gln Ser
 50                55                60

Leu Ser Asp Asp Gly Thr Ser Leu Leu Ala Pro Gly Glu Asp Gly Glu
 65                70                75                80

Glu Gln Asn Ile Ile Phe Arg His Asn Ile Arg Leu Gln Thr Pro Gln
 85                90                95

Lys Asn Cys Asp Leu Ala Asp Ser Val Gln Asp Leu Leu Ala Arg Met
100                105                110

Lys Lys Leu Glu Glu Glu Met Ala Glu Leu Lys Glu Gln Cys Asn Thr
115                120                125

Asn Arg Cys Cys Gln Gly Ala Ala Asp Leu Ser Arg His Cys Ser Gly
130                135                140

His Gly Thr Phe Leu Pro Glu Thr Cys Ser Cys His Cys Asp Gln Gly
145                150                155

Trp Glu Gly Ala Asp Cys Asp Gln Pro Thr Cys Pro Gly Ala Cys Asn
165                170                175

Gly His Gly Arg Cys Val Asp Gly Gln Cys Val Cys Asp Ala Pro Tyr
180                185                190
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Asn Gly Thr Val Lys Gly Val Glu Leu Pro Arg Gly Gln Gln Arg Phe
 1010 1015 1020

Glu Leu Gln Asp Leu Glu Gln Gly Val Thr Tyr Pro Val Ser Leu Val
 1025 1030 1035 1040

Ala Phe Lys Gly Asn Gln Arg Ser Arg Thr Val Ser Thr Thr Leu Ser
 1045 1050 1055

Thr Val Asp Ala Arg Phe Pro His Pro Ser Asp Cys Ser Gln Val Gln
 1060 1065 1070

Gln Asn Thr Asn Ala Ala Ser Gly Leu Tyr Thr Ile Tyr Leu Asn Gly
 1075 1080 1085

Asp Ala Ser Arg Pro Met Gln Val Tyr Cys Asp Met Asp Thr Asp Gly
 1090 1095 1100

Gly Gly Trp Ile Val Phe Gln Arg Arg Asn Thr Gly Gln Leu Asp Phe
 1105 1110 1115 1120

Phe Lys Arg Trp Arg Ser Tyr Val Glu Gly Phe Gly Asp Pro Met Lys
 1125 1130 1135

Glu Phe Trp Leu Gly Leu Asp Lys Leu His Asn Leu Thr Thr Gly Thr
 1140 1145 1150

Thr Thr Arg Tyr Glu Val Arg Ala Asp Leu Gln Thr Phe Asn Glu Ser
 1155 1160 1165

Ala Tyr Ala Val Tyr Asp Phe Phe Gln Val Ala Ser Ser Lys Glu Arg
 1170 1175 1180

Tyr Lys Leu Ser Val Gly Lys Tyr Arg Gly Thr Ala Gly Asp Ala Leu
 1185 1190 1195 1200

Thr Tyr His Asn Gly Trp Lys Phe Thr Thr Phe Asp Arg Asp Ser Asp
 1205 1210 1215

Ile Ala Leu Ser Asn Cys Ala Leu Thr His His Gly Gly Trp Trp Tyr
 1220 1225 1230

Lys Asn Cys His Leu Ala Asn Pro Asn Gly Lys Tyr Gly Glu Thr Lys
 1235 1240 1245

His Ser Glu Gly Val Asn Trp Glu Pro Trp Lys Gly His Glu Phe Ser
 1250 1255 1260

Ile Pro Tyr Val Glu Leu Lys Ile Arg Pro Phe Gly Tyr Ser Arg Asp
 1265 1270 1275 1280

Arg Phe Ser Gly Arg Lys Lys Arg Ser Ile Gly Lys Ala Arg Met Phe
 1285 1290 1295

<210> SEQ ID NO 3
 <211> LENGTH: 3885
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens
 <220> FEATURE:
 <221> NAME/KEY: CDS
 <222> LOCATION: (1)..(3885)
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Human tenascin-W

<400> SEQUENCE: 3

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Met Phe Arg Phe Pro Met Gly Leu Leu Leu Gly Ser Val Leu Leu Val	
1 5 10 15	
gct tcg gcc cca gcc act ctg gag cct ccc ggc tgc agc aac aag gag	96
Ala Ser Ala Pro Ala Thr Leu Glu Pro Pro Gly Cys Ser Asn Lys Glu	
20 25 30	
caa cag gtc act gtc agc cac acc tac aag atc gat gtg ccc aag tct	144

