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Wang et al.

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(54) **METHODS FOR DIAGNOSING LUNG
CANCER**

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WO WO 01/51628 7/2001

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U.S.C. 154(b) by 34 days.

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Related U.S. Application Data

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Aug. 29, 2000, which is a continuation-in-part of application
No. 09/614,124, filed on Jul. 11, 2000, now Pat. No.
6,630,574, and a continuation-in-part of application No.
PCT/US00/18061, filed on Jun. 30, 2000, now abandoned,
which is a continuation-in-part of application No. 09/589,
184, filed on Jun. 5, 2000, which is a continuation-in-part of
application No. 09/560,406, filed on Apr. 27, 2000, now
abandoned, which is a continuation-in-part of application
No. 09/546,259, filed on Apr. 10, 2000, now abandoned,
which is a continuation-in-part of application No. 09/533,
077, filed on Mar. 22, 2000, now abandoned, which is a
continuation-in-part of application No. 09/519,642, filed on
Mar. 6, 2000, which is a continuation-in-part of application
No. 09/476,300, filed on Dec. 30, 1999, which is a continu-
ation-in-part of application No. 09/466,867, filed on Dec.
17, 1999, which is a continuation-in-part of application No.
09/419,356, filed on Oct. 15, 1999, now abandoned, which
is a continuation-in-part of application No. 09/346,492, filed
on Jun. 30, 1999, now abandoned.

(51) **Int. Cl.**⁷ **G01N 33/574**; G01N 33/53;
C07K 14/435; A61K 38/17

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **435/7.1**; 435/7.21; 435/7.23;
530/300; 530/350

(58) **Field of Search** 435/7.1, 7.23,
435/7.21; 530/350, 300

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Primary Examiner—Carla J. Myers

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—Seed Intellectual Property
Law Group

(57) **ABSTRACT**

Compositions and methods for the therapy and diagnosis of
cancer, such as lung cancer, are disclosed. Compositions
may comprise one or more lung tumor proteins, immuno-
genic portions thereof, or polynucleotides that encode such
portions. Alternatively, a therapeutic composition may com-
prise an antigen presenting cell that expresses a lung tumor
protein, or a T cell that is specific for cells expressing such
a protein. Such compositions may be used, for example, for
the prevention and treatment of diseases such as lung cancer.
Diagnostic methods based on detecting a lung tumor protein,
or mRNA encoding such a protein, in a sample are also
provide.

4 Claims, No Drawings

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**METHODS FOR DIAGNOSING LUNG
CANCER**

REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is related to U.S. patent application Ser. No. 09/651,563, filed Aug. 29, 2000; U.S. patent application Ser. No. 09/614,124, filed Jul. 11, 2000 now U.S. Pat. No. 6,630,574; U.S. patent application Ser. No. 09/589,184, filed Jun. 5, 2000; U.S. patent application Ser. No. 09/560,406, filed Apr. 27, 2000 now abandoned; U.S. patent application Ser. No. 09/546,259, filed Apr. 10, 2000 now abandoned; U.S. patent application Ser. No. 09/533,077, filed Mar. 22, 2000 now abandoned; U.S. patent application Ser. No. 09/519,642, filed Mar. 6, 2000; U.S. patent application Ser. No. 09/476,300, filed Dec. 30, 1999; U.S. patent application Ser. No. 09/466,867, filed Dec. 17, 1999; U.S. patent application 09/419,356, filed Oct. 15, 1999 now abandoned; U.S. patent application Ser. No. 09/346,492, filed Jun. 30, 1999; each a CIP of the previous application and all pending; and is also a CIP of PCT/US00/18061, filed Jun. 30, 2000 now abandoned.

TECHNICAL FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates generally to therapy and diagnosis of cancer, such as lung cancer. The invention is more specifically related to polypeptides comprising at least a portion of a lung tumor protein, and to polynucleotides encoding such polypeptides. Such polypeptides and polynucleotides may be used in compositions for prevention and treatment of lung cancer, and for the diagnosis and monitoring of such cancers.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Cancer is a significant health problem throughout the world. Although advances have been made in detection and therapy of cancer, no vaccine or other universally successful method for prevention or treatment is currently available. Current therapies, which are generally based on a combination of chemotherapy or surgery and radiation, continue to prove inadequate in many patients.

Lung cancer is the primary cause of cancer death among both men and women in the U.S., with an estimated 172,000 new cases being reported in 1994. The five-year survival rate among all lung cancer patients, regardless of the stage of disease at diagnosis, is only 13%. This contrasts with a five-year survival rate of 46% among cases detected while the disease is still localized. However, only 16% of lung cancers are discovered before the disease has spread.

Early detection is difficult since clinical symptoms are often not seen until the disease has reached an advanced stage. Currently, diagnosis is aided by the use of chest x-rays, analysis of the type of cells contained in sputum and fiberoptic examination of the bronchial passages. Treatment regimens are determined by the type and stage of the cancer, and include surgery, radiation therapy and/or chemotherapy.

In spite of considerable research into therapies for this and other cancers, lung cancer remains difficult to diagnose and treat effectively. Accordingly, there is a need in the art for improved methods for detecting and treating such cancers. The present invention fulfills these needs and further provides other related advantages.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Briefly stated, the present invention provides compositions and methods for the diagnosis and therapy of cancer,

such as lung cancer. In one aspect, the present invention provides polypeptides comprising at least a portion of a lung tumor protein, or a variant thereof. Certain portions and other variants are immunogenic, such that the ability of the variant to react with antigen-specific antisera is not substantially diminished. Within certain embodiments, the polypeptide comprises a sequence that is encoded by a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of: (a) sequences recited in SEQ ID NO: 1, 11-13, 15, 20, 23-27, 29, 30, 33, 34, 39, 41, 43-46, 51, 52, 57, 58, 60, 62, 65-67, 69-71, 74, 76, 79, 80, 84, 86, 89-92, 95, 97, 98, 101, 110, 111, 113-119, 121-128, 130-134, 136, 138, 139, 141, 143, 146-151, 153, 154, 157-160, 162-164, 167-178, 180, 181, 183, 186-190, 192, 193, 195-220, 224, 226-231, 234, 236, 237, 240, 241, 244-246, 248, 254, 255, 261, 262, 266, 270, 275, 280, 282, 283, 288, 289, 290, 292, 295, 301, 303, 304, 309, 311, 341-782, 784, 785, 790, 792, 794, 796, 800, 804, 807, 808 and 810-826, 1240, 1243, 1247, 1269, 1272, 1280, 1283, 1285, 1286, 1289, 1300, 1309, 1318, 1319, 1327, 1335, 1339, 1346, 1359, 1369, 1370, 1371, 1393, 1398, 1405, 1408, 1413, 1414, 1417, 1422, 1429, 1432, 1435, 1436, 1438-1442, 1447, 1450, 1453, 1463, 1467, 1470, 1473, 1475, 1482, 1486, 1491-1494, 1501, 1505, 1506, 1514-1517, 1520, 1522, 1524, 1535, 1538, 1542, 1543, 1547, 1554, 1557, 1559, 1561, 1563, and 1669; (b) variants of a sequence recited in SEQ ID NO: 1, 11-13, 15, 20, 23-27, 29, 30, 33, 34, 39, 41, 43-46, 51, 52, 57, 58, 60, 62, 65-67, 69-71, 74, 76, 79, 80, 84, 86, 89-92, 95, 97, 98, 101, 110, 111, 113-119, 121-128, 130-134, 136, 138, 139, 141, 143, 146-151, 153, 154, 157-160, 162-164, 167-178, 180, 181, 183, 186-190, 192, 193, 195-220, 224, 226-231, 234, 236, 237, 240, 241, 244-246, 248, 254, 255, 261, 262, 266, 270, 275, 280, 282, 283, 288, 289, 290, 292, 295, 301, 303, 304, 309, 311, 341-782, 784, 785, 790, 792, 794, 796, 800-804, 807, 808, 810-826, 1240, 1243, 1247, 1269, 1272, 1280, 1283, 1285, 1286, 1289, 1300, 1309, 1318, 1319, 1327, 1335, 1339, 1346, 1359, 1369, 1370, 1371, 1393, 1398, 1405, 1408, 1413, 1414, 1417, 1422, 1429, 1432, 1435, 1436, 1438-1442, 1447, 1450, 1453, 1463, 1467, 1470, 1473, 1475, 1482, 1486, 1491-1494, 1501, 1505, 1506, 1514-1517, 1520, 1522, 1524, 1535, 1538, 1542, 1543, 1547, 1554, 1557, 1559, 1561, 1563, 1669, and 1680-1788; and (c) complements of a sequence of (a) or (b). In specific embodiments, the polypeptides of the present invention comprise at least a portion of a tumor protein that includes an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of sequences recited in SEQ ID NO: 786, 787, 791, 793, 795, 797-799, 806, 809, 827, 1670-1675 and 1677-1678 and variants thereof.

The present invention further provides polynucleotides that encode a polypeptide as described above, or a portion thereof (such as a portion encoding at least 15 amino acid residues of a lung tumor protein), expression vectors comprising such polynucleotides and host cells transformed or transfected with such expression vectors.

Within other aspects, the present invention provides pharmaceutical compositions comprising a polypeptide or polynucleotide as described above and a physiologically acceptable carrier.

Within a related aspect of the present invention, vaccines, or immunogenic compositions, for prophylactic or therapeutic use are provided. Such vaccines comprise a polypeptide or polynucleotide as described above and an immunostimulant.

The present invention further provides pharmaceutical compositions that comprise: (a) an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof that specifically binds to a lung tumor protein; and (b) a physiologically acceptable carrier.

Within further aspects, the present invention provides pharmaceutical compositions comprising: (a) an antigen presenting cell that expresses a polypeptide as described above and (b) a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or excipient. Antigen presenting cells include dendritic cells, macrophages, monocytes, fibroblasts and B cells.

Within related aspects, vaccines, or immunogenic compositions, are provided that comprise: (a) an antigen presenting cell that expresses a polypeptide as described above and (b) an immunostimulant.

The present invention further provides, in other aspects, fusion proteins that comprise at least one polypeptide as described above, as well as polynucleotides encoding such fusion proteins.

Within related aspects, pharmaceutical compositions comprising a fusion protein, or a polynucleotide encoding a fusion protein, in combination with a physiologically acceptable carrier are provided.

Vaccines, or immunogenic compositions, are further provided, within other aspects, that comprise a fusion protein, or a polynucleotide encoding a fusion protein, in combination with an immunostimulant.

Within further aspects, the present invention provides methods for inhibiting the development of a cancer in a patient, comprising administering to a patient a pharmaceutical composition or immunogenic composition as recited above. The patient may be afflicted with lung cancer, in which case the methods provide treatment for the disease, or patient considered at risk for such a disease may be treated prophylactically.

The present invention further provides, within other aspects, methods for removing tumor cells from a biological sample, comprising contacting a biological sample with T cells that specifically react with a lung tumor protein, wherein the step of contacting is performed under conditions and for a time sufficient to permit the removal of cells expressing the protein from the sample.

Within related aspects, methods are provided for inhibiting the development of a cancer in a patient, comprising administering to a patient a biological sample treated as described above.

Methods are further provided, within other aspects, for stimulating and/or expanding T cells specific for a lung tumor protein, comprising contacting T cells with one or more of: (i) a polypeptide as described above; (ii) a polynucleotide encoding such a polypeptide; and/or (iii) an antigen presenting cell that expresses such a polypeptide; under conditions and for a time sufficient to permit the stimulation and/or expansion of T cells. Isolated T cell populations comprising T cells prepared as described above are also provided.

Within further aspects, the present invention provides methods for inhibiting the development of a cancer in a patient, comprising administering to a patient an effective amount of a T cell population as described above.

The present invention further provides methods for inhibiting the development of a cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of: (a) incubating CD4⁺ and/or CD8⁺ T cells isolated from a patient with one or more of: (i) a polypeptide comprising at least an immunogenic portion of a lung tumor protein; (ii) a polynucleotide encoding such a polypeptide; and (iii) an antigen-presenting cell that expressed such a polypeptide; and (b) administering to the patient an effective amount of the proliferated T cells, and thereby inhibiting the development of a cancer in the patient. Proliferated cells may, but need not, be cloned prior to administration to the patient.

Within further aspects, the present invention provides methods for determining the presence or absence of a cancer in a patient, comprising: (a) contacting a biological sample obtained from a patient with a binding agent that binds to a polypeptide as recited above; (b) detecting in the sample an amount of polypeptide that binds to the binding agent; and (c) comparing the amount of polypeptide with a predetermined cut-off value, and therefrom determining the presence or absence of a cancer in the patient. Within preferred embodiments, the binding agent is an antibody, more preferably a monoclonal antibody. The cancer may be lung cancer.

The present invention also provides, within other aspects, methods for monitoring the progression of a cancer in a patient. Such methods comprise the steps of: (a) contacting a biological sample obtained from a patient at a first point in time with a binding agent that binds to a polypeptide as recited above; (b) detecting in the sample an amount of polypeptide that binds to the binding agent; (c) repeating steps (a) and (b) using a biological sample obtained from the patient at a subsequent point in time; and (d) comparing the amount of polypeptide detected in step (c) with the amount detected in step (b) and therefrom monitoring the progression of the cancer in the patient.

The present invention further provides, within other aspects, methods for determining the presence or absence of a cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of: (a) contacting a biological sample obtained from a patient with an oligonucleotide that hybridizes to a polynucleotide that encodes a lung tumor protein; (b) detecting in the sample a level of a polynucleotide, preferably mRNA, that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide; and (c) comparing the level of polynucleotide that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide with a predetermined cut-off value, and therefrom determining the presence or absence of a cancer in the patient. Within certain embodiments, the amount of mRNA is detected via polymerase chain reaction using, for example, at least one oligonucleotide primer that hybridizes to a polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide as recited above, or a complement of such a polynucleotide. Within other embodiments, the amount of mRNA is detected using a hybridization technique, employing an oligonucleotide probe that hybridizes to a polynucleotide that encodes a polypeptide as recited above, or a complement of such a polynucleotide.

In related aspects, methods are provided for monitoring the progression of a cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of: (a) contacting a biological sample obtained from a patient with an oligonucleotide that hybridizes to a polynucleotide that encodes a lung tumor protein; (b) detecting in the sample an amount of a polynucleotide that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide; (c) repeating steps (a) and (b) using a biological sample obtained from the patient at a subsequent point in time; and (d) comparing the amount of polynucleotide detected in step (c) with the amount detected in step (b) and therefrom monitoring the progression of the cancer in the patient.

Within further aspects, the present invention provides antibodies, such as monoclonal antibodies, that bind to a polypeptide as described above, as well as diagnostic kits comprising such antibodies. Diagnostic kits comprising one or more oligonucleotide probes or primers as described above are also provided.

These and other aspects of the present invention will become apparent upon reference to the following detailed description. All references disclosed herein are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety as if each was incorporated individually.

SEQUENCE IDENTIFIERS

SEQ ID NO: 1 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #19038, also referred to as L845P.

SEQ ID NO: 2 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #19036.

SEQ ID NO: 3 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #19034.

SEQ ID NO: 4 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #19033.

SEQ ID NO: 5 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #19032.

SEQ ID NO: 6 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #19030, also referred to as L559S.

SEQ ID NO: 7 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #19029.

SEQ ID NO: 8 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #19025.

SEQ ID NO: 9 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #19023.

SEQ ID NO: 10 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #18929.

SEQ ID NO: 11 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #19010.

SEQ ID NO: 12 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #19009.

SEQ ID NO: 13 is the determined cDNA sequence for clones #19005, 19007, 19016 and 19017.

SEQ ID NO: 14 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #19004.

SEQ ID NO: 15 is the determined cDNA sequence for clones #19002 and 18965.

SEQ ID NO: 16 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #18998.

SEQ ID NO: 17 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #18997.

SEQ ID NO: 18 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #18996.

SEQ ID NO: 19 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #18995.

SEQ ID NO: 20 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #18994, also known as L846P.

SEQ ID NO: 21 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #18992.

SEQ ID NO: 22 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #18991.

SEQ ID NO: 23 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #18990, also referred to as clone #20111.

SEQ ID NO: 24 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #18987.

SEQ ID NO: 25 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #18985, also referred as L839P.

SEQ ID NO: 26 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #18984, also referred to as L847P.

SEQ ID NO: 27 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #18983.

SEQ ID NO: 28 is the determined cDNA sequence for clones #18976 and 18980.

SEQ ID NO: 29 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #18975.

SEQ ID NO: 30 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #18974.

SEQ ID NO: 31 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #18973.

SEQ ID NO: 32 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #18972.

SEQ ID NO: 33 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #18971, also referred to as L801P;

SEQ ID NO: 34 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #18970.

SEQ ID NO: 35 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #18966.

SEQ ID NO: 36 is the determined cDNA sequence for clones #18964, 18968 and 19039.

SEQ ID NO: 37 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #18960.

SEQ ID NO: 38 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #18959.

SEQ ID NO: 39 is the determined cDNA sequence for clones #18958 and 18982.

SEQ ID NO: 40 is the determined cDNA sequence for clones #18956 and 19015.

SEQ ID NO: 41 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #18954, also referred to L848P.

SEQ ID NO: 42 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #18951.

SEQ ID NO: 43 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #18950.

SEQ ID NO: 44 is the determined cDNA sequence for clones #18949 and 19024, also referred to as L844P.

SEQ ID NO: 45 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #18948.

SEQ ID NO: 46 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #18947, also referred to as L840P.

SEQ ID NO: 47 is the determined cDNA sequence for clones #18946, 18953, 18969 and 19027.

SEQ ID NO: 48 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #18942.

SEQ ID NO: 49 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #18940, 18962, 18963, 19006, 19008, 19000, and 19031.

SEQ ID NO: 50 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #1 8939.

SEQ ID NO: 51 is the determined cDNA sequence for clones #18938 and 18952.

SEQ ID NO: 52 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #18938.

SEQ ID NO: 53 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #18937.

SEQ ID NO: 54 is the determined cDNA sequence for clones #18934, 18935, 18993 and 19022, also referred to as L548S.

SEQ ID NO: 55 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #18932.

SEQ ID NO: 56 is the determined cDNA sequence for clones #18931 and 18936.

SEQ ID NO: 57 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #18930.

SEQ ID NO: 58 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #19014, also referred to as L773P.

SEQ ID NO: 59 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #19127.

SEQ ID NO: 60 is the determined cDNA sequence for clones #19057 and 19064.

SEQ ID NO: 61 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #19122.

SEQ ID NO: 62 is the determined cDNA sequence for clones #19120 and 18121.

SEQ ID NO: 63 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #19118.

SEQ ID NO: 64 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #19117.

SEQ ID NO: 65 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #19116.

SEQ ID NO: 66 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #19114.

SEQ ID NO: 67 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #19112, also known as L561 S.

SEQ ID NO: 68 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #19110.

SEQ ID NO: 69 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #19107, also referred to as L552S.

SEQ ID NO: 70 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #19106, also referred to as L5475S.

SEQ ID NO: 71 is the determined cDNA sequence for clones #19105 and 19111.

SEQ ID NO: 72 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #199099.

SEQ ID NO: 73 is the determined cDNA sequence for clones #19095, 19104 and 19125, also referred to as L549S.

SEQ ID NO: 74 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #19094.

SEQ ID NO: 75 is the determined cDNA sequence for clones #19089 and 19101.

SEQ ID NO: 76 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #19088.

SEQ ID NO: 77 is the determined cDNA sequence for clones #19087, 19092, 19096, 19100 and 19119.

SEQ ID NO: 78 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #19086.

SEQ ID NO: 79 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #19085, also referred to as L550S.

SEQ ID NO: 80 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #19084, also referred to as clone #19079.

SEQ ID NO: 81 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #19082.

SEQ ID NO: 82 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #19080.

SEQ ID NO: 83 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #19077.

SEQ ID NO: 84 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #19076, also referred to as L551S.

SEQ ID NO: 85 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #19074, also referred to as clone #20102.

SEQ ID NO: 86 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #19073, also referred to as L560S.

SEQ ID NO: 87 is the determined cDNA sequence for clones #19072 and 19115.

SEQ ID NO: 88 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #19071.

SEQ ID NO: 89 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #19070.

SEQ ID NO: 90 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #19069.

SEQ ID NO: 91 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #19068, also referred to L563S.

SEQ ID NO: 92 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #19066.

SEQ ID NO: 93 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #19065.

SEQ ID NO: 94 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #19063.

SEQ ID NO: 95 is the determined cDNA sequence for clones #19061, 19081, 19108 and 19109.

SEQ ID NO: 96 is the determined cDNA sequence for clones #19060, 19067 and 19083, also referred to as L548S.

SEQ ID NO: 97 is the determined cDNA sequence for clones #19059 and 19062.

SEQ ID NO: 98 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #19058.

SEQ ID NO: 99 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #19124.

SEQ ID NO: 100 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #18929.

SEQ ID NO: 101 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #18422.

SEQ ID NO: 102 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #18425.

SEQ ID NO: 103 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #18431.

SEQ ID NO: 104 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #18433.

SEQ ID NO: 105 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #18444.

SEQ ID NO: 106 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #18449.

SEQ ID NO: 107 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #18451.

SEQ ID NO: 108 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #18452.

SEQ ID NO: 109 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #18455.

SEQ ID NO: 110 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #18457.

SEQ ID NO: 107 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #18466.

SEQ ID NO: 112 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #18468.

SEQ ID NO: 113 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #18471.

SEQ ID NO: 114 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #18475.

SEQ ID NO: 115 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #18476.

SEQ ID NO: 116 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #18477.

SEQ ID NO: 117 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #20631.

SEQ ID NO: 118 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #20634.

SEQ ID NO: 119 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #20635.

SEQ ID NO: 120 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #20637.

SEQ ID NO: 121 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #20638.

SEQ ID NO: 122 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #20643.

SEQ ID NO: 185 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #19178.

SEQ ID NO: 186 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #19179.1.

SEQ ID NO: 187 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #19179.2.

SEQ ID NO: 188 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #19180.

SEQ ID NO: 189 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #19182.

SEQ ID NO: 189 is a first determined cDNA sequence for clone #19182.1.

SEQ ID NO: 190 is a second determined cDNA sequence for clone #19182.2.

SEQ ID NO: 191 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #19183.1.

SEQ ID NO: 192 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #19185.1.

SEQ ID NO: 193 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #19187.

SEQ ID NO: 194 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #19188.

SEQ ID NO: 195 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #19190.

SEQ ID NO: 196 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #19191.

SEQ ID NO: 197 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #19192.

SEQ ID NO: 198 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #19193.

SEQ ID NO: 199 is a first determined cDNA sequence for clone #19194.1.

SEQ ID NO: 200 is a second determined cDNA sequence for clone #19194.2.

SEQ ID NO: 201 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #19197.

SEQ ID NO: 202 is a first determined cDNA sequence for clone #19200.1.

SEQ ID NO: 203 is a second determined cDNA sequence for clone #19200.2.

SEQ ID NO: 204 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #19202.

SEQ ID NO: 205 is a first determined cDNA sequence for clone #19204.1.

SEQ ID NO: 206 is a second determined cDNA sequence for clone #19204.2.

SEQ ID NO: 207 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #19205.

SEQ ID NO: 208 is a first determined cDNA sequence for clone #19206.1.

SEQ ID NO: 209 is a second determined cDNA sequence for clone #19206.2.

SEQ ID NO: 210 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #19207.

SEQ ID NO: 211 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #19208.

SEQ ID NO: 212 is a first determined cDNA sequence for clone #19211.1.

SEQ ID NO: 213 is a second determined cDNA sequence for clone #19211.2.

SEQ ID NO: 214 is a first determined cDNA sequence for clone #19214.1.

SEQ ID NO: 215 is a second determined cDNA sequence for clone #19214.2.

SEQ ID NO: 216 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #19215.

SEQ ID NO: 217 is a first determined cDNA sequence for clone #19217.2.

SEQ ID NO: 218 is a second determined cDNA sequence for clone #19217.2.

SEQ ID NO: 219 is a first determined cDNA sequence for clone #19218.1.

SEQ ID NO: 220 is a second determined cDNA sequence for clone #19218.2.

SEQ ID NO: 221 is a first determined cDNA sequence for clone #19220.1.

SEQ ID NO: 222 is a second determined cDNA sequence for clone #19220.2.

SEQ ID NO: 223 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #22015.

SEQ ID NO: 224 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #22017.

SEQ ID NO: 225 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #22019.

SEQ ID NO: 226 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #22020.

SEQ ID NO: 227 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #22023.

SEQ ID NO: 228 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #22026.

SEQ ID NO: 229 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #22027.

SEQ ID NO: 230 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #22028.

SEQ ID NO: 231 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #22032.

SEQ ID NO: 232 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #22037.

SEQ ID NO: 233 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #22045.

SEQ ID NO: 234 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #22048.

SEQ ID NO: 235 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #22050.

SEQ ID NO: 236 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #22052.

SEQ ID NO: 237 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #22053.

SEQ ID NO: 238 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #22057.

SEQ ID NO: 239 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #22066.

SEQ ID NO: 240 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #22077.

SEQ ID NO: 241 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #22085.

SEQ ID NO: 242 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #22105.

SEQ ID NO: 243 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #22108.

SEQ ID NO: 244 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #22109.

SEQ ID NO: 245 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #24842.

SEQ ID NO: 307 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #27003.

SEQ ID NO: 308 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #27005.

SEQ ID NO: 309 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #27010.

SEQ ID NO: 310 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #27011.

SEQ ID NO: 311 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #27013.

SEQ ID NO: 312 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #27016.

SEQ ID NO: 313 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #27017.

SEQ ID NO: 314 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #27019.

SEQ ID NO: 315 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone #27028.

SEQ ID NO: 316 is the full-length cDNA sequence for clone #19060.

SEQ ID NO: 317 is the full-length cDNA sequence for clone #18964.

SEQ ID NO: 318 is the full-length cDNA sequence for clone #18929.

SEQ ID NO: 319 is the full-length cDNA sequence for clone #18991.

SEQ ID NO: 320 is the full-length cDNA sequence for clone #18996.

SEQ ID NO: 321 is the full-length cDNA sequence for clone #18966.

SEQ ID NO: 322 is the full-length cDNA sequence for clone #18951.

SEQ ID NO: 323 is the full-length cDNA sequence for clone #18973 (also known as L516S).

SEQ ID NO: 324 is the amino acid sequence for clone #19060.

SEQ ID NO: 325 is the amino acid sequence for clone #19063.

SEQ ID NO: 326 is the amino acid sequence for clone #19077.

SEQ ID NO: 327 is the amino acid sequence for clone #19110.

SEQ ID NO: 328 is the amino acid sequence for clone #19122.

SEQ ID NO: 329 is the amino acid sequence for clone #19118.

SEQ ID NO: 330 is the amino acid sequence for clone #19080.

SEQ ID NO: 331 is the amino acid sequence for clone #19127.

SEQ ID NO: 332 is the amino acid sequence for clone #19117.

SEQ ID NO: 333 is the amino acid sequence for clone #19095, also referred to L549S.

SEQ ID NO: 334 is the amino acid sequence for clone #18964.

SEQ ID NO: 335 is the amino acid sequence for clone #18929.

SEQ ID NO: 336 is the amino acid sequence for clone #18991.

SEQ ID NO: 337 is the amino acid sequence for clone #18996.

SEQ ID NO: 338 is the amino acid sequence for clone #18966.

SEQ ID NO: 339 is the amino acid sequence for clone #18951.

SEQ ID NO: 340 is the amino acid sequence for clone #18973.

SEQ ID NO: 341 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone 26461.

SEQ ID NO: 342 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone 26462.

SEQ ID NO: 343 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone 26463.

SEQ ID NO: 344 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone 26464.

SEQ ID NO: 345 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone 26465.

SEQ ID NO: 346 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone 26466.

SEQ ID NO: 347 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone 26467.

SEQ ID NO: 348 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone 26468.

SEQ ID NO: 349 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone 26469.

SEQ ID NO: 350 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone 26470.

SEQ ID NO: 351 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone 26471.

SEQ ID NO: 352 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone 26472.

SEQ ID NO: 353 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone 26474.

SEQ ID NO: 354 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone 26475.

SEQ ID NO: 355 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone 26476.

SEQ ID NO: 356 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone 26477.

SEQ ID NO: 357 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone 26478.

SEQ ID NO: 358 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone 26479.

SEQ ID NO: 359 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone 26480.

SEQ ID NO: 360 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone 26481.

SEQ ID NO: 361 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone 26482.

SEQ ID NO: 362 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone 26483.

SEQ ID NO: 363 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone 26484.

SEQ ID NO: 364 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone 26485.

SEQ ID NO: 365 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone 26486.

SEQ ID NO: 366 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone 26487.

SEQ ID NO: 367 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone 26488.

SEQ ID NO: 737 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone 26756.

SEQ ID NO: 738 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone 26757.

SEQ ID NO: 739 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone 26758

SEQ ID NO: 740 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone 26759.

SEQ ID NO: 741 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone 26760.

SEQ ID NO: 742 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone 26761.

SEQ ID NO: 743 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone 26762.

SEQ ID NO: 744 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone 26763.

SEQ ID NO: 745 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone 26764.

SEQ ID NO: 746 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone 26765.

SEQ ID NO: 747 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone 26766.

SEQ ID NO: 748 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone 26767.

SEQ ID NO: 749 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone 26768.

SEQ ID NO: 750 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone 26769.

SEQ ID NO: 751 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone 26770.

SEQ ID NO: 752 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone 26771.

SEQ ID NO: 753 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone 26772.

SEQ ID NO: 753 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone 26772.

SEQ ID NO: 754 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone 26773.

SEQ ID NO: 755 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone 26774.

SEQ ID NO: 756 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone 26775.

SEQ ID NO: 757 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone 26776.

SEQ ID NO: 758 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone 26777.

SEQ ID NO: 759 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone 26778.

SEQ ID NO: 760 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone 26779.

SEQ ID NO: 761 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone 26781.

SEQ ID NO: 762 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone 26782.

SEQ ID NO: 763 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone 26783.

SEQ ID NO: 764 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone 26784.

SEQ ID NO: 765 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone 26785.

SEQ ID NO: 766 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone 26786.

SEQ ID NO: 767 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone 26787.

SEQ ID NO: 768 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone 26788.

SEQ ID NO: 769 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone 26790.

SEQ ID NO: 770 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone 26791.

SEQ ID NO: 771 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone 26792.

SEQ ID NO: 772 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone 26793.

SEQ ID NO: 773 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone 26794.

SEQ ID NO: 774 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone 26795.

SEQ ID NO: 775 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone 26796.

SEQ ID NO: 776 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone 26797.

SEQ ID NO: 777 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone 26798.

SEQ ID NO: 778 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone 26800.

SEQ ID NO: 779 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone 26801.

SEQ ID NO: 780 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone 26802.

SEQ ID NO: 781 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone 26803.

SEQ ID NO: 782 is the determined cDNA sequence for clone 26804.

SEQ ID NO: 783 is the amino acid sequence for L773P.

SEQ ID NO: 784 is the determined DNA sequence of the L773P expression construct.

SEQ ID NO: 785 is the determined DNA sequence of the L773PA expression construct.

SEQ ID NO: 786 is a predicted amino acid sequence for L552S.

SEQ ID NO: 787 is a predicted amino acid sequence for L840P.

SEQ ID NO: 788 is the full-length cDNA sequence for L548S.

SEQ ID NO: 789 is the amino acid sequence encoded by SEQ ID NO: 788.

SEQ ID NO: 790 is an extended cDNA sequence for L552S.

SEQ ID NO: 791 is the predicted amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO: 790.

SEQ ID NO: 792 is the determined cDNA sequence for an isoform of L552S.

SEQ ID NO: 793 is the predicted amino acid sequence encoded by SEQ ID NO: 792.

SEQ ID NO: 794 is an extended cDNA sequence for L840P.

SEQ ID NO: 795 is the predicted amino acid sequence encoded by SEQ ID NO: 794.

SEQ ID NO: 796 is an extended cDNA sequence for L801P.

SEQ ID NO: 797 is a first predicted amino acid sequence encoded by SEQ ID NO: 796.

SEQ ID NO: 798 is a second predicted amino acid sequence encoded by SEQ ID NO: 796.

SEQ ID NO: 799 is a third predicted amino acid sequence encoded by SEQ ID NO: 796.

SEQ ID NO: 800 is the determined full-length sequence for L844P.

SEQ ID NO: 801 is the 5' consensus EDNA sequence for L551S.

SEQ ID NO: 802 is the 3' consensus cDNA sequence for L551S.

SEQ ID NO: 803 is the cDNA sequence for STY8.

SEQ ID NO: 804 is an extended cDNA sequence for L551S.

SEQ ID NO: 805 is the amino acid sequence for STY8.

SEQ ID NO: 806 is the extended amino acid sequence for L551S.

SEQ ID NO: 807 is the determined full-length cDNA sequence for L773P.

SEQ ID NO: 808 is the full-length cDNA sequence of L552S.

SEQ ID NO: 809 is the full-length amino acid sequence of L552S.

SEQ ID NO: 810 is the determined cDNA sequence of clone 50989.

SEQ ID NO: 811 is the determined cDNA sequence of clone 50990.

SEQ ID NO: 812 is the determined cDNA sequence of clone 50992.

SEQ ID NO: 813–824 are the determined cDNA sequences for clones isolated from lung tumor tissue.

SEQ ID NO: 825 is the determined cDNA sequence for the full-length L551S clone 54305.

SEQ ID NO: 826 is the determined cDNA sequence for the full-length L551S clone 54298.

SEQ ID NO: 827 is the full-length amino acid sequence for L551 S. Tables 1–6 contain the sequence identifiers for SEQ ID NO:878–1664.

