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(54) **DIMERIC AND MULTIMERIC ANTIGEN
BINDING STRUCTURE**

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

The present invention relates to dimeric and multimeric antigen binding structures, expression vectors encoding said structures, and diagnostic, as well as therapeutic, uses of said structures. The antigen binding structures are preferably in the form of a Fv-antibody construct.

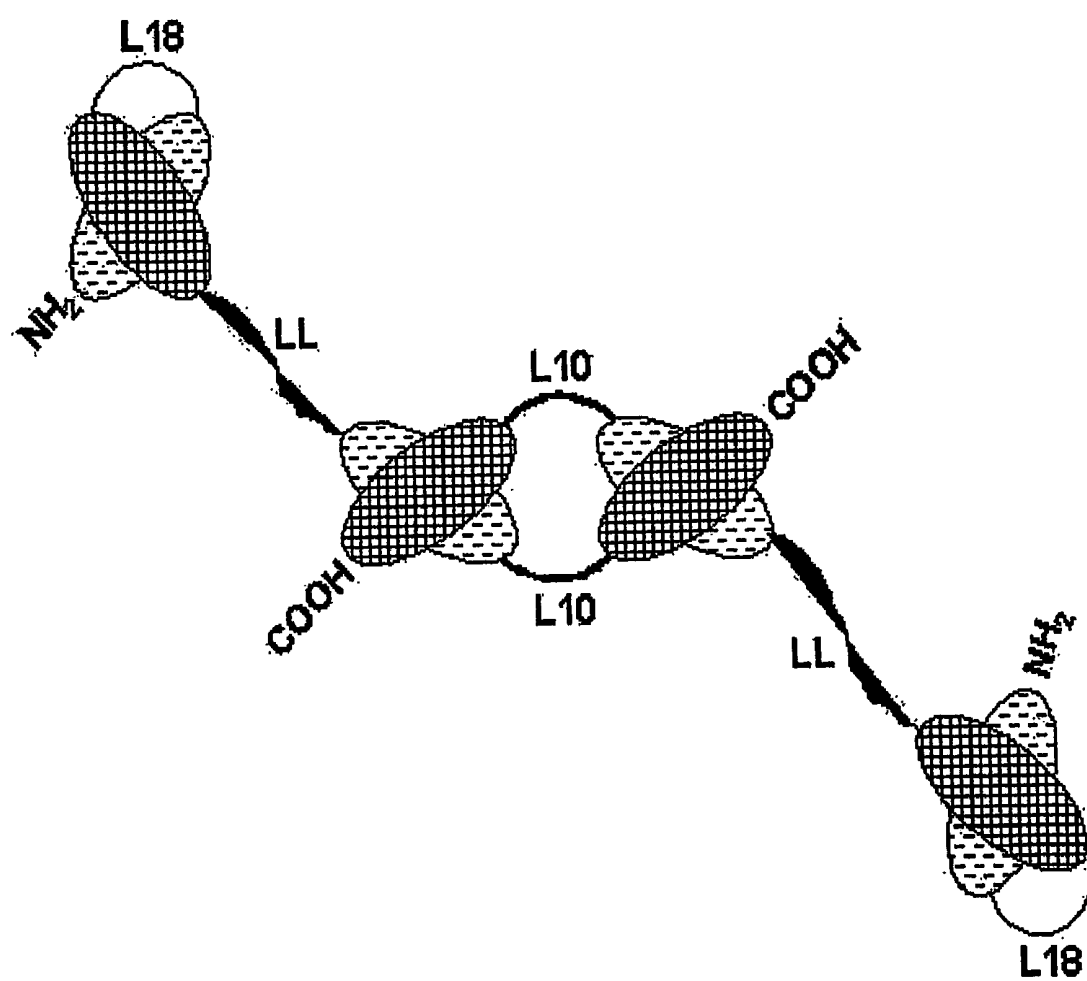


FIGURE 1

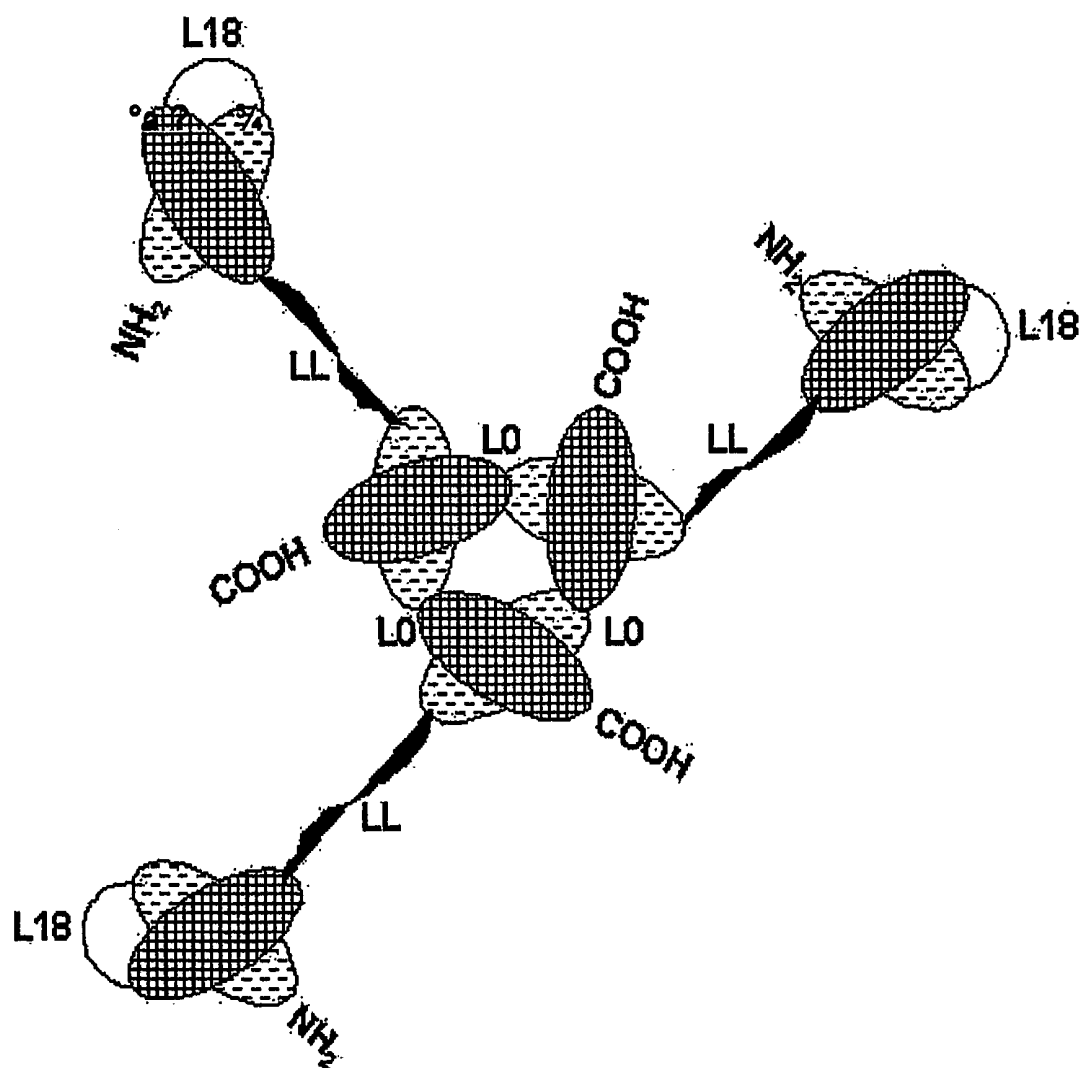


FIGURE 2

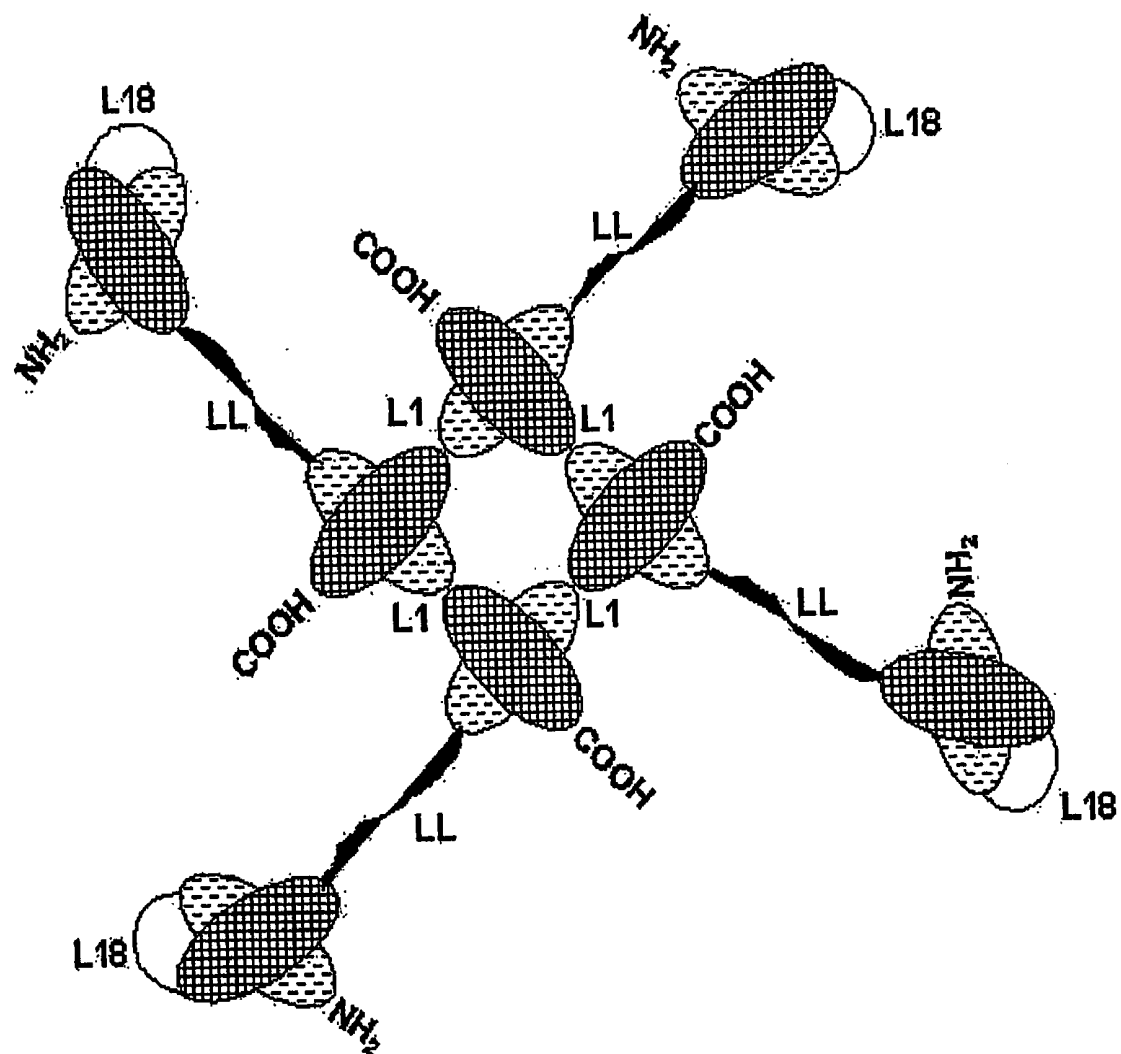


FIGURE 3

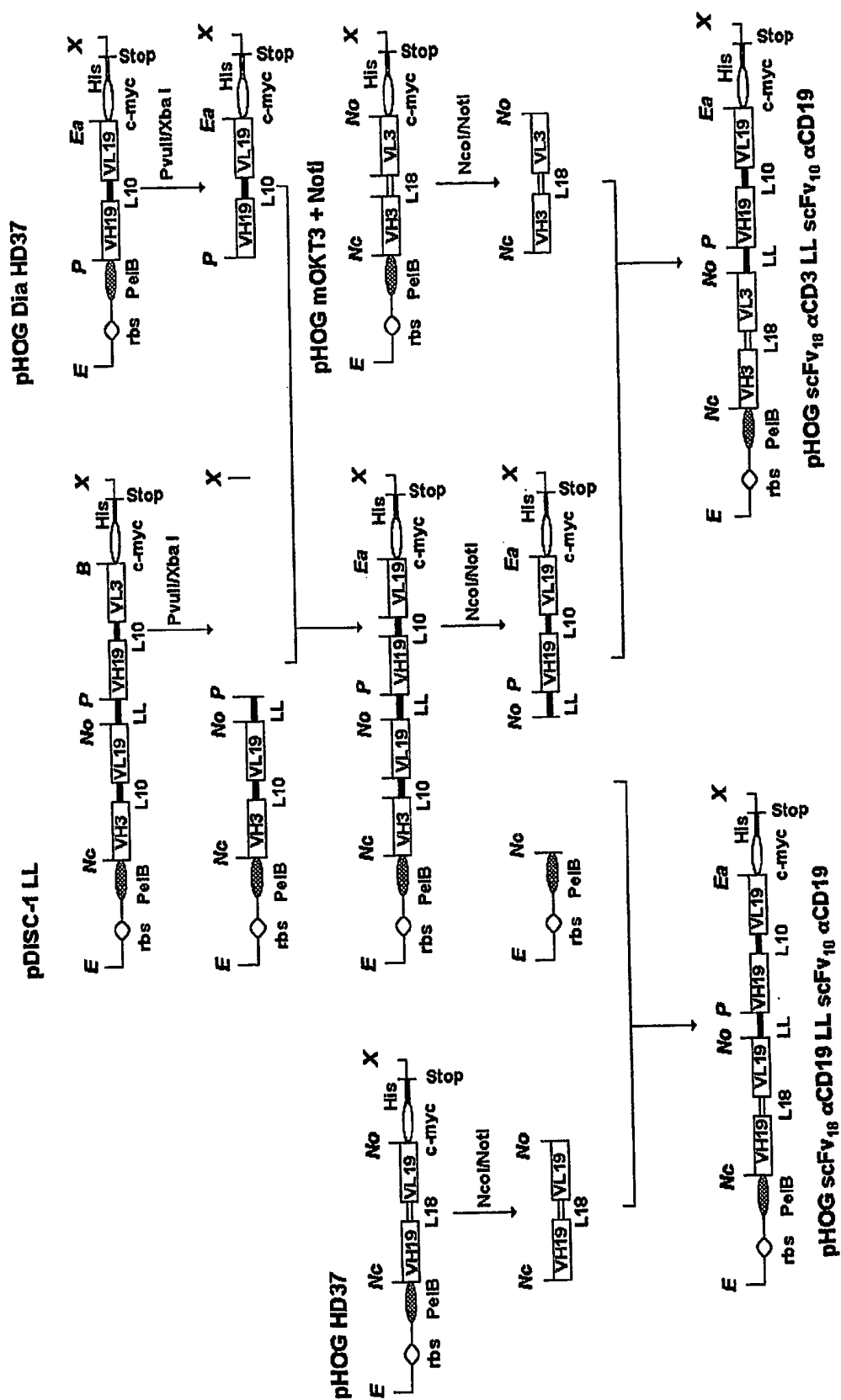


FIGURE 4

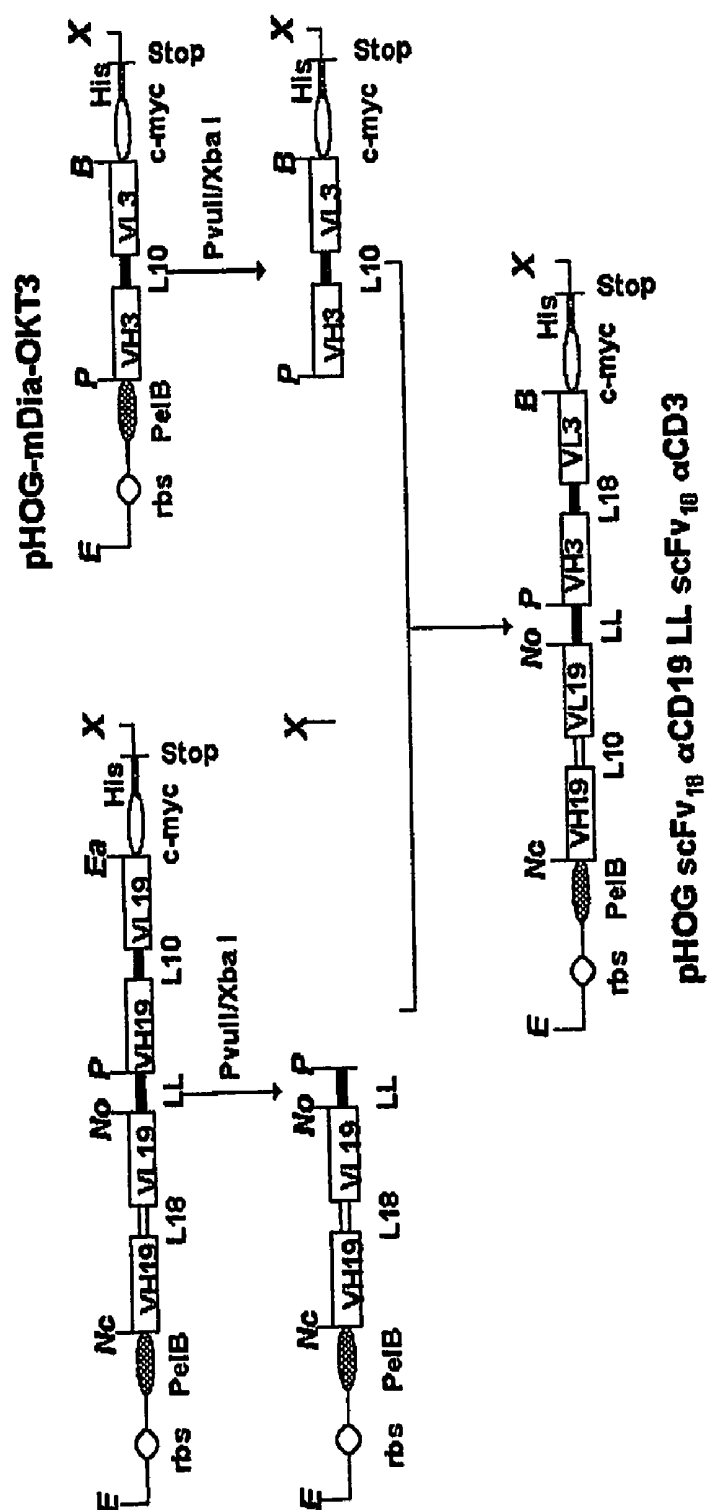


FIGURE 5

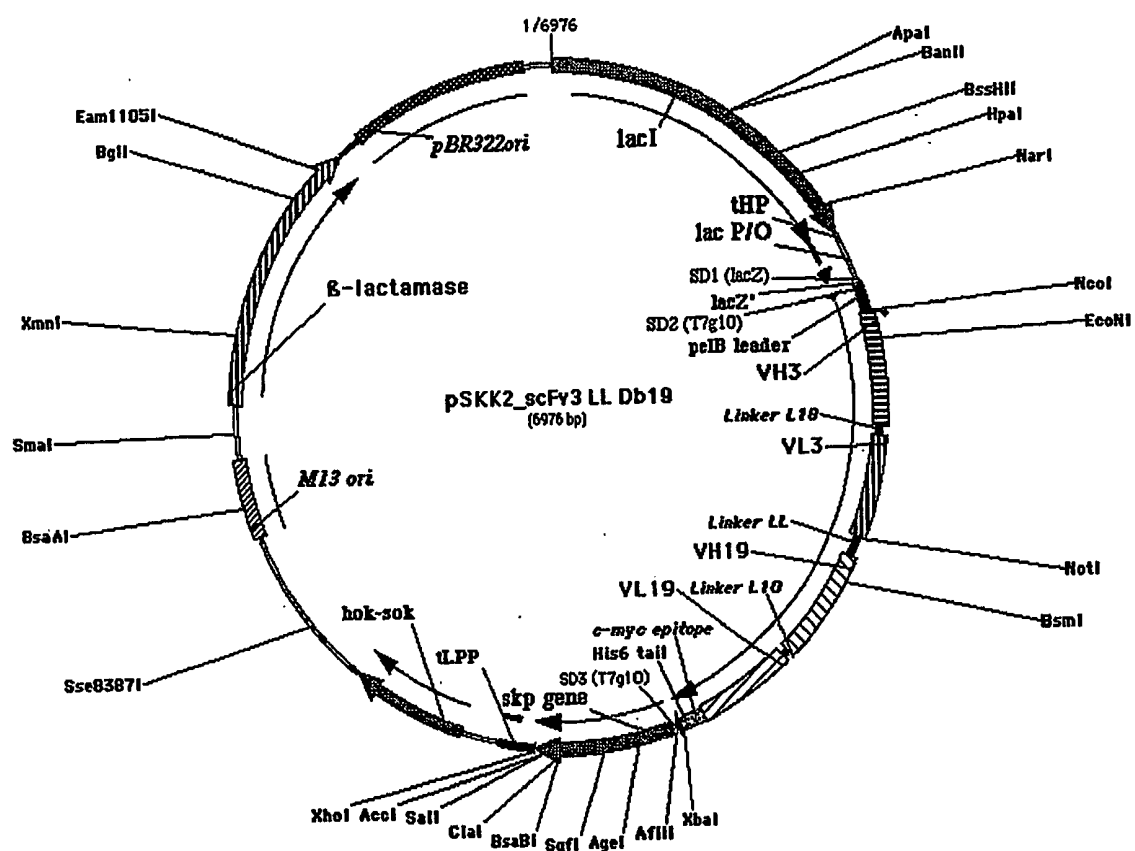


FIGURE 6

FIGURE 6A

FIGURE 6A

1360 TCTCCTCAGCCAAAACAACACCAAGCTTGGCGGTGATATCTTGCTACCCAACTCCAGCTTCTTTGGCTGTGTCTTA
>V S S A K T T P K L G G D I L L T Q T P A S L A V S L

CDR-L1

1440 GGCAGAGGGCCACCATCTCCTGCAAGGCCAGCCAAAGTGTTCATTATGATGGTGATAGTTATTGAACTGGTACCAACA

>G Q R A T I S C K A S Q S V D Y D G D S Y L N W Y Q Q

CDR-L2

1520 GATTCAGGACAGCCACCCAACTCCTCATCTATGATGCATCCAATCTAGTTTCTGGGATCCACCCAGGTTTAGTGGCA
> I P G Q P P K L L I Y D A S N L V S G I P P R F S G

CDR-L3

1600 GTGGGTCTGGGACAGACTTCACCTCAACATCCATCCTGTGGAGAAGGTGGATGCTGCAACCTATCACTGTCCAGCAAAGT
>S G S G T D F T L N I H P V E K V D A A T Y H C Q Q S