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Gln	Gln	Val	Thr	Val	Ser	His	Thr	Tyr	Lys	Ile	Asp	Val	Pro	Lys	Ser	
		35					40					45				
gcc	ttg	gtt	cag	gtt	gac	gct	gac	cct	cag	ccc	ctc	agt	gac	gat	ggg	192
Ala	Leu	Val	Gln	Val	Asp	Ala	Asp	Pro	Gln	Pro	Leu	Ser	Asp	Asp	Gly	
	50				55					60						
gct	tcg	ctc	ttg	gcc	ctg	ggg	gag	gcc	agg	gag	gaa	cag	aac	atc	atc	240
Ala	Ser	Leu	Leu	Ala	Leu	Gly	Glu	Ala	Arg	Glu	Glu	Gln	Asn	Ile	Ile	
	65				70					75				80		
ttc	agg	cac	aac	atc	cgc	ctt	cag	acg	cca	cag	aag	gac	tgc	gag	ttg	288
Phe	Arg	His	Asn	Ile	Arg	Leu	Gln	Thr	Pro	Gln	Lys	Asp	Cys	Glu	Leu	
				85					90					95		
gca	ggc	agt	gtc	cag	gac	ctc	ctg	gcc	cgg	gtg	aag	aag	ctg	gag	gaa	336
Ala	Gly	Ser	Val	Gln	Asp	Leu	Leu	Ala	Arg	Val	Lys	Lys	Leu	Glu	Glu	
			100					105					110			
gag	atg	gtg	gag	atg	aag	gaa	cag	tgt	agt	gcc	cag	cgc	tgc	tgc	cag	384
Glu	Met	Val	Glu	Met	Lys	Glu	Gln	Cys	Ser	Ala	Gln	Arg	Cys	Cys	Gln	
		115					120					125				
gga	gtc	act	gat	cta	agc	cgc	cac	tgc	agc	ggc	cac	ggg	acc	ttc	tcc	432
Gly	Val	Thr	Asp	Leu	Ser	Arg	His	Cys	Ser	Gly	His	Gly	Thr	Phe	Ser	
	130					135					140					
ctg	gag	acc	tgc	agc	tgc	cac	tgc	gaa	gag	ggc	agg	gag	ggc	ccc	gcc	480
Leu	Glu	Thr	Cys	Ser	Cys	His	Cys	Glu	Glu	Gly	Arg	Glu	Gly	Pro	Ala	
	145				150					155				160		
tgc	gag	cgg	ctg	gcc	tgc	ccc	ggg	gcg	tgc	agc	ggc	cac	ggg	cgt	tgc	528
Cys	Glu	Arg	Leu	Ala	Cys	Pro	Gly	Ala	Cys	Ser	Gly	His	Gly	Arg	Cys	
			165					170						175		
gtg	gac	ggg	cgc	tgc	ctg	tgc	cat	gag	ccc	tac	gtg	ggt	gcc	gac	tgc	576
Val	Asp	Gly	Arg	Cys	Leu	Cys	His	Glu	Pro	Tyr	Val	Gly	Ala	Asp	Cys	
			180					185					190			
ggc	tac	ccg	gcc	tgc	cct	gag	aac	tgc	agc	gga	cac	ggc	gag	tgc	gtg	624
Gly	Tyr	Pro	Ala	Cys	Pro	Glu	Asn	Cys	Ser	Gly	His	Gly	Glu	Cys	Val	
		195					200						205			
cgc	ggc	gtg	tgc	cag	tgc	cac	gaa	gac	ttc	atg	tcg	gag	gac	tgc	agc	672
Arg	Gly	Val	Cys	Gln	Cys	His	Glu	Asp	Phe	Met	Ser	Glu	Asp	Cys	Ser	
	210					215					220					
gag	aag	cgc	tgt	ccc	ggc	gac	tgc	agc	ggc	cac	ggc	ttc	tgt	gac	acg	720
Glu	Lys	Arg	Cys	Pro	Gly	Asp	Cys	Ser	Gly	His	Gly	Phe	Cys	Asp	Thr	
	225				230					235				240		
ggc	gag	tgc	tac	tgc	gag	gag	ggc	ttc	aca	ggc	ctg	gac	tgt	gcc	cag	768
Gly	Glu	Cys	Tyr	Cys	Glu	Glu	Gly	Phe	Thr	Gly	Leu	Asp	Cys	Ala	Gln	
			245					250						255		
gtg	gtc	acc	cca	cag	ggc	ctg	cag	ctg	ctc	aag	aac	acg	gag	gat	tct	816
Val	Val	Thr	Pro	Gln	Gly	Leu	Gln	Leu	Leu	Lys	Asn	Thr	Glu	Asp	Ser	
			260					265					270			
ctg	ctg	gtg	agc	tgg	gag	ccc	tcc	agc	cag	gtg	gat	cac	tac	ctc	ctc	864
Leu	Leu	Val	Ser	Trp	Glu	Pro	Ser	Ser	Gln	Val	Asp	His	Tyr	Leu	Leu	
		275					280						285			
agc	tac	tac	ccc	ctg	ggg	aag	gag	ctc	tct	ggg	aag	cag	atc	caa	gtg	912
Ser	Tyr	Tyr	Pro	Leu	Gly	Lys	Glu	Leu	Ser	Gly	Lys	Gln	Ile	Gln	Val	
	290					295					300					
ccc	aag	gag	cag	cac	agc	tat	gag	att	ctt	ggt	ttg	ctg	cct	gga	acc	960
Pro	Lys	Glu	Gln	His	Ser	Tyr	Glu	Ile	Leu	Gly	Leu	Leu	Pro	Gly	Thr	
	305				310					315				320		
aag	tac	ata	gtc	acc	ctg	cgt	aac	gtc	aag	aat	gaa	gtt	tct	agc	agc	1008
Lys	Tyr	Ile	Val	Thr	Leu	Arg	Asn	Val	Lys	Asn	Glu	Val	Ser	Ser	Ser	
			325					330						335		
cca	cag	cat	cta	ctt	gcc	acc	aca	gac	ctt	gct	gtg	ctt	ggc	act	gcc	1056