TABLE 1A

SEQ ID NO	CLONE IDENTIFIER
828	R0126:A02
829	R0126:A03
830	R0126:A05
831	R0126:A06
832	R0126:A08
833	R0126:A09
834	R0126:A10
835	R0126:A11
836	R0126:A12
837	R0126:B01
838	R0126:B03
839	R0126:B04
840	R0126:B05
841	R0126:B06
842	R0126:B07
843	R0126:B08
844	R0126:B09
845	R0126:B11
846	R0126:B12
847	R0126:C01
848	R0126:C02
849	R0126:C03
850	R0126:C05
851	R0126:C06
852	R0126:C07

TABLE 1A-continued

SEQ ID NO	CLONE IDENTIFIER
853	R0126:C08
854	R0126:C09
855	R0126:C10
856	R0126:C11
857	R0126:C12
858	R0126:D01
859	R0126:D02
860	R0126:D03
861	R0126:D04
862	R0126:D05
863	R0126:D06
864	R0126:D07
865	R0126:D08
866	R0126:D09
867	R0126:D10
868	R0126:D11
869	R0126:D12
870	R0126:E01
871	R0126:E02
872	R0126:E03
873	R0126:E04
874	R0126:E05
875	R0126:E06
876	R0126:E07
877	R0126:E08
878	R0126:E09
879	R0126:E10
880	R0126:E11
881	R0126:E12
882	R0126:F01
883	R0126:F02
884	R0126:F03
885	R0126:F04
886	R0126:F05
887	R0126:F06
888	R0126:F07
889	R0126:F08
890	R0126:F10
891	R0126:F11
892	R0126:F12
893	R0126:G01
894	R0126:G02
895	R0126:G03
896	R0126:G04
897	R0126:G05
898	R0126:G06
899	R0126:G07
900	R0126:G09
901	R0126:G10
902	R0126:G11
903	R0126:G12
904	R0126:H01
905	R0126:H02
906	R0126:H03
907	R0126:H04
908	R0126:H05
909	R0126:H06

TABLE 1B

SEQ ID NO	CLONE IDENTIFIER
910	R0126:H07
911	R0126:H09
912	R0126:H10
913	R0126:H11
914	R0127:A02
915	R0127:A05
916	R0127:A06
917	R0127:A07
918	R0127:A08
919	R0127:A09

TABLE 1B-continued

TABLE 1C

SEQ ID NO	CLONE IDENTIFIER		SEQ ID NO	CLONE IDENTIFIER
920	R0127:A10	5	992	R0127:H06
921	R0127:A11		993	R0127:H07
922	R0127:A12		994	R0127:H08
923	R0127:B01		995	R1027:H09
924	R0127:B03		996	R1027:H10
925	R0127:B04	10	997	R1027:H11
926	R0127:B05		998	R1028:A02
927	R0127:B06		999	R1028:A05
928	R0127:B07		1000	R1028:A06
929	R0127:B08		1001	R1028:A07
930	R0127:B09		1002	R1028:A08
931	R0127:B10	15	1003	R1028:A09
932	R0127:B11		1004	R1028:A10
933	R0127:B12		1005	R1028:B01
934	R0127:C01		1006	R1028:B02
935	R0127:C03		1007	R1028:B03
936	R0127:C04		1008	R1028:B04
937	R0127:C05		1009	R1028:B05
938	R0127:C07	20	1010	R1028:B08
939	R0127:C08		1011	R1028:B09
940	R0127:C09		1012	R1028:B10
941	R0127:C10		1013	R1028:B11
942	R0127:C11		1014	R1028:B12
943	R0127:D01		1015	R1028:C01
944	R0127:D02	25	1016	R1028:C03
945	R0127:D03		1017	R1028:C04
946	R0127:D04		1018	R1028:C05
947	R0127:D05		1019	R1028:C06
948	R0127:D06		1020	R1028:C07
949	R0127:D07		1021	R1028:C08
950	R0127:D01	30	1022	R1028:C10
951	R0127:D10		1023	R1028:C11
952	R0127:D11		1024	R1028:C12
953	R0127:D12		1025	R1028:D01
954	R0127:E02		1026	R1028:D02
955	R0127:E03		1027	R1028:D04
956	R0127:E04	35	1028	R1028:D05
957	R0127:E05		1029	R1028:D06
958	R0127:E06		1030	R1028:D07
959	R0127:E07		1031	R1028:D08
960	R0127:E08		1032	R1028:D09
961	R0127:E09		1033	R0128:D10
962	R0127:E10	40	1034	R0128:D11
963	R0127:E11		1035	R0128:D12
964	R0127:F01		1036	R0128:E01
965	R0127:F02		1037	R0128:E02
966	R0127:F03		1038	R0128:E03
967	R0127:F04		1039	R0128:E04
968	R0127:F05	45	1040	R0128:E05
969	R0127:F06		1041	R0128:E06
970	R0127:F07		1042	R0128:E07
971	R0127:F08		1043	R0128:E08
972	R0127:F10		1044	R0128:E09
973	R0127:F11	50	1045	R0128:E10
974	R0127:F12		1046	R0128:E12
975	R0127:G01		1047	R0128:F01
976	R0127:G02		1048	R0128:F02
977	R0127:G03		1049	R0128:F03
978	R0127:G04		1050	R0128:F04
979	R0127:G05	55	1051	R0128:F06
980	R0127:G06		1052	R0128:F07
981	R0127:G07		1053	R0128:F08
982	R0127:G08		1054	R0128:F09
983	R0127:G09		1055	R0128:F10
984	R0127:G10		1056	R0128:F12
985	R0127:G11	60	1057	R0128:G01
986	R0127:G12		1058	R0128:G02
987	R0127:H01		1059	R0128:G03
988	R0127:H02		1060	R0128:G04
989	R0127:H03		1061	R0128:G05
990	R0127:H04		1062	R0128:G06
991	R0127:H05	65	1063	R0128:G07
			1064	R0128:G09
			1065	R0128:G10
			1066	R0128:G11
			1067	R0128:G12

TABLE 1C-continued

SEQ ID NO	CLONE IDENTIFIER
1068	R0128:H01
1069	R0128:H02
1070	R0128:H03
1071	R0128:H04
1072	R0128:H05
1073	R0128:H06
1074	R0128:H07
1075	R0128:H08

TABLE 1D

SEQ ID NO	CLONE IDENTIFIER
1076	R0128:H09
1077	R0128:H10
1078	R0128:H11
1079	R0130:A02
1080	R0130:A05
1081	R0130:A06
1082	R0130:A08
1083	R0130:A09
1084	R0130:A10
1085	R0130:A11
1086	R0130:A12
1087	R0130:B01
1088	R0130:B02
1089	R0130:B03
1090	R0130:B04
1091	R0130:B05
1092	R0130:B06
1093	R0130:B08
1094	R0130:B09
1095	R0130:B10
1096	R0130:B11
1097	R0130:B12
1098	R0130:C02
1099	R0130:C03
1100	R0130:C04
1101	R0130:C05
1102	R0130:C06
1103	R0130:C07
1104	R0130:C08
1105	R0130:C09
1106	R0130:C10
1107	R0130:C11
1108	R0130:C12
1109	R0130:D02
1110	R0130:D03
1111	R0130:D04
1112	R0130:D05
1113	R0130:D06
1114	R0130:D07
1115	R0130:D09
1116	R0130:D10
1117	R0130:D11
1118	R0130:D12
1119	R0130:E01
1120	R0130:E02
1121	R0130:E03
1122	R0130:E04
1123	R0130:E05
1124	R0130:E06
1125	R0130:E07
1126	R0130:E08
1127	R0130:E09
1128	R0130:E10
1129	R0130:E11
1130	R0130:E12
1131	R0130:F02
1132	R0130:F03
1133	R0130:F05
1134	R0130:F06

TABLE 1D-continued

SEQ ID NO	CLONE IDENTIFIER
1135	R0130:F07
1136	R0130:F08
1137	R0130:F09
1138	R0130:F10
1139	R0130:F11
1140	R0130:F12
1141	R0130:G01
1142	R0130:G02
1143	R0130:G03
1144	R0130:G04
1145	R0130:G05
1146	R0130:G06
1147	R0130:G07
1148	R0130:G08
1149	R0130:G09
1150	R0130:G10
1151	R0130:G11
1152	R0130:G12
1153	R0130:H01
1154	R0130:H02
1155	R0130:H04
1156	R0130:H05
1157	R0130:H06
1158	R0130:H07
1159	R0130:H08

TABLE 1E

SEQ ID NO	CLONE IDENTIFIER
1160	R0130:H09
1161	R0130:H10
1162	R0130:H11
1163	R0131:A02
1164	R0131:A05
1165	R0131:A06
1166	R0131:A07
1167	R0131:A08
1168	R0131:A09
1169	R0131:A11
1170	R0131:A12
1171	R0131:B02
1172	R0131:B03
1173	R0131:B04
1174	R0131:B05
1175	R0131:B07
1176	R0131:B08
1177	R0131:B09
1178	R0131:B10
1179	R0131:B11
1180	R0131:C01
1181	R0131:C02
1182	R0131:C03
1183	R0131:C04
1184	R0131:C06
1185	R0131:C07
1186	R0131:C08
1187	R0131:C10
1188	R0131:C11
1189	R0131:C12
1190	R0131:D02
1191	R0131:D03
1192	R0131:D04
1193	R0131:D05
1194	R0131:D06
1195	R0131:D07
1196	R0131:D09
1197	R0131:D10
1198	R0131:D11
1199	R0131:D12
1200	R0131:E01
1201	R0131:E02

TABLE 1E-continued

SEQ ID NO	CLONE IDENTIFIER
1202	R0131:E03
1203	R0131:E04
1204	R0131:E06
1205	R0131:E07
1206	R0131:E08
1207	R0131:E10
1208	R0131:E11
1209	R0131:E12
1210	R0131:F02
1211	R0131:F04
1212	R0131:F05
1213	R0131:F06
1214	R0131:F07
1215	R0131:F08
1216	R0131:F09
1217	R0131:F10
1218	R0131:F11
1219	R0131:F12
1220	R0131:G01
1221	R0131:G02
1222	R0131:G03
1223	R0131:G04
1224	R0131:G05
1225	R0131:G06
1226	R0131:G07
1227	R0131:G08
1228	R0131:G09
1229	R0131:G10
1230	R0131:G11
1231	R0131:G12
1232	R0131:H01
1233	R0131:H02
1234	R0131:H05
1235	R0131:H06
1236	R0131:H07
1237	R0131:H08
1238	R0131:H09
1239	R0131:H11

TABLE 2

Clone names for NSCLC-SQL1 and corresponding SEQ ID NOs	
SEQ ID NO	CLONE IDENTIFIER
1240	Contig 54
1241	Contig 55
1242	Contig 57
1243	Contig 58
1244	Contig 60
1245	Contig 62
1246	Contig 63
1247	Contig 64
1248	Contig 65
1249	Contig 66
1250	Contig 67
1251	Contig 68
1252	Contig 69
1253	Contig 70
1254	Contig 71
1255	Contig 72
1256	Contig 73
1257	Contig 74
1258	Contig 75
1259	Contig 77
1260	Contig 78
1261	Contig 79
1262	Contig 80
1263	Contig 81
1264	Contig 83
1265	Contig 84
1266	Contig 86

TABLE 2-continued

Clone names for NSCLC-SQL1 and corresponding SEQ ID NOs		
SEQ ID NO	CLONE IDENTIFIER	
1267	Contig 87	
1268	Contig 88	
1269	Contig 89	
1270	Contig 90	
1271	Contig 91	
1272	Contig 92	
1273	Contig 94	
1274	Contig 95	
1275	Contig 96	
1276	Contig 97	
1277	Contig 98	
1278	Contig 99	
1279	Contig 100	

TABLE 3

Clone names for NSCLC-SCLI and corresponding SEQ ID NOs		
SEQ ID NO	CLONE IDENTIFIER	
1280	Contig 38	
1281	Contig 39	
1282	Contig 40	
1283	Contig 41	
1284	Contig 42	
1285	Contig 43	
1286	Contig 44	
1287	Contig 45	
1288	Contig 46	
1289	Contig 47	
1290	Contig 48	
1291	Contig 49	
1292	Contig 51	
1293	Contig 52	
1294	Contig 53	
1295	Contig 54	
1296	Contig 55	
1297	Contig 56	
1298	Contig 57	
1299	Contig 58	
1300	Contig 59	
1301	Contig 60	
1302	Contig 62	
1303	Contig 63	
1304	Contig 64	
1305	Contig 65	
1306	Contig 66	
1307	Contig 67	
1308	Contig 68	
1309	Contig 69	
1310	Contig 70	
1311	Contig 72	
1312	Contig 73	
1313	Contig 75	
1314	Contig 76	
1315	Contig 77	
1316	Contig 78	
1317	Contig 79	
1318	Contig 80	
1319	Contig 81	
1320	Contig 82	

TABLE 4A

Clone names for NSCLC-SCL3-SCL4 and corresponding SEQ ID NOs	
SEQ ID NO	CLONE IDENTIFIER
1321	Contig 94
1322	Contig 95
1323	Contig 96
1324	Contig 97
1325	Contig 98
1326	Contig 99
1327	Contig 100
1328	Contig 101
1329	Contig 102
1330	Contig 103
1331	Contig 104
1332	Contig 105
1333	Contig 106
1334	Contig 107
1335	Contig 108
1336	Contig 109
1337	Contig 110
1338	Contig 111
1339	Contig 112
1340	Contig 113
1341	Contig 114
1342	Contig 115
1343	Contig 116
1344	Contig 117
1345	Contig 118
1346	Contig 119
1347	Contig 120
1348	Contig 121
1349	Contig 122
1350	Contig 123
1351	Contig 124
1352	Contig 125
1353	Contig 126
1354	Contig 127
1355	Contig 128
1356	Contig 129
1357	Contig 130
1358	Contig 131
1359	Contig 132
1360	Contig 133
1361	Contig 134
1362	Contig 135
1363	Contig 136
1364	Contig 137
1365	Contig 138
1366	Contig 139
1367	Contig 140
1368	Contig 141
1369	Contig 142
1370	Contig 143
1371	Contig 144
1372	Contig 145
1373	Contig 146
1374	Contig 147
1375	Contig 148
1376	Contig 149
1377	Contig 150
1378	Contig 151
1379	Contig 152
1380	Contig 153
1381	Contig 154
1382	Contig 155
1383	Contig 156
1384	Contig 157
1385	Contig 158
1386	Contig 159
1387	Contig 160
1388	Contig 161
1389	Contig 162
1390	Contig 163
1391	Contig 164
1392	Contig 165
1393	Contig 166

TABLE 4A-continued

Clone names for NSCLC-SCL3-SCL4 and corresponding SEQ ID NOs	
SEQ ID NO	CLONE IDENTIFIER
1394	Contig 167
1395	Contig 168
1396	Contig 169
1397	Contig 170
1398	Contig 171
1399	Contig 172
1400	Contig 173
1401	Contig 174
1402	Contig 175
1403	Contig 176

TABLE 4B

Close names for NSCLC-SCL3-SCL4 and corresponding SEQ ID NOs	
SEQ ID NO	CLONE IDENTIFIER
1404	Contig 177
1405	Contig 178
1406	Contig 179
1407	Contig 180
1408	Contig 181
1409	Contig 182
1410	Contig 183
1411	Contig 184
1412	Contig 185
1413	Contig 186
1414	Contig 187

TABLE 5

Clone names for SCLC-SQL1 and corresponding SEQ ID NOs	
SEQ ID NO	CLONE IDENTIFIER
1415	Contig 17
1416	Contig 18
1417	Contig 20
1418	Contig 23
1419	Contig 24
1420	Contig 25
1421	Contig 26
1422	Contig 27
1423	Contig 28
1424	Contig 29
1425	Contig 30
1426	Contig 31
1427	Contig 20
1428	Contig 21
1429	Contig 22
1430	Contig 23
1431	Contig 24
1432	Contig 25
1433	Contig 26
1434	Contig 27
1435	Contig 28
1436	Contig 29
1437	Contig 30
1438	Contig 31
1439	Contig 32
1440	Contig 33
1441	Contig 34
1442	Contig 35
1443	Contig 36
1444	Contig 37
1445	Contig 38

TABLE 6A

Clone names for SCLC-SCL3-SCL4 and corresponding SEQ ID NOs	
SEQ ID NO	CLONE IDENTIFIER
1446	Contig 116
1447	Contig 117
1448	Contig 118
1449	Contig 119
1450	Contig 120
1451	Contig 122
1452	Contig 123
1453	Contig 124
1454	Contig 125
1455	Contig 126
1456	Contig 127
1457	Contig 128
1458	Contig 129
1459	Contig 130
1460	Contig 131
1461	Contig 132
1462	Contig 133
1463	Contig 135
1464	Contig 136
1465	Contig 137
1466	Contig 138
1467	Contig 139 (L985P)
1468	Contig 140
1469	Contig 141
1470	Contig 142
1471	Contig 143
1472	Contig 144
1473	Contig 145
1474	Contig 146
1475	Contig 147
1476	Contig 148
1477	Contig 149
1478	Contig 150
1479	Contig 151
1480	Contig 152
1481	Contig 153
1482	Contig 154
1483	Contig 155
1484	Contig 156
1485	Contig 157
1486	Contig 158
1487	Contig 159
1488	Contig 160
1489	Contig 161
1490	Contig 162
1491	Contig 163
1492	Contig 164
1493	Contig 165
1494	Contig 166
1495	Contig 167
1496	Contig 168
1497	Contig 169
1498	Contig 170
1499	Contig 171
1500	Contig 172
1501	Contig 173
1502	Contig 174
1503	Contig 175
1504	Contig 176
1505	Contig 177
1506	Contig 178
1507	Contig 179
1508	Contig 181
1509	Contig 182
1510	Contig 183
1511	Contig 184
1512	Contig 185
1513	Contig 186
1514	Contig 187
1515	Contig 189
1516	Contig 190
1517	Contig 191
1518	Contig 192

TABLE 6A-continued

Clone names for SCLC-SCL3-SCL4 and corresponding SEQ ID NOs	
SEQ ID NO	CLONE IDENTIFIER
1519	Contig 193
1520	Contig 194
1521	Contig 195
1522	Contig 196
1523	Contig 197
1524	Contig 198
1525	Contig 199
1526	Contig 200
1527	Contig 201
1528	Contig 202

TABLE 6B

Clone names for SCLC-SCL3-SCL4 and corresponding SEQ ID NOs	
SEQ ID NO	CLONE IDENTIFIER
1529	Contig 203
1530	Contig 204
1531	Contig 205
1532	Contig 206
1533	Contig 207
1534	Contig 208
1535	Contig 209
1536	Contig 210
1537	Contig 211
1538	Contig 212
1539	Contig 213
1540	Contig 214
1541	Contig 215
1542	Contig 216
1543	Contig 217
1544	Contig 218
1545	Contig 219
1546	Contig 220
1547	Contig 221
1548	Contig 222
1549	Contig 223
1550	Contig 224
1551	Contig 225
1552	Contig 226
1553	Contig 227
1554	Contig 228
1555	Contig 229
1556	Contig 230
1557	Contig 231
1558	Contig 232
1559	Contig 233
1560	Contig 234
1561	Contig 235
1562	Contig 236
1563	Contig 237

TABLE 7

SEQ ID NO	CLONE IDENTIFIER
1564	R0124:E05
1565	R0124:E06
1566	R0124:E08
1567	R0124:F07
1568	R0124:F08
1569	R0124:F09
1570	R0124:G04
1571	R0129:A02

TABLE 7-continued

SEQ ID NO	CLONE IDENTIFIER
1572	R0129:A03
1573	R0129:A06
1574	R0129:A07
1575	R0129:A08
1576	R0129:A09
1577	R0129:A10
1578	R0129:A11
1579	R0129:A12
1580	R0129:B02
1581	R0129:B03
1582	R0129:B04
1583	R0129:B05
1584	R0129:B06
1585	R0129:B07
1586	R0129:B08
1587	R0129:B09
1588	R0129:B10
1589	R0129:B11
1590	R0129:B12
1591	R0129:C01
1592	R0129:C02
1593	R0129:C03
1594	R0129:C04
1595	R0129:C06
1596	R0129:C07
1597	R0129:C08
1598	R0129:C09
1599	R0129:C10
1600	R0129:C11
1601	R0129:C12
1602	R0129:D01
1603	R0129:D03
1604	R0129:D04
1605	R0129:D05
1606	R0129:D06
1607	R0129:D07
1608	R0129:D08
1609	R0129:D09
1610	R0129:D10
1611	R0129:D11
1612	R0129:E02
1613	R0129:E03
1614	R0129:E04
1615	R0129:E05
1616	R0129:E06
1617	R0129:E07
1618	R0129:E08
1619	R0129:E09
1620	R0129:E11
1621	R0129:E12
1622	R0129:F01
1623	R0129:F02
1624	R0129:F03
1625	R0129:F04
1626	R0129:F06
1627	R0129:F07
1628	R0129:F08
1629	R0129:F09
1630	R0129:F10
1631	R0129:F11
1632	R0129:F12
1633	R0129:G01
1634	R0129:G02
1635	R0129:G03
1636	R0129:G04
1637	R0129:G05
1638	R0129:G06
1639	R0129:G07
1640	R0129:G08
1641	R0129:G09
1642	R0129:G10
1643	R0129:G11
1644	R0129:G12
1645	R0129:H01
1646	R0129:H02
1647	R0129:H03

TABLE 7-continued

SEQ ID NO	CLONE IDENTIFIER
1648	R0129:H04
1649	R0129:H05
1650	R0129:H08
1651	R0129:H09
1652	R0129:H10
1653	R0129:H11

TABLE 8

SEQ ID NO	CLONE IDENTIFIER
1654	26484
1655	26496
1656	26517
1657	26531
1658	26022
1659	26026
1660	26810
1661	26815
1662	26869
1663	26883
1664	26902

SEQ ID NO:1667 is the protein sequence of expressed recombinant L758S.

SEQ ID NO:1668 is the cDNA sequence of expressed recombinant L7548S.

SEQ ID NO:1669 is the extended cDNA sequence of clone #18971 (L801P)

SEQ ID NO:1670 is the amino acid sequence of open reading frame ORF4 encoded by SEQ ID NO:1669.

SEQ ID NO:1671 is the amino acid sequence of open reading frame ORF5 encoded by SEQ ID NO:1669.

SEQ ID NO:1672 is the amino acid sequence of open reading frame ORF6 encoded by SEQ ID NO:1669.

SEQ ID NO:1673 is the amino acid sequence of open reading frame ORF7 encoded by SEQ ID NO:1669.

SEQ ID NO:1674 is the amino acid sequence of open reading frame ORF8 encoded by SEQ ID NO:1669.

SEQ ID NO:1675 is the amino acid sequence of open reading frame ORF9 encoded by SEQ ID NO:1669.

SEQ ID NO:1676 is the extended cDNA for contig 139 (SEQ ID NO:1467), also known as L985P

SEQ ID NO:1677 is the L985P amino acid sequence encoded by SEQ ID NO:1676.

SEQ ID NO: 1678 is the amino acid sequence of open reading frame SEQ ID NO:1669.

SEQ ID NO: 1679 is the amino acid sequence of an open reading frame for (SEQ ID NO:1467).

SEQ ID NOs: 1680–1788, set forth in the table below, represent cDNA clones identified by microarray analysis of the SQL1, SCL1, SCL3 and SCL4 libraries on lung chip 5.

SEQ ID NO:	Clone Identifier
1680	58456
1681	58458

-continued

-continued

SEQ ID NO:	Clone Identifier		SEQ ID NO:	Clone Identifier
1682	58462	5	1758	61137
1683	58469		1759	61139
1684	58470		1760	61143
1685	58482		1761	61144
1686	58485		1762	61148
1687	58501	10	1763	61151
1688	58502		1764	61155
1689	58505		1765	61156
1690	58507		1766	61159
1691	58509		1767	61160
1692	58512		1768	61163
1693	58527	15	1769	61167
1694	58529		1770	61172
1695	58531		1771	61173
1696	58537		1772	61176
1697	58539		1773	61177
1698	58545		1774	61183
1699	59319		1775	61185
1700	59322	20	1776	61188
1701	59348		1777	61192
1702	59350		1778	61198
1703	59363		1779	61201
1704	59365		1780	61202
1705	59370		1781	61204
1706	59373	25	1782	61206
1707	59376		1783	61210
1708	61050		1784	61212
1709	61051		1785	61216
1710	61052		1786	61225
1711	61054		1787	61226
1712	61056	30	1788	61227
1713	61057			
1714	61060			
1715	61062			
1716	61063			
1717	61064			
1718	61065	35		
1719	61066			
1720	61069			
1721	61070			
1722	61071			
1723	61074			
1724	61075			
1725	61077	40		
1726	61079			
1727	61080			
1728	61081			
1729	61083			
1730	61085			
1731	61086	45		
1732	61088			
1733	61090			
1734	61091			
1735	61093			
1736	61094			
1737	61096	50		
1738	61097			
1739	61099			
1740	61100			
1741	61103			
1742	61105			
1743	61106			
1744	61110	55		
1745	61113			
1746	61115			
1747	61117			
1748	61118			
1749	61119			
1750	61120	60		
1751	61122			
1752	61125			
1753	61126			
1754	61130			
1755	61133			
1756	61134	65		
1757	61135			

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

As noted above, the present invention is generally directed to compositions and methods for using the compositions, for example in the therapy and diagnosis of cancer, such as lung cancer. Certain illustrative compositions described herein include lung tumor polypeptides, polynucleotides encoding such polypeptides, binding agents such as antibodies, antigen presenting cells (APCs) and/or immune system cells (e.g., T cells). A "lung tumor protein," as the term is used herein, refers generally to a protein that is expressed in lung tumor cells at a level that is at least two fold, and preferably at least five fold, greater than the level of expression in a normal tissue, as determined using a representative assay provided herein. Certain lung tumor proteins are tumor proteins that react detectably (within an immunoassay, such as an ELISA or Western blot) with antisera of a patient afflicted with lung cancer.

Therefore, in accordance with the above, and as described further below, the present invention provides illustrative polynucleotide compositions having sequences set forth in SEQ ID NO: 1, 11-13, 15, 20, 23-27, 29, 30, 33, 34, 39, 41, 4346, 51, 52, 57, 58, 10 60, 62, 65-67, 69-71, 74, 76, 79, 80, 84, 86, 89-92, 95, 97, 98, 101, 110, 111, 113-119, 121-128, 130-134, 136, 138, 139, 141, 143, 146-151, 153, 154, 157-160, 162-164, 167-178, 180, 181, 183, 186-190, 192, 193, 195-220, 224, 226-231, 234, 236, 237, 240, 241, 244-246, 248, 254, 255, 261, 262, 266, 270, 275, 280, 282, 283, 288, 289, 290, 292, 295, 301, 303, 304, 309, 311, 341-782, 784, 785, 790, 792, 794, 796, 800-804, 807, 808, 810-826, 1240, 1243, 1247, 1269, 1272, 1280, 1283, 1285, 1286, 1289, 1300, 1309, 1318, 1319, 1327, 1335, 1339, 1346, 1359, 1369, 1370, 1371, 1393, 1398, 1405, 1408, 1413, 1414, 1417, 1422, 1429, 1432, 1435, 1436,

1438–1442, 1447, 1450, 1453, 1463, 1467, 1470, 1473, 1475, 1482, 1486, 1491–1494, 1501, 1505, 1506, 1514–1517, 1520, 1522, 1524, 1535, 1538, 1542, 1543, 1547, 1554, 1557, 1559, 1561, 1563, 1669, and 1680–1788 illustrative polypeptide compositions having amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NO: 786, 787, 791, 793, 795, 797–799, 806, 809, 827, 1670–1675 and 1677–1679, antibody compositions capable of binding such polypeptides, and numerous additional embodiments employing such compositions, for example in the detection, diagnosis and/or therapy of human lung cancer.

Polynucleotide Compositions

As used herein, the terms “DNA segment” and “polynucleotide” refer to a DNA molecule that has been isolated free of total genomic DNA of a particular species. Therefore, a DNA segment encoding a polypeptide refers to a DNA segment that contains one or more coding sequences yet is substantially isolated away from, or purified free from, total genomic DNA of the species from which the DNA segment is obtained. Included within the terms “DNA segment” and “polynucleotide” are DNA segments and smaller fragments of such segments, and also recombinant vectors, including, for example, plasmids, cosmids, phagemids, phage, viruses, and the like.

As will be understood by those skilled in the art, the DNA segments of this invention can include genomic sequences, extra-genomic and plasmid-encoded sequences and smaller engineered gene segments that express, or may be adapted to express, proteins, polypeptides, peptides and the like. Such segments may be naturally isolated, or modified synthetically by the hand of man.

“Isolated,” as used herein, means that a polynucleotide is substantially away from other coding sequences, and that the DNA segment does not contain large portions of unrelated coding DNA, such as large chromosomal fragments or other functional genes or polypeptide coding regions. Of course, this refers to the DNA segment as originally isolated, and does not exclude genes or coding regions later added to the segment by the hand of man.

As will be recognized by the skilled artisan, polynucleotides may be single-stranded (coding or antisense) or double-stranded, and may be DNA (genomic, cDNA or synthetic) or RNA molecules. RNA molecules include HnRNA molecules, which contain introns and correspond to a DNA molecule in a one-to-one manner, and mRNA molecules, which do not contain introns. Additional coding or non-coding sequences may, but need not, be present within a polynucleotide of the present invention, and a polynucleotide may, but need not, be linked to other molecules and/or support materials.

Polynucleotides may comprise a native sequence (i.e., an endogenous sequence that encodes a lung tumor protein or a portion thereof) or may comprise a variant, or a biological or antigenic functional equivalent of such a sequence. Polynucleotide variants may contain one or more substitutions, additions, deletions and/or insertions, as further described below, preferably such that the immunogenicity of the encoded polypeptide is not diminished, relative to a native tumor protein. The effect on the immunogenicity of the encoded polypeptide may generally be assessed as described herein. The term “variants” also encompasses homologous genes of xenogenic origin.

When comparing polynucleotide or polypeptide sequences, two sequences are said to be “identical” if the sequence of nucleotides or amino acids in the two sequences

is the same when aligned for maximum correspondence, as described below. Comparisons between two sequences are typically performed by comparing the sequences over a comparison window to identify and compare local regions of sequence similarity. A “comparison window” as used herein, refers to a segment of at least about 20 contiguous positions, usually 30 to about 75, 40 to about 50, in which a sequence may be compared to a reference sequence of the same number of contiguous positions after the two sequences are optimally aligned.

Optimal alignment of sequences for comparison may be conducted using the Megalign program in the Lasergene suite of bioinformatics software (DNASTAR, Inc., Madison, Wis.), using default parameters. This program embodies several alignment schemes described in the following references: Dayhoff, Mo. (1978) A model of evolutionary change in proteins—Matrices for detecting distant relationships. In Dayhoff, Mo. (ed.) Atlas of Protein Sequence and Structure, National Biomedical Research Foundation, Washington D.C. Vol. 5, Suppl. 3, pp. 345–358; Hein J. (1990) Unified Approach to Alignment and Phylogenesis pp. 626–645 *Methods in Enzymology* vol. 183, Academic Press, Inc., San Diego, Calif.; Higgins, D. G. and Sharp, P. M. (1989) *CABIOS* 5:151–153; Myers, E. W. and Muller W. (1988) *CABIOS* 4:11–17; Robinson, E. D. (1971) *Comb. Theor* 11:105; Santou, N. Nes, M. (1987) *Mol. Biol. Evol.* 4:406–425; Sneath, P. H. A. and Sokal, R. R. (1973) *Numerical Taxonomy—the Principles and Practice of Numerical Taxonomy*, Freeman Press, San Francisco, Calif.; Wilbur, W. J. and Lipman, D. J. (1983) *Proc. Natl. Acad., Sci. USA* 80:726–730.

Alternatively, optimal alignment of sequences for comparison may be conducted by the local identity algorithm of Smith and Waterman (1981) *Add. APL. Math* 2:482, by the identity alignment algorithm of Needleman and Wunsch (1970) *J. Mol. Biol.* 48:443, by the search for similarity methods of Pearson and Lipman (1988) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 85: 2444, by computerized implementations of these algorithms (GAP, ESTFIT, BLAST, FASTA, and TFASTA in the Wisconsin Genetics Software Package, Genetics Computer Group (GCG), 575 Science Dr., Madison, Wis.), or by inspection.

One preferred example of algorithms that are suitable for determining percent sequence identity and sequence similarity are the BLAST and BLAST 2.0 algorithms, which are described in Altschul et al. (1977) *Nucl. Acids Res.* 25:3389–3402 and Altschul et al. (1990) *J. Mol. Biol.* 215:403–410, respectively. BLAST and BLAST 2.0 can be used, for example with the parameters described herein, to determine percent sequence identity for the polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention. Software for performing BLAST analyses is publicly available through the National Center for Biotechnology Information. In one illustrative example, cumulative scores can be calculated using, for nucleotide sequences, the parameters M (reward score for a pair of matching residues; always >0) and N (penalty score for mismatching residues; always <0). For amino acid sequences, a scoring matrix can be used to calculate the cumulative score. Extension of the word hits in each direction are halted when: the cumulative alignment score falls off by the quantity X from its maximum achieved value; the cumulative score goes to zero or below, due to the accumulation of one or more negative-scoring residue alignments; or the end of either sequence is reached. The BLAST algorithm parameters W, T and X determine the sensitivity and speed of the alignment. The BLASTN program (for nucleotide sequences) uses as defaults a wordlength (W) of

11, and expectation (E) of 10, and the BLOSUM62 scoring matrix (see Henikoff and Henikoff (1989) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 89:10915) alignments, (B) of 50, expectation (E) of 10, M=5, N=-4 and a comparison of both strands.

Preferably, the "percentage of sequence identity" is determined by comparing two optimally aligned sequences over a window of comparison of at least 20 positions, wherein the portion of the polynucleotide or polypeptide sequence in the comparison window may comprise additions or deletions (i.e., gaps) of 20 percent or less, usually 5 to 15 percent, or 10 to 12 percent, as compared to the reference sequences (which does not comprise additions or deletions) for optimal alignment of the two sequences. The percentage is calculated by determining the number of positions at which the identical nucleic acid bases or amino acid residue occurs in both sequences to yield the number of matched positions, dividing the number of matched positions by the total number of positions in the reference sequence (i.e., the window size) and multiplying the results by 100 to yield the percentage of sequence identity.

Therefore, the present invention encompasses polynucleotide and polypeptide sequences having substantial identity to the sequences disclosed herein, for example those comprising at least 50% sequence identity, preferably at least 55%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99% or higher, sequence identity compared to a polynucleotide or polypeptide sequence of this invention using the methods described herein, (e.g., BLAST analysis using standard parameters, as described below). One skilled in this art will recognize that these values can be appropriately adjusted to determine corresponding identity of proteins encoded by two nucleotide sequences by taking into account codon degeneracy, amino acid similarity, reading frame positioning and the like.

In additional embodiments, the present invention provides isolated polynucleotides and polypeptides comprising various lengths of contiguous stretches of sequence identical to or complementary to one or more of the sequences disclosed herein. For example, polynucleotides are provided by this invention that comprise at least about 15, 20, 30, 40, 50, 75, 100, 150, 200, 300, 400, 500 or 1000 or more contiguous nucleotides of one or more of the sequences disclosed herein as well as all intermediate lengths there between. It will be readily understood that "intermediate lengths", in this context, means any length between the quoted values, such as 16, 17, 18, 19, etc.; 21, 22, 23, etc.; 30, 31, 32, etc.; 50, 51, 52, 53, etc.; 100, 101, 102, 103, etc.; 150, 151, 152, 153, etc.; including all integers through 200-500; 500-1,000, and the like.