1680 ACTGAGGATCCGTGGACGTTCCGTGGAGGCACCAAGCTGGAAATCAAACGGGCTGATGCTTCGGCCGCTGGATCCGAACA
>T E D P W T F G G G T K L E I K R A D A S A A G S E Q

c-myc epitope

His6 tail

XbaI

1760 AAAGCTGATCTCAGAAGAAGACCTAAACTCACATCACCATCACCATCACTAATCTAGA
> K L I S E E D L N S H H H H H H .

FIGURE 6B

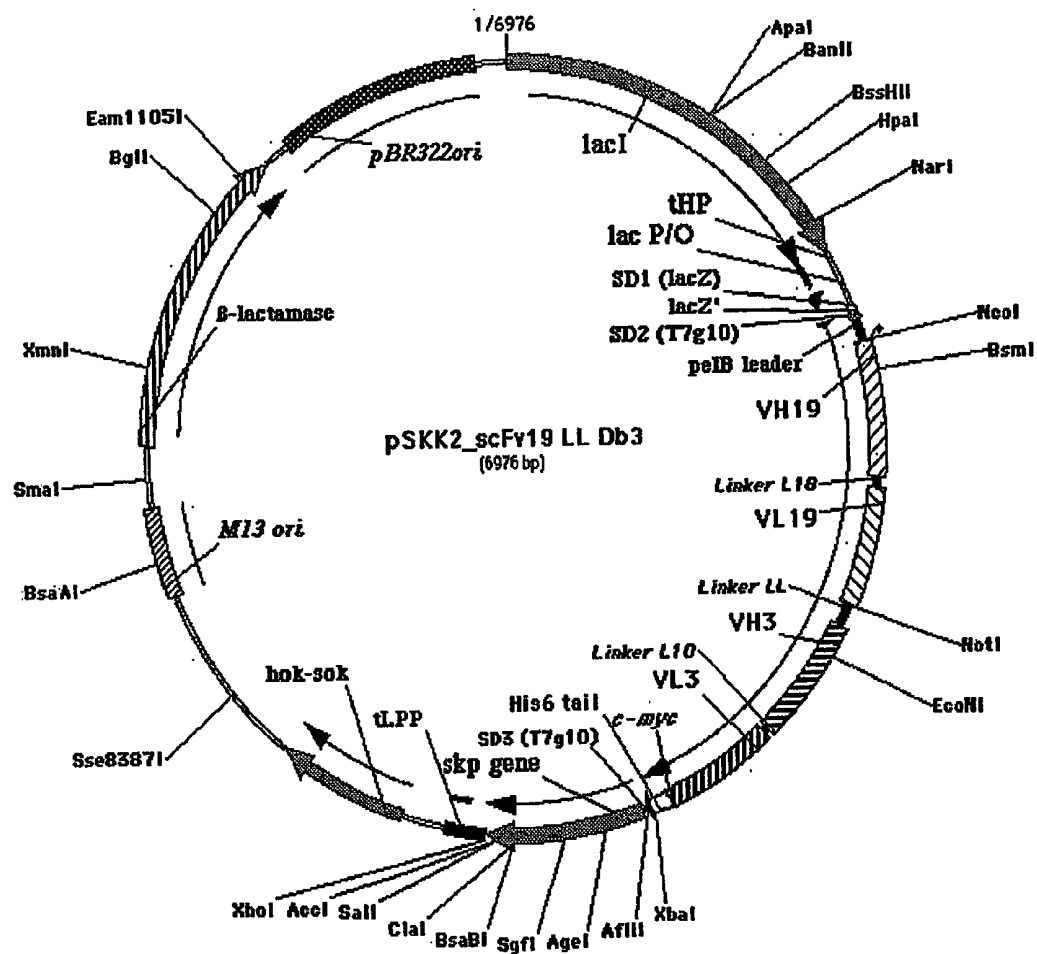


FIGURE 7

lac P/O SD1 (LacZ)

1 CCCCAGGCTTTACACTTTATGCTTCCGGCTCGTATGTTGTGGAATTGTGAGCGGATAACAATTTACACAGGAA

lacZ' SD2 (T7g10) pelB leader

77 ACAGCTATGACCATGATTACGAATTTCTGAAGAAGGAGATATACATATGAATACCTATTGCCTACGGCAGCCGC

> M I T N F . > M K Y L L P T A A A

NcoI ↓

152 TGGCTTGCTGCTGCTGGCAGCTCAGCCGGCCATGGCGCAGGTGCAACTGCAGCAGTCTGGGGCTGAGCTGGTGAGG

> G L L L L A A Q P A M A Q V Q L Q Q S G A E L V R

VH19 BsmI CDR-H1

228 CCTGGGTCCTCAGTGAAGATTTCTGCAAGGCTTCTGGCTATGCATTCAGTAGCTACTGGATGAACGGGTGAAGC

> P G S S V K I S C K A S G Y A F S S Y W M N W V K

CDR-H2

304 AGAGGCCTGGACAGGCTCTTGAGTGGATTGGACAGATTTGGCCTGGAGATGGTGATACTAACTACAATGGAAGTT

> Q R P G Q G L E W I G Q I W P G D G D T N Y N G K F

380 CAAGGGTAAAGCCACTCTGACTGCAGACGAATCCTCCAGCACAGCCTACATGCAACTCAGCAGCCTAGCATCTGAG

> K G K A T L T A D E S S S T A Y M Q L S S L A S E

CDR-H3

456 GACTCTGCGGTCTATTTCTGTGCAAGACGGGAGACTACGACGGTAGGCCGTTATTACTATGCTATGGACTACTGGG

> D S A V Y F C A R R E T T T V G R Y Y Y A M D Y W

Linker L18

532 GTCAAGGAACCTCAGTCACCGTCTCCTCAGCCAAAACAACCCCAAGCTTGAAGAAGGTGAATTTTCAGAAGCAGC

> G Q G T S V T V S S A K T T P K L E E G E F S E A R

VL19

608 CGTAGATATCTTGCTACCCAAACTCCAGCTTCTTTGGCTGTGCTCTAGGGCAGAGGGCCACCATCTCTGCAAG

> V D I L L T Q T P A S L A V S L G Q R A T I S C K

CDR-L1

684 GCCAGCCAAAGTGTGATTATGATGGTGATAGTTATTTGAACTGGTACCAACAGATTCCAGGACAGCCACCCAAAC

> A S Q S V D Y D G D S Y L N W Y Q Q I P G Q P P K

CDR-L2

760 TCCTCATCTATGATGCATCCAATCTAGTTTCTGGGATCCCACCCAGGTTTAGTGGCAGTGGGTCTGGGACAGACTT

> L L I Y D A S N L V S G I P P R F S G S G S G T D F

CDR-L3

836 CACCCTCAACATCCATCCTGTGGAGAAGGTGGATGCTGCAACCTATCACTGTCAGCAAAGTACTGAGGATCCGTTGG

> T L N I H P V E K V D A A T Y H C Q Q S T E D P W

NotI Linker LL

912 ACGTTCGGTGGAGGCACCAAGCTGGAATCAAACGGGCTGATGCTGCGCGCCGCTGGTGGTGGTGGTCTGGCGGGG

> T F G G G T K L E I K R A D A A A A G G G G S G G

988 GTGGTAGCGGTGGTGGCGGCTCCGGTGGTGGTGGTAGCCAGGTGCAGCTGCAGCAGTCTGGGGCTGAATGGCAAG

> G G S G G G S G G G G S Q V Q L Q Q S G A E L A R

VH3 EcoNI CDR-H1

1064 ACCTGGGGCCTCAGTGAAGATGCTCTGCAAGGCTTCTGGCTACACCTTTACTAGGTACACGATGCACTCGGTAAAA

> P G A S V K M S C K A S G Y T F T R Y T M H W V K

CDR-H2

1140 CAGAGGCCTGGACAGGCTCTGGAATGGATTGGATACATTAATCCTAGCCGTGGTTATACTAATTACAATCAGAAGT

> Q R P G Q G L E W I G Y I N P S R G Y T N Y N Q K

1216 TCAAGGACAAGGCCACATTGACTACAGACAAATCCTCCAGCACAGCCTACATGCAACTGAGCAGCCTGACATCTGA

> F K D K A T L T T D K S S S T A Y M Q L S S L T S E

FIGURE 7A

CDR-H3

1292 GGACTCTGCAGTCTATTACTGTGCAAGATATTATGATGATCATTACAGCCTTGACTACTGGGGCCAAGGCACCACT
 > D S A V Y Y C A R Y Y D D H Y S L D Y W G Q G T T

Linker L10

1368 CTCACAGTCTCCTCAGCCAAAACAACACCCAAGCTTGGCGGTGATATCGTGCTCACTCAGTCTCCAGCAATCATGT
 > L T V S S A K T T P K L G G D I V L T Q S P A I M

VL3 CDR-L1

1444 CTGCATCTCCAGGGGAGAAGGTCACCATGACCTGCAGTGCCAGCTCAAGTGTAAGTTACATGAAGTGGTACCAGCA
 > S A S P G E K V T M T C S A S S S V S Y M N W Y Q Q

CDR-L2

1520 GAAGTCAGGCACCTCCCCAAAAGATGGATTTATGACACATCCAACTGGCTTCTGGAGTCCCTGCTCACTTCAGG
 > K S G T S P K R W I Y D T S K L A S G V P A H F R

1596 GGCAGTGGGTCTGGGACCTTTACTCTCTCAATCAGCGGCATGGAGGCTGAAGATGCTGCCACTTATTACTGCC
 > G S G S G T S Y S L T I S G M E A E D A A T Y Y C

CDR-L3

1672 AGCAGTGGAGTAGTAACCCATTACGTTCCGGCTCGGGGACAAAGTTGAAATAAACCGGGCTGATACTGCACCAAC
 > Q Q W S S N P F T F G S G T K L E I N R A D T A P T

c-myc His6 tail XbaI

1748 TGGATCCGAACAAAAGCTGATCTCAGAAGAAGACCTAAACTCACATCACCATCACCATCACTAATCTAGA
 > G S E Q K L I S E E D L N S H H H H H H .

FIGURE 7B

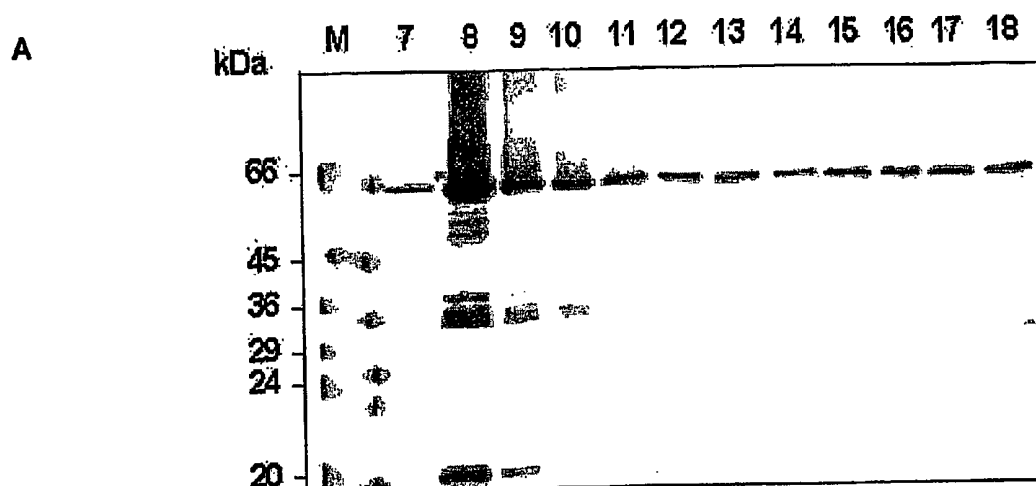


FIGURE 8A

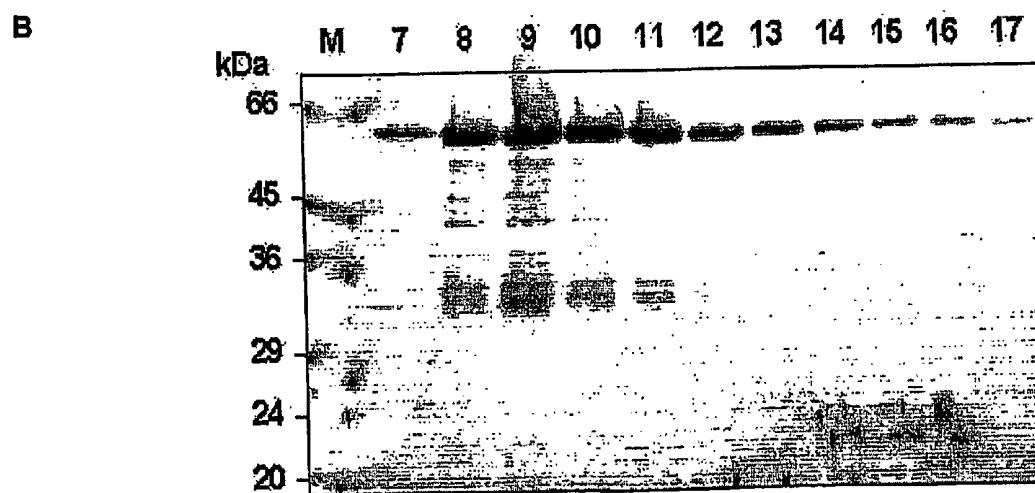


FIGURE 8B

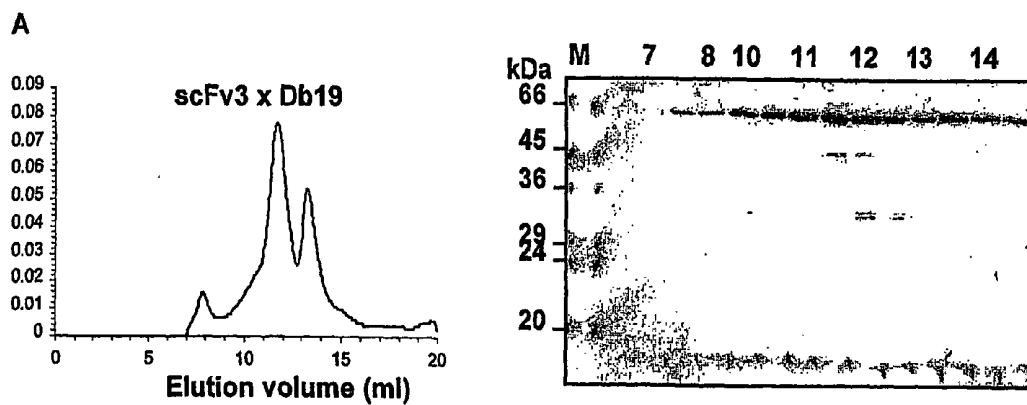


FIGURE 9A

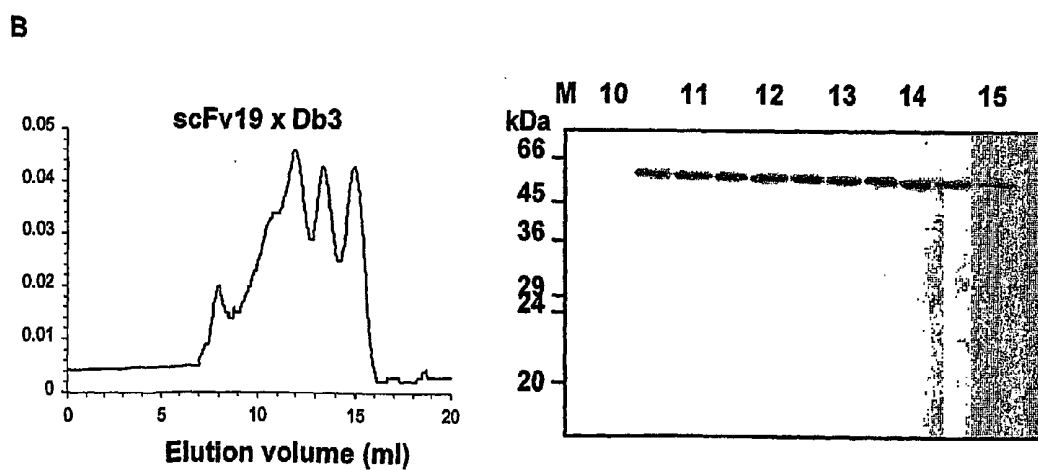


FIGURE 9B

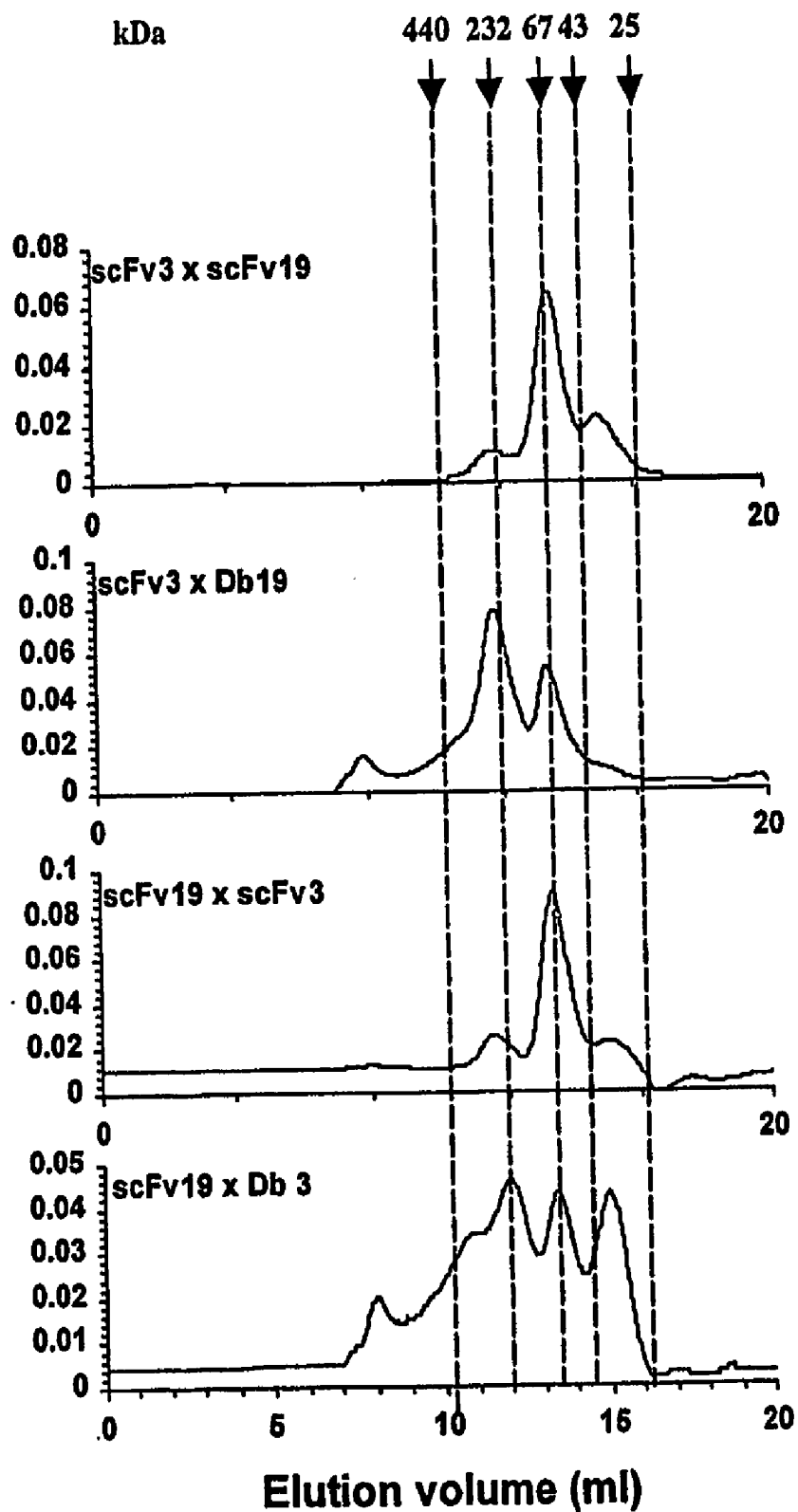
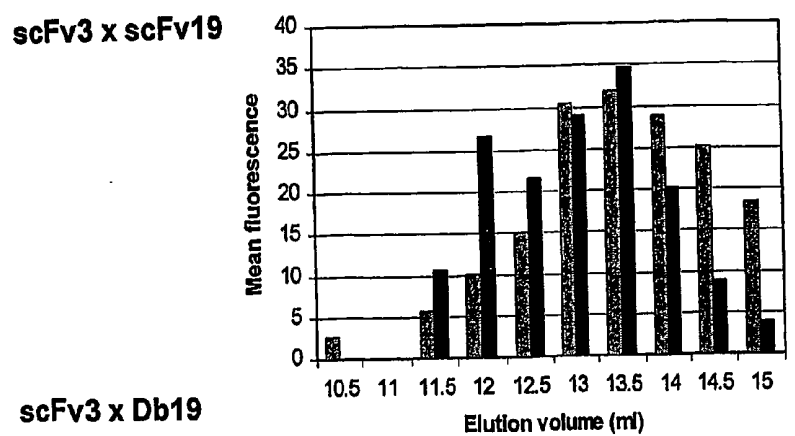
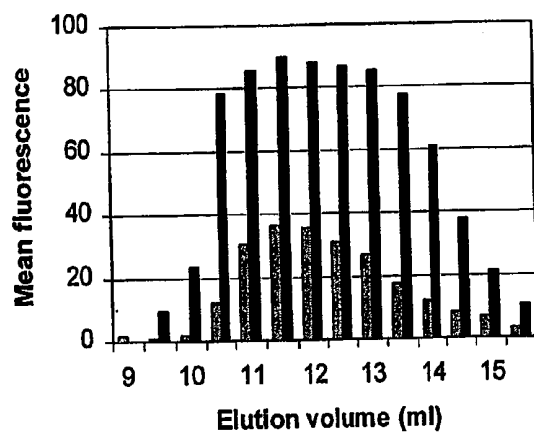