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Pro	Gln	His	Leu	Leu	Ala	Thr	Thr	Asp	Leu	Ala	Val	Leu	Gly	Thr	Ala		
			340					345					350				
tgg	gtg	aca	gat	gag	act	gag	aac	tcc	ctt	gac	gtg	gag	tgg	gaa	aac		1104
Trp	Val	Thr	Asp	Glu	Thr	Glu	Asn	Ser	Leu	Asp	Val	Glu	Trp	Glu	Asn		
			355				360					365					
ccc	tca	act	gag	gtg	gac	tac	tac	aag	ctg	cga	tat	ggc	ccc	atg	aca		1152
Pro	Ser	Thr	Glu	Val	Asp	Tyr	Tyr	Lys	Leu	Arg	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Met	Thr		
			370			375					380						
gga	cag	gag	gta	gct	gag	gtc	act	gtg	ccc	aag	agc	agt	gac	ccc	aag		1200
Gly	Gln	Glu	Val	Ala	Glu	Val	Thr	Val	Pro	Lys	Ser	Asp	Pro	Lys			
			385		390				395					400			
agc	cga	tat	gac	atc	act	ggc	ctg	cac	ccg	ggg	act	gag	tat	aag	atc		1248
Ser	Arg	Tyr	Asp	Ile	Thr	Gly	Leu	His	Pro	Gly	Thr	Glu	Tyr	Lys	Ile		
			405					410						415			
acg	gtg	gtg	ccc	atg	aga	gga	gag	ctg	gag	ggc	aag	ccg	atc	ctc	ctg		1296
Thr	Val	Val	Pro	Met	Arg	Gly	Glu	Leu	Glu	Gly	Lys	Pro	Ile	Leu	Leu		
			420					425					430				
aat	ggc	agg	aca	gaa	att	gac	agt	cca	acc	aat	gtt	gtc	act	gat	cga		1344
Asn	Gly	Arg	Thr	Glu	Ile	Asp	Ser	Pro	Thr	Asn	Val	Val	Thr	Asp	Arg		
			435				440					445					
gtg	act	gaa	gac	aca	gca	act	gtc	tcc	tgg	gac	cca	gtg	cag	gct	gtc		1392
Val	Thr	Glu	Asp	Thr	Ala	Thr	Val	Ser	Trp	Asp	Pro	Val	Gln	Ala	Val		
			450			455					460						
ata	gac	aag	tat	gta	gtg	cgc	tac	act	tct	gct	gat	ggg	gac	acc	aag		1440
Ile	Asp	Lys	Tyr	Val	Val	Arg	Tyr	Thr	Ser	Ala	Asp	Gly	Asp	Thr	Lys		
			465		470				475						480		
gaa	atg	gca	gtg	cac	aag	gat	gag	agc	agc	act	gtc	ctg	acg	ggc	ctg		1488
Glu	Met	Ala	Val	His	Lys	Asp	Glu	Ser	Ser	Thr	Val	Leu	Thr	Gly	Leu		
			485					490						495			
aag	cca	gga	gag	gca	tac	aag	gtc	tac	gtg	tgg	gct	gaa	agg	ggc	aac		1536
Lys	Pro	Gly	Glu	Ala	Tyr	Lys	Val	Tyr	Val	Trp	Ala	Glu	Arg	Gly	Asn		
			500					505					510				
cag	ggg	agc	aag	aaa	gct	gac	acc	aat	gcc	ctc	aca	gaa	att	gac	agc		1584
Gln	Gly	Ser	Lys	Lys	Ala	Asp	Thr	Asn	Ala	Leu	Thr	Glu	Ile	Asp	Ser		
			515			520						525					
cca	gca	aac	ctg	gtg	act	gac	cgg	gtg	act	gag	aat	acc	gcc	acc	atc		1632
Pro	Ala	Asn	Leu	Val	Thr	Asp	Arg	Val	Thr	Glu	Asn	Thr	Ala	Thr	Ile		
			530			535					540						
tcc	tgg	gac	ccg	gta	cag	gcc	acc	att	gac	aag	tac	gtg	gtg	cgc	tac		1680
Ser	Trp	Asp	Pro	Val	Gln	Ala	Thr	Ile	Asp	Lys	Tyr	Val	Val	Arg	Tyr		
			545		550				555					560			
acc	tct	gct	gac	gac	caa	gag	acc	aga	gag	ggt	ctg	gtg	ggg	aag	gag		1728
Thr	Ser	Ala	Asp	Asp	Gln	Glu	Thr	Arg	Glu	Val	Leu	Val	Gly	Lys	Glu		
			565					570						575			
cag	agc	agc	act	gtc	ctg	aca	ggc	ctg	agg	cca	ggt	gtg	gag	tac	aca		1776
Gln	Ser	Ser	Thr	Val	Leu	Thr	Gly	Leu	Arg	Pro	Gly	Val	Glu	Tyr	Thr		
			580					585					590				
gtg	cat	gtc	tgg	gcc	cag	aag	ggg	gac	cga	gag	agc	aag	aag	gct	gac		1824
Val	His	Val	Trp	Ala	Gln	Lys	Gly	Asp	Arg	Glu	Ser	Lys	Lys	Ala	Asp		
			595			600						605					
acc	aac	gcc	ccg	aca	gat	att	gac	agc	ccc	aaa	aac	ctg	gtg	act	gac		1872
Thr	Asn	Ala	Pro	Thr	Asp	Ile	Asp	Ser	Pro	Lys	Asn	Leu	Val	Thr	Asp		
			610			615					620						
cgg	gtg	aca	gag	aat	atg	gcc	acg	gtc	tcc	tgg	gac	ccg	gtg	cag	gcc		1920
Arg	Val	Thr	Glu	Asn	Met	Ala	Thr	Val	Ser	Trp	Asp	Pro	Val	Gln	Ala		
			625		630				635					640			
gcc	att	gac	aag	tac	gtg	gtg	cgc	tac	acc	tct	gct	ggt	gga	gag	acc		1968