The polynucleotides of the present invention, or fragments thereof, regardless of the length of the coding sequence itself, may be combined with other DNA sequences, such as promoters, polyadenylation signals, additional restriction enzyme sites, multiple cloning sites, other coding segments, and the like, such that their overall length may vary considerably. It is therefore contemplated that a nucleic acid fragment of almost any length may be employed, with the total length preferably being limited by the ease of preparation and use in the intended recombinant DNA protocol. For example, illustrative DNA segments with total length of about 10,000, about 5000, about 3000, about 2,000, about 1,000, about 500, about 200, about 100, about 50 base pairs in length, and the like, (including all intermediate lengths) are contemplated to be useful in many implementations of this invention.

In other embodiments, the present invention is directed to polynucleotides that are capable of hybridizing under mod-

erately stringent conditions to a polynucleotide sequence provided herein, or a fragment thereof, or a complementary sequence thereof. Hybridization techniques are well known in the art of molecular biology. For purposes of illustration, suitable moderately stringent conditions for testing the hybridization of a polynucleotide of this invention with other polynucleotides include prewashing in a solution of 5×SSC, 0.5% SDS, 1.0 mM EDTA (pH 8.0); hybridizing at 50° C.-65° C., 5×SSC, overnight; followed by washing twice at 65° C. for 20 minutes with each of 2×, 0.5× and 0.2×SSC containing 0.1% SDS.

Moreover, it will be appreciated by those of ordinary skill in the art that, as a result of the degeneracy of the genetic code, there are many nucleotide sequences that encode a polypeptide as described herein. Some of these polynucleotides bear minimal homology to the nucleotide sequence of any native gene. Nonetheless, polynucleotides that vary due to differences in codon usage are specifically contemplated by the present invention. Further, alleles of the genes comprising the polynucleotide sequences provided herein are within the scope of the present invention. Alleles are endogenous genes that are altered as a result of one or more mutations, such as deletions, additions and/or substitutions of nucleotides. The resulting mRNA and protein may, but need not, have an altered structure or function. Alleles may be identified using standard techniques (such as hybridization, amplification and/or database sequence comparison).

Probes and Primers

In other embodiments of the present invention, the polynucleotide sequences provided herein can be advantageously used as probes or primers for nucleic acid hybridization. As such, it is contemplated that nucleic acid segments that comprise a sequence region of at least about 15 nucleotide long contiguous sequence that has the same sequence as, or is complementary to, a 15 nucleotide long contiguous sequence disclosed herein will find particular utility. Longer contiguous identical or complementary sequences, e.g., those of about 20, 30, 40, 50, 100, 200, 500, 1000 (including all intermediate lengths) and even up to full length sequences will also be of use in certain embodiments.

The ability of such nucleic acid probes to specifically hybridize to a sequence of interest will enable them to be of use in detecting the presence of complementary sequences in a given sample. However, other uses are also envisioned, such as the use of the sequence information for the preparation of mutant species primers, or primers for use in preparing other genetic constructions.

Polynucleotide molecules having sequence regions consisting of contiguous nucleotide stretches of 10-14, 15-20, 30, 50, or even of 100-200 nucleotides or so (including intermediate lengths as well), identical or complementary to a polynucleotide sequence disclosed herein, are particularly contemplated as hybridization probes for use in, e.g., Southern and Northern blotting. This would allow a gene product, or fragment thereof, to be analyzed, both in diverse cell types and also in various bacterial cells. The total size of fragment, as well as the size of the complementary stretch (es), will ultimately depend on the intended use or application of the particular nucleic acid segment. Smaller fragments will generally find use in hybridization embodiments, wherein the length of the contiguous complementary region may be varied, such as between about 15 and about 100 nucleotides, but larger contiguous complementarity stretches may be used, according to the length complementarity sequences one wishes to detect.

The use of a hybridization probe of about 15–25 nucleotides in length allows the formation of a duplex molecule that is both stable and selective. Molecules having contiguous complementary sequences over stretches greater than 15 bases in length are generally preferred, though, in order to increase stability and selectivity of the hybrid, and thereby improve the quality and degree of specific hybrid molecules obtained. One will generally prefer to design nucleic acid molecules having genecomplementary stretches of 15 to 25 contiguous nucleotides, or even longer where desired.

Hybridization probes may be selected from any portion of any of the sequences disclosed herein. All that is required is to review the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 1, 11–13, 15, 20, 23–27, 29, 30, 33, 34, 39, 41, 43–46, 51, 52, 57, 58, 60, 62, 65–67, 69–71, 74, 76, 79, 80, 84, 86, 89–92, 95, 97, 98, 101, 110, 111, 113–119, 121–128, 130–134, 136, 138, 139, 141, 143, 146–151, 153, 154, 157–160, 162–164, 167–178, 180, 181, 183, 186–190, 192, 193, 195–220, 224, 226–231, 234, 236, 237, 240, 241, 244–246, 248, 254, 255, 261, 262, 266, 270, 275, 280, 282, 283, 288, 289, 290, 292, 295, 301, 303, 304, 309, 311, 341–782, 784, 785, 790, 792, 794, 796, 800–804, 807, 808, 810–826, 828–1664, 1669, 1676, and 1680–1788 or to any continuous portion of the sequence, from about 15–25 nucleotides in length up to and including the full length sequence, that one wishes to utilize as a probe or primer. The choice of probe and primer sequences may be governed by various factors. For example, one may wish to employ primers from towards the termini of the total sequence.

Small polynucleotide segments or fragments may be readily prepared by, for example, directly synthesizing the fragment by chemical means, as is commonly practiced using an automated oligonucleotide synthesizer. Also, fragments may be obtained by application of nucleic acid reproduction technology, such as the PCR™ technology of U.S. Pat. No. 4,683,202 (incorporated herein by reference), by introducing selected sequences into recombinant vectors for recombinant production, and by other recombinant DNA techniques generally known to those of skill in the art of molecular biology.

The nucleotide sequences of the invention may be used for their ability to selectively form duplex molecules with complementary stretches of the entire gene or gene fragments of interest. Depending on the application envisioned, one will typically desire to employ varying conditions of hybridization to achieve varying degrees of selectivity of probe towards target sequence. For applications requiring high selectivity, one will typically desire to employ relatively stringent conditions to form the hybrids, e.g., one will select relatively low salt and/or high temperature conditions, such as provided by a salt concentration of from about 0.02 M to about 0.15 M salt at temperatures of from about 50° C. to about 70° C. Such selective conditions tolerate little, if any, mismatch between the probe and the template or target strand, and would be particularly suitable for isolating related sequences.

Of course, for some applications, for example, where one desires to prepare mutants employing a mutant primer strand hybridized to an underlying template, less stringent (reduced stringency) hybridization conditions will typically be needed in order to allow formation of the heteroduplex. In these circumstances, one may desire to employ salt conditions such as those of from about 0.15 M to about 0.9 M salt, at temperatures ranging from about 20° C. to about 55° C. Cross-hybridizing species can thereby be readily identified as positively hybridizing signals with respect to control hybridizations. In any case, it is generally appreciated that

conditions can be rendered more stringent by the addition of increasing amounts of formamide, which serves to destabilize the hybrid duplex in the same manner as increased temperature. Thus, hybridization conditions can be readily manipulated, and thus will generally be a method of choice depending on the desired results.

Polynucleotide Identification and Characterization

Polynucleotides may be identified, prepared and/or manipulated using any of a variety of well established techniques. For example, a polynucleotide may be identified, as described in more detail below, by screening a microarray of cDNAs for tumor-associated expression (i.e., expression that is at least two fold greater in a tumor than in normal tissue, as determined using a representative assay provided herein). Such screens may be performed, for example, using a Synteni microarray (Palo Alto, Calif.) according to the manufacturer's instructions (and essentially as described by Schena et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 93:10614–10619, 1996 and Heller et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 94:2150–2155, 1997). Alternatively, polynucleotides may be amplified from cDNA prepared from cells expressing the proteins described herein, such as lung tumor cells. Such polynucleotides may be amplified via polymerase chain reaction (PCR). For this approach, sequence-specific primers may be designed based on the sequences provided herein, and may be purchased or synthesized.

An amplified portion of a polynucleotide of the present invention may be used to isolate a full length gene from a suitable library (e.g., a lung tumor cDNA library) using well known techniques. Within such techniques, a library (cDNA or genomic) is screened using one or more polynucleotide probes or primers suitable for amplification. Preferably, a library is size-selected to include larger molecules. Random primed libraries may also be preferred for identifying 5' and upstream regions of genes. Genomic libraries are preferred for obtaining introns and extending 5' sequences.

For hybridization techniques, a partial sequence may be labeled (e.g., by nick-translation or end-labeling with ³²P) using well known techniques. A bacterial or bacteriophage library is then generally screened by hybridizing filters containing denatured bacterial colonies (or lawns containing phage plaques) with the labeled probe (see Sambrook et al., *Molecular Cloning. A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratories, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y., 1989). Hybridizing colonies or plaques are co selected and expanded, and the DNA is isolated for further analysis. cDNA clones may be analyzed to determine the amount of additional sequence by, for example, PCR using a primer from the partial sequence and a primer from the vector. Restriction maps and partial sequences may be generated to identify one or more overlapping clones. The complete sequence may then be determined using standard techniques, which may involve generating a series of deletion clones. The resulting overlapping sequences can then be assembled into a single contiguous sequence. A full length cDNA molecule can be generated by ligating suitable fragments, using well known techniques.

Alternatively, there are numerous amplification techniques for obtaining a full length coding sequence from a partial cDNA sequence. Within such techniques, amplification is generally performed via PCR. Any of a variety of commercially available kits may be used to perform the amplification step. Primers may be designed using, for example, software well known in the art. Primers are preferably 22–30 nucleotides in length, have a GC content of at

least 50% and anneal to the target sequence at temperatures of about 68° C. to 72° C. The amplified region may be sequenced as described above, and overlapping sequences assembled into a contiguous sequence.

One such amplification technique is inverse PCR (see Triglia et al., *Nucl. Acids Res.* 16:8186, 1988), which uses restriction enzymes to generate a fragment in the known region of the gene. The fragment is then circularized by intramolecular ligation and used as a template for PCR with divergent primers derived from the known region. Within an alternative approach, sequences adjacent to a partial sequence may be retrieved by amplification with a primer to a linker sequence and a primer specific to a known region. The amplified sequences are typically subjected to a second round of amplification with the same linker primer and a second primer specific to the known region. A variation on this procedure, which employs two primers that initiate extension in opposite directions from the known sequence, is described in WO 96/38591. Another such technique is known as "rapid amplification of cDNA ends" or RACE. This technique involves the use of an internal primer and an external primer, which hybridizes to a polyA region or vector sequence, to identify sequences that are 5' and 3' of a known sequence. Additional techniques include capture PCR (Lagerstrom et al., *PCR Methods Applic.* 1:111-19, 1991) and walking PCR (Parker et al., *Nucl. Acids Res.* 19:3055-60, 1991). Other methods employing amplification may also be employed to obtain a full length cDNA sequence.

In certain instances, it is possible to obtain a full length cDNA sequence by analysis of sequences provided in an expressed sequence tag (EST) database, such as that available from GenBank. Searches for overlapping ESTs may generally be performed using well known programs (e.g., NCBI BLAST searches), and such ESTs may be used to generate a contiguous full length sequence. Full length DNA sequences may also be obtained by analysis of genomic fragments.

Polynucleotide Expression in Host Cells

In other embodiments of the invention, polynucleotide sequences or fragments thereof which encode polypeptides of the invention, or fusion proteins or functional equivalents thereof, may be used in recombinant DNA molecules to direct expression of a polypeptide in appropriate host cells. Due to the inherent degeneracy of the genetic code, other DNA sequences that encode substantially the same or a functionally equivalent amino acid sequence may be produced and these sequences may be used to clone and express a given polypeptide.

As will be understood by those of skill in the art, it may be advantageous in some instances to produce polypeptide-encoding nucleotide sequences possessing non-naturally occurring codons. For example, codons preferred by a particular prokaryotic or eukaryotic host can be selected to increase the rate of protein expression or to produce a recombinant RNA transcript having desirable properties, such as a half-life which is longer than that of a transcript generated from the naturally occurring sequence.

Moreover, the polynucleotide sequences of the present invention can be engineered using methods generally known in the art in order to alter polypeptide encoding sequences for a variety of reasons, including but not limited to, alterations which modify the cloning, processing, and/or expression of the gene product. For example, DNA shuffling by random fragmentation and PCR reassembly of gene

fragments and synthetic oligonucleotides may be used to engineer the nucleotide sequences. In addition, site-directed mutagenesis may be used to insert new restriction sites, alter glycosylation patterns, change codon preference, produce splice variants, or introduce mutations, and so forth.

In another embodiment of the invention, natural, modified, or recombinant nucleic acid sequences may be ligated to a heterologous sequence to encode a fusion protein. For example, to screen peptide libraries for inhibitors of polypeptide activity, it may be useful to encode a chimeric protein that can be recognized by a commercially available antibody. A fusion protein may also be engineered to contain a cleavage site located between the polypeptide-encoding sequence and the heterologous protein sequence, so that the polypeptide may be cleaved and purified away from the heterologous moiety.

Sequences encoding a desired polypeptide may be synthesized, in whole or in part, using chemical methods well known in the art (see Caruthers, M. H. et al. (1980) *Nucl. Acids Res. Symp. Ser.* 215-223, Horn, T. et al. (1980) *Nucl. Acids Res. Symp. Ser.* 225-232). Alternatively, the protein itself may be produced using chemical methods to synthesize the amino acid sequence of a polypeptide, or a portion thereof. For example, peptide synthesis can be performed using various solid-phase techniques (Roberge, J. Y. et al. (1995) *Science* 269:202-204) and automated synthesis may be achieved, for example, using the ABI 431A Peptide Synthesizer (Perkin Elmer, Palo Alto, Calif.).

A newly synthesized peptide may be substantially purified by preparative high performance liquid chromatography (e.g., Creighton, T. (1983) *Proteins, Structures and Molecular Principles*, W H Freeman and Co., New York, N.Y.) or other comparable techniques available in the art. The composition of the synthetic peptides may be confirmed by amino acid analysis or sequencing (e.g., the Edman degradation procedure). Additionally, the amino acid sequence of a polypeptide, or any part thereof, may be altered during direct synthesis and/or combined using chemical methods with sequences from other proteins, or any part thereof to produce a variant polypeptide.

In order to express a desired polypeptide, the nucleotide sequences encoding the polypeptide, or functional equivalents, may be inserted into appropriate expression vector, i.e., a vector which contains the necessary elements for the transcription and translation of the inserted coding sequence. Methods which are well known to those skilled in the art may be used to construct expression vectors containing sequences encoding a polypeptide of interest and appropriate transcriptional and translational control elements. These methods include in vitro recombinant DNA techniques, synthetic techniques, and in vivo genetic recombination. Such techniques are described in Sambrook, J. et al. (1989) *Molecular Cloning, A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Press, Plainview, N.Y., and Ausubel, F. M. et al. (1989) *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, John Wiley & Sons, New York, N.Y.

A variety of expression vector/host systems may be utilized to contain and express polynucleotide sequences. These include, but are not limited to, microorganisms such as bacteria transformed with recombinant bacteriophage, plasmid, or cosmid DNA expression vectors; yeast transformed with yeast expression vectors; insect cell systems infected with virus expression vectors (e.g., baculovirus); plant cell systems transformed with virus expression vectors (e.g., cauliflower mosaic virus, CaMV; tobacco mosaic virus, TMV) or with bacterial expression vectors (e.g., Ti or pBR322 plasmids); or animal cell systems.

The “control elements” or “regulatory sequences” present in an expression vector are those non-translated regions of the vector—hancers, promoters, 5' and 3' untranslated region—which interact with host cellular proteins to carry out transcription and translation. Such elements may vary in their strength and specificity. Depending on the vector system and host utilized, any number of suitable transcription and translation elements, including constitutive and inducible promoters, may be used. For example, when cloning in bacterial systems, inducible promoters such as the hybrid lacZ promoter of the PBLUESCRIPT phagemid (Stratagene, La Jolla, Calif.) or PSPORT1 plasmid (Gibco BRL, Gaithersburg, Md.) and the like may be used. In mammalian cell systems, promoters from mammalian genes or from mammalian viruses are generally preferred. If it is necessary to generate a cell line that contains multiple copies of the sequence encoding a polypeptide, vectors based on SV40 or EBV may be advantageously used with an appropriate selectable marker.

In bacterial systems, a number of expression vectors may be selected depending upon the use intended for the expressed polypeptide. For example, when large quantities are needed, for example for the induction of antibodies, vectors which direct high level expression of fusion proteins that are readily purified may be used. Such vectors include, but are not limited to, the multifunctional *E. coli* cloning and expression vectors such as BLUESCRIPT (Stratagene), in which the sequence encoding the polypeptide of interest may be ligated into the vector in frame with sequences for the amino-terminal Met and the subsequent 7 residues of .beta.-galactosidase so that a hybrid protein is produced; pIN vectors (Van Heeke, G. and S. M. Schuster (1989) *J. Biol. Chem.* 264:5503–5509); and the like. pGEX Vectors (Promega, Madison, Wis.) may also be used to express foreign polypeptides as fusion proteins with glutathione S-transferase (GST). In general, such fusion proteins are soluble and can easily be purified from lysed cells by adsorption to glutathione-agarose beads followed by elution in the presence of free glutathione. Proteins made in such systems may be designed to include heparin, thrombin, or factor XA protease cleavage sites so that the cloned polypeptide of interest can be released from the GST moiety at will.

In the yeast, *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, a number of vectors containing constitutive or inducible promoters such as alpha factor, alcohol oxidase, and PGH may be used. For reviews, see Ausubel et al. (supra) and Grant et al. (1987) *Methods Enzymot.* 153:516–544.

In cases where plant expression vectors are used, the expression of sequences encoding polypeptides may be driven by any of a number of promoters. For example, viral promoters such as the 35S and 19S promoters of CaMV may be used alone or in combination with the omega leader sequence from TMV (Takamatsu, N. (1987) *EMBO J.* 6:307–311. Alternatively, plant promoters such as the small subunit of RUBISCO or heat shock promoters may be used (Coruzzi, G. et al. (1984) *EMBO J.* 3:1671–1680; Broglie, R. et al. (1984) *Science* 224:838–843; and Winter, J. et al. (1991) *Results Probl. Cell Differ.* 17:85–105). These constructs can be introduced into plant cells by direct DNA transformation or pathogen-mediated transfection. Such techniques are described in a number of generally available reviews (see, for example, Hobbs, S. or Murry, L. E. in McGraw Hill Yearbook of Science and Technology (1992) McGraw Hill, New York, N.Y.; pp. 191–196).

An insect system may also be used to express a polypeptide of interest. For example, in one such system, *Autographa californica* nuclear polyhedrosis virus (AcNPV)

is used as a vector to express foreign genes in *Spodoptera frugiperda* cells or in *Trichoplusia* larvae. The sequences encoding the polypeptide may be cloned into a non-essential region of the virus, such as the polyhedrin gene, and placed under control of the polyhedrin promoter. Successful insertion of the polypeptide-encoding sequence will render the polyhedrin gene inactive and produce recombinant virus lacking coat protein. The recombinant viruses may then be used to infect, for example, *S. frugiperda* cells or *Trichoplusia* larvae in which the polypeptide of interest may be expressed (Engelhard, E. K. et al. (1994) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 91:32243227).

In mammalian host cells, a number of viral-based expression systems are generally available. For example, in cases where an adenovirus is used as an expression vector, sequences encoding a polypeptide of interest may be ligated into an adenovirus transcription/translation complex consisting of the late promoter and tripartite leader sequence. Insertion in a non-essential E1 or E3 region of the viral genome may be used to obtain a viable virus which is capable of expressing the polypeptide in infected host cells (Logan, J. and Shenk, T. (1984) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 81:3655–3659). In addition, transcription enhancers, such as the Rous sarcoma virus (RSV) enhancer, may be used to increase expression in mammalian host cells.

Specific initiation signals may also be used to achieve more efficient translation of sequences encoding a polypeptide of interest. Such signals include the ATG initiation codon and adjacent sequences. In cases where sequences encoding the polypeptide, its initiation codon, and upstream sequences are inserted into the appropriate expression vector, no additional transcriptional or translational control signals may be needed. However, in cases where only coding sequence, or a portion thereof, is inserted, exogenous translational control signals including the ATG initiation codon should be provided. Furthermore, the initiation codon should be in the correct reading frame to ensure translation of the entire insert. Exogenous translational elements and initiation codons may be of various origins, both natural and synthetic. The efficiency of expression may be enhanced by the inclusion of enhancers which are appropriate for the particular cell system which is used, such as those described in the literature (Scharf, D. et al. (1994) *Results Probl. Cell Differ.* 20:125–162).

In addition, a host cell strain may be chosen for its ability to modulate the expression of the inserted sequences or to process the expressed protein in the desired fashion. Such modifications of the polypeptide include, but are not limited to, acetylation, carboxylation, glycosylation, phosphorylation, lipidation, and acylation. Post-translational processing which cleaves a “prepro” form of the protein may also be used to facilitate correct insertion, folding and/or function. Different host cells such as CHO, HeLa, MDCK, HEK293, and WI38, which have specific cellular machinery and characteristic mechanisms for such post-translational activities, may be chosen to ensure the correct modification and processing of the foreign protein.

For long-term, high-yield production of recombinant proteins, stable expression is generally preferred. For example, cell lines which stably express a polynucleotide of interest may be transformed using expression vectors which may contain viral origins of replication and/or endogenous expression elements and a selectable marker gene on the same or on a separate vector. Following the introduction of the vector, cells may be allowed to grow for 1–2 days in an enriched media before they are switched to kn selective media. The purpose of the selectable marker is to confer

resistance to selection, and its presence allows growth and recovery of cells which successfully express the introduced sequences. Resistant clones of stably transformed cells may be proliferated using tissue culture techniques appropriate to the cell type.

Any number of selection systems may be used to recover transformed cell lines. These include, but are not limited to, the herpes simplex virus thymidine kinase (Wigler, M. et al. (1977) *Cell* 11:223-32) and adenine phosphoribosyltransferase (Lowy, I. et al. (1990) *Cell* 22:817-23) genes which can be employed in tk.sup.- or apt.sup.-cells, respectively. Also, antimetabolite, antibiotic or herbicide resistance can be used as the basis for selection; for example, dhfr which confers resistance to methotrexate (Wigler, M. et al. (1980) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 77:3567-70); npt, which confers resistance to the aminoglycosides, neomycin and G-418 (Colbere-Garapin, F. et al. (1981) *J. Mol. Biol.* 150:1-14); and als or pat, which confer resistance to chlorsulfuron and phosphinotricin acetyltransferase, respectively (Murry, supra). Additional selectable genes have been described, for example, trpB, which allows cells to utilize indole in place of tryptophan, or hisD, which allows cells to utilize histinol in place of histidine (Hartman, S. C. and R. C. Mulligan (1988) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 85:8047-51). Recently, the use of visible markers has gained popularity with such markers as anthocyanins, beta-glucuronidase and its substrate GUS, and luciferase and its substrate luciferin, being widely used not only to identify transformants, but also to quantify the amount of transient or stable protein expression attributable to a specific vector system (Rhodes, C. A. et al. (1995) *Methods Mol. Biol.* 55:121-131).

Although the presence/absence of marker gene expression suggests that the gene of interest is also present, its presence and expression may need to be confirmed. For example, if the sequence encoding a polypeptide is inserted within a marker gene sequence, recombinant cells containing sequences can be identified by the absence of marker gene function. Alternatively, a marker gene can be placed in tandem with a polypeptide-encoding sequence under the control of a single promoter. Expression of the marker gene in response to induction or selection usually indicates expression of the tandem gene as well.

Alternatively, host cells which contain and express a desired polynucleotide sequence may be identified by a variety of procedures known to those of skill in the art. These procedures include, but are not limited to, DNA-DNA or DNA-RNA hybridizations and protein bioassay or immunoassay techniques which include membrane, solution, or chip based technologies for the detection and/or quantification of nucleic acid or protein.

A variety of protocols for detecting and measuring the expression of polynucleotide-encoded products, using either polyclonal or monoclonal antibodies specific for the product are known in the art. Examples include enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), radioimmunoassay (RIA), and fluorescence activated cell sorting (FACS). A two-site, monoclonal-based immunoassay utilizing monoclonal antibodies reactive to two non-interfering epitopes on a given polypeptide may be preferred for some applications, but a competitive binding assay may also be employed. These and other assays are described, among other places, in Hampton, R. et al. (1990; *Serological Methods, a Laboratory Manual*, APS Press, St Paul, Minn.) and Maddox, D. E. et al. (1983; *J. Exp. Med.* 158:1211-1216).

A wide variety of labels and conjugation techniques are known by those skilled in the art and may be used in various

nucleic acid and amino acid assays. Means for producing labeled hybridization or PCR probes for detecting sequences related to polynucleotides include oligolabeling, nick translation, end-labeling or PCR amplification using a labeled nucleotide. Alternatively, the sequences, or any portions thereof may be cloned into a vector for the production of an mRNA probe. Such vectors are known in the art, are commercially available, and may be used to synthesize RNA probes in vitro by addition of an appropriate RNA polymerase such as T7, T3, or SP6 and labeled nucleotides. These procedures may be conducted using a variety of commercially available kits. Suitable reporter molecules or labels, which may be used include radionuclides, enzymes, fluorescent, chemiluminescent, or chromogenic agents as well as substrates, cofactors, inhibitors, magnetic particles, and the like.

Host cells transformed with a polynucleotide sequence of interest may be cultured under conditions suitable for the expression and recovery of the protein from cell culture. The protein produced by a recombinant cell may be secreted or contained intracellularly depending on the sequence and/or the vector used. As will be understood by those of skill in the art, expression vectors containing polynucleotides of the invention may be designed to contain signal sequences which direct secretion of the encoded polypeptide through a prokaryotic or eukaryotic cell membrane. Other recombinant constructions may be used to join sequences encoding a polypeptide of interest to nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide domain which will facilitate purification of soluble proteins. Such purification facilitating domains include, but are not limited to, metal chelating peptides such as histidine-tryptophan modules that allow purification on immobilized metals, protein A domains that allow purification on immobilized immunoglobulin, and the domain utilized in the FLAGS extension/affinity purification system (Immunex Corp., Seattle, Wash.). The inclusion of cleavable linker sequences such as those specific for Factor XA or enterokinase (Invitrogen, San Diego, Calif.) between the purification domain and the encoded polypeptide may be used to facilitate purification. One such expression vector provides for expression of a fusion protein containing a polypeptide of interest and a nucleic acid encoding 6 histidine residues preceding a thioredoxin or an enterokinase cleavage site. The histidine residues facilitate purification on IMIAC (immobilized metal ion affinity chromatography) as described in Porath, J. et al. (1992, *Prot. Exp. Purif.* 3:263-281) while the enterokinase cleavage site provides a means for purifying the desired polypeptide from the fusion protein. A discussion of vectors which contain fusion proteins is provided in Kroll, D. J. et al. (1993; *DNA Cell Biol.* 12:441-453).

In addition to recombinant production methods, polypeptides of the invention, and fragments thereof, may be produced by direct peptide synthesis using solid-phase techniques (Merrifield J. (1963) *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 85:2149-2154). Protein synthesis may be performed using manual techniques or by automation. Automated synthesis may be achieved, for example, using Applied Biosystems 431A Peptide Synthesizer (Perkin Elmer). Alternatively, various fragments may be chemically synthesized separately and combined using chemical methods to produce the full length molecule.

Site-specific Mutagenesis

Site-specific mutagenesis is a technique useful in the preparation of individual peptides, or biologically functional equivalent polypeptides, through specific mutagenesis of the

underlying polynucleotides that encode them. The technique, well-known to those of skill in the art, further provides a ready ability to prepare and test sequence variants, for example, incorporating one or more of the foregoing considerations, by introducing one or more nucleotide sequence changes into the DNA. Site-specific mutagenesis allows the production of mutants through the use of specific oligonucleotide sequences which encode the DNA sequence of the desired mutation, as well as a sufficient number of adjacent nucleotides, to provide a primer sequence of sufficient size and sequence complexity to form a stable duplex on both sides of the deletion junction being traversed. Mutations may be employed in a selected polynucleotide sequence to improve, alter, decrease, modify, or otherwise change the properties of the polynucleotide itself, and/or alter the properties, activity, composition, stability, or primary sequence of the encoded polypeptide.

In certain embodiments of the present invention, the inventors contemplate the mutagenesis of the disclosed polynucleotide sequences to alter one or more properties of the encoded polypeptide, such as the antigenicity of a polypeptide vaccine. The techniques of site-specific mutagenesis are well-known in the art, and are widely used to create variants of both polypeptides and polynucleotides. For example, site-specific mutagenesis is often used to alter a specific portion of a DNA molecule. In such embodiments, a primer comprising typically about 14 to about 25 nucleotides or so in length is employed, with about 5 to about 10 residues on both sides of the junction of the sequence being altered.

As will be appreciated by those of skill in the art, site-specific mutagenesis techniques have often employed a phage vector that exists in both a single stranded and double stranded form. Typical vectors useful in site-directed mutagenesis include vectors such as the M13 phage. These phage are readily commercially-available and their use is generally well-known to those skilled in the art. Double-stranded plasmids are also routinely employed in site directed mutagenesis that eliminates the step of transferring the gene of interest from a plasmid to a phage.

In general, site-directed mutagenesis in accordance herewith is performed by first obtaining a single-stranded vector or melting apart of two strands of a double-stranded vector that includes within its sequence a DNA sequence that encodes the desired peptide. An oligonucleotide primer bearing the desired mutated sequence is prepared, generally synthetically. This primer is then annealed with the single-stranded vector, and subjected to DNA polymerizing enzymes such as *E. coli* polymerase I Klenow fragment, in order to complete the synthesis of the mutation-bearing strand. Thus, a heteroduplex is formed wherein one strand encodes the original non-mutated sequence and the second strand bears the desired mutation. This heteroduplex vector is then used to transform appropriate cells, such as *E. coli* cells, and clones are selected which include recombinant vectors bearing the mutated sequence arrangement.

The preparation of sequence variants of the selected peptide-encoding DNA segments using site-directed mutagenesis provides a means of producing potentially useful species and is not meant to be limiting as there are other ways in which sequence variants of peptides and the DNA sequences encoding them may be obtained. For example, recombinant vectors encoding the desired peptide sequence may be treated with mutagenic agents, such as hydroxylamine, to obtain sequence variants. Specific details regarding these methods and protocols are found in the teachings of Maloy et al., 1994; Segal, 1976; Prokop and

Bajpai, 1991; Kuby, 1994; and Maniatis et al., 1982, each incorporated herein by reference, for that purpose.

As used herein, the term "oligonucleotide directed mutagenesis procedure" refers to template-dependent processes and vector-mediated propagation which result in an increase in the concentration of a specific nucleic acid molecule relative to its initial concentration, or in an increase in the concentration of a detectable signal, such as amplification. As used herein, the term "oligonucleotide directed mutagenesis procedure" is intended to refer to a process that involves the template-dependent extension of a primer molecule. The term template dependent process refers to nucleic acid synthesis of an RNA or a DNA molecule wherein the sequence of the newly synthesized strand of nucleic acid is dictated by the well-known rules of complementary base pairing (see, for example, Watson, 1987). Typically, vector mediated methodologies involve the introduction of the nucleic acid fragment into a DNA or RNA vector, the clonal amplification of the vector, and the recovery of the amplified nucleic acid fragment. Examples of such methodologies are provided by U.S. Pat. No. 4,237,224, specifically incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

Polynucleotide Amplification Techniques

A number of template dependent processes are available to amplify the target sequences of interest present in a sample. One of the best known amplification methods is the polymerase chain reaction (PCRTM) which is described in detail in U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,683,195, 4,683,202 and 4,800,159, each of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety. Briefly, in PCRTM, two primer sequences are prepared which are complementary to regions on opposite complementary strands of the target sequence. An excess of deoxynucleoside triphosphates is added to a reaction mixture along with a DNA polymerase (e.g., Taq polymerase). If the target sequence is present in a sample, the primers will bind to the target and the polymerase will cause the primers to be extended along the target sequence by adding on nucleotides. By raising and lowering the temperature of the reaction mixture, the extended primers will dissociate from the target to form reaction products, excess primers will bind to the target and to the reaction product and the process is repeated. Preferably reverse transcription and PCRTM amplification procedure may be performed in order to quantify the amount of mRNA amplified. Polymerase chain reaction methodologies are well known in the art.

Another method for amplification is the ligase chain reaction (referred to as LCR), disclosed in Eur. Pat. Appl. Publ. No. 320,308 (specifically incorporated herein by reference in its entirety). In LCR, two complementary probe pairs are prepared, and in the presence of the target sequence, each pair will bind to opposite complementary strands of the target such that they abut. In the presence of a ligase, the two probe pairs will link to form a single unit. By temperature cycling, as in PCRTM, bound ligated units dissociate from the target and then serve as "target sequences" for ligation of excess probe pairs. U.S. Pat. No. 4,883,750, incorporated herein by reference in its entirety, describes an alternative method of amplification similar to LCR for binding probe pairs to a target sequence.

Qbeta Replicase, described in PCT Intl. Pat. Appl. Publ. No. PCT/US87/00880, incorporated herein by reference in its entirety, may also be used as still another amplification method in the present invention. In this method, a replicative sequence of RNA that has a region complementary to that of

a target is added to a sample in the presence of an RNA polymerase. The polymerase will copy the replicative sequence that can then be detected.

An isothermal amplification method, in which restriction endonucleases and ligases are used to achieve the amplification of target molecules that contain nucleotide 5'-[α -thio] triphosphates in one strand of a restriction site (Walker et al., 1992, incorporated herein by reference in its entirety), may also be useful in the amplification of nucleic acids in the present invention.

Strand Displacement Amplification (SDA) is another method of carrying out isothermal amplification of nucleic acids which involves multiple rounds of strand displacement and synthesis, i.e. nick translation. A similar method, called Repair Chain Reaction (RCR) is another method of amplification which may be useful in the present invention and is involves annealing several probes throughout a region targeted for amplification, followed by a repair reaction in which only two of the four bases are present. The other two bases can be added as biotinylated derivatives for easy detection. A similar approach is used in SDA.

Sequences can also be detected using a cyclic probe reaction (CPR). In CPR, a probe having a 3' and 5' sequences of non-target DNA and an internal or "middle" sequence of the target protein specific RNA is hybridized to DNA which is present in a sample. Upon hybridization, the reaction is treated with RNaseH, and the products of the probe are identified as distinctive products by generating a signal that is released after digestion. The original template is annealed to another cycling probe and the reaction is repeated. Thus, CPR involves amplifying a signal generated by hybridization of a probe to a target gene specific expressed nucleic acid.