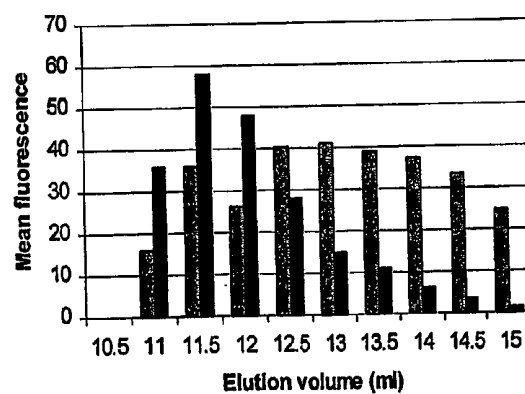
FIGURE 10



scFv3 x Db19



scFv19 x scFv3



scFv19 x Db3

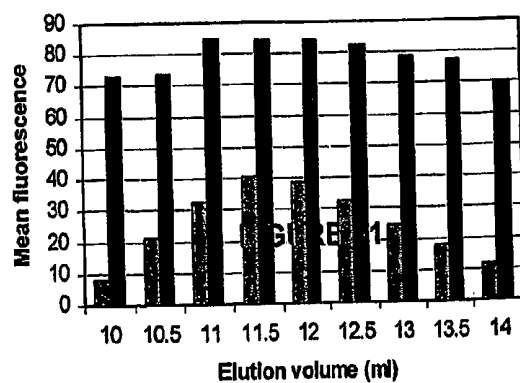


FIGURE 11

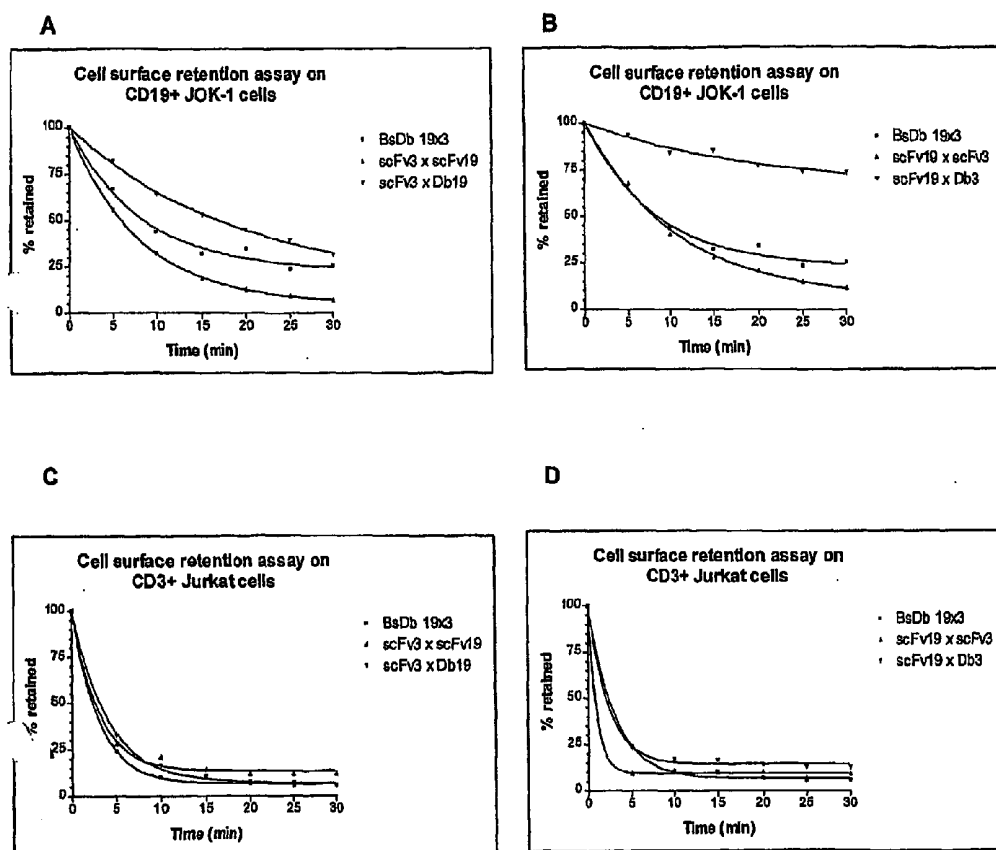


FIGURE 12

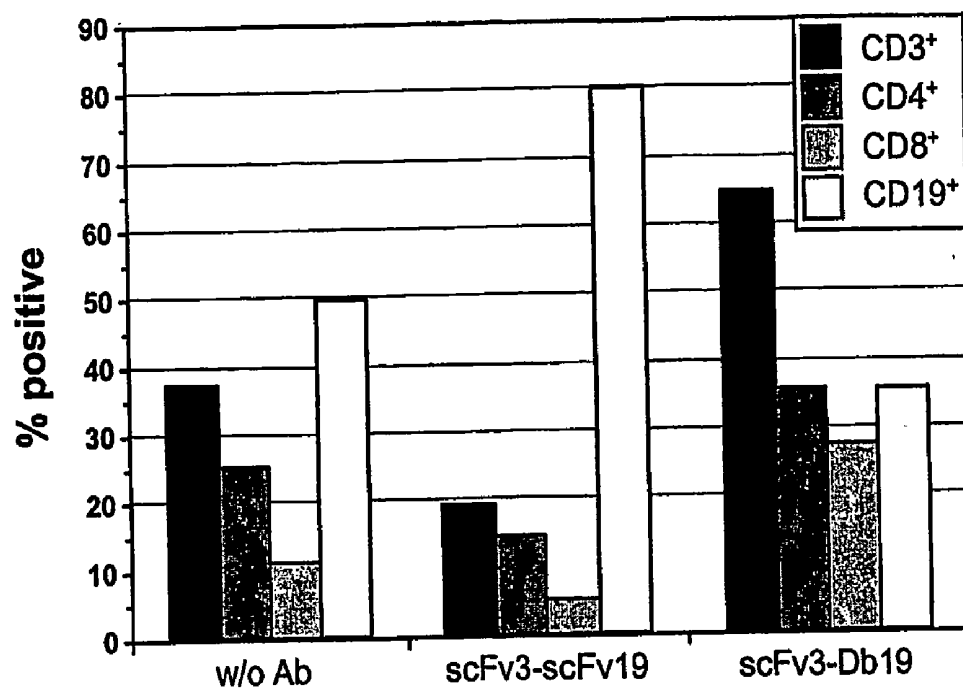


FIGURE 13

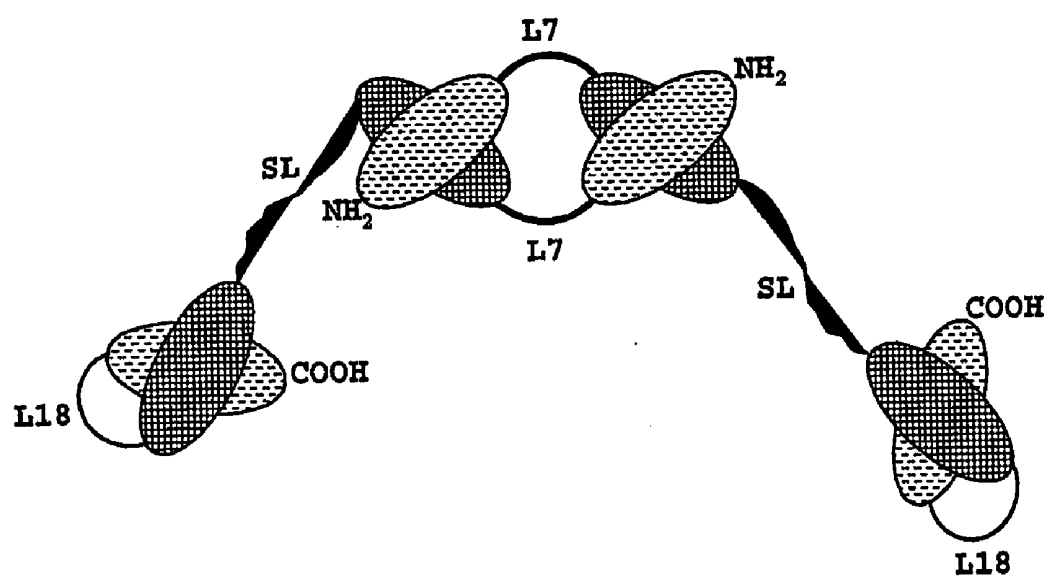


FIGURE 14

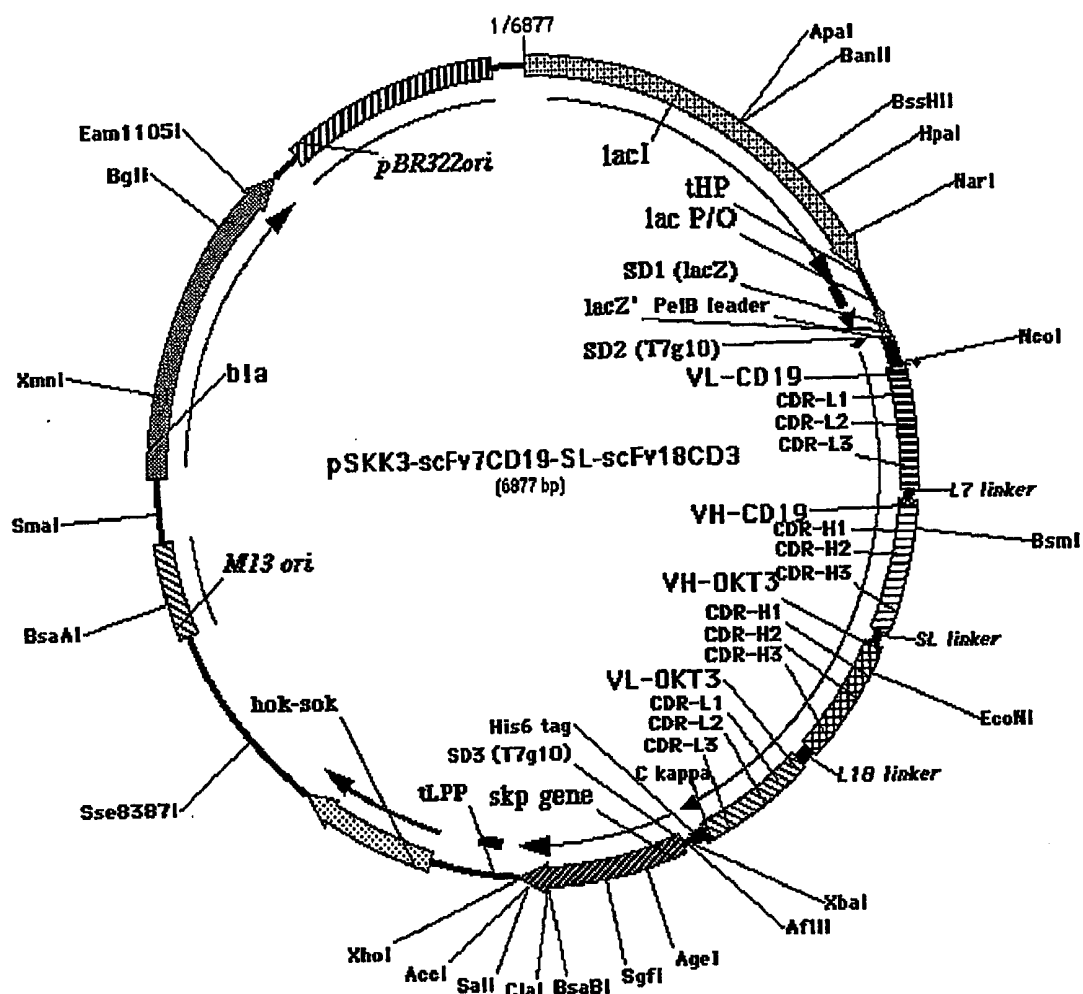


Figure 15

FIGURE 16

<110> Affimed Therapeutics AG

<120> Title : Dimeric and multimeric Antigen Binding Structure

<130>

<140> EP 01122104.1

<141>

<160>2

Figure 16a:

<210> 1

<211> 6844

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of the Artificial Sequence: pSKK3 scFv7 anti-CD19-L6-scFv10 anti-CD3

<400>1:

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gagtcaattc aggggtggtga atgtgaaacc agtaacgtta tacgatgtcg cagagtatgc	120
cggtgtctct tatcagaccg ttcccgcggt ggtgaaccag gccagccacg tttctgcgaa	180
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Figure 18b:

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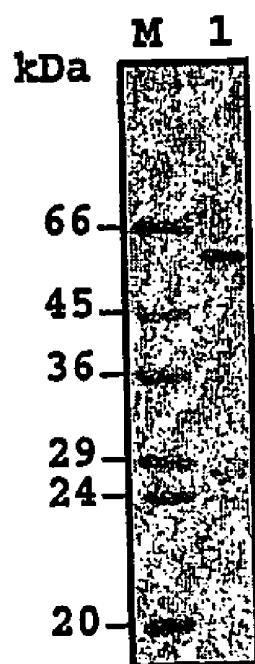


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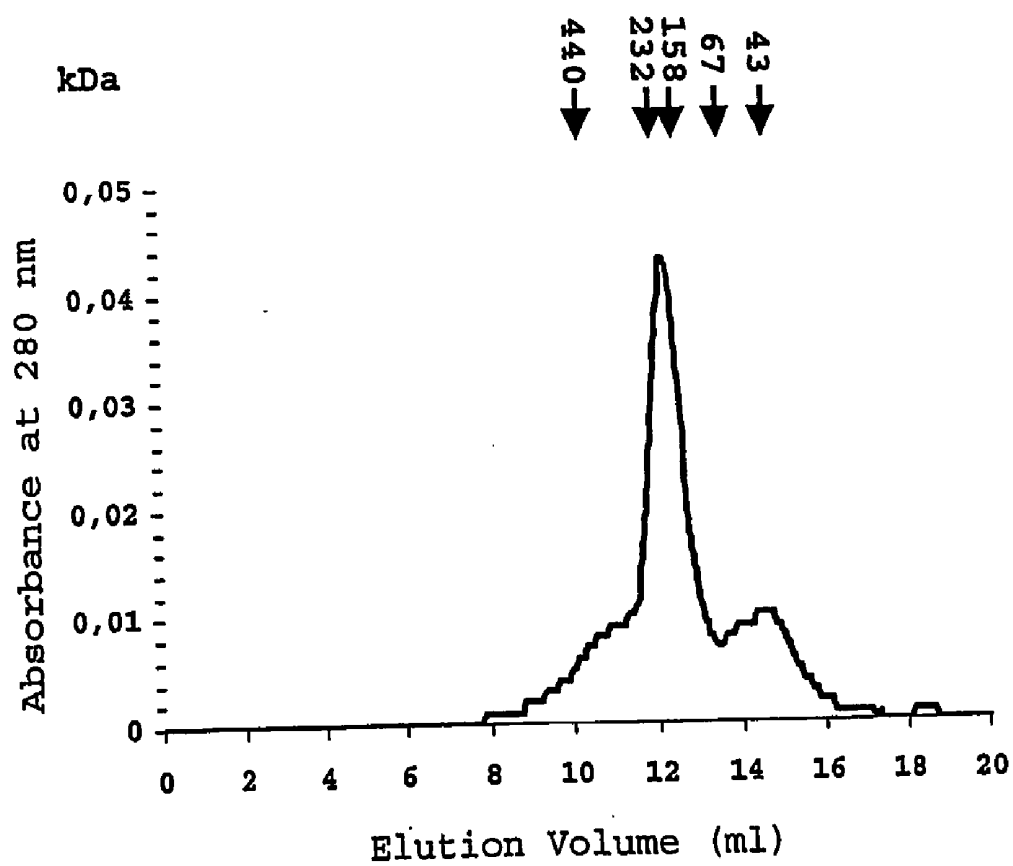
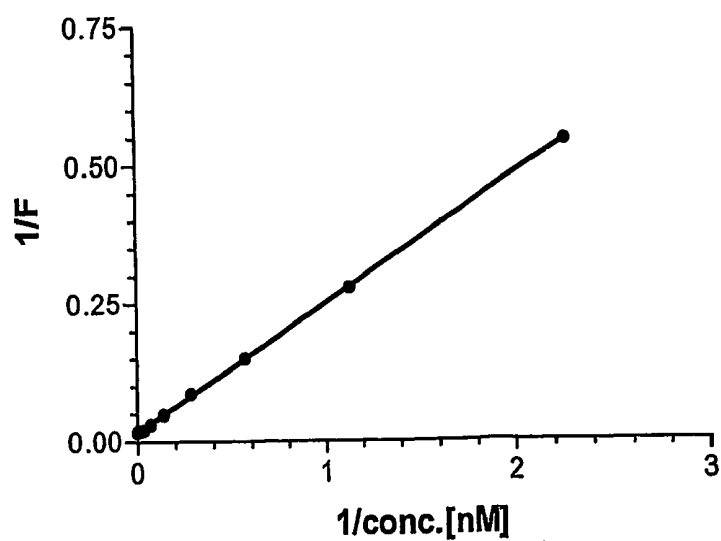
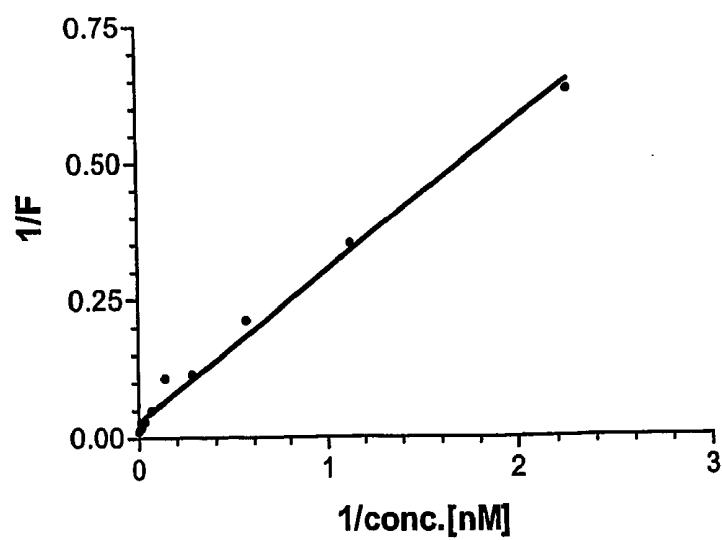


FIGURE 18

A



B



FIGURES 19 A and B

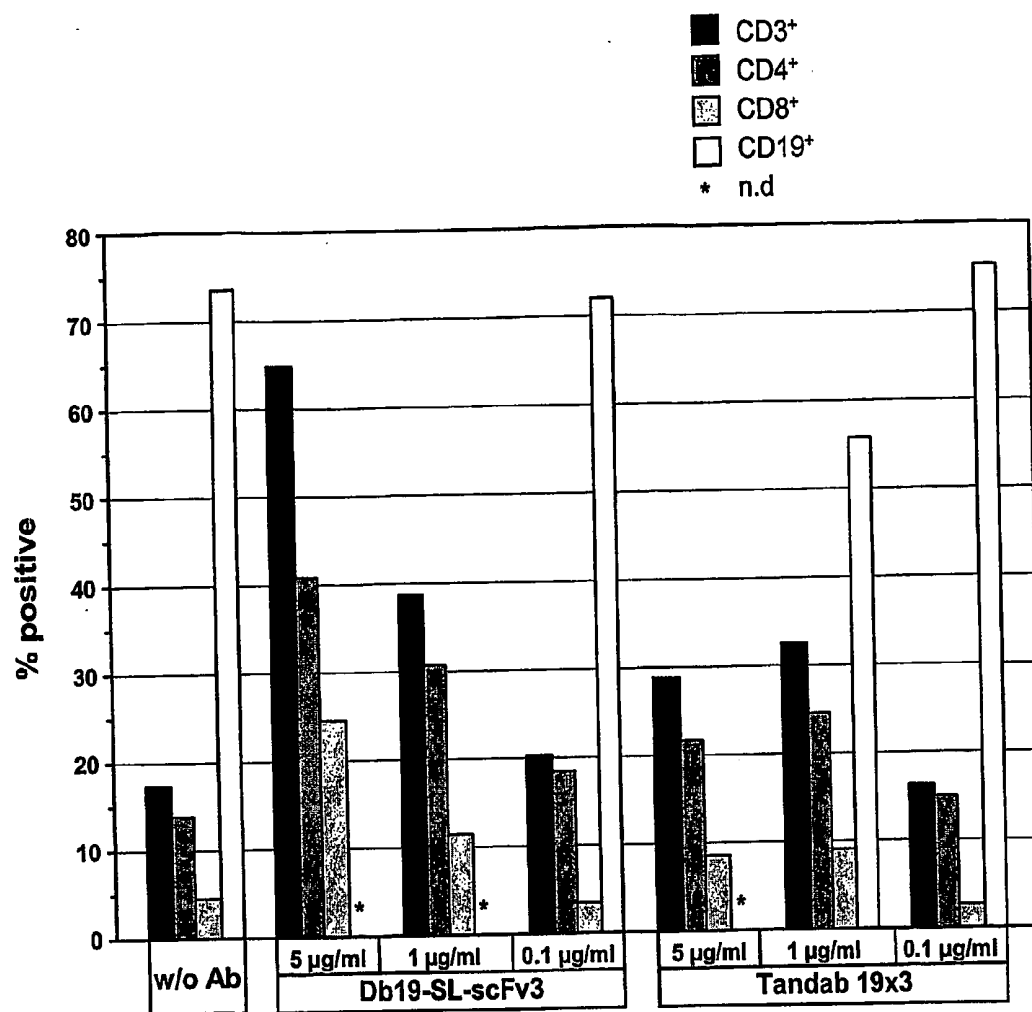


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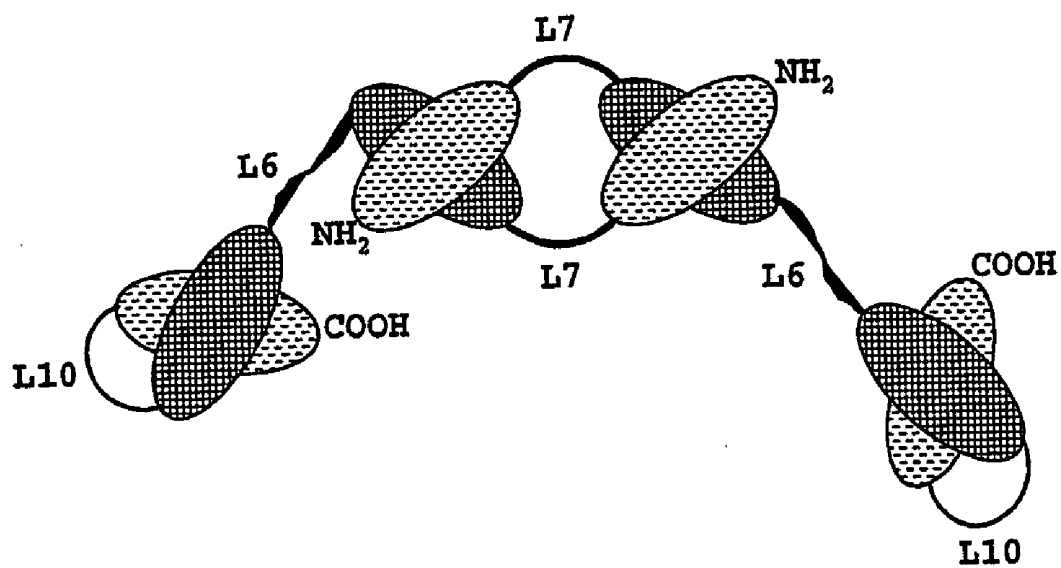