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Ala Ile Asp Lys Tyr Val Val Arg Tyr Thr Ser Ala Gly Gly Glu Thr	645	650	655	
agg gag gtt ccg gtg ggg aag gag cag agc agc aca gtc ctg aca ggc				2016
Arg Glu Val Pro Val Gly Lys Glu Gln Ser Ser Thr Val Leu Thr Gly	660	665	670	
ctg aga ccg ggt atg gag tac atg gtg cac gtg tgg gcc cag aag ggg				2064
Leu Arg Pro Gly Met Glu Tyr Met Val His Val Trp Ala Gln Lys Gly	675	680	685	
gac cag gag agc aag aag gcc gac acc aag gcc cag aca gac att gac				2112
Asp Gln Glu Ser Lys Lys Ala Asp Thr Lys Ala Gln Thr Asp Ile Asp	690	695	700	
agc ccc caa aac ctg gtg acc gac cgg gtg aca gag aat atg gcc act				2160
Ser Pro Gln Asn Leu Val Thr Asp Arg Val Thr Glu Asn Met Ala Thr	705	710	715	720
gtc tcc tgg gac ccg gtg cgg gcc acc att gac agg tat gtg gtg cgc				2208
Val Ser Trp Asp Pro Val Arg Ala Thr Ile Asp Arg Tyr Val Val Arg	725	730	735	
tac acc tct gcc aag gac gga gag acc agg gag gtt ccg gtg ggg aag				2256
Tyr Thr Ser Ala Lys Asp Gly Glu Thr Arg Glu Val Pro Val Gly Lys	740	745	750	
gag cag agt agc act gtc ctg acg ggc ctg agg ccg ggt gtg gag tac				2304
Glu Gln Ser Ser Thr Val Leu Thr Gly Leu Arg Pro Gly Val Glu Tyr	755	760	765	
acg gtg cac gtg tgg gcc cag aag ggg gcc cag gag agc aag aag gct				2352
Thr Val His Val Trp Ala Gln Lys Gly Ala Gln Glu Ser Lys Lys Ala	770	775	780	
gac acc aag gcc cag aca gac att gac agc ccc caa aac ctg gtc act				2400
Asp Thr Lys Ala Gln Thr Asp Ile Asp Ser Pro Gln Asn Leu Val Thr	785	790	795	800
gac tgg gtg aca gag aat aca gcc act gtc tcc tgg gac ccg gtg cag				2448
Asp Trp Val Thr Glu Asn Thr Ala Thr Val Ser Trp Asp Pro Val Gln	805	810	815	
gcc acc att gac agg tat gtg gtg cac tac acg tct gcc aac gga gag				2496
Ala Thr Ile Asp Arg Tyr Val Val His Tyr Thr Ser Ala Asn Gly Glu	820	825	830	
acc agg gag gtt cca gtg ggg aag gag cag agc agc act gtc ctg acg				2544
Thr Arg Glu Val Pro Val Gly Lys Glu Gln Ser Ser Thr Val Leu Thr	835	840	845	
ggc ctg agg ccg ggc atg gag tac acg gtg cac gtg tgg gcc cag aag				2592
Gly Leu Arg Pro Gly Met Glu Tyr Thr Val His Val Trp Ala Gln Lys	850	855	860	
ggg aac cag gag agc aag aag gct gac acc aag gcc cag aca gaa att				2640
Gly Asn Gln Glu Ser Lys Lys Ala Asp Thr Lys Ala Gln Thr Glu Ile	865	870	875	880
gac ggc ccc aaa aac cta gtg act gac tgg gtg acg gag aat atg gcc				2688
Asp Gly Pro Lys Asn Leu Val Thr Asp Trp Val Thr Glu Asn Met Ala	885	890	895	
act gtc tcc tgg gac ccg gtt cag gcc acc att gac aag tac atg gtg				2736
Thr Val Ser Trp Asp Pro Val Gln Ala Thr Ile Asp Lys Tyr Met Val	900	905	910	
cgc tac acc tct gct gac gga gag acc agg gag gtt ccg gtg ggg aag				2784
Arg Tyr Thr Ser Ala Asp Gly Glu Thr Arg Glu Val Pro Val Gly Lys	915	920	925	
gag cac agc agc act gtc ctg acg ggc ctg aga cca ggc atg gag tac				2832
Glu His Ser Ser Thr Val Leu Thr Gly Leu Arg Pro Gly Met Glu Tyr	930	935	940	
atg gtg cac gtg tgg gcc cag aag ggg gcc cag gag agc aag aag gct				2880