Still other amplification methods described in Great Britain Pat. Appl. No. 2 202 328, and in PCT Intl. Pat. Appl. Publ. No. PCT/US89/01025, each of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety, may be used in accordance with the present invention. In the former application, "modified" primers are used in a PCR-like, template and enzyme dependent synthesis. The primers may be modified by labeling with a capture moiety (e.g., biotin) and/or a detector moiety (e.g., enzyme). In the latter application, an excess of labeled probes is added to a sample. In the presence of the target sequence, the probe binds and is cleaved catalytically. After cleavage, the target sequence is released intact to be bound by excess probe. Cleavage of the labeled probe signals the presence of the target sequence.

Other nucleic acid amplification procedures include transcription-based amplification systems (TAS) (Kwoh et al., 1989; PCT Intl. Pat. Appl. Publ. No. WO 88/10315, incorporated herein by reference in its entirety), including nucleic acid sequence based amplification (NASBA) and 3SR. In NASBA, the nucleic acids can be prepared for amplification by standard phenol/chloroform extraction, heat denaturation of a sample, treatment with lysis buffer and minispin columns for isolation of DNA and RNA or guanidinium chloride extraction of RNA. These amplification techniques involve annealing a primer that has sequences specific to the target sequence. Following polymerization, DNA/RNA hybrids are digested with RNase H while double stranded DNA molecules are heat-denatured again. In either case the single stranded DNA is made fully double stranded by addition of second target-specific primer, followed by polymerization. The double stranded DNA molecules are then multiply transcribed by a polymerase such as T7 or SP6. In an isothermal cyclic reaction, the

RNAs are reverse transcribed into DNA, and transcribed once again with a polymerase such as T7 or SP6. The resulting products, whether truncated or complete, indicate target-specific sequences.

Eur. Pat. Appl. Publ. No. 329,822, incorporated herein by reference in its entirety, disclose a nucleic acid amplification process involving cyclically synthesizing single-stranded RNA ("ssRNA"), ssDNA, and double-stranded DNA (dsDNA), which may be used in accordance with the present invention. The ssRNA is a first template for a first primer oligonucleotide, which is elongated by reverse transcriptase (RNA-dependent DNA polymerase). The RNA is then removed from resulting DNA:RNA duplex by the action of ribonuclease H (RNase H, an RNase specific for RNA in a duplex with either DNA or RNA). The resultant ssDNA is a second template for a second primer, which also includes the sequences of an RNA polymerase promoter (exemplified by T7 RNA polymerase) 5' to its homology to its template. This primer is then extended by DNA polymerase (exemplified by the large "Klenow" fragment of *E. coli* DNA polymerase I), resulting as a double-stranded DNA ("dsDNA") molecule, having a sequence identical to that of the original RNA between the primers and having additionally, at one end, a promoter sequence. This promoter sequence can be used by the appropriate RNA polymerase to make many RNA copies of the DNA. These copies can then reenter the cycle leading to very swift amplification. With proper choice of enzymes, this amplification can be done isothermally without addition of enzymes at each cycle. Because of the cyclical nature of this process, the starting sequence can be chosen to be in the form of either DNA or RNA.

PCT Intl. Pat. Appl. Publ. No. WO 89/06700, incorporated herein by reference in its entirety, disclose a nucleic acid sequence amplification scheme based on the hybridization of a promoter/primer sequence to a target single-stranded DNA ("ssDNA") followed by transcription of many RNA copies of the sequence. This scheme is not cyclic; i.e. new templates are not produced from the resultant RNA transcripts. Other amplification methods include "RACE" (Frohman, 1990), and "one-sided PCR" (Ohara, 1989) which are well-known to those of skill in the art.

Methods based on ligation of two (or more) oligonucleotides in the presence of nucleic acid having the sequence of the resulting "di-oligonucleotide", thereby amplifying the di-oligonucleotide (Wu and Dean, 1996, incorporated herein by reference in its entirety), may also be used in the amplification of DNA sequences of the present invention.

Biological Functional Equivalents

Modification and changes may be made in the structure of the polynucleotides and polypeptides of the present invention and still obtain a functional molecule that encodes a polypeptide with desirable characteristics. As mentioned above, it is often desirable to introduce one or more mutations into a specific polynucleotide sequence. In certain circumstances, the resulting encoded polypeptide sequence is altered by this mutation, or in other cases, the sequence of the polypeptide is unchanged by one or more mutations in the encoding polynucleotide.

When it is desirable to alter the amino acid sequence of a polypeptide to create an equivalent, or even an improved, second-generation molecule, the amino acid changes may be achieved by changing one or more of the codons of the encoding DNA sequence, according to Table 1.

For example, certain amino acids may be substituted for other amino acids in a protein structure without appreciable

loss of interactive binding capacity with structures such as, for example, antigen-binding regions of antibodies or binding sites on substrate molecules. Since it is the interactive capacity and nature of a protein that defines that protein's biological functional activity, certain amino acid sequence substitutions can be made in a protein sequence, and, of course, its underlying DNA coding sequence, and nevertheless obtain a protein with like properties. It is thus contemplated by the inventors that various changes may be made in the peptide sequences of the disclosed compositions, or corresponding DNA sequences which encode said peptides without appreciable loss of their biological utility or activity.

TABLE 1

Amino Acids		Codons					
Alanine	Ala	A	GCA	GCC	GCG	GCU	
Cysteine	Cys	C	UGC	UGU			
Aspartic acid	Asp	D	GAC	GAU			
Glutamic acid	Glu	E	GAA	GAG			
Phenylalanine	Phe	F	UUC	UUU			
Glycine	Gly	G	GGA	GGC	GGG	GGU	
Histidine	His	H	CAC	CAU			
Isoleucine	Ile	I	AUA	AUC	AUU		
Lysine	Lys	K	AAA	AAG			
Leucine	Leu	L	UUA	UUG	CUA	CUC	CUG
Methionine	Met	M	AUG				
Asparagine	Asn	N	AAC	AAU			
Proline	Pro	P	CCA	CCC	CCG	CCU	
Glutamine	Gln	Q	CAA	CAG			
Arginine	Arg	R	AGA	AGG	CGA	CGC	CGG
Serine	Ser	S	AGC	AGU	UCA	UCC	UCG
Threonine	Thr	T	ACA	ACC	ACG	ACU	
Valine	Val	V	GUA	GUC	GUG	GUU	
Tryptophan	Trp	W	UGG				
Tyrosine	Tyr	Y	UAC	UAU			

In making such changes, the hydrophobic index of amino acids may be considered. The importance of the hydrophobic amino acid index in conferring interactive biologic function on a protein is generally understood in the art (Kyte and Doolittle, 1982, incorporated herein by reference). It is accepted that the relative hydrophobic character of the amino acid contributes to the secondary structure of the resultant protein, which in turn defines the interaction of the protein with other molecules, for example, enzymes, substrates, receptors, DNA, antibodies, antigens, and the like. Each amino acid has been assigned a hydrophobic index on the basis of its hydrophobicity and charge characteristics (Kyte and Doolittle, 1982). These values are: isoleucine (+4.5); valine (+4.2); leucine (+3.8); phenylalanine (+2.8); cysteine/cystine (+2.5); methionine (+1.9); alanine (+1.8); glycine (-0.4); threonine (-0.7); serine (-0.8); tryptophan (-0.9); tyrosine (-1.3); proline (-1.6); histidine (-3.2); glutamate (-3.5); glutamine (-3.5); aspartate (-3.5); asparagine (-3.5); lysine (-3.9); and arginine (-4.5).

It is known in the art that certain amino acids may be substituted by other amino acids having a similar hydrophobic index or score and still result in a protein with similar biological activity, i.e. still obtain a biological functionally equivalent protein. In making such changes, the substitution of amino acids whose hydrophobic indices are within ± 2 is preferred, those within ± 1 are particularly preferred, and those within ± 0.5 are even more particularly preferred. It is also understood in the art that the substitution of like amino acids can be made effectively on the basis of hydrophilicity. U.S. Pat. No. 4,554,101 (specifically incorporated herein by reference in its entirety), states that the greatest local average hydrophilicity of a protein, as governed by the hydrophilicity of its adjacent amino acids, correlates with a biological property of the protein.

As detailed in U.S. Pat. No. 4,554,101, the following hydrophilicity values have been assigned to amino acid residues: arginine (+3.0); lysine (+3.0); aspartate (+3.0 \pm 1); glutamate (+3.0 \pm 1); serine (+0.3); asparagine (+0.2); glutamine (+0.2); glycine (0); threonine (-0.4); proline (-5.0 \pm 1); alanine (-0.5); histidine (-0.5); cysteine (-1.0); methionine (-1.3); valine (-1.5); leucine (-1.8); isoleucine (-1.8); tyrosine (-2.3); phenylalanine (-2.5); tryptophan (-3.4). It is understood that an amino acid can be substituted for another having a similar hydrophilicity value and still obtain a biologically equivalent, and in particular, an immunologically equivalent protein. In such changes, the substitution of amino acids whose hydrophilicity values are within ± 2 is preferred, those within ± 1 are particularly preferred, and those within ± 0.5 are even more particularly preferred.

As outlined above, amino acid substitutions are generally therefore based on the relative similarity of the amino acid side-chain substituents, for example, their hydrophobicity, hydrophilicity, charge, size, and the like. Exemplary substitutions that take various of the foregoing characteristics into consideration are well known to those of skill in the art and include: arginine and lysine; glutamate and aspartate; serine and threonine; glutamine and asparagine; and valine, leucine and isoleucine.

In addition, any polynucleotide may be further modified to increase stability in vivo. Possible modifications include, but are not limited to, the addition of flanking sequences at the 5' and/or 3' ends; the use of phosphorothioate or 2' O-methyl rather than phosphodiesterase linkages in the backbone; and/or the inclusion of nontraditional bases such as inosine, queosine and wybutosine, as well as acetyl-methyl-, thio- and other modified forms of adenine, cytidine, guanine, thymine and uridine.

In vivo Polynucleotide Delivery Techniques

In additional embodiments, genetic constructs comprising one or more of the polynucleotides of the invention are introduced into cells in vivo. This may be achieved using any of a variety of well known approaches, several of which are outlined below for the purpose of illustration.

1. Adenovirus

One of the preferred methods for in vivo delivery of one or more nucleic acid sequences involves the use of an adenovirus expression vector. "Adenovirus expression vector" is meant to include those constructs containing adenovirus sequences sufficient to (a) support packaging of the construct and (b) to express a polynucleotide that has been cloned therein in a sense or antisense orientation. Of course, in the context of an antisense construct, expression does not require that the gene product be synthesized.

The expression vector comprises a genetically engineered form of an adenovirus. Knowledge of the genetic organization of adenovirus, a 36 kb, linear, double-stranded DNA virus, allows substitution of large pieces of adenoviral DNA with foreign sequences up to 7 kb (Grunhaus and Horwitz, 1992). In contrast to retrovirus, the adenoviral infection of host cells does not result in chromosomal integration because adenoviral DNA can replicate in an episomal manner without potential genotoxicity. Also, adenoviruses are structurally stable, and no genome rearrangement has been detected after extensive amplification. Adenovirus can infect virtually all epithelial cells regardless of their cell cycle stage. So far, adenoviral infection appears to be linked only to mild disease such as acute respiratory disease in humans.

Adenovirus is particularly suitable for use as a gene transfer vector because of its mid-sized genome, ease of manipulation, high titer, wide target-cell range and high infectivity. Both ends of the viral genome contain 100-200

base pair inverted repeats (ITRs), which are cis elements necessary for viral DNA replication and packaging. The early (E) and late (L) regions of the genome contain different transcription units that are divided by the onset of viral DNA replication. The E1 region (E1A and E1B) encodes proteins responsible for the regulation of transcription of the viral genome and a few cellular genes. The expression of the E2 region (E2A and E2B) results in the synthesis of the proteins for viral DNA replication. These proteins are involved in DNA replication, late gene expression and host cell shut-off (Renan, 1990). The products of the late genes, including the majority of the viral capsid proteins, are expressed only after significant processing of a single primary transcript issued by the major late promoter (MLP). The MLP, (located at 16.8 m.u.) is particularly efficient during the late phase of infection, and all the mRNA's issued from this promoter possess a 5'-tripartite leader (TPL) sequence which makes them preferred mRNA's for translation.

In a current system, recombinant adenovirus is generated from homologous recombination between shuttle vector and provirus vector. Due to the possible recombination between two proviral vectors, wild-type adenovirus may be generated from this process. Therefore, it is critical to isolate a single clone of virus from an individual plaque and examine its genomic structure.

Generation and propagation of the current adenovirus vectors, which are replication deficient, depend on a unique helper cell line, designated 293, which was transformed from human embryonic kidney cells by Ad5 DNA fragments and constitutively expresses E1 proteins (Graham et al., 1977). Since the E3 region is dispensable from the adenovirus genome (Jones and Shenk, 1978), the current adenovirus vectors, with the help of 293 cells, carry foreign DNA in either the E1, the D3 or both regions (Graham and Prevec, 1991). In nature, adenovirus can package approximately 105% of the wild-type genome (Ghosh-Choudhury et al., 1987), providing capacity for about 2 extra kB of DNA. Combined with the approximately 5.5 kB of DNA that is replaceable in the E1 and E3 regions, the maximum capacity of the current adenovirus vector is under 7.5 kB, or about 15% of the total length of the vector. More than 80% of the adenovirus viral genome remains in the vector backbone and is the source of vector-borne cytotoxicity. Also, the replication deficiency of the E1-deleted virus is incomplete. For example, leakage of viral gene expression has been observed with the currently available vectors at high multiplicities of infection (MOI) (Mulligan, 1993).

Helper cell lines may be derived from human cells such as human embryonic kidney cells, muscle cells, hematopoietic cells or other human embryonic mesenchymal or epithelial cells. Alternatively, the helper cells may be derived from the cells of other mammalian species that are permissive for human adenovirus. Such cells include, e.g., Vero cells or other monkey embryonic mesenchymal or epithelial cells. As stated above, the currently preferred helper cell line is 293.

Recently, Racher et al. (1995) disclosed improved methods for culturing 293 cells and propagating adenovirus. In one format, natural cell aggregates are grown by inoculating individual cells into 1 liter siliconized spinner flasks (Techne, Cambridge, UK) containing 100–200 ml of medium. Following stirring at 40 rpm, the cell viability is estimated with trypan blue. In another format, Fibra-Cel microcarriers (Bibby Sterlin, Stone, UK) (5 g/l) is employed as follows. A cell inoculum, resuspended in 5 ml of medium, is added to the carrier (50 ml) in a 250 ml Erlenmeyer flask and left stationary, with occasional agitation, for 1 to 4 h.

The medium is then replaced with 50 ml of fresh medium and shaking initiated. For virus production, cells are allowed to grow to about 80% confluence, after which time the medium is replaced (to 25% of the final volume) and adenovirus added at an MOI of 0.05. Cultures are left stationary overnight, following which the volume is increased to 100% and shaking commenced for another 72 h.

Other than the requirement that the adenovirus vector be replication defective, or at least conditionally defective, the nature of the adenovirus vector is not believed to be crucial to the successful practice of the invention. The adenovirus may be of any of the 42 different known serotypes or subgroups A–F. Adenovirus type 5 of subgroup C is the preferred starting material in order to obtain a conditional replication-defective adenovirus vector for use in the present invention, since Adenovirus type 5 is a human adenovirus about which a great deal of biochemical and genetic information is known, and it has historically been used for most constructions employing adenovirus as a vector.

As stated above, the typical vector according to the present invention is replication defective and will not have an adenovirus E1 region. Thus, it will be most convenient to introduce the polynucleotide encoding the gene of interest at the position from which the E1-coding sequences have been removed. However, the position of insertion of the construct within the adenovirus sequences is not critical to the invention. The polynucleotide encoding the gene of interest may also be inserted in lieu of the deleted E3 region in E3 replacement vectors as described by Karlsson et al. (1986) or in the E4 region where a helper cell line or helper virus complements the E4 defect.

Adenovirus is easy to grow and manipulate and exhibits broad host range in vitro and in vivo. This group of viruses can be obtained in high titers, e.g., 10^9 – 10^{11} plaque-forming units per ml, and they are highly infective. The life cycle of adenovirus does not require integration into the host cell genome. The foreign genes delivered by adenovirus vectors are episomal and, therefore, have low genotoxicity to host cells. No side effects have been reported in studies of vaccination with wild-type adenovirus (Couch et al., 1963; Top et al., 1971), demonstrating their safety and therapeutic potential as in vivo gene transfer vectors.

Adenovirus vectors have been used in eukaryotic gene expression (Levrero et al., 1991; Gomez-Foix et al., 1992) and vaccine development (Grunhaus and Horwitz, 1992; Graham and Prevec, 1992). Recently, animal studies suggested that recombinant adenovirus could be used for gene therapy (Stratford-Perricaudet and Perricaudet, 1991; Stratford-Perricaudet et al., 1990; Rich et al., 1993). Studies in administering recombinant adenovirus to different tissues include trachea instillation (Rosenfeld et al., 1991; Rosenfeld et al., 1992), muscle injection (Ragot et al., 1993), peripheral intravenous injections (Herz and Gerard, 1993) and stereotactic inoculation into the brain (Le Gal La Salle et al., 1993).

2. Retroviruses

The retroviruses are a group of single-stranded RNA viruses characterized by an ability to convert their RNA to double-stranded DNA in infected cells by a process of reverse-transcription (Coffin, 1990). The resulting DNA then stably integrates into cellular chromosomes as a provirus and directs synthesis of viral proteins. The integration results in the retention of the viral gene sequences in the recipient cell and its descendants. The retroviral genome contains three genes, gag, pol, and env that code for capsid proteins, polymerase enzyme, and envelope components, respec-

tively. A sequence found upstream from the gag gene contains a signal for packaging of the genome into virions. Two long terminal repeat (LTR) sequences are present at the 5' and 3' ends of the viral genome. These contain strong promoter and enhancer sequences and are also required for integration in the host cell genome (Coffin, 1990).

In order to construct a retroviral vector, a nucleic acid encoding one or more oligonucleotide or polynucleotide sequences of interest is inserted into the viral genome in the place of certain viral sequences to produce a virus that is replication-defective. In order to produce virions, a packaging cell line containing the gag, pol, and env genes but without the LTR and packaging components is constructed (Mann et al., 1983). When a recombinant plasmid containing a cDNA, together with the retroviral LTR and packaging sequences is introduced into this cell line (by calcium phosphate precipitation for example), the packaging sequence allows the RNA transcript of the recombinant plasmid to be packaged into viral particles, which are then secreted into the culture media (Nicolas and Rubenstein, 1988; Temin, 1986; Mann et al., 1983). The media containing the recombinant retroviruses is then collected, optionally concentrated, and used for gene transfer. Retroviral vectors are able to infect a broad variety of cell types. However, integration and stable expression require the division of host cells (Paskind et al., 1975).

A novel approach designed to allow specific targeting of retrovirus vectors was recently developed based on the chemical modification of a retrovirus by the chemical addition of lactose residues to the viral envelope. This modification could permit the specific infection of hepatocytes via sialoglycoprotein receptors.

A different approach to targeting of recombinant retroviruses was designed in which biotinylated antibodies against a retroviral envelope protein and against a specific cell receptor were used. The antibodies were coupled via the biotin components by using streptavidin (Roux et al., 1989). Using antibodies against major histocompatibility complex class I and class II antigens, they demonstrated the infection of a variety of human cells that bore those surface antigens with an ecotropic virus in vitro (Roux et al., 1989).

3. Adeno-associated Viruses

AAV (Ridgeway, 1988; Hermonat and Muzyczka, 1984) is a parovirus, discovered as a contamination of adenoviral stocks. It is a ubiquitous virus (antibodies are present in 85% of the US human population) that has not been linked to any disease. It is also classified as a dependovirus, because its replications is dependent on the presence of a helper virus, such as adenovirus. Five serotypes have been isolated, of which AAV-2 is the best characterized. AAV has a single-stranded linear DNA that is encapsidated into capsid proteins VP1, VP2 and VP3 to form an icosahedral virion of 20 to 24 nm in diameter (Muzyczka and McLaughlin, 1988).

The AAV DNA is approximately 4.7 kilobases long. It contains two open reading frames and is flanked by two ITRs. There are two major genes in the AAV genome: rep and cap. The rep gene codes for proteins responsible for viral replications, whereas cap codes for capsid protein VP1-3. Each ITR forms a T-shaped hairpin structure. These terminal repeats are the only essential cis components of the AAV for chromosomal integration. Therefore, the AAV can be used as a vector with all viral coding sequences removed and replaced by the cassette of genes for delivery. Three viral promoters have been identified and named p5, p19, and p40, according to their map position. Transcription from p5 and p19 results in production of rep proteins, and transcription from p40 produces the capsid proteins (Hermonat and Muzyczka, 1984).

There are several factors that prompted researchers to study the possibility of using rAAV as an expression vector. One is that the requirements for delivering a gene to integrate into the host chromosome are surprisingly few. It is necessary to have the 145-bp ITRs, which are only 6% of the AAV genome. This leaves room in the vector to assemble a 4.5-kb DNA insertion. While this carrying capacity may prevent the AAV from delivering large genes, it is amply suited for delivering the antisense constructs of the present invention.

AAV is also a good choice of delivery vehicles due to its safety. There is a relatively complicated rescue mechanism: not only wild type adenovirus but also AAV genes are required to mobilize rAAV. Likewise, AAV is not pathogenic and not associated with any disease. The removal of viral coding sequences minimizes immune reactions to viral gene expression, and therefore, rAAV does not evoke an inflammatory response.

4. Other Viral Vectors as Expression Constructs

Other viral vectors may be employed as expression constructs in the present invention for the delivery of oligonucleotide or polynucleotide sequences to a host cell. Vectors derived from viruses such as vaccinia virus (Ridgeway, 1988; Coupar et al., 1988), lentiviruses, polio viruses and herpes viruses may be employed. They offer several attractive features for various mammalian cells (Friedmann, 1989; Ridgeway, 1988; Coupar et al., 1988; Horwich et al., 1990).

With the recent recognition of defective hepatitis B viruses, new insight was gained into the structure-function relationship of different viral sequences. In vitro studies showed that the virus could retain the ability for helper-dependent packaging and reverse transcription despite the deletion of up to 80% of its genome (Horwich et al., 1990). This suggested that large portions of the genome could be replaced with foreign genetic material. The hepatotropism and persistence (integration) were particularly attractive properties for liver-directed gene transfer. Chang et al. (1991) introduced the chloramphenicol acetyltransferase (CAT) gene into duck hepatitis B virus genome in the place of the polymerase, surface, and pre-surface coding sequences. It was cotransfected with wild-type virus into an avian hepatoma cell line. Culture media containing high titers of the recombinant virus were used to infect primary duckling hepatocytes. Stable CAT gene expression was detected for at least 24 days after transfection (Chang et al., 1991).

5. Non-viral Vectors

In order to effect expression of the oligonucleotide or polynucleotide sequences of the present invention, the expression construct must be delivered into a cell. This delivery may be accomplished in vitro, as in laboratory procedures for transforming cells lines, or in vivo or ex vivo, as in the treatment of certain disease states. As described above, one preferred mechanism for delivery is via viral infection where the expression construct is encapsulated in an infectious viral particle.

Once the expression construct has been delivered into the cell the nucleic acid encoding the desired oligonucleotide or polynucleotide sequences may be positioned and expressed at different sites. In certain embodiments, the nucleic acid encoding the construct may be stably integrated into the genome of the cell. This integration may be in the specific location and orientation via homologous recombination (gene replacement) or it may be integrated in a random, non-specific location (gene augmentation). In yet further embodiments, the nucleic acid may be stably maintained in the cell as a separate, episomal segment of DNA. Such

nucleic acid segments or "episomes" encode sequences sufficient to permit maintenance and replication independent of or in synchronization with the host cell cycle. How the expression construct is delivered to a cell and where in the cell the nucleic acid remains is dependent on the type of expression construct employed.

In certain embodiments of the invention, the expression construct comprising one or more oligonucleotide or polynucleotide sequences may simply consist of naked recombinant DNA or plasmids. Transfer of the construct may be performed by any of the methods mentioned above which physically or chemically permeabilize the cell membrane. This is particularly applicable for transfer *in vitro* but it may be applied to *in vivo* use as well. Dubensky et al. (1984) successfully injected polyomavirus DNA in the form of calcium phosphate precipitates into liver and spleen of adult and newborn mice demonstrating active viral replication and acute infection. Benvenisty and Reshef (1986) also demonstrated that direct intraperitoneal injection of calcium phosphate-precipitated plasmids results in expression of the transfected genes. It is envisioned that DNA encoding a gene of interest may also be transferred in a similar manner *in vivo* and express the gene product.

Another embodiment of the invention for transferring a naked DNA expression construct into cells may involve particle bombardment. This method depends on the ability to accelerate DNA-coated microprojectiles to a high velocity allowing them to pierce cell membranes and enter cells without killing them (Klein et al., 1987). Several devices for accelerating small particles have been developed. One such device relies on a high voltage discharge to generate an electrical current, which in turn provides the motive force (Yang et al., 1990). The microprojectiles used have consisted of biologically inert substances such as tungsten or gold beads.

Selected organs including the liver, skin, and muscle tissue of rats and mice have been bombarded *in vivo* (Yang et al., 1990; Zelenin et al., 1991). This may require surgical exposure of the tissue or cells, to eliminate any intervening tissue between the gun and the target organ, *i.e.* *ex vivo* treatment. Again, DNA encoding a particular gene may be delivered via this method and still be incorporated by the present invention.

Antisense Oligonucleotides

The end result of the flow of genetic information is the synthesis of protein. DNA is transcribed by polymerases into messenger RNA and translated on the ribosome to yield a folded, functional protein. Thus there are several steps along the route where protein synthesis can be inhibited. The native DNA segment coding for a polypeptide described herein, as all such mammalian DNA strands, has two strands: a sense strand and an antisense strand held together by hydrogen bonding. The messenger RNA coding for polypeptide has the same nucleotide sequence as the sense DNA strand except that the DNA thymidine is replaced by uridine. Thus, synthetic antisense nucleotide sequences will bind to a mRNA and inhibit expression of the protein encoded by that mRNA.

The targeting of antisense oligonucleotides to mRNA is thus one mechanism to shut down protein synthesis, and, consequently, represents a powerful and targeted therapeutic approach. For example, the synthesis of polygalacturonase and the muscarine type 2 acetylcholine receptor are inhibited by antisense oligonucleotides directed to their respective mRNA sequences (U.S. Pat. No. 5,739,119 and U.S. Pat. No. 5,759,829, each specifically incorporated herein by refer-

ence in its entirety). Further, examples of antisense inhibition have been demonstrated with the nuclear protein cyclin, the multiple drug resistance gene (MDG1), ICAM-1, E-selectin, STK-1, striatal GABA_A receptor and human EGF (Jaskulski et al., 1988; Vasanthakumar and Ahmed, 1989; Peris et al., 1998; U.S. Pat. No. 5,801,154; U.S. Pat. No. 5,789,573; U.S. Pat. No. 5,718,709 and U.S. Pat. No. 5,610,288, each specifically incorporated herein by reference in its entirety). Antisense constructs have also been described that inhibit and can be used to treat a variety of abnormal cellular proliferations, *e.g.* cancer (U.S. Pat. No. 5,747,470; U.S. Pat. No. 5,591,317 and U.S. Pat. No. 5,783,683, each specifically incorporated herein by reference in its entirety).

Therefore, in exemplary embodiments, the invention provides oligonucleotide sequences that comprise all, or a portion of, any sequence that is capable of specifically binding to polynucleotide sequence described herein, or a complement thereof. In one embodiment, the antisense oligonucleotides comprise DNA or derivatives thereof. In another embodiment, the oligonucleotides comprise RNA or derivatives thereof. In a third embodiment, the oligonucleotides are modified DNAs comprising a phosphorothioated modified backbone. In a fourth embodiment, the oligonucleotide sequences comprise peptide nucleic acids or derivatives thereof. In each case, preferred compositions comprise a sequence region that is complementary, and more preferably substantially-complementary, and even more preferably, completely complementary to one or more portions of polynucleotides disclosed herein.

Selection of antisense compositions specific for a given gene sequence is based upon analysis of the chosen target sequence (*i.e.* in these illustrative examples the rat and human sequences) and determination of secondary structure, T_m , binding energy, relative stability, and antisense compositions were selected based upon their relative inability to form dimers, hairpins, or other secondary structures that would reduce or prohibit specific binding to the target mRNA in a host cell.

Highly preferred target regions of the mRNA, are those which are at or near the AUG translation initiation codon, and those sequences which were substantially complementary to 5' regions of the mRNA. These secondary structure analyses and target site selection considerations were performed using v.4 of the OLIGO primer analysis software (Rychlik, 1997) and the BLASTN 2.0.5 algorithm software (Altschul et al., 1997).

The use of an antisense delivery method employing a short peptide vector, termed MPG (27 residues), is also contemplated. The MPG peptide contains a hydrophobic domain derived from the fusion sequence of HIV gp41 and a hydrophilic domain from the nuclear localization sequence of SV40 T-antigen (Morris et al., 1997). It has been demonstrated that several molecules of the MPG peptide coat the antisense oligonucleotides and can be delivered into cultured mammalian cells in less than 1 hour with relatively high efficiency (90%). Further, the interaction with MPG strongly increases both the stability of the oligonucleotide to nuclease and the ability to cross the plasma membrane (Morris et al., 1997).

Ribozymes

Although proteins traditionally have been used for catalysis of nucleic acids, another class of macromolecules has emerged as useful in this endeavor. Ribozymes are RNA-protein complexes that cleave nucleic acids in a site-specific

fashion. Ribozymes have specific catalytic domains that possess endonuclease activity (Kim and Cech, 1987; Gerlach et al., 1987; Forster and Symons, 1987). For example, a large number of ribozymes accelerate phosphoester transfer reactions with a high degree of specificity, often cleaving only one of several phosphoesters in an oligonucleotide substrate (Cech et al., 1981; Michel and Westhof 1990; Reinhold-Hurek and Shub, 1992). This specificity has been attributed to the requirement that the substrate bind via specific base-pairing interactions to the internal guide sequence ("IGS") of the ribozyme prior to chemical reaction.

Ribozyme catalysis has primarily been observed as part of sequence-specific cleavage/ligation reactions involving nucleic acids (Joyce, 1989; Cech et al., 1981). For example, U.S. Pat. No. 5,354,855 (specifically incorporated herein by reference) reports that certain ribozymes can act as endonucleases with a sequence specificity greater than that of known ribonucleases and approaching that of the DNA restriction enzymes. Thus, sequence-specific ribozyme-mediated inhibition of gene expression may be particularly suited to therapeutic applications (Scanlon et al., 1991; Sarver et al., 1990). Recently, it was reported that ribozymes elicited genetic changes in some cells lines to which they were applied; the altered genes included the oncogenes H-ras, cfos and genes of HIV. Most of this work involved the modification of a target mRNA, based on a specific mutant codon that is cleaved by a specific ribozyme.

Six basic varieties of naturally-occurring enzymatic RNAs are known presently. Each can catalyze the hydrolysis of RNA phosphodiester bonds in trans (and thus can cleave other RNA molecules) under physiological conditions. In general, enzymatic nucleic acids act by first binding to a target RNA. Such binding occurs through the target binding portion of an enzymatic nucleic acid which is held in close proximity to an enzymatic portion of the molecule that acts to cleave the target RNA. Thus, the enzymatic nucleic acid first recognizes and then binds a target RNA through complementary base-pairing, and once bound to the correct site, acts enzymatically to cut the target RNA. Strategic cleavage of such a target RNA will destroy its ability to direct synthesis of an encoded protein. After an enzymatic nucleic acid has bound and cleaved its RNA target, it is released from that RNA to search for another target and can repeatedly bind and cleave new targets.

The enzymatic nature of a ribozyme is advantageous over many technologies, such as antisense technology (where a nucleic acid molecule simply binds to a nucleic acid target to block its translation) since the concentration of ribozyme necessary to affect a therapeutic treatment is lower than that of an antisense oligonucleotide. This advantage reflects the ability of the ribozyme to act enzymatically. Thus, a single ribozyme molecule is able to cleave many molecules of target RNA. In addition, the ribozyme is a highly specific inhibitor, with the specificity of inhibition depending not only on the base pairing mechanism of binding to the target RNA, but also on the mechanism of target RNA cleavage. Single mismatches, or base-substitutions, near the site of cleavage can completely eliminate catalytic activity of a ribozyme. Similar mismatches in antisense molecules do not prevent their action (Woolf et al., 1992). Thus, the specificity of action of a ribozyme is greater than that of an antisense oligonucleotide binding the same RNA site.

The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule may be formed in a hammerhead, hairpin, a hepatitis δ virus, group I intron or RNaseP RNA (in association with an RNA guide sequence) or Neurospora VS RNA motif. Examples of hammerhead

motifs are described by Rossi et al. (1992). Examples of hairpin motifs are described by Hampel et al. (Eur. Pat. Appl. Publ. No. EP 0360257), Hampel and Tritz (1989), Hampel et al. (1990) and U.S. Pat. No. 5,631,359 (specifically incorporated herein by reference). An example of the hepatitis δ virus motif is described by Perrotta and Been (1992); an example of the RNaseP motif is described by Guerer-Takada et al. (1983); Neurospora VS RNA ribozyme motif is described by Collins (Saville and Collins, 1990; Saville and Collins, 1991; Collins and Olive, 1993); and an example of the Group I intron is described in (U.S. Pat. No. 4,987,071, specifically incorporated herein by reference). All that is important in an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule of this invention is that it has a specific substrate binding site which is complementary to one or more of the target gene RNA regions, and that it have nucleotide sequences within or surrounding that substrate binding site which impart an RNA cleaving activity to the molecule. Thus the ribozyme constructs need not be limited to specific motifs mentioned herein.

In certain embodiments, it may be important to produce enzymatic cleaving agents which exhibit a high degree of specificity for the RNA of a desired target, such as one of the sequences disclosed herein. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is preferably targeted to a highly conserved sequence region of a target mRNA. Such enzymatic nucleic acid molecules can be delivered exogenously to specific cells as required. Alternatively, the ribozymes can be expressed from DNA or RNA vectors that are delivered to specific cells.