FIGURE 21

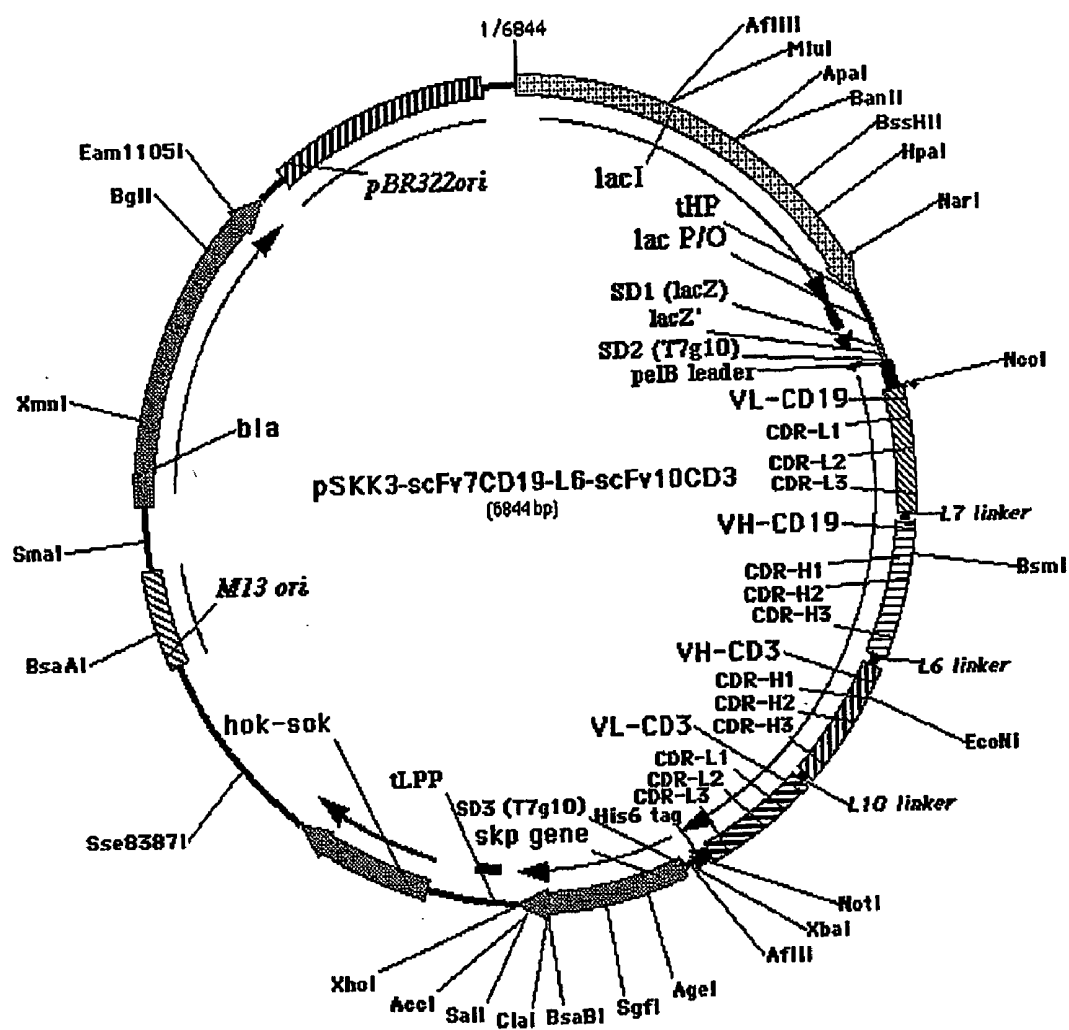


FIGURE 22

FIGURE 23

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Figure23a

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FIGURE 23b:

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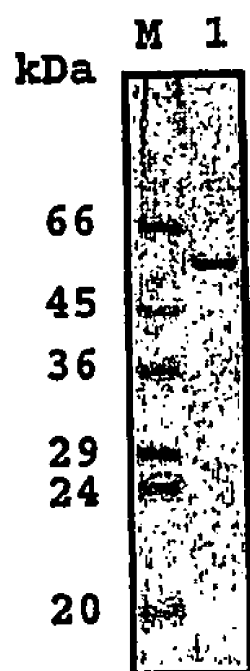


Figure 24

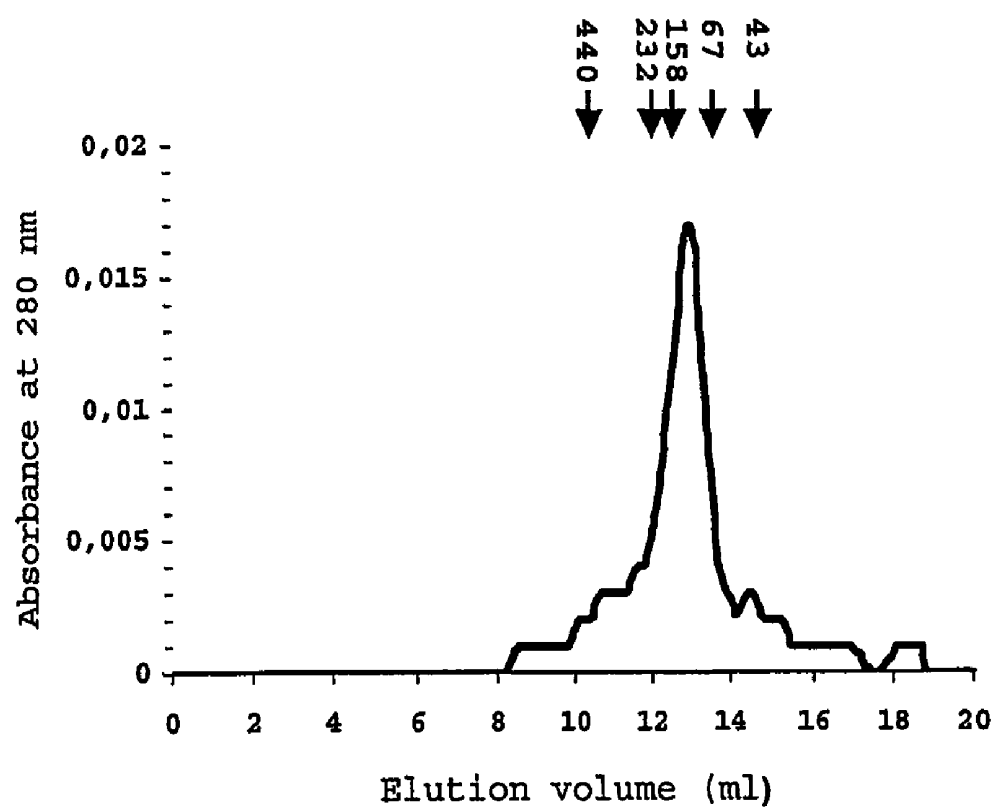


FIGURE 25

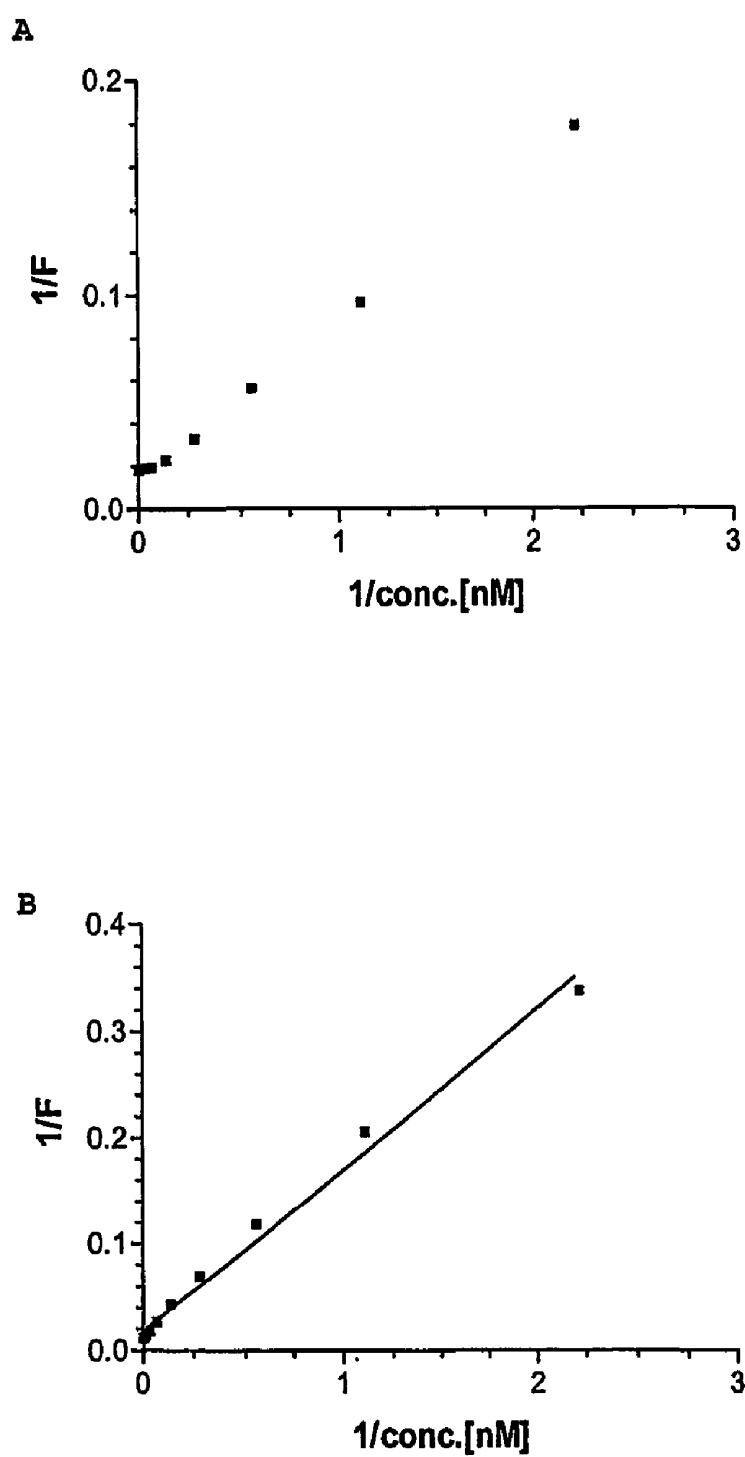


FIGURE 26

DIMERIC AND MULTIMERIC ANTIGEN BINDING STRUCTURE

[0001] This application is a National Stage of International Application PCT/EP02/10307, filed Sep. 13, 2002, published Mar. 27, 2003 under PCT Article 21(2) in English; which claims the priority of EP 01122104.1 filed Sep. 14, 2001.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0002] The present invention relates to dimeric and multimeric antigen binding structures, expression vectors encoding said structures, and diagnostic as well as therapeutic uses of said structures. The antigen binding structures are preferably in the form of a Fv-antibody construct.

[0003] Natural antibodies are themselves dimers, and thus, bivalent. If two hybridoma cells producing different antibodies are artificially fused, some of the antibodies produced by the hybrid hybridoma are composed of two monomers with different specificities. Such bispecific antibodies can also be produced by chemically conjugating two antibodies. Natural antibodies and their bispecific derivatives are relatively large and expensive to produce. The constant domains of mouse antibodies are also a major cause of the human anti-mouse antibody (HAMA) response, which prevents their extensive use as therapeutic agents. They can also give rise to unwanted effects due to their binding of Fc-receptors. For these reasons, molecular immunologists have been concentrating on the production of the much smaller Fab- and Fv-fragments in microorganisms. These smaller fragments are not only much easier to produce, they are also less immunogenic, have no effector functions, and, because of their relatively small size, they are better able to penetrate tissues and tumors. In the case of the Fab-fragments, the constant domains adjacent to the variable domains play a major role in stabilizing the heavy and light chain dimer.

[0004] The Fv-fragment is much less stable, and a peptide linker was therefore introduced between the heavy and light chain variable domains to increase stability. This construct is known as a single chain Fv(scFv)-fragment. A disulfide bond is sometimes introduced between the two domains for extra stability. Thus far, tetravalent scFv-based antibodies have been produced by fusion to extra polymerizing domains such as the streptavidin monomer that forms tetramers, and to amphipathic alpha helices. However, these extra domains can increase the immunogenicity of the tetravalent molecule.

[0005] Bivalent and bispecific antibodies can be constructed using only antibody variable domains. A fairly efficient and relatively simple method is to make the linker sequence between the V_H and V_L domains so short that they cannot fold over and bind one another. Reduction of the linker length to 3-12 residues prevents the monomeric configuration of the scFv molecule and favors intermolecular V_H - V_L pairings with formation of a 60 kDa non-covalent scFv dimer "diabody" (Holliger et al., 1993, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 90, 6444-6448). The diabody format can also be used for generation of recombinant bispecific antibodies, which are obtained by the noncovalent association of two single-chain fusion products, consisting of the V_H domain from one antibody connected by a short linker to the V_L domain of another antibody. Reducing the linker length still further below three residues can result in the formation of

trimers ("triabody", ~90 kDa) or tetramers ("tetraabody", ~120 kDa) (Le Gall et al., 1999, *FEBS Letters* 453, 164-168). However, the small size of bispecific diabodies (50-60 kDa) leads to their rapid clearance from the blood stream through the kidneys, thus requiring the application of relatively high doses for therapy. Moreover, bispecific diabodies have only one binding domain for each specificity. However, bivalent binding is an important means of increasing the functional affinity, and possibly the selectivity, for particular cell types carrying densely clustered antigens.

[0006] Thus, the technical problem underlying the present invention is to provide new dimeric and multimeric antigen binding structures which overcome the disadvantages of the Fv-antibodies of the prior art, and to provide a general way to form a structure with at least four binding domains which is monospecific or multispecific.

[0007] The solution to said technical problem is achieved by providing the embodiments characterized in the claims.

[0008] The present invention is further described with regard to the figures.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0009] FIGS. 1, 2, and 3 depict schemes of the multimeric Fv molecules depending on the particular antibody domains and the length of the peptide linker LL between the variable domains that comprise the multimerization motif.

[0010] Abbreviations L0: The V_H and V_L domains are directly connected without intervening linker peptide; L1: linker sequence coding for Ser residue; L10: linker sequence coding for SerAlaLysThrThrProLysLeuGlyGly polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:1) connecting V_H and V_L domains; LL: linker sequence coding for $(Gly_4Ser)_4$ polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:2) connecting hybrid scFv fragments; L18: linker sequence coding for SerAlaLysThrThrProLysLeuGluGluGlyGluPheSerGluAlaArgVal polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:3) connecting V_H and V_L domains.

[0011] FIGS. 4 and 5 depict schemes of construction of the plasmids pHOG scFv₁₈αCD3-LL-scFv₁₀αCD19 and pHOG scFv₁₈αCD19-LL-scFv₁₀αCD3.

[0012] Abbreviations c-myc: sequence coding for an epitope recognized by mAb 9E10; His: sequence coding for six C-terminal histidine residues; PelB: signal peptide sequence of the bacterial pectate lyase (PelB leader); rbs: ribosome binding site; Stop: stop codon (TAA); V_H and V_L : variable region of the heavy and light chain; L10: linker sequence coding for SerAlaLysThrThrProLysLeuGlyGly polypeptide connecting V_H and V_L domains; LL: linker sequence coding for $(Gly_4Ser)_4$ polypeptide connecting hybrid scFv-fragments; L18: linker sequence coding for SerAlaLysThrThrProLysLeuGluGluGlyGluPheSerGluAlaArgVal polypeptide connecting V_H and V_L domains; B: BamHI, Ea: EagI, E: EcoRI, Nc: NcoI; N. NotI, P: PvuII, X: XbaI.

[0013] FIG. 6 shows nucleotide (SEQ ID NO:4) and deduced amino acid sequences (SEQ ID NO:5) of the plasmid pSKK2 scFv3-LL-Db19.

[0014] Abbreviations His6 tail: sequence coding for six C-terminal histidine residues; β-lactamase: gene encoding β-lactamase that confers resistance to ampicillin resistance; bp: base pairs; c-myc epitope: sequence coding for an

epitope recognized by mAb 9E10; Lac P/0: wt lac operon promoter/operator; Pel B leader: signal peptide sequence of the bacterial pectate lyase; V_H and V_L : variable region of the heavy and light chain; L10: linker sequence coding for SerAlaLysThrThrProLysLeuGlyGly polypeptide connecting V_H and V_L domains; LL: linker sequence coding for (GlySer)₄ polypeptide connecting hybrid scFv-fragments; L18: linker sequence coding for SerAlaLysThrThrProLysLeuGluGluGlyGluPheSerGluAlaArgVal polypeptide connecting V_H and V_L domains; rbs: ribosome binding site; V_H and V_L : variable region of the heavy and light chain; hok-sok: plasmid stabilizing DNA locus; lacI: gene coding for lac-repressor; lac P/0: wt lac operon promoter/operator; lacZ': gene coding for α -peptide of β -galactosidase; skp gene: gene encoding bacterial periplasmic factor Skp/OmpH; tLPP: nucleotide sequence of the lipoprotein terminator; M13 ori: origin of the DNA replication; pBR322ori: origin of the DNA replication; tHP: strong terminator of transcription; SD1: ribosome binding site (Shine Dalgarno) derived from *E. coli* lacZ gene (lacZ); SD2 and SD3: Shine Dalgarno sequence for the strongly expressed T7 gene 10 protein (T7g10).

[0015] FIG. 7 shows nucleotide (SEQ ID NO:6; FIG. 7a) and deduced amino acid (SEQ ID NO:7; FIG. 7b) sequences of the plasmid pSKK2 scFv19-LL-Db3.

[0016] Abbreviations His6 tail: sequence coding for six C-terminal histidine residues; β -lactamase: gene encoding β -lactamase that confers resistance to ampicillin resistance; bp: base pairs; c-myc epitope: sequence coding for an epitope recognized by mAb 9E10; Lac P/0: wt lac operon promoter/operator; PelB leader: signal peptide sequence of the bacterial pectate lyase; V_H and V_L : variable region of the heavy and light chain; L10: linker sequence coding for SerAlaLysThrThrProLysLeuGlyGly polypeptide connecting V_H and V_L domains; LL: linker sequence coding for (Gly4Ser)₄ polypeptide connecting hybrid scFv-fragments; L18: linker sequence encoding SerAlaLysThrThrProLysLeuGluGluGlyGluPheSerGluAlaArgVal polypeptide connecting V_H and V_L domains; rbs: ribosome binding site; hok-sok: plasmid stabilizing DNA locus; lacI: gene coding for lac-repressor; lac P/0: wt lac operon promoter/operator; lacZ': gene coding for α -peptide of β -galactosidase; skp gene: gene encoding bacterial periplasmic factor Skp/OmpH; tLPP: nucleotide sequence of the lipoprotein terminator; M13 ori: origin of the DNA replication, pBR322ori: origin of the DNA replication; tHP: strong terminator of transcription; SD1: ribosome binding site (Shine Dalgarno) derived from *E. coli* lacZ gene (lacZ); SD2 and SD3: Shine Dalgarno sequence for the strongly expressed T7 gene 10 protein (T7g10).

[0017] FIG. 8 shows analyses of protein contents of peaks after IMAC.

[0018] Electrophoresis was carried out under reducing conditions; Western blot with anti-c-myc monoclonal antibody, in the case of scFv3-Db19 (FIG. 8A) and scFv 19xDb3 (FIG. 8B) molecules.

[0019] FIG. 9 shows size-exclusion FPLC chromatography elution profiles.

[0020] A calibrated Superdex 200 HR10/30 column was used and the analysis of protein contents of peaks by Western blot was carried out with anti-c-myc monoclonal antibody, in the case of scFv3-Db19 (FIG. 9A) and scFv19-Db3 (FIG. 9B) molecules.

[0021] FIG. 10 shows size-exclusion FPLC chromatography elution profiles. A calibrated Superdex 200 HR10/30 column for the scFv3-Db19, scFv19-Db3, scFv19-scFv3 and scFv3-scFv19 molecules was used.

[0022] FIG. 11 shows flow cytometry results on CD3⁺ Jurkat and CD19⁺JOK-1 cells.

[0023] FIG. 12 shows an analysis of cell surface retention on CD19⁺JOK-1 (A,B) and CD3⁺Jurkat cells (C,D) for the scFv3-scFv19 and scFv3-Db19 molecules (A,C) and for scFv19-scFv3 and scFv 19xDb3 molecules (B,D).

[0024] FIG. 13 shows depletion of primary malignant CD19⁺ CLL-cells by recruitment of autologous T-lymphocytes through CD19xCD3 bispecific molecules.

[0025] Freshly isolated peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) from patient with chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) were seeded in individual wells of a 12-well plate in 2 ml RPMI-Medium/10% FCS at a density of 2×10^6 cells/ml. The recombinant antibodies scFv3-scFv19 and scFv3-Db19 were added at concentration of 5 μ g/ml. After 5 day incubation, the cells were harvested, counted, and stained with anti-CD3 MAb OKT3, anti-CD4 MAb Edu-2, anti-CD8 MAb UCH-T4, and anti-CD19 MAb HD37 for flow cytometric analysis. 10^4 living cells were analyzed using a Beckman-Coulter flow cytometer and the relative amounts of CD3⁺, CD4⁺, CD8⁺ and CD19⁺ cells were plotted.

[0026] FIG. 14 is a schematic representation of the multimeric Fv-antibody construct formed by dimerizing via N-terminal "diabody" motif.

[0027] Abbreviations L7: 7 amino acid linker peptide Arg-Thr-Val-Ala-Ala-Pro-Ser (SEQ 10 NO:8) connecting the V_L and V_H domains in the dimerizing "diabody" motif; SL: 8 amino acid linker peptide Ala-Ala-Ala-Gly-Gly-Pro-Gly-Ser (SEQ ID NO:9) between the dimerizing motif and scFvs; L18: 18 amino acid linker peptide Ser-Ala-Lys-Thr-Thr-Pro-Lys-Leu-Glu-Gly-Gly-Phe-Ser-Glu-Ala-Arg-Val connecting the V_H and V_L domains in scFvs.

[0028] FIG. 15 is a diagram of the expression plasmid pSKK3-scFv_{L7}-anti-CD19-SL-scFv_{L18}-anti-CD3.

[0029] Abbreviations bla: gene of beta-lactamase responsible for ampicillin resistance; bp: base pairs; CDR-H1, CDR-H2 and CDR-H3: sequence encoding the complementarity determining regions (CDR) 1-3 of the heavy chain; CDR-L1, CDR-L2 and CDR-L3: sequence encoding the complementarity determining regions (CDR) 1-3 of the light chain; His6 tag: sequence encoding six C-terminal histidine residues; hok-sok: plasmid stabilizing DNA locus; L7 linker: sequence which encodes the 7 amino acid peptide Arg-Thr-Val-Ala-Ala-Pro-Ser connecting the anti-CD19 V_L and V_H domains; L18 linker: sequence which encodes the 18 amino acid peptide Ser-Ala-Lys-Thr-Thr-Pro-Lys-Leu-Glu-Gly-Gly-Glu-Phe-Ser-Glu-Ala-Arg-Val connecting the anti-CD3 V_H and V_L domains; lacI: gene encoding lac-repressor; lac P/0: wild-type lac-operon promoter/operator; M13ori: intergenic region of bacteriophage M13; pBR322ori: origin of the DNA replication; PelB leader: signal peptide sequence of the bacterial pectate lyase; SD1: ribosome binding site derived from *E. coli* lacZ gene (lacZ); SD2 and SD3: ribosome binding site derived from the strongly expressed gene 10 of bacteriophage T7 (T7g10); skp gene: gene

encoding bacterial periplasmic factor Skp/OmpH; SL linker: sequence which encodes the 9 amino acid peptide Ser-Ala-Ala-Ala-Gly-Gly-Pro-Gly-Ser (SEQ 10 No:10) connecting the anti-CD19 and anti-CD3 V_H domains; tHP: strong transcriptional terminator; tLPP: lipoprotein terminator of transcription; V_H and V_L : sequence coding for the variable region of the immunoglobulin heavy and light chain, respectively. Unique restriction sites are indicated.

[0030] FIG. 16 shows nucleotide (FIG. 16a) and deduced amino acid (FIG. 16b) sequences of the plasmid pSKK3-scFv_{L7}-anti-CD19-SL-scFv_{L18}-anti-CD3.

[0031] FIG. 17 shows an analysis of purified Db19-SL-scFv3 molecule by 12% sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) under reducing conditions.