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Met	Val	His	Val	Trp	Ala	Gln	Lys	Gly	Ala	Gln	Glu	Ser	Lys	Lys	Ala	
945					950					955					960	
gac	acc	aag	gcc	cag	aca	gaa	ctc	gac	cct	ccc	aga	aac	ctt	cgt	cca	2928
Asp	Thr	Lys	Ala	Gln	Thr	Glu	Leu	Asp	Pro	Pro	Arg	Asn	Leu	Arg	Pro	
				965				970						975		
tct	gct	gta	acg	cag	tct	ggg	ggc	ata	ttg	acc	tgg	acg	ccc	ccc	tct	2976
Ser	Ala	Val	Thr	Gln	Ser	Gly	Gly	Ile	Leu	Thr	Trp	Thr	Pro	Pro	Ser	
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gct	cag	atc	cac	ggc	tac	att	ctg	act	tac	cag	ttc	cca	gat	ggc	aca	3024
Ala	Gln	Ile	His	Gly	Tyr	Ile	Leu	Thr	Tyr	Gln	Phe	Pro	Asp	Gly	Thr	
			995				1000					1005				
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Val	Lys	Glu	Met	Gln	Leu	Gly	Arg	Glu	Asp	Gln	Arg	Phe	Ala	Leu	Gln	
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Gly	Leu	Glu	Gln	Gly	Ala	Thr	Tyr	Pro	Val	Ser	Leu	Val	Ala	Phe	Lys	
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ggt	ggt	cg	cgg	agc	aga	aat	gta	tcc	acc	acc	ctc	tcc	aca	ggt	ggt	3168
Gly	Gly	Arg	Arg	Ser	Arg	Asn	Val	Ser	Thr	Thr	Leu	Ser	Thr	Val	Gly	
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gcc	cgt	ttc	cca	cac	cct	tcg	gac	tgc	agt	cag	ggt	cag	cag	aac	agc	3216
Ala	Arg	Phe	Pro	His	Pro	Ser	Asp	Cys	Ser	Gln	Val	Gln	Gln	Asn	Ser	
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Asn	Ala	Ala	Ser	Gly	Leu	Tyr	Thr	Ile	Tyr	Leu	His	Gly	Asp	Ala	Ser	
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cgg	ccc	ctg	cag	gtg	tac	tgt	gac	atg	gaa	acg	gac	gga	ggt	ggc	tgg	3312
Arg	Pro	Leu	Gln	Val	Tyr	Cys	Asp	Met	Glu	Thr	Asp	Gly	Gly	Gly	Trp	
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att	gtc	ttc	cag	agg	cgg	aac	act	ggg	cag	ctg	gat	ttc	ttc	aag	cga	3360
Ile	Val	Phe	Gln	Arg	Arg	Asn	Thr	Gly	Gln	Leu	Asp	Phe	Phe	Lys	Arg	
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tgg	agg	agc	tat	gtg	gaa	ggc	ttt	ggg	gac	ccc	atg	aag	gag	ttc	tgg	3408
Trp	Arg	Ser	Tyr	Val	Glu	Gly	Phe	Gly	Asp	Pro	Met	Lys	Glu	Phe	Trp	
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ctt	gga	ctt	gac	aag	cta	cac	aac	ctc	acc	acc	ggc	act	cca	gcg	cgg	3456
Leu	Gly	Leu	Asp	Lys	Leu	His	Asn	Leu	Thr	Thr	Gly	Thr	Pro	Ala	Arg	
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Tyr	Glu	Val	Arg	Val	Asp	Leu	Gln	Thr	Ala	Asn	Glu	Ser	Ala	Tyr	Ala	
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ata	tat	gat	ttc	ttc	caa	gtg	gcc	tcc	agc	aag	gag	cgg	tat	aag	ctg	3552
Ile	Tyr	Asp	Phe	Phe	Gln	Val	Ala	Ser	Ser	Lys	Glu	Arg	Tyr	Lys	Leu	
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aca	ggt	ggg	aaa	tac	aga	ggc	acg	gca	ggg	gat	gct	ctt	act	tac	cac	3600
Thr	Val	Gly	Lys	Tyr	Arg	Gly	Thr	Ala	Gly	Asp	Ala	Leu	Thr	Tyr	His	
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aat	gga	tgg	aag	ttt	aca	act	ttt	gac	aga	gac	aat	gat	atc	gca	ctc	3648
Asn	Gly	Trp	Lys	Phe	Thr	Thr	Phe	Asp	Arg	Asp	Asn	Asp	Ile	Ala	Leu	
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Ser	Asn	Cys	Ala	Leu	Thr	His	His	Gly	Gly	Trp	Trp	Tyr	Lys	Asn	Cys	
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cac	ttg	gcc	aac	cct	aat	ggc	aga	tat	ggg	gag	acc	aag	cac	agt	gag	3744
His	Leu	Ala	Asn	Pro	Asn	Gly	Arg	Tyr	Gly	Glu	Thr	Lys	His	Ser	Glu	
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Gly Val Asn Trp Glu Pro Trp Lys Gly His Glu Phe Ser Ile Pro Tyr
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gtg gag ttg aaa atc cgc cct cat ggc tac agc agg gag cct gtc ctg      3840
Val Glu Leu Lys Ile Arg Pro His Gly Tyr Ser Arg Glu Pro Val Leu
1265          1270          1275          1280

