(19)





(11) **EP 1 583 771 B1**

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION

- (45) Date of publication and mention of the grant of the patent:03.04.2013 Bulletin 2013/14
- (21) Application number: 03800092.3
- (22) Date of filing: 22.12.2003

(51) Int Cl.: C12Q 1/68 ^(2006.01) C07K 14/705 ^(2006.01) C07K 16/28 ^(2006.01)

C07K 14/47 ^(2006.01) C07K 16/18 ^(2006.01)

- (86) International application number: PCT/US2003/040978
- (87) International publication number: WO 2004/058052 (15.07.2004 Gazette 2004/29)

(54) GENETIC POLYMORPHISMS ASSOCIATED WITH MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION, METHODS OF DETECTION AND USES THEREOF

HERZINFARKT-ASSOZIIERTE GENETISCHE POLYMORPHIEN, NACHWEISVERFAHREN UND IHRE VERWENDUNG

POLYMORPHISMES GÉNÉTIQUES ASSOCIÉS A L'INFARCTUS DU MYOCARDE, PROCÉDÉS DE DÉTECTION ET LEURS UTILISATIONS

(84)	Designated Contracting States:	(74) Representative: Jones Day
	AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR	Rechtsanwälte, Attorneys-at-Law, Patentanwälte
	HU IE IT LI LU MC NL PT RO SE SI SK TR	Prinzregentenstrasse 11
(80538 München (DE)
(30)	Priority: 20.12.2002 US 434778 P	
	10.03.2003 US 453135 P	(56) References cited:
	30.04.2003 US 466412 P	WO-A-01/18250 WO-A-01/66800
	23.09.2003 US 504955 P	WO-A1-02/081689 US-A1- 2002 155 446
(43)	Date of publication of application:	YAMADA Y ET AL: "Prediction of the risk of
	12.10.2005 Bulletin 2005/41	myocardial infarction from polymorphisms in
		candidate genes" NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF
(60)	Divisional application:	MEDICINE, THE, MASSACHUSETTS MEDICAL
	09172683.6 / 2 151 507	SOCIETY, WALTHAM, MA, US, vol. 347, no. 24, 12
	12163341.6 / 2 500 440	December 2002 (2002-12-12), pages 1916-1923,
	12163362.2 / 2 474 630	XP002971561 ISSN: 0028-4793
	12163424.0 / 2 474 631	DATABASE DBSNP [Online] NCBI, US; 22 June
	12163442.2 / 2 474 632	2001 (2001-06-22), "Reference SNP Cluster
		Report: rs2075252" XP002558673 retrieved from
(73)	Proprietor: Celera Corporation	HTTP://WWW.NCBI.NLM.NIH.GOV/SNP/SNP_
	Alameda, CA 94502 (US)	REF.CG I?SEARCHTYPE=ADHOC_
		SEARCH&TYPE=RS&RS=RS207 5252 Database
(72)	Inventors:	accession no. rs2075252
•	CARGILL, Michele	 AUBO ET AL.: 'Risk of myocardial infarction
	Rockville, MD 20850 (US)	associated with Gln/Arg 192 polymorphism in the
•	DEVLIN, James J.	human paraoxonase gene and diabetes mellitus'
	Rockville, MD 20850 (US)	EUROPEAN HEART JOURNAL vol. 21, no. 1,
•	IAKOUBOVA, Olga	January 2000, pages 33 - 38
	Rockville, MD 20850 (US)	

Note: Within nine months of the publication of the mention of the grant of the European patent in the European Patent Bulletin, any person may give notice to the European Patent Office of opposition to that patent, in accordance with the Implementing Regulations. Notice of opposition shall not be deemed to have been filed until the opposition fee has been paid. (Art. 99(1) European Patent Convention).

- TUOMAINEN ET AL.: 'Increased risk of acute myocardial infarction in carriers of the hemochromatosis gene Cys282Tyr mutation' CIRCULATION vol. 100, no. 12, September 1999, pages 1274 - 1279, XP009082573
- TAKAGI ET AL.: 'A GPVI polymorphism is a risk factor for myocardial infarction in Japanese' ATHEROSCLEROSIS vol. 165, no. 2, December 2002, pages 397 - 398, XP008099996
- DALEY ET AL.: 'The heart SNPs a beat: candidate polymorphisms in candidate genes for cardiovascular disease' TRENDS IN CARDIOVASCULAR MEDICINE vol. 11, no. 2, February 2001, pages 60 - 66, XP002335095

Description

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

- ⁵ **[0001]** The present invention is in the field of myocardial infarction diagnosis. In particular, the present invention relates to specific single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) in the human genome, and their association with myocardial infarction (including recurrent myocardial infarction) and related pathologies. Based on differences in allele frequencies in the myocardial infarction patient population relative to normal individuals, the naturally-occurring SNPs disclosed herein can be used as targets for the design of diagnostic reagents and the development of therapeutic agents, as well as for
- disease association and linkage analysis. In particular, the SNPs disclosed herein are useful for identifying an individual who is at an increased or decreased risk of developing myocardial infarction and for early detection of the disease, for providing clinically important information for the prevention and/or treatment of myocardial infarction, and for screening and selecting therapeutic agents. The SNPs disclosed herein are also useful for human identification applications. Methods, assays, kits, and reagents for detecting the presence of these polymorphisms and their encoded products are
- 15 provided.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Myocardial Infarction (including Recurrent Myocardial Infarction)

20

[0002] Myocardial infarction (MI) is the most common cause of mortality in developed countries. It is a multifactorial disease that involves atherogenesis, thrombus formation and propagation. Thrombosis can result in complete or partial occlusion of coronary arteries. The luminal narrowing or blockage of coronary arteries reduces oxygen and nutrient supply to the cardiac muscle (cardiac ischemia), leading to myocardial necrosis and/or stunning. MI, unstable angina,

²⁵ or sudden ischemic death are clinical manifestations of cardiac muscle damage. All three endpoints are part of the Acute Coronary Syndrome since the underlying mechanisms of acute complications of atherosclerosis are considered to be the same.

[0003] Atherogenesis, the first step of pathogenesis of MI, is a complex interaction between blood elements, mechanical forces, disturbed blood flow, and vessel wall abnormality. On the cellular level, these include endothelial dysfunction,

30 monocytes/macrophages activation by modified lipoproteins, monocytes/macrophages migration into the neointima and subsequent migration and proliferation of vascular smooth muscle cells (VSMC) from the media that results in plaque accumulation.

[0004] In recent years, an unstable (vulnerable) plaque was recognized as an underlying cause of arterial thrombotic events and MI. A vulnerable plaque is a plaque, often not stenotic, that has a high likelihood of becoming disrupted or

- ³⁵ eroded, thus forming a thrombogenic focus. Two vulnerable plaque morphologies have been described. A first type of vulnerable plaque morphology is a rupture of the protective fibrous cap. It can occur in plaques that have distinct morphological features such as large and soft lipid pool with distinct necrotic core and thinning of the fibrous cap in the region of the plaque shoulders. Fibrous caps have considerable metabolic activity. The imbalance between matrix synthesis and matrix degradation thought to be regulated by inflammatory mediators combined with VSMC apoptosis
- 40 are the key underlying mechanisms of plaque rupture. A second type of vulnerable plaque morphology, known as "plaque erosion", can also lead to a fatal coronary thrombotic event. Plaque erosion is morphologically different from plaque rupture. Eroded plaques do not have fractures in the plaque fibrous cap, only superficial erosion of the intima. The loss of endothelial cells can expose the thrombogenic subendothelial matrix that precipitates thrombus formation. This process could be regulated by inflammatory mediators. The propagation of the acute thrombi for both plaque rupture and plaque
- ⁴⁵ erosion events depends on the balance between coagulation and thrombolysis. MI due to a vulnerable plaque is a complex phenomenon that includes: plaque vulnerability, blood vulnerability (hypercoagulation, hypothrombolysis), and heart vulnerability (sensitivity of the heart to ischemia or propensity for arrhythmia).
 [0005] Recurrent myocardial infarction can generally be viewed as a severe form of MI progression caused by multiple
- vulnerable plaques that are able to undergo pre-rupture or a pre-erosive state, coupled with extreme blood coagulability.
 [0006] The incidence of MI is still high despite currently available preventive measures and therapeutic intervention. More than 1,500,000 people in the US suffer acute MI each year (many without seeking help due to unrecognized MI), and one third of these people die. The lifetime risk of coronary artery disease events at age 40 years is 42.4% for men (one in two) and 24.9% for women (one in four) (Lloyd-Jones DM; Lancet, 1999 353: 89-92).
- [0007] The current diagnosis of MI is based on the levels or troponm I or T that indicate the cardiac muscle progressive necrosis, impaired electrocardiogram (ECG), and detection of abnormal ventricular wall motion or angiographic data (the presence of acute thrombi). However, due to the asymptomatic nature of 25% of acute MIs (absence of atypical chest pain, low ECG sensitivity), a significant portion of MIs are not diagnosed and therefore not treated appropriately (e.g., prevention of recurrent MIs).

[0008] Despite a very high prevalence and lifetime risk of MI, there are no good prognostic markers that can identify an individual with a high risk of vulnerable plaques and justify preventive treatments. MI risk assessment and prognosis is currently done using classic risk factors or the recently introduced Framingham Risk Index. Both of these assessments put a significant weight on LDL levels to justify preventive treatment. However, it is well established that half of all MIs

⁵ occur in individuals without overt hyperlipidemia. Hence, there is a need for additional risk factors for predicting predisposition to MI.

[0009] Other emerging risk factors are inflammatory biomarkers such as C-reactive protein (CRP), ICAM-1, SAA, TNF a, homocysteine, impaired fasting glucose, new lipid markers (ox LDL, Lp-a, MAD-LDL, etc.) and pro-thrombotic factors (fibrinogen, PAI-1). Despite showing some promise, these markers have significant limitations such as low specificity

¹⁰ and low positive predictive value, and the need for multiple reference intervals to be used for different groups of people (e.g., males-females, smokers-non smokers, hormone replacement therapy users, different age groups). These limitations diminish the utility of such markers as independent prognostic markers for MI screening.

[0010] Genetics plays an important role in MI risk. Families with a positive family history of MI account for 14% of the general population, 72% of premature MIs, and 48% of all MIs (Williams R R, Am J Cardiology, 2001; 87:129). In addition, replicated linkage studies have revealed evidence of multiple regions of the genome that are associated with MI and

- replicated linkage studies have revealed evidence of multiple regions of the genome that are associated with MI and relevant to MI genetic traits, including regions on chromosomes 14, 2, 3 and 7 (Broeckel U, Nature Genetics, 2002; 30: 210; Harrap S, Arterioscler Thromb Vasc Biol, 2002; 22: 874-878, Shearman A, Human Molecular Genetics, 2000, 9; 9,1315-1320), implying that genetic risk factors influence the onset, manifestation, and progression of MI. Recent association studies have identified allelic variants that are associated with acute complications of coronary heart disease, including allelic variants of the ApoE, ApoA5, Lpa, APOCIII, and Klotho genes.
- [0011] Genetic markers such as single nucleotide polymorphisms are preferable to other types of biomarkers. Genetic markers that are prognostic for MI can be genotyped early in life and could predict individual response to various risk factors. The combination of serum protein levels and genetic predisposition revealed by genetic analysis of susceptibility genes can provide an integrated assessment of the interaction between genotypes and environmental factors, resulting in synergistically increased prognostic value of diagnostic tests.
- ²⁵ in synergistically increased prognostic value of diagnostic tests. [0012] Thus, there is an urgent need for novel genetic markers that are predictive of predisposition to MI, particularly for individuals who are unrecognized as having a predisposition to MI. Such genetic markers may enable prognosis of MI in much larger populations compared with the populations which can currently be evaluated by using existing risk factors and biomarkers. The availability of a genetic test may allow, for example, appropriate preventive treatments for
- 30 acute coronary events to be provided for susceptible individuals (such preventive treatments may include, for example, statin treatments and statin dose escalation, as well as changes to modifiable risk factors), lowering of the thresholds for ECG and angiography testing, and allow adequate monitoring of informative biomarkers.
- [0013] Moreover, the discovery of genetic markers associated with MI will provide novel targets for therapeutic intervention or preventive treatments of MI, and enable the development of new therapeutic agents for treating MI and other ³⁵ cardiovascular disorders.

<u>SNPs</u>

50

- [0014] The genomes of all organisms undergo spontaneous mutation in the course of their continuing evolution, generating variant forms of progenitor genetic sequences (Gusella, Ann. Rev. Biochem. 55, 831-854 (1986)). A variant form may confer an evolutionary advantage or disadvantage relative to a progenitor form or may be neutral. In some instances, a variant form confers an evolutionary advantage to the species and is eventually incorporated into the DNA of many or most members of the species and effectively becomes the progenitor form. Additionally, the effects of a variant form may be both beneficial and detrimental, depending on the circumstances. For example, a heterozygous
- ⁴⁵ sickle cell mutation confers resistance to malaria, but a homozygous sickle cell mutation is usually lethal. In many cases, both progenitor and variant forms survive and co-exist in a species population. The coexistence of multiple forms of a genetic sequence gives rise to genetic polymorphisms, including SNPs.

[0015] Approximately 90% of all polymorphisms in the human genome are SNPs. SNPs are single base positions in DNA at which different alleles, or alternative nucleotides, exist in a population. The SNP position (interchangeably referred to herein as SNP, SNP site, or SNP locus) is usually preceded by and followed by highly conserved sequences of the

- allele (e.g., sequences that vary in less than 1/100 or 1/1000 members of the populations). An individual may be homozygous or heterozygous for an allele at each SNP position. A SNP can, in some instances, be referred to as a "cSNP" to denote that the nucleotide sequence containing the SNP is an amino acid coding sequence.
- [0016] A SNP may arise from a substitution of one nucleotide for another at the polymorphic site. Substitutions can be transitions or transversions. A transition is the replacement of one purine nucleotide by another purine nucleotide, or one pyrimidine by another pyrimidine. A transversion is the replacement of a purine by a pyrimidine, or vice versa. A SNP may also be a single base insertion or deletion variant referred to as an "indel" (Weber et al., "Human diallelic insertion/deletion polymorphisms", Am J Hum Genet 2002 Oct;71(4):854-62).

[0017] A synonymous codon change, or silent mutation/SNP (terms such as "SNP", "polymorphism", "mutation", "mutation", "variation", and "variant" are used herein interchangeably), is one that does not result in a change of amino acid due to the degeneracy of the genetic code. A substitution that changes a codon coding for one amino acid to a codon coding for a different amino acid (i.e., a non-synonymous codon change) is referred to as a missense mutation. A

- ⁵ nonsense mutation results in a type of non-synonymous codon change in which a stop codon is formed, thereby leading to premature termination of a polypeptide chain and a truncated protein. A read-through mutation is another type of nonsynonymous codon change that causes the destruction of a stop codon, thereby resulting in an extended polypeptide product. while SNPs can be bi-, tri-, or tetra- allelic, the vast majority of the SNPs are bi-allelic, and are thus often referred to as "bi-allelic markers", or "di-allelic markers".
- ¹⁰ **[0018]** As used herein, references to SNPs and SNP genotypes include individual SNPs and/or haplotypes, which are groups of SNPs that are generally inherited together. Haplotypes can have stronger correlations with diseases or other phenotypic effects compared with individual SNPs, and therefore may provide increased diagnostic accuracy in some cases (Stephens et al. Science 293, 489-493, 20 July 2001).
- [0019] Causative SNPs are those SNPs that produce alterations in gene expression or in the expression, structure, and/or function of a gene product, and therefore are most predictive of a possible clinical phenotype. One such class includes SNPs falling within regions of genes encoding a polypeptide product, i.e. cSNPs. These SNPs may result in an alteration of the amino acid sequence of the polypeptide product (i.e., non-synonymous codon changes) and give rise to the expression of a defective or other variant protein. Furthermore, in the case of nonsense mutations, a SNP may lead to premature termination of a polypeptide product. Such variant products can result in a pathological condition,
- e.g., genetic disease. Examples of genes in which a SNP within a coding sequence causes a genetic disease include sickle cell anemia and cystic fibrosis.
 [0020] Causative SNPs do not necessarily have to occur in coding regions; causative SNPs can occur in, for example, any genetic region that can ultimately affect the expression, structure, and/or activity of the protein encoded by a nucleic
- acid. Such genetic regions include, for example, those involved in transcription, such as SNPs in transcription factor binding domains, SNPs in promoter regions, in areas involved in transcript processing, such as SNPs at intron-exon boundaries that may cause defective splicing, or SNPs in mRNA processing signal sequences such as polyadenylation signal regions. Some SNPs that are not causative SNPs nevertheless are in close association with, and therefore segregate with, a disease-causing sequence. In this situation, the presence of a SNP correlates with the presence of, or predisposition to, or an increased risk in developing the disease. These SNPs, although not causative, are nonetheless
- ³⁰ also useful for diagnostics, disease predisposition screening, and other uses. [0021] An association study of a SNP and a specific disorder involves determining the presence or frequency of the SNP allele in biological samples from individuals with the disorder of interest, such as myocardial infarction, and comparing the information to that of controls (i.e., individuals who do not have the disorder; controls may be also referred to as "healthy" or "normal" individuals) who are preferably of similar age and race. The appropriate selection of patients and
- ³⁵ controls is important to the success of SNP association studies. Therefore, a pool of individuals with well-characterized phenotypes is extremely desirable.
 [0022] A SNP may be screened in diseased tissue samples or any biological sample obtained from a diseased indi-

[0022] A SNP may be screened in diseased tissue samples or any biological sample obtained from a diseased individual, and compared to control samples, and selected for its increased (or decreased) occurrence in a specific pathological condition, such as pathologies related to myocardial infarction. Once a statistically significant association is

- 40 established between one or more SNP(s) and a pathological condition (or other phenotype) of interest, then the region around the SNP can optionally be thoroughly screened to identify the causative genetic locus/sequence(s) (e.g., causative SNP/mutation, gene, regulatory region, etc.) that influences the pathological condition or phenotype. Association studies may be conducted within the general population and are not limited to studies performed on related individuals in affected families (linkage studies).
- ⁴⁵ [0023] Clinical trials have shown that patient response to treatment with pharmaceuticals is often heterogeneous. There is a continuing need to improve pharmaceutical agent design and therapy. In that regard, SNPs can be used to identify patients most suited to therapy with particular pharmaceutical agents (this is often termed "pharmacogenomics"). Similarly, SNPs can be used to exclude patients from certain treatment due to the patient's increased likelihood of developing toxic side effects or their likelihood of not responding to the treatment. Pharmacogenomics can also be used
- in pharmaceutical research to assist the drug development and selection process. (Linder et al. (1997), Clinical Chemistry, 43, 254; Marshall (1997), Nature Biotechnology, 15, 1249; International Patent Application WO 97/40462, Spectra Biomedical; and Schafer et al. (1998), Nature Biotechnology, 16, 3).

[0024] WO 01/66800 A identifies polymorphisms which can predispose individuals to disease.

[0025] DATABASE DBSNP NCBI, US (22 June 2001) accession no. rs2075252 discloses a polymorphic site in the human genome.

[0026] Yamada et al. ("Prediction of the risk of myocardial infarction from polymorphisms in candidate genes" NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF MEDICINE, vol. 347, no. 24,12 December 2002, pages 1916-1923) describes that the risk of myocardial infarction was significantly associated with teh C1019T polymporphism in the connexin 37 gene in men and

the 4G-668/5G polymorphism in the plasminogen-activator inhibitor type 1 gene and the 5A-1171/6A polymorphism in the stromelysin-1 gene in women.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

5

[0027] The present invention relates to the identification of a SNP that is associated with recurrent myocardial infarction and related pathologies. The polymorphisms disclosed herein are directly useful as targets for the design of diagnostic reagents and the development of therapeutic agents for use in the diagnosis and treatment of myocardial infarction and related pathologies.