[0032] Lane 1: M_r markers (kDa, M_r in thousands) Lane 2: Db19-SL-scFv3. The gel was stained with Coomassie Blue.

[0033] FIG. 18 shows an analysis of purified Db19-SL-scFv3 molecule by size exclusion chromatography on a calibrated Superdex 200 column.

[0034] The elution positions of molecular mass standards are indicated.

[0035] FIG. 19 shows a Lineweaver-Burk analysis of fluorescence dependence on antibody concentration as determined by flow cytometry.

[0036] Binding of Db19-SL-scFv3 to CD3⁺ Jurkat (A) and CD19⁺ JOK-1 cells (B) was measured.

[0037] FIG. 20 shows depletion of primary malignant CD19⁺ CLL-cells by recruitment of autologous T-lymphocytes through Db19-SL-scFv3 molecule.

[0038] Freshly isolated peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) from a patient with chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) were seeded in individual wells of a 12-well plate in 2 ml RPMI-Medium/10% FCS at a density of 2×10^6 cells/ml. The recombinant scFv-antibody Db19-SL-scFv3 or CD19 $\times$ CD3 tandem diabody (Tandab; Kipriyanov et al. 1999, J. Mol. Biol. 293, 41-56; Cochlovius et al. 2000, Cancer Res. 60, 4336-4341) was added at concentrations of 5 μ g/ml, 1 μ g/ml, and 0.1 μ g/ml. After 5 day incubation, the cells were harvested, counted, and stained with anti-CD3 MAb OKT3, anti-CD4 MAb Edu-2, anti-CD8 MAb UCH-T4, and anti-CD19 MAb HD37 for flow cytometric analysis. 10^4 living cells were analyzed using a Beckman-Coulter flow cytometer and the relative amounts of CD3⁺, CD4⁺, CD8⁺ and CD19⁺ cells were plotted. n.d.: not determined due to CD19 coating and/or modulation.

[0039] FIG. 21 is a schematic representation of the multimeric scFv_{L7}-L₆-scFv_{L10} Fv-antibody construct formed by dimerizing via N-terminal "diabody" motif.

[0040] Abbreviations L7: 7 amino acid linker peptide Arg-Thr-Val-Ala-Ala-Pro-Ser connecting the V_L and V_H domains in the dimerizing "diabody" motif; L6: 6 amino acid linker peptide Ser-Ala-Lys-Thr-Thr-Pro (SEQ ID NO:13) between the dimerizing motif and scFvs; L10: 10 amino acid linker peptide Ser-Ala-Lys-Thr-Thr-Pro-Lys-Leu-Gly-Gly connecting the V_H and V_L domains in the scFvs.

[0041] FIG. 22 is a diagram of the expression plasmid pSKK3-scFv_{L7}-anti-CD19-L6-scFv_{L10}-anti-CD3.

[0042] Abbreviations bla: gene of beta-lactamase responsible for ampicillin resistance; bp: base pairs; CDR-H1, CDR-H2 and CDR-H3: sequence encoding the complementarity determining regions (CDR) 1-3 of the heavy chain; CDR-L1, CDR-L2 and CDR-L3: sequence encoding the complementarity determining regions (CDR) 1-3 of the light chain; His6 tag: sequence encoding six C-terminal histidine residues; hok-sok: plasmid stabilizing DNA locus; L6 linker: sequence which encodes the 6 amino acid peptide Ser-Ala-Lys-Thr-Thr-Pro connecting the anti-CD19 and anti-CD3 V_H domains; L7 linker: sequence which encodes the 7 amino acid peptide Arg-Thr-Val-Ala-Ala-Pro-Ser connecting the anti-CD19 V_L and V_H domains; L10 linker: sequence which encodes the 10 amino acid peptide Ser-Ala-Lys-Thr-Thr-Pro-Lys-Leu-Gly-Gly connecting the anti-CD3 V_H and V_L domains; lacI: gene encoding lac-repressor; lac P/O: wild-type lac-operon promoter/operator; M13ori: intergenic region of bacteriophage M13; pBR322ori: origin of the DNA replication; PelB leader: signal peptide sequence of the bacterial pectate lyase; SD1: ribosome binding site derived from *E. coli* lacZ gene (lacZ); SD2 and SD3: ribosome binding site derived from the strongly expressed gene 10 of bacteriophage T7 (T7g10); skp gene: gene encoding bacterial periplasmic factor Skp/OmpH; tHP: strong transcriptional terminator; tLPP: lipoprotein terminator of transcription; V_H and V_L : sequence coding for the variable region of the immunoglobulin heavy and light chain, respectively. Unique restriction sites are indicated.

[0043] FIG. 23 shows nucleotide (SEQ ID NO:11; FIG. 23a) and deduced amino acid (SEQ ID NO:1; FIG. 23b) sequences of the plasmid pSKK3-scFv_{L7}-anti-CD19-L6-scFv_{L10}-anti-CD3

[0044] FIG. 24 shows an analysis of purified Db19-L6-scFv3 molecule by 12% sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) under reducing conditions.

[0045] Lane 1: M_r markers (kDa, M_r in thousands) Lane 2: Db19-L6-scFv3. The gel was stained with Coomassie Blue.

[0046] FIG. 25 shows an analysis of purified Db19-L6-scFv3 molecule by size exclusion chromatography on a calibrated Superdex 200 column.

[0047] The elution positions of molecular mass standards are indicated.

[0048] FIG. 26 shows a Lineweaver-Burk analysis of fluorescence dependence on concentration of Db19-L6-scFv3 as determined by flow cytometry.

[0049] Binding of Db19-L6-scFv3 to CD3⁺ Jurkat (A) and CD19⁺JOK-1 cells (B) was measured.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0050] The present invention is based on the observation that scFv-dimers, -trimers and -tetramers that are placed in the N-terminal or C-terminal part of the molecule can be used as multimerization motifs for construction of multimeric Fv-molecules. Thus, the present invention provides a general way to form a multimeric Fv molecule with at least four binding domains which is monospecific or multispe-

cific. Each monomer of the Fv molecule of the present invention is characterized by a V_H/V_L antigen-binding unit and two antibody variable domains that form V_H/V_L antigen-binding units after binding non-covalently to the variable domains of other monomers (multimerization motif). Dimers, trimers or tetramers are formed depending on the variable domains and the length of the peptide linkers between the variable domains that comprise the multimerization motif (see FIGS. 1, 2, 3, 14, 21).

[0051] The dimeric or multimeric antigen binding structures of the present invention, preferably in form of multimeric Fv-antibodies, are expected to be very stable and have a higher binding capacity. They should also be particularly useful for therapeutic purposes, since the dimeric diabodies used so far are small and remove fairly quickly from the blood stream through the kidneys. Moreover, the single chain format of the multimeric Fv-antibodies of the present invention allows them to be made in eukaryotic organisms and not only in bacteria.

[0052] Accordingly, the present invention relates to a dimeric or multimeric structure comprising a single chain molecule that comprises four antibody variable domains, wherein

[0053] (a) either the first two or the last two of the four variable domains bind intramolecularly to one another within the same chain by forming an antigen binding scFv in the orientation V_H/V_L or V_L/V_H

[0054] (b) the other two domains bind intermolecularly with the corresponding V_H or V_L domains of another chain to form antigen binding V_H/V_L pairs.

[0055] In a particularly preferred embodiment the present invention relates to a multimeric Fv-antibody, characterized by the following features:

[0056] (a) the monomers of said Fv-antibody comprise at least four variable domains of which two neighboring domains of one monomer form an antigen-binding V_H-V_L or V_L-V_H scFv unit; these two variable domains are linked by a peptide linker of at least 5 amino acid residues, preferably of at least 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, or 12 amino acids, which does not prevent the intramolecular formation of a scFv,

[0057] (b) at least two variable domains of the monomer are non-covalently bound to two variable domains of another monomer resulting in the formation of at least two additional antigen binding sites to form the multimerization motif; these two variable domains of each monomer are linked by a peptide linker of a maximum of 12, preferably a maximum of 10 amino acid residues.

[0058] A further preferred feature is that the antigen-binding V_H-V_L or V_L-V_H scFv unit formed by the two neighbouring domains of one monomer is linked to the other variable domains of the multimerization motif by a peptide linker of at least 5 amino acid residues, preferably of at least 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, or 12 amino acid residues.

[0059] The term "Fv-antibody" relates to an antibody containing variable domains but not constant domains.

[0060] The term "peptide linker" relates to any peptide capable of connecting two variable domains with its length

depending on the kinds of variable domains to be connected. The peptide linker might contain any amino acid residue with the amino acid residues glycine, serine and proline being preferred for the peptide linker linking the second and third variable domain.

[0061] The term "intramolecularly" means interaction between V_H and V_L domains which belong to the same polypeptide chain (monomer) with the formation of a functional antigen binding site.

[0062] The term "intermolecularly" means interaction of the V_H and V_L domains which belong to different monomers.

[0063] The dimeric or multimeric antigen binding construct, e.g., the multimeric Fv-antibody of the present invention, can be prepared according to standard methods. Preferably, said Fv-antibody is prepared by ligating DNA sequences encoding the peptide linkers with the DNA sequences encoding the variable domains, such that the peptide linkers connect the variable domains, resulting in the formation of a DNA sequence encoding a monomer of the multimeric Fv-antibody and expressing DNA sequences encoding the various monomers in a suitable expression system as described in the Examples below.

[0064] The antigen binding structures, in particular the Fv-antibodies, of the present invention can be further modified using conventional techniques known in the art, for example, by using amino acid deletion(s), insertion(s), substitution(s), addition(s), and/or recombination(s), and/or any other modification(s) known in the art either alone or in combination. Methods for introducing such modifications in the DNA sequence underlying the amino acid sequence of a variable domain or peptide linker are well known to the person skilled in the art; see, e.g., Sambrook, Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual, 2nd Edition, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory (1989) N.Y.

[0065] The antigen binding structures of the present invention can comprise at least one further protein domain, said protein domain being linked by covalent or non-covalent bonds. The linkage can be based on genetic fusion according to the methods known in the art and described above, or can be performed by, e.g., chemical cross-linking as described in, e.g., WO 94/04686. The additional domain present in the fusion protein comprising the structure employed in accordance with the invention may be linked preferably by a flexible linker, and advantageously by a peptide linker, wherein said peptide linker comprises plural, hydrophilic, peptide-bonded amino acids of a length sufficient to span the distance between the C-terminal end of said further protein domain and the N-terminal end of the Fv-antibody, or vice versa. The above described fusion protein may further comprise a cleavable linker or cleavage site for proteinases. The fusion protein may also comprise a tag, like a histidine-tag, e.g., (His)₆.

[0066] In a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the monomers of the antigen binding structure comprise four variable domains, and either the first and second, or the third and fourth, variable domains of the monomers are linked by a peptide linker of 12, 11, 10, or less amino acid residues, preferably less than five amino acid residues. In an even more preferred embodiment, either the first and second or the third and fourth domain are linked directly without intervening amino acid residues.

[0067] In another preferred embodiment of the present invention, the second and third variable domains of the monomers are linked by a peptide linker of at least 5 amino acid residues, preferably of at least 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, or 12. Preferably, the maximum number of amino acid residues is 30.

[0068] In another preferred embodiment of the present invention, any variable domain is shortened by at least one amino acid residue at its N- and/or C-terminus. In some circumstances, this truncated form gives a better stability of the molecule, as described in German patent application 100 63 048.0.

[0069] In a particularly preferred embodiment of the present invention, the order of domains of a monomer is $V_H-V_L-V_H-V_L$, $V_L-V_H-V_H-V_L$, $V_H-V_L-V_L-V_H$ or $V_L-V_H-V_L-V_H$.

[0070] In some cases, it might be desirable to strengthen the association of two variable domains. Accordingly, in a further preferred embodiment of the multimeric Fv-antibody of the present invention, the binding of at least one pair of variable domains is strengthened by at least one intermolecular disulfide bridge. This can be achieved by modifying the DNA sequences encoding the variable domains accordingly, i.e., by introducing cysteine codons. The two most promising sites for introducing disulfide bridges appeared to be V_H44-V_L100 connecting framework 2 of the heavy chain with framework 4 of the light chain and V_H105-V_L43 that links framework 4 of the heavy chain with framework 2 of the light chain.

[0071] In a further preferred embodiment of the present invention, the multimeric Fv-antibody is a tetravalent dimer, hexavalent trimer, or octavalent tetramer. The formation of such forms is preferably determined by particular V_H and V_L domains comprising the multimerization motif and by the length of the linker.

[0072] In another preferred embodiment of the present invention, the multimeric Fv-antibody is a bispecific, trispecific, tetraspecific, . . . etc. antibody.

[0073] Multimerization of the monomeric subunits can be facilitated by the presence of a dimerization motif at the C-terminus of the fourth variable domain, which is, preferably, a (poly)peptide directly linked via a peptide bond. Examples of such dimerization motifs are known to the person skilled in the art and include streptavidin and amphipathic alpha helices. Accordingly, in a further preferred embodiment, a dimerization motive is fused to the last domain of at least two monomers of the multimeric Fv-antibody of the present invention.

[0074] For particular therapeutic applications, at least one monomer of the multimeric antibody of the invention can be linked non-covalently or covalently to a biologically active substance (e.g., cytokines or growth hormones), a chemical agent (e.g., doxorubicin, cyclosporin), a peptide (e.g., α -Amanitin), a protein (e.g., granzyme A and B).

[0075] In an even more preferred embodiment, the multimeric Fv-antibody of the present invention is (I) a monospecific antibody capable of specifically binding the CD19 antigen of B-lymphocytes or the carcinoma embryonic antigen (CEA); or (II) a bispecific antibody capable of specifically binding (a) CD19 and the CD3 complex of the T-cell

receptor, (b) CD19 and the CD5 complex of the T-cell receptor, (c) CD19 and the CD28 antigen on T-lymphocytes, (d) CD19 and CD16 on natural killer cells, macrophages and activated monocytes, (e) CEA and CD3, (f) CEA and CD28, or (g) CEA and CD16. The nucleotide sequences of the variable domains have already been obtained and described in the case of the antibody anti-CD19 (Kipriyanov et al., 1996, J. Immunol. Methods 200, 51-62), anti-CD3 (Kipriyanov et al., 1997, Protein Engineer. 10, 445-453), anti-CD28 (Takemura et al.; 2000, FEBS Lett. 476, 266-271), anti-CD16 (German Patent Application DE 199 37 264 A1), anti-CEA (Griffiths et al., 1993, EMBO J. 12, 725-734), and anti-CD5 (Better et al., 1993, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 90, 457-461).

[0076] Surprisingly, a tetravalent structure as defined in claim 1 with the specificities anti-CD3 and anti-CD19 showed a much higher efficacy in vitro than a corresponding bivalent (scFv)₂ structure and a tetravalent structure in which all of the four domains formed pairs with corresponding domains of another chain.

[0077] Another object of the present invention is a process for the preparation of a multimeric Fv-antibody according to the present invention, wherein (a) DNA sequences encoding the peptid linkers are ligated with the DNA sequences encoding the variable domains, such that the peptide linkers connect the variable domains, resulting in the formation of a DNA sequence encoding a monomer of the multimeric Fv-antibody, and (b) the DNA sequences encoding the various monomers are expressed in a suitable expression system. The various steps of this process can be carried according to standard methods, e.g., methods described in Sambrook et al., or described in the Examples below.

[0078] The present invention also relates to DNA sequences encoding the multimeric Fv-antibody of the present invention and vectors, preferably expression vectors containing said DNA sequences.

[0079] A variety of expression vector/host systems may be utilized to contain and express sequences encoding the multimeric Fv-antibody. 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 invention is not limited by the host cell employed.

[0080] The "control elements" or "regulatory sequences" are those non-translated regions of the vector-enhancers, promoters, 5' and 3' untranslated regions-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 Bluescript.RTM phagemid (Stratagene, LaJolla, Calif.) or pSport1.TM plasmid (Gibco BRL) and the like may be used. The baculovirus polyhedrin promoter may be used in insect

cells. Promoters or enhancers derived from the genomes of plant cells (e.g., heat shock, RUBISCO, and storage protein genes) or from plant viruses (e.g., viral promoters or leader sequences) may be cloned into the vector. In mammalian cell systems, promoters from mammalian genes or from mammalian viruses are preferable. If it is necessary to generate a cell line that contains multiple copies of the sequence encoding the multimeric Fv-antibody, vectors based on SV40 or EBV may be used with an appropriate selectable marker.

[0081] In bacterial systems, a number of expression vectors may be selected depending upon the use intended for the multimeric Fv-antibody. Vectors suitable for use in the present invention include, but are not limited to, the pSKK expression vector for expression in bacteria.

[0082] 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 Grant et al. (1987) *Methods Enzymol.* 153:516-544.

[0083] In cases where plant expression vectors are used, the expression of sequences encoding the multimeric Fv-antibody 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).

[0084] An insect system may also be used to express the multimeric Fv-antibody. 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 multimeric Fv-antibody 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 multimeric Fv-antibody 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 APOP may be expressed (Engelhard, E. K. et al. (1994) *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci.* 91:3224-3227).

[0085] In mammalian host cells, a number of viral-based expression systems may be utilized. In cases where an adenovirus is used as an expression vector, sequences encoding the multimeric Fv-antibody 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 multimeric Fv-antibody 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.

[0086] Human artificial chromosomes (HACs) may also be employed to deliver larger fragments of DNA than can be contained and expressed in a plasmid. HACs of 6 to 10M are constructed and delivered via conventional delivery methods (liposomes, polycationic amino polymers, or vesicles) for therapeutic purposes.

[0087] Specific initiation signals may also be used to achieve more efficient translation of sequences encoding the multimeric Fv-antibody. Such signals include the ATG initiation codon and adjacent sequences. In cases where sequences encoding the multimeric Fv-antibody, 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 the case where only the coding sequence 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).

[0088] 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. 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 which have specific cellular machinery and characteristic mechanisms for post-translational activities (e.g., CHO, HeLa, MDCK, HEK293, and W138), are available from the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC; Bethesda, Md.), and may be chosen to ensure the correct modification and processing of the foreign protein.

[0089] For long-term, high-yield production of recombinant proteins, stable expression is preferred. For example, cell lines which stably express the multimeric Fv-antibody 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 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.

[0090] 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. (1980) *Cell* 22:817-23) genes which can be employed in tk.sup.- or

aprt.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, β -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).

[0091] A particular expression vector is pSKK2-scFv_{L18}anti-CD3-LL-scFv_{L10}anti-CD19(pSKK2-scFv3LL Db19) (deposited with the DSMZ according to the Budapest Treaty under DSM 14470 at Aug. 22, 2001 or pSKK2-scFv_{L18}anti-CD19-LL-scFv_{L10}anti-CD3(pSKK2-scFv19LL Db3) (deposited with the DSMZ according to the Budapest Treaty under DSM 14471 at Aug. 22, 2001).

[0092] The present invention also relates to a pharmaceutical composition containing a multimeric Fv-antibody of the present invention, a DNA sequence, or an expression vector, preferably combined with suitable pharmaceutical carriers. Examples of suitable pharmaceutical carriers are well known in the art and include phosphate buffered saline solutions, water, emulsions, such as oil/water emulsions, various types of wetting agents, sterile solutions etc. Such carriers can be formulated by conventional methods and can be administered to the subject at a suitable dose. Administration of the suitable compositions may be effected by different ways, e.g., by intravenous, intraperitoneal, subcutaneous, intramuscular, topical, or intradermal administration. The route of administration, of course, depends on the nature of the disease, e.g., tumor, and the kind of compound contained in the pharmaceutical composition. The dosage regimen will be determined by the attending physician and other clinical factors. As is well known in the medical arts, dosages for any one patient depend on many factors, including the patient's size, body surface area, age, sex, the particular compound to be administered, time and route of administration, the kind of the disorder, general health, and other drugs being administered concurrently.

[0093] Preferred medical uses of the compounds of the present invention are: (a) the treatment of a viral, bacterial, tumoral, or prion related diseases, (b) the agglutination of red blood cells, (c) linking cytotoxic cells, e.g., T or Natural killer cells of the immune system to tumor cells, or (d) linking activating cytokines, preferably IL-1, IL-2, IFN γ , TNF α , or GM-CSF, cytotoxic substances (e.g., doxorubicin, cyclosporin, α -Amanitin), or a protease, preferably Granzyme B, to a target cell.

[0094] A further object of the present invention is the use of a multimeric Fv-antibody of the present invention for diagnosis. For use in the diagnostic research, kits are also

provided by the present invention, said kits comprising a multimeric antibody of the present invention. The Fv-antibody can be detectably labeled. In a preferred embodiment, said kit allows diagnosis by ELISA, and contains the Fv-antibody bound to a solid support, for example, a polystyrene microtiter dish or nitrocellulose paper, using techniques known in the art. Alternatively, said kit is based on a RIA, and contains said Fv-antibody marked with a radioactive isotope. In a preferred embodiment of the kit of the invention, the antibody is labelled with enzymes, fluorescent compounds, luminescent compounds, ferromagnetic probes, or radioactive compounds.

[0095] The following Examples illustrate the invention.

EXAMPLES

Example 1

Construction of the plasmids pSKK2 scFv_{L18}anti-CD3-LL-scFv_{L10}anti-CD19 (scFv3-Db19) and pSKK2 scFv_{L18}anti-CD19-LL-scFv_{L10}anti-CD3 (scFv19-Db3) for Expression of Multimeric Fv Molecules in Bacteria

[0096] For generation of multimeric Fv constructs, the plasmids pHOG_HD37, pHOG_Dia_HD37, pHOG_mOKT3+NotI and pHOG_Dia_mOKT3 encoding the antibody fragments were derived either from hybridoma HD37 specific to human CD19 (Kipriyanov et al., 1996, J. Immunol. Meth. 196, 51-62; Le Gall et al., 1999, FEBS Lett., 453, 164-168) or from hybridoma OKT3 specific to human CD3 (Kipriyanov et al., 1997, Protein Eng. 10, 445-453) were used.

[0097] The anti-CD19 ScFv_{L10} gene followed by a segment coding for a c-myc epitope and a hexahistidiny tail was cut with PvuII/XbaI from the plasmid pHOG Dia HD37, and recloned into the PvuII/XbaI linearized vector pDISC-1 LL (Kipriyanov et al., 1999, J. Mol. Biol. 293, 41-56) (**FIG. 4**). This hybrid plasmid was linearized by NcoI/NotI and the gene coding for the scFv_{L18} (cut by NcoI/NotI from the plasmid pHOG mOKT3+NotI) was ligated into this plasmid. The plasmid obtained is the pHOG scFv_{L18} α CD3-LL-scFv_{L10} α CD19 (scFv3-Db19) (**FIG. 4**).

[0098] The linearized hybrid plasmid NcoI/NotI was also used for the ligation of the gene coding for the scFv_{L18} α CD19 from the plasmid pHOG HD37, and the plasmid obtained is the pHOG scFv_{L18} α CD19-LL-scFv_{L10} α CD19 (scFv19xDb19) (**FIG. 4**). This plasmid was linearized by PvuII/XbaI and the scFv_{L10} gene followed by a segment coding for a c-myc epitope and a hexahistidiny tail was cut with PvuII/XbaI from the plasmid pHOG mDia OKT3. The plasmid obtained is the PHOG scFv_{L18} α CD19-LL-scFv_{L10} α CD3 (scFv19-Db3) (**FIG. 5**).