ggc aga aag aag cgg acg ctg aga gga agg ctg cga acg ttc tga      3885
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Ala Ser Ala Pro Ala Thr Leu Glu Pro Pro Gly Cys Ser Asn Lys Glu
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Gln Gln Val Thr Val Ser His Thr Tyr Lys Ile Asp Val Pro Lys Ser
35          40          45

Ala Leu Val Gln Val Asp Ala Asp Pro Gln Pro Leu Ser Asp Asp Gly
50          55          60

Ala Ser Leu Leu Ala Leu Gly Glu Ala Arg Glu Glu Gln Asn Ile Ile
65          70          75          80

Phe Arg His Asn Ile Arg Leu Gln Thr Pro Gln Lys Asp Cys Glu Leu
85          90          95

Ala Gly Ser Val Gln Asp Leu Leu Ala Arg Val Lys Lys Leu Glu Glu
100         105         110

Glu Met Val Glu Met Lys Glu Gln Cys Ser Ala Gln Arg Cys Cys Gln
115         120         125

Gly Val Thr Asp Leu Ser Arg His Cys Ser Gly His Gly Thr Phe Ser
130         135         140

Leu Glu Thr Cys Ser Cys His Cys Glu Glu Gly Arg Glu Gly Pro Ala
145         150         155         160

Cys Glu Arg Leu Ala Cys Pro Gly Ala Cys Ser Gly His Gly Arg Cys
165         170         175

Val Asp Gly Arg Cys Leu Cys His Glu Pro Tyr Val Gly Ala Asp Cys
180         185         190