- 10 [0028] Based on the identification of a SNP associated with recurrent myocardial infarction, the present invention also provides methods of detecting this variant as well as the design and preparation of detection reagents needed to accomplish this task. The invention specifically provides a use of a SNP in genetic sequences involved in myocardial infarction in a method for determining whether a human has an increased risk for recurrent myocardial infarction. Described herein are variant proteins encoded by nucleic acid molecules containing such SNPs, antibodies to the encoded
- ¹⁵ variant proteins, computer-based and data storage systems containing the novel SNP information. The invention provides methods of detecting the SNP in a test sample, methods of identifying individuals who have an altered (i.e., increased or decreased) risk for recurrent myocardial infarction based on the presence of the SNP disclosed herein or its encoded product. For reference only, the description provides methods of identifying individuals who are more or less likely to respond to a treatment, methods of screening for compounds useful in the treatment of a disorder associated with a
- variant gene/protein, compounds identified by these methods, and methods of treating disorders mediated by a variant gene/protein. The present invention provides methods of using the SNP disclosed herein for human identification.
 [0029] In Tables 1-2, the present invention provides gene information, transcript sequences (SEQ ID NOS:1), encoded amino acid sequences (SEQ ID NOS:2), genomic sequences (SEQ ID NOS:4), transcript-based context sequences (SEQ ID NOS:3) and genomic-based context sequences (SEQ ID NOS:5) that contain the SNP described herein, and
- extensive SNP information that includes observed alleles, allele frequencies, populations/ethnic groups in which alleles have been observed, information about the type of SNP and corresponding functional effect, and, for cSNPs, information about the encoded polypeptide product. The transcript sequence (SEQ ID NO: 1), amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 2), genomic sequence (SEQ ID NO:4), transcript-based SNP context sequence (SEQ ID NO:3), and genomic-based SNP context sequence (SEQ ID NO:5) are also provided in the Sequence Listing.
- 30 [0030] In a specific embodiment of the present invention, a naturally-occurring SNP in the human genome is provided. This SNPs is associated with recurrent myocardial infarction such that it can have a variety of uses in the diagnosis and/or treatment of recurrent myocardial infarction. An alternative embodiment, of the invention is the use of an amplified polynucleotide, which is produced by amplification of a SNP-containing nucleic acid template in the method of the present invention. In another aspect, described is a variant protein which is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule containing a SNP disclosed herein.

[0031] In yet another embodiment of the invention, the use of a reagent for detecting a SNP in the context of its naturally-occurring flanking nucleotide sequences (which can be, e.g., either DNA or mRNA) in the method of the present invention is provided. In particular, such a reagent may be in the form of, for example, a hybridization probe or an amplification primer that is useful in the specific detection of a SNP. For reference only, a protein detection reagent is

- used to detect a variant protein which is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule containing a SNP disclosed herein. For example, a protein detection reagent is an antibody or an antigen-reactive antibody fragment.
 [0032] Also provided in the invention is the use of kits comprising SNP detection reagents, in the method of the present invention and methods for detecting the SNP disclosed herein by employing detection reagents. In a specific embodiment, the present invention provides for a method of identifying an individual having an increased or decreased risk of developing
- ⁴⁵ myocardial infarction by detecting the presence or absence of a SNP allele disclosed herein. In an aspect, a method for diagnosis of an increased risk for recurrent myocardial infarction by detecting the presence or absence of a SNP allele disclosed herein is described.

[0033] The nucleic acid molecules described herein can be inserted in an expression vector, such as to produce a variant protein in a host cell. Thus, described herein is also a vector comprising a SNP-containing nucleic acid molecule,

- ⁵⁰ genetically-engineered host cells containing the vector, and methods for expressing a recombinant variant protein using such host cells. The described host cells, SNP-containing nucleic acid molecules, and/or variant proteins can be used as targets in a method for screening and identifying therapeutic agents or pharmaceutical compounds useful in the treatment of myocardial infarction.
- [0034] An aspect described herein is a method for treating myocardial infarction in a human subject wherein said human subject harbors a gene, transcript, and/or encoded protein identified in Tables 1-2, which method comprises administering to said human subject a therapeutically or prophylactically effective amount of one or more agents counteracting the effects of the disease, such as by inhibiting (or stimulating) the activity of the gene, transcript, and/or encoded protein identified in Tables 1-2.

[0035] Another aspect described herein is a method for identifying an agent useful in therapeutically or prophylactically treating myocardial infarction in a human subject wherein said human subject harbors a gene, transcript, and/or encoded protein identified in Tables 1-2, which method comprises contacting the gene, transcript, or encoded protein with a candidate agent under conditions suitable to allow formation of a binding complex between the gene, transcript, or

- ⁵ encoded protein and the candidate agent and detecting the formation of the binding complex, wherein the presence of the complex identifies said agent.
 [0036] Another aspect described herein is a method for treating myocardial infarction in a human subject, which method comprises:
- (i) determining that said human subject harbors a gene, transcript, and/or encoded protein identified in Tables 1-2, and
 (ii) administering to said subject a therapeutically or prophylactically effective amount of one or more agents counteracting the effects of the disease.

[0037] Many other uses and advantages of the present invention will be apparent to those skilled in the art upon review of the detailed description of the preferred embodiments herein. Solely for clarity of discussion, the invention is described in the sections below by way of non-limiting examples.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SEQUENCE LISTING

- 20 [0038] The Sequence Listing provides the transcript sequence (SEQ ID NO:1) and protein sequence (SEQ ID NO:2), and genomic sequence (SEQ ID NO:4) for the myocardial infarction-associated gene that contains the SNP of the present invention. Also provided in the Sequence Listing are context sequences flanking each SNP, including both transcript-based context sequence (SEQ ID NO:3) and genomic-based context sequence (SEQ ID NO.5). The context sequences generally provide 100bp upstream (5') and 100bp downstream (3') of each SNP, with the SNP in the middle of the context sequence for a total of 200bp of context sequence surrounding each SNP.
- ²⁵ sequence, for a total of 200bp of context sequence surrounding each SNP.

DESCRIPTION OF TABLE 1 AND TABLE 2

[0039] Table 1 and Table 2 disclose the SNP and associated gene/transcript/protein information used in the method of the present invention. For gene number 29, Table 1 and Table 2 each provide a header containing gene/transcript/ protein information, followed by a transcript and protein sequence (in Table 1) or genomic sequence (in Table 2), and then SNP information regarding the SNP used in the present invention found in that gene/transcript.

[0040] NOTE: The SNP is include in both Table 1 and Table 2; Table 1 presents the SNP relative to its transcript sequence and encoded protein sequence, whereas Table 2 presents the SNPs relative to its genomic sequence. The SNP can readily be cross-referenced between Tables based on its hCV identification number.

- [0041] The gene/transcript/protein information includes:
- a gene number (1 through n, where n = the total number of genes in the Table)
- a Celera hCG and UID internal identification numbers for the gene
- a Celera hCT and UID internal identification numbers for the transcript (Table 1 only)
- a public Genbank accession number (e.g., RefSeq NM number) for the transcript (Table 1 only)
- a Celera hCP and UID internal identification numbers for the protein encoded by the hCT transcript (Table 1 only)
- a public Genbank accession number (e.g., RefSeq NP number) for the protein (Table 1 only)
- an art-known gene symbol

40

45

- an art-known gene/protein name
- Celera genomic axis position (indicating start nucleotide position-stop nucleotide position)
- the chromosome number of the chromosome on which the gene is located
- an OMIM (Online Mendelian Inheritance in Man; Johns Hopkins University/NCBI) public reference number for obtaining further information regarding the medical significance of each gene
- alternative gene/protein name(s) and/or symbol(s) in the OMIM entry NOTE: Due to the presence of alternative splice forms, multiple transcript/protein entries can be provided for a single gene entry in Table 1; i.e., for a single Gene Number, multiple entries may be provided in series that differ in their transcript/protein information and sequences.
- ⁵⁵ **[0042]** Following the gene/transcript/protein information is a transcript sequence and protein sequence (in Table 1), or a genomic sequence (in Table 2), for each gene, as follows:
 - transcript sequence (Table 1 only) (corresponding to SEQ ID NO:1 of the Sequence Listing), with SNPs identified

by their IUB codes (transcript sequences can include 5' UTR, protein coding, and 3' UTR regions). (NOTE: If there are differences between the nucleotide sequence of the hCT transcript and the corresponding public transcript sequence identified by the Genbank accession number, the hCT transcript sequence (and encoded protein) is provided, unless the public sequence is a RefSeq transcript sequence identified by an NM number, in which case the RefSeq NM transcript sequence (and encoded protein) is provided. However, whether the hCT transcript or RefSeq NM transcript is used as the transcript sequence, the disclosed SNPs are represented by their IUB codes

- the encoded protein sequence (Table 1 only) (corresponding to SEQ ID NO:2 of the Sequence Listing)

5

within the transcript.)

the genomic sequence of the gene (Table 2 only), including 6kb on each side of the gene boundaries (i.e., 6kb on the 5' side of the gene plus 6kb on the 3' side of the gene) (corresponding to SEQ ID NO:4 of the Sequence Listing).

[0043] NOTE: The transcript, protein, and transcript-based SNP context sequences are provided in both Table 1 and in the Sequence Listing. The genomic and genomic-based SNP context sequences are provided in both Table 2 and in the Sequence Listing. SEQ ID NOS are indicated in Table 1 for each transcript sequence (SEQ ID NO:1), protein sequence (SEQ ID NO:2), and transcript-based SNP context sequence (SEQ ID NO:3), and SEQ ID NOS are indicated in Table 2 for each genomic sequence (SEQ ID NO:4), and genomic-based SNP context sequence (SEQ ID NO:5). [0044] The SNP information includes:

- context sequence (taken from the transcript sequence in Table 1, and taken from the genomic sequence in Table 2) with the SNP represented by its IUB code, including 100 bp upstream (5') of the SNP position plus 100 bp downstream (3') of the SNP position (the transcript-based SNP context sequences in Table 1 are provided in the Sequence Listing as SEQ ID NO:3; the genomic-based SNP context sequences in Table 2 are provided in the Sequence Listing as SEQ ID NO:5).
- Celera hCV internal identification number for the SNP (in some instances, an "hDV" number is given instead of an "hCV" number)
 - SNP position [position of the SNP within the given transcript sequence (Table 1) or within the given genomic sequence (Table 2)]
- SNP source (may include any combination of one or more of the following five codes, depending on which internal sequencing projects and/or public databases the SNP has been observed in: "Applera" = SNP observed during the re-sequencing of genes and regulatory regions of 39 individuals, "Celera" = SNP observed during shotgun sequencing and assembly of the Celera human genome sequence, "Celera Diagnostics" = SNP observed during re-sequencing of nucleic acid samples from individuals who have myocardial infarction or a related.pathology, "dbSNP" = SNP observed in the dbSNP public database, "HGBASE" = SNP observed in the HGBASE public database, "HGMD" =
- ³⁵ SNP observed in the Human Gene Mutation Database (HGMD) public database) (NOTE: multiple "Applera" source entries for a single SNP indicate that the same SNP was covered by multiple overlapping amplification products and the re-sequencing results (e.g., observed allele counts) from each of these amplification products is being provided)
- Population/allele/allele count information in the format of [population1(allele1,count|allele2,count) population2(allele1,count| allele2,count) total (allele1,total count|allele2,total count)]. The information in this field includes populations/ethnic groups in which particular SNP alleles have been observed ("cau" = Caucasian, "his" = Hispanic, "chn" = Chinese, and "afr" = African-American, "jpn" = Japanese, "ind" = Indian, "mex" = Mexican, "ain" = "American Indian, "cra" = Celera donor, "no_pop" = no population information available), identified SNP alleles,
- and observed allele counts (within each population group and total allele counts), where available ["-" in the allele
 field represents a deletion allele of an insertion/deletion ("indel") polymorphism (in which case the corresponding insertion allele, which may be comprised of one or more nucleotides, is indicated in the allele field on the opposite side of the "|"); "-"in the count field indicates that allele count information is not available].
- [0045] NOTE: For SNPs of "Applera" SNP source, genes/regulatory regions of 39 individuals (20 Caucasians and 19 African Americans) were re-sequenced and, since each SNP position is represented by two chromosomes in each individual (with the exception of SNPs on X and Y chromosomes in males, for which each SNP position is represented by a single chromosome), up to 78 chromosomes were genotyped for each SNP position. Thus, the sum of the African-American ("afr") allele counts is up to 38, the sum of the Caucasian allele counts ("cau") is up to 40, and the total sum of all allele counts is up to 78.
- ⁵⁵ **[0046]** (NOTE: semicolons separate population/allele/count information corresponding to each indicated SNP source; i.e., if four SNP sources are indicated, such as "Celera", "dbSNP", "HGBASE", and "HGMD", then population/allele/ count information is provided in four groups which are separated by semicolons and listed in the same order as the listing of SNP sources, with each population/allele/count information group corresponding to the respective SNP source

based on order; thus, in this example, the first population/allele/count information group would correspond to the first listed SNP source (Celera) and the third population/allele/count information group separated by semicolons would correspond to the third listed SNP source (HGBASE); if population/allele/count information is not available for any particular SNP source, then a pair of semicolons is still inserted as a place-holder in order to maintain correspondence between the list of SNP sources and the corresponding listing of population/allele/count information).

- 5 the list of SNP sources and the corresponding listing of population/allele/count information)
 - SNP type (e.g., location within gene/transcript and/or predicted functional effect) ["MIS-SENSE MUTATION" = SNP causes a change in the encoded amino acid (i.e., a non-synonymous coding SNP); "SILENT MUTATION" = SNP does not cause a change in the encoded amino acid (i.e., a synonymous coding SNP); "STOP CODON MUTATION"
- 10 = SNP is located in a stop codon; "NONSENSE MUTATION" = SNP creates or destroys a stop codon; "UTR 5" = SNP is located in a 5' UTR of a transcript; "UTR 3" = SNP is located in a 3' UTR of a transcript; "PUTATIVE UTR 5" = SNP is located in a putative 5' UTR; "PUTATIVE UTR 3" = SNP is located in a putative 3' UTR; "DONOR SPLICE SITE" = SNP is located in a donor splice site (5' intron boundary); "ACCEPTOR SPLICE SITE" = SNP is located in a protein-coding
 15 region of the transcript; "EXON" = SNP is located in an exon; "INTRON" = SNP is located in an intron; "hmCS" = SNP is located in a human-mouse conserved segment; "TFBS" = SNP is located in a transcription factor binding
 - site; "UNKNOWN" = SNP type is not defined; "INTERGENIC" = SNP is intergenic, i.e., outside of any gene boundary]
 Protein coding information (Table 1 only), where relevant, in the format of [protein SEQ ID NO:#, amino acid position,
- (amino acid-1, codon1) (amino acid-2, codon2)]. The information in this field includes SEQ ID NO of the encoded
 protein sequence, position of the amino acid residue within the protein identified by the SEQ ID NO that is encoded
 by the codon containing the SNP, amino acids (represented by one-letter amino acid codes) that are encoded by
 the alternative SNP alleles (in the case of stop codons, "X" is used for the one-letter amino acid code), and alternative
 codons containing the alternative SNP nucleotides which encode the amino acid residues (thus, for example, for
 missense mutation-type SNPs, at least two different amino acids and at least two different codons are generally
- ²⁵ indicated; for silent mutation-type SNPs, one amino acid and at least two different codons are generally indicated, etc.). In instances where the SNP is located outside of a protein-coding region (e.g., in a UTR region), "None" is indicated following the protein SEQ ID NO.

DESCRIPTION OF TABLE 5

30

[0047] Table 5 provides sequences (SEQ ID NOS:6,7,8) of primers that have been synthesized and used in the laboratory to carry out allele-specific PCR reactions in order to assay the SNPs disclosed in Table 7 during the course of myocardial infarction association studies.

[0048] Table 5 provides the following:

35

45

- the column labeled "hCV" provides an hCV identification number for each SNP site
- the column labeled "Alleles" designates the two alternative alleles at the SNP site identified by the hCV identification number that are targeted by the allele-specific primers (the allele-specific primers are shown as "Sequence A" and "Sequence B" in each row)
- the column labeled "Sequence A (allele-specific primer)" provides an allele-specific primer that is specific for the first allele designated in the "Alleles" column
 - the column labeled "Sequence B (allele-specific primer)" provides an allele-specific primer that is specific for the second allele designated in the "Alleles" column
 - the column labeled "Sequence C (common primer)" provides a common primer that is used in conjunction with each
 - of the allele-specific primers (the "Sequence A" primer and the "Sequence B" primer) and which hybridizes at a site away from the SNP position.

[0049] All primer sequences are given in the 5' to 3' direction.

[0050] Each of the alleles designated in the "Alleles" column matches the 3' nucleotide of the allele-specific primer that is specific for that allele. Thus, the first allele designated in the "Alleles" column matches the 3' nucleotide of the "Sequence A" primer, and the second allele designated in the "Alleles" column matches the 3' nucleotide of the "Sequence B" primer.

DESCRIPTION OF TABLE 7

55

[0051] Table 7 provide results of statistical analyses for SNPs disclosed in Tables 1, 2, and 5 (SNPs can be cross-referenced between Tables based on their hCV identification numbers). Table 7 provides statistical results for association of SNPs with recurrent myocardial infarction (RMI). The statistical results shown in Table 7 provides support for the

association of the SNP with RMI. For example, the statistical results provided in Table 7 show that the association of the SNP with RMI is supported by p-values < 0.05 in at least one of three genotypic association tests and/or an allelic association test. Moreover, in general, the SNP identified in Table 7 is a SNP for which the association with RMI has been replicated by virtue of being significant in at least two independently collected sample sets, which further verifies

⁵ the association of this SNP with RMI. Furthermore, results of stratification-based analyses are also provided; stratified analysis can, for example, enable increased prediction of RMI risk via interaction between conventional risk factors (stratum) and SNP.

[0052] NOTE: SNP can be cross-referenced between Table 1, 2, 5 and 7 based on its hCV identification number [0053] TABLE 7 (SNP association with Recurrent Myocardial Infarction)

10

Description of column headings for Table 7:

	Table 7 column heading	Definition	
15	Gene	Locus Link HUGO approved gene symbol	
	Marker	Internal hCV identification number for the tested SNP	
	Sample Set	Sample Set used in the analysis (CARE, Pre-CARE or WGS_S0012)	
20	p-value	Result of the asymptotic chi square test for allelic association, dominant genotypic association, recessive genotypic association, or the allelic, dominant, or recessive p-value of the stratified analysis	
	OR	odds ratio	
25	95%CI	95% confidence interval of the given odds ratio	
	Case_Freq	Allele frequency of minor allele in cases	
	Control_Freq	Allele frequency of minor allele in controls	
	Allele1	Nucleotide (allele) of the tested SNP for which statistics are being reported	
30	Mode	The mode of inheritance	
	Strata	Indicates if the analysis of the dataset was based on a substratum such as gender, age, BMI, Hypertension, Fasting Glucose levels, etc. (strata are described below)	

[0054] Definition of entries in the "Strata" column (Table 7) for stratification-based analyses:

35

35	Stratum	Definition
	BMI_TERTILE_1	Individuals in the lowest tertile of body mass index
	BMI_TERTILE_2	Individuals in the middle tertile of body mass index
40	BMI_TERTILE_3	Individuals in the highest tertile of body mass index
	PLACEBO	Patients who were in placebo arm of the CARE trail
	PRAVASTATIN	Patients who were in Pravastatin arm of the CARE trail
45	MALE	Only males
	FEMALE	Only females
	HYPERTEN_1	Individuals with history of Hypertension
	HYPERTEN _0	Individuals without history of Hypertension
50	GLUCOSE_TERTILE_1	Individuals in a lowest tertile of Fasting Glucose levels
	GLUCOSE_TERTILE_2	Individuals in a middle tertile of Fasting Glucose levels
	GLUCOSE_TERTILE_3	Individuals in a highest tertile of Fasting Glucose levels
55	AGE_TERTILE_1	Individuals in a lowest tertile of age (premature MI)
	AGE_TERTILE_2	Individuals in a middle tertile of age
	AGE_TERTILE_3	Individuals in a highest tertile age

(continued)

Stratum	Definition
EVERSMOKED_0	Individuals wh0 never smoked
EVERSMOKED_1	Former smokers
EVERSMOKED_2	Current smokers
FMHX_CHD_1	Individuals with family history of CHD
FMHX_CHD_0	Individuals without family history of CHD

10

5

DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURE

¹⁵ **[0055]** Figure 1 provides a diagrammatic representation of a computer-based discovery system containing the SNP information described herein in computer readable form.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

20 **[0056]** The present invention provides a method for determining whether a human has an increased risk for recurrent myocardial infarction (MI), comprising:

a) testing nucleic acid from said human for the presence or absence of a polymorphism in gene *LRP2* at position 101 of SEQ ID NO:5 or its complement; and

- ²⁵ b) correlating the presence of G at position 101 of SEQ ID NO:5 or C at position 101 of its complement with said human having said increased risk for recurrent M1, or the absence of said G or said C with said human having no said increased risk for recurrent MI.
- [0057] In another aspect of the invention, provided is a use of an isolated nucleic acid 5 molecule comprising at least 8 contiguous nucleotides of SEQ ID NO: 5, wherein said at least 8 contiguous nucleotides of SEQ ID NO: 5 include position 101 of SEQ ID NO: 5, or the complement thereof, in any one of the methods of the present invention.
- [0058] The invention further provides a use of an amplified polynucleotide containing the single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) at position 101 of SEQ ID NO:5, or the complement thereof, in the method according to any one of the methods of the present invention, wherein the amplified polynucleotide is between about 16 and about 1,000 nucleotides in length.
- **[0059]** The invention also provides a use of an isolated polynucleotide which specifically hybridizes to a nucleic acid molecule containing the single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) at position 101 of SEQ ID NO: 5, or the complement thereof, in any one of the methods of the present invention.