[0099] To increase the yield of functional antibody fragments in the bacterial periplasm, an optimized expression vector pSKK2 was generated. This vector was constructed on the base of plasmid pHKK (Horn, 1996, Appl. Microbiol. Biotechnol., 46, 524-532) containing hok/sok plasmid-free cell suicide system (Thisted et al., 1994, EMBO J., 13, 1950-1956). First, the gene coding for hybrid scFv V_H3-V_L19 was amplified by PCR from the plasmid pHOG3-19 (Kipriyanov et al., 1998, Int. J. Cancer 77, 763-772) using the primers 5'-NDE, 5'-GATATACATATGAAATACCTAT-

TGCCTACGGC (SEQ ID NO:14), and 3-AFL, 5'-CGAAT-TCTTAAGTTAGCACAGGCCTCTAGAGA-CACACAGATCTTTAG (SEQ ID NO:15). The resulting 921 bp PCR fragment was digested with NdeI and AflII, and cloned into the NdeI/AflII linearized plasmid PHKK, generating the vector pHKK3-19. To delete an extra XbaI site, a fragment of pHKK plasmid containing 3'-terminal part of the lacI gene (encodes the lac repressor), the strong transcriptional terminator t_{HP} and wild-type lac promoter/operator was amplified by PCR using primers 5-NAR, 5'-CAC-CCTGGCGCCCAATACGCAAACCGCC (SEQ ID NO:16), and 3-NDE, 5'-GGTATTTTCATATGTATATCTC-CTTCTTCAGAAAATTCGTAATCATGG (SEQ ID NO:17). The resulting 329 bp DNA fragment was digested with NarI and NdeI, and cloned into NarI/NdeI linearized plasmid pHKK3-19 generating the vector pHKKΔXba. To introduce a gene encoding the Skp/OmpH periplasmic factor for higher recombinant antibody production (Bothmann and Plückthun, 1998, Nat. Biotechnol., 16, 376-380), the skp gene was amplified by PCR with primers skp-3, 5'-CGAAT-TCTTAAGAAGGAGATATACATAT-GAAAAAGTGGTTATTAGCTGCAGG (SEQ ID NO:18) and skp-4, 5'-CGAATTCCTCGAGCATTATTTAACCT-GTTTCAGTACGTCGG (SEQ ID NO:19) using as a template the plasmid pGAH317 (Holck and Kleppe, 1988, Gene, 67, 117-124). The resulting 528 bp PCR fragment was digested with AflII and XhoI and cloned into the AflII/XhoI digested plasmid pHKKΔXba resulting in the expression plasmid pSKK2.

[0100] The plasmids pHOG scFv_{L18}αCD3-LL-scFv_{L10}αCD19 (scFv3-Db19) and pHOG scFv_{L18}αCD19-LL-scFv_{L10}αCD3 (scFv19-Db3) were cut by NcoI/XbaI, and ligated in the NcoI/XbaI linearized plasmid pSKK2. The resulting plasmids are pSKK2 scFv_{L18}αCD3-LL-scFv_{L10}αCD19 and pSKK2 scFv_{L18}αCD19-LL-scFv_{L10}αCD3. The complete nucleotide and amino acid sequences are given in FIGS. 6 and 7, respectively.

Example 2

Expression and Purification of the Multimeric Fv Molecules in Bacteria

[0101] The *E. coli* K12 strain RV308 (Maurer et al., 1980, J. Mol. Biol. 139, 147-161), transformed with the expression plasmids pSKK2 scFv_{L18}αCD3-LL-scFv_{L10}αCD19 and pSKK2 scFv_{L18}αCD19-LL-scFv_{L10}αCD3, was grown overnight in 2xYT medium with 50 μg/ml ampicillin and 100 mM glucose (2xYT_{GA}) at 28° C. Dilutions (1:50) of the overnight cultures in 2xYT_{GA} were grown as flask cultures at 28° C. with shaking at 200 rpm. When cultures reached OD₆₀₀=0.8, bacteria were pelleted by centrifugation at 5,000×g for 10 min at 20° C., and resuspended in the same volume of fresh YTBS medium (2xYT containing 1 M sorbitol and 2.5 mM glycine betaine; Blacwell & Horgan, 1991, FEBS Letters. 295, 10-12) containing 50 μg/ml ampicillin. IPTG was added to a final concentration of 0.2 mM, and growth was continued at 20° C. for 18-20 h. Cells were harvested by centrifugation at 9,000×g for 20 min and 4° C. To isolate soluble periplasmic proteins, the pelleted bacteria were resuspended in 5% of the initial volume of ice-cold 50 mM Tris-HCl, 20% sucrose, and 1 mM EDTA, pH 8.0. After a 1 h incubation on ice with occasional stirring, the spheroplasts were centrifuged at 30,000×g for 30 min at 4° C.,

leaving the soluble periplasmic extract as the supernatant and spheroplasts plus the insoluble periplasmic material as the pellet. The periplasmic fractions were dialyzed against start buffer (50 mM Tris-HCl, 1 M NaCl, 50 mM Imidazole, pH 7.0) at 4° C. The dialyzed solution containing recombinant product was centrifuged at 30,000×g for 30 min at 4° C. The recombinant product was concentrated by ammonium sulfate precipitation (final concentration 70% of saturation). The protein precipitate was collected by centrifugation (10,000×g, 4° C., 40 min), and dissolved in 10% of the initial volume of 50 mM Tris-HCl, 1 M NaCl, pH 7.0. Immobilized metal affinity chromatography (IMAC) was performed at 4° C. using a 5 ml column of Chelating Sepharose (Pharmacia) charged with Cu²⁺ and equilibrated with 50 mM Tris-HCl, 1 M NaCl, pH 7.0 (start buffer). The sample was loaded by passing the sample over the column. It was then washed with twenty column volumes of start buffer followed by start buffer containing 50 mM imidazole until the absorbency (280 nm) of the effluent was minimal (about thirty column volumes). Absorbed material was eluted with 50 mM Tris-HCl, 1 M NaCl, 250 mM imidazole, pH 7.0. The elution fractions containing the multimeric Fv-molecules were identified by Western-blot analysis using anti-c-myc Mab 9E10, performed as previously described (Kipriyanov et al., 1994, Mol. Immunol. 31, 1047-1058) and as illustrated in FIG. 8A for scFv3-Db19 and FIG. 8B for scFv19-Db3.

[0102] The positive fractions were collected and concentrated on an Ultrafree-15 centrifugal filter device (Millipore Corporation, Eschborn, Germany) until 0.5 ml was collected.

[0103] Further purification of the multimeric Fv-molecules was done by size-exclusion FPLC on a Superdex 200 HR10/30 column (Pharmacia) in PBSI (15 mM sodium phosphate, 0.15 M NaCl, 50 mM Imidazole, pH 7.0). Sample volumes for preparative chromatography were 500 μl, and the flow rate was 0.5 ml/min, respectively. The column was calibrated with High and Low Molecular Weight Gel Filtration Calibration Kits (Pharmacia). The elution fractions containing the multimeric Fv-molecules were identified by Western-blot analysis using anti-c-myc Mab 9E10 performed as previously described (Kipriyanov et al., 1994, Mol. Immunol. 31, 1047-1058), and the results are presented in FIGS. 9A and 9B for scFv3-Db19 and scFv19-Db3 molecules, respectively. The fractions were collected and stored individually on ice.

[0104] The generated Fv molecules were compared with two scFv-scFv tandems, scFv3-scFv19 and scFv19-scFv3 (FIG. 10), produced and purified under the same conditions. FIG. 10 clearly demonstrates that higher molecular forms were obtained for the scFv3xDb 19 and scFv 19xDb3 in comparison with scFv3xscFv 19 and scFv 19xscFv3. The main peak for scFv3-scFv19 and scFv19-scFv3 molecules correspond to a molecular weight of about 67 kDa, and to about 232 kDa for the scFv3-Db19 and scFv19-Db3. The presence of the dimerization motif on the C-terminus of the molecule has a positive effect for the multimerisation of the molecules.

Example 3

Characterization of the Multimeric Fv Molecules
by Flow Cytometry

[0105] The human CD3⁺/CD19⁻ acute T cell leukemia line Jurkat and the CD19⁺/CD3⁻ B cell line JOK-1 were used for flow cytometry. In brief, 5×10⁵ cells in 50 μ l RPMI 1640 medium (GIBCO BRL, Eggenstein, Germany) supplemented with 10% FCS and 0.1% sodium azide (referred to as complete medium) were incubated with 100 μ l of a multimeric Fv molecule preparation for 45 min on ice. After washing with complete medium, the cells were incubated with 100 μ l of 10 μ g/ml anti c-myc MAb 9E10 (IC Chemikalien, Ismaning, Germany) in the same buffer for 45 min on ice. After a second washing cycle, the cells were incubated with 100 μ l of FITC-labeled goat anti-mouse IgG (GIBCO BRL) under the same conditions as before. The cells were then washed again and resuspended in 100 μ l of 1 μ g/ml solution of propidium iodide (Sigma, Deisenhofen, Germany) in complete medium to exclude dead cells. The relative fluorescence of stained cells was measured using a FACScan flow cytometer (Becton Dickinson, Mountain View, Calif.) or Epics XL flow cytometer systems (Beckman Coulter, Miami, Fla.).

[0106] Flow cytometry experiments demonstrated specific interactions with both human CD3⁺Jurkat and the CD19⁺ JOK-1 cells for all the multimeric Fv-molecules (FIG. 11).

[0107] For the CD19 and CD3 binding affinities, we decided to use the fractions corresponding to the monomers for scFv3×scFv 19 and scFv19–scFv3, and to the multimers for scFv3×Db 19 and scFv 19×Db3.

Example 4

In Vitro Cell Surface Retention Assay of the
Multimeric Fv Molecules

[0108] Cell surface retention assays were performed at 37° C. essentially as described (Adams et al., 1998, Cancer Res. 58, 485-490), except that the detection of the retained antibody fragments was performed using anti c-myc MAb 9E10 followed by FITC-labeled anti-mouse IgG. Kinetic dissociation constant (k_{off}) and the half-life ($t_{1/2}$) for dissociation of the multimeric Fv-molecules were deduced from a one-phase exponential decay fit of experimental data using "GraphPad" Prism (GraphPad Software, San Diego, Calif.). For control, the bispecific diabody CD19×CD3 (BsDb 19×3) described previously (Kipriyanov et al., 1998, Int. J. Cancer 77, 763-777; Cochlovius et al., 2000, J. Immunol. 165, 888-895) was used. The results of the experiments are shown in FIG. 12 and summarized in Table 1.

[0109] The scFv3–scFv19 had a relatively short retention half-life ($t_{1/2}$) on CD19⁺JOK-1 cells, almost two time less than with the $t_{1/2}$ of the BsDb 19×3 (Table 1). In contrast, the scFv3–Db19 was retained longer on the surface of JOK-1 cells. For the scFv19–scFv3, the $t_{1/2}$ is in the same range as the $t_{1/2}$ of the BsDb 19×3. The retention of the scFv3–Db19 is significantly higher, with $t_{1/2}$ =65.71 min, in comparison with the others molecules (Table 1). The half-lives of all the multispecific Fv-molecules on the surface of CD3⁺Jurkat cells were relatively short. The length of the linker appeared to have some influence on antigen binding, since the scFv3–Db19 and scFv19–Db3 showed a significantly slower k_{off}

for CD19-positive cells than for the BsDb 19×3, scFv3×scFv 19 and scFv19–scFv3.

TABLE 1

Binding kinetics of recombinant bispecific molecules					
Antibody	k_{off} (s ⁻¹ /10 ⁻³)	$t_{1/2}$ (min)	Antibody	k_{off} (s ⁻¹ / 10 ⁻³)	$t_{1/2}$ (min)
A. JOK-1 cells (CD3 ⁺ /CD19 ⁺)			B. JOK-1 cells (CD3 ⁺ /CD19 ⁺)		
BsDb 19×3	0.9945	11.62	BsDb 19×3	0.1512	10.68
scFv3–scFv19	1.814	6.368	scFv19–scFv3	0.05547	8.622
scFv3–Db19	0.6563	17.6	scFv19–Db3	0.01171	65.71
C. Jurkat cells (CD3 ⁺ /CD19 ⁻)			D. Jurkat cells (CD3 ⁺ /CD19 ⁻)		
BsDb 19×3	4.268	2.707	BsDb 19×3	4.268	2.707
scFv3–scFv19	2.912	3.967	scFv19–scFv3	6.91	1.672
scFv3–Db19	3.161	3.655	scFv19–Db3	3.4	3.394

Example 5

In Vitro Analysis of Anti-Tumor Activity of
Recombinant Multivalent Molecules

[0110] Freshly isolated peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) from a patient with chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) were seeded in individual wells of a 12-well plate in 2 ml RPMI-Medium/10% FCS (Invitrogen, Breda, The Netherlands) at a density of 2×10⁶ cells/ml. The recombinant antibodies scFv3–scFv19 and scFv3–Db19 were added at concentration of 5 μ g/ml. After a 5 day incubation, the cells were harvested, counted, and stained with anti-CD3 MAb OKT3 (DKFZ, Heidelberg, Germany), anti-CD4 MAb Edu-2 (Chemicon, Hofheim, Germany), anti-CD8 MAb UCH-T4 (Chemicon, Hofheim, Germany), and anti-CD19 MAb HD37 (DKFZ, Heidelberg, Germany) for flow cytometric analysis. 10⁴ living cells were analyzed using a Beckman-Coulter flow cytometer and the relative and absolute amounts of CD3⁺, CD4⁺, CD8⁺ and CD19⁺ cells were plotted.

[0111] The results shown in FIG. 13 demonstrated that tetravalent scFv3–Db19 molecules caused vigorous proliferation of autologous T cells and killing of C19⁺ tumor cells. In contrast, bivalent scFv3–scFv19 molecules had nearly no effect.

Example 6

Construction of the Plasmid pSKK3-scFv_{L7}Anti-
CD19-SL-scFv_{L18}Anti-CD3 for the Expression of
Multimeric Fv-Antibody (Db19-SL-scFv3) in Bac-
teria

[0112] For generation of multimeric Fv constructs, the plasmids pHOG_HD37, pHOG_Dia_HD37, pHOG_mOKT3+NotI, and pHOG_Dia_mOKT3 encoding the antibody fragments derived either from hybridoma HD37 specific to human CD19 (Kipriyanov et al., 1996, J. Immunol. Meth. 196, 51-62; Le Gall et al., 1999, FEBS Lett., 453, 164-168) or from hybridoma OKT3 specific to human CD3 (Kipriyanov et al., 1997, Protein Eng. 10, 445-453) were used.

[0113] To generate a gene encoding the anti-CD19 scFv_{L7} with the V_L-V_H orientation, the V_L-HD37 gene was ampli-

fied by PCR using as a template the plasmid DNA pHOG_HD37 (Kipriyanov et al., 1996, J. Immunol. Meth. 196, 51-62) and primers VL_Nco, 5'-CAGCCGGCCATGCGGATATCTTGCTCACCCAACTCCAGC (SEQ ID NO:20) and 3_Ck, 5'-AGACGGTGCAGCAACAGTACGTTTGATTTCAGC (SEQ ID NO:21). The resulting 371 bp PCR fragments code for the anti-CD19 VL domain followed by 7 amino acid Arg-Thr-Val-Ala-Ala-Pro-Ser linker. In turn, the V_H-HD37 gene was amplified by PCR using as a template the plasmid DNA pHOG_HD37 (Kipriyanov et al., 1996, J. Immunol. Meth. 196, 51-62) and primers 5_Ck, 5'-CGTACTGTTGCTGCACCGTCTCAGGTGCAACTGCAGCAGTC (SEQ ID NO:22) and VH_Not, 5'-GAAGATGGATCCAGCGGCCGCTGAGGAGACGGTGACTGAGGTTC (SEQ ID NO:23). The resulting 416 bp PCR fragment codes for the anti-CD19 VH domain preceded by 7 amino acid Arg-Thr-Val-Ala-Ala-Pro-Ser linker. The whole gene for anti-CD19 scFv_{L7} was assembled by PCR from 371 bp and 416 bp DNA fragments using primers VL_Nco and VH_Not. The resulting 764 bp PCR fragment was digested with NcoI and NotI and cloned into NcoI/NotI-linearized plasmid pDISC2/SL (Kipriyanov et al., 1999, J. Mol. Biol. 293, 41-56), thus generating the plasmid pDISC-scFv_{L7}-anti-CD19-SL-scFv_{L10}-anti-CD3.

[0114] To increase the yield of functional scFv-antibodies in the bacterial periplasm, an optimized expression vector pSKK3 was generated (FIG. 15). This vector was constructed on the basis of plasmid pHKK (Horn et al., 1996, Appl. Microbiol. Biotechnol. 46, 524-532) containing hok/sok plasmid-free cell suicide system (Thisted et al., 1994, EMBO J. 13, 1960-1968). First, the gene coding for hybrid scFv V_H3-V_L19 was amplified by PCR from the plasmid pHOG3-19 (Kipriyanov et al., 1998, Int. J. Cancer 77, 763-772) using the primers 5-NDE, 5'-GATATACATATGAAATACCTATTGCCTACGGC, (SEQ ID NO:24) and 3-AFL, 5'-CGAATTCTTAAGTTAGCACAGGCCTCTAGAGACACACAGATCTTTAG (SEQ ID NO:25). The resulting 921 bp PCR fragment was digested with NdeI and AflII and cloned into the NdeI/AflII linearized plasmid pHKK, generating the vector pHKK3-19. To delete an extra XbaI site, a fragment of the PHKK plasmid containing the 3'-terminal part of the lacI gene (encoding the lac repressor), the strong transcriptional terminator tHP, and wild-type lac promoter/operator was amplified by PCR using primers 5-NAR, 5'-CACCTGGCGCCCAATACGCAACCGCC, (SEQ ID NO:16) and 3-NDE, 5'-GGTATTTTCATATGTATATCTCCTCTTCAGAAATTCGTAATCATGG (SEQ ID NO:17). The resulting 329 bp DNA fragment was digested with NarI and NdeI and cloned into NarI/NdeI-linearized plasmid pHKK3-19, generating the vector pHKKΔXba. To introduce a gene encoding the Skp/OmpH periplasmic factor for higher recombinant antibody production (Bothmann and Plückthun, 1998, Nat. Biotechnol. 16, 376-380), the skp gene was amplified by PCR with primers skp-3, 5'-CGAATTCTTAAGAAGGAGATATACATATGAAAAAGTGGTTATTAGCTGCAGG (SEQ ID NO:18), and skp-4, 5'-CGAATTCTCGAGCATTTAATTAACCTGTTTCAGTACGTCGG (SEQ ID NO:19), using as a template the plasmid pGAH317 (Holck and Kleppe, 1988, Gene 67, 117-124). The resulting 528 bp PCR fragment was digested with AflII and XhoI and cloned into the AflII/XhoI digested plasmid pHKKΔXba resulting in the expression plasmid pSKK2.

[0115] For removing the sequence encoding the potentially immunogenic c-myc epitope, the NcoI/XbaI-linearized plasmid pSKK2 was used for cloning the NcoI/XbaI-digested 902 bp PCR fragment encoding the scFv phOx31E (Marks et al., 1997, BioTechnology 10, 779-783), which was amplified with primers DP1 and His-Xba, 5'-CAGGCCTCTAGATTAGTGATGGTGATGGTGATGGG (SEQ ID NO:26). The resulting plasmid pSKK3 was digested with NcoI and NotI and used as a vector for cloning the gene coding for anti-CD3 scFv₁₈, which was isolated as a 751 bp DNA fragment after digestion of plasmid pHOG21_dmOKT3+NotI (Kipriyanov et al., 1997, Protein Eng. 10, 445-453) with NcoI and NotI. The resulting plasmid pSKK3_scFv_{L18}-anti-CD3 was used as a template for PCR amplification of the gene encoding the anti-CD3 scFv₁₈ with primers Bi3h, 5'-CCGGCCATGGCGCAGGTGCAGCTGCAGCAGTCTGG (SEQ ID NO:27), and P-skp 5'-GCTGCCCATGTTGACGATTGC (SEQ ID NO:28). The generated 919 bp PCR fragment was digested with PvuII and XbaI and cloned into PvuII/XbaI-cut plasmid pDISC-scFv_{L7}-anti-CD19-SL-scFv_{L10}-anti-CD3. The resulting plasmid pDISC-scFv_{L7}-anti-CD19-SL-scFv_{L18}-anti-CD3 was digested with NcoI and XbaI, and the 1536 bp DNA fragment was isolated and cloned into NcoI/XbaI-linearized vector pSKK3.

[0116] The generated plasmid pSKK3-scFv_{L7}-anti-CD19-SL-scFv_{L18}-anti-CD3 (FIG. 15) contains several features that improve plasmid performance and lead to increased accumulation of functional bivalent product in the *E. coli* periplasm under conditions of both shake-flask cultivation and high cell density fermentation. These are the hok/sok post-segregation killing system, which prevents plasmid loss, strong tandem ribosome-binding sites, and a gene encoding the periplasmic factor Skp/OmpH that increases the functional yield of antibody fragments in bacteria. The expression cassette is under the transcriptional control of the wt lac promoter/operator system and includes a short sequence coding for the N-terminal peptide of β-galactosidase (lacZ') with a first rbs derived from the *E. coli* lacZ gene, followed by genes encoding the scFv-antibody and Skp/OmpH periplasmic factor under the translational control of strong rbs from gene 10 of phage T7 (T7g10). In addition, the gene of scFv-antibody is followed by a nucleotide sequence encoding six histidine residues for both immunodetection and purification of recombinant product by immobilized metal-affinity chromatography (IMAC).