Gly Tyr Pro Ala Cys Pro Glu Asn Cys Ser Gly His Gly Glu Cys Val
195         200         205

Arg Gly Val Cys Gln Cys His Glu Asp Phe Met Ser Glu Asp Cys Ser
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Glu Lys Arg Cys Pro Gly Asp Cys Ser Gly His Gly Phe Cys Asp Thr
225         230         235         240

Gly Glu Cys Tyr Cys Glu Glu Gly Phe Thr Gly Leu Asp Cys Ala Gln
245         250         255

Val Val Thr Pro Gln Gly Leu Gln Leu Leu Lys Asn Thr Glu Asp Ser
260         265         270

Leu Leu Val Ser Trp Glu Pro Ser Ser Gln Val Asp His Tyr Leu Leu
275         280         285

Ser Tyr Tyr Pro Leu Gly Lys Glu Leu Ser Gly Lys Gln Ile Gln Val
290         295         300
    
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Pro Lys Glu Gln His Ser Tyr Glu Ile Leu Gly Leu Leu Pro Gly Thr
 305 310 315 320
 Lys Tyr Ile Val Thr Leu Arg Asn Val Lys Asn Glu Val Ser Ser Ser
 325 330 335
 Pro Gln His Leu Leu Ala Thr Thr Asp Leu Ala Val Leu Gly Thr Ala
 340 345 350
 Trp Val Thr Asp Glu Thr Glu Asn Ser Leu Asp Val Glu Trp Glu Asn
 355 360 365
 Pro Ser Thr Glu Val Asp Tyr Tyr Lys Leu Arg Tyr Gly Pro Met Thr
 370 375 380
 Gly Gln Glu Val Ala Glu Val Thr Val Pro Lys Ser Ser Asp Pro Lys
 385 390 395 400
 Ser Arg Tyr Asp Ile Thr Gly Leu His Pro Gly Thr Glu Tyr Lys Ile
 405 410 415
 Thr Val Val Pro Met Arg Gly Glu Leu Glu Gly Lys Pro Ile Leu Leu
 420 425 430
 Asn Gly Arg Thr Glu Ile Asp Ser Pro Thr Asn Val Val Thr Asp Arg
 435 440 445
 Val Thr Glu Asp Thr Ala Thr Val Ser Trp Asp Pro Val Gln Ala Val
 450 455 460
 Ile Asp Lys Tyr Val Val Arg Tyr Thr Ser Ala Asp Gly Asp Thr Lys
 465 470 475 480
 Glu Met Ala Val His Lys Asp Glu Ser Ser Thr Val Leu Thr Gly Leu
 485 490 495
 Lys Pro Gly Glu Ala Tyr Lys Val Tyr Val Trp Ala Glu Arg Gly Asn
 500 505 510
 Gln Gly Ser Lys Lys Ala Asp Thr Asn Ala Leu Thr Glu Ile Asp Ser
 515 520 525
 Pro Ala Asn Leu Val Thr Asp Arg Val Thr Glu Asn Thr Ala Thr Ile
 530 535 540
 Ser Trp Asp Pro Val Gln Ala Thr Ile Asp Lys Tyr Val Val Arg Tyr
 545 550 555 560
 Thr Ser Ala Asp Asp Gln Glu Thr Arg Glu Val Leu Val Gly Lys Glu
 565 570 575
 Gln Ser Ser Thr Val Leu Thr Gly Leu Arg Pro Gly Val Glu Tyr Thr
 580 585 590
 Val His Val Trp Ala Gln Lys Gly Asp Arg Glu Ser Lys Lys Ala Asp
 595 600 605
 Thr Asn Ala Pro Thr Asp Ile Asp Ser Pro Lys Asn Leu Val Thr Asp
 610 615 620
 Arg Val Thr Glu Asn Met Ala Thr Val Ser Trp Asp Pro Val Gln Ala
 625 630 635 640
 Ala Ile Asp Lys Tyr Val Val Arg Tyr Thr Ser Ala Gly Gly Glu Thr
 645 650 655
 Arg Glu Val Pro Val Gly Lys Glu Gln Ser Ser Thr Val Leu Thr Gly
 660 665 670
 Leu Arg Pro Gly Met Glu Tyr Met Val His Val Trp Ala Gln Lys Gly
 675 680 685
 Asp Gln Glu Ser Lys Lys Ala Asp Thr Lys Ala Gln Thr Asp Ile Asp
 690 695 700
 Ser Pro Gln Asn Leu Val Thr Asp Arg Val Thr Glu Asn Met Ala Thr

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Trp Arg Ser Tyr Val Glu Gly Phe Gly Asp Pro Met Lys Glu Phe Trp
 1125 1130 1135