[0060] In another aspect of the invention, provided is a use of a test kit comprising a container containing a SNP detection reagent which detects the presence of G or A at position 101 of SEQ ID NO:5 or C or T at position 101 of its complement in any one of the methods of the present invention.

[0061] The present invention provides the use of a SNP associated with recurrent myocardial infarction and, nucleic acid molecules containing the SNP in the method of the present invention, and methods for the detection of the SNP. Described herein are uses of SNPs for the development of detection reagents. The invention provides the use of kits that utilize such reagents in the methods of the present invention. The myocardial infarction-associated SNPs disclosed

⁴⁵ herein are useful for diagnosing, screening for, and evaluating predisposition to myocardial infarction and related pathologies in humans. Furthermore, such SNPs and their encoded products are useful targets for the development of therapeutic agents.

[0062] A large number of SNPs have been identified from re-sequencing DNA from 39 individuals, and they are indicated as "Applera" SNP source in Tables 1-2. Their allele frequencies observed in each of the Caucasian and African-American ethnic groups are provided. Additional SNPs described herein were previously identified during shotgun sequencing and assembly of the human genome. Furthermore, the information provided in Table 1-2, particularly the allele frequency information obtained from 39 individuals and the identification of the precise position of the SNP within each gene/transcript, allows haplotypes (i.e., groups of SNPs that are co-inherited) to be readily inferred.

⁵⁵ **[0063]** Described herein are novel SNPs associated with myocardial infarction, as well as SNPs that were previously known in the art, but were not previously known to be associated with myocardial infarction. Accordingly, disclosed herein are novel compositions and methods based on the novel SNPs disclosed herein, and also novel methods of using the known, but previously unassociated, SNPs in methods relating to myocardial infarction (e.g., for diagnosing myocardial

infarction, etc.). In Tables 1-2, the known SNP is identified based on the public database in which it has been observed, which is indicated as one or more of the following SNP types: "dbSNP" = SNP observed in dbSNP, "HGBASE" = SNP observed in HGBASE, and "HGMD" = SNP observed in the Human Gene Mutation Database (HGMD).

- [0064] Particular SNP alleles described herein can be associated with either an increased risk of having or developing 5 myocardial infarction, or a decreased risk of having or developing myocardial infarction. SNP alleles that are associated with a decreased risk of having or developing myocardial infarction may be referred to as "protective" alleles, and SNP alleles that are associated with an increased risk of having or developing myocardial infarction may be referred to as "susceptibility" alleles or "risk factors". Thus, whereas certain SNPs (or their encoded products) can be assayed to determine whether an individual possesses a SNP allele that is indicative of an increased risk of having or developing
- 10 myocardial infarction (i.e., a susceptibility allele), other SNPs (or their encoded products) can be assayed to determine whether an individual possesses a SNP allele that is indicative of a decreased risk of having or developing myocardial infarction (i.e., a protective allele). Similarly, particular SNP alleles described herein can be associated with either an increased or decreased likelihood of responding to a particular treatment or therapeutic compound, or an increased or decreased likelihood of experiencing toxic effects from a particular treatment or therapeutic compound. The term "altered"
- 15 may be used herein to encompass either of these two possibilities (e.g., an increased or a decreased risk/likelihood). [0065] Those skilled in the art will readily recognize that nucleic acid molecules may be double-stranded molecules and that reference to a particular site on one strand refers, as well, to the corresponding site on a complementary strand. In defining a SNP position, SNP allele, or nucleotide sequence, reference to an adenine, a thymine (uridine), a cytosine, or a guanine at a particular site on one strand of a nucleic acid molecule also defines the thymine (uridine), adenine,
- 20 guanine, or cytosine (respectively) at the corresponding site on a complementary strand of the nucleic acid molecule. Thus, reference may be made to either strand in order to refer to a particular SNP position, SNP allele, or nucleotide sequence. Probes and primers, may be designed to hybridize to either strand and SNP genotyping methods disclosed herein may generally target either strand. Throughout the specification, in identifying a SNP position, reference is generally made to the protein-encoding strand, only for the purpose of convenience.
- 25 [0066] References to variant peptides, polypeptides, or proteins described herein include peptides, polypeptides, proteins, or fragments thereof, that contain at least one amino acid residue that differs from the corresponding amino acid sequence of the art-known peptide/polypeptide/protein (the art-known protein may be interchangeably referred to as the "wild-type", "reference", or "normal" protein). Such variant peptides/polypeptides/proteins can result from a codon change caused by a nonsynonymous nucleotide substitution at a protein-coding SNP position (i.e., a missense mutation)
- 30 described herein. Variant peptides/polypeptides/proteins described herein can also result from a nonsense mutation, i.e. a SNP that creates a premature stop codon, a SNP that generates a read-through mutation by abolishing a stop codon, or due to any SNP described herein that otherwise alters the structure, function/activity, or expression of a protein, such as a SNP in a regulatory region (e.g. a promoter or enhancer) or a SNP that leads to alternative or defective splicing, such as a SNP in an intron or a SNP at an exon/intron boundary. As used herein, the terms "polypeptide", "peptide", 35
- and "protein" are used interchangeably.

ISOLATED NUCLEIC ACID MOLECULES AND SNP DETECTION REAGENTS & KITS

[0067] Tables 1 and 2 provide a variety of information about the SNP used in the method of the present invention that 40 is associated with recurrent myocardial infarction, including the transcript sequence (SEQ ID NO:1), genomic sequence (SEQ ID NO:2), and protein sequence (SEQ ID NO:2) of the encoded gene products (with the SNPs indicated by IUB codes in the nucleic acid sequences). In addition, Tables 1 and 2 include SNP context sequences, which generally include 100 nucleotide upstream (5') plus 100 nucleotides downstream (3') of each SNP position (SEQ ID NO:3 correspond to transcript-based SNP context sequence disclosed in Table 1, and SEQ ID NO:5 correspond to genomic-based 45 context sequences disclosed in Table 2), the alternative nucleotides (alleles) at each SNP position, and additional information about the variant where relevant, such as SNP type (coding, missense, splice site, UTR, etc.), human populations in which the SNP was observed, observed allele frequencies, information about the encoded protein, etc.

Isolated Nucleic Acid Molecules

50

[0068] The present invention provides the use of isolated nucleic acid molecules that contain the SNP disclosed in Table 1 and/or Table 2 in the method of the present invention. Isolated nucleic acid molecules containing the SNP disclosed in Tables 1 and 2 may be interchangeably referred to throughout the present text as "SNP-containing nucleic acid molecules". Isolated nucleic acid molecules may optionally encode a full-length variant protein or fragment thereof.

55 The isolated nucleic acid molecules described herein also include probes and primers (which are described in greater detail below in the section entitled "SNP Detection Reagents"), which may be used for assaying the disclosed SNPs, and isolated full-length genes, transcripts, cDNA molecules, and fragments thereof, which may be used for such purposes as expressing an encoded protein.

[0069] As used herein, an "isolated nucleic acid molecule" generally is one that contains a SNP described herein or one that hybridizes to such molecule such as a nucleic acid with a complementary sequence, and is separated from most other nucleic acids present in the natural source of the nucleic acid molecule. Moreover, an "isolated" nucleic acid molecule, such as a cDNA molecule containing a SNP as used in the method of the present invention, can be substantially

- ⁵ free of other cellular material, or culture medium when produced by recombinant techniques, or chemical precursors or other chemicals when chemically synthesized. A nucleic acid molecule can be fused to other coding or regulatory sequences and still be considered "isolated". Nucleic acid molecules present in non-human transgenic animals, which do not naturally occur in the animal, are also considered "isolated". For example, recombinant DNA molecules contained in a vector are considered "isolated". Further examples of "isolated" DNA molecules include recombinant DNA molecules
- ¹⁰ maintained in heterologous host cells, and purified (partially or substantially) DNA molecules in solution. Isolated RNA molecules include in vivo or in vitro RNA transcripts of the isolated SNP-containing DNA molecules, described herein. Isolated nucleic acid molecules described herein further include such molecules produced synthetically.
 [0070] Generally, an isolated SNP-containing nucleic acid molecule comprises one or more SNP positions disclosed herein with flanking nucleotide sequences on either side of the SNP positions. A flanking sequence can include nucleotide
- ¹⁵ residues that are naturally associated with the SNP site and/or heterologous nucleotide sequences. Preferably the flanking sequence is up to about 500, 300, 100, 60, 50, 30, 25, 20, 15, 10, 8, or 4 nucleotides (or any other length in-between) on either side of a SNP position, or as long as the full-length gene or entire protein-coding sequence (or any portion thereof such as an exon), especially if the SNP-containing nucleic acid molecule is to be used to produce a protein or protein fragment.
- 20 [0071] For full-length genes and entire protein-coding sequences, a SNP flanking sequence can be, for example, up to about 5KB, 4KB, 3KB, 2KB, 1KB on either side of the SNP. Furthermore, in such instances, the isolated nucleic acid molecule comprises exonic sequences (including protein-coding and/or non-coding exonic sequences), but may also include intronic sequences. Thus, any protein coding sequence may be either contiguous or separated by introns. The important point is that the nucleic acid is isolated from remote and unimportant flanking sequences and is of appropriate
- ²⁵ length such that it can be subjected to the specific manipulations or uses described herein such as recombinant protein expression, preparation of probes and primers for assaying the SNP position, and other uses specific to the SNPcontaining nucleic acid sequences.

[0072] An isolated SNP-containing nucleic acid molecule can comprise, for example, a full-length gene or transcript, such as a gene isolated from genomic DNA (e.g., by cloning or PCR amplification), a cDNA molecule, or an mRNA transcript molecule. Polymorphic transcript sequence is provided in Table 1 and in the Sequence Listing (SEQ ID NO:1),

- ³⁰ transcript molecule. Polymorphic transcript sequence is provided in Table 1 and in the Sequence Listing (SEQ ID NO:1), and polymorphic genomic sequence is provided in Table 2 and in the Sequence Listing (SEQ ID NO:4). Furthermore, the use of fragments of such full-length genes and transcripts that contain the SNP disclosed herein in the method of the present invention is also encompassed by the present invention, and such fragments may be used, for example, to express any part of a protein, such as a particular functional domain or an antigenic epitope.
- ³⁵ **[0073]** Thus, the present invention also encompasses the use of fragments of the nucleic acid sequences provided in Tables 1-2 (transcript sequence is provided in Table 1 as SEQ ID NO:1, genomic sequence is provided in Table 2 as SEQ ID NO:4, transcript-based SNP context sequence is provided in Table 1 as SEQ ID NO:3, and genomic-based SNP context sequence is provided in Table 2 as SEQ ID NO:5) and their complement in the method of the present invention. A fragment typically comprises a contiguous nucleotide sequence at least about 8 or more nucleotides, more
- ⁴⁰ preferably at least about 12 or more nucleotides, and even more preferably at least about 16 or more nucleotides. Further, a fragment could comprise at least about 18, 20, 22, 25, 30, 40, S0, 60,100, 250 or 500 (or any other number in-between) nucleotides in length. The length of the fragment will be based on its intended use. For example, the fragment can encode epitope-bearing regions of a variant peptide or regions of a variant peptide that differ from the normal/wild-type protein, or can be useful as a polynucleotide probe or primer. Such fragments can be isolated using the nucleotide
- ⁴⁵ sequences provided in Table 1 and/or Table 2 for the synthesis of a polynucleotide probe. A labeled probe can then be used, for example, to screen a cDNA library, genomic DNA library, or mRNA to isolate nucleic acid corresponding to the coding region. Further, primers can be used in amplification reactions, such as for purposes of assaying one or more SNPs sites or for cloning specific regions of a gene.
- [0074] An isolated nucleic acid molecule as used in the method of the present invention further encompasses a SNP-containing polynucleotide that is the product of any one of a variety of nucleic acid amplification methods, which are used to increase the copy numbers of a polynucleotide of interest in a nucleic acid sample. Such amplification methods are well known in the art, and they include but are not limited to, polymerase chain reaction (PCR) (U.S. Patent Nos. 4,683,195; and 4,683,202; PCR Technology: Principles and Applications for DNA Amplification, ed. H.A. Erlich, Freeman Press, NY, NY, 1992), ligase chain reaction (LCR) (Wu and Wallace, Genomics 4:560, 1989; Landegren et
- ⁵⁵ al., Science 241:1077, 1988), strand displacement amplification (SDA) (U.S. Patent Nos. 5,270,184; and 5,422,252), transcription-mediated amplification (TMA) (U.S. Patent No. 5,399,491), linked linear amplification (LLA) (U.S. Patent No. 6,027,923), and the like, and isothermal amplification methods such as nucleic acid sequence based amplification (NASBA), and self-sustained sequence replication (Guatelli et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 87: 1874, 1990). Based

on such methodologies, a person skilled in the art can readily design primers in any suitable regions 5' and 3' to a SNP disclosed herein. Such primers may be used to amplify DNA of any length so long that it contains the SNP of interest in its sequence.

- [0075] As used herein, an "amplified polynucleotide" is a SNP-containing nucleic acid molecule whose amount has been increased at least two fold by any nucleic acid amplification method performed *in vitro* as compared to its starting amount in a test sample. In other preferred embodiments, an amplified polynucleotide is the result of at least ten fold, fifty fold, one hundred fold, one thousand fold, or even ten thousand fold increase as compared to its starting amount in a test sample. In a typical PCR amplification, a polynucleotide of interest is often amplified at least fifty thousand fold in amount over the unamplified genomic DNA, but the precise amount of amplification needed for an assay depends on the sensitivity of the subsequent detection method used.
- [0076] Generally, an amplified polynucleotide is at least about 16 nucleotides in length. More typically, an amplified polynucleotide is at least about 20 nucleotides in length. In a preferred embodiment an amplified polynucleotide is at least about 30 nucleotides in length. In a more preferred embodiment an amplified polynucleotide is at least about 32, 40, 45, 50, or 60 nucleotides in length. In yet another preferred embodiment, an amplified polynucleotide is at least about 32, 40, 45, 50, or 60 nucleotides in length.
- ¹⁵ 100, 200, or 300 nucleotides in length. While the total length of an amplified polynucleotide described herein can be as long as an exon, an intron or the entire gene where the SNP of interest resides, an amplified product is typically no greater than about 1,000 nucleotides in length (although certain amplification methods may generate amplified products greater than 1000 nucleotides in length). More preferably, an amplified polynucleotide is not greater than about 600 nucleotides in length. It is understood that irrespective of the length of an amplified polynucleotide, a SNP of interest
- 20 may be located anywhere along its sequence. [0077] In a specific embodiment, the amplified product is at least about 201 nucleotides in length, comprises one of the transcript-based context sequences or the genomic-based context sequences shown in Tables 1-2. Such a product may have additional sequences on its 5' end or 3' end or both. In another embodiment, the amplified product is about 101 nucleotides in length, and it contains a SNP disclosed herein. Preferably, the SNP is located at the middle of the
- ²⁵ amplified product (e.g., at position 101 in an amplified product that is 201 nucleotides in length, or at position 51 in an amplified product that is 101 nucleotides in length), or within 1, 2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,12,15, or 20 nucleotides from the middle of the amplified product (however, as indicated above, the SNP of interest may be located anywhere along the length of the amplified product).
- [0078] The present invention provides the use of an isolated nucleic acid molecules that comprise, consist of, or consist essentially of one or more polynucleotide sequences that contain the SNP disclosed herein, complements thereof, and SNP-containing fragments thereof in the method of the present invention.
 [0079] Accordingly, the present invention provides the use of nucleic acid molecules that consist of any of the nucleotide sequences shown in Table 1 and/or Table 2 (transcript sequence is provided in Table 1 as SEQ ID NO:1 genomic sequence is provided in Table 2 as SEQ ID NO:4 transcript-based SNP context sequence is provided in Table 1 as SEQ
- ³⁵ ID NO:3 and genomic-based SNP context sequence is provided in Table 2 as SEQ ID NO:5), or any nucleic acid molecule that encodes any of the variant proteins provided in Table 1 (SEQ ID NO:2) in the method of the present invention. A nucleic acid molecule consists of a nucleotide sequence when the nucleotide sequence is the complete nucleotide sequence of the nucleic acid molecule.
- [0080] The present invention further provides the use of nucleic acid molecules that consist essentially of any of the nucleotide sequences shown in Table 1 and/or Table 2 (transcript sequence is provided in Table 1 as SEQ ID NO:1, genomic sequence is provided in Table 2 as SEQ ID NO:4, transcript-based SNP context sequence is provided in Table 1 as SEQ ID NO:3, and genomic-based SNP context sequence is provided in Table 2 as SEQ ID NO:5), or any nucleic acid molecule that encodes any of the variant proteins provided in Table 1 (SEQ ID NO:2) in the method of the present invention. A nucleic acid molecule consists essentially of a nucleotide sequence when such a nucleotide sequence is
- ⁴⁵ present with only a few additional nucleotide residues in the final nucleic acid molecule. [0081] The present invention further provides the use of nucleic acid molecules that comprise any of the nucleotide sequences shown in Table 1 and/or Table 2 or a SNP-containing fragment thereof (transcript sequence is provided in Table 1 as SEQ ID NO:1, genomic sequence is provided in Table 2 as SEQ ID NO:4, transcript-based SNP context sequence is provided in Table 1 as SEQ ID NO:3 and genomic-based SNP context sequence is provided in Table 2 as
- 50 SEQ ID NO:5), or any nucleic acid molecule that encodes any of the variant proteins provided in Table 1 (SEQ ID NO: 2) in the method of the present invention. A nucleic acid molecule comprises a nucleotide sequence when the nucleotide sequence is at least part of the final nucleotide sequence of the nucleic acid molecule. In such a fashion, the nucleic acid molecule can be only the nucleotide sequence or have additional nucleotide residues, such as residues that are naturally associated with it or heterologous nucleotide sequences. Such a nucleic acid molecule can have one to a few
- ⁵⁵ additional nucleotides or can comprise many more additional nucleotides. A brief description of how various types of these nucleic acid molecules can be readily made and isolated is provided below, and such techniques are well known to those of ordinary skill in the art (Sambrook and Russell, 2000, Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual, Cold Spring Harbor Press, NY).

[0082] The isolated nucleic acid molecules can encode mature proteins plus additional amino or carboxyl-terminal amino acids or both, or amino acids interior to the mature peptide (when the mature form has more than one peptide chain, for instance). Such sequences may play a role in processing of a protein from precursor to a mature form, facilitate protein trafficking, prolong or shorten protein half-life, or facilitate manipulation of a protein for assay or production. As

⁵ generally is the case *in situ*, the additional amino acids may be processed away from the mature protein by cellular enzymes.