Example 7

Expression in Bacteria and Purification of the Multimeric Fv-Antibodies

[0117] The *E. coli* K12 strain RV308 (Δlac₇₄ galISII::OP308strA) (Maurer et al., 1980, J. Mol. Biol. 139, 147-161) (ATCC 31608) was used for functional expression of scFv-antibodies. The bacteria transformed with the expression plasmid pSKK3-scFv_{L7}-anti-CD19-SL-scFv_{L18}-anti-CD3 were grown overnight in 2xYT medium with 100 μg/ml ampicillin and 100 mM glucose (2xYT_{GA}) at 28° C. The overnight culture was diluted in fresh 2xYT_{GA} medium to an optical density at 600 nm (OD₆₀₀) of 0.1, and continued to grow as flask cultures at 28° C. with vigorous shaking (180-220 rpm) until OD₆₀₀ reached 0.8. Bacteria were harvested by centrifugation at 5,000 g for 15 min at 20°

C., and resuspended in the same volume of fresh YTBS medium (2xYT containing 1 M sorbitol, 2.5 mM glycine betaine and 100 μ g/ml ampicillin). Isopropyl- β -D-thiogalactopyranoside (IPTG) was added to a final concentration of 0.2 mM, and growth was continued at 21° C. for 18-20 h. Cells were harvested by centrifugation at 9,000 g for 20 min at 4° C. To isolate soluble periplasmic proteins, the pelleted bacteria were resuspended in 5% of the initial volume of ice-cold 200 mM Tris-HCl, 20% sucrose, 1 mM EDTA, pH 8.0. After 1 h incubation on ice with occasional stirring, the spheroplasts were centrifuged at 30,000 g for 30 min at 4° C. leaving the soluble periplasmic extract as the supernatant and spheroplasts plus the insoluble periplasmic material as the pellet. The periplasmic extract was thoroughly dialyzed against 50 mM Tris-HCl, 1 M NaCl, pH 7.0, and used as a starting material for isolating scFv-antibodies. The recombinant product was concentrated by ammonium sulfate precipitation (final concentration 70% of saturation). The protein precipitate was collected by centrifugation (10,000 g, 4° C., 40 min) and dissolved in 2.5% of the initial volume of 50 mM Tris-HCl, 1 M NaCl, pH 7.0, followed by thorough dialysis against the same buffer. Immobilized metal affinity chromatography (IMAC) was performed at 4° C. using a 5 ml column of Chelating Sepharose (Amersham Pharmacia, Freiburg, Germany) charged with Cu^{2+} and equilibrated with 50 mM Tris-HCl, 1 M NaCl, pH 7.0 (start buffer). The sample was loaded by passing the sample over the column by gravity flow. The column was then washed with twenty column volumes of start buffer followed by start buffer containing 50 mM imidazole until the absorbance (280 nm) of the effluent was minimal (about thirty column volumes). Absorbed material was eluted with 50 mM Tris-HCl, 1 M NaCl, 300 mM imidazole, pH 7.0, as 1 ml fractions. The eluted fractions containing recombinant protein were identified by Western-blot analysis using Anti-penta-His mAb (QIAGEN, Hilden, Germany) and goat anti-mouse IgG HRP-conjugated antibodies (Dianova, Hamburg, Germany) as previously described (Kipriyanov et al., 1994, Mol. Immunol. 31, 1047-1058). The positive fractions were pooled and subjected to buffer exchange for 50 mM imidazole-HCl, 50 mM NaCl (pH 6.0) using pre-packed PD-10 columns (Pharmacia Biotech, Freiburg, Germany). The turbidity of protein solution was removed by centrifugation (30,000 g, 1 h, 4° C.).

[0118] The final purification was achieved by ion-exchange chromatography on a Mono S HR 5/5 column (Amersham Biosciences, Freiburg, Germany) in 50 mM imidazole-HCl, 50 mM NaCl, pH 6.0, with a linear 0.05-1 M NaCl gradient. The fractions containing multimeric Fv-antibodies were concentrated with simultaneous buffer exchange for PBS containing 50 mM imidazole, pH 7.0 (PBSI buffer), using an Ultrafree-15 centrifugal filter device (Millipore, Eschborn, Germany). Protein concentrations were determined by the Bradford dye-binding assay (Bradford, 1976, Anal. Biochem., 72, 248-254) using the Bio-Rad (Munich, Germany) protein assay kit. SDS-PAGE analysis demonstrated that Db19-SL-scFv3 migrated as single band with a molecular mass (M_r) around 56 kDa (FIG. 17). Size-exclusion chromatography on a calibrated Superdex 200 HR 10/30 column (Amersham Biosciences, Freiburg, Germany) demonstrated that Db19-SL-scFv3 was mainly in a dimeric form with M_r around 150 kDa (FIG. 18).

Example 8

Cell Binding Measurements

[0119] The human CD3⁺ T-cell leukemia cell line Jurkat and human CD19⁺ B-cell cell line JOK-1 were used for flow cytometry experiments. The cells were cultured in RPMI 1640 medium supplemented with 10% heat-inactivated fetal calf serum (FCS), 2 mM L-glutamine, 100 U/mL penicillin G sodium and 100 μ g/ml streptomycin sulfate (all from Invitrogen, Groningen, The Netherlands) at 37° C. in a humidified atmosphere with 5% CO₂. 1×10^6 cells were incubated with 0.1 ml phosphate buffered saline (PBS, Invitrogen, Groningen, The Netherlands) supplemented with 2% heat-inactivated fetal calf serum (FCS, Invitrogen, Groningen, The Netherlands) and 0.1% sodium azide (Roth, Karlsruhe, Germany) (referred to as FACS buffer) containing diluted Db19-SL-scFv3 for 45 min on ice. After washing with FACS buffer, the cells were incubated with 0.1 ml of 0.01 mg/ml anti-(His)₆ mouse mAb 13/45/31-2 (Dianova, Hamburg, Germany) in the same buffer for 45 min on ice. After a second washing cycle, the cells were incubated with 0.1 ml of 0.015 mg/ml FITC-conjugated goat anti-mouse IgG (Dianova, Hamburg, Germany) under the same conditions as before. The cells were then washed again and resuspended in 0.5 ml of FACS buffer containing 2 μ g/ml propidium iodide (Sigma-Aldrich, Taufkirchen, Germany) to exclude dead cells. The fluorescence of 1×10^4 stained cells was measured using a Beckman-Coulter Epics XL flow cytometer (Beckman-Coulter, Krefeld, Germany). Mean fluorescence (F) was calculated using System-II and Expo32 software (Beckman-Coulter, Krefeld, Germany) and the background fluorescence was subtracted. Equilibrium dissociation constants (K_d) were determined by fitting the experimental values to the Lineweaver-Burk equation: $1/F = 1/F_{\max} + (K_d/F_{\max}) (1/[Ab])$ using the software program PRISM (GraphPad Software, San Diego, Calif.).

[0120] The flow cytometry experiments demonstrated a specific interaction of Db19-SL-scFv3 molecule to Jurkat cells expressing CD3 on their surface and to JOK-1 cells expressing CD19 on their surface (FIG. 19, A and B). The measured affinity constants proved to be fairly comparable for both CD3 and CD19-binding parts of the molecule (Table 2).

TABLE 2

Affinity of Db19-SL-scFv3 multimeric antibody binding to CD3 ⁺ Jurkat cells and CD19 ⁺ JOK-1 cells	
Cell line	K_d (nM)
Jurkat (CD3 ⁺)	14.67
JOK-1 (CD19 ⁺)	10.02

[0121] The dissociation constants (K_d) were deduced from Lineweaver-Burk plots shown in FIG. 19.

Example 9

In Vitro Analysis of Anti-Tumor Activity of Recombinant Multivalent Molecules

[0122] Freshly isolated peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) from a patient with chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) were seeded in individual wells of a 12-well

plate in 2 ml RPMI-Medium/10% FCS (Invitrogen, Breda, The Netherlands) at a density of 2×10^5 cells/ml. The recombinant antibodies Db19-SL-scFv3 were added at concentration of 5, 1, 0.1 $\mu\text{g/ml}$. After 6 days incubation, the cells were harvested, counted, and stained with anti-CD3 MAb OKT3 (DKFZ, Heidelberg, Germany), anti-CD4 MAb Edu-2 (Chemicon, Hofheim, Germany), anti-CD8 MAb UCH-T4 (Chemicon, Hofheim, Germany), and anti-CD19 MAb HD37 (DKFZ, Heidelberg, Germany) for flow cytometric analysis. 10^4 living cells were analyzed using a Beckman-Coulter flow cytometer, and the relative amounts of CD3⁺, CD4⁺, CD8⁺ and CD19⁺ cells were plotted.

[0123] The results, shown in **FIG. 20**, demonstrated that tetravalent Db19-SL-scFv3 molecule caused vigorous proliferation of autologous T cells and killing of C19⁺ tumor cells. The observed T cell proliferation and killing CLL cells was even higher than those observed for previously described CD19 $\times$ CD3 tandem diabody (Tandab; Kipriyanov et al. 1999, J. Mol. Biol. 293, 41-56; Cochlovius et al. 2000, Cancer Res. 60, 4336-4341).

Example 10

Construction of the Plasmid pSKK3-scFv_{L7}Anti-CD19-L6-scFv_{L10}anti-CD3 for the Expression of Multimeric Fv-Antibody (Db19-L6-scFv3) in Bacteria

[0124] For constructing the gene encoding the anti-CD3 scFv_{L10}, the plasmid pHOG21-dmOKT3 containing the gene for anti-human CD3 scFv₁₈ (Kipriyanov et al., 1997, Protein Engineering 10, 445-453) was used. To facilitate the cloning procedures, a NotI restriction site was introduced into the plasmid pHOG21-dmOKT3 by PCR amplification of scFv₁₈ gene using primers Bi3sk, 5'-CAGCCGGCCATGCGCAGGTGCAACTGCAGCAG (SEQ ID NO:29) and Bi9sk, 5'-GAAGATGGATCCAGCGCCGCGAGTATCAGCCCGGTT (SEQ ID NO:30). The resulting 776 bp PCR fragment was digested with NcoI and NotI, and cloned into the NcoI/NotI-linearized vector pHOG21-CD19 (Kipriyanov et al., 1996, J. Immunol. Methods 196, 51-62), thus generating the plasmid pHOG21-dmOKT3+Not. The gene coding for OKT3 V_H domain with a Cys-Ser substitution at position 100A according to Kabat numbering scheme (Kipriyanov et al., 1997, Protein Engineering 10, 445-453) was amplified by PCR with primers DP1, 5'-TCA-CACAGAATTCCTAGATCTATTAAAGAG-GAGAAATTAACC (SEQ ID NO:31) and DP2, 5'-AGCA-CACGATATCACCGCCAAGCTTGGGTGTTGTTTGGC (SEQ ID NO:32), to generate the gene for anti-CD3 V_H followed by linker of 10 amino acids Ser-Ala-Lys-Thr-Thr-Pro-Lys-Leu-Gly-Gly. The resulting 507 bp PCR fragment was digested with NcoI and EcoRV, and cloned into NcoI/EcoRV-linearized plasmid pHOG21-dmOKT3+Not, thus generating the plasmid pHOG21-scFv10/anti-CD3.

[0125] To generate a gene encoding the anti-CD19 scFv_{L7} with the V_L-V_H orientation followed by 6 amino acid linker peptide Ser-Ala-Lys-Thr-Thr-Pro, the V_L-HD37 gene was amplified by PCR using as a template the plasmid DNA pHOG_{HD37} (Kipriyanov et al., 1996, J. Immunol. Meth. 196, 51-62) and primers VL_Nco, 5'-CAGCCGGCCATG-GCGGATATCTTGCTCACCCAACTCCAGC and 3_Ck, 5'-AGACGGTGCAGCAACAG-TACGTTTGATTCCAGC. The resulting 371 bp PCR frag-

ment codes for the anti-CD19 VL domain followed by 7 amino acid Arg-Thr-Val-Ala-Ala-Pro-Ser linker. In turn, the V_H-HD37 gene was amplified by PCR using as a template the plasmid DNA pHOG_{HD37} (Kipriyanov et al., 1996, J. Immunol. Meth. 196, 51-62) and primers 5_Ck, 5'-CG-TACTGTTGCTGCACCGTCTCAGGTG-CAACTGCAGCAGTC and VH-L6_Pvu, 5'-CTGCTG-CAGCTGCACCTGGGGTGTGTTTGGCTGAGGAG (SEQ ID NO:33). The resulting 428 bp PCR fragment codes for the anti-CD19 VH domain preceded by 7 amino acid Arg-Thr-Val-Ala-Ala-Pro-Ser linker and followed by 6 amino acid linker peptide Ser-Ala-Lys-Thr-Thr-Pro. The whole gene for anti-CD19 scFv_{L7}-L₆ was assembled by PCR from 371 bp and 428 bp DNA fragments using primers VL_Nco and VH-L6_Pvu. The resulting 790 bp PCR fragment was digested with NcoI and PvuII and cloned into NcoI/PvuII-linearized plasmid pHOG21-scFv10/anti-CD3, thus generating the plasmid pDISC-scFv_{L7}anti-CD19-L6-scFv_{L10}anti-CD3.

[0126] To increase the yield of functional scFv-antibodies in the bacterial periplasm, the plasmid pDISC-scFv_{L7}anti-CD19-L6-scFv_{L10}anti-CD3 was digested with NcoI and XbaI, and the 1503 bp DNA fragment was isolated and cloned into NcoI/XbaI-linearized vector pSKK3 (see Example 6). The generated plasmid pSKK3-scFv_{L7}anti-CD19-L6-scFv_{L10}anti-CD3 (**FIG. 22**) is suitable for expression of functional bivalent product in the *E. coli* periplasm under conditions of both shake-flask cultivation and high cell density fermentation.

Example 11

Characterization of Db19-L6-scFv3 Antibody

[0127] The recombinant scFv-antibody Db19-L6-scFv3 was expressed in *E. coli* RV308 cells transformed with the plasmid pSKK3-scFv_{L7}anti-CD19-L6-scFv_{L10}anti-CD3 and purified from soluble periplasmic fraction essentially as described in Example 7. SDS-PAGE analysis demonstrated that Db19-L6-scFv3 migrated as single band with a molecular mass (M_r) around 56 kDa (**FIG. 24**). Size-exclusion chromatography on a calibrated Superdex 200 HR 10/30 column (Amersham Biosciences, Freiburg, Germany) demonstrated that Db19-L6-scFv3 was mainly in a dimeric form with M_r around 150 kDa (**FIG. 25**).

[0128] The human CD3⁺ T-cell leukemia cell line Jurkat and human CD19⁺ B-cell cell line JOK-1 were used for flow cytometry experiments. The cells were cultured in RPMI 1640 medium supplemented with 10% heat-inactivated fetal calf serum (FCS), 2 mM L-glutamine, 100 U/mL penicillin G sodium, and 100 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ streptomycin sulfate (all from Invitrogen, Groningen, The Netherlands) at 37° C. in a humidified atmosphere with 5% CO₂. 1×10^6 cells were incubated with 0.1 ml phosphate buffered saline (PBS, Invitrogen, Groningen, The Netherlands) supplemented with 2% heat-inactivated fetal calf serum (FCS, Invitrogen, Groningen, The Netherlands) and 0.1% sodium azide (Roth, Karlsruhe, Germany) (referred to as FACS buffer) containing diluted Db19-SL-scFv3 for 45 min on ice. After washing with FACS buffer, the cells were incubated with 0.1 ml of 0.01 mg/ml anti-(His)₆ mouse mAb 13/45/31-2 (Dianova, Hamburg, Germany) in the same buffer for 45 min on ice. After a second washing cycle, the cells were incubated with 0.1 ml of 0.015 mg/ml FITC-conjugated goat anti-mouse

IgG (Dianova, Hamburg, Germany) under the same conditions as before. The cells were then washed again and resuspended in 0.5 ml of FACS buffer containing 2 μ g/ml propidium iodide (Sigma-Aldrich, Taufkirchen, Germany) to exclude dead cells. The fluorescence of 1×10^4 stained cells was measured using a Beckman-Coulter Epics XL flow cytometer (Beckman-Coulter, Krefeld, Germany). Mean fluorescence (F) was calculated using System-II and Expo32 software (Beckman-Coulter, Krefeld, Germany), and the background fluorescence was subtracted. Equilibrium dissociation constants (K_d) were determined by fitting the experimental values to the Lineweaver-Burk equation: $1/F = 1/F_{\max} + (K_d/F_{\max}) (1/[Ab])$ using the software program PRISM (GraphPad Software, San Diego, Calif.).

[0129] The flow cytometry experiments demonstrated a specific interaction of Db19-L6-scFv3 molecule to Jurkat cells expressing CD3 on their surface and to JOK-1 cells

expressing CD19 on their surface (FIGS. 26,A and B). The measured affinity constants proved to be fairly comparable for both CD3 and CD19-binding parts of the molecule (Table 3).

TABLE 3

Affinity of Db19-L6-scFv3 multimeric antibody binding to CD3 ⁺ Jurkat cells and CD19 ⁺ JOK-1 cells	
Cell line	K_d (nM)
Jurkat (CD3 ⁺)	4.42
JOK-1 (CD19 ⁺)	8.49

[0130] The dissociation constants (K_d) were deduced from Lineweaver-Burk plots shown in FIG. 26.

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Leu Glu Thr Arg Pro Pro Arg Gly Leu Tyr Ala Ser Pro Gly Leu Tyr	
	980 985 990
Ala Ser Pro Thr His Arg Ala Ser Asn Thr Tyr Arg Ala Ser Asn Gly	
	995 1000 1005
Leu Tyr Leu Tyr Ser Pro His Glu Leu Tyr Ser Gly Leu Tyr Leu	
	1010 1015 1020
Tyr Ser Ala Leu Ala Thr His Arg Leu Glu Thr His Arg Ala Leu	
	1025 1030 1035
Ala Ala Ser Pro Gly Leu Ser Glu Arg Ser Glu Arg Ser Glu Arg	
	1040 1045 1050
Thr His Arg Ala Leu Ala Thr Tyr Arg Met Glu Thr Gly Leu Asn	
	1055 1060 1065
Leu Glu Ser Glu Arg Ser Glu Arg Leu Glu Ala Leu Ala Ser Glu	
	1070 1075 1080
Arg Gly Leu Ala Ser Pro Ser Glu Arg Ala Leu Ala Val Ala Leu	
	1085 1090 1095
Thr Tyr Arg Pro His Glu Cys Tyr Ser Ala Leu Ala Ala Arg Gly	
	1100 1105 1110
Ala Arg Gly Gly Leu Thr His Arg Thr His Arg Thr His Arg Val	
	1115 1120 1125
Ala Leu Gly Leu Tyr Ala Arg Gly Thr Tyr Arg Thr Tyr Arg Thr	
	1130 1135 1140
Tyr Arg Ala Leu Ala Met Glu Thr Ala Ser Pro Thr Tyr Arg Thr	

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1145	1150	1155
Arg Pro Gly Leu Tyr Gly	Leu Asn Gly Leu Tyr	Thr His Arg Ser
1160	1165	1170
Glu Arg Val Ala Leu Thr	His Arg Val Ala Leu Ser	Glu Arg Ser
1175	1180	1185
Glu Arg Ala Leu Ala Leu Tyr	Ser Thr His Arg Thr	His Arg Pro
1190	1195	1200
Arg Leu Tyr Ser Leu Glu	Gly Leu Tyr Gly Leu Tyr	Ala Ser Pro
1205	1210	1215
Ile Leu Glu Leu Glu Leu	Glu Thr His Arg Gly Leu	Asn Thr His
1220	1225	1230
Arg Pro Arg Ala Leu Ala	Ser Glu Arg Leu Glu Ala	Leu Ala Val
1235	1240	1245
Ala Leu Ser Glu Arg Leu	Glu Gly Leu Tyr Gly Leu	Asn Ala Arg
1250	1255	1260
Gly Ala Leu Ala Thr His	Arg Ile Leu Glu Ser Glu	Arg Cys Tyr
1265	1270	1275
Ser Leu Tyr Ser Ala Leu	Ala Ser Glu Arg Gly Leu	Asn Ser Glu
1280	1285	1290
Arg Val Ala Leu Ala Ser	Pro Thr Tyr Arg Ala Ser	Pro Gly Leu
1295	1300	1305
Tyr Ala Ser Pro Ser Glu	Arg Thr Tyr Arg Leu Glu	Ala Ser Asn
1310	1315	1320
Thr Arg Pro Thr Tyr Arg	Gly Leu Asn Gly Leu Asn	Ile Leu Glu
1325	1330	1335
Pro Arg Gly Leu Tyr Gly	Leu Asn Pro Arg Pro Arg	Leu Tyr Ser
1340	1345	1350
Leu Glu Leu Glu Ile Leu	Glu Thr Tyr Arg Ala Ser	Pro Ala Leu
1355	1360	1365
Ala Ser Glu Arg Ala Ser	Asn Leu Glu Val Ala Leu	Ser Glu Arg
1370	1375	1380
Gly Leu Tyr Ile Leu Glu	Pro Arg Pro Arg Ala Arg	Gly Pro His
1385	1390	1395
Glu Ser Glu Arg Gly Leu	Tyr Ser Glu Arg Gly Leu	Tyr Ser Glu
1400	1405	1410
Arg Gly Leu Tyr Thr His	Arg Ala Ser Pro Pro His	Glu Thr His
1415	1420	1425
Arg Leu Glu Ala Ser Asn	Ile Leu Glu His Ile Ser	Pro Arg Val
1430	1435	1440
Ala Leu Gly Leu Leu Tyr	Ser Val Ala Leu Ala Ser	Pro Ala Leu
1445	1450	1455
Ala Ala Leu Ala Thr His	Arg Thr Tyr Arg His Ile	Ser Cys Tyr
1460	1465	1470
Ser Gly Leu Asn Gly Leu	Asn Ser Glu Arg Thr His	Arg Gly Leu
1475	1480	1485
Ala Ser Pro Pro Arg Thr	Arg Pro Thr His Arg Pro	His Glu Gly
1490	1495	1500
Leu Tyr Gly Leu Tyr Gly	Leu Tyr Thr His Arg Leu	Tyr Ser Leu
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Glu Gly Leu Ile Leu Glu	Leu Tyr Ser Ala Arg Gly	Ala Leu Ala
1520	1525	1530

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Ala Ser Pro Ala Leu Ala Ala Leu Ala Ala Leu Ala Ala Leu Ala
 1535 1540 1545

Gly Leu Tyr Ser Glu Arg Gly Leu Gly Leu Asn Leu Tyr Ser Leu
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Glu Ile Leu Glu Ser Glu Arg Gly Leu Gly Leu Ala Ser Pro Leu
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Glu Ala Ser Asn Ser Glu Arg His Ile Ser His Ile Ser His Ile
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Ser His Ile Ser His Ile Ser His Ile Ser
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<210> SEQ ID NO 6
 <211> LENGTH: 1817
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial
 <220> FEATURE:
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Plasmid

<400> SEQUENCE: 6

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cagcctacat gcaactgagc agcctgacat ctgaggactc tgcagtctat tactgtgcaa    480
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gacagatttg gcctggagat ggtgatacta actacaatgg aaagttaag ggtaaagcca    1200
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ccaagcttgg cggtgatata ttgctcacc aaactccagc ttctttggct gtgtctctag    1440
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<210> SEQ ID NO 7
<211> LENGTH: 1602
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Plasmid

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<400> SEQUENCE: 7

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20          25          30

Leu Glu Leu Glu Leu Glu Ala Leu Ala Ala Leu Ala Gly Leu Asn Pro
35          40          45

Arg Ala Leu Ala Met Glu Thr Ala Leu Ala Gly Leu Asn Val Ala Leu
50          55          60

Gly Leu Asn Leu Glu Gly Leu Asn Gly Leu Asn Ser Glu Arg Gly Leu
65          70          75          80

Tyr Ala Leu Ala Gly Leu Leu Glu Val Ala Leu Ala Arg Gly Pro Arg
85          90          95

Gly Leu Tyr Ser Glu Arg Ser Glu Arg Val Ala Leu Leu Tyr Ser Ile
100         105         110

Leu Glu Ser Glu Arg Cys Tyr Ser Leu Tyr Ser Ala Leu Ala Ser Glu
115         120         125

Arg Gly Leu Tyr Thr Tyr Arg Ala Leu Ala Pro His Glu Ser Glu Arg
130         135         140

Ser Glu Arg Thr Tyr Arg Thr Arg Pro Met Glu Thr Ala Ser Asn Thr
145         150         155         160

Arg Pro Val Ala Leu Leu Tyr Ser Gly Leu Asn Ala Arg Gly Pro Arg
165         170         175