Small enzymatic nucleic acid motifs (e.g., of the hammerhead or the hairpin structure) may also be used for exogenous delivery. The simple structure of these molecules increases the ability of the enzymatic nucleic acid to invade targeted regions of the mRNA structure. Alternatively, catalytic RNA molecules can be expressed within cells from eukaryotic promoters (e.g., Scanlon et al., 1991; Kashani-Sabet et al., 1992; Dropulic et al., 1992; Weerasinghe et al., 1991; Ojwang et al., 1992; Chen et al., 1992; Sarver et al., 1990). Those skilled in the art realize that any ribozyme can be expressed in eukaryotic cells from the appropriate DNA vector. The activity of such ribozymes can be augmented by their release from the primary transcript by a second ribozyme (Int. Pat. Appl. Publ. No. WO 93/23569, and Int. Pat. Appl. Publ. No. WO 94/02595, both hereby incorporated by reference; Ohkawa et al., 1992; Taira et al., 1991; and Ventura et al., 1993).

Ribozymes may be added directly, or can be complexed with cationic lipids, lipid complexes, packaged within liposomes, or otherwise delivered to target cells. The RNA or RNA complexes can be locally administered to relevant tissues ex vivo, or in vivo through injection, aerosol inhalation, infusion pump or stent, with or without their incorporation in biopolymers.

Ribozymes may be designed as described in Int. Pat. Appl. Publ. No. WO 93123569 and Int. Pat. Appl. Publ. No. WO 94/02595, each specifically incorporated herein by reference) and synthesized to be tested in vitro and in vivo, as described. Such ribozymes can also be optimized for delivery. While specific examples are provided, those in the art will recognize that equivalent RNA targets in other species can be utilized when necessary.

Hammerhead or hairpin ribozymes may be individually analyzed by computer folding (Jaeger et al., 1989) to assess whether the ribozyme sequences fold into the appropriate secondary structure. Those ribozymes with unfavorable

intramolecular interactions between the binding arms and the catalytic core are eliminated from consideration. Varying binding arm lengths can be chosen to optimize activity. Generally, at least 5 or so bases on each arm are able to bind to, or otherwise interact with, the target RNA.

Ribozymes of the hammerhead or hairpin motif may be designed to anneal to various sites in the mRNA message, and can be chemically synthesized. The method of synthesis used follows the procedure for normal RNA synthesis as described in Usman et al. (1987) and in Scaringe et al (1990) and makes use of common nucleic acid protecting and coupling groups, such as dimethoxytrityl at the 5'-end, and phosphoramidites at the 3'-end. Average stepwise coupling yields are typically >98%. Hairpin ribozymes may be synthesized in two parts and annealed to reconstruct an active ribozyme (Chowrira and Burke, 1992). Ribozymes may be modified extensively to enhance stability by modification with nuclease resistant groups, for example, 2'-amino, 2'-C-allyl, 2'-fluoro, 2'-O-methyl, 2'-H (for a review see e.g., Usman and Cedergren, 1992). Ribozymes may be purified by gel electrophoresis using general methods or by high pressure liquid chromatography and resuspended in water.

Ribozyme activity can be optimized by altering the length of the ribozyme binding arms, or chemically synthesizing ribozymes with modifications that prevent their degradation by serum ribonucleases (see e.g., Int. Pat. Appl. Publ. No. WO 92/07065; Perrault et al., 1990; Pieken et al., 1991; Usman and Cedergren, 1992; Int. Pat. Appl. Publ. No. WO 93115187; Int. Pat. Appl. Publ. No. WO 91/03162; Eur. Pat. Appl. Publ. No. 92110298.4; U.S. Pat. No. 5,334,711; and Int. Pat. Appl. Publ. No. WO 94/13688, which describe various chemical modifications that can be made to the sugar moieties of enzymatic RNA molecules), modifications which enhance their efficacy in cells, and removal of stem R bases to shorten RNA synthesis times and reduce chemical requirements.

Sullivan et al. (Int. Pat. Appl. Publ. No. WO 94102595) describes the general methods for delivery of enzymatic RNA molecules. Ribozymes may be administered to cells by a variety of methods known to those familiar to the art, including, but not restricted to, encapsulation in liposomes, by iontophoresis, or by incorporation into other vehicles, such as hydrogels, cyclodextrins, biodegradable nanocapsules, and bioadhesive microspheres. For some indications, ribozymes may be directly delivered *ex vivo* to cells or tissues with or without the aforementioned vehicles. Alternatively, the RNA/vehicle combination may be locally delivered by direct inhalation, by direct injection or by use of a catheter, infusion pump or stet. Other routes of delivery include, but are not limited to, intravascular, intramuscular, subcutaneous or joint injection, aerosol inhalation, oral (tablet or pill form), topical, systemic, ocular, intraperitoneal and/or intrathecal delivery. More detailed descriptions of ribozyme delivery and administration are provided in Int. Pat. Appl. Publ. No. WO 94/02595 and Int. Pat. Appl. Publ. No. WO 93/23569, each specifically incorporated herein by reference.

Another means of accumulating high concentrations of a ribozyme(s) within cells is to incorporate the ribozyme-encoding sequences into a DNA expression vector. Transcription of the ribozyme sequences are driven from a promoter for eukaryotic RNA polymerase I (pol I), RNA polymerase II (pol II), or RNA polymerase III (pol III). Transcripts from pol II or pol III promoters will be expressed at high levels in all cells; the levels of a given pol II promoter in a given cell type will depend on the nature of the gene regulatory sequences (enhancers, silencers, etc.) present

nearby. Prokaryotic RNA polymerase promoters may also be used, providing that the prokaryotic RNA polymerase enzyme is expressed in the appropriate cells (Elroy-Stein and Moss, 1990; Gao and Huang, 1993; Lieber et al., 1993; Zhou et al., 1990). Ribozymes expressed from such promoters can function in mammalian cells (e.g. Kashani-Saber et al., 1992; Ojwang et al., 1992; Chen et al., 1992; Yu et al., 1993; L'Huillier et al., 1992; Lisziewicz et al., 1993). Such transcription units can be incorporated into a variety of vectors for introduction into mammalian cells, including but not restricted to, plasmid DNA vectors, viral DNA vectors (such as adenovirus or adeno-associated vectors), or viral RNA vectors (such as retroviral, semliki forest virus, sindbis virus vectors).

Ribozymes may be used as diagnostic tools to examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells. They can also be used to assess levels of the target RNA molecule. The close relationship between ribozyme activity and the structure of the target RNA allows the detection of mutations in any region of the molecule which alters the base-pairing and three-dimensional structure of the target RNA. By using multiple ribozymes, one may map nucleotide changes which are important to RNA structure and function *in vitro*, as well as in cells and tissues. Cleavage of target RNAs with ribozymes may be used to inhibit gene expression and define the role (essentially) of specified gene products in the progression of disease. In this manner, other genetic targets may be defined as important mediators of the disease. These studies will lead to better treatment of the disease progression by affording the possibility of combinational therapies (e.g., multiple ribozymes targeted to different genes, ribozymes coupled with known small molecule inhibitors, or intermittent treatment with combinations of ribozymes and/or other chemical or biological molecules). Other *in vitro* uses of ribozymes are well known in the art, and include detection of the presence of mRNA associated with an IL-5 related condition. Such RNA is detected by determining the presence of a cleavage product after treatment with a ribozyme using standard methodology.

Peptide Nucleic Acids

In certain embodiments, the inventors contemplate the use of peptide nucleic acids (PNAs) in the practice of the methods of the invention. PNA is a DNA mimic in which the nucleobases are attached to a pseudopeptide backbone (Good and Nielsen, 1997). PNA is able to be utilized in a number methods that traditionally have used RNA or DNA. Often PNA sequences perform better in techniques than the corresponding RNA or DNA sequences and have utilities that are not inherent to RNA or DNA. A review of PNA including methods of making, characteristics o, and methods of using, is provided by Corey (1997) and is incorporated herein by reference. As such, in certain embodiments, one may prepare PNA sequences that are complementary to one or more portions of the ACE mRNA sequence, and such PNA compositions may be used to regulate, alter, decrease, or reduce the translation of ACE-specific mRNA, and thereby alter the level of ACE activity in a host cell to which such PNA compositions have been administered.

PNAs have 2-aminoethyl-glycine linkages replacing the normal phosphodiester backbone of DNA (Nielsen et al., 1991; Hanvey en al., 1992; Hyrup and Nielsen, 1996; Neilsen, 1996). This chemistry has three important consequences: firstly, in contrast to DNA or phosphorothioate oligonucleotides, PNAs are neutral molecules; secondly, PNAs are achiral, which avoids the need to develop a stereoselective synthesis; and thirdly, PNA synthesis uses

standard Boc (Dueholm et al., 1994) or Fmoc (Thomson et al., 1995) protocols for solid-phase peptide synthesis, although other methods, including a modified Merrifield method, have been used (Christensen et al., 1995).

PNA monomers or ready-made oligomers are commercially available from PerSeptive Biosystems (Framingham, Mass.). PNA syntheses by either Boc or Fmoc protocols are straightforward using manual or automated protocols (Norton et al., 1995). The manual protocol lends itself to the production of chemically modified PNAs or the simultaneous synthesis of families of closely related PNAs.

As with peptide synthesis, the success of a particular PNA synthesis will depend on the properties of the chosen sequence. For example, while in theory PNAs can incorporate any combination of nucleotide bases, the presence of adjacent purines can lead to deletions of one or more residues in the product. In expectation of this difficulty, it is suggested that, in producing PNAs with adjacent purines, one should repeat the coupling of residues likely to be added inefficiently. This should be followed by the purification of PNAs by reverse-phase high-pressure liquid chromatography (Norton et al., 1995) providing yields and purity of product similar to those observed during the synthesis of peptides.

Modifications of PNAs for a given application may be accomplished by coupling amino acids during solid-phase synthesis or by attaching compounds that contain a carboxylic acid group to the exposed N-terminal amine. Alternatively, PNAs can be modified after synthesis by coupling to an introduced lysine or cysteine. The ease with which PNAs can be modified facilitates optimization for better solubility or for specific functional requirements. Once synthesized, the identity of PNAs and their derivatives can be confirmed by mass spectrometry. Several studies have made and utilized modifications of PNAs (Norton et al., 1995; Haaima et al., 1996; Stetsenko et al., 1996; Petersen et al., 1995; Ulmann et al., 1996; Koch et al., 1995; Orum et al., 1995; Footer et al., 1996; Griffith et al., 1995; Kremsky et al., 1996; Partridge et al., 1995; Boffa et al., 1995; Landsdorp et al., 1996; Gambacorti-Passerini et al., 1996; Armitage et al., 1997; Seeger et al., 1997; Ruskowski et al., 1997). U.S. Pat. No. 5,700,922 discusses PNA-DNA-PNA chimeric molecules and their uses in diagnostics, modulating protein in organisms, and treatment of conditions susceptible to therapeutics.

In contrast to DNA and RNA, which contain negatively charged linkages, the PNA backbone is neutral. In spite of this dramatic alteration, PNAs recognize complementary DNA and RNA by Watson-Crick pairing (Eghohm et al., 1993), validating the initial modeling by Nielsen et al. (1991). PNAs lack 3' to 5' polarity and can bind in either parallel or antiparallel fashion, with the antiparallel mode being preferred (Eghohm et al., 1993).

Hybridization of DNA oligonucleotides to DNA and RNA is destabilized by electrostatic repulsion between the negatively charged phosphate backbones of the complementary strands. By contrast, the absence of charge repulsion in PNA-DNA or PNA-RNA duplexes increases the melting temperature (T_m) and reduces the dependence of T_m on the concentration of mono- or divalent cations (Nielsen et al., 1991). The enhanced rate and affinity of hybridization are significant because they are responsible for the surprising ability of PNAs to perform strand invasion of complementary sequences within relaxed double-stranded DNA. In addition, the efficient hybridization at inverted repeats suggests that PNAs can recognize secondary structure effec-

tively within double-stranded DNA. Enhanced recognition also occurs with PNAs immobilized on surfaces, and Wang et al. have shown that support-bound PNAs can be used to detect hybridization events (Wang et al., 1996).

One might expect that tight binding of PNAs to complementary sequences would also increase binding to similar (but not identical) sequences, reducing the sequence specificity of PNA recognition. As with DNA hybridization, however, selective recognition can be achieved by balancing oligomer length and incubation temperature. Moreover, selective hybridization of PNAs is encouraged by PNA-DNA hybridization being less tolerant of base mismatches than DNA-DNA hybridization. For example, a single mismatch within a 16 bp PNA-DNA duplex can reduce the T_m by up to 15° C. (Eghohm et al., 1993). This high level of discrimination has allowed the development of several PNA-based strategies for the analysis of point mutations (Wang et al., 1996; Carlsson et al., 1996; Thiede et al., 1996; Webb and Hurskainen, 1996; Perry-O'Keefe et al., 1996).

High-affinity binding provides clear advantages for molecular recognition and the development of new applications for PNAs. For example, 11–13 nucleotide PNAs inhibit the activity of telomerase, a ribonucleo-protein that extends telomere ends using an essential RNA template, while the analogous DNA oligomers do not (Norton et al., 1996).

Neutral PNAs are more hydrophobic than analogous DNA oligomers, and this can lead to difficulty solubilizing them at neutral pH, especially if the PNAs have a high purine content or if they have the potential to form secondary structures. Their solubility can be enhanced by attaching one or more positive charges to the PNA termini (Nielsen et al., 1991).

Findings by Allfrey and colleagues suggest that strand invasion will occur spontaneously at sequences within chromosomal DNA (Boffa et al., 1995; Boffa et al., 1996). These studies targeted PNAs to triplet repeats of the nucleotides CAG and used this recognition to purify transcriptionally active DNA (Boffa et al., 1995) and to inhibit transcription (Boffa et al., 1996). This result suggests that if PNAs can be delivered within cells then they will have the potential to be general sequence-specific regulators of gene expression. Studies and reviews concerning the use of PNAs as antisense and anti-gene agents include Nielsen et al. (1993b), Hanvey et al. (1992), and Good and Nielsen (1997). Koppelhus et al. (1997) have used PNAs to inhibit HIV-1 inverse transcription, showing that PNAs may be used for antiviral therapies.

Methods of characterizing the antisense binding properties of PNAs are discussed in Rose (1993) and Jensen et al. (1997). Rose uses capillary gel electrophoresis to determine binding of PNAs to their complementary oligonucleotide, measuring the relative binding kinetics and stoichiometry. Similar types of measurements were made by Jensen et al. using BIAcore™ technology.

Other applications of PNAs include use in DNA strand invasion (Nielsen et al., 1991), antisense inhibition (Hanvey et al., 1992), mutational analysis (Orum et al., 1993), enhancers of transcription (Mollegaard et al., 1994), nucleic acid purification (Orum et al., 1995), isolation of transcriptionally active genes (Boffa et al., 1995), blocking of transcription factor binding (Vickers et al., 1995), genome cleavage (Veselkov et al., 1996), biosensors (Wang et al., 1996), in situ hybridization (Thisted et al., 1996), and in an alternative to Southern blotting (Perry-O'Keefe, 1996).

Polypeptide Compositions

The present invention, in other aspects, provides polypeptide compositions. Generally, a polypeptide of the invention

will be an isolated polypeptide (or an epitope, variant, or active fragment thereof) derived from a mammalian species. Preferably, the polypeptide is encoded by a polynucleotide sequence disclosed herein or a sequence which hybridizes under moderately stringent conditions to a polynucleotide sequence disclosed herein. Alternatively, the polypeptide may be defined as a polypeptide which comprises a contiguous amino acid sequence from an amino acid sequence disclosed herein, or which polypeptide comprises an entire amino acid sequence disclosed herein.

In the present invention, a polypeptide composition is also understood to comprise one or more polypeptides that are immunologically reactive with antibodies generated against a polypeptide of the invention, particularly a polypeptide having the amino acid sequence disclosed in SEQ ID NO: 786, 787, 791, 793, 795, 797-799, 806, 809, 1670-1675, or to active fragments, or to variants or biological functional equivalents thereof.

Likewise, a polypeptide composition of the present invention is understood to comprise one or more polypeptides that are capable of eliciting antibodies that are immunologically reactive with one or more polypeptides encoded by one or more contiguous nucleic acid sequences contained in SEQ ID NO: 1, 11-13, 15, 20, 23-27, 29, 30, 33, 34, 39, 41, 43-46, 51, 52, 57, 58, 60, 62, 65-67, 69-71, 74, 76, 79, 80, 84, 86, 89-92, 95, 97, 98, 101, 110, 111, 113-119, 121-128, 130-134, 136, 138, 139, 141, 143, 146-151, 153, 154, 157-160, 162-164, 167-178, 180, 181, 183, 186-190, 192, 193, 195-220, 224, 226-231, 234, 236, 237, 240, 241, 244-246, 248, 254, 255, 261, 262, 266, 270, 275, 280, 282, 283, 288, 289, 290, 292, 295, 301, 303, 304, 309, 311, 341-782, 784, 785, 790, 792, 794, 796, 800-804, 807, 808, 810-826, 828-1664, 1669, 1676, and 1680-1788 or to active fragments, or to variants thereof, or to one or more nucleic acid sequences which hybridize to one or more of these sequences under conditions of moderate to high stringency. Particularly illustrative polypeptides include the amino acid sequences disclosed in SEQ ID NO: 786, 787, 791, 793, 795, 797-799, 806, 809, 827 and 1670-1675.

As used herein, an active fragment of a polypeptide includes a whole or a portion of a polypeptide which is modified by conventional techniques, e.g., mutagenesis, or by addition, deletion, or substitution, but which active fragment exhibits substantially the same structure function, antigenicity, etc., as a polypeptide as described herein.

In certain illustrative embodiments, the polypeptides of the invention will comprise at least an immunogenic portion of a lung tumor protein or a variant thereof, as described herein. As noted above, a "lung tumor protein" is a protein that is expressed by lung tumor cells. Proteins that are lung tumor proteins also react detectably within an immunoassay (such as an ELISA) with antisera from a patient with lung cancer. Polypeptides as described herein may be of any length. Additional sequences derived from the native protein and/or heterologous sequences may be present, and such sequences may (but need not) possess further immunogenic or antigenic properties.

An "immunogenic portion," as used herein is a portion of a protein that is recognized (i.e., specifically bound) by a B-cell and/or T-cell surface antigen receptor. Such immunogenic portions generally comprise at least 5 amino acid residues, more preferably at least 10, and still more preferably at least 20 amino acid residues of a lung tumor protein or a variant thereof. Certain preferred immunogenic portions include peptides in which an N-terminal leader sequence and/or transmembrane domain have been deleted. Other

preferred immunogenic portions may contain a small N- and/or C-terminal deletion (e.g., 1-30 amino acids, preferably 5-15 amino acids), relative to the mature protein.

Immunogenic portions may generally be identified using well known techniques, such as those summarized in Paul, *Fundamental Immunology*, 3rd ed., 243-247 (Raven Press, 1993) and references cited therein. Such techniques include screening polypeptides for the ability to react with antigen-specific antibodies, antisera and/or T-cell lines or clones. As used herein, antisera and antibodies are "antigen-specific" if they specifically bind to an antigen (i.e., they react with the protein in an ELISA or other immunoassay, and do not react detectably with unrelated proteins). Such antisera and antibodies may be prepared as described herein, and using well known techniques. An immunogenic portion of a native lung tumor protein is a portion that reacts with such antisera and/or T-cells at a level that is not substantially less than the reactivity of the full length polypeptide (e.g., in an ELISA and/or T-cell reactivity assay). Such immunogenic portions may react within such assays at a level that is similar to or greater than the reactivity of the full length polypeptide. Such screens may generally be performed using methods well known to those of ordinary skill in the art, such as those described in Harlow and Lane, *Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, 1988. For example, a polypeptide may be immobilized on a solid support and contacted with patient sera to allow binding of antibodies within the sera to the immobilized polypeptide. Unbound sera may then be removed and bound antibodies detected using, for example, ¹²⁵I-labeled Protein A.

As noted above, a composition may comprise a variant of a native lung tumor protein. A polypeptide "variant," as used herein, is a polypeptide that differs from a native lung tumor protein in one or more substitutions, deletions, additions and/or insertions, such that the immunogenicity of the polypeptide is not substantially diminished. In other words, the ability of a variant to react with antigen-specific antisera may be enhanced or unchanged, relative to the native protein, or may be diminished by less than 50%, and preferably less than 20%, relative to the native protein. Such variants may generally be identified by modifying one of the above polypeptide sequences and evaluating the reactivity of the modified polypeptide with antigen-specific antibodies or antisera as described herein. Preferred variants include those in which one or more portions, such as an N-terminal leader sequence or transmembrane domain, have been removed. Other preferred variants include variants in which a small portion (e.g., 1-30 amino acids, preferably 5-15 amino acids) has been removed from the N- and/or C-terminal of the mature protein.

Polypeptide variants encompassed by the present invention include those exhibiting at least about 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99% or more identity (determined as described above) to the polypeptides disclosed herein.

Preferably, a variant contains conservative substitutions. A "conservative substitution" is one in which an amino acid is substituted for another amino acid that has similar properties, such that one skilled in the art of peptide chemistry would expect the secondary structure and hydrophobic nature of the polypeptide to be substantially unchanged. Amino acid substitutions may generally be made on the basis of similarity in polarity, charge, solubility, hydrophobicity, hydrophilicity and/or the amphipathic nature of the residues. For example, negatively charged amino acids include aspartic acid and glutamic acid; positively charged amino acids include lysine and arginine; and

amino acids with uncharged polar head groups having similar hydrophilicity values include leucine, isoleucine and valine; glycine and alanine; asparagine and glutamine; and serine, threonine, phenylalanine and tyrosine. Other groups of amino acids that may represent conservative changes include: (1) ala, pro, gly, glu, asp, gln, asn, ser, thr; (2) cys, ser, tyr, thr, (3) val, ile, leu, met, ala, phe; (4) lys, arg, his; and (5) phe, tyr, trp, his. A variant may also, or alternatively, contain nonconservative changes. In a preferred embodiment, variant polypeptides differ from a native sequence by substitution, deletion or addition of five amino acids or fewer. Variants may also (or alternatively) be modified by, for example, the deletion or addition of amino acids that have minimal influence on the immunogenicity, secondary structure and hydrophobic nature of the polypeptide.

As noted above, polypeptides may comprise a signal (or leader) sequence at the N-terminal end of the protein, which co-translationally or post-translationally directs transfer of the protein. The polypeptide may also be conjugated to a linker or other sequence for ease of synthesis, purification or identification of the polypeptide (e.g., poly-His), or to enhance binding of the polypeptide to a solid support. For example, a polypeptide may be conjugated to an immunoglobulin Fc region.

Polypeptides may be prepared using any of a variety of well known techniques. Recombinant polypeptides encoded by DNA sequences as described above may be readily prepared from the DNA sequences using any of a variety of expression vectors known to those of ordinary skill in the art. Expression may be achieved in any appropriate host cell that has been transformed or transfected with an expression vector containing a DNA molecule that encodes a recombinant polypeptide. Suitable host cells include prokaryotes, yeast, and higher eukaryotic cells, such as mammalian cells and plant cells. Preferably, the host cells employed are *E. coli*, yeast or a mammalian cell line such as COS or CHO. Supernatants from suitable host/vector systems which secrete recombinant protein or polypeptide into culture media may be first concentrated using a commercially available filter. Following concentration, the concentrate may be applied to a suitable purification matrix such as an affinity matrix or an ion exchange resin. Finally, one or more reverse phase HPLC steps can be employed to further purify a recombinant polypeptide.

Portions and other variants having less than about 100 amino acids, and generally less than about 50 amino acids, may also be generated by synthetic means, using techniques well known to those of ordinary skill in the art. For example, such polypeptides may be synthesized using any of the commercially available solid-phase techniques, such as the Merrifield solid-phase synthesis method, where amino acids are sequentially added to a growing amino acid chain. See Merrifield, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 85:2149-2146, 1963. Equipment for automated synthesis of polypeptides is commercially available from suppliers such as Perkin Elmer/Applied BioSystems Division (Foster City, Calif.), and may be operated according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Within certain specific embodiments, a polypeptide may be a fusion protein that comprises multiple polypeptides as described herein, or that comprises at least one polypeptide as described herein and an unrelated sequence, such as a known tumor protein. A fusion partner may, for example, assist in providing T helper epitopes (an immunological fusion partner), preferably T helper epitopes recognized by humans, or may assist in expressing the protein (an expression enhancer) at higher yields than the native recombinant

protein. Certain preferred fusion partners are both immunological and expression enhancing fusion partners. Other fusion partners may be selected so as to increase the solubility of the protein or to enable the protein to be targeted to desired intracellular compartments. Still further fusion partners include affinity tags, which facilitate purification of the protein.

Fusion proteins may generally be prepared using standard techniques, including chemical conjugation. Preferably, a fusion protein is expressed as a recombinant protein, allowing the production of increased levels, relative to a non-fused protein, in an expression system. Briefly, DNA sequences encoding the polypeptide components may be assembled separately, and ligated into an appropriate expression vector. The 3' end of the DNA sequence encoding one polypeptide component is ligated, with or without a peptide linker, to the 5' end of a DNA sequence encoding the second polypeptide component so that the reading frames of the sequences are in phase. This permits translation into a single fusion protein that retains the biological activity of both component polypeptides.

A peptide linker sequence may be employed to separate the first and second polypeptide components by a distance sufficient to ensure that each polypeptide folds into its secondary and tertiary structures. Such a peptide linker sequence is incorporated into the fusion protein using standard techniques well known in the art. Suitable peptide linker sequences may be chosen based on the following factors; (1) their ability to adopt a flexible extended conformation; (2) their inability to adopt a secondary structure that could interact with functional epitopes on the first and second polypeptides; and (3) the lack of hydrophobic or charged residues that might react with the polypeptide functional epitopes. Preferred peptide linker sequences contain Gly, Asn and Ser residues. Other near neutral amino acids, such as Thr and Ala may also be used in the linker sequence. Amino acid sequences which may be usefully employed as linkers include those disclosed in Maratea et al., *Gene* 40:39-46, 1985; Murphy et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 83:8258-8262, 1986; U.S. Pat. No. 4,935,233 and U.S. Pat. No. 4,751,180. The linker sequence may generally be from 1 to about 50 amino acids in length. Linker sequences are not required when the first and second polypeptides have non-essential N-terminal amino acid regions that can be used to separate the functional domains and prevent steric interference.

The ligated DNA sequences are operably linked to suitable transcriptional or translational regulatory elements. The regulatory elements responsible for expression of DNA are located only 5' to the DNA sequence encoding the first polypeptides. Similarly, stop codons required to end translation and transcription termination signals are only present 3' to the DNA sequence encoding the second polypeptide.

Fusion proteins are also provided. Such proteins comprise a polypeptide as described herein together with an unrelated immunogenic protein. Preferably the immunogenic protein is capable of eliciting a recall response. Examples of such proteins include tetanus, tuberculosis and hepatitis proteins (see, for example, Stoute et al. *New Engl. J. Med.*, 336:86-91, 1997).

Within preferred embodiments, an immunological fusion partner is derived from protein D, a surface protein of the gram-negative bacterium *Haemophilus influenzae* B (WO 91/18926). Preferably, a protein D derivative comprises approximately the first third of the protein (e.g., the first N-terminal 100-110 amino acids), and a protein D deriva-

tive may be lipidated. Within certain preferred embodiments, the first 109 residues of a Lipoprotein D fusion partner is included on the N-terminus to provide the polypeptide with additional exogenous T-cell epitopes and to increase the expression level in *E. coli* (thus functioning as an expression enhancer). The lipid tail ensures optimal presentation of the antigen to antigen presenting cells. Other fusion partners include the non-structural protein from influenzae virus, NS 1 (hemagglutini). Typically, the N-terminal 81 amino acids are used, although different fragments that include T-helper epitopes may be used.

In another embodiment, the immunological fusion partner is the protein known as LYTA, or a portion thereof (preferably a C-terminal portion). LYTA is derived from *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, which synthesizes an N-acetyl-L-alanine amidase known as amidase LYTA (encoded by the *LytA* gene; *Gene* 43:265-292, 1986). LYTA is an autolysin that specifically degrades certain bonds in the peptidoglycan backbone. The C-terminal domain of the LYTA protein is responsible for the affinity to the choline or to some choline analogues such as DEAE. This property has been exploited for the development of *E. coli* C-LYTA expressing plasmids useful for expression of fusion proteins. Purification of hybrid proteins containing the C-LYTA fragment at the amino terminus has been described (see *Biotechnology* 10:795-798, 1992). Within a preferred embodiment, a repeat portion of LYTA may be incorporated into a fusion protein. A repeat portion is found in the C-terminal region starting at residue 178. A particularly preferred repeat portion incorporates residues 188-305.

In general, polypeptides (including fusion proteins) and polynucleotides as described herein are isolated. An "isolated" polypeptide or polynucleotide is one that is removed from its original environment. For example, a naturally-occurring protein is isolated if it is separated from some or all of the coexisting materials in the natural system. Preferably, such polypeptides are at least about 90% pure, more preferably at least about 95% pure and most preferably at least about 99% pure. A polynucleotide is considered to be isolated if, for example, it is cloned into a vector that is not a part of the natural environment.

Binding Agents

The present invention further provides agents, such as antibodies and antigenbinding fragments thereof, that specifically bind to a lung tumor protein. As used herein, an antibody, or antigen-binding fragment thereof, is said to "specifically bind" to a lung tumor protein if it reacts at a detectable level (within, for example, an ELISA) with a lung tumor protein, and does not react detectably with unrelated proteins under similar conditions. As used herein, "binding" refers to a noncovalent association between two separate molecules such that a complex is formed. The ability to bind may be evaluated by, for example, determining a binding constant for the formation of the complex. The binding constant is the value obtained when the concentration of the complex is divided by the product of the component concentrations. In general, two compounds are said to "bind," in the context of the present invention, when the binding constant for complex formation exceeds about 10^3 L/mol. The binding constant may be determined using methods well known in the art.

Binding agents may be further capable of differentiating between patients with and without a cancer, such as lung cancer, using the representative assays provided herein. In other words, antibodies or other binding agents that bind to

a lung tumor protein will generate a signal indicating the presence of a cancer in at least about 20% of patients with the disease, and will generate a negative signal indicating the absence of the disease in at least about 90% of individuals without the cancer. To determine whether a binding agent satisfies this requirement, biological samples (e.g., blood, sera, sputum, urine and/or tumor biopsies) from patients with and without a cancer (as determined using standard clinical tests) may be assayed as described herein for the presence of polypeptides that bind to the binding agent. It will be apparent that a statistically significant number of samples with and without the disease should be assayed. Each binding agent should satisfy the above criteria; however, those of ordinary skill in the art will recognize that binding agents may be used in combination to improve sensitivity.

Any agent that satisfies the above requirements may be a binding agent. For example, a binding agent may be a ribosome, with or without a peptide component, an RNA molecule or a polypeptide. In a preferred embodiment, a binding agent is an antibody or an antigen-binding fragment thereof. Antibodies may be prepared by any of a variety of techniques known to those of ordinary skill in the art. See, e.g., Harlow and Lane, *Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, 1988. In general, antibodies can be produced by cell culture techniques, including the generation of monoclonal antibodies as described herein, or via transfection of antibody genes into suitable bacterial or mammalian cell hosts, in order to allow for the production of recombinant antibodies. In one technique, an immunogen comprising the polypeptide is initially injected into any of a wide variety of mammals (e.g., mice, rats, rabbits, sheep or goats). In this step, the polypeptides of this invention may serve as the immunogen without modification. Alternatively, particularly for relatively short polypeptides, a superior immune response may be elicited if the polypeptide is joined to a carrier protein, such as bovine serum albumin or keyhole limpet hemocyanin. The immunogen is injected into the animal host, preferably according to a predetermined schedule incorporating one or more booster immunizations, and the animals are bled periodically. Polyclonal antibodies specific for the polypeptide may then be purified from such antisera by, for example, affinity chromatography using the polypeptide coupled to a suitable solid support.

Monoclonal antibodies specific for an antigenic polypeptide of interest may be prepared, for example, using the technique of Kohler and Milstein, *Eur. J. Immunol.* 6:511-519, 1976, and improvements thereto. Briefly, these methods involve the preparation of immortal cell lines capable of producing antibodies having the desired specificity (i.e., reactivity with the polypeptide of interest). Such cell lines may be produced, for example, from spleen cells obtained from an animal immunized as described above. The spleen cells are then immortalized by, for example, fusion with a myeloma cell fusion partner, preferably one that is syngeneic with the immunized animal. A variety of fusion techniques may be employed. For example, the spleen cells and myeloma cells may be combined with a nonionic detergent for a few minutes and then plated at low density on a selective medium that supports the growth of hybrid cells, but not myeloma cells. A preferred selection technique uses HAT (hypoxanthine, aminopterin, thymidine) selection. After a sufficient time, usually about 1 to 2 weeks, colonies of hybrids are observed. Single colonies are selected and their culture supernatants tested for binding activity against the polypeptide. Hybridomas having high reactivity and specificity are preferred.

Monoclonal antibodies may be isolated from the supernatants of growing hybridoma colonies. In addition, various techniques may be employed to enhance the yield, such as injection of the hybridoma cell line into the peritoneal cavity of a suitable vertebrate host, such as a mouse. Monoclonal antibodies may then be harvested from the ascites fluid or the blood. Contaminants may be removed from the antibodies by conventional techniques, such as chromatography, gel filtration, precipitation, and extraction. The polypeptides of this invention may be used in the purification process in, for example, an affinity chromatography step.

Within certain embodiments, the use of antigen-binding fragments of antibodies may be preferred. Such fragments include Fab fragments, which may be prepared using standard techniques. Briefly, immunoglobulins may be purified from rabbit serum by affinity chromatography on Protein A bead columns (Harlow and Lane, *Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, 1988) and digested by papain to yield Fab and Fc fragments. The Fab and Fc fragments may be separated by affinity chromatography on protein A bead columns.

Monoclonal antibodies of the present invention may be coupled to one or more therapeutic agents. Suitable agents in this regard include radionuclides, differentiation inducers, drugs, toxins, and derivatives thereof. Preferred radionuclides include ^{90}Y , ^{123}I , ^{125}I , ^{131}I , ^{186}Re , ^{188}Re , ^{211}At , and ^{212}Bi . Preferred drugs include methotrexate, and pyrimidine and purine analogs. Preferred differentiation inducers include phorbol esters and butyric acid. Preferred toxins include ricin, abrin, diphtheria toxin, cholera toxin, gelonin, *Pseudomonas* exotoxin, Shigella toxin, and pokeweed antiviral protein.

A therapeutic agent may be coupled (e.g., covalently bonded) to a suitable monoclonal antibody either directly or indirectly (e.g., via a linker group). A direct reaction between an agent and an antibody is possible when each possesses a substituent capable of reacting with the other. For example, a nucleophilic group, such as an amino or sulhydryl group, on one may be capable of reacting with a carbonyl-containing group, such as an anhydride or an acid halide, or with an alkyl group containing a good leaving group (e.g., a halide) on the other.