[0083] Thus, the isolated nucleic acid molecules include, but are not limited to, nucleic acid molecules having a sequence encoding a peptide alone, a sequence encoding a mature peptide and additional coding sequences such as a leader or secretory sequence (e.g., a pre-pro or pro-protein sequence), a sequence encoding a mature peptide with

- or without additional coding sequences, plus additional non-coding sequences, for example introns and non-coding 5' and 3' sequences such as transcribed but untranslated sequences that play a role in, for example, transcription, mRNA processing (including splicing and polyadenylation signals), ribosome binding, and/or stability of mRNA. In addition, the nucleic acid molecules may be fused to heterologous marker sequences encoding, for example, a peptide that facilitates purification.
- 15 [0084] Isolated nucleic acid molecules can be in the form of RNA, such as mRNA, or in the form DNA, including cDNA and genomic DNA, which may be obtained, for example, by molecular cloning or produced by chemical synthetic techniques or by a combination thereof (Sambrook and Russell, 2000, Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual, Cold Spring Harbor Press, NY). Furthermore, isolated nucleic acid molecules, particularly SNP detection reagents such as probes and primers, can also be partially or completely in the form of one or more types of nucleic acid analogs, such as peptide
- ²⁰ nucleic acid (PNA) (U.S. Patent Nos. 5,539,082; 5,527,675; 5,623,049; 5,714,331). The nucleic acid, especially DNA, can be double-stranded or single-stranded. Single-stranded nucleic acid can be the coding strand (sense strand) or the complementary non-coding strand (anti-sense strand). DNA, RNA, or PNA segments can be assembled, for example, from fragments of the human genome (in the case of DNA or RNA) or single nucleotides, short oligonucleotide linkers, or from a series of oligonucleotides, to provide a synthetic nucleic acid molecule. Nucleic acid molecules can be readily
- ²⁵ synthesized using the sequences provided herein as a reference; oligonucleotide and PNA oligomer synthesis techniques are well known in the art (see, e.g., Corey, "Peptide nucleic acids: expanding the scope of nucleic acid recognition", Trends Biotechnol. 1997 Jun;15(6):224-9, and Hyrup et al., "Peptide nucleic acids (PNA): synthesis, properties and potential applications", Bioorg Med Chem. 1996 Jan;4(1):5-23). Furthermore, large-scale automated oligonucleotide/PNA synthesis (including synthesis on an array or bead surface or other solid support) can readily be accomplished
- ³⁰ using commercially available nucleic acid synthesizers, such as the Applied Biosystems (Foster City, CA) 3900 High-Throughput DNA Synthesizer or Expedite 8909 Nucleic Acid Synthesis System, and the sequence information provided herein.

[0085] Described herein are nucleic acid analogs that contain modified, synthetic, or non-naturally occurring nucleotides or structural elements or other alternative/modified nucleic acid chemistries known in the art. Such nucleic acid analogs

- ³⁵ are useful, for example, as detection reagents (e.g., primers/probes) for detecting SNP identified in Table 1 and/or Table 2. Furthermore, kits/systems (such as beads, arrays, etc.) that include these analogs are also described herein. For example, PNA oligomers that are based on the polymorphic sequences described herein are specifically contemplated. PNA oligomers are analogs of DNA in which the phosphate backbone is replaced with a peptide-like backbone (Lagriffoul et al., Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry Letters, 4: 1081-1082 (1994), Petersen et al., Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry
- 40 Letters, 6: 793-796 (1996), Kumar et al., Organic Letters 3(9): 1269-1272 (2001), WO96/04000). PNA hybridizes to complementary RNA or DNA with higher affinity and specificity than conventional oligonucleotides and oligonucleotide analogs. The properties of PNA enable novel molecular biology and biochemistry applications unachievable with traditional oligonucleotides and peptides.
- [0086] Additional examples of nucleic acid modifications that improve the binding properties and/or stability of a nucleic acid include the use of base analogs such as inosine, intercalators (U.S. Patent No. 4,835,263) and the minor groove binders (U.S. Patent No. 5,801,115). Thus, references herein to nucleic acid molecules, SNP-containing nucleic acid molecules, SNP detection reagents (e.g., probes and primers), oligonucleotides/polynucleotides include PNA oligomers and other nucleic acid analogs. Other examples of nucleic acid analogs and alternative/modified nucleic acid chemistries known in the art are described in Current Protocols in Nucleic Acid Chemistry, John Wiley & Sons, N.Y. (2002).
- ⁵⁰ **[0087]** Described herein are nucleic acid molecules that encode fragments of the variant polypeptides disclosed herein as well as nucleic acid molecules that encode obvious variants of such variant polypeptides. Such nucleic acid molecules may be naturally occurring, such as paralogs (different locus) and orthologs (different organism), or may be constructed by recombinant DNA methods or by chemical synthesis. Non-naturally occurring variants may be made by mutagenesis techniques, including those applied to nucleic acid molecules, cells, or organisms. Accordingly, the variants can contain
- ⁵⁵ nucleotide substitutions, deletions, inversions and insertions (in addition to the SNP disclosed in Tables 1-2). Variation can occur in either or both the coding and non-coding regions. The variations can produce conservative and/or non-conservative amino acid substitutions.

[0088] Further variants of the nucleic acid molecules disclosed in Tables 1-2, such as naturally occurring allelic variants

(as well as orthologs and paralogs) and synthetic variants produced by mutagenesis techniques, can be identified and/or produced using methods well known in the art. Such further variants can comprise a nucleotide sequence that shares at least 70-80%, 80-85%, 85-90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99% sequence identity with a nucleic acid sequence disclosed in Table 1 and/or Table 2 (or a fragment thereof) and that includes the SNP allele disclosed in

- ⁵ Table 1 and/or Table 2. Further, variants can comprise a nucleotide sequence that encodes a polypeptide that shares at least 70-80%, 80-85%, 85-90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99% sequence identity with a polypeptide sequence disclosed in Table 1 (or a fragment thereof) and that includes the SNP allele disclosed in Table 1 and/or Table 2. Thus, the present invention specifically contemplates the use of isolated nucleic acid molecule that have a certain degree of sequence variation compared with the sequences shown in Tables 1-2, but that contain the
- SNP allele disclosed herein in the method of the present invention. In other words, as long as an isolated nucleic acid molecule contains the SNP allele disclosed herein, other portions of the nucleic acid molecule that flank the novel SNP allele can vary to some degree from the specific transcript, genomic, and context sequences shown in Tables 1-2, and can encode a polypeptide that varies to some degree from the specific polypeptide sequences shown in Table 1.
 [0089] To determine the percent identity of two amino acid sequences or two nucleotide sequences of two molecules
- ¹⁵ that share sequence homology, the sequences are aligned for optimal comparison purposes (e.g., gaps can be introduced in one or both of a first and a second amino acid or nucleic acid sequence for optimal alignment and non-homologous sequences can be disregarded for comparison purposes). In a preferred embodiment, at least 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, or 90% or more of the length of a reference sequence is aligned for comparison purposes. The amino acid residues or nucleotides at corresponding amino acid positions or nucleotide positions are then compared. When a
- 20 position in the first sequence is occupied by the same amino acid residue or nucleotide as the corresponding position in the second sequence, then the molecules are identical at that position (as used herein, amino acid or nucleic acid "identity" is equivalent to amino acid or nucleic acid "homology"). The percent identity between the two sequences is a function of the number of identical positions shared by the sequences, taking into account the number of gaps, and the length of each gap, which need to be introduced for optimal alignment of the two sequences.
- [0090] The comparison of sequences and determination of percent identity between two sequences can be accomplished using a mathematical algorithm. (Computational Molecular Biology, Lesk, A.M., ed., Oxford University Press, New York, 1988; Biocomputing: Informatics and Genome Projects, Smith, D.W., ed., Academic Press, New York, 1993; Computer Analysis of Sequence Data, Part 1, Griffin, A.M., and Griffin, H.G., eds., Humana Press, New Jersey, 1994; Sequence Analysis in Molecular Biology, von Heinje, G., Academic Press, 1987; and Sequence Analysis Primer, Grib-
- 30 skov, M. and Devereux, J., eds., M Stockton Press, New York, 1991). In a preferred embodiment, the percent identity between two amino acid sequences is determined using the Needleman and Wunsch algorithm (J. Mol. Biol. (48):444-453 (1970)) which has been incorporated into the GAP program in the GCG software package, using either a Blossom 62 matrix or a PAM250 matrix, and a gap weight of 16, 14, 12, 10, 8, 6, or 4 and a length weight of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6. [0091] In yet another preferred embodiment, the percent identity between two nucleotide sequences is determined
- ³⁵ using the GAP program in the GCG software package (Devereux, J., et al., Nucleic Acids Res. 12(1):387 (1984)), using a NWSgapdna.CMP matrix and a gap weight of 40, 50, 60, 70, or 80 and a length weight of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6. In another embodiment, the percent identity between two amino acid or nucleotide sequences is determined using the algorithm of E. Myers and W. Miller (CABIOS, 4:11-17 (1989)) which has been incorporated into the ALIGN program (version 2.0), using a PAM120 weight residue table, a gap length penalty of 12, and a gap penalty of 4.
- 40 [0092] The nucleotide and amino acid sequences described herein can further be used as a "query sequence" to perform a search against sequence databases to, for example, identify other family members or related sequences. Such searches can be performed using the NBLAST and XBLAST programs (version 2.0) of Altschul, et al. (J. Mol. Biol. 215:403-10 (1990)). BLAST nucleotide searches can be performed with the NBLAST program, score = 100, wordlength = 12 to obtain nucleotide sequences homologous to the nucleic acid molecules described herein. BLAST protein searches
- ⁴⁵ can be performed with the XBLAST program, score = 50, wordlength = 3 to obtain amino acid sequences homologous to the proteins described herein. To obtain gapped alignments for comparison purposes, Gapped BLAST can be utilized as described in Altschul et al. (Nucleic Acids Res. 25(17):3389-3402 (1997)). When utilizing BLAST and gapped BLAST programs, the default parameters of the respective programs (e.g., XBLAST and NBLAST) can be used. In addition to BLAST, examples of other search and sequence comparison programs used in the art include, but are not limited to,
- ⁵⁰ FASTA (Pearson, Methods Mol. Biol. 25, 365-389 (1994)) and KERR (Dufresne et al., Nat Biotechnol 2002 Dec;20(12): 1269-71). For further information regarding bioinformatics techniques, see Current Protocols in Bioinformatics, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., N.Y.

[0093] For reference only, described herein are non-coding fragments of the nucleic acid molecules disclosed in Table 1 and/or Table 2. Preferred non-coding fragments include, but are not limited to, promoter sequences, enhancer se-

⁵⁵ quences, intronic sequences, 5' untranslated regions (UTRs), 3' untranslated regions, gene modulating sequences and gene termination sequences. Such fragments are useful, for example, in controlling heterologous gene expression and in developing screens to identify gene-modulating agents.

SNP Detection Reagents

[0094] In a specific aspect of the present invention, the SNP disclosed in Table 1 and/or Table 2, and their associated transcript sequences (provided in Table 1 as SEQ ID NO:1), genomic sequences (provided in Table 2 as SEQ ID NO:

- ⁵ 4), and context sequences (transcript-based context sequences are provided in Table 1 as SEQ ID NO:3; genomicbased context sequence is provided in Table 2 as SEQ ID NO:5), can be used for the design of SNP detection reagents. As used herein, a "SNP detection reagent" is a reagent that specifically detects a specific target SNP position disclosed herein, and that is preferably specific for a particular nucleotide (allele) of the target SNP position (i.e., the detection reagent preferably can differentiate between different alternative nucleotides at a target SNP position, thereby allowing
- ¹⁰ the identity of the nucleotide present at the target SNP position to be determined). Typically, such detection reagent hybridizes to a target SNP-containing nucleic acid molecule by complementary base-pairing in a sequence specific manner, and discriminates the target variant sequence from other nucleic acid sequences such as an art-known form in a test sample. An example of a detection reagent is a probe that hybridizes to a target nucleic acid containing the SNP provided in Table 1 and/or Table 2. In a preferred embodiment, such a probe can differentiate between nucleic
- ¹⁵ acids having a particular nucleotide (allele) at a target SNP position from other nucleic acids that have a different nucleotide at the same target SNP position. In addition, a detection reagent may hybridize to a specific region 5' and/or 3' to a SNP position, particularly a region corresponding to the context sequences provided in Table 1 and/or Table 2 (transcript-based context sequence is provided in Table 1 as SEQ ID NO:3; genomic-based context sequence is provided in Table 2 as SEQ ID NO:5). Another example of a detection reagent is a primer which acts as an initiation point of
- 20 nucleotide extension along a complementary strand of a target polynucleotide, The SNP sequence information provided herein is also useful for designing primers, e.g. allele-specific primers, to amplify (e.g., using PCR) any SNP disclosed herein.

[0095] In one preferred embodiment, a SNP detection reagent is an isolated or synthetic DNA or RNA polynucleotide probe or primer or PNA oligomer, or a combination of DNA, RNA and/or PNA, that hybridizes to a segment of a target

- ²⁵ nucleic acid molecule containing the SNP identified in Table 1 and/or Table 2. A detection reagent in the form of a polynucleotide may optionally contain modified base analogs, intercalators or minor groove binders. Multiple detection reagents such as probes may be, for example, affixed to a solid support (e.g., arrays or beads) or supplied in solution (e.g., probe/primer sets for enzymatic reactions such as PCR, RT-PCR, TaqMan assays, or primer-extension reactions) to form a SNP detection kit.
- 30 [0096] A probe or primer typically is a substantially purified oligonucleotide or PNA oligomer. Such oligonucleotide typically comprises a region of complementary nucleotide sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions to at least about 8, 10, 12, 16, 18, 20, 22, 25, 30, 40, 50, 60,100 (or any other number in-between) or more consecutive nucleotides in a target nucleic acid molecule. Depending on the particular assay, the consecutive nucleotides can either include the target SNP position, or be a specific region in close enough proximity 5' and/or 3' to the SNP position to carry out the desired assay.

[0097] Other preferred primer and probe sequences can readily be determined using the transcript sequence (SEQ ID NO:1), genomic sequence (SEQ ID NO:4), and SNP context sequence (transcript-based context sequence is provided in Table 1 as SEQ ID NO:3; genomic-based context sequence is provided in Table 2 as SEQ ID NO:5) disclosed in the Sequence Listing and in Tables 1-2. It will be apparent to one of skill in the art that such primers and probes are directly

- ⁴⁰ useful as reagents for genotyping the SNPs of the present invention, and can be incorporated into any kit/system format. [0098] In order to produce a probe or primer specific for a target SNP-containing sequence, the gene/transcript and/or context sequence surrounding the SNP of interest is typically examined using a computer algorithm which starts at the 5' or at the 3' end of the nucleotide sequence. Typical algorithms will then identify oligomers of defined length that are unique to the gene/SNP context sequence, have a GC content within a range suitable for hybridization, lack predicted
- 45 secondary structure that may interfere with hybridization, and/or possess other desired characteristics or that lack other undesired characteristics.

[0099] A primer or probe as used in the method of the present invention is typically at least about 8 nucleotides in length. In one embodiment of the invention, a primer or a probe is at least about 10 nucleotides in length. In a preferred embodiment, a primer or a probe is at least about 12 nucleotides in length. In a more preferred embodiment, a primer

- ⁵⁰ or probe is at least about 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 or 25 nucleotides in length. While the maximal length of a probe can be as long as the target sequence to be detected, depending on the type of assay in which it is employed, it is typically less than about 50, 60, 65, or 70 nucleotides in length. In the case of a primer, it is typically less than about 30 nucleotides in length. In a specific preferred embodiment of the invention, a primer or a probe is within the length of a about 18 and about 28 nucleotides. However, in other embodiments, such as nucleic acid arrays and other embodiments
- ⁵⁵ in which probes are affixed to a substrate, the probes can be longer, such as on the order of 30-70, 75, 80, 90, 100, or more nucleotides in length (see the section below entitled "SNP Detection Kits and Systems").
 [0100] For analyzing SNPs, it may be appropriate to use oligonucleotides specific for alternative SNP alleles. Such oligonucleotides which detect single nucleotide variations in target sequences may be referred to by such terms as

"allele-specific oligonucleotides", "allele-specific probes", or "allele-specific primers". The design and use of allele-specific probes for analyzing polymorphisms is described in, e.g., Mutation Detection A Practical Approach, ed. Cotton et al. Oxford University Press, 1998; Saiki et al., Nature 324, 163-166 (1986); Dattagupta, EP235,726; and Saiki, WO 89/11548. [0101] While the design of each allele-specific primer or probe depends on variables such as the precise composition

- of the nucleotide sequences flanking a SNP position in a target nucleic acid molecule, and the length of the primer or probe, another factor in the use of primers and probes is the stringency of the condition under which the hybridization between the probe or primer and the target sequence is performed. Higher stringency conditions utilize buffers with lower ionic strength and/or a higher reaction temperature, and tend to require a more perfect match between probe/primer and a target sequence in order to form a stable duplex. If the stringency is too high, however, hybridization may not
- ¹⁰ occur at all. In contrast, lower stringency conditions utilize buffers with higher ionic strength and/or a lower reaction temperature, and permit the formation of stable duplexes with more mismatched bases between a probe/primer and a target sequence. By way of example and not limitation, exemplary conditions for high stringency hybridization conditions using an allele-specific probe are as follows: Prehybridization with a solution containing 5X standard saline phosphate EDTA (SSPE), 0.5% NaDodSO₄ (SDS) at 55°C, and incubating probe with target nucleic acid molecules in the same
- ¹⁵ solution at the same temperature, followed by washing with a solution containing 2X SSPE, and 0.1 %SDS at 55°C or room temperature.

[0102] Moderate stringency hybridization conditions may be used for allele-specific primer extension reactions with a solution containing, e.g., about 50mM KCI at about 46°C. Alternatively, the reaction may be carried out at an elevated temperature such as 60°C. In another embodiment, a moderately stringent hybridization condition suitable for oligonucleotide ligation assay (OLA) reactions wherein two probes are ligated if they are completely complementary to the target

- cleotide ligation assay (OLA) reactions wherein two probes are ligated if they are completely complementary to the target sequence may utilize a solution of about 100mM KCl at a temperature of 46°C.
 [0103] In a hybridization-based assay, allele-specific probes can be designed that hybridize to a segment of target DNA from one individual but do not hybridize to the corresponding segment from another individual due to the presence of different polymorphic forms (e.g., alternative SNP alleles/nucleotides) in the respective DNA segments from the two
- ²⁵ individuals. Hybridization conditions should be sufficiently stringent that there is a significant detectable difference in hybridization intensity between alleles, and preferably an essentially binary response, whereby a probe hybridizes to only one of the alleles or significantly more strongly to one allele. While a probe may be designed to hybridize to a target sequence that contains a SNP site such that the SNP site aligns anywhere along the sequence of the probe, the probe is preferably designed to hybridize to a segment of the target sequence such that the SNP site aligns with a central
- ³⁰ position of the probe (e.g., a position within the probe that is at least three nucleotides from either end of the probe). This design of probe generally achieves good discrimination in hybridization between different allelic forms. [0104] In another embodiment, a probe or primer may be designed to hybridize to a segment of target DNA such that the SNP aligns with either the 5' most end or the 3' most end of the probe or primer. In a specific preferred embodiment which is particularly suitable for use in a oligonucleotide ligation assay (U.S. Patent No. 4,988,617), the 3'most nucleotide
- of the probe aligns with the SNP position in the target sequence.
 [0105] Oligonucleotide probes and primers may be prepared by methods well known in the art. Chemical synthetic methods include, but are limited to, the phosphotriester method described by Narang et al., 1979, Methods in Enzymology 68:90; the phosphodiester method described by Brown et al., 1979, Methods in Enzymology 68:109, the diethylphosphoamidate method described by Beaucage et al., 1981, Tetrahedron Letters 22:1859; and the solid support method
 40 described in U.S. Patent No. 4 458 066
- described in U.S. Patent No. 4,458,066.
 [0106] Allele-specific probes are often used in pairs (or, less commonly, in sets of 3 or 4, such as if a SNP position is known to have 3 or 4 alleles, respectively, or to assay both strands of a nucleic acid molecule for a target SNP allele), and such pairs may be identical except for a one nucleotide mismatch that represents the allelic variants at the SNP position. Commonly, one member of a pair perfectly matches a reference form of a target sequence that has a more
- ⁴⁵ common SNP allele (i.e., the allele that is more frequent in the target population) and the other member of the pair perfectly matches a form of the target sequence that has a less common SNP allele (i.e., the allele that is rarer in the target population). In the case of an array, multiple pairs of probes can be immobilized on the same support for simultaneous analysis of multiple different polymorphisms.
- [0107] In one type of PCR-based assay, an allele-specific primer hybridizes to a region on a target nucleic acid molecule that overlaps a SNP position and only primes amplification of an allelic form to which the primer exhibits perfect complementarity (Gibbs, 1989, Nucleic Acid Res. 17 2427-2448). Typically, the primer's 3'-most nucleotide is aligned with and complementary to the SNP position of the target nucleic acid molecule. This primer is used in conjunction with a second primer that hybridizes at a distal site. Amplification proceeds from the two primers, producing a detectable product that indicates which allelic form is present in the test sample. A control is usually performed with a second pair of primers,
- ⁵⁵ one of which shows a single base mismatch at the polymorphic site and the other of which exhibits perfect complementarity to distal site. The single-base mismatch prevents amplication or substantially reduces amplification efficiency, so that either no detectable product is formed or it is formed in lower amounts or at a slower pace. The method generally works most effectively when the mismatch is at the 3'-most position of the oligonucleotide (i.e., the 3'-most position of the

oligonucleotide aligns with the target SNP position) because this position is most destabilizing to elongation from the primer (see, e.g., WO 93/22456). This PCR-based assay can be utilized as part of the TaqMan assay, described below. **[0108]** In a specific embodiment, a primer as used in the method of the invention contains a sequence substantially complementary to a segment of a target SNP-containing nucleic acid molecule except that the primer has a mismatched

- ⁵ nucleotide in one of the three nucleotide positions at the 3'-most end of the primer, such that the mismatched nucleotide does not base pair with a particular allele at the SNP site. In a preferred embodiment, the mismatched nucleotide in the primer is the second from the last nucleotide at the 3'-most position of the primer. In a more preferred embodiment, the mismatched nucleotide in the primer is the last nucleotide at the 3'-most position of the primer.
- [0109] In another embodiment, a SNP detection reagent as used in the method of the invention is labeled with a fluorogenic reporter dye that emits a detectable signal. While the preferred reporter dye is a fluorescent dye, any reporter dye that can be attached to a detection reagent such as an oligonucleotide probe or primer is suitable for use in the invention. Such dyes include, but are not limited to, Acridine, AMCA, BODIPY, Cascade Blue, Cy2, Cy3, Cy5, Cy7, Dabcyl, Edans, Eosin, Erythrosin, Fluorescein, 6-Fam, Tet, Joe, Hex, Oregon Green, Rhodamine, Rhodol Green, Tamra, Rox, and Texas Red.
- ¹⁵ **[0110]** In yet another embodiment, the detection reagent may be further labeled with a quencher dye such as Tamra, especially when the reagent is used as a self-quenching probe such as a TaqMan (U.S. Patent Nos. 5,210,015 and 5,538,848) or Molecular Beacon probe (U.S. Patent Nos. 5,118,801 and 5,312,728), or other stemless or linear beacon probe (Livak et al., 1995, PCR Method Appl. 4:357-362; Tyagi et al., 1996, Nature Biotechnology 14: 303-308; Nazarenko et al., 1997, Nucl. Acids Res. 25:2516-2521; U.S. Patent Nos. 5,866,336 and 6,117,635).
- ²⁰ **[0111]** The detection reagents as used in the method of the invention may also contain other labels, including but not limited to, biotin for streptavidin binding, hapten for antibody binding, and oligonucleotide for binding to another complementary oligonucleotide such as pairs of zipcodes.