Leu Gly Leu Asp Lys Leu His Asn Leu Thr Thr Gly Thr Pro Ala Arg
 1140 1145 1150

Tyr Glu Val Arg Val Asp Leu Gln Thr Ala Asn Glu Ser Ala Tyr Ala
 1155 1160 1165

Ile Tyr Asp Phe Phe Gln Val Ala Ser Ser Lys Glu Arg Tyr Lys Leu
 1170 1175 1180

Thr Val Gly Lys Tyr Arg Gly Thr Ala Gly Asp Ala Leu Thr Tyr His
 1185 1190 1195 1200

Asn Gly Trp Lys Phe Thr Thr Phe Asp Arg Asp Asn Asp Ile Ala Leu
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Ser Asn Cys Ala Leu Thr His His Gly Gly Trp Trp Tyr Lys Asn Cys
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His Leu Ala Asn Pro Asn Gly Arg Tyr Gly Glu Thr Lys His Ser Glu
 1235 1240 1245

Gly Val Asn Trp Glu Pro Trp Lys Gly His Glu Phe Ser Ile Pro Tyr
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<400> SEQUENCE: 12

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<400> SEQUENCE: 13

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<212> TYPE: DNA

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<223> OTHER INFORMATION: hTNW12

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1-52. (canceled)

53. A method of diagnosing or prognosing cancer comprising:

- analysing a sample obtained from an individual for the presence of tenascin-W protein or tenascin-W transcript; and
- determining the presence of the tenascin-W protein or the tenascin-W transcript in the sample by a detection

method, wherein the detection of the presence of the tenascin-W protein or the tenascin-W transcript in the sample using the detection method indicates an unfavorable prognosis or diagnosis.

54. The method of claim **53**, wherein in the step of determining, the presence of the tenascin-W protein or the tenascin-W transcript is indicated by an elevated level of the tenascin-W

scin-W protein or the tenascin-W transcript in the sample, and the detection of the elevated level of the tenascin-W protein or the tenascin-W transcript in the sample relative to healthy tissue indicates the unfavorable prognosis or diagnosis.

55. The method of claim **53**, wherein the sample used in the step of analyzing is blood serum or plasma from the individual.

56. The method of claim **55**, wherein the tenascin-W protein is detected in the detection method using an antibody specific for the tenascin-W protein.

57. The method of claim **55**, wherein the tenascin-W transcript is detected in the detection method using a polymerase chain reaction.

58. The method of claim **53**, further comprising:
analyzing the sample for the presence of alpha 8 integrin expression; and
determining the presence of the alpha 8 integrin expression in the sample by a second detection method, wherein the

detection of the presence of the alpha 8 integrin indicates an unfavourable prognosis or diagnosis.

59. The method of claim **58**, wherein the alpha 8 integrin is detected in the second detection method using an antibody specific for the alpha 8 integrin.

60. The method of claim **53**, wherein the method further comprises:
propagating cells in the sample in cell culture.

61. The method of claim **53**, wherein the step of analysing includes a prior step of pre-treating the sample.

62. The method of claim **61**, wherein the step of pre-treating includes forming a cell extract.

63. The method of claim **53**, wherein the step of analysing includes detecting a control protein in the sample, and optionally normalizing a value obtained for the tenascin-W protein or the tenascin-W transcript with the control protein.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	使用生腱蛋白-w组合物的诊断方法		
公开(公告)号	US20100173314A1	公开(公告)日	2010-07-08
申请号	US12/688363	申请日	2010-01-15
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	琪凯特EHRISMANN RUTH SCHERBERICH ARNAUD		
申请(专利权)人(译)	琪凯特-EHRISMANN RUTH SCHERBERICH ARNAUD		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	琪凯特-EHRISMANN RUTH SCHERBERICH ARNAUD		
[标]发明人	CHIQUET EHRISMANN RUTH SCHERBERICH ARNAUD		
发明人	CHIQUET-EHRISMANN, RUTH SCHERBERICH, ARNAUD		
IPC分类号	C12Q1/68 G01N33/566 G01N33/53 A61K38/00 A61K38/17 C07K14/78 C07K16/30 C12N15/12		
CPC分类号	A61K38/1709 C07K16/30 C07K14/78 A61P17/02 A61P19/08 A61P19/10		
优先权	2002007224 2002-03-27 GB 10/509009 2005-05-03 US PCT/EP2003/003150 2003-03-26 WO		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

肌腱蛋白-W。提供了在转移性肿瘤中特异性表达的细胞外基质分子。包含表达生腱蛋白-W的样品的系统用作筛选可能的抗肿瘤剂或促进骨生成的试剂的体外方法。