Alternatively, it may be desirable to couple a therapeutic agent and an antibody via a linker group. A linker group can function as a spacer to distance an antibody from an agent in order to avoid interference with binding capabilities. A linker group can also serve to increase the chemical reactivity of a substituent on an agent or an antibody, and thus increase the coupling efficiency. An increase in chemical reactivity may also facilitate the use of agents, or functional groups on agents, which otherwise would not be possible.

It will be evident to those skilled in the art that a variety of bifunctional or polyfunctional reagents, both homo- and hetero-functional (such as those described in the catalog of the Pierce Chemical Co., Rockford, Ill.), may be employed as the linker group. Coupling may be effected, for example, through amino groups, carboxyl groups, sulhydryl groups or oxidized carbohydrate residues. There are numerous references describing such methodology, e.g., U.S. Pat. No. 4,671,958, to Rodwell et al.

Where a therapeutic agent is more potent when free from the antibody portion of the immunoconjugates of the present invention, it may be desirable to use a linker group which is cleavable during or upon internalization into a cell. A number of different cleavable linker groups have been described. The mechanisms for the intracellular release of an

agent from these linker groups include cleavage by reduction of a disulfide bond (e.g., U.S. Pat. No. 4,489,710, to Spittler), by irradiation of a photolabile bond (e.g., U.S. Pat. No. 4,625,014, to Senter et al.), by hydrolysis of derivatized amino acid side chains (e.g., U.S. Pat. No. 4,638,045, to Kohn et al.), by serum complement-mediated hydrolysis (e.g., U.S. Pat. No. 4,671,958, to Rodwell et al.), and acid-catalyzed hydrolysis (e.g., U.S. Pat. No. 4,569,789, to Blattler et al.).

It may be desirable to couple more than one agent to an antibody. In one embodiment, multiple molecules of an agent are coupled to one antibody molecule. In another embodiment, more than one type of agent may be coupled to one antibody. Regardless of the particular embodiment, immunoconjugates with more than one agent may be prepared in a variety of ways. For example, more than one agent may be coupled directly to an antibody molecule, or linkers that provide multiple sites for attachment can be used. Alternatively, a carrier can be used.

A carrier may bear the agents in a variety of ways, including covalent bonding either directly or via a linker group. Suitable carriers include proteins such as albumins (e.g., U.S. Pat. No. 4,507,234, to Kato et al.), peptides and polysaccharides such as aminodextran (e.g., U.S. Pat. No. 4,699,784, to Shih et al.). A carrier may also bear an agent by noncovalent bonding or by encapsulation, such as within a liposome vesicle (e.g., U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,429,008 and 4,873,088). Carriers specific for radionuclide agents include radiohalogenated small molecules and chelating compounds. For example, U.S. Pat. No. 4,735,792 discloses representative radiohalogenated small molecules and their synthesis. A radionuclide chelate may be formed from chelating compounds that include those containing nitrogen and sulfur atoms as the donor atoms for binding the metal, or metal oxide, radionuclide. For example, U.S. Pat. No. 4,673,562, to Davison et al. discloses representative chelating compounds and their synthesis.

A variety of routes of administration for the antibodies and immunoconjugates may be used. Typically, administration will be intravenous, intramuscular, subcutaneous or in the bed of a resected tumor. It will be evident that the precise dose of the antibody-immunoconjugate will vary depending upon the antibody used, the antigen density on the tumor, and the rate of clearance of the antibody.

T Cells

Immunotherapeutic compositions may also, or alternatively, comprise T cells specific for a lung tumor protein. Such cells may generally be prepared *in vitro* or *ex vivo*, using standard procedures. For example, T cells may be isolated from bone marrow, peripheral blood, or a fraction of bone marrow or peripheral blood of a patient, using a commercially available cell separation system, such as the Isoplex™ System, available from Nexell Therapeutics, Inc. (Irvine, Calif.; see also U.S. Pat. No. 5,240,856; U.S. Pat. No. 5,215,926; WO 89/06280; WO 91/16116 and WO 92/07243). Alternatively, T cells may be derived from related or unrelated humans, non-human mammals, cell lines or cultures.

T cells may be stimulated with a lung tumor polypeptide, polynucleotide encoding a lung tumor polypeptide and/or an antigen presenting cell (APC) that expresses such a polypeptide. Such stimulation is performed under conditions and for a time sufficient to permit the generation of T cells that are specific for the polypeptide. Preferably, a lung tumor polypeptide or polynucleotide is present within a delivery

vehicle, such as a microsphere, to facilitate the generation of specific T cells.

T cells are considered to be specific for a lung tumor polypeptide if the T cells specifically proliferate, secrete cytokines or kill target cells coated with the polypeptide or expressing a gene encoding the polypeptide. T cell specificity may be evaluated using any of a variety of standard techniques. For example, within a chromium release assay or proliferation assay, a stimulation index of more than two fold increase in lysis and/or proliferation, compared to negative controls, indicates T cell specificity. Such assays may be performed, for example, as described in Chen et al., *Cancer Res.* 54:1065-1070, 1994. Alternatively, detection of the proliferation of T cells may be accomplished by a variety of known techniques. For example, T cell proliferation can be detected by measuring an increased rate of DNA synthesis (e.g., by pulse-labeling cultures of T cells with tritiated thymidine and measuring the amount of tritiated thymidine incorporated into DNA). Contact with a lung tumor polypeptide (100 ng/ml-100 µg/ml, preferably 200 ng/ml-25 µg/ml) for 3-7 days should result in at least a two fold increase in proliferation of the T cells. Contact as described above for 2-3 hours should result in activation of the T cells, as measured using standard cytokine assays in which a two fold increase in the level of cytokine release (e.g., TNF or IFN-γ) is indicative of T cell activation (see Coligan et al., *Current Protocols in Immunology*, vol. 1, Wiley Interscience (Greene 1998)). T cells that have been activated in response to a lung tumor polypeptide, polynucleotide or polypeptide-expressing APC may be CD4⁺ and/or CD8⁺. Lung tumor protein-specific T cells may be expanded using standard techniques. Within preferred embodiments, the T cells are derived from a patient, a related donor or an unrelated donor, and are administered to the patient following stimulation and expansion.

For therapeutic purposes, CD4⁺ or CD8⁺ T cells that proliferate in response to a lung tumor polypeptide, polynucleotide or APC can be expanded in number either in vitro or in vivo. Proliferation of such T cells in vitro may be accomplished in a variety of ways. For example, the T cells can be re-exposed to a lung tumor polypeptide, or a short peptide corresponding to an immunogenic portion of such a polypeptide, with or without the addition of T cell growth factors, such as interleukin-2, and/or stimulator cells that synthesize a lung tumor polypeptide. Alternatively, one or more T cells that proliferate in the presence of a lung tumor protein can be expanded in number by cloning. Methods for cloning cells are well known in the art, and include limiting dilution.

Pharmaceutical Compositions

In additional embodiments, the present invention concerns formulation of one or more of the polynucleotide, polypeptide, T-cell and/or antibody compositions disclosed herein in pharmaceutically-acceptable solutions for administration to a cell or an animal, either alone, or in combination with one or more other modalities of therapy.

It will also be understood that, if desired, the nucleic acid segment, RNA, DNA or PNA compositions that express a polypeptide as disclosed herein may be administered in combination with other agents as well, such as, e.g., other proteins or polypeptides or various pharmaceutically-active agents. In fact, there is virtually no limit to other components that may also be included, given that the additional agents do not cause a significant adverse effect upon contact with the target cells or host tissues. The compositions may thus be

delivered along with various other agents as required in the particular instance. Such compositions may be purified from host cells or other biological sources, or alternatively may be chemically synthesized as described herein. Likewise, such compositions may further comprise substituted or derivatized RNA or DNA compositions.

Formulation of pharmaceutically-acceptable excipients and carrier solutions is well-known to those of skill in the art, as is the development of suitable dosing and treatment regimens for using the particular compositions described herein in a variety of treatment regimens, including e.g., oral, parenteral, intravenous, intranasal, and intramuscular administration and formulation.

1. Oral Delivery

In certain applications, the pharmaceutical compositions disclosed herein may be delivered via oral administration to an animal. As such, these compositions may be formulated with an inert diluent or with an assimilable edible carrier, or they may be enclosed in hard- or soft-shell gelatin capsule, or they may be compressed into tablets, or they may be incorporated directly with the food of the diet.

The active compounds may even be incorporated with excipients and used in the form of ingestible tablets, buccal tables, troches, capsules, elixirs, suspensions, syrups, wafers, and the like (Mathiowitz et al., 1997; Hwang et al., 1998; U.S. Pat. No. 5,641,515; U.S. Pat. No. 5,580,579 and U.S. Pat. No. 5,792,451, each specifically incorporated herein by reference in its entirety). The tablets, troches, pills, capsules and the like may also contain the following: a binder, as gum tragacanth, acacia, cornstarch, or gelatin; excipients, such as dicalcium phosphate; a disintegrating agent, such as corn starch, potato starch, alginic acid and the like; a lubricant, such as magnesium stearate; and a sweetening agent, such as sucrose, lactose or saccharin may be added or a flavoring agent, such as peppermint, oil of wintergreen, or cherry flavoring. When the dosage unit form is a capsule, it may contain, in addition to materials of the above type, a liquid carrier. Various other materials may be present as coatings or to otherwise modify the physical form of the dosage unit. For instance, tablets, pills, or capsules may be coated with shellac, sugar, or both. A syrup of elixir may contain the active compound sucrose as a sweetening agent methyl and propylparabens as preservatives, a dye and flavoring, such as cherry or orange flavor. Of course, any material used in preparing any dosage unit form should be pharmaceutically pure and substantially non-toxic in the amounts employed. In addition, the active compounds may be incorporated into sustained-release preparation and formulations.

Typically, these formulations may contain at least about 0.1% of the active compound or more, although the percentage of the active ingredient(s) may, of course, be varied and may conveniently be between about 1 or 2% and about 60% or 70% or more of the weight or volume of the total formulation. Naturally, the amount of active compound(s) in each therapeutically useful composition may be prepared in such a way that a suitable dosage will be obtained in any given unit dose of the compound. Factors such as solubility, bioavailability, biological half-life, route of administration, product shelf life, as well as other pharmacological considerations will be contemplated by one skilled in the art of preparing such pharmaceutical formulations, and as such, a variety of dosages and treatment regimens may be desirable.

For oral administration the compositions of the present invention may alternatively be incorporated with one or more excipients in the form of a mouthwash, dentifrice, buccal tablet, oral spray, or sublingual orally-administered

formulation. For example, a mouthwash may be prepared incorporating the active ingredient in the required amount in an appropriate solvent, such as a sodium borate solution (Dobell's Solution). Alternatively, the active ingredient may be incorporated into an oral solution such as one containing sodium borate, glycerin and potassium bicarbonate, or dispersed in a dentifrice, or added in a therapeutically-effective amount to a composition that may include water, binders, abrasives, flavoring agents, foaming agents, and humectants. Alternatively the compositions may be fashioned into a tablet or solution form that may be placed under the tongue or otherwise dissolved in the mouth.

2. Injectable Delivery

In certain circumstances it will be desirable to deliver the pharmaceutical compositions disclosed herein parenterally, intravenously, intramuscularly, or even intraperitoneally as described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,543,158; U.S. Pat. No. 5,641,515 and U.S. Pat. No. 5,399,363 (each specifically incorporated herein by reference in its entirety). Solutions of the active compounds as free base or pharmacologically acceptable salts may be prepared in water suitably mixed with a surfactant, such as hydroxypropylcellulose. Dispersions may also be prepared in glycerol, liquid polyethylene glycols, and mixtures thereof and in oils. Under ordinary conditions of storage and use, these preparations contain a preservative to prevent the growth of microorganisms.

The pharmaceutical forms suitable for injectable use include sterile aqueous solutions or dispersions and sterile powders for the extemporaneous preparation of sterile injectable solutions or dispersions (U.S. Pat. No. 5,466,468, specifically incorporated herein by reference in its entirety). In all cases the form must be sterile and must be fluid to the extent that easy syringability exists. It must be stable under the conditions of manufacture and storage and must be preserved against the contaminating action of microorganisms, such as bacteria and fungi. The carrier can be a solvent or dispersion medium containing, for example, water, ethanol, polyol (e.g., glycerol, propylene glycol, and liquid polyethylene glycol, and the like), suitable mixtures thereof, and/or vegetable oils. Proper fluidity may be maintained, for example, by the use of a coating, such as lecithin, by the maintenance of the required particle size in the case of dispersion and by the use of surfactants. The prevention of the action of microorganisms can be facilitated by various antibacterial and antifungal agents, for example, parabens, chlorobutanol, phenol, sorbic acid, thimerosal, and the like. In many cases, it will be preferable to include isotonic agents, for example, sugars or sodium chloride. Prolonged absorption of the injectable compositions can be brought about by the use in the compositions of agents delaying absorption, for example, aluminum monostearate and gelatin.

For parenteral administration in an aqueous solution, for example, the solution should be suitably buffered if necessary and the liquid diluent first rendered isotonic with sufficient saline or glucose. These particular aqueous solutions are especially suitable for intravenous, intramuscular, subcutaneous and intraperitoneal administration. In this connection, a sterile aqueous medium that can be employed will be known to those of skill in the art in light of the present disclosure. For example, one dosage may be dissolved in 1 ml of isotonic NaCl solution and either added to 1000 ml of hypodermoclysis fluid or injected at the proposed site of infusion, (see for example, "Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences" 15th Edition, pages 1035-1038 and 1570-1580). Some variation in dosage will necessarily occur depending on the condition of the subject being

treated. The person responsible for administration will, in any event, determine the appropriate dose for the individual subject. Moreover, for human administration, preparations should meet sterility, pyrogenicity, and the general safety and purity standards as required by FDA Office of Biologics standards.

Sterile injectable solutions are prepared by incorporating the active compounds in the required amount in the appropriate solvent with various of the other ingredients enumerated above, as required, followed by filtered sterilization. Generally, dispersions are prepared by incorporating the various sterilized active ingredients into a sterile vehicle which contains the basic dispersion medium and the required other ingredients from those enumerated above. In the case of sterile powders for the preparation of sterile injectable solutions, the preferred methods of preparation are vacuum drying and freeze-drying techniques which yield a powder of the active ingredient plus any additional desired ingredient from a previously sterile-filtered solution thereof.

The compositions disclosed herein may be formulated in a neutral or salt form. Pharmaceutically-acceptable salts, include the acid addition salts (formed with the free amino groups of the protein) and which are formed with inorganic acids such as, for example, hydrochloric or phosphoric acids, or such organic acids as acetic, oxalic, tartaric, mandelic, and the like. Salts formed with the free carboxyl groups can also be derived from inorganic bases such as, for example, sodium, potassium, ammonium, calcium, or ferric hydroxides, and such organic bases as isopropylamine, trimethylamine, histidine, procaine and the like. Upon formulation, solutions will be administered in a manner compatible with the dosage formulation and in such amount as is therapeutically effective. The formulations are easily administered in a variety of dosage forms such as injectable solutions, drug-release capsules, and the like.

As used herein, "carrier" includes any and all solvents, dispersion media, vehicles, coatings, diluents, antibacterial and antifungal agents, isotonic and absorption delaying agents, buffers, carrier solutions, suspensions, colloids, and the like. The use of such media and agents for pharmaceutical active substances is well known in the art. Except insofar as any conventional media or agent is incompatible with the active ingredient, its use in the therapeutic compositions is contemplated. Supplementary active ingredients can also be incorporated into the compositions.

The phrase "pharmaceutically-acceptable" refers to molecular entities and compositions that do not produce an allergic or similar untoward reaction when administered to a human. The preparation of an aqueous composition that contains a protein as an active ingredient is well understood in the art. Typically, such compositions are prepared as injectables, either as liquid solutions or suspensions; solid forms suitable for solution in, or suspension in, liquid prior to injection can also be prepared. The preparation can also be emulsified

3. Nasal Delivery

In certain embodiments, the pharmaceutical compositions may be delivered by intranasal sprays, inhalation, and/or other aerosol delivery vehicles. Methods for delivering genes, nucleic acids, and peptide compositions directly to the lungs via nasal aerosol sprays has been described e.g., in U.S. Pat. No. 5,756,353 and U.S. Pat. No. 5,804,212 (each specifically incorporated herein by reference in its entirety). Likewise, the delivery of drugs using intranasal microparticle resins (Takenaga et al., 1998) and lysophosphatidylglycerol compounds (U.S. Pat. No. 5,725,871, specifically incorporated herein by reference in its entirety) are also

well-known in the pharmaceutical arts. Likewise, transmucosal drug delivery in the form of a polytetrafluoroethylene support matrix is described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,780,045 (specifically incorporated herein by reference in its entirety).
4. Liposome-, Nanocapsule-, and Microparticle-mediated Delivery

In certain embodiments, the inventors contemplate the use of liposomes, nanocapsules, microparticles, microspheres, lipid particles, vesicles, and the like, for the introduction of the compositions of the present invention into suitable host cells. In particular, the compositions of the present invention may be formulated for delivery either encapsulated in a lipid particle, a liposome, a vesicle, a nanosphere, or a nanoparticle or the like.

Such formulations may be preferred for the introduction of pharmaceutically-acceptable formulations of the nucleic acids or constructs disclosed herein. The formation and use of liposomes is generally known to those of skill in the art (see for example, Couvreur et al., 1977; Couvreur, 1988; Lasic, 1998; which describes the use of liposomes and nanocapsules in the targeted antibiotic therapy for intracellular bacterial infections and diseases). Recently, liposomes were developed with improved serum stability and circulation half-times (Gabizon and Papahadjopoulos, 1988; Allen and Choun, 1987; U.S. Pat. No. 5,741,516, specifically incorporated herein by reference in its entirety). Further, various methods of liposome and liposome like preparations as potential drug carriers have been reviewed (Takakura, 1998; Chandran et al., 1997; Margalit, 1995; U.S. Pat. No. 5,567,434; U.S. Pat. No. 5,552,157; U.S. Pat. No. 5,565,213; U.S. Pat. No. 5,738,868 and U.S. Pat. No. 5,795,587, each specifically incorporated herein by reference in its entirety).

Liposomes have been used successfully with a number of cell types that are normally resistant to transfection by other procedures including T cell suspensions, primary hepatocyte cultures and PC 12 cells (Renneisen et al., 1990; Muller et al., 1990). In addition, liposomes are free of the DNA length constraints that are typical of viral-based delivery systems. Liposomes have been used effectively to introduce genes, drugs (Heath and Martin, 1986; Heath et al., 1986; Balazsovits et al., 1989; Fresta and Puglisi, 1996), radiotherapeutic agents (Pikul et al., 1987), enzymes (Imaizumi et al., 1990a; Imaizumi et al., 1990b), viruses (Faller and Baltimore, 1984), transcription factors and allosteric effectors (Nicolau and Gersonde, 1979) into a variety of cultured cell lines and animals. In addition, several successful clinical trails examining the effectiveness of liposome mediated drug delivery have been completed (Lopez-Berestein et al., 1985a; 1985b; Coune, 1988; Sculier et al., 1988). Furthermore, several studies suggest that the use of liposomes is not associated with autoimmune responses, toxicity or gonadal localization after systemic delivery (Mori and Fukatsu, 1992).

Liposomes are formed from phospholipids that are dispersed in an aqueous medium and spontaneously form multilamellar concentric bilayer vesicles (also termed multilamellar vesicles (MLVs)). MLVs generally have diameters of from 25 nm to 4 μ m. Sonication of MLVs results in the formation of small unilamellar vesicles (SUVs) with diameters in the range of 200 to 500 Å, containing an aqueous solution in the core.

Liposomes bear resemblance to cellular membranes and are contemplated for use in connection with the present invention as carriers for the peptide compositions. They are widely suitable as both water- and lipid-soluble substances can be entrapped, i.e. in the aqueous spaces and within the bilayer itself, respectively. It is possible that the drug-

bearing liposomes may even be employed for site-specific delivery of active agents by selectively modifying the liposomal formulation.

In addition to the teachings of Couvreur et al. (1977; 1988), the following information may be utilized in generating liposomal formulations. Phospholipids can form a variety of structures other than liposomes when dispersed in water, depending on the molar ratio of lipid to water. At low ratios the liposome is the preferred structure. The physical characteristics of liposomes depend on pH, ionic strength and the presence of divalent cations. Liposomes can show low permeability to ionic and polar substances, but at elevated temperatures undergo a phase transition which markedly alter their permeability. The phase transition involves a change from a closely packed, ordered structure, known as the gel state, to a loosely packed, less-ordered structure, known as the fluid state. This occurs at a characteristic phase-transition temperature and results in an increase in permeability to ions, sugars and drugs.

In addition to temperature, exposure to proteins can alter the permeability of liposomes. Certain soluble proteins, such as cytochrome c, bind, deform and penetrate the bilayer, thereby causing changes in permeability. Cholesterol inhibits this penetration of proteins, apparently by packing the phospholipids more tightly. It is contemplated that the most useful liposome formations for antibiotic and inhibitor delivery will contain cholesterol.

The ability to trap solutes varies between different types of liposomes. For example, MLVs are moderately efficient at trapping solutes, but SUVs are extremely inefficient. SUVs offer the advantage of homogeneity and reproducibility in size distribution, however, and a compromise between size and trapping efficiency is offered by large unilamellar vesicles (LUVs). These are prepared by ether evaporation and are three to four times more efficient at solute entrapment than MLVs.

In addition to liposome characteristics, an important determinant in entrapping compounds is the physicochemical properties of the compound itself. Polar compounds are trapped in the aqueous spaces and nonpolar compounds bind to the lipid bilayer of the vesicle. Polar compounds are released through permeation or when the bilayer is broken, but nonpolar compounds remain affiliated with the bilayer unless it is disrupted by temperature or exposure to lipoproteins. Both types show maximum efflux rates at the phase transition temperature.

Liposomes interact with cells via four different mechanisms: endocytosis by phagocytic cells of the reticuloendothelial system such as macrophages and neutrophils; adsorption to the cell surface, either by nonspecific weak hydrophobic or electrostatic forces, or by specific interactions with cell-surface components; fusion with the plasma cell membrane by insertion of the lipid bilayer of the liposome into the plasma membrane, with simultaneous release of liposomal contents into the cytoplasm; and by transfer of liposomal lipids to cellular or subcellular membranes, or vice versa, without any association of the liposome contents. It often is difficult to determine which mechanism is operative and more than one may operate at the same time.

The fate and disposition of intravenously injected liposomes depend on their physical properties, such as size, fluidity, and surface charge. They may persist in tissues for h or days, depending on their composition, and half lives in the blood range from min to several h. Larger liposomes, such as MLVs and LUVs, are taken up rapidly by phagocytic cells of the reticuloendothelial system, but physiology of the

circulatory system restrains the exit of such large species at most sites. They can exit only in places where large openings or pores exist in the capillary endothelium, such as the sinusoids of the liver or spleen. Thus, these organs are the predominate site of uptake. On the other hand, SUVs show a broader tissue distribution but still are sequestered highly in the liver and spleen. In general, this in vivo behavior limits the potential targeting of liposomes to only those organs and tissues accessible to their large size. These include the blood, liver, spleen, bone marrow, and lymphoid organs.

Targeting is generally not a limitation in terms of the present invention. However, should specific targeting be desired, methods are available for this to be accomplished. Antibodies may be used to bind to the liposome surface and to direct the antibody and its drug contents to specific antigenic receptors located on a particular cell-type surface. Carbohydrate determinants (glycoprotein or glycolipid cell-surface components that play a role in cell-cell recognition, interaction and adhesion) may also be used as recognition sites as they have potential in directing liposomes to particular cell types. Mostly, it is contemplated that intravenous injection of liposomal preparations would be used, but other routes of administration are also conceivable.

Alternatively, the invention provides for pharmaceutically-acceptable nanocapsule formulations of the compositions of the present invention. Nanocapsules can generally entrap compounds in a stable and reproducible way (Henry-Michelland et al., 1987; Quintanar-Guerrero et al., 1998; Douglas et al., 1987). To avoid side effects due to intracellular polymeric overloading, such ultrafine particles (sized around 0.1 μm) should be designed using polymers able to be degraded in vivo. Biodegradable polyalkylcyanoacrylate nanoparticles that meet these requirements are contemplated for use in the present invention. Such particles may be easily made, as described (Couvreur et al., 1980; 1988; zur Muhlen et al., 1998; Zarnbaux et al., 1998; Pinto-Alphandry et al., 1995 and U.S. Pat. No. 5,145,684, specifically incorporated herein by reference in its entirety).

Immunogenic Compositions

In certain preferred embodiments of the present invention, immunogenic compositions, or vaccines, are provided. The immunogenic compositions will generally comprise one or more pharmaceutical compositions, such as those discussed above, in combination with an immunostimulant. An immunostimulant may be any substance that enhances or potentiates an immune response (antibody and/or cell-mediated) to an exogenous antigen. Examples of immunostimulants include adjuvants, biodegradable microspheres (e.g., polylactic galactide) and liposomes (into which the compound is incorporated; see e.g., Fullerton, U.S. Pat. No. 4,235,877). Vaccine preparation is generally described in, for example, M. F. Powell and M. J. Newman, eds., "Vaccine Design (the subunit and adjuvant approach)," Plenum Press (NY, 1995). Pharmaceutical compositions and immunogenic compositions, or vaccines, within the scope of the present invention may also contain other compounds, which may be biologically active or inactive. For example, one or more immunogenic portions of other tumor antigens may be present, either incorporated into a fusion polypeptide or as a separate compound, within the composition.

Illustrative immunogenic compositions may contain DNA encoding one or more of the polypeptides as described above, such that the polypeptide is generated in situ. As noted above, the DNA may be present within any of a variety

of delivery systems known to those of ordinary skill in the art, including nucleic acid expression systems, bacteria and viral expression systems. Numerous gene delivery techniques are well known in the art, such as those described by Rolland, *Crit. Rev. Therap. Drug Carrier Systems* 15:143-198, 1998, and references cited therein. Appropriate nucleic acid expression systems contain the necessary DNA sequences for expression in the patient (such as a suitable promoter and terminating signal). Bacterial delivery systems involve the administration of a bacterium (such as *Bacillus-Calmette-Guerrin*) that expresses an immunogenic portion of the polypeptide on its cell surface or secretes such an epitope. In a preferred embodiment, the DNA may be introduced using a viral expression system (e.g., vaccinia or other pox virus, retrovirus, or adenovirus), which may involve the use of a non-pathogenic (defective), replication competent virus. Suitable systems are disclosed, for example, in Fisher-Hoch et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 86:317-321, 1989; Flexner et al., *Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci.* 569:86-103, 1989; Flexner et al., *Vaccine* 8:17-21, 1990; U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,603,112, 4,769,330, and 5,017,487; WO 89101973; U.S. Pat. No. 4,777,127; GB 2,200,651; EP 0,345,242; WO 91/02805; Berkner, *Biotechniques* 6:616-627, 1988; Rosenfeld et al., *Science* 252:431-434, 1991; Kolls et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 91:215-219, 1994; Kass-Eisler et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 90:11498-11502, 1993; Guzman et al., *Circulation* 88:2838-2848, 1993; and Guzman et al., *Cir. Res.* 73:1202-1207, 1993. Techniques for incorporating DNA into such expression systems are well known to those of ordinary skill in the art. The DNA may also be "naked," as described, for example, in Ulmer et al., *Science* 259:1745-1749, 1993 and reviewed by Cohen, *Science* 259:1691-1692, 1993. The uptake of naked DNA may be increased by coating the DNA onto biodegradable beads, which are efficiently transported into the cells. It will be apparent that an immunogenic composition may comprise both a polynucleotide and a polypeptide component. Such immunogenic compositions may provide for an enhanced immune response.

It will be apparent that an immunogenic composition may contain pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the polynucleotides and polypeptides provided herein. Such salts may be prepared from pharmaceutically acceptable non-toxic bases, including organic bases (e.g., salts of primary, secondary and tertiary amines and basic amino acids) and inorganic bases (e.g., sodium, potassium, lithium, ammonium, calcium and magnesium salts).

While any suitable carrier known to those of ordinary skill in the art may be employed in the immunogenic compositions of this invention, the type of carrier will vary depending on the mode of administration. Compositions of the present invention may be formulated for any appropriate manner of administration, including for example, topical, oral, nasal, intravenous, intracranial, intraperitoneal, subcutaneous or intramuscular administration. For parenteral administration, such as subcutaneous injection, the carrier preferably comprises water, saline, alcohol, a fat, a wax or a buffer. For oral administration, any of the above carriers or a solid carrier, such as mannitol, lactose, starch, magnesium stearate, sodium saccharine, talcum, cellulose, glucose, sucrose, and magnesium carbonate, may be employed. Biodegradable microspheres (e.g., polylactate polyglycolate) may also be employed as carriers for the pharmaceutical compositions of this invention. Suitable biodegradable microspheres are disclosed, for example, in U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,897,268; 5,075,109; 5,928,647; 5,811,128; 5,820,883;

5,853,763; 5,814,344 and 5,942,252. One may also employ a carrier comprising the particulate-protein complexes described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,928,647, which are capable of inducing a class I-restricted cytotoxic T lymphocyte responses in a host.

Such compositions may also comprise buffers (e.g., neutral buffered saline or phosphate buffered saline), carbohydrates (e.g. glucose, mannose, sucrose or dextrans), mannitol, proteins, polypeptides or amino acids such as glycine, antioxidants, bacteriostats, chelating agents such as EDTA or glutathione, adjuvants (e.g. aluminum hydroxide), solutes that render the formulation isotonic, hypotonic or weakly hypertonic with the blood of a recipient, suspending agents, thickening agents and/or preservatives. Alternatively, compositions of the present invention may be formulated as a lyophilizate. Compounds may also be encapsulated within liposomes using well known technology.

Any of a variety of immunostimulants may be employed in the immunogenic compositions of this invention. For example, an adjuvant may be included. Most adjuvants contain a substance designed to protect the antigen from rapid catabolism, such as aluminum hydroxide or mineral oil, and a stimulator of immune responses, such as lipid A, *Bordetella pertussis* or *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* derived proteins. Suitable adjuvants are commercially available as, for example, Freund's Incomplete Adjuvant and Complete Adjuvant (Difco Laboratories, Detroit, Mich.); Merck Adjuvant 65 (Merck and Company, Inc., Rahway, N.J.); AS-2 (SmithKline Beecham, Philadelphia, Pa.); aluminum salts such as aluminum hydroxide gel (alum) or aluminum phosphate; salts of calcium, iron or zinc; an insoluble suspension of acylated tyrosine; acylated sugars; cationically or anionically derivatized polysaccharides; polyphosphazenes; biodegradable microspheres; monophosphoryl lipid A and quil A. Cytokines, such as GM-CSF or interleukin-2, -7, or -12, may also be used as adjuvants.

Within the immunogenic compositions provided herein, the adjuvant composition is preferably designed to induce an immune response predominantly of the Th1 type. High levels of Th1-type cytokines (e.g., IFN- γ , TNF α , IL-2 and IL-12) tend to favor the induction of cell mediated immune responses to an administered antigen. In contrast, high levels of Th2-type cytokines (e.g., IL4, IL-5, IL-6 and IL-10) tend to favor the induction of humoral immune responses. Following application of an immunogenic composition as provided herein, a patient will support an immune response that includes Th1- and Th2-type responses. Within a preferred embodiment, in which a response is predominantly Th1-type, the level of Th1-type cytokines will increase to a greater extent than the level of Th2-type cytokines. The levels of these cytokines may be readily assessed using standard assays. For a review of the families of cytokines, see Mosmann and Coffinan, *Ann. Rev. Immunol.* 7:145-173, 1989.

Preferred adjuvants for use in eliciting a predominantly Th1-type response include, for example, a combination of monophosphoryl lipid A, preferably 3-de-O-acylated monophosphoryl lipid A (3D-MPL), together with an aluminum salt. MPL adjuvants are available from Corixa Corporation (Seattle, Wash.; see U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,436,727; 4,877,611; 4,866,034 and 4,912,094). CpG-containing oligonucleotides (in which the CpG dinucleotide is unmethylated) also induce a predominantly Th1 response. Such oligonucleotides are well known and are described, for example, in WO 96/02555, WO 99/33488 and U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,008,200 and 5,856,462. Immunostimulatory DNA sequences are also described, for example, by Sato et al., *Science* 273:352, 1996. Another preferred adjuvant is a saponin, preferably QS21 (Aquila Biopharmaceuticals Inc., Framingham,

Mass.), which may be used alone or in combination with other adjuvants. For example, an enhanced system involves the combination of a monophosphoryl lipid A and saponin derivative, such as the combination of QS21 and 3D-MPL as described in WO 94/00153, or a less reactogenic composition where the QS21 is quenched with cholesterol, as described in WO 96/33739. Other preferred formulations comprise an oil-in-water emulsion and tocopherol. A particularly potent adjuvant formulation involving QS21, 3D-MFL and tocopherol in an oil-in-water emulsion is described in WO 95/17210.

Other preferred adjuvants include Montanide ISA 720 (Seppic, France), SAF (Chiron, Calif., United States), ISCOMS (CSL), MF-59 (Chiron), the SBAS series of adjuvants (e.g., SBAS-2 or SBAS-4, available from SmithKline Beecham, Rixensart, Belgium), Detox (Corixa, Hamilton, Mont.), RC-529 (Corixa, Hamilton, Mont.) and other aminoalkyl glucosaminide 4-phosphates (AGPs), such as those described in pending U.S. patent application Ser. Nos. 08/853,826 and 09/074,720, the disclosures of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entireties.

Any immunogenic composition provided herein may be prepared using well known methods that result in a combination of antigen, immune response enhancer and a suitable carrier or excipient. The compositions described herein may be administered as part of a sustained release formulation (i.e., a formulation such as a capsule, sponge or gel (composed of polysaccharides, for example) that effects a slow release of compound following administration). Such formulations may generally be prepared using well known technology (see, e.g., Coombes et al., *Vaccine* 14:1429-1438, 1996) and administered by, for example, oral, rectal or subcutaneous implantation, or by implantation at the desired target site. Sustained-release formulations may contain a polypeptide, polynucleotide or antibody dispersed in a carrier matrix and/or contained within a reservoir surrounded by a rate controlling membrane.

Carriers for use within such formulations are biocompatible, and may also be biodegradable; preferably the formulation provides a relatively constant level of active component release. Such carriers include microparticles of poly(lactide-co-glycolide), polyacrylate, latex, starch, cellulose, dextran and the like. Other delayed-release carriers include supramolecular biovectors, which comprise a non-liquid hydrophilic core (e.g., a cross-linked polysaccharide or oligosaccharide) and, optionally, an external layer comprising an amphiphilic compound, such as a phospholipid (see e.g., U.S. Pat. No. 5,151,254 and PCT applications WO 94/20078, WO/94/23701 and WO 96/06638). The amount of active compound contained within a sustained release formulation depends upon the site of implantation, the rate and expected duration of release and the nature of the condition to be treated or prevented.