[0112] Described herein are reagents that do not contain (or that are complementary to) a SNP nucleotide identified herein but that are used to assay one or more SNPs disclosed herein. For example, primers that flank, but do not

- ²⁵ hybridize directly to a target SNP position provided herein are useful in primer extension reactions in which the primers hybridize to a region adjacent to the target SNP position (i.e., within one or more nucleotides from the target SNP site). During the primer extension reaction, a primer is typically not able to extend past a target SNP site if a particular nucleotide (allele) is present at that target SNP site, and the primer extension product can readily be detected in order to determine which SNP allele is present at the target SNP site. For example, particular ddNTPs are typically used in the primer
- 30 extension reaction to terminate primer extension once a ddNTP is incorporated into the extension product (a primer extension product which includes a ddNTP at the 3'-most end of the primer extension product, and in which the ddNTP corresponds to a SNP disclosed herein, is a composition that is described herein). Thus, reagents that bind to a nucleic acid molecule in a region adjacent to a SNP site, even though the bound sequences do not necessarily include the SNP site itself, are also described herein.
- 35

SNP Detection Kits and Systems

[0113] A person skilled in the art will recognize that, based on the SNP and associated sequence information disclosed herein, detection reagents can be developed and used to assay any SNP described herein individually or in combination, and such detection reagents can be readily incorporated into one of the established kit or system formats which are well known in the art. The terms "kits" and "systems", as used herein in the context of SNP detection reagents, are intended to refer to such things as combinations of multiple SNP detection reagents, or one or more SNP detection reagents in combination with one or more other types of elements or components (e.g., other types of biochemical reagents, containers, packages such as packaging intended for commercial sale, substrates to which SNP detection reagents are

- ⁴⁵ attached, electronic hardware components, etc.). Accordingly, the present invention further provides the use of SNP detection kits and systems, including but not limited to, packaged probe and primer sets (e.g., TaqMan probe/primer sets), arrays/microarrays of nucleic acid molecules, and beads that contain one or more probes, primers, or other detection reagents in the method of the present invention. The kits/systems can optionally include various electronic hardware components; for example, arrays ("DNA chips") and microfluidic systems ("lab-on-a-chip" systems) provided
- ⁵⁰ by various manufacturers typically comprise hardware components. Other kits/systems (e.g., probe/primer sets) may not include electronic hardware components, but may be comprised of, for example, one or more SNP detection reagents (along with, optionally, other biochemical reagents) packaged in one or more containers. [0114] In some embodiments, a SNP detection kit typically contains one or more detection reagents and other components (e.g., a buffer, enzymes such as DNA polymerases or ligases, chain extension nucleotides such as deoxynu-
- ⁵⁵ cleotide triphosphates, and in the case of Sanger-type DNA sequencing reactions, chain terminating nucleotides, positive control sequences, negative control sequences, and the like) necessary to carry out an assay or reaction, such as amplification and/or detection of a SNP-containing nucleic acid molecule. A kit may further contain means for determining the amount of a target nucleic acid, and means for comparing the amount with a standard, and can comprise instructions

for using the kit to detect the SNP-containing nucleic acid molecule of interest. In one embodiment of the present invention, the use of kits is provided which contain the necessary reagents to carry out one or more assays to detect the SNP disclosed herein in the method of the present invention. In a preferred embodiment of the present invention, SNP detection kits/systems are in the form of nucleic acid arrays, or compartmentalized kits, including microfluidic/lab-on-a-chip systems.

- ⁵ **[0115]** SNP detection kits/systems may contain, for example, one or more probes, or pairs of probes, that hybridize to a nucleic acid molecule at or near each target SNP position. Multiple pairs of allele-specific probes may be included in the kit/system to simultaneously assay large numbers of SNPs, at least one of which is a SNP disclosed herein. In some kits/systems, the allele-specific probes are immobilized to a substrate such as an array or bead. For example, the same substrate can comprise allele-specific probes for detecting at least 1; 10; 100; 1000; 10,000; 100,000 (or any other
- ¹⁰ number in-between) or substantially all of the SNPs disclosed herein. [0116] The terms "arrays", "microarrays", and "DNA chips" are used herein interchangeably to refer to an array of distinct polynucleotides affixed to a substrate, such as glass, plastic, paper, nylon or other type of membrane, filter, chip, or any other suitable solid support. The polynucleotides can be synthesized directly on the substrate, or synthesized separate from the substrate and then affixed to the substrate. In one embodiment, the microarray is prepared and used
- ¹⁵ according to the methods described in U.S. Patent No. 5,837,832, Chee et al., PCT application W095/11995 (Chee et al.), Lockhart, D. J. et al. (1996; Nat. Biotech. 14: 1675-1680) and Schena, M. et al. (1996; Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 93: 10614-10619). In other embodiments, such arrays are produced by the methods described by Brown et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,807,522.
- [0117] Nucleic acid arrays are reviewed in the following references: Zammatteo et al., "New chips for molecular biology and diagnostics", Biotechnol Annu Rev. 2002;8:85-101; Sosnowsld et al., "Active microelectronic array system for DNA hybridization, genotyping and pharmacogenomic applications", Psychiatr Genet. 2002 Dec;12(4):181-92; Heller, "DNA microarray technology: devices, systems, and applications", Annu Rev Biomed Eng. 2002;4:129-53. Epub 2002 Mar 22; Kolchinsky et al., "Analysis of SNPs and other genomic variations using gel-based chips", Hum Mutat. 2002 Apr;19 (4):343-60; and McGall et al., "High-density genechip oligonucleotide probe arrays", Adv Biochem Eng Biotechnol. 2002;
- 25 77:21-42.

[0118] Any number of probes, such as allele-specific probes, may be implemented in an array, and each probe or pair of probes can hybridize to a different SNP position. In the case of polynucleotide probes, they can be synthesized at designated areas (or synthesized separately and then affixed to designated areas) on a substrate using a light-directed chemical process. Each DNA chip can contain, for example, thousands to millions of individual synthetic polynucleotide

30 probes arranged in a grid-like pattern and miniaturized (e.g., to the size of a dime). Preferably, probes are attached to a solid support in an ordered, addressable array.
101101 A purportary can be composed of a large number of unique, single stranded polynucleotides; usually either

[0119] A nucroarray can be composed of a large number of unique, single-stranded polynucleotides; usually either synthetic antisense polynucleotides or fragments of cDNAs, fixed to a solid support. Typical polynucleotides are preferably about 6-60 nucleotides in length, more preferably about 15-30 nucleotides in length, and most preferably about 18-25

- ³⁵ nucleotides in length. For certain types of microarrays or other detection kits/systems, it may be preferable to use oligonucleotides that are only about 7-20 nucleotides in length. In other types of arrays, such as arrays used in conjunction with chemiluminescent detection technology, preferred probe lengths can be, for example, about 15-80 nucleotides in length, preferably about 50-70 nucleotides in length, more preferably about 55-65 nucleotides in length, and most preferably about 60 nucleotides in length. The microarray or detection kit can contain polynucleotides that cover the
- 40 known 5' or 3' sequence of a gene/transcript or target SNP site, sequential polynucleotides that cover the full-length sequence of a gene/transcript; or unique polynucleotides selected from particular areas along the length of a target gene/transcript sequence, particularly areas corresponding to the SNP disclosed in Table 1 and/or Table 2. Polynucleotides used in the microarray or detection kit can be specific to a SNP or SNPs of interest (e.g., specific to a particular SNP allele at a target SNP site, or specific to particular SNP alleles at multiple different SNP sites), or specific to a
- ⁴⁵ polymorphic gene/transcript or genes/transcripts of interest [0120] Hybridization assays based on polynucleotide arrays rely on the differences in hybridization stability of the probes to perfectly matched and mismatched target sequence variants. For SNP genotyping, it is generally preferable that stringency conditions used in hybridization assays are high enough such that nucleic acid molecules that differ from one another at as little as a single SNP position can be differentiated (e.g., typical SNP hybridization assays are designed
- ⁵⁰ so that hybridization will occur only if one particular nucleotide is present at a SNP position, but will not occur if an alternative nucleotide is present at that SNP position). Such high stringency conditions may be preferable when using, for example, nucleic acid arrays of allele-specific probes for SNP detection. Such high stringency conditions are described in the preceding section, and are well known to those skilled in the art and can be found in, for example, Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, John Wiley & Sons, N.Y. (1989), 6.3.1-6.3.6.
- ⁵⁵ **[0121]** In other embodiments, the arrays are used in conjunction with chemiluminescent detection technology. The following patents and patent applications, provide additional information pertaining to chemiluminescent detection: U.S. patent applications 10/620332 and 10/620333 describe chemiluminescent approaches for microarray detection; U.S. Patent Nos. 6124478, 6107024, 5994073, 5981768, 5871938, 5843681, 5800999, and 5773628 describe methods and

compositions of dioxetane for performing chemiluminescent detection; and U.S. published application US2002/0110828 discloses methods and compositions for microarray controls.

[0122] In one embodiment, a nucleic acid array can comprise an array of probes of about 15-25 nucleotides in length. In further embodiments, a nucleic acid array can comprise any number of probes, in which at least one probe is capable

- of detecting the SNP disclosed in Table 1 and/or Table 2, and/or at least one probe comprises a fragment of one of the sequences selected from the group consisting of those disclosed in Table 1, Table 2, the Sequence Listing, and sequences complementary thereto, said fragment comprising at least about 8 consecutive nucleotides, preferably 10, 12, 15, 16, 18, 20, more preferably 22, 25, 30, 40, 47, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 80, 90, 100, or more consecutive nucleotides (or any other number in-between) and containing (or being complementary to) the SNP allele disclosed in Table 1 and/or Table 2. In
- some embodiments, the nucleotide complementary to the SNP site is within 5, 4, 3, 2, or 1 nucleotide from the center of the probe, more preferably at the center of said probe.
 [0123] A polynucleotide probe can be synthesized on the surface of the substrate by using a chemical coupling procedure and an ink jet application apparatus, as described in PCT application W095/251116 (Baldeschweiler et al.).
- In another aspect, a "gridded" array analogous to a dot (or slot) blot may be used to arrange and link cDNA fragments or oligonucleotides to the surface of a substrate using a vacuum system, thermal, UV, mechanical or chemical bonding procedures. An array, such as those described above, may be produced by hand or by using available devices (slot blot or dot blot apparatus), materials (any suitable solid support), and machines (including robotic instruments), and may contain 8, 24, 96, 384, 1536,6144 or more polynucleotides, or any other number which lends itself to the efficient use of commercially available instrumentation.
- 20 [0124] Using such arrays or other kits/systems, the present invention provides methods of identifying the SNP disclosed herein in a test sample. Such methods typically involve incubating a test sample of nucleic acids with an array comprising one or more probes corresponding to at least the SNP position described herein, and assaying for binding of a nucleic acid from the test sample with one or more of the probes. Conditions for incubating a SNP detection reagent (or a kit/system that employs one or more such SNP detection reagents) with a test sample vary. Incubation conditions depend
- on such factors as the format employed in the assay, the detection methods employed, and the type and nature of the detection reagents used in the assay. One skilled in the art will recognize that any one of the commonly available hybridization, amplification and array assay formats can readily be adapted to detect the SNPs disclosed herein.
 [0125] A SNP detection kit/system as used in the method of the present invention may include components that are used to prepare nucleic acids from a test sample for the subsequent amplification and/or detection of a SNP-containing
- ³⁰ nucleic acid molecule. Such sample preparation components can be used to produce nucleic acid extracts (including DNA and/or RNA), proteins or membrane extracts from any bodily fluids (such as blood, serum, plasma, urine, saliva, phlegm, gastric juices, semen, tears, sweat, etc.), skin, hair, cells (especially nucleated cells), biopsies, buccal swabs or tissue specimens. The test samples used in the above-described methods will vary based on such factors as the assay format, nature of the detection method, and the specific tissues, cells or extracts used as the test sample to be
- ³⁵ assayed. Methods of preparing nucleic acids, proteins, and cell extracts are well known in the art and can be readily adapted to obtain a sample that is compatible with the system utilized. Automated sample preparation systems for extracting nucleic acids from a test sample are commercially available, and examples are Qiagen's BioRobot 9600, Applied Biosystems' PRISM 6700, and Roche Molecular Systems' COBAS AmpliPrep System. [0126] Another form of kit disclosed herein is a compartmentalized kit. A compartmentalized kit includes any kit in
- 40 which reagents are contained in separate containers. Such containers include, for example, small glass containers, plastic containers, strips of plastic, glass or paper, or arraying material such as silica. Such containers allow one to efficiently transfer reagents from one compartment to another compartment such that the test samples and reagents are not cross-contaminated, or from one container to another vessel not included in the kit, and the agents or solutions of each container can be added in a quantitative fashion from one compartment to another or to another or to another vessel. Such
- ⁴⁵ containers may include, for example, one or more containers which will accept the test sample, one or more containers which contain at least one probe or other SNP detection reagent for detecting one or more SNPs disclosed herein, one or more containers which contain wash reagents (such as phosphate buffered saline, Tris-buffers, etc.), and one or more containers which contain the reagents used to reveal the presence of the bound probe or other SNP detection reagents. The kit can optionally further comprise compartments and/or reagents for, for example, nucleic acid amplification or
- other enzymatic reactions such as primer extension reactions, hybridization, ligation, electrophoresis (preferably capillary electrophoresis), mass spectrometry, and/or laser-induced fluorescent detection. The kit may also include instructions for using the kit. Exemplary compartmentalized kits include microfluidic devices known in the art (see, e.g., Weigl et al., "Lab-on-a-chip for drug development", Adv Drug Deliv Rev. 2003 Feb 24;55(3):349-77). In such microfluidic devices, the containers may be referred to as, for example, microfluidic "compartments", "chambers", or "channels".
- ⁵⁵ **[0127]** Microfluidic devices, which may also be referred to as "lab-on-a-chip" systems, biomedical micro-electro-mechanical systems (bioMEMs), or multicomponent integrated systems, are exemplary kits/systems of the present invention for analyzing SNPs. Such systems miniaturize and compartmentalize processes such as probe/target hybridization, nucleic acid amplification, and capillary electrophoresis reactions in a single functional device. Such microfluidic devices

typically utilize detection reagents in at least one aspect of the system, and such detection reagents may be used to detect one or more SPNs disclosed herein. One example of a microfluidic system is disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 5,589,136, which describes the integration of PCR amplification and capillary electrophoresis in chips. Exemplary microfluidic systems comprise a pattern of microchannels designed onto a glass, silicon, guartz, or plastic wafer included

- 5 on a microchip. The movements of the samples may be controlled by electric, electroosmotic or hydrostatic forces applied across different areas of the microchip to create functional microscopic valves and pumps with no moving parts. Varying the voltage can be used as a means to control the liquid flow at intersections between the micro-machined channels and to change the liquid flow rate for pumping across different sections of the microchip. See, for example, U.S. Patent Nos. 6,153,073, Dubrow et al., and 6,156,181, Parce et al.
- 10 [0128] For genotyping SNPs, an exemplary microfluidic system may integrate, for example, nucleic acid amplification, primer extension, capillary electrophoresis, and a detection method such as laser induced fluorescence detection. In a first step of an exemplary process for using such an exemplary system, nucleic acid samples are amplified, preferably by PCR. Then, the amplification products are subjected to automated primer extension reactions using ddNTPs (specific fluorescence for each ddNTP) and the appropriate oligonucleotide primers to carry out primer extension reactions which
- 15 hybridize just upstream of the targeted SNP. Once the extension at the 3' end is completed, the primers are separated from the unincorporated fluorescent ddNTPs by capillary electrophoresis. The separation medium used in capillary electrophoresis can be, for example, polyacrylamide, polyethyleneglycol or dextran. The incorporated ddNTPs in the single nucleotide primer extension products are identified by laser-induced fluorescence detection. Such an exemplary microchip can be used to process, for example, at least 96 to 384 samples, or more, in parallel.

USES OF NUCLEIC ACID MOLECULES

[0129] The nucleic acid molecules as used in the method of the present invention have a variety of uses, especially in the diagnosis and treatment of myocardial infarction. For example, the nucleic acid molecules are useful as hybridization 25 probes, such as for genotyping SNPs in messenger RNA, transcript, cDNA, genomic DNA, amplified DNA or other nucleic acid molecules, and for isolating full-length cDNA and genomic clones encoding the variant peptides disclosed in Table 1 as well as their orthologs.

[0130] A probe can hybridize to any nucleotide sequence along the entire length of a nucleic acid molecule provided in Table 1 and/or Table 2. Preferably, a probe as used in the method of the present invention hybridizes to a region of 30 a target sequence that encompasses the SNP position indicated in Table 1 and/or Table 2. More preferably, a probe hybridizes to a SNP-containing target sequence in a sequence-specific manner such that it distinguishes the target sequence from other nucleotide sequences which vary from the target sequence only by which nucleotide is present at the SNP site. Such a probe is particularly useful for detecting the presence of a SNP-containing nucleic acid in a test sample, or for determining which nucleotide (allele) is present at a particular SNP site (i.e., genotyping the SNP site).

- 35 [0131] A nucleic acid hybridization probe may be used for determining the presence, level, form, and/or distribution of nucleic acid expression. The nucleic acid whose level is determined can be DNA or RNA. Accordingly, probes specific for the SNPs described herein can be used to assess the presence, expression and/or gene copy number in a given cell, tissue, or organism. These uses are relevant for diagnosis of disorders involving an increase or decrease in gene expression relative to normal levels. In vitro techniques for detection of mRNA include, for example, Northern blot
- 40 hybridizations and in situ hybridizations. In vitro techniques for detecting DNA include Southern blot hybridizations and in situ hybridizations (Sambrook and Russell, 2000, Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual, Cold Spring Harbor Press, Cold Spring Harbor, NY).

[0132] Probes can be used as part of a diagnostic test kit for identifying cells or tissues in which a variant protein is expressed, such as by measuring the level of a variant protein-encoding nucleic acid (e.g., mRNA) in a sample of cells from a subject or determining if a polynucleotide contains a SNP of interest.

[0133] Thus, the nucleic acid molecules disclosed herein can be used in the method of the present invention as hybridization probes to detect the SNPs disclosed herein, thereby determining whether an individual with the polymorphisms is at risk for myocardial infarction or has developed early stage myocardial infarction. Detection of a SNP associated with a disease phenotype provides a diagnostic tool for an active disease and/or genetic predisposition to the 50 disease.