Gly Leu Tyr Gly Leu Asn Gly Leu Tyr Leu Glu Gly Leu Thr Arg Pro
180         185         190

Ile Leu Glu Gly Leu Tyr Gly Leu Asn Ile Leu Glu Thr Arg Pro Pro
195         200         205

Arg Gly Leu Tyr Ala Ser Pro Gly Leu Tyr Ala Ser Pro Thr His Arg
210         215         220

Ala Ser Asn Thr Tyr Arg Ala Ser Asn Gly Leu Tyr Leu Tyr Ser Pro
225         230         235         240

His Glu Leu Tyr Ser Gly Leu Tyr Leu Tyr Ser Ala Leu Ala Thr His
245         250         255

Arg Leu Glu Thr His Arg Ala Leu Ala Ala Ser Pro Gly Leu Ser Glu
260         265         270

Arg Ser Glu Arg Ser Glu Arg Thr His Arg Ala Leu Ala Thr Tyr Arg
275         280         285

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

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690	695	700
Ala Ala Leu Ala Thr His Arg Thr Tyr Arg His Ile Ser Cys Tyr Ser 705	710	715 720
Gly Leu Asn Gly Leu Asn Ser Glu Arg Thr His Arg Gly Leu Ala Ser 725	730	735
Pro Pro Arg Thr Arg Pro Thr His Arg Pro His Glu Gly Leu Tyr Gly 740	745	750
Leu Tyr Gly Leu Tyr Thr His Arg Leu Tyr Ser Leu Glu Gly Leu Ile 755	760	765
Leu Glu Leu Tyr Ser Ala Arg Gly Ala Leu Ala Ala Ser Pro Ala Leu 770	775	780
Ala Ala Leu Ala Ala Leu Ala Ala Leu Ala Gly Leu Tyr Gly Leu Tyr 785	790	795 800
Gly Leu Tyr Gly Leu Tyr Ser Glu Arg Gly Leu Tyr Gly Leu Tyr Gly 805	810	815
Leu Tyr Gly Leu Tyr Ser Glu Arg Gly Leu Tyr Gly Leu Tyr Gly Leu 820	825	830
Tyr Gly Leu Tyr Ser Glu Arg Gly Leu Tyr Gly Leu Tyr Gly Leu Tyr 835	840	845
Gly Leu Tyr Ser Glu Arg Gly Leu Asn Val Ala Leu Gly Leu Asn Leu 850	855	860
Glu Gly Leu Asn Gly Leu Asn Ser Glu Arg Gly Leu Tyr Ala Leu Ala 865	870	875 880
Gly Leu Leu Glu Ala Leu Ala Ala Arg Gly Pro Arg Gly Leu Tyr Ala 885	890	895
Leu Ala Ser Glu Arg Val Ala Leu Leu Tyr Ser Met Glu Thr Ser Glu 900	905	910
Arg Cys Tyr Ser Leu Tyr Ser Ala Leu Ala Ser Glu Arg Gly Leu Tyr 915	920	925
Thr Tyr Arg Thr His Arg Pro His Glu Thr His Arg Ala Arg Gly Thr 930	935	940
Tyr Arg Thr His Arg Met Glu Thr His Ile Ser Thr Arg Pro Val Ala 945	950	955 960
Leu Leu Tyr Ser Gly Leu Asn Ala Arg Gly Pro Arg Gly Leu Tyr Gly 965	970	975
Leu Asn Gly Leu Tyr Leu Glu Gly Leu Thr Arg Pro Ile Leu Glu Gly 980	985	990
Leu Tyr Thr Tyr Arg Ile Leu Glu Ala Ser Asn Pro Arg Ser Glu Arg 995	1000	1005
Ala Arg Gly Gly Leu Tyr Thr Tyr Arg Thr His Arg Ala Ser Asn 1010	1015	1020
Thr Tyr Arg Ala Ser Asn Gly Leu Asn Leu Tyr Ser Pro His Glu 1025	1030	1035
Leu Tyr Ser Ala Ser Pro Leu Tyr Ser Ala Leu Ala Thr His Arg 1040	1045	1050
Leu Glu Thr His Arg Thr His Arg Ala Ser Pro Leu Tyr Ser Ser 1055	1060	1065
Glu Arg Ser Glu Arg Ser Glu Arg Thr His Arg Ala Leu Ala Thr 1070	1075	1080
Tyr Arg Met Glu Thr Gly Leu Asn Leu Glu Ser Glu Arg Ser Glu 1085	1090	1095

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Arg Leu	Glu Thr His Arg	Ser	Glu Arg Gly Leu Ala	Ser Pro Ser
1100		1105		1110
Glu Arg	Ala Leu Ala Val	Ala	Leu Thr Tyr Arg Thr	Tyr Arg Cys
1115		1120		1125
Tyr Ser	Ala Leu Ala Ala	Arg	Gly Thr Tyr Arg Thr	Tyr Arg Ala
1130		1135		1140
Ser Pro	Ala Ser Pro His	Ile	Ser Thr Tyr Arg Ser	Glu Arg Leu
1145		1150		1155
Glu Ala	Ser Pro Thr Tyr	Arg	Thr Arg Pro Gly Leu	Tyr Gly Leu
1160		1165		1170
Asn Gly	Leu Tyr Thr His	Arg	Thr His Arg Leu Glu	Thr His Arg
1175		1180		1185
Val Ala	Leu Ser Glu Arg	Ser	Glu Arg Ala Leu Ala	Leu Tyr Ser
1190		1195		1200
Thr His	Arg Thr His Arg	Pro	Arg Leu Tyr Ser Leu	Glu Gly Leu
1205		1210		1215
Tyr Gly	Leu Tyr Ala Ser	Pro	Ile Leu Glu Val Ala	Leu Leu Glu
1220		1225		1230
Thr His	Arg Gly Leu Asn	Ser	Glu Arg Pro Arg Ala	Leu Ala Ile
1235		1240		1245
Leu Glu	Met Glu Thr Ser	Glu	Arg Ala Leu Ala Ser	Glu Arg Pro
1250		1255		1260
Arg Gly	Leu Tyr Gly Leu	Leu	Tyr Ser Val Ala Leu	Thr His Arg
1265		1270		1275
Met Glu	Thr Thr His Arg	Cys	Tyr Ser Ser Glu Arg	Ala Leu Ala
1280		1285		1290
Ser Glu	Arg Ser Glu Arg	Ser	Glu Arg Val Ala Leu	Ser Glu Arg
1295		1300		1305
Thr Tyr	Arg Met Glu Thr	Ala	Ser Asn Thr Arg Pro	Thr Tyr Arg
1310		1315		1320
Gly Leu	Asn Gly Leu Asn	Leu	Tyr Ser Ser Glu Arg	Gly Leu Tyr
1325		1330		1335
Thr His	Arg Ser Glu Arg	Pro	Arg Leu Tyr Ser Ala	Arg Gly Thr
1340		1345		1350
Arg Pro	Ile Leu Glu Thr	Tyr	Arg Ala Ser Pro Thr	His Arg Ser
1355		1360		1365
Glu Arg	Leu Tyr Ser Leu	Glu	Ala Leu Ala Ser Glu	Arg Gly Leu
1370		1375		1380
Tyr Val	Ala Leu Pro Arg	Ala	Leu Ala His Ile Ser	Pro His Glu
1385		1390		1395
Ala Arg	Gly Gly Leu Tyr	Ser	Glu Arg Gly Leu Tyr	Ser Glu Arg
1400		1405		1410
Gly Leu	Tyr Thr His Arg	Ser	Glu Arg Thr Tyr Arg	Ser Glu Arg
1415		1420		1425
Leu Glu	Thr His Arg Ile	Leu	Glu Ser Glu Arg Gly	Leu Tyr Met
1430		1435		1440
Glu Thr	Gly Leu Ala Leu	Ala	Gly Leu Ala Ser Pro	Ala Leu Ala
1445		1450		1455
Ala Leu	Ala Thr His Arg	Thr	Tyr Arg Thr Tyr Arg	Cys Tyr Ser
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Leu Tyr Pro Arg Gly Leu Tyr Ser Glu Arg
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<210> SEQ ID NO 11

<211> LENGTH: 6844

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Artificial

<220> FEATURE:

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: plasmid

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catg 6844

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<210> SEQ ID NO 12
<211> LENGTH: 1422
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: plasmid

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<400> SEQUENCE: 12

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

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

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Gly	Leu	Asn	Val	Ala	Leu	Gly	Leu	Asn	Leu	Glu	Gly	Leu	Asn	Gly	Leu	705	710	715	720
Asn	Ser	Glu	Arg	Gly	Leu	Tyr	Ala	Leu	Ala	Gly	Leu	Leu	Glu	Ala	Leu	725	730	735	
Ala	Ala	Arg	Gly	Pro	Arg	Gly	Leu	Tyr	Ala	Leu	Ala	Ser	Glu	Arg	Val	740	745	750	
Ala	Leu	Leu	Tyr	Ser	Met	Glu	Thr	Ser	Glu	Arg	Cys	Tyr	Ser	Leu	Tyr	755	760	765	
Ser	Ala	Leu	Ala	Ser	Glu	Arg	Gly	Leu	Tyr	Thr	Tyr	Arg	Thr	His	Arg	770	775	780	
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Glu	Thr	His	Ile	Ser	Thr	Arg	Pro	Val	Ala	Leu	Leu	Tyr	Ser	Gly	Leu	805	810	815	
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Glu	Gly	Leu	Thr	Arg	Pro	Ile	Leu	Glu	Gly	Leu	Tyr	Thr	Tyr	Arg	Ile	835	840	845	
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Ser	Pro	Leu	Tyr	Ser	Ser	Glu	Arg	Ser	Glu	Arg	Ser	Glu	Arg	Thr	His	915	920	925	
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Ser	Pro	Ser	Glu	Arg	Ala	Leu	Ala	Val	Ala	Leu	Thr	Tyr	Arg	Thr	Tyr	965	970	975	
Arg	Cys	Tyr	Ser	Ala	Leu	Ala	Ala	Arg	Gly	Thr	Tyr	Arg	Thr	Tyr	Arg	980	985	990	
Ala	Ser	Pro	Ala	Ser	Pro	His	Ile	Ser	Thr	Tyr	Arg	Ser	Glu	Arg	Leu	995	1000	1005	
Glu	Ala	Ser	Pro	Thr	Tyr	Arg	Thr	Arg	Pro	Gly	Leu	Tyr	Gly	Leu		1010	1015	1020	
Asn	Gly	Leu	Tyr	Thr	His	Arg	Thr	His	Arg	Leu	Glu	Thr	His	Arg		1025	1030	1035	
Val	Ala	Leu	Ser	Glu	Arg	Ser	Glu	Arg	Ala	Leu	Ala	Leu	Tyr	Ser		1040	1045	1050	
Thr	His	Arg	Thr	His	Arg	Pro	Arg	Leu	Tyr	Ser	Leu	Glu	Gly	Leu		1055	1060	1065	
Tyr	Gly	Leu	Tyr	Ala	Ser	Pro	Ile	Leu	Glu	Val	Ala	Leu	Leu	Glu		1070	1075	1080	
Thr	His	Arg	Gly	Leu	Asn	Ser	Glu	Arg	Pro	Arg	Ala	Leu	Ala	Ile		1085	1090	1095	

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Leu	Glu	Met	Glu	Thr	Ser	Glu	Arg	Ala	Leu	Ala	Ser	Glu	Arg	Pro
1100						1105						1110		
Arg	Gly	Leu	Tyr	Gly	Leu	Leu	Tyr	Ser	Val	Ala	Leu	Thr	His	Arg
1115						1120						1125		
Met	Glu	Thr	Thr	His	Arg	Cys	Tyr	Ser	Ser	Glu	Arg	Ala	Leu	Ala
1130						1135						1140		
Ser	Glu	Arg	Ser	Glu	Arg	Ser	Glu	Arg	Val	Ala	Leu	Ser	Glu	Arg
1145						1150						1155		
Thr	Tyr	Arg	Met	Glu	Thr	Ala	Ser	Asn	Thr	Arg	Pro	Thr	Tyr	Arg
1160						1165						1170		
Gly	Leu	Asn	Gly	Leu	Asn	Leu	Tyr	Ser	Ser	Glu	Arg	Gly	Leu	Tyr
1175						1180						1185		
Thr	His	Arg	Ser	Glu	Arg	Pro	Arg	Leu	Tyr	Ser	Ala	Arg	Gly	Thr
1190						1195						1200		
Arg	Pro	Ile	Leu	Glu	Thr	Tyr	Arg	Ala	Ser	Pro	Thr	His	Arg	Ser
1205						1210						1215		
Glu	Arg	Leu	Tyr	Ser	Leu	Glu	Ala	Leu	Ala	Ser	Glu	Arg	Gly	Leu
1220						1225						1230		
Tyr	Val	Ala	Leu	Pro	Arg	Ala	Leu	Ala	His	Ile	Ser	Pro	His	Glu
1235						1240						1245		
Ala	Arg	Gly	Gly	Leu	Tyr	Ser	Glu	Arg	Gly	Leu	Tyr	Ser	Glu	Arg
1250						1255						1260		
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1265						1270						1275		
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1280						1285						1290		
Glu	Thr	Gly	Leu	Ala	Leu	Ala	Gly	Leu	Ala	Ser	Pro	Ala	Leu	Ala
1295						1300						1305		
Ala	Leu	Ala	Thr	His	Arg	Thr	Tyr	Arg	Thr	Tyr	Arg	Cys	Tyr	Ser
1310						1315						1320		
Gly	Leu	Asn	Gly	Leu	Asn	Thr	Arg	Pro	Ser	Glu	Arg	Ser	Glu	Arg
1325						1330						1335		
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1340						1345						1350		
Leu	Tyr	Ser	Glu	Arg	Gly	Leu	Tyr	Thr	His	Arg	Leu	Tyr	Ser	Leu
1355						1360						1365		
Glu	Gly	Leu	Ile	Leu	Glu	Ala	Ser	Asn	Ala	Arg	Gly	Ala	Leu	Ala
1370						1375						1380		
Ala	Ser	Pro	Thr	His	Arg	Ala	Leu	Ala	Ala	Leu	Ala	Ala	Leu	Ala
1385						1390						1395		
Gly	Leu	Tyr	Ser	Glu	Arg	His	Ile	Ser	His	Ile	Ser	His	Ile	Ser
1400						1405						1410		
His	Ile	Ser	His	Ile	Ser	His	Ile	Ser						
1415						1420								

<210> SEQ ID NO 13

<211> LENGTH: 17

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Artificial

<220> FEATURE:

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: linker sequence

<400> SEQUENCE: 13

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Arg

<210> SEQ ID NO 14
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<212> TYPE: DNA
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<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: primer

<400> SEQUENCE: 14

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<210> SEQ ID NO 15
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<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: primer

<400> SEQUENCE: 15

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<210> SEQ ID NO 16
<211> LENGTH: 28
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: primer

<400> SEQUENCE: 16

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<210> SEQ ID NO 17
<211> LENGTH: 46
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: primer

<400> SEQUENCE: 17

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

<400> SEQUENCE: 18

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<210> SEQ ID NO 19
<211> LENGTH: 40
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: primer

<400> SEQUENCE: 19

cgaattctcg agcattatctt aacctgtttc agtacgtcgg 40

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<210> SEQ ID NO 20
<211> LENGTH: 41
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: primer

<400> SEQUENCE: 20

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<210> SEQ ID NO 21
<211> LENGTH: 34
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: primer

<400> SEQUENCE: 21

agacggtgca gcaacagtac gtttgatttc cagc 34

<210> SEQ ID NO 22
<211> LENGTH: 41
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: primer

<400> SEQUENCE: 22

cgtactgttg ctgcaccgtc tcaggtgcaa ctgcagcagt c 41

<210> SEQ ID NO 23
<211> LENGTH: 45
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: primer

<400> SEQUENCE: 23

gaagatggat ccagcggccg ctgaggagac ggtgactgag gttcc 45

<210> SEQ ID NO 24
<211> LENGTH: 32
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: primer

<400> SEQUENCE: 24

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<210> SEQ ID NO 25
<211> LENGTH: 47
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: primer

<400> SEQUENCE: 25

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<210> SEQ ID NO 26
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<212> TYPE: DNA
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<400> SEQUENCE: 26

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<210> SEQ ID NO 27
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<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial
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<223> OTHER INFORMATION: primer

<400> SEQUENCE: 27

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35

<210> SEQ ID NO 28
<211> LENGTH: 21
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: primer

<400> SEQUENCE: 28

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21

<210> SEQ ID NO 29
<211> LENGTH: 33
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: primer

<400> SEQUENCE: 29

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33

<210> SEQ ID NO 30
<211> LENGTH: 36
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: primer

<400> SEQUENCE: 30

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36

<210> SEQ ID NO 31
<211> LENGTH: 42
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial
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<400> SEQUENCE: 31

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42

<210> SEQ ID NO 32
<211> LENGTH: 40
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: primer

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<400> SEQUENCE: 32

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40

<210> SEQ ID NO 33

<211> LENGTH: 40

<212> TYPE: DNA

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<220> FEATURE:

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<400> SEQUENCE: 33

ctgctgcagc tgcacctggg gtgtgtttt ggctgaggag

40

1. A multimeric structure comprising two or more identical protein monomers, characterized by the following features:

- (a) the monomers of said structure comprise at least four variable domains of which the first or last two variable domains of which the first or last two variable domains form an antigen-binding VH-VL or VL-VH scFv unit wherein two variable domains are linked by a peptide linker of at least 5 amino acid residues which does not prevent the intramolecular formation of a scFv;
- (b) the other two neighboring variable domains of the monomer are non-covalently bound to the complementary domains of another monomer resulting in the formation of at least two additional antigen binding sites to form the multimerisation motif.

2. The multimeric structure of claim 1, in form of a multimeric Fv-antibody, having the following features:

- (a) the monomers of said Fv-antibody comprise at least four variable domains of which the first or last two variable domains are linked by a peptide linker of 5 to 30 acid residues, which does not prevent the intramolecular formation of a scFv.
- (b) the other two neighboring variable domains of the monomer are non-covalently bound to two complementary variable domains of another monomer resulting in the formation of at least two additional antigen binding sites to form a multimerization motif, wherein said two variable domains are linked by a peptide linker of a maximum of 12 amino acid residues.

3. The multimeric Fv-antibody of claim 2, wherein a further feature is that the antigen-binding V_H-V_L or V_L-V_H scFv unit formed by the two neighboring domains of one monomer is linked to the other variable domains of the multimerization motif by a peptide linker of 5 to 30 amino acid residues.

4. The multimeric structure of claim 1, wherein said monomers comprise four variable domains and wherein the third and fourth variable domains of said one end of the monomers are linked by a peptide linker, said peptide linker having 12 or less amino acid residues.

5. The multimeric structure of claim 1, wherein said monomers comprise four variable domains and wherein the first and second variable domains of said one end of the monomers are linked by a peptide linker, said peptide linker having 12 or less amino acid residues.

6. The multimeric structure of claim 2, wherein the second and third variable domain of the monomers are linked by a peptide linker consisting of 5 to 30 amino acid residues.

7. The multimeric structure of claim 1, wherein any variable domain of the monomers is shortened by at least one amino acid residue at their N- and/or C-terminus.

8. The multimeric structure of claim 1, wherein the order of domains of a monomer is $V_H-V_L-V_H-V_L$, $V_L-V_H-V_H-V_L$, $V_H-V_L-V_L-V_H$ or $V_L-V_H-V_L-V_H$.

9. The multimeric structure of claim 1, wherein the non-covalent binding of at least one pair of variable domains is strengthened by at least one disulfide bridge.

10. The multimeric structure of claim 1, which is a tetravalent dimer, hexavalent trimer or octavalent tetramer.

11. The multimeric structure of claim 1, which is a bispecific, of trispecific or tetraspecific antibody.

12. The multimeric structure of claim 1, wherein at least one monomer is linked to a biologically active substance, a chemical agent, a peptide, a protein or a drug.

13. The multimeric structure of claim 1, which is a monospecific antibody capable of specifically binding the CD19 antigen of B-lymphocytes or the CEA antigen.

14. The multimeric structure of claim 1, which is a bispecific antibody capable of specifically binding:

- (a) CD19 and the CD3 complex of the T-cell receptor;
- (b) CD19 and the CD5 complex of the T-cell receptor;
- (c) CD19 and the CD28 antigen on T-lymphocytes;
- (d) CD19 and the CD16 on natural killer cells, macrophages and activated monocytes;
- (e) CEA and CD3;
- (f) CEA and CE28; or
- (g) CEA and CDE16.

15. A process for the preparation of a multimeric structure of claim 1, wherein (a) DNA sequences encoding the peptide linkers are ligated with the DNA sequences encoding the variable domains such that the peptide linkers connect the variable domains resulting in the formation of a DNA sequence encoding a monomer of the multivalent multimeric structure and (b) the DNA sequences encoding the various monomers are expressed in a suitable expression system.

16. A DNA sequence encoding a multimeric structure of claim 1.

17. An expression vector containing the DNA sequence of claim 16.

18. The expression vector of claim 17, which is pSKK2-scFv_{L18}anti-CD3-LL-scFv_{L10}anti-CD19 (pSKK2-scFv3LL Db19) (DSM 14470) or psKK2-scFv_{L18}antiCD19-LL-scFv_{L10}anti-CD3(pSKK2-scFv19LL Db3) (DSM 14471).

19. A host cell containing the expression vector of claim 17.

20. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a dimeric or multimeric structure of claim 1.

21. Use of a dimeric or multimeric structure of claim 1 for diagnosis.

22. Use of a dimeric or multimeric structure of claim 1 for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for (a) the

treatment of a viral, bacterial, tumoral or prion related disease, (b) the agglutination of red blood cells, (c) linking cytotoxic cells of the immune system to tumor cells, or (d) linking activating cytokines, cytotoxic substances or a protease to a target cell.

23. A diagnostic kit comprising a multimeric structure of claim 1.

24. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a DNA sequence of claim 17.

25. A pharmaceutical composition comprising an expression vector of claim 18.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	二聚体和多聚体抗原结合结构		
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[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	勒加爾FABRICE KIPRIYANOV SERGEY REUSCH UWE 莫爾登豪爾GERHARD LITTLE梅爾文		
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摘要(译)

本发明涉及二聚体和多聚体抗原结合结构，编码所述结构的表达载体，以及所述结构的诊断和治疗用途。抗原结合结构优选为Fv-抗体构建体的形式。

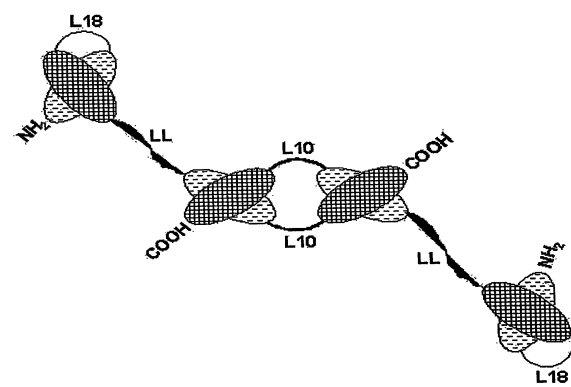


FIGURE 1