Any of a variety of delivery vehicles may be employed within pharmaceutical compositions and immunogenic compositions to facilitate production of an antigen-specific immune response that targets tumor cells. Delivery vehicles include antigen presenting cells (APCs), such as dendritic cells, macrophages, B cells, monocytes and other cells that may be engineered to be efficient APCs. Such cells may, but need not, be genetically modified to increase the capacity for presenting the antigen, to improve activation and/or maintenance of the T cell response, to have anti-tumor effects *per se* and/or to be immunologically compatible with the receiver (i.e., matched HLA haplotype). APCs may generally be isolated from any of a variety of biological fluids and organs, including tumor and peritumoral tissues, and may be autologous, allogeneic, syngeneic or xenogeneic cells.

Certain preferred embodiments of the present invention use dendritic cells or progenitors thereof as antigen-

presenting cells. Dendritic cells are highly potent APCs (Banchereau and Steinman, *Nature* 392:245–251, 1998) and have been shown to be effective as a physiological adjuvant for eliciting prophylactic or therapeutic antitumor immunity (see Timmerman and Levy, *Ann. Rev. Med.* 50:507–529, 1999). In general, dendritic cells may be identified based on their typical shape (stellate in situ, with marked cytoplasmic processes (dendrites) visible in vitro), their ability to take up, process and present antigens with high efficiency and their ability to activate naïve T cell responses. Dendritic cells may, of course, be engineered to express specific cell-surface receptors or ligands that are not commonly found on dendritic cells in vivo or ex vivo, and such modified dendritic cells are contemplated by the present invention. As an alternative to dendritic cells, secreted vesicles antigen-loaded dendritic cells (called exosomes) may be used within a vaccine, or immunogenic composition (see Zitvogel et al., *Nature Med.* 4:594600, 1998).

Dendritic cells and progenitors may be obtained from peripheral blood, bone marrow, tumor-infiltrating cells, peritumoral tissues-infiltrating cells, lymph nodes, spleen, skin, umbilical cord blood or any other suitable tissue or fluid. For example, dendritic cells may be differentiated ex vivo by adding a combination of cytokines such as GM-CSF, IL4, IL-13 and/or TNF α to cultures of monocytes harvested from peripheral blood. Alternatively, CD34 positive cells harvested from peripheral blood, umbilical cord blood or bone marrow may be differentiated into dendritic cells by adding to the culture medium combinations of GM-CSF, IL-3, TNF α , CD40 ligand, LPS, flt3 ligand and/or other compound(s) that induce differentiation, maturation and proliferation of dendritic cells.

Dendritic cells are conveniently categorized as “immature” and “mature” cells, which allows a simple way to discriminate between two well characterized phenotypes. However, this nomenclature should not be construed to exclude all possible intermediate stages of differentiation. Immature dendritic cells are characterized as APC with a high capacity for antigen uptake and processing, which correlates with the high expression of F γ receptor and mannose receptor. The mature phenotype is typically characterized by a lower expression of these markers, but a high expression of cell surface molecules responsible for T cell activation such as class I and class II MHC, adhesion molecules (e.g., CD54 and CD11) and costimulatory molecules (e.g., CD40, CD80, CD96 and 4-1BB).

APCs may generally be transfected with a polynucleotide encoding a lung tumor protein (or portion or other variant thereof) such that the lung tumor polypeptide, or an immunogenic portion thereof, is expressed on the cell surface. Such transfection may take place ex vivo, and a composition comprising such transfected cells may then be used for therapeutic purposes, as described herein. Alternatively, a gene delivery vehicle that targets a dendritic or other antigen presenting cell may be administered to a patient, resulting in transfection that occurs in vivo. In vivo and ex vivo transfection of dendritic cells, for example, may generally be performed using any methods known in the art, such as those described in WO 97/24447, or the gene gun approach described by Mahvi et al., *Immunology and Cell Biology* 75:456–460, 1997. Antigen loading of dendritic cells may be achieved by incubating dendritic cells or progenitor cells with the lung tumor polypeptide, DNA (naked or within a plasmid vector) or RNA; or with antigen-expressing recombinant bacterium or viruses (e.g., vaccinia, fowlpox, adenovirus or lentivirus vectors). Prior to loading, the polypeptide may be covalently conjugated to an immunological partner that provides T cell help (e.g., a carrier molecule). Alternatively, a dendritic cell may be pulsed with a non-conjugated immunological partner, separately or in the presence of the polypeptide.

Immunogenic compositions and pharmaceutical compositions may be presented in unit-dose or multi-dose containers, such as sealed ampoules or vials. Such containers are preferably hermetically sealed to preserve sterility of the formulation until use. In general, formulations may be stored as suspensions, solutions or emulsions in oily or aqueous vehicles. Alternatively, an immunogenic or pharmaceutical composition may be stored in a freeze-dried condition requiring only the addition of a sterile liquid carrier immediately prior to use.

Cancer Therapy

In further aspects of the present invention, the compositions described herein may be used for immunotherapy of cancer, such as lung cancer. Within such methods, compositions are typically administered to a patient. As used herein, a “patient” refers to any warm-blooded animal, preferably a human. A patient may or may not be afflicted with cancer. Accordingly, the above pharmaceutical compositions and immunogenic compositions may be used to prevent the development of a cancer or to treat a patient afflicted with a cancer. A cancer may be diagnosed using criteria generally accepted in the art, including the presence of a malignant tumor. Pharmaceutical compositions and immunogenic compositions may be administered either prior to or following surgical removal of primary tumors and/or treatment such as administration of radiotherapy or conventional chemotherapeutic drugs. Administration may be by any suitable method, including administration by intravenous, intraperitoneal, intramuscular, subcutaneous, intranasal, intradermal, anal, vaginal, topical and oral routes.

Within certain embodiments, immunotherapy may be active immunotherapy, in which treatment relies on the in vivo stimulation of the endogenous host immune system to react against tumors with the administration of immune response-modifying agents such as polypeptides and polynucleotides as provided herein).

Within other embodiments, immunotherapy may be passive immunotherapy, in which treatment involves the delivery of agents with established tumor-immune reactivity (such as effector cells or antibodies) that can directly or indirectly mediate antitumor effects and does not necessarily depend on an intact host immune system. Examples of effector cells include T cells as discussed above, T lymphocytes (such as CD8⁺ cytotoxic T lymphocytes and CD4⁺ T-helper tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes), killer cells (such as Natural Killer cells and lymphokine-activated killer cells), B cells and antigen-presenting cells (such as dendritic cells and macrophages) expressing a polypeptide provided herein. T cell receptors and antibody receptors specific for the polypeptides recited herein may be cloned, expressed and transferred into other vectors or effector cells for adoptive immunotherapy. The polypeptides provided herein may also be used to generate antibodies or anti-idiotypic antibodies (as described above and in U.S. Pat. No. 4,918,164) for passive immunotherapy.

Effector cells may generally be obtained in sufficient quantities for adoptive immunotherapy by growth in vitro, as described herein. Culture conditions for expanding single antigen-specific effector cells to several billion in number with retention of antigen recognition in vivo are well known in the art. Such in vitro culture conditions typically use intermittent stimulation with antigen, often in the presence of cytokines (such as IL-2) and non-dividing feeder cells. As noted above, immunoreactive polypeptides as provided herein may be used to rapidly expand antigen-specific T cell cultures in order to generate a sufficient number of cells for immunotherapy. In particular, antigen-presenting cells, such as dendritic, macrophage, monocyte, fibroblast and/or B cells, may be pulsed with immunoreactive polypeptides or

transfected with one or more polynucleotides using standard techniques well known in the art. For example, antigen-presenting cells can be transfected with a polynucleotide having a promoter appropriate for increasing expression in a recombinant virus or other expression system. Cultured effector cells for use in therapy must be able to grow and distribute widely, and to survive long term in vivo. Studies have shown that cultured effector cells can be induced to grow in vivo and to survive long term in substantial numbers by repeated stimulation with antigen supplemented with EL-2 (see, for example, Cheever et al., *Immunological Reviews* 157:177, 1997).

Alternatively, a vector expressing a polypeptide recited herein may be introduced into antigen presenting cells taken from a patient and clonally propagated ex vivo for transplant back into the same patient. Transfected cells may be reintroduced into the patient using any means known in the art, preferably in sterile form by intravenous, intracavitary, intraperitoneal or intratumor administration.

Routes and frequency of administration of the therapeutic compositions described herein, as well as dosage, will vary from individual to individual, and may be readily established using standard techniques. In general, the pharmaceutical compositions and immunogenic compositions may be administered by injection (e.g., intracutaneous, intramuscular, intravenous or subcutaneous), intranasally (e.g., by aspiration) or orally. Preferably, between 1 and 10 doses may be administered over a 52 week period. Preferably, 6 doses are administered, at intervals of 1 month, and booster vaccinations may be given periodically thereafter. Alternate protocols may be appropriate for individual patients. A suitable dose is an amount of a compound that, when administered as described above, is capable of promoting an anti-tumor immune response, and is at least 10-50% above the basal (i.e., untreated) level. Such response can be monitored by measuring the anti-tumor antibodies in a patient or by vaccine-independent generation of cytolytic effector cells capable of killing the patient's tumor cells in vitro. Such vaccines, or immunogenic compositions, should also be capable of causing an immune response that leads to an improved clinical outcome (e.g., more frequent remissions, complete or partial or longer disease-free survival) in vaccinated patients as compared to non-vaccinated patients. In general, for compositions comprising one or more polypeptides, the amount of each polypeptide present in a dose ranges from about 25 μ g to 5 mg per kg of host. Suitable dose sizes will vary with the size of the patient, but will typically range from about 0.1 mL to about 5 mL.

In general, an appropriate dosage and treatment regimen provides the active compound(s) in an amount sufficient to provide therapeutic and/or prophylactic benefit. Such a response can be monitored by establishing an improved clinical outcome (e.g., more frequent remissions, complete or partial, or longer disease-free survival) in treated patients as compared to non-treated patients. Increases in preexisting immune responses to a lung tumor protein generally correlate with an improved clinical outcome. Such immune responses may generally be evaluated using standard proliferation, cytotoxicity or cytokine assays, which may be performed using samples obtained from a patient before and after treatment.

Cancer Detection and Diagnosis

In general, a cancer may be detected in a patient based on the presence of one or more lung tumor proteins and/or polynucleotides encoding such proteins in a biological sample (for example, blood, sera, sputum urine and/or tumor biopsies) obtained from the patient. In other words, such proteins may be used as markers to indicate the presence or

absence of a cancer such as lung cancer. In addition, such proteins may be useful for the detection of other cancers. The binding agents provided herein generally permit detection of the level of antigen that binds to the agent in the biological sample. Polynucleotide primers and probes may be used to detect the level of mRNA encoding a tumor protein, which is also indicative of the presence or absence of a cancer. In general, a lung tumor sequence should be present at a level that is at least three fold higher in tumor tissue than in normal tissue.

There are a variety of assay formats known to those of ordinary skill in the art for using a binding agent to detect polypeptide markers in a sample. See, e.g., Harlow and Lane, *Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, 1988. In general, the presence or absence of a cancer in a patient may be determined by (a) contacting a biological sample obtained from a patient with a binding agent; (b) detecting in the sample a level of polypeptide that binds to the binding agent; and (c) comparing the level of polypeptide with a predetermined cut-off value.

In a preferred embodiment, the assay involves the use of binding agent immobilized on a solid support to bind to and remove the polypeptide from the remainder of the sample. The bound polypeptide may then be detected using a detection reagent that contains a reporter group and specifically binds to the binding agent/polypeptide complex. Such detection reagents may comprise, for example, a binding agent that specifically binds to the polypeptide or an antibody or other agent that specifically binds to the binding agent, such as an anti-immunoglobulin, protein G, protein A or a lectin. Alternatively, a competitive assay may be utilized, in which a polypeptide is labeled with a reporter group and allowed to bind to the immobilized binding agent after incubation of the binding agent with the sample. The extent to which components of the sample inhibit the binding of the labeled polypeptide to the binding agent is indicative of the reactivity of the sample with the immobilized binding agent. Suitable polypeptides for use within such assays include full length lung tumor proteins and portions thereof to which the binding agent binds, as described above.

The solid support may be any material known to those of ordinary skill in the art to which the tumor protein may be attached. For example, the solid support may be a test well in a microtiter plate or a nitrocellulose or other suitable membrane. Alternatively, the support may be a bead or disc, such as glass, fiberglass, latex or a plastic material such as polystyrene or polyvinylchloride. The support may also be a magnetic particle or a fiber optic sensor, such as those disclosed, for example, in U.S. Pat. No. 5,359,681. The binding agent may be immobilized on the solid support using a variety of techniques known to those of skill in the art, which are amply described in the patent and scientific literature. In the context of the present invention, the term "immobilization" [refers to both noncovalent association, such as adsorption, and covalent attachment (which may be a direct linkage between the agent and functional groups on the support or may be a linkage by way of a cross-linking agent). Immobilization by adsorption to a well in a microtiter plate or to a membrane is preferred. In such cases, adsorption may be achieved by contacting the binding agent, in a suitable buffer, with the solid support for a suitable amount of time. The contact time varies with temperature, but is typically between about 1 hour and about 1 day. In general, contacting a well of a plastic microtiter plate (such as polystyrene or polyvinylchloride) with an amount of binding agent ranging from about 10 ng to about 10 μ g, and preferably about 100 ng to about 1 μ g, is sufficient to immobilize an adequate amount of binding agent.

Covalent attachment of binding agent to a solid support may generally be achieved by first reacting the support with

a bifunctional reagent that will react with both the support and a functional group, such as a hydroxyl or amino group, on the binding agent. For example, the binding agent may be covalently attached to supports having an appropriate polymer coating using benzoquinone or by condensation of an aldehyde group on the support with an amine and an active hydrogen on the binding partner (see, e.g., Pierce Immunotechnology Catalog and Handbook, 1991, at A12-A13).

In certain embodiments, the assay is a two-antibody sandwich assay. This assay may be performed by first contacting an antibody that has been immobilized on a solid support, commonly the well of a microtiter plate, with the sample, such that polypeptides within the sample are allowed to bind to the immobilized antibody. Unbound sample is then removed from the immobilized polypeptide-antibody complexes and a detection reagent (preferably a second antibody capable of binding to a different site on the polypeptide) containing a reporter group is added. The amount of detection reagent that remains bound to the solid support is then determined using a method appropriate for the specific reporter group.

More specifically, once the antibody is immobilized on the support as described above, the remaining protein binding sites on the support are typically blocked. Any suitable blocking agent known to those of ordinary skill in the art, such as bovine serum albumin or Tween 20™ (Sigma Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo.). The immobilized antibody is then incubated with the sample, and polypeptide is allowed to bind to the antibody. The sample may be diluted with a suitable diluent, such as phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) prior to incubation. In general, an appropriate contact time (i.e., incubation time) is a period of time that is sufficient to detect the presence of polypeptide within a sample obtained from an individual with lung cancer. Preferably, the contact time is sufficient to achieve a level of binding that is at least about 95% of that achieved at equilibrium between bound and unbound polypeptide. Those of ordinary skill in the art will recognize that the time necessary to achieve equilibrium may be readily determined by assaying the level of binding that occurs over a period of time. At room temperature, an incubation time of about 30 minutes is generally sufficient.

Unbound sample may then be removed by washing the solid support with an appropriate buffer, such as PBS containing 0.1% Tween 20™. The second antibody, which contains a reporter group, may then be added to the solid support. Preferred reporter groups include those groups recited above.

The detection reagent is then incubated with the immobilized antibody-polypeptide complex for an amount of time sufficient to detect the bound polypeptide. An appropriate amount of time may generally be determined by assaying the level of binding that occurs over a period of time. Unbound detection reagent is then removed and bound detection reagent is detected using the reporter group. The method employed for detecting the reporter group depends upon the nature of the reporter group. For radioactive groups, scintillation counting or autoradiographic methods are generally appropriate. Spectroscopic methods may be used to detect dyes, luminescent groups and fluorescent groups. Biotin may be detected using avidin, coupled to a different reporter group (commonly a radioactive or fluorescent group or an enzyme). Enzyme reporter groups may generally be detected by the addition of substrate (generally for a specific period of time), followed by spectroscopic or other analysis of the reaction products.

To determine the presence or absence of a cancer, such as lung cancer, the signal detected from the reporter group that remains bound to the solid support is generally compared to a signal that corresponds to a predetermined cut-off value. In one preferred embodiment, the cut-off value for the detec-

tion of a cancer is the average mean signal obtained when the immobilized antibody is incubated with samples from patients without the cancer. In general, a sample generating a signal that is three standard deviations above the predetermined cut-off value is considered positive for the cancer. In an alternate preferred embodiment, the cut-off value is determined using a Receiver Operator Curve, according to the method of Sackett et al., *Clinical Epidemiology: A Basic Science for Clinical Medicine*, Little Brown and Co., 1985, p. 106-7. Briefly, in this embodiment, the cut-off value may be determined from a plot of pairs of true positive rates (i.e., sensitivity) and false positive rates (100%-specificity) that correspond to each possible cut-off value for the diagnostic test result. The cut-off value on the plot that is the closest to the upper left-hand corner (i.e., the value that encloses the largest area) is the most accurate cut-off value, and a sample generating a signal that is higher than the cut-off value determined by this method may be considered positive. Alternatively, the cut-off value may be shifted to the left along the plot, to minimize the false positive rate, or to the right, to minimize the false negative rate. In general, a sample generating a signal that is higher than the cut-off value determined by this method is considered positive for a cancer.

In a related embodiment, the assay is performed in a flow-through or strip test format, wherein the binding agent is immobilized on a membrane, such as nitrocellulose. In the flow-through test, polypeptides within the sample bind to the immobilized binding agent as the sample passes through the membrane. A second, labeled binding agent then binds to the binding agent-polypeptide complex as a solution containing the second binding agent flows through the membrane. The detection of bound second binding agent may then be performed as described above. In the strip test format, one end of the membrane to which binding agent is bound is immersed in a solution containing the sample. The sample migrates along the membrane through a region containing second binding agent and to the area of immobilized binding agent. Concentration of second binding agent at the area of immobilized antibody indicates the presence of a cancer. Typically, the concentration of second binding agent at that site generates a pattern, such as a line, that can be read visually. The absence of such a pattern indicates a negative result. In general, the amount of binding agent immobilized on the membrane is selected to generate a visually discernible pattern when the biological sample contains a level of polypeptide that would be sufficient to generate a positive signal in the two-antibody sandwich assay, in the format discussed above. Preferred binding agents for use in such assays are antibodies and antigen-binding fragments thereof. Preferably, the amount of antibody immobilized on the membrane ranges from about 25 ng to about 1 µg, and more preferably from about 50 ng to about 500 ng. Such tests can typically be performed with a very small amount of biological sample.

Of course, numerous other assay protocols exist that are suitable for use with the tumor proteins or binding agents of the present invention. The above descriptions are intended to be exemplary only. For example, it will be apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art that the above protocols may be readily modified to use lung tumor polypeptides to detect antibodies that bind to such polypeptides in a biological sample. The detection of such lung tumor protein specific antibodies may correlate with the presence of a cancer.

A cancer may also, or alternatively, be detected based on the presence of T cells that specifically react with a lung tumor protein in a biological sample. Within certain methods, a biological sample comprising CD4⁺ and/or CD8⁺ T cells isolated from a patient is incubated with a lung tumor polypeptide, a polynucleotide encoding such a polypeptide

and/or an APC that expresses at least an immunogenic portion of such a polypeptide, and the presence or absence of specific activation of the T cells is detected. Suitable biological samples include, but are not limited to, isolated T cells. For example, T cells may be isolated from a patient by routine techniques (such as by Ficoll/Hypaque density gradient centrifugation of peripheral blood lymphocytes). T cells may be incubated in vitro for 2–9 days (typically 4 days) at 37° C. with polypeptide (e.g., 5–25 µg/ml). It may be desirable to incubate another aliquot of a T cell sample in the absence of lung tumor polypeptide to serve as a control. For CD4⁺ T cells, activation is preferably detected by evaluating proliferation of the T cells. For CD8⁺ T cells, activation is preferably detected by evaluating cytolytic activity. A level of proliferation that is at least two fold greater and/or a level of cytolytic activity that is at least 20% greater than in disease-free patients indicates the presence of a cancer in the patient

As noted above, a cancer may also, or alternatively, be detected based on the level of mRNA encoding a lung tumor protein in a biological sample. For example, at least two oligonucleotide primers may be employed in a polymerase chain reaction (PCR) based assay to amplify a portion of a lung tumor cDNA derived from a biological sample, wherein at least one of the oligonucleotide primers is specific for (i.e., hybridizes to) a polynucleotide encoding the lung tumor protein. The amplified cDNA is then separated and detected using techniques well known in the art, such as gel electrophoresis. Similarly, oligonucleotide probes that specifically hybridize to a polynucleotide encoding a lung tumor protein may be used in a hybridization assay to detect the presence of polynucleotide encoding the tumor protein in a biological sample.

To permit hybridization under assay conditions, oligonucleotide primers and probes should comprise an oligonucleotide sequence that has at least about 60%, preferably at least about 75% and more preferably at least about 90%, identity to a portion of a polynucleotide encoding a lung tumor protein that is at least 10 nucleotides, and preferably at least 20 nucleotides, in length. Preferably, oligonucleotide primers and/or probes hybridize to a polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide described herein under moderately stringent conditions, as defined above. Oligonucleotide primers and/or probes which may be usefully employed in the diagnostic methods described herein preferably are at least 10–40 nucleotides in length. In a preferred embodiment, the oligonucleotide primers comprise at least 10 contiguous nucleotides, more preferably at least 15 contiguous nucleotides, of a DNA molecule having a sequence recited in SEQ ID NO: 1, 11–13, 15, 20, 23–27, 29, 30, 33, 34, 39, 41, 43–46, 51, 52, 57, 58, 60, 62, 65–67, 69–71, 74, 76, 79, 80, 84, 86, 89–92, 95, 97, 98, 101, 110, 111, 113–119, 121–128, 130–134, 136, 138, 139, 141, 143, 146–151, 153, 154, 157–160, 162–164, 167–178, 180, 181, 183, 186–190, 192, 193, 195–220, 224, 226–231, 234, 236, 237, 240, 241, 244–246, 248, 254, 255, 261, 262, 266, 270, 275, 280, 282, 283, 288, 289, 290, 292, 295, 301, 303, 304, 309, 311, 341–782, 784, 785, 790, 792, 794, 796, 800–804, 807, 808, 810–826, 828–1664, 1669, 1676, and 1680–1788. Techniques for both PCR based assays and hybridization assays are well known in the art (see, for example, Mullis et al., *Cold Spring Harbor Symp. Quant. Biol.*, 51:263, 1987; Erlich ed., *PCR Technology*, Stockton Press, NY, 1989).

One preferred assay employs RT-PCR, in which PCR is applied in conjunction with reverse transcription. Typically, RNA is extracted from a biological sample, such as biopsy tissue, and is reverse transcribed to produce cDNA molecules. PCR amplification using at least one specific primer generates a cDNA molecule, which may be separated and visualized using, for example, gel electrophoresis. Amplifi-

cation may be performed on biological samples taken from a test patient and from an individual who is not afflicted with a cancer. The amplification reaction may be performed on several dilutions of cDNA spanning two orders of magnitude. A two-fold or greater increase in expression in several dilutions of the test patient sample as compared to the same dilutions of the non-cancerous sample is typically considered positive.

In another embodiment, the compositions described herein may be used as markers for the progression of cancer. In this embodiment, assays as described above for the diagnosis of a cancer may be performed over time, and the change in the level of reactive polypeptide(s) or polynucleotide(s) evaluated. For example, the assays may be performed every 24–72 hours for a period of 6 months to 1 year, and thereafter performed as needed. In general, a cancer is progressing in those patients in whom the level of polypeptide or polynucleotide detected increases over time. In contrast, the cancer is not progressing when the level of reactive polypeptide or polynucleotide either remains constant or decreases with time.

Certain in vivo diagnostic assays may be performed directly on a tumor. One such assay involves contacting tumor cells with a binding agent. The bound binding agent may then be detected directly or indirectly via a reporter group. Such binding agents may also be used in histological applications. Alternatively, polynucleotide probes may be used within such applications.

As noted above, to improve sensitivity, multiple lung tumor protein markers may be assayed within a given sample. It will be apparent that binding agents specific for different proteins provided herein may be combined within a single assay. Further, multiple primers or probes may be used concurrently. The selection of tumor protein markers may be based on routine experiments to determine combinations that results in optimal sensitivity. In addition, or alternatively, assays for tumor proteins provided herein may be combined with assays for other known tumor antigens.

Diagnostic Kits

The present invention further provides kits for use within any of the above diagnostic methods. Such kits typically comprise two or more components necessary for performing a diagnostic assay. Components may be compounds, reagents, containers and/or equipment. For example, one container within a kit may contain a monoclonal antibody or fragment thereof that specifically binds to a lung tumor protein. Such antibodies or fragments may be provided attached to a support material, as described above. One or more additional containers may enclose elements, such as reagents or buffers, to be used in the assay. Such kits may also, or alternatively, contain a detection reagent as described above that contains a reporter group suitable for direct or indirect detection of antibody binding.

Alternatively, a kit may be designed to detect the level of mRNA encoding a lung tumor protein in a biological sample. Such kits generally comprise at least one oligonucleotide probe or primer, as described above, that hybridizes to a polynucleotide encoding a lung tumor protein. Such an oligonucleotide may be used, for example, within a PCR or hybridization assay. Additional components that may be present within such kits include a second oligonucleotide and/or a diagnostic reagent or container to facilitate the detection of a polynucleotide encoding a lung tumor protein.

The following Examples are offered by way of illustration and not by way of limitation.

EXAMPLE 1

Identification and Characterization of Lung Tumor Protein cDNAs

This Example illustrates the identification of cDNA molecules encoding lung tumor proteins.

A. Isolation of cDNA Sequences from Lung Adenocarcinoma Libraries Using Conventional cDNA Library Subtraction

A human lung adenocarcinoma cDNA expression library was constructed from poly A⁺ RNA from patient tissues (#40031486) using a Superscript Plasmid System for cDNA Synthesis and Plasmid Cloning kit (BRL Life Technologies, Gaithersburg, Md.) following the manufacturer's protocol. Specifically, lung carcinoma tissues were homogenized with polytron (Kinematica, Switzerland) and total RNA was extracted using Trizol reagent (BRL Life Technologies) as directed by the manufacturer. The poly A⁺ RNA was then purified using an oligo dT cellulose column as described in Sambrook et al., *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratories, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y., 1989. First-strand cDNA was synthesized using the NotI/Oligo-dT18 primer. Double-stranded cDNA was synthesized, ligated with BstXI/EcoRI adaptors (Invitrogen, San Diego, Calif.) and digested with NotI. Following size fractionation with cDNA size fractionation columns (BRL Life Technologies), the cDNA was ligated into the BstXII-NotI site of pcDNA3.1 (Invitrogen) and transformed into ElectroMax *E. coli* DH10B cells (BRL Life Technologies) by electroporation. A total of 3×10⁶ independent colonies were generated.

Using the same procedure, a normal human cDNA expression library was prepared from a panel of normal tissue specimens, including lung, liver, pancreas, skin, kidney, brain and resting PBMC.

cDNA library subtraction was performed using the above lung adenocarcinoma and normal tissue cDNA libraries, as described by Hara et al. (*Blood*, 84:189-199, 1994) with some modifications. Specifically, a lung adenocarcinoma-specific subtracted cDNA library was generated as follows. The normal tissue cDNA library (80 μg) was digested with BamHI and XhoI, followed by a filling-in reaction with DNA polymerase Klenow fragment. After phenol-chloroform extraction and ethanol precipitation, the DNA was dissolved in 133 μl of H₂O, heat-denatured and mixed with 133 μl (133 μg) of Photoprobe biotin (Vector Laboratories, Burlingame, Calif.). As recommended by the manufacturer, the resulting mixture was irradiated with a 270 W sunlamp on ice for 20 minutes. Additional Photoprobe biotin (67 μl) was added and the biotinylation reaction was repeated. After extraction with butanol five times, the DNA was ethanol-precipitated and dissolved in 23 μl H₂O. The resulting DNA, plus other highly redundant cDNA clones that were frequently recovered in previous lung subtractions formed the driver DNA.

To form the tracer DNA, 10 μg lung adenocarcinoma cDNA library was digested with NotI and SpeI, phenol chloroform extracted and passed through Chroma spin-400 columns (Clontech, Palo Alto, Calif.). Typically, 5 μg of cDNA was recovered after the sizing column. Following ethanol precipitation, the tracer DNA was dissolved in 5 μg H₂O. Tracer DNA was mixed with 15 μg driver DNA and 20 μg of 2×hybridization buffer (1.5 M NaCl/10 mM EDTA/50 mM HEPES pH 7.5/0.2% sodium dodecyl sulfate), overlaid with mineral oil, and heat-denatured completely. The sample was immediately transferred into a 68° C. water bath and incubated for 20 hours (long hybridization [LH]). The reaction mixture was then subjected to a streptavidin treatment followed by phenol/chloroform extraction. This process was repeated three more times. Subtracted DNA was precipitated, dissolved in 12 μg H₂O, mixed with 8 μg driver DNA and 20 μg of 2×hybridization buffer, and subjected to a hybridization at 68° C. for 2 hours (short hybridization [SH]). After removal of biotinylated double-stranded DNA, subtracted cDNA was ligated into NotI/SpeI site of chloramphenicol resistant pBCSK⁺ (Stratagene, La Jolla, Calif.) and transformed into ElectroMax *E. coli* DH10B cells by elec-

tration to generate a lung adenocarcinoma specific subtracted cDNA library, referred to as LAT-S1. Similarly, LAT-S2 was generated by including 23 genes that were over-expressed in the tracer as additional drivers.

A second human lung adenocarcinoma cDNA expression library was constructed using adenocarcinoma tissue from a second patient (#86-66) and used to prepare a second lung adenocarcinoma-specific subtracted cDNA library (referred to as LAT2-S2), as described above, using the same panel of normal tissues and the additional genes over-expressed in LAT-S1.

A third human metastatic lung adenocarcinoma library was constructed from a pool of two lung pleural effusions with lung and gastric adenocarcinoma origins. The subtracted cDNA library, Mets-sub2 was generated as described above using the same panel of normal tissues. However, the Mets-sub3 subtracted library was constructed by including 51 additional genes as drivers. These 51 genes were recovered in Mets-sub2, representing over-expressed housekeeping genes in the testers. As a result, Mets-sub3 is more complexed and normalized.

A total of 16 cDNA fragments isolated from LAT-S1, 585 cDNA fragments isolated from LAT-S2, 568 cDNA clones from LAT2-S2, 15 cDNA clones from Mets-sub2 and 343 cDNA clones from Mets-sub3, described above, were colony PCR amplified and their mRNA expression levels in lung tumor, normal lung, and various other normal and tumor tissues were determined using microarray technology (Incyte, Palo Alto, Calif.). Briefly, the PCR amplification products were dotted onto slides in an array format, with each product occupying a unique location in the array. mRNA was extracted from the tissue sample to be tested, reverse transcribed, and fluorescent-labeled cDNA probes were generated. The microarrays were probed with the labeled cDNA probes, the slides scanned and fluorescence intensity was measured. This intensity correlates with the hybridization intensity. Seventy-three non-redundant cDNA clones, of which 42 were found to be unique, showed over-expression in lung tumors, with expression in normal tissues tested (lung, skin, lymph node, colon, liver, pancreas, breast, heart, bone marrow, large intestine, kidney, stomach, brain, small intestine, bladder and salivary gland) being either undetectable, or at significantly lower levels compared to lung adenocarcinoma tumors. These clones were further characterized by DNA sequencing with a Perkin Elmer/Applied Biosystems Division Automated Sequencer Model 373A and/or Model 377 (Foster City, Calif.).

The sequences were compared to known sequences in the gene bank using the EMBL GenBank databases (release 96). No significant homologies were found to the sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 67, with no apparent homology to previously identified expressed sequence tags (ESTs). The sequences of SEQ ID NO: 60, 62, 65, 66, 69-71, 74, 76, 79, 80, 84, 86, 89-92, 95, 97 and 98 were found to show some homology to previously identified expressed sequence tags (ESTs). The cDNA sequences of SEQ ID NO: 59, 61, 63, 64, 67, 68, 72, 73, 75, 77, 78, 81-83, 85, 87, 88, 93, 94, 96, 99 and 100 showed homology to previously identified genes. The full-length cDNA sequences for the clones of SEQ ID NO: 96 and 100 are provided in SEQ ID NO: 316 and 318, respectively. The amino acid sequences for the clones of SEQ ID NO: 59, 61, 63, 64, 68, 73, 82, 83, 94, 96 and 100 are provided in SEQ ID NO: 331, 328, 329, 332, 327, 333, 330, 326, 325, 324 and 335, respectively. A predicted amino acid sequence encoded by the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 69 (referred to as L552S) is provided in SEQ ID NO: 786.

Further studies led to the isolation of an extended cDNA sequence, and open reading frame, for L552S (SEQ ID NO: 790). The predicted amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO: 790 is provided in SEQ ID NO: 791. The determined cDNA sequence of an isoform of

L552S is provided in SEQ ID NO: 792, with the corresponding predicted amino acid sequence being provided in SEQ ID NO: 793. Subsequent studies led to the isolation of the full-length cDNA sequence of L552S (SEQ ID NO: 808). The corresponding amino acid sequence is provided in SEQ ID NO: 809. No homologies were found to the protein sequence of L552S. However, nucleotides 533–769 of the full-length cDNA sequence were found to show homology to a previously identified DNA sequence.

Full-length cloning efforts on L552S led to the isolation of three additional cDNA sequences (SEQ ID NO: 810–812) from a metastatic lung adenocarcinoma library. The sequence of SEQ ID NO: 810 was found to show some homology to previously identified human DNA sequences. The sequence of SEQ ID NO: 811 was found to show some homology to a previously identified DNA sequence. The sequence of SEQ ID NO: 812 was found to show some homology to previously identified ESTs.