45

20

[0134] The nucleic acid molecules described herein are also useful as primers to amplify any given region of a nucleic acid molecule, particularly a region containing a SNP identified in Table 1 and/or Table 2.

[0135] The nucleic acid molecules described herein are also useful for constructing recombinant vectors (described in greater detail below). Such vectors include expression vectors that express a portion of, or all of, any of the variant 55 peptide sequences provided in Table 1. Vectors also include insertion vectors, used to integrate into another nucleic acid molecule sequence, such as into the cellular genome, to alter in situ expression of a gene and/or gene product. For example, an endogenous coding sequence can be replaced via homologous recombination with all or part of the coding region containing one or more specifically introduced SNPs.

[0136] The nucleic acid molecules described herein are also useful for expressing antigenic portions of the variant proteins, particularly antigenic portions that contain a variant amino acid sequence (e.g., an amino acid substitution) caused by the SNP disclosed in Table 1 and/or Table 2.

[0137] The nucleic acid molecules described herein are also useful for constructing vectors containing a gene regulatory region of the nucleic acid molecules described herein.

[0138] The nucleic acid molecules described herein are also useful for designing ribozymes corresponding to all, or a part, of an mRNA molecule expressed from a SNP-containing nucleic acid molecule described herein.

[0139] The nucleic acid molecules described herein are also useful for constructing host cells expressing a part, or all, of the nucleic acid molecules and variant peptides.

- ¹⁰ **[0140]** The nucleic acid molecules described herein are also useful for constructing transgenic animals expressing all, or a part, of the nucleic acid molecules and variant peptides. The production of recombinant cells and transgenic animals having nucleic acid molecules which contain the SNP disclosed in Table 1 and/or Table 2 allow, for example, effective clinical design of treatment compounds and dosage regimens.
- [0141] The nucleic acid molecules described herein are also useful in assays for drug screening to identify compounds that, for example, modulate nucleic acid expression.
 - **[0142]** The nucleic acid molecules described herein are also useful in gene therapy in patients whose cells have aberrant gene expression. Thus, recombinant cells, which include a patient's cells that have been engineered *ex vivo* and returned to the patient, can be introduced into an individual where the recombinant cells produce the desired protein to treat the individual.
- 20

25

30

5

SNP Genotyping Methods

[0143] The process of determining which specific nucleotide (i.e., allele) is present at each of one or more SNP positions, such as the SNP position in a nucleic acid molecule disclosed in Table 1 and/or Table 2, is referred to as SNP genotyping. The present invention provides methods of SNP genotyping, such as for use in screening for myocardial infarction or related pathologies, or determining predisposition thereto, or determining responsiveness to a form of treatment, or in genome mapping or SNP association analysis, etc.

[0144] Nucleic acid samples can be genotyped to determine which allele(s) is/are present at any given genetic region (e.g., SNP position) of interest by methods well known in the art. The neighboring sequence can be used to design SNP detection reagents such as oligonucleotide probes, which may optionally be implemented in a kit format. Exemplary SNP genotyping methods are described in Chen et al., "Single nucleotide polymorphism genotyping: biochemistry, protocol, cost and throughput", Pharmacogenomics J. 2003;3(2):77-96; Kwok et al., "Detection of single nucleotide

- polymorphisms", Curr Issues Mol Biol. 2003 Apr;5 (2):43-60; Shi, "Technologies for individual genotyping: detection of genetic polymorphisms in drug targets and disease genes", Am J Pharmacogenomics. 2002;2(3):197-205; and Kwok,
 ³⁵ "Methods for genotyping single nucleotide polymorphisms", Annu Rev Genomics Hum Genet 2001;2:235-58. Exemplary
- techniques for high-throughput SNP genotyping are described in Mamellos, "High-throughput SNP analysis for genetic association studies", Curr Opin Drug Discov Devel. 2003 May;6(3):317-21. Common SNP genotyping methods include, but are not limited to, TaqMan assays, molecular beacon assays, nucleic acid arrays, allele-specific primer extension, allele-specific PCR, arrayed primer extension, homogeneous primer extension assays, primer extension with detection
- ⁴⁰ by mass spectrometry, pyrosequencing, multiplex primer extension sorted on genetic arrays, ligation with rolling circle amplification, homogeneous ligation, OLA (U.S. Patent No. 4,988,167), multiplex ligation reaction sorted on genetic arrays, restriction-fragment length polymorphism, single base extension-tag assays, and the Invader assay. Such methods may be used in combination with detection mechanisms such as, for example, luminescence or chemiluminescence detection, fluorescence detection, time-resolved fluorescence detection, fluorescence resonance energy transfer, fluo-
- ⁴⁵ rescence polarization, mass spectrometry, and electrical detection. [0145] Various methods for detecting polymorphisms include, but are not limited to, methods in which protection from cleavage agents is used to detect mismatched bases in RNA/RNA or RNA/DNA duplexes (Myers et al., Science 230: 1242 (1985); Cotton et al., PNAS 85:4397 (1988); and Saleeba et al., Meth. Enzymol. 217:286-295 (1992)), comparison of the electrophoretic mobility of variant and wild type nucleic acid molecules (Orita et al., PNAS 86:2766 (1989); Cotton
- 50 et al., Mutat. Res. 285:125-144 (1993); and Hayashi et al., Genet. Anal. Tech. Appl. 9:73-79 (1992)), and assaying the movement of polymorphic or wild-type fragments in polyacrylamide gels containing a gradient of denaturant using denaturing gradient gel electrophoresis (DGGE) (Myers et al., Nature 313:495 (1985)). Sequence variations at specific locations can also be assessed by nuclease protection assays such as RNase and S1 protection or chemical cleavage methods.
- ⁵⁵ **[0146]** In a preferred embodiment, SNP genotyping is performed using the TaqMan assay, which is also known as the 5' nuclease assay (U.S. Patent Nos. 5,210,015 and 5,538,848). The TaqMan assay detects the accumulation of a specific amplified product during PCR. The TaqMan assay utilizes an oligonucleotide probe labeled with a fluorescent reporter dye and a quencher dye. The reporter dye is excited by irradiation at an appropriate wavelength, it transfers

energy to the quencher dye in the same probe via a process called fluorescence resonance energy transfer (FRET). When attached to the probe, the excited reporter dye does not emit a signal. The proximity of the quencher dye to the reporter dye in the intact probe maintains a reduced fluorescence for the reporter. The reporter dye and quencher dye may be at the 5' most and the 3' most ends, respectively, or vice versa. Alternatively, the reporter dye may be at the 5'

⁵ or 3' most end while the quencher dye is attached to an internal nucleotide, or vice versa. In yet another embodiment, both the reporter and the quencher may be attached to internal nucleotides at a distance from each other such that fluorescence of the reporter is reduced.

[0147] During PCR, the 5' nuclease activity of DNA polymerase cleaves the probe, thereby separating the reporter dye and the quencher dye and resulting in increased fluorescence of the reporter. Accumulation of PCR product is

- ¹⁰ detected directly by monitoring the increase in fluorescence of the reporter dye. The DNA polymerase cleaves the probe between the reporter dye and the quencher dye only if the probe hybridizes to the target SNP-containing template which is amplified during PCR, and the probe is designed to hybridize to the target SNP site only if a particular SNP allele is present.
- [0148] Preferred TaqMan primer and probe sequences can readily be determined using the SNP and associated nucleic acid sequence information provided herein. A number of computer programs, such as Primer Express (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA), can be used to rapidly obtain optimal primer/probe sets. It will be apparent to one of skill in the art that such primers and probes for detecting the SNPs described herein are useful in diagnostic assays for myocardial infarction and related pathologies, and can be readily incorporated into a kit format. The present invention also includes modifications of the Taqman assay well known in the art such as the use of Molecular Beacon probes
- 20 (U.S. Patent Nos. 5,118,801 and 5,312,728) and other variant formats (U.S. Patent Nos. 5,866,336 and 6,117,635). [0149] Another preferred method for genotyping the SNPs described herein is the use of two oligonucleotide probes in an OLA (see, e.g., U.S. Patent No. 4,988,617). In this method, one probe hybridizes to a segment of a target nucleic acid with its 3' most end aligned with the SNP site. A second probe hybridizes to an adjacent segment of the target nucleic acid molecule directly 3' to the first probe. The two juxtaposed probes hybridize to the target nucleic acid molecule,
- ²⁵ and are ligated in the presence of a linking agent such as a ligase if there is perfect complementarity between the 3' most nucleotide of the first probe with the SNP site. If there is a mismatch, ligation would not occur. After the reaction, the ligated probes are separated from the target nucleic acid molecule, and detected as indicators of the presence of a SNP.
- [0150] The following patents, patent applications, and published international patent applications, provide additional information pertaining to techniques for carrying out various types of OLA: U.S. Patent Nos. 6027889, 6268148, 5494810, 5830711, and 6054564 describe OLA strategies for performing SNP detection; WO 97/31256 and WO 00/56927 describe OLA strategies for performing SNP detection using universal arrays, wherein a zipcode sequence can be introduced into one of the hybridization probes, and the resulting product, or amplified product, hybridized to a universal zip code array; U.S. application US01/17329 (and 09/584,905) describes OLA (or LDR) followed by PCR, wherein zipcodes are
- ³⁵ incorporated into OLA probes, and amplified PCR products are determined by electrophoretic or universal zipcode array readout; U.S. applications 60/427818, 60/445636, and 60/445494 describe SNPlex methods and software for multiplexed SNP detection using OLA followed by PCR, wherein zipcodes are incorporated into OLA probes, and amplified PCR products are hybridized with a zipchute reagent, and the identity of the SNP determined from electrophoretic readout of the zipchute. In some embodiments, OLA is carried out prior to PCR (or another method of nucleic acid amplification).
- ⁴⁰ In other embodiments, PCR (or another method of nucleic acid amplification) is carried out prior to OLA. [0151] Another method for SNP genotyping is based on mass spectrometry. Mass spectrometry takes advantage of the unique mass of each of the four nucleotides of DNA. SNPs can be unambiguously genotyped by mass spectrometry by measuring the differences in the mass of nucleic acids having alternative SNP alleles. MALDI-TOF (Matrix Assisted Laser Desorption Ionization - Time of Flight) mass spectrometry technology is preferred for extremely precise determination.
- ⁴⁵ nations of molecular mass, such as SNPs. Numerous approaches to SNP analysis have been developed based on mass spectrometry. Preferred mass spectrometry-based methods of SNP genotyping include primer extension assays, which can also be utilized in combination with other approaches, such as traditional gel-based formats and microarrays.
 [0152] Typically, the primer extension assay involves designing and annealing a primer to a template PCR amplicon
- upstream (5') from a target SNP position. A mix of dideoxynucleotide triphosphates (ddNTPs) and/or deoxynucleotide triphosphates (dNTPs) are added to a reaction mixture containing template (e.g., a SNP-containing nucleic acid molecule which has typically been amplified, such as by PCR), primer, and DNA polymerase. Extension of the primer terminates at the first position in the template where a nucleotide complementary to one of the ddNTPs in the mix occurs. The primer can be either immediately adjacent (i.e., the nucleotide at the 3' end of the primer hybridizes to the nucleotide next to the target SNP site) or two or more nucleotides removed from the SNP position. If the primer is several nucleotides
- ⁵⁵ removed from the target SNP position, the only limitation is that the template sequence between the 3' end of the primer and the SNP position cannot contain a nucleotide of the same type as the one to be detected, or this will cause premature termination of the extension primer. Alternatively, if all four ddNTPs alone, with no dNTPs, are added to the reaction mixture, the primer will always be extended by only one nucleotide, corresponding to the target SNP position. In this

instance, primers are designed to bind one nucleotide upstream from the SNP position (i.e., the nucleotide at the 3' end of the primer hybridizes to the nucleotide that is immediately adjacent to the target SNP site on the 5' side of the target SNP site). Extension by only one nucleotide is preferable, as it minimizes the overall mass of the extended primer, thereby increasing the resolution of mass differences between alternative SNP nucleotides. Furthermore, mass-tagged

- ⁵ ddNTPs can be employed in the primer extension reactions in place of unmodified ddNTPs. This increases the mass difference between primers extended with these ddNTPs, thereby providing increased sensitivity and accuracy, and is particularly useful for typing heterozygous base positions. Mass-tagging also alleviates the need for intensive samplepreparation procedures and decreases the needs are resolving power of the mass spectrometer.
- [0153] The extended primers can then be purified and analyzed by MALDI-TOF mass spectrometry to determine the identity of the nucleotide present at the target SNP position. In one method of analysis, the products from the primer extension reaction are combined with light absorbing crystals that form a matrix. The matrix is then hit with an energy source such as a laser to ionize and desorb the nucleic acid molecules into the gas-phase. The ionized molecules are then ejected into a flight tube and accelerated down the tube towards a detector. The time between the ionization event, such as a laser pulse, and collision of the molecule with the detector is the time of flight of that molecule. The time of
- ¹⁵ flight is precisely correlated with the mass-to-charge ratio (m/z) of the ionized molecule. Ions with smaller m/z travel down the tube faster than ions with larger m/z and therefore the lighter ions reach the detector before the heavier ions. The time-of-flight is then converted into a corresponding, and highly precise, m/z. In this manner, SNPs can be identified based on the slight differences in mass, and the corresponding time of flight differences, inherent in nucleic acid molecules having different nucleotides at a single base position. For further information regarding the use of primer extension
- assays in conjunction with MALDI-TOF mass spectrometry for SNP genotyping, see, e.g., Wise et al., "A standard protocol for single nucleotide primer extension in the human genome using matrix-assisted laser desorption/ionization time-of-flight mass spectrometry", Rapid Commun Mass Spectrom. 2003;17(11):1195-202.
 [0154] The following references provide further information describing mass spectrometry-based methods for SNP
- genotyping: Bocker, "SNP and mutation discovery using base-specific cleavage and MALDI-TOF mass spectrometry",
 ²⁵ Bioinformatics. 2003 Jul; 19 Suppl 1:I44-I53; Storm et al., "MALDI-TOF mass spectrometry-based SNP genotyping",
 Methods Mol Biol. 2003;212:241-62; Jurinke et al., "The use of MassARRAY technology for high throughput genotyping",
 Adv Biochem Eng Biotechnol. 2002;77:57-74; and Jurinke et al., "Automated genotyping using the DNA MassArray technology", Methods Mol Biol. 2002;187:179-92.
- [0155] SNPs can also be scored by direct DNA sequencing. A variety of automated sequencing procedures can be utilized ((1995) Biotechniques 19:448), including sequencing by mass spectrometry (see, e.g., PCT International Publication No. WO94/16101; Cohen et al., Adv. Chromatogr. 36:127-162 (1996); and Griffin et al., Appl. Biochem. Biotechnol. 38:147-159 (1993)). The nucleic acid sequences described herein enable one of ordinary skill in the art to readily design sequencing primers for such automated sequencing procedures. Commercial instrumentation, such as the Applied Biosystems 377, 3100,3700,3730, and 3730x1 DNA Analyzers (Foster City, CA), is commonly used in the art for automated sequencing.
- [0156] Other methods that can be used to genotype the SNPs described herein include single-strand conformational polymorphism (SSCP), and denaturing gradient gel electrophoresis (DGGE) (Myers et al., Nature 313:495 (1985)). SSCP identifies base differences by alteration in electrophoretic migration of single stranded PCR products, as described in Orita et al., Proc. Nat. Acad. Single-stranded PCR products can be generated by heating or otherwise denaturing
- 40 double stranded PCR products. Single-stranded nucleic acids may refold or form secondary structures that are partially dependent on the base sequence. The different electrophoretic mobilities of single-stranded amplification products are related to base-sequence differences at SNP positions. DGGE differentiates SNP alleles based on the different sequencedependent stabilities and melting properties inherent in polymorphic DNA and the corresponding differences in electrophoretic migration patterns in a denaturing gradient gel (Erlich, ed., PCR Technology, Principles and Applications for
- ⁴⁵ DNA Amplification, W.H. Freeman and Co, New York, 1992, Chapter 7). [0157] Sequence-specific ribozymes (U.S.Patent No. 5,498,531) can also be used to score SNPs based on the development or loss of a ribozyme cleavage site. Perfectly matched sequences can be distinguished from mismatched sequences by nuclease cleavage digestion assays or by differences in melting temperature. If the SNP affects a restriction enzyme cleavage site, the SNP can be identified by alterations in restriction enzyme digestion patterns, and the corresponding changes in nucleic acid fragment lengths determined by gel electrophoresis
- ⁵⁰ sponding changes in nucleic acid fragment lengths determined by gel electrophoresis [0158] SNP genotyping can include the steps of, for example, collecting a biological sample from a human subject (e.g., sample of tissues, cells, fluids, secretions, etc.), isolating nucleic acids (e.g., genomic DNA, mRNA or both) from the cells of the sample, contacting the nucleic acids with one or more primers which specifically hybridize to a region of the isolated nucleic acid containing a target SNP under conditions such that hybridization and amplification of the target
- ⁵⁵ nucleic acid region occurs, and determining the nucleotide present at the SNP position of interest, or, in some assays, detecting the presence or absence of an amplification product (assays can be designed so that hybridization and/or amplification will only occur if a particular SNP allele is present or absent). In some assays, the size of the amplification product is detected and compared to the length of a control sample; for example, deletions and insertions can be detected

by a change in size of the amplified product compared to a normal genotype.

[0159] SNP genotyping is useful for numerous practical applications, as described below. Examples of such applications include, but are not limited to, SNP-disease association analysis, disease predisposition screening, disease diagnosis, disease prognosis, disease progression monitoring, determining therapeutic strategies based on an individual's

⁵ genotype ("pharmacogenomics"), developing therapeutic agents based on SNP genotypes associated with a disease or likelihood of responding to a drug, stratifying a patient population for clinical trial for a treatment regimen, predicting the likelihood that an individual will experience toxic side effects from a therapeutic agent, and human identification applications such as forensics.

10 Analysis of Genetic Association Between SNPs and Phenotypic Traits

[0160] SNP genotyping for disease diagnosis, disease predisposition screening, disease prognosis, determining drug responsiveness (pharmacogenomics), drug toxicity screening, and other uses described herein, typically relies on initially establishing a genetic association between one or more specific SNPs and the particular phenotypic traits of interest.

- 15 [0161] Different study designs may be used for genetic association studies (Modem Epidemiology, Lippincott Williams & Wilkins (1998), 609-622). Observational studies are most frequently carried out in which the response of the patients is not interfered with. The first type of observational study identifies a sample of persons in whom the suspected cause of the disease is present and another sample of persons in whom the suspected cause is absent, and then the frequency of development of disease in the two samples is compared. These sampled populations are called cohorts, and the
- study is a prospective study. The other type of observational study is case-control or a retrospective study. In typical case-control studies, samples are collected from individuals with the phenotype of interest (cases) such as certain manifestations of a disease, and from individuals without the phenotype (controls) in a population (target population) that conclusions are to be drawn from. Then the possible causes of the disease are investigated retrospectively. As the time and costs of collecting samples in case-control studies are considerably less than those for prospective studies,
- ²⁵ case-control studies are the more commonly used study design in genetic association studies, at least during the exploration and discovery stage.

[0162] In both types of observational studies, there may be potential confounding factors that should be taken into consideration. Confounding factors are those that are associated with both the real cause(s) of the disease and the disease itself, and they include demographic information such as age, gender, ethnicity as well as environmental factors.

³⁰ When confounding factors are not matched in cases and controls in a study, and are not controlled properly, spurious association results can arise. If potential confounding factors are identified, they should be controlled for by analysis methods explained below.