The gene of SEQ ID NO: 84 (referred to as L551S) was determined by real-time RT-PCR analysis to be over-expressed in 219 primary adenocarcinomas and to be expressed at lower levels in 2/2 metastatic adenocarcinomas and 1/2 squamous cell carcinomas. No expression was observed in normal tissues, with the exception of very low expression in normal stomach. Further studies on L551S led to the isolation of the 5' and 3' cDNA consensus sequences provided in SEQ ID NO: 801 and 802, respectively. The L551S 5' sequence was found to show some homology to the previously identified gene STY8 (cDNA sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 803; corresponding amino acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 805), which is a mitogen activated protein kinase phosphatase. However, no significant homologies were found to the 3' sequence of L551S. Subsequently, an extended cDNA sequence for L551S was isolated (SEQ ID NO: 804). The corresponding amino acid sequence is provided in SEQ ID NO: 806. Further studies led to the isolation of two independent full-length clones for L551S (referred to as 54298 and 54305). These two clones have five nucleotide differences compared to the STY8 DNA sequence. Two of these differences are single nucleotide polymorphisms which do not effect the encoded amino acid sequences. The other three nucleotide differences are consistent between the two L551S clones but lead to encoded amino acid sequences that are different from the STY8 protein sequence. The determined cDNA sequences for the L551S full-length clones 54305 and 54298 are provided in SEQ ID NO: 825 and 826, respectively, with the amino acid sequence for L551S being provided in SEQ ID NO: 827.

B. Isolation of cDNA Sequences From Lung Adenocarcinoma Libraries Using PCR-based cDNA Library Subtraction

cDNA clones from a PCR-based subtraction library, containing cDNA from a pool of two human lung primary adenocarcinomas subtracted against a pool of nine normal human tissue cDNAs including skin, colon, lung, esophagus, brain, kidney, spleen, pancreas and liver, (Clontech, Palo Alto, Calif.) were derived and submitted to a first round of PCR amplification. This library (referred to as ALT-1) was subjected to a second round of PCR amplification, following the manufacturer's protocol. The expression levels of 760 cDNA clones in lung tumor, normal lung, and various other normal and tumor tissues, were examined using microarray technology as described above. A total of 118 clones, of which 55 were unique, were found to be over-expressed in lung tumor tissue, with expression in normal tissues tested (lung, skin, lymph node, colon, liver, pancreas, breast, heart, bone marrow, large intestine, kidney, stomach, brain, small intestine, bladder and salivary gland) being either undetectable, or at significantly lower levels. The sequences were compared to known sequences in the gene bank using the EMBL and GenBank databases (release

96). No significant homologies (including ESTs) were found to the sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 44. The sequences of SEQ ID NO: 1, 11, 13, 15, 20, 23–27, 29, 30, 33, 34, 39, 41, 43, 45, 46, 51 and 57 were found to show some homology to previously identified expressed sequence tags (ESTs). The cDNA sequences of SEQ ID NO: 2–10, 12, 14, 16–19, 21, 22, 28, 31, 32, 35–38, 40, 42, 44, 47–50, 52–56 and 58 showed homology to previously identified genes. The full-length cDNA sequences for the clones of SEQ ID NO: 18, 22, 31, 35, 36 and 42 are provided in SEQ ID NO: 320, 319, 323, 321, 317, 321 and 322, respectively, with the corresponding amino acid sequences being provided in SEQ ID NO: 337, 336, 340, 338, 334, and 339, respectively.

Further studies led to the isolation of an extended cDNA sequence for the clone of SEQ ID NO: 33 (referred to as L801P). This extended cDNA sequence (provided in SEQ ID NO: 796), was found to contain three potential open reading frames (ORFs). The predicted amino acid sequences encoded by these three ORFs are provided in SEQ ID NO: 797–799, respectively. Additional full-length cloning efforts led to still further extended cDNA sequence for L801P, set forth in SEQ ID NO:1669, in addition to five potential open reading frames (ORFs 4–9; SEQ ID NOs: 1670–1675, respectively) encoded by the extended cDNA sequence. Moreover, L801P was mapped to chromosomal region 20p13 and a 137 amino acid ORF from this genomic region was identified that corresponds to ORF4 (SEQ ID NO: 1670), suggesting that this is likely an authentic ORF for L801P.

By microarray analysis, L801P was overexpressed by 2-fold or greater in the lung tumor probe groups compared to the normal tissue probe group (not shown). By real-time PCR analysis, greater than 50% of lung adenocarcinoma and greater than 30% of lung squamous cell carcinoma tumor samples tested had elevated L801P expression relative to normal lung tissue. Of those that displayed elevated L801P, the level of expression was greater than 10-fold higher than in normal lung tissue samples. Moreover, low or no expression of L801P was detected in an extensive panel of normal tissue RNAs.

We have also found that L801P expression is detected in a number of other tumor types, including breast, prostate, ovarian and colon tumors, and thus may have diagnostic and/or therapeutic utility in these cancer types as well.

In subsequent studies, a full-length cDNA sequence for the clone of SEQ ID NO: 44 (referred to as L844P) was isolated (provided in SEQ ID NO: 800). Comparison of this sequence with those in the public databases revealed that the 470 bases at the 5' end of the sequence show homology to the known gene dihydrodiol dehydrogenase, thus indicating that L844P is a novel transcript of the dihydrodiol dehydrogenase family having 2007 base pairs of previously unidentified 3' untranslated region.

The predicted amino acid sequence encoded by the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 46 (referred to as L840P) is provided in SEQ ID NO: 787. An extended cDNA sequence for L840P, which was determined to include an open reading frame, is provided in SEQ ID NO: 794. The predicted amino acid sequence encoded by the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO: 794 is provided in SEQ ID NO: 795. The full-length cDNA sequence for the clone of SEQ ID NO: 54 (referred to as L548S) is provided in SEQ ID NO: 788, with the corresponding amino acid sequence being provided in SEQ ID NO: 789.

Northern blot analyses of the genes of SEQ ID NO: 25 and 46 (referred to as L839P and L840P, respectively) were remarkably similar. Both genes were expressed in 1/2 lung adenocarcinomas as two bands of 3.6 kb and 1.6 kb. No expression of L839P was observed in normal lung or trachea. No expression of L840P was observed in normal bone marrow, resting or activated PBMC, esophagus, or normal

lung. Given the similar expression patterns, L839P and L840P may be derived from the same gene.

Further studies on L773P (SEQ ID NO: 58) resulted in the isolation of the extended consensus cDNA sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 807.

Additional lung adenocarcinoma cDNA clones were isolated as follows. A cDNA library was prepared from a pool of two lung adenocarcinomas and subtracted against cDNA from a panel of normal tissues including lung, brain, liver, kidney, pancreas, skin, heart and spleen. The subtraction was performed using a PCR-based protocol (Clontech), which was modified to generate larger fragments. Within this protocol, tester and driver double stranded cDNA were separately digested with five restriction enzymes that recognize six-nucleotide restriction sites (MluI, MscI, PvuII, Sall and StuI). This digestion resulted in an average cDNA size of 600 bp, rather than the average size of 300 bp that results from digestion with RsaI according to the Clontech protocol. The ends of the restriction digested tester cDNA were filled in to generate blunt ends for adapter ligation. This modification did not affect the subtraction efficiency. Two tester populations were then created with different adapters, and the driver library remained without adapters. The tester and driver libraries were then hybridized using excess driver cDNA. In the first hybridization step, driver was separately hybridized with each of the two tester cDNA populations. This resulted in populations of (a) unhybridized tester cDNAs, (b) tester cDNAs hybridized to other tester cDNAs, (c) tester cDNAs hybridized to driver cDNAs and (d) unhybridized driver cDNAs. The two separate hybridization reactions were then combined, and rehybridized in the presence of additional denatured driver cDNA. Following this second hybridization, in addition to populations (a) through (d), a fifth population (e) was generated in which tester cDNA with one adapter hybridized to tester cDNA with the second adapter. Accordingly, the second hybridization step resulted in enrichment of differentially expressed sequences which could be used as templates for PCR amplification with adaptor-specific primers.

The ends were then filled in, and PCR amplification was performed using adaptor-specific primers. Only population (e), which contained tester cDNA that did not hybridize to driver cDNA, was amplified exponentially. A second PCR amplification step was then performed, to reduce background and further enrich differentially expressed sequences.

Fifty-seven cDNA clones were isolated from the subtracted library (referred to as LAP1) and sequenced. The determined cDNA sequences for 16 of these clones are provided in SEQ ID NO: 101-116. The sequences of SEQ ID NO: 101 and 114 showed no significant homologies to previously identified sequences. The sequences of SEQ ID NO: 102-109 and 112 showed some similarity to previously identified sequences, while the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 113, 115 and 116 showed some similarity to previously isolated ESTs.

An additional 502 clones analyzed from the LAP1 library were sequenced and the determined cDNA sequences are shown in SEQ ID NO:828-1239 and 1564-1653.

C. Isolation of cDNA Sequences from Small Cell Lung Carcinoma Libraries Using PCR-based cDNA Library Subtraction

A subtracted cDNA library for small cell lung carcinoma (referred to as SCL1) was prepared using essentially the modified PCR-based subtraction process described above. cDNA from small cell lung carcinoma was subtracted against cDNA from a panel of normal tissues, including normal lung, brain, kidney, liver, pancreas, skin, heart, lymph node and spleen. Both tester and driver poly A+ RNA were initially amplified using SMART PCR cDNA synthesis kit (Clontech, Palo Alto, Calif.). The tester and driver double

stranded cDNA were separately digested with five restriction enzymes (DraI, MscI, PvuII, SmaI, and StuI). These restriction enzymes generated blunt end cuts and the digestion resulted in an average insert size of 600 bp. Digestion with this set of restriction enzymes eliminates the step required to generate blunt ends by filling in of the cDNA ends. These modifications did not affect subtraction efficiency.

Eighty-five clones were isolated and sequenced. The determined cDNA sequences for 31 of these clones are provided in SEQ ID NO: 117-147. The sequences of SEQ ID NO: 122, 124, 126, 127, 130, 131, 133, 136, 139 and 147 showed no significant homologies to previously identified sequences. The sequences of SEQ ID NO: 120, 129, 135, 137, 140, 142, 144 and 145 showed some similarity to previously identified gene sequences, while the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 114, 118, 119, 121, 123, 125, 128, 132, 134, 138, 141, 143 and 147 showed some similarity to previously isolated ESTs.

In further studies, three additional cDNA libraries were generated from poly A+ RNA from a single small cell lung carcinoma sample subtracted against a pool of poly A+ RNA from nine normal tissues (lung, brain, kidney, liver, pancreas, skin, heart pituitary gland and spleen). For the first library (referred to as SCL2), the subtraction was carried out essentially as described above for the LAP1 library, with the exception that the tester and driver were digested with PvuII, StuI, MscI and DraI. The ratio of tester and driver cDNA used was as recommended by Clontech. For the second library (referred to as SCL3), subtraction was performed essentially as for SCL2 except that cDNA for highly redundant clones identified from the SCL2 library was included in the driver cDNA. Construction of the SCL4 library was performed essentially as described for the SCL3 library except that a higher ratio of driver to tester was employed.

Each library was characterized by DNA sequencing and database analyses. The determined cDNA sequence for 35 clones isolated from the SCL2 library are provided in SEQ ID NO: 245-279, with the determined cDNA sequences for 21 clones isolated from the SCL3 library and for 15 clones isolated from the SCL4 library being provided in SEQ ID NO: 280-300 and 301-315, respectively. The sequences of SEQ ID NO: 246, 254, 261, 262, 304, 309 and 311 showed no significant homologies to previously identified sequences. The sequence of SEQ ID NO: 245, 248, 255, 266, 270, 275, 280, 282, 283, 288-290, 292, 295, 301 and 303 showed some homology to previously isolated ESTs, while the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 247, 249-253, 256-260, 263-265, 267-269, 271-274, 276-279, 281, 284-287, 291, 293, 294, 296-300, 302, 305-308, 310 and 312-315 showed some homology to previously identified gene sequences.

3264 cDNA clones from three PCR-based subtracted cDNA libraries were analyzed by cDNA microarray technology as part of Lung Chip 5. Of the 3264 cDNA clones 960 clones came from SCL1 library, 768 clones came from SCL2 library, and 1536 clones came from SCL3 and SCL4 libraries. 35 pairs of fluorescent labeled cDNA probes were used for the microarray analysis. Each probe pair included a lung tumor probe paired with a normal tissue probe. The expression data was analyzed. 498 cDNA clones were found to be overexpressed by 2-fold or greater in the small cell and/or non-small cell lung tumor probe groups compared to the normal tissue probe group. Also, the mean expression values for these clones in normal tissues were below 0.1 (range of expression is from 0.001 to 10). The cDNA sequences disclosed in SEQ ID NO:1240-1563 represent 324 non-redundant clones.

The following sequences were novel based on database analysis including GenBank and GeneSeq: SEQ ID NO:1240, 1243, 1247, 1269, 1272, 1280, 1283, 1285, 1286, 1289, 1300, 1309, 1318, 1319, 1327, 1335, 1339, 1346, 1359, 1369, 1370, 1371, 1393, 1398, 1405, 1408, 1413,

1414, 1417, 1422, 1429, 1432, 1435, 1436, 1438-1442, 1447, 1450, 1453, 1463, 1467, 1470, 1473, 1475, 1482, 1486, 1491-1494, 1501, 1505, 1506, 1514-1517, 1520, 1522, 1524, 1535, 1538, 1542, 1543, 1547, 1554, 1557, 1559, 1561, and 1563.

Full-length sequence for contig 139 (SEQ ID NO: 1467), also known as L985P, was identified by searching public databases using SEQ ID NO: 1467 as a query. By this approach, L985 was identified as cell surface immunomodulator-2 (CSIMM-2), the cDNA sequence of which is set forth in SEQ ID NO: 1676, encoding a protein having the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 1677.

By microarray analysis, L985P was overexpressed by 2-fold or greater in the lung tumor probe groups compared to the normal tissue probe group. Moreover, the mean expression values for L985P in normal tissues was below 0.2 (range of expression was from 0.01 to 10). By real-time PCR analysis, greater than 40% of small cell lung carcinoma lung tumor samples tested had elevated L985P expression relative to normal lung tissue. Of those that displayed elevated L985P, the level of expression was greater than 3-fold higher than in normal lung tissue samples. Low or no expression of L985P was detected in an extensive panel of normal tissue RNAs. These findings for L985P support its use both as a diagnostic marker for detecting the presence of lung cancer in a patient and/or as an immunotherapeutic target for the treatment of lung cancer.

D. Isolation of cDNA Sequences from a Neuroendocrine Library Using PCR-based cDNA Library Subtraction

Using the modified PCR-based subtraction process, essentially as described above for the LAP1 subtracted library, a subtracted cDNA library (referred to as MLN1) was derived from a lung neuroendocrine carcinoma that had metastasized to the subcarinal lymph node, by subtraction with a panel of nine normal tissues, including normal lung, brain, kidney, liver, pancreas, skin, heart, lymph node and spleen.

Ninety-one individual clones were isolated and sequenced. The determined cDNA sequences for 58 of these clones are provided in SEQ ID NO: 147-222. The sequences of SEQ ID NO: 150, 151, 154, 157, 158, 159, 160, 163, 174, 175, 178, 186-190, 192, 193, 195-200, 208-210, 212-215 and 220 showed no significant homologies to previously identified sequences. The sequences of SEQ ID NO: 152, 155, 156, 161, 165, 166, 176, 179, 182, 184, 185, 191, 194, 221 and 222 showed some similarity to previously identified gene sequences, while the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 148, 149, 153, 164, 167-173, 177, 180, 181, 183, 201-207, 211 and 216-219 showed some similarity to previously isolated ESTs.

The determined cDNA sequences of an additional 442 clones isolated from the MLN1 library are provided in SEQ ID NO: 341-782. The determined cDNA sequences of an additional 11 clones isolated from the MLNI library are provided in SEQ ID NO: 1654-1664.

E. Isolation of cDNA Sequences from a Squamous Cell Lung Carcinoma Library Using PCR-based cDNA Library Subtraction

A subtracted cDNA library for squamous cell lung carcinoma (referred to as SQL1) was prepared, essentially using the modified PCR-based subtraction process described above, except the tester and driver double stranded cDNA were separately digested with four restriction enzymes (DraI, MscI, PvuII and StuI) cDNA from a pool of two squamous cell lung carcinomas was subtracted against cDNA from a pool of 10 normal tissues, including normal lung, brain, kidney, liver, pancreas, skin, heart, spleen, esophagus and trachea.

Seventy-four clones were isolated and sequenced. The determined cDNA sequences for 22 of these clones are provided in SEQ ID NO: 223-244. The sequence of SEQ ID

NO: 241 showed no significant homologies to previously identified sequences. The sequences of SEQ ID NO: 223, 225, 232, 233, 235, 238, 239, 242 and 243 showed some similarity to previously identified gene sequences, while the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 224, 226-231, 234, 236, 237, 240, 241 and 244 showed some similarity to previously isolated ESTs.

The sequences of an additional 12 clones isolated during characterization of cDNA libraries prepared from lung tumor tissue are provided in SEQ ID NO: 813-824. Comparison of these sequences with those in the GenBank database and the GeneSeq DNA database revealed no significant homologies to previously identified sequences.

EXAMPLE 2

Synthesis of Polypeptides

Polypeptides may be synthesized on a Perkin Elmer/ Applied Biosystems Division 430A peptide synthesizer using Fmoc chemistry with HPTU (O-Benzotriazole-N,N,N',N'-tetramethyluronium hexafluorophosphate) activation. A Gly-Cys-Gly sequence may be attached to the amino terminus of the peptide to provide a method of conjugation, binding to an immobilized surface, or labeling of the peptide. Cleavage of the peptides from the solid support may be carried out using the following cleavage mixture: trifluoroacetic acid:ethanedithiol:thioanisole:water:phenol (40:1:2:2:3). After cleaving for 2 hours, the peptides may be precipitated in cold methyl-t-butyl-ether. The peptide pellets may then be dissolved in water containing 0.1% trifluoroacetic acid (TFA) and lyophilized prior to purification by C18 reverse phase HPLC. A gradient of 0%-60% acetonitrile (containing 0.1% TFA) in water (containing 0.1% TFA) may be used to elute the peptides. Following lyophilization of the pure fractions, the peptides may be characterized using electrospray or other types of mass spectrometry and by amino acid analysis.

EXAMPLE 3

Preparation of Antibodies Against Lung Cancer Antigens

Polyclonal antibodies against the lung cancer antigen L773P (SEQ ID NO: 783) were prepared as follows.

Rabbits were immunized with recombinant protein expressed in and purified from *E. coli* as described above. For the initial immunization, 400 μ g of antigen combined with muradiyl dipeptide (MDP) was injected subcutaneously (S.C.). Animals were boosted S.C. 4 weeks later with 200 μ g of antigen mixed with incomplete Freund's Adjuvant (IFA). Subsequent boosts of 100 μ g of antigen mixed with IFA were injected S.C. as necessary to induce high antibody titer responses. Serum bleeds from immunized rabbits were tested for L773P-specific reactivity using ELISA assays with purified protein and showed strong reactivity to L733P. Polyclonal antibodies against L773P were affinity purified from high titer polyclonal sera using purified protein attached to a solid support.

EXAMPLE 4

Protein Expression of Lung Tumor-specific Antigens

Full-length L773P (amino acids 2-364 of SEQ ID NO: 783), with a 6xHis Tag, were subcloned into the pPDM expression vector and transformed into either BL21 Codon-

Plus or BL21 pLysS host cells using standard techniques. High levels of expression were observed in both cases. Similarly, the N-terminal portion of L773P (amino acids 2–71 of SEQ ID NO: 783; referred to as L773PA), with a 6×His tag were subcloned into the vector pPDM and transformed into BL21 CodonPlus host cells. Low levels of expression were observed by N-terminal sequencing. The sequence of the expressed constructs for L773P and L773PA are provided in SEQ ID NO: 784 and 785, respectively.

EXAMPLE 5

Exoexpression in *E. coli* of L548S his tag Fusion Protein

The L548S coding region was PCR amplified with the following primers:

Forward primer starting at amino acid 2:

PDM433: 5' gctaaaggtgacccaagaacccaag 3' Tm 60° C. (SEQ ID NO:1665)

Reverse primer creating a XhoI site after the stop codon:

PDM438: 5' cttaactcgaggagacagataaacagttcttta 3' Tm 61° C. (SEQ ID NO:1666)

The PCR product was then digested with XhoI restriction enzyme, gel purified and then cloned into pPDM His, a modified pET28 vector with a His tag in frame, which had

been digested with Eco72I and XhoI restriction enzymes. The correct construct was confirmed by DNA sequence analysis and then transformed into BL21 (DE3) pLys S and BL21 (DE3) CodonPlus RIL expression hosts.

The protein sequence of expressed recombinant L548S is shown in SEQ ID NO:1667, and the DNA sequence of expressed recombinant L7548S is shown in SEQ ID NO:1668.

EXAMPLE 6

Additional Analyses of Lung Chip 5 SQL1, SCL1, SCL3 and SCL4 Libraries

Additional analyses were performed on lung chip 5 using a criteria of greater than or equal to 2-fold overexpression in tumor probe groups versus normal tissues and an average expression in normal tissues of less than or equal to 0.2. This resulted in the identification of 109 non-redundant clones that are over-expressed in lung carcinomas. As summarized in the table below, 19 cDNA clones were recovered from the lung squamous cell carcinoma subtracted library SQL1, 9 cDNA clones were recovered from the small cell lung carcinoma library SCL1 and 81 cDNA clones were recovered from the small cell lung carcinoma libraries SCL3 and SCL4.

SEQ ID NO:	Seq. Ref	Element (384)	Element (96)	Ratio	Mean Signal 1	Mean Signal 2	Library
1680	58456	p0003r03c13	R0001 E7	3.09	0.424	0.137	SQL1
1681	58458	p0003r03c10	R0001 F5	2.31	0.408	0.176	SQL1
1682	58462	p0003r04c16	R0001 H8	2.22	0.257	0.116	SQL1
1683	58469	p0003r07c12	R0002 F6	2.1	0.289	0.138	SQL1
1684	58470	p0003r09c21	R0003 A11	2.55	0.493	0.194	SQL1
1685	58482	p0003r12c19	R0003 G10	2.16	0.36	0.167	SQL1
1686	58485	p0003r12c10	R0003 H5	2.48	0.273	0.11	SQL1
1687	58501	p0004r04c23	R0005 G12	2.04	0.26	0.128	SQL1
1688	58502	p0004r04c03	R0005 G2	2.17	0.289	0.133	SQL1
1689	58505	p0004r05c23	R0006 A12	3.08	0.454	0.148	SQL1
1690	58507	p0004r06c11	R0006 C6	3.22	0.49	0.152	SQL1
1691	58509	p0004r07c15	R0006 E8	3.26	0.421	0.129	SQL1
1692	58512	p0004r09c03	R0007 A2	3.16	0.559	0.177	SQL1
1693	58527	p0004r12c22	R0007 H11	2.03	0.278	0.137	SQL1
1694	58529	p0004r14c09	R0008 C5	2.26	0.45	0.199	SQL1
1695	58531	p0004r16c01	R0008 G1	2.84	0.387	0.136	SQL1
1696	58537	p0005r02c08	R0009 D4	2.03	0.355	0.175	SQL1
1697	58539	p0005r03c08	R0009 F4	2.34	0.42	0.18	SQL1
1698	58545	p0005r07c21	R0010 E11	2.96	0.361	0.122	SQL1
1699	59319	p0005r10c04	R0011 D2	3.1	0.478	0.154	SCL1
1700	59322	p0005r12c01	R0011 G1	2.16	0.255	0.118	SCL1
1701	59348	p0006r11c12	R0015 F6	2.33	0.269	0.116	SCL1
1702	59350	p0006r14c13	R0016 C7	2.41	0.447	0.185	SCL1
1703	59363	p0007r02c16	R0017 D8	2.12	0.421	0.199	SCL1
1704	59365	p0007r03c20	R0017 F10	3.07	0.584	0.19	SCL1
1705	59370	p0007r04c10	R0017 H5	2.06	0.284	0.138	SCL1
1706	59373	p0007r05c23	R0018 A12	2.95	0.472	0.16	SCL1
1707	59376	p0007r06c02	R0018 D1	2.13	0.246	0.116	SCL1
1708	61050	p0011r02c10	R0033 D5	2.23	0.306	0.137	SCL3/4
1709	61051	p0011r03c23	R0033 E12	2.9	0.298	0.103	SCL3/4
1710	61052	p0011r03c08	R0033 F4	2.18	0.265	0.122	SCL3/4
1711	61054	p0011r03c16	R0033 F8	2.11	0.415	0.197	SCL3/4
1712	61056	p0011r04c13	R0033 G7	2.73	0.314	0.115	SCL3/4
1713	61057	p0011r04c10	R0033 H5	2.45	0.463	0.189	SCL3/4
1714	61060	p0011r05c11	R0034 A6	3.28	0.536	0.164	SCL3/4
1715	61062	p0011r06c21	R0034 C11	2.73	0.526	0.192	SCL3/4
1716	81063	p0011r06c05	R0034 C3	3.61	0.513	0.142	SCL3/4
1717	61064	p0011r06c04	R0034 D2	2.58	0.477	0.185	SCL3/4
1718	61065	p0011r06c14	R0034 D7	4.91	0.55	0.112	SCL3/4
1719	61066	p0011r06c18	R0034 D9	2.38	0.285	0.12	SCL3/4
1720	61069	p0011r07c16	R0034 F8	2.25	0.426	0.189	SCL3/4
1721	61070	p0011r08c21	R0034 G11	2	0.234	0.117	SCL3/4
1722	61071	p0011r08c03	R0034 G2	2.76	0.321	0.116	SCL3/4

-continued

SEQ ID NO:	Seq. Ref	Element (384)	Element (96)	Ratio	Mean Signal 1	Mean Signal 2	Library
1723	61074	p0011r08c16	R0034 H8	3.02	0.399	0.132	SCL3/4
1724	61075	p0011r09c05	R0035 A3	3.83	0.498	0.13	SCL3/4
1725	61077	p0011r10c21	R0035 C11	2.12	0.306	0.144	SCL3/4
1726	61079	p0011r11c23	R0035 E12	2.04	0.22	0.108	SCL3/4
1727	61080	p0011r11c15	R0035 E8	2.76	0.299	0.108	SCL3/4
1728	61081	p0011r11c14	R0035 F7	2.37	0.303	0.128	SCL3/4
1729	61083	p0011r12c15	R0035 G8	2.29	0.351	0.153	SCL3/4
1730	61085	p0011r13c05	R0036 A3	2.62	0.43	0.164	SCL3/4
1731	61086	p0011r13c09	R0036 A5	2.53	0.398	0.157	SCL3/4
1732	61088	p0011r14c05	R0036 C3	4.26	0.702	0.165	SCL3/4
1733	61090	p0011r15c07	R0036 E4	3.16	0.429	0.136	SCL3/4
1734	61091	p0011r16c16	R0036 H8	3.54	0.634	0.179	SCL3/4
1735	61093	p0012r02c03	R0037 C2	2.2	0.265	0.121	SCL3/4
1736	61094	p0012r02c11	R0037 C6	15.17	1.79	0.118	SCL3/4
1737	61096	p0012r02c08	R0037 D4	2.44	0.27	0.111	SCL3/4
1738	61097	p0012r02c10	R0037 D5	4.52	0.81	0.179	SCL3/4
1739	61099	p0012r03c02	R0037 F1	3.34	0.39	0.117	SCL3/4
1740	61100	p0012r03c06	R0037 F3	2.03	0.233	0.114	SCL3/4
1741	61103	p0012r04c17	R0037 G9	2.48	0.413	0.167	SCL3/4
1742	61105	p0012r05c11	R0038 A6	3.26	0.501	0.154	SCL3/4
1743	61106	p0012r05c08	R0038 B4	2.46	0.354	0.144	SCL3/4
1744	61110	p0012r06c15	R0038 C8	2.18	0.41	0.188	SCL3/4
1745	61113	p0012r07c09	R0038 E5	2.47	0.376	0.152	SCL3/4
1746	61115	p0012r07c13	R0038 E7	2.57	0.483	0.188	SCL3/4
1747	61117	p0012r07c24	R0038 F12	2.18	0.235	0.108	SCL3/4
1748	61118	p0012r07c18	R0038 F9	4.44	0.605	0.136	SCL3/4
1749	61119	p0012r08c03	R0038 G2	2.97	0.35	0.118	SCL3/4
1750	61120	p0012r08c07	R0038 G4	2.23	0.323	0.144	SCL3/4
1751	61122	p0012r08c18	R0038 H9	2.23	0.373	0.168	SCL3/4
1752	61125	p0012r10c17	R0039 C9	2.1	0.22	0.105	SCL3/4
1753	61126	p0012r10c16	R0039 D8	2.47	0.345	0.14	SCL3/4
1754	61130	p0012r12c12	R0039 H6	2.66	0.282	0.106	SCL3/4
1755	61133	p0012r13c24	R0040 B12	2.25	0.27	0.12	SCL3/4
1756	61134	p0012r14c23	R0040 C12	2.23	0.228	0.102	SCL3/4
1757	61135	p0012r14c03	R0040 C2	2.05	0.298	0.146	SCL3/4
1758	61137	p0012r14c02	R0040 D1	8.63	1.463	0.17	SCL3/4
1759	61139	p0012r14c14	R0040 D7	2.69	0.3	0.111	SCL3/4
1760	61143	p0012r16c02	R0040 H1	2.55	0.318	0.125	SCL3/4
1761	61144	p0012r16c18	R0040 H9	2.85	0.318	0.112	SCL3/4
1762	61148	p0013r02c19	R0041 C10	2.33	0.463	0.199	SCL3/4
1763	61151	p0013r02c03	R0041 C2	2.25	0.336	0.149	SCL3/4
1764	61155	p0013r04c07	R0041 G4	2.13	0.366	0.171	SCL3/4
1765	61156	p0013r05c05	R0042 A3	2.73	0.38	0.139	SCL3/4
1766	61159	p0013r06c24	R0042 D12	4.57	0.831	0.182	SCL3/4
1767	61160	p0013r07c19	R0042 E10	8.6	1.191	0.138	SCL3/4
1768	61163	p0013r07c18	R0042 F9	2.18	0.278	0.128	SCL3/4
1769	61167	p0013r10c12	R0043 D6	3.13	0.39	0.124	SCL3/4
1770	61172	p0013r12c03	R0043 G2	2	0.396	0.198	SCL3/4
1771	61173	p0013r12c07	R0043 G4	3.73	0.72	0.193	SCL3/4
1772	61176	p0013r13c04	R0044 B2	2.34	0.446	0.19	SCL3/4
1773	61177	p0013r14c01	R0044 C1	3.9	0.539	0.138	SCL3/4
1774	61183	p0013r15c14	R0044 F7	5.49	0.959	0.175	SCL3/4
1775	61185	p0013r16c24	R0044 H12	2.25	0.409	0.182	SCL3/4
1776	61188	p0014r01c07	R0045 A4	2.14	0.271	0.127	SCL3/4
1777	61192	p0014r02c19	R0045 C10	2.33	0.321	0.138	SCL3/4
1778	61198	p0014r04c24	R0045 H12	2.3	0.321	0.14	SCL3/4
1779	61201	p0014r06c22	R0046 D11	2.43	0.269	0.111	SCL3/4
1780	61202	p0014r06c08	R0046 D4	2.57	0.346	0.135	SCL3/4
1781	61204	p0014r07c07	R0046 E4	4.27	0.516	0.121	SCL3/4
1782	61206	p0014r07c12	R0046 F6	2.18	0.364	0.167	SCL3/4
1783	61210	p0015r09c02	R0051 B1	2.43	0.463	0.19	SCL3/4
1784	61212	p0015r10c15	R0051 C8	2.64	0.406	0.154	SCL3/4
1785	61216	p0015r10c16	R0051 F8	2.28	0.278	0.122	SCL3/4
1786	61225	p0015r14c12	R0052 D6	2.25	0.25	0.111	SCL3/4
1787	61226	p0015r14c14	R0052 D7	2.54	0.3	0.118	SCL3/4
1788	61227	p0015r15c18	R0052 H9	2.06	0.312	0.151	SCL3/4

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The ratio of signal 1 to signal 2 in the table above provides a measure of the level of expression of the identified sequences in tumor versus normal tissues. For example, for SEQ ID NO: 1669, the tumor-specific signal was 3.09 times that of the signal for the normal tissues tested; for SEQ ID NO: 1670, the tumor-specific signal was 2.31 times that of the signal for normal tissues, etc.

From the foregoing it will be appreciated that, although specific embodiments of the invention have been described herein for purposes of illustration, various modifications may be made without deviating from the spirit and scope of the invention. Accordingly, the invention is not limited except as by the appended claims.

 SEQUENCE LISTING

The patent contains a lengthy "Sequence Listing" section. A copy of the "Sequence Listing" is available in electronic form from the USPTO web site (<http://seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html?DocID=6746846B1>). An electronic copy of the "Sequence Listing" will also be available from the USPTO upon request and payment of the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.19(b)(3).

What is claimed:

1. A method for detecting the presence of a cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of:
- (a) obtaining a biological sample from the patient;
 - (b) contacting the biological sample with a binding agent that binds to a polypeptide comprising at least 10 contiguous amino acid residues of a polypeptide encoded by the polynucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:808;
 - (c) detecting in the sample an amount of polypeptide that binds to the binding agent; and
 - (d) comparing the amount of polypeptide to a predetermined cut-off value and therefrom determining the presence of a cancer in the patient.
2. The method of claim 1, wherein the binding agent is an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof.
3. The method of claim 2, wherein the antibody is a monoclonal or polyclonal antibody.
4. The method of claim 1, wherein the biological sample is selected from the group consisting of: lung tissue, blood, sera, sputum, urine, and a tumor biopsy.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	诊断肺癌的方法		
公开(公告)号	US6746846	公开(公告)日	2004-06-08
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[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	科里克萨有限公司		
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摘要(译)

公开了用于治疗 and 诊断癌症 (例如肺癌) 的组合物和方法。组合物可包含一种或多种肺肿瘤蛋白, 其免疫原性部分或编码这些部分的多核苷酸。或者, 治疗组合物可包含表达肺肿瘤蛋白的抗原呈递细胞, 或对表达这种蛋白的细胞特异的T细胞。此类组合物可用于例如预防和治疗诸如肺癌的疾病。还提供了基于在样品中检测肺肿瘤蛋白或编码这种蛋白的mRNA的诊断方法。

TABLE 1A

SEQ ID NO	CLONE IDENTIFIER	
828	R0126:A02	
829	R0126:A03	
830	R0126:A05	
831	R0126:A06	
832	R0126:A08	
833	R0126:A09	50
834	R0126:A10	
835	R0126:A11	-
836	R0126:A12	
837	R0126:B01	
838	R0126:B03	
839	R0126:B04	55
840	R0126:B05	-
841	R0126:B06	
842	R0126:B07	-
843	R0126:B08	
844	R0126:B09	
845	R0126:B11	60
846	R0126:B12	
847	R0126:C01	
848	R0126:C02	
849	R0126:C03	
850	R0126:C05	
851	R0126:C06	65
852	R0126:C07	