[0163] In a genetic association study, the cause of interest to be tested is a certain allele or a SNP or a combination of alleles or a haplotype from several SNPs. Thus, tissue specimens (e.g., whole blood) from the sampled individuals

- ³⁵ may be collected and genomic DNA genotyped for the SNP(s) of interest. In addition to the phenotypic trait of interest, other information such as demographic (e.g., age, gender, ethnicity, etc.), clinical, and environmental information that may influence the outcome of the trait can be collected to further characterize and define the sample set. In many cases, these factors are known to be associated with diseases and/or SNP allele frequencies. There are likely gene-environment and/or gene-gene interactions as well. Analysis methods to address gene-environment and gene-gene interactions (for
- example, the effects of the presence of both susceptibility alleles at two different genes can be greater than the effects of the individual alleles at two genes combined) are discussed below.
 [0164] After all the relevant phenotypic and genotypic information has been obtained, statistical analyses are carried out to determine if there is any significant correlation between the presence of an allele or a genotype with the phenotypic characteristics of an individual. Preferably, data inspection and cleaning are first performed before carrying out statistical
- ⁴⁵ tests for genetic association. Epidemiological and clinical data of the samples can be summarized by descriptive statistics with tables and graphs. Data validation is preferably performed to check for data completion, inconsistent entries, and outliers. Chi-squared tests and t-tests (Wilcoxon rank-sum tests if distributions are not normal) may then be used to check for significant differences between cases and controls for discrete and continuous variables, respectively. To ensure genotyping quality, Hardy-Weinberg disequilibrium tests can be performed on cases and controls separately.
- ⁵⁰ Significant deviation from Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium (HWE) in both cases and controls for individual markers can be indicative of genotyping errors. If HWE is violated in a majority of markers, it is indicative of population substructure that should be further investigated. Moreover, Hardy-Weinberg disequilibrium in cases only can indicate genetic association of the markers with the disease (Genetic Data Analysis, Weir B., Sinauer (1990)).
- [0165] To test whether an allele of a single SNP is associated with the case or control status of a phenotypic trait, one skilled in the art can compare allele frequencies in cases and controls. Standard chi-squared tests and Fisher exact tests can be carried out on a 2x2 table (2 SNP alleles x 2 outcomes in the categorical trait of interest). To test whether genotypes of a SNP are associated, chi-squared tests can be carried out on a 3x2 table (3 genotypes x 2 outcomes). Score tests are also carried out for genotypic association to contrast the three genotypic frequencies (major homozygotes,

heterozygotes and minor homozygotes) in cases and controls, and to look for trends using 3 different modes of inheritance, namely dominant (with contrast coefficients 2, -1, -1), additive (with contrast coefficients 1, 0, -1) and recessive (with contrast coefficients 1, 1, -2). Odds ratios for minor versus major alleles, and odds ratios for heterozygote and homozygote variants versus the wild type genotypes are calculated with the desired confidence limits, usually 95%.

- ⁵ **[0166]** In order to control for confounders and to test for interaction and effect modifiers, stratified analyses may be performed using stratified factors that are likely to be confounding, including demographic information such as age, ethnicity, and gender, or an interacting element or effect modifier, such as a known major gene (e.g., APOE for Alzheimer's disease or HLA genes for autoimmune diseases), or environmental factors such as smoking in lung cancer. Stratified association tests may be carried out using Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel tests that take into account the ordinal nature of
- ¹⁰ genotypes with 0, 1, and 2 variant alleles. Exact tests by StatXact may also be performed when computationally possible. Another way to adjust for confounding effects and test for interactions is to perform stepwise multiple logistic regression analysis using statistical packages such as SAS or R. Logistic regression is a model-building technique in which the best fitting and most parsimonious model is built to describe the relation between the dichotomous outcome (for instance, getting a certain disease or not) and a set of independent variables (for instance, genotypes of different associated
- ¹⁵ genes, and the associated demographic and environmental factors). The most common model is one in which the logit transformation of the odds ratios is expressed as a linear combination of the variables (main effects) and their crossproduct terms (interactions) (Applied Logistic Regression, Hosmer and Lemeshow, Wiley (2000)). To test whether a certain variable or interaction is significantly associated with the outcome, coefficients in the model are first estimated and then tested for statistical significance of their departure from zero.
- 20 [0167] In addition to performing association tests one marker at a time, haplotype association analysis may also be performed to study a number of markers that are closely linked together. Haplotype association tests can have better power than genotypic or allelic association tests when the tested markers are not the disease-causing mutations themselves but are in linkage disequilibrium with such mutations. The test will even be more powerful if the disease is indeed caused by a combination of alleles on a haplotype (e.g., APOE is a haplotype formed by 2 SNPs that are very close to
- each other). In order to perform haplotype association effectively, marker-marker linkage disequilibrium measures, both D' and R², are typically calculated for the markers within a gene to elucidate the haplotype structure. Recent studies (Daly et al, Nature Genetics, 29, 232-235, 2001) in linkage disequilibrium indicate that SNPs within a gene are organized in block pattern, and a high degree of linkage disequilibrium exists within blocks and very little linkage disequilibrium exists between blocks. Haplotype association with the disease status can be performed using such blocks once they have been elucidated.

[0168] Haplotype association tests can be carried out in a similar fashion as the allelic and genotypic association tests. Each haplotype in a gene is analogous to an allele in a multi-allelic marker. One skilled in the art can either compare the haplotype frequencies in cases and controls or test genetic association with different pairs of haplotypes. It has been proposed (Schaid et al, Am. J. Hum. Genet., 70, 425-434, 2002) that score tests can be done on haplotypes using the program "haplo.score". In that method, haplotypes are first inferred by EM algorithm and score tests are carried out with

- ³⁵ program "haplo.score". In that method, haplotypes are first inferred by EM algorithm and score tests are carried out with a generalized linear model (GLM) framework that allows the adjustment of other factors.
 [0169] An important decision in the performance of genetic association tests is the determination of the significance level at which significant association can be declared when the p-value of the tests reaches that level. In an exploratory analysis where positive hits will be followed up in subsequent confirmatory testing, an unadjusted p-value <0.1 (a)</p>
- 40 significance level on the lenient side) may be used for generating hypotheses for significant association of a SNP with certain phenotypic characteristics of a disease. It is preferred that a p-value < 0.05 (a significance level traditionally used in the art) is achieved in order for a SNP to be considered to have an association with a disease. It is more preferred that a p-value <0.01 (a significance level on the stringent side) is achieved for an association to be declared. When hits are followed up in confirmatory analyses in more samples of the same source or in different samples from different</p>
- ⁴⁵ sources, adjustment for multiple testing will be performed as to avoid excess number of hits while maintaining the experiment-wise error rates at 0.05. While there are different methods to adjust for multiple testing to control for different kinds of error rates, a commonly used but rather conservative method is Bonferroni correction to control the experiment-wise or family-wise error rate (Multiple comparisons and multiple tests, Westfall et al, SAS Institute (1999)). Permutation tests to control for the false discovery rates, FDR, can be more powerful (Benjamini and Hochberg, Journal of the Royal
- 50 Statistical Society, Series B 57, 1289-1300, 1995, Resampling-based Multiple Testing, Westfall and Young, Wiley (1993)). Such methods to control for multiplicity would be preferred when the tests are dependent and controlling for false discovery rates is sufficient as opposed to controlling for the experiment-wise error rates. [0170] In replication studies using samples from different populations after statistically significant markers have been identified in the exploratory stage, meta-analyses can then be performed by combining evidence of different studies
- ⁵⁵ (Modern Epidemiology, Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 1998, 643-673). If available, association results known in the art for the same SNPs can be included in the meta-analyses.

[0171] Since both genotyping and disease status classification can involve errors, sensitivity analyses may be performed to see how odds ratios and p-values would change upon various estimates on genotyping and disease classifi-

cation error rates.

[0172] It has been well known that subpopulation-based sampling bias between cases and controls can lead to spurious results in case-control association studies (Ewens and Spielman, Am. J. Hum. Genet. 62, 450-458, 1995) when prevalence of the disease is associated with different subpopulation groups. Such bias can also lead to a loss of statistical

- ⁵ power in genetic association studies. To detect population stratification, Pritchard and Rosenberg (Pritchard et al. Am. J. Hum. Gen. 1999, 65:220-228) suggested typing markers that are unlinked to the disease and using results of association tests on those markers to determine whether there is any population stratification. When stratification is detected, the genomic control (GC) method as proposed by Devlin and Roeder (Devlin et al. Biometrics 1999, 55:997-1004) can be used to adjust for the inflation of test statistics due to population stratification. GC method is robust to changes in
- ¹⁰ population structure levels as well as being applicable to DNA pooling designs (Devlin et al. Genet. Epidem. 20001, 21: 273-284).

[0173] While Pritchard's method recommended using 15-20 unlinked microsatellite markers, it suggested using more than 30 biallelic markers to get enough power to detect population stratification. For the GC method, it has been shown (Bacanu et al. Am. J. Hum. Genet. 2000, 66:1933-1944) that about 60-70 biallelic markers are sufficient to estimate the

- ¹⁵ inflation factor for the test statistics due to population stratification. Hence, 70 intergenic SNPs can be chosen in unlinked regions as indicated in a genome scan (Kehoe et al. Hum. Mol. Genet. 1999, 8:237-245).
 [0174] Once individual risk factors, genetic or non-genetic, have been found for the predisposition to disease, the next step is to set up a classification/prediction scheme to predict the category (for instance, disease or no-disease) that an
- individual will be in depending on his genotypes of associated SNPs and other non-genetic risk factors. Logistic regression
 for discrete trait and linear regression for continuous trait are standard techniques for such tasks (Applied Regression Analysis, Draper and Smith, Wiley (1998)). Moreover, other techniques can also be used for setting up classification. Such techniques include, but are not limited to, MART, CART, neural network, and discriminant analyses that are suitable for use in comparing the performance of different methods (The Elements of Statistical Learning, Hastie, Tibshirani & Friedman, Springer (2002)).

25

Disease Diagnosis and Predisposition Screening

[0175] Information on association/correlation between genotypes and disease-related phenotypes can be exploited in several ways. For example, in the case of a highly statistically significant association between one or more SNPs with predisposition to a disease for which treatment is available, detection of such a genotype pattern in an individual may justify immediate administration of treatment, or at least the institution of regular monitoring of the individual. Detection of the susceptibility alleles associated with serious disease in a couple contemplating having children may also be valuable to the couple in their reproductive decisions. In the case of a weaker but still statistically significant association between a SNP and a human disease, immediate therapeutic intervention or monitoring may not be justified after

³⁵ detecting the susceptibility allele or SNP. Nevertheless, the subject can be motivated to begin simple life-style changes (e.g., diet, exercise) that can be accomplished at little or no cost to the individual but would confer potential benefits in reducing the risk of developing conditions for which that individual may have an increased risk by virtue of having the susceptibility allele(s).

[0176] The SNPs described herein may contribute to myocardial infarction in an individual in different ways. Some polymorphisms occur within a protein coding sequence and contribute to disease phenotype by affecting protein structure. Other polymorphisms occur in noncoding regions but may exert phenotypic effects indirectly via influence on, for example, replication, transcription, and/or translation. A single SNP may affect more than one phenotypic trait. Likewise, a single phenotypic trait may be affected by multiple SNPs in different genes.

- [0177] As used herein, the terms "diagnose", "diagnosis", and "diagnostics" include, but are not limited to any of the following: detection of myocardial infarction that an individual may presently have or be at risk for, predisposition screening (i.e., determining the increased risk for an individual in developing myocardial infarction in the future, or determining whether an individual has a decreased risk of developing myocardial infarction in the future; in the case of recurrent myocardial infarction (RMI), predisposition screening may typically involve determining the risk that an individual who has previously had a myocardial infarction will develop another myocardial infarction in the future, or determining whether
- ⁵⁰ an individual who has not experienced a myocardial infarction will be at risk for developing recurrent myocardial infarctions in the future), determining a particular type or subclass of myocardial infarction in an individual known to have myocardial infarction, confirming or reinforcing a previously made diagnosis of myocardial infarction, pharmacogenomic evaluation of an individual to determine which therapeutic strategy that individual is most likely to positively respond to or to predict whether a patient is likely to respond to a particular treatment, predicting whether a patient is likely to experience toxic
- ⁵⁵ effects from a particular treatment or therapeutic compound, and evaluating the future prognosis of an individual having myocardial infarction. Such diagnostic uses are based on the SNPs individually or in a unique combination or SNP haplotypes described herein.

[0178] Haplotypes are particularly useful in that, for example, fewer SNPs can be genotyped to determine if a particular

genomic region harbors a locus that influences a particular phenotype, such as in linkage disequilibrium-based SNP association analysis.

[0179] Linkage disequilibrium (LD) refers to the co-inheritance of alleles (e.g., alternative nucleotides) at two or more different SNP sites at frequencies greater than would be expected from the separate frequencies of occurrence of each

- ⁵ allele in a given population. The expected frequency of co-occurrence of two alleles that are inherited independently is the frequency of the first allele multiplied by the frequency of the second allele. Alleles that co-occur at expected frequencies are said to be in "linkage equilibrium". In contrast, LD refers to any non-random genetic association between allele(s) at two or more different SNP sites, which is generally due to the physical proximity of the two loci along a chromosome. LD can occur when two or more SNPs sites are in close physical proximity to each other on a given
- ¹⁰ chromosome and therefore alleles at these SNP sites will tend to remain unseparated for multiple generations with the consequence that a particular nucleotide (allele) at one SNP site will show a non-random association with a particular nucleotide (allele) at a different SNP site located nearby. Hence, genotyping one of the SNP sites will give almost the same information as genotyping the other SNP site that is in LD.
- [0180] For diagnostic purposes, if a particular SNP site is found to be useful for diagnosing myocardial infarction, then the skilled artisan would recognize that other SNP sites which are in LD with this SNP site would also be useful for diagnosing the condition. Various degrees of LD can be encountered between two or more SNPs with the result being that some SNPs are more closely associated (i.e., in stronger LD) than others. Furthermore, the physical distance over which LD extends along a chromosome differs between different regions of the genome, and therefore the degree of physical separation between two or more SNP sites necessary for LD to occur can differ between different regions of the genome.

[0181] For diagnostic applications, polymorphisms (e.g., SNPs and/or haplotypes) that are not the actual disease-causing (causative) polymorphisms, but are in LD with such causative polymorphisms, are also useful. In such instances, the genotype of the polymorphism(s) that is/are in LD with the causative polymorphism is predictive of the genotype of the causative polymorphism and, consequently, predictive of the phenotype (e.g., myocardial infarction) that is influenced

- ²⁵ by the causative SNP(s). Thus, polymorphic markers that are in LD with causative polymorphisms are useful as diagnostic markers, and are particularly useful when the actual causative polymorphism(s) is/are unknown.
 [0182] Linkage disequilibrium in the human genome is reviewed in: Wall et al., "Haplotype blocks and linkage disequilibrium in the human genome", Nat Rev Genet. 2003 Aug;4(8):587-97; Garner et al., "On selecting markers for association studies: patterns of linkage disequilibrium between two and three diallelic loci", Genet Epidemiol. 2003 Jan;
- 24(1):57-67; Ardlie et al., "Patterns of linkage disequilibrium in the human genome", Nat Rev Genet. 2002 Apr;3(4):
 299-309 (erratum in Nat Rev Genet 2002 Jul;3(7):566); and Remm et al., "High-density genotyping and linkage disequilibrium in the human genome using chromosome 22 as a model"; Curr Opin Chem Biol. 2002 Feb;6(1):24-30.
 [0183] The contribution or association of particular SNPs and/or SNP haplotypes with disease phenotypes, such as
- myocardial infarction, enables the SNPs described herein to be used to develop superior diagnostic tests capable of
 ³⁵ identifying individuals who express a detectable trait, such as myocardial infarction, as the result of a specific genotype, or individuals whose genotype places them at an increased or decreased risk of developing a detectable trait at a subsequent time as compared to individuals who do not have that genotype. As described herein, diagnostics may be based on a single SNP or a group of SNPs. Combined detection of a plurality of SNPs (for example, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 24, 25, 30, 32, 48, 50, 64, 96, 100, or any other number in-between, or
- 40 more, of the SNPs described herein typically increases the probability of an accurate diagnosis. For example, the presence of a single SNP known to correlate with myocardial infarction might indicate a probability of 20% that an individual has or is at risk of developing myocardial infarction, whereas detection of five SNPs, each of which correlates with myocardial infarction, might indicate a probability of 80% that an individual has or is at risk of developing myocardial infarction. To further increase the accuracy of diagnosis or predisposition screening, analysis of the SNPs described
- ⁴⁵ herein can be combined with that of other polymorphisms or other risk factors of myocardial infarction, such as disease symptoms, pathological characteristics, family history, diet, environmental factors or lifestyle factors. **[0184]** It will, of course, be understood by practitioners skilled in the treatment or diagnosis of myocardial infarction that the present invention generally does not intend to provide an absolute identification of individuals who are at risk (or less at risk) of developing myocardial infarction, and/or pathologies related to myocardial infarction, but rather to
- ⁵⁰ indicate a certain increased (or decreased) degree or likelihood of developing the disease based on statistically significant association results. However, this information is extremely valuable as it can be used to, for example, initiate preventive treatments or to allow an individual carrying one or more significant SNPs or SNP haplotypes to foresee warning signs such as minor clinical symptoms, or to have regularly scheduled physical exams to monitor for appearance of a condition in order to identify and begin treatment of the condition at an early stage. Particularly with diseases that are extremely
- debilitating or fatal if not treated on time, the knowledge of a potential predisposition, even if this predisposition is not absolute, would likely contribute in a very significant manner to treatment efficacy.
 [0185] The diagnostic techniques described herein may employ a variety of methodologies to determine whether a test subject has a SNP or a SNP pattern associated with an increased or decreased risk of developing a detectable trait

or whether the individual suffers from a detectable trait as a result of a particular polymorphism/mutation, including, for example, methods which enable the analysis of individual chromosomes for haplotyping, family studies, single sperm DNA analysis, or somatic hybrids. The trait analyzed using the diagnostics of the invention may be any detectable trait that is commonly observed in pathologies and disorders related to myocardial infarction.

- ⁵ **[0186]** Another aspect of the present invention relates to a method of determining whether an individual is at risk (or less at risk) of developing one or more traits or whether an individual expresses one or more traits as a consequence of possessing a particular trait-causing or trait-influencing allele. These methods generally involve obtaining a nucleic acid sample from an individual and assaying the nucleic acid sample to determine which nucleotide(s) is/are present at one or more SNP positions, wherein the assayed nucleotide(s) is/are indicative of an increased or decreased risk of
- developing the trait or indicative that the individual expresses the trait as a result of possessing a particular trait-causing or trait-influencing allele.

[0187] In another embodiment, the SNP detection reagents described herein are used to determine whether an individual has one or more SNP allele(s) affecting the level (e.g., the concentration of mRNA or protein in a sample, etc.) or pattern (e.g., the kinetics of expression, rate of decomposition, stability profile, Km, Vmax, etc.) of gene expression

- (collectively, the "gene response" of a cell or bodily fluid). Such a determination can be accomplished by screening for mRNA or protein expression (e.g., by using nucleic acid arrays, RT-PCR, TaqMan assays, or mass spectrometry), identifying genes having altered expression in an individual, genotypin the SNP disclosed in Table 1 and/or Table 2 that could affect the expression of the genes having altered expression (e.g., SNPs that are in and/or around the gene(s) having altered expression, SNPs in regulatory/control regions, SNPs in and/or around other genes that are involved in
- 20 pathways that could affect the expression of the gene(s) having altered expression, or all SNPs could be genotyped), and correlating SNP genotypes with altered gene expression. In this manner, specific SNP alleles at particular SNP sites can be identified that affect gene expression.

Pharmacogenomics and Therapeutics/Drug Development

25

[0188] For reference only, disclosed herein are methods for assessing the pharmacogenomics of a subject harboring particular SNP alleles or haplotypes to a particular therapeutic agent or pharmaceutical compound, or to a class of such compounds. Pharmacogenomics deals with the roles which clinically significant hereditary variations (e.g., SNPs) play in the response to drugs due to altered drug disposition and/or abnormal action in affected persons. See, e.g., Roses,

- Nature 405, 857-865 (2000); Gould Rothberg, Nature Biotechnology 19, 209-211 (2001); Eichelbaum, Clip. Exp. Pharmocol. Physiol. 23(10-11):983-985 (1996); and Linder, Clin. Chem. 43(2):254-266 (1997). The clinical outcomes of these variations can result in severe toxicity of therapeutic drugs in certain individuals or therapeutic failure of drugs in certain individuals as a result of individual variation in metabolism. Thus, the SNP genotype of an individual can determine the way a therapeutic compound acts on the body or the way the body metabolizes the compound. For example, SNPs in drug metabolizing enzymes can affect the activity of these enzymes, which in turn can affect both the intensity and
- drug metabolizing enzymes can affect the activity of these enzymes, which in turn can affect both the intensity and duration of drug action, as well as drug metabolism and clearance.
 [0189] The discovery of SNPs in drug metabolizing enzymes, drug transporters, proteins for pharmaceutical agents, and other drug targets has explained why some patients do not obtain the expected drug effects, show an exaggerated drug effect, or experience serious toxicity from standard drug dosages. SNPs can be expressed in the phenotype of the
- 40 extensive metabolizer and in the phenotype of the poor metabolizer. Accordingly, SNPs may lead to allelic variants of a protein in which one or more of the protein functions in one population are different from those in another population. SNPs and the encoded variant peptides thus provide targets to ascertain a genetic predisposition that can affect treatment modality. For example, in a ligand-based treatment, SNPs may give rise to amino terminal extracellular domains and/or other ligand-binding regions of a receptor that are more or less active in ligand binding, thereby affecting subsequent

⁴⁵ protein activation. Accordingly, ligand dosage would necessarily be modified to maximize the therapeutic effect within a given population containing particular SNP alleles or haplotypes.
 [0190] As an alternative to genotyping, specific variant proteins containing variant amino acid sequences encoded by alternative SNP alleles could be identified. Thus, pharmacogenomic characterization of an individual permits the selection of effective compounds and effective dosages of such compounds for prophylactic or therapeutic uses based on the

- ⁵⁰ individual's SNP genotype, thereby enhancing and optimizing the effectiveness of the therapy. Furthermore, the production of recombinant cells and transgenic animals containing particular SNPs/haplotypes allow effective clinical design and testing of treatment compounds and dosage regimens. For example, transgenic animals can be produced that differ only in specific SNP alleles in a gene that is orthologous to a human disease susceptibility gene.
- [0191] Pharmacogenomic uses of the SNPs described herein provide several significant advantages for patient care, particularly in treating myocardial infarction. Pharmacogenomic characterization of an individual, based on an individual's SNP genotype, can identify those individuals unlikely to respond to treatment with a particular medication and thereby allows physicians to avoid prescribing the ineffective medication to those individuals. On the other hand, SNP genotyping of an individual may enable physicians to select the appropriate medication and dosage regimen that will be most effective

based on an individual's SNP genotype. This information increases a physician's confidence in prescribing medications and motivates patients to comply with their drug regimens. Furthermore, pharmacogenomics may identify patients predisposed to toxicity and adverse reactions to particular drugs or drug dosages. Adverse drug reactions lead to more than 100,000 avoidable deaths per year in the United States alone and therefore represent a significant cause of

⁵ hospitalization and death, as well as a significant economic burden on the healthcare system (Pfost et. al., Trends in Biotechnology, Aug. 2000.). Thus, pharmacogenomics based on the SNPs disclosed herein has the potential to both save lives and reduce healthcare costs substantially. **101021** Dearmacogenomics in general is discussed further in Page et al., "Dearmacogenetic analysis of alignedly relevant to the save lives and reduce healthcare costs substantially.

[0192] Pharmacogenomics in general is discussed further in Rose et al., "Pharmacogenetic analysis of clinically relevant genetic polymorphisms", Methods Mol Med. 2003;85:225-37. Pharmacogenomics as it relates to Alzheimer's

- ¹⁰ disease and other neurodegenerative disorders is discussed in Cacabelos, "Pharmacogenomics for the treatment of dementia", Ann Med. 2002;34(5):357-79, Maimone et al., "Pharmacogenomics of neurodegenerative diseases", Eur J Pharmacol. 2001 Feb 9;413(1):11-29, and Poirier, "Apolipoprotein E: a pharmacogenetic target for the treatment of Alzheimer's disease", Mol Diagn. 1999 Dec;4(4):335-41. Pharmacogenomics as it relates to cardiovascular disorders is discussed in Siest et al., "Pharmacogenomics of drugs affecting the cardiovascular system", Clin Chem Lab Med.
- ¹⁵ 2003 Apr;41(4):590-9, Mukherjee et al., "Pharmacogenomics in cardiovascular diseases", Prog Cardiovasc Dis. 2002 May-Jun;44(6):479-98, and Mooser et al., "Cardiovascular pharmacogenetics in the SNP era", J Thromb Haemost. 2003 Jul;1(7):1398-402. Pharmacogenomics as it relates to cancer is discussed in McLeod et al., "Cancer pharmacogenomics: SNPs, chips, and the individual patient". Cancer Invest. 2003;21(4):630-40 and Watters et al., "Cancer pharmacogenomics: current and future applications", Biochim Biophys Acta. 2003 Mar 17;1603(2):99-111.
- 20 [0193] The SNPs described herein also can be used to identify novel therapeutic targets for myocardial infarction. For example, genes containing the disease-associated variants ("variant genes") or their products, as well as genes or their products that are directly or indirectly regulated by or interacting with these variant genes or their products, can be targeted for the development of therapeutics that, for example, treat the disease or prevent or delay disease onset. The therapeutics may be composed of, for example, small molecules, proteins, protein fragments or peptides, antibodies,
- ²⁵ nucleic acids, or their derivatives or mimetics which modulate the functions or levels of the target genes or gene products. [0194] The SNP-containing nucleic acid molecules disclosed herein, and their complementary nucleic acid molecules, may be used as antisense constructs to control gene expression in cells, tissues, and organisms. Antisense technology is well established in the art and extensively reviewed in Antisense Drug Technology: Principles, Strategies, and Applications, Crooke (ed.), Marcel Dekker, Inc.: New York (2001). An antisense nucleic acid molecule is generally designed
- 30 to be complementary to a region of mRNA expressed by a gene so that the antisense molecule hybridizes to the mRNA and thereby blocks translation of mRNA into protein. Various classes of antisense oligonucleotides are used in the art, two of which are cleavers and blockers. Cleavers, by binding to target RNAs, activate intracellular nucleases (e.g., RNaseH or RNase L) that cleave the target RNA. Blockers, which also bind to target RNAs, inhibit protein translation through steric hindrance of ribosomes. Exemplary blockers include peptide nucleic acids, morpholinos, locked nucleic
- ³⁵ acids, and methylphosphonates (see, e.g., Thompson, Drug Discovery Today, 7 (17): 912-917 (2002)). Antisense oligonucleotides are directly useful as therapeutic agents, and are also useful for determining and validating gene function (e.g., in gene knock-out or knock-down experiments).

[0195] Antisense technology is further reviewed in: Lavery et al., "Antisense and RNAi: powerful tools in drug target discovery and validation", Curr Opin Drug Discov Devel. 2003 Jul;6(4):561-9; Stephens et al., "Antisense oligonucleotide therapy in cancer", Curr Opin Mol Ther. 2003 Apr;5(2):118-22; Kurreck, "Antisense technologies. Improvement through

- 40 therapy in cancer", Curr Opin Mol Ther. 2003 Apr;5(2):118-22; Kurreck, "Antisense technologies. Improvement through novel chemical modifications", Eur J Biochem. 2003 Apr;270(8):1628-44; Dias et al., "Antisense oligonucleotides: basic concepts and mechanisms", Mol Cancer Ther. 2002 Mar;1(5):347-55; Chen, "Clinical development of antisense oligonucleotides as anti-cancer therapeutics", Methods Mol Med. 2003;75:621-36; Wang et al., "Antisense anticancer oligonucleotide therapeutics", Curr Cancer Drug Targets. 2001 Nov;1(3):177-96; and Bennett, "Efficiency of antisense oligonucleotide drug discovery", Antisense Nucleic Acid Drug Dev. 2002 Jun;12(3):215-24.
- ⁴⁵ nucleotide drug discovery", Antisense Nucleic Acid Drug Dev. 2002 Jun;12(3):215-24. [0196] The SNPs described herein are particularly useful for designing antisense reagents that are specific for particular nucleic acid variants. Based on the SNP information disclosed herein, antisense oligonucleotides can be produced that specifically target mRNA molecules that contain one or more particular SNP nucleotides. In this manner, expression of mRNA molecules that contain one or more undesired polymorphisms (e.g., SNP nucleotides that lead to a defective
- ⁵⁰ protein such as an amino acid substitution in a catalytic domain) can be inhibited or completely blocked. Thus, antisense oligonucleotides can be used to specifically bind a particular polymorphic form (e.g., a SNP allele that encodes a defective protein), thereby inhibiting translation of this form, but which do not bind an alternative polymorphic form (e.g., an alternative SNP nucleotide that encodes a protein having normal function).
- [0197] Antisense molecules can be used to inactivate mRNA in order to inhibit gene expression and production of defective proteins. Accordingly, these molecules can be used to treat a disorder, such as myocardial infarction, characterized by abnormal or undesired gene expression or expression of certain defective proteins. This technique can involve cleavage by means of ribozymes containing nucleotide sequences complementary to one or more regions in the mRNA that attenuate the ability of the mRNA to be translated. Possible mRNA regions include, for example, protein-coding

regions and particularly protein-coding regions corresponding to catalytic activities, substrate ligand binding, or other functional activities of a protein.

[0198] The SNPs described herein are also useful for designing RNA interference reagents that specifically target nucleic acid molecules having particular SNP variants. RNA interference (RNAi), also referred to as gene silencing, is

- ⁵ based on using double-stranded RNA (dsRNA) molecules to turn genes off. When introduced into a cell, dsRNAs are processed by the cell into short fragments (generally about 21-22bp in length) known as small interfering RNAs (siRNAs) which the cell uses in a sequence-specific manner to recognize and destroy complementary RNAs (Thompson, Drug Discovery Today, 7 (17): 912-917 (2002)). Thus, because RNAi molecules, including siRNAs, act in a sequence-specific manner, the SNPs described herein can be used to design RNAi reagents that recognize and destroy nucleic acid
- ¹⁰ molecules having specific SNP alleles/nucleotides (such as deleterious alleles that lead to the production of defective proteins), while not affecting nucleic acid molecules having alternative SNP alleles (such as alleles that encode proteins having normal function). As with antisense reagents, RNAi reagents may be directly useful as therapeutic agents (e.g., for turning off defective, disease-causing genes), and are also useful for characterizing and validating gene function (e.g., in gene knock-out or knock-down experiments).
- ¹⁵ **[0199]** The following references provide a further review of RNAi: Agami, "RNAi and related mechanisms and their potential use for therapy", Curr Opin Chem Biol. 2002 Dec;6(6):829-34; Lavery et al., "Antisense and RNAi: powerful tools in drug target discovery and validation", Curr Opin Drug Discov Devel. 2003 Jul;6(4):561-9; Shi, "Mammalian RNAi for the masses", Trends Genet 2003 Jan;19(1):9-12), Shuey et al., "RNAi: gene-silencing in therapeutic intervention", Drug Discovery Today 2002 Oct;7(20):1040-1046; McManus et al., Nat Rev Genet 2002 Oct;3(10):737-47; Xia et al.,
- Nat Biotechnol 2002 Oct;20(10):1006-10; Plasterk et al., Curr Opin Genet Dev 2000 Oct;10(5):562-7; Bosher et al., Nat Cell Biol 2000 Feb;2(2):E31-6; and Hunter, Curr Biol 1999 Jun 17;9(12):R440-2).
 [0200] A subject suffering from a pathological condition, such as myocardial infarction, ascribed to a SNP may be treated so as to correct the genetic defect (see Kren et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 96:10349-10354 (1999)). Such a subject can be identified by any method that can detect the polymorphism in a biological sample drawn from the
- ²⁵ subject. Such a genetic defect may be permanently corrected by administering to such a subject a nucleic acid fragment incorporating a repair sequence that supplies the normal/wild-type nucleotide at the position of the SNP. This site-specific repair sequence can encompass an RNA/DNA oligonucleotide that operates to promote endogenous repair of a subject's genomic DNA. The site-specific repair sequence is administered in an appropriate vehicle, such as a complex with polyethylenimine, encapsulated in anionic liposomes, a viral vector such as an adenovirus, or other pharmaceutical
- 30 composition that promotes intracellular uptake of the administered nucleic acid. A genetic defect leading to an inborn pathology may then be overcome, as the chimeric oligonucleotides induce incorporation of the normal sequence into the subject's genome. Upon incorporation, the normal gene product is expressed, and the replacement is propagated, thereby engendering a permanent repair and therapeutic enhancement of the clinical condition of the subject.
 [0201] In cases in which a cSNP results in a variant protein that is ascribed to be the cause of, or a contributing factor
- 1020 1 In cases in which a CSNP results in a variant protein that is ascribed to be the cause of, or a contributing factor to, a pathological condition, a method of treating such a condition can include administering to a subject experiencing the pathology the wild-type/normal cognate of the variant protein. Once administered in an effective dosing regimen, the wild-type cognate provides complementation or remediation of the pathological condition. [0202] For reference only, described is a method for identifying a compound or agent that can be used to treat myocardial

(2002) For electrone only, described is a method of identifying a compound of agent interest of described is a feature of the respective of the information of the electrone of the respective of the information of the electrone of the respective of the information of the electrone of the respective of the information of the electrone of the electrone of the respective of the electrone of the

- cells genetically engineered to express certain nucleic acid molecules.
 [0203] Variant gene expression in a myocardial infarction patient can include, for example, either expression of a SNP-containing nucleic acid sequence (for instance, a gene that contains a SNP can be transcribed into an mRNA transcript molecule containing the SNP, which can in turn be translated into a variant protein) or altered expression of a normal/wild-type nucleic acid sequence due to one or more SNPs (for instance, a regulatory/control region can contain a SNP that affects the level or pattern of expression of a normal transcript).
- ⁵⁰ a SNP that affects the level or pattern of expression of a normal transcript).
 [0204] Assays for variant gene expression can involve direct assays of nucleic acid levels (e.g., mRNA levels), expressed protein levels, or of collateral compounds involved in a signal pathway. Further, the expression of genes that are up- or down-regulated in response to the signal pathway can also be assayed. In this embodiment, the regulatory regions of these genes can be operably linked to a reporter gene such as luciferase.
- ⁵⁵ **[0205]** Modulators of variant gene expression can be identified in a method wherein, for example, a cell is contacted with a candidate compound/agent and the expression of mRNA determined. The level of expression of mRNA in the presence of the candidate compound is compared to the level of expression of mRNA in the absence of the candidate compound can then be identified as a modulator of variant gene expression based on this

comparison and be used to treat a disorder such as myocardial infarction that is characterized by variant gene expression (e.g., either expression of a SNP-containing nucleic acid or altered expression of a normal/wild-type nucleic acid molecule due to one or more SNPs that affect expression of the nucleic acid molecule) due to one or more SNPs described herein. When expression of mRNA is statistically significantly greater in the presence of the candidate compound than in its

⁵ absence, the candidate compound is identified as a stimulator of nucleic acid expression. When nucleic acid expression is statistically significantly less in the presence of the candidate compound than in its absence, the candidate compound is identified as an inhibitor of nucleic acid expression.

[0206] For reference only, described are methods of treatment, with the SNP or associated nucleic acid domain (e.g., catalytic domain, ligand/substrate-binding domain, regulatory/control region, etc.) or gene, or the encoded mRNA tran-

10 script, as a target, using a compound identified through drug screening as a gene modulator to modulate variant nucleic acid expression. Modulation can include either up-regulation (i.e., activation or agonization) or down-regulation (i.e., suppression or antagonization) of nucleic acid expression.

[0207] Expression of mRNA transcripts and encoded proteins, either wild type or variant, may be altered in individuals with a particular SNP allele in a regulatory/control element, such as a promoter or transcription factor binding domain, that regulates expression. In this situation, methods of treatment and compounds can be identified, as discussed herein,

15 that regulates expression. In this situation, methods of treatment and compounds can be identified, as discussed herein, that regulate or overcome the variant regulatory/control element, thereby generating normal, or healthy, expression levels of either the wild type or variant protein.

[0208] The SNP-containing nucleic acid molecules described herein are also useful for monitoring the effectiveness of modulating compounds on the expression or activity of a variant gene, or encoded product, in clinical trials or in a

- 20 treatment regimen. Thus, the gene expression pattern can serve as an indicator for the continuing effectiveness of treatment with the compound, particularly with compounds to which a patient can develop resistance, as well as an indicator for toxicities. The gene expression pattern can also serve as a marker indicative of a physiological response of the affected cells to the compound. Accordingly, such monitoring would allow either increased administration of the compound or the administration of alternative compounds to which the patient has not become resistant. Similarly, if the
- ²⁵ level of nucleic acid expression falls below a desirable level, administration of the compound could be commensurately decreased.

[0209] In another aspect, there is provided a pharmaceutical pack comprising a therapeutic agent (e.g., a small molecule drug, antibody, peptide, antisense or RNAi nucleic acid molecule, etc.) and a set of instructions for administration of the therapeutic agent to humans diagnostically tested for one or more SNPs or SNP haplotypes described herein.

- 30 [0210] The SNPs/haplotypes described herein are also useful for improving many different aspects of the drug development process. For example, individuals can be selected for clinical trials based on their SNP genotype. Individuals with SNP genotypes that indicate that they are most likely to respond to the drug can be included in the trials and those individuals whose SNP genotypes indicate that they are less likely to or would not respond to the drug, or suffer adverse reactions, can be eliminated from the clinical trials. This not only improves the safety of clinical trials, but also will enhance
- ³⁵ the chances that the trial will demonstrate statistically significant efficacy. Furthermore, the SNPs described herein may explain why certain previously developed drugs performed poorly in clinical trials and may help identify a subset of the population that would benefit from a drug that had previously performed poorly in clinical trials, thereby "rescuing" previously developed drugs, and enabling the drug to be made available to a particular myocardial infarction patient population that can benefit from it.
- 40 [0211] SNPs have many important uses in drug discovery, screening, and development. A high probability exists that, for any gene/protein selected as a potential drug target, variants of that gene/protein will exist in a patient population. Thus, determining the impact of gene/protein variants on the selection and delivery of a therapeutic agent should be an integral aspect of the drug discovery and development process. (Jazwinska, A Trends Guide to Genetic Variation and Genomic Medicine, 2002 Mar; S30-S36).
- 45 [0212] Knowledge of variants (e.g., SNPs and any corresponding amino acid polymorphisms) of a particular therapeutic target (e.g., a gene, mRNA transcript, or protein) enables parallel screening of the variants in order to identify therapeutic candidates (e.g., small molecule compounds, antibodies, antisense or RNAi nucleic acid compounds, etc.) that demonstrate efficacy across variants (Rothberg, Nat Biotechnol 2001 Mar;19(3):209-11). Such therapeutic candidates would be expected to show equal efficacy across a larger segment of the patient population, thereby leading to a larger potential market for the therapeutic candidate.

[0213] Furthermore, identifying variants of a potential therapeutic target enables the most common form of the target to be used for selection of therapeutic candidates, thereby helping to ensure that the experimental activity that is observed for the selected candidates reflects the real activity expected in the largest proportion of a patient population (Jazwinska, A Trends Guide to Genetic Variation and Genomic Medicine, 2002 Mar; S30-S36).

⁵⁵ **[0214]** Additionally, screening therapeutic candidates against all known variants of a target can enable the early identification of potential toxicities and adverse reactions relating to particular variants. For example, variability in drug absorption, distribution, metabolism and excretion (ADME) caused by, for example, SNPs in therapeutic targets or drug metabolizing genes, can be identified, and this information can be utilized during the drug development process to

minimize variability in drug disposition and develop therapeutic agents that are safer across a wider range of a patient population. The SNPs described herein, including the variant proteins and encoding polymorphic nucleic acid molecules provided in Tables 1-2, are useful in conjunction with a variety of toxicology methods established in the art, such as those set forth in Current Protocols in Toxicology, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., N.Y.

- ⁵ **[0215]** Furthermore, therapeutic agents that target any art-known proteins (or nucleic acid molecules, either RNA or DNA) may cross-react with the variant proteins (or polymorphic nucleic acid molecules) disclosed in Table 1, thereby significantly affecting the pharmacokinetic properties of the drug. Consequently, the protein variants and the SNP-containing nucleic acid molecules disclosed in Tables 1-2 are useful in developing, screening, and evaluating therapeutic agents that target corresponding art-known protein forms (or nucleic acid molecules). Additionally, as discussed above,
- ¹⁰ knowledge of all polymorphic forms of a particular drug target enables the design of therapeutic agents that are effective against most or all such polymorphic forms of the drug target.

Pharmaceutical Compositions and Administration Thereof

- ¹⁵ **[0216]** Any of the myocardial infarction-associated proteins, and encoding nucleic acid molecules, disclosed herein can be used as therapeutic targets (or directly used themselves as therapeutic compounds) for treating myocardial infarction and related pathologies, and the present disclosure enables therapeutic compounds (e.g., small molecules, antibodies, therapeutic proteins, RNAi and antisense molecules, etc.) to be developed that target (or are comprised of) any of these therapeutic targets.
- ²⁰ **[0217]** In general, a therapeutic compound will be administered in a therapeutically effective amount by any of the accepted modes of administration for agents that serve similar utilities. The actual amount of the therapeutic compound described herein, i.e., the active ingredient, will depend upon numerous factors such as the severity of the disease to be treated, the age and relative health of the subject, the potency of the compound used, the route and form of administration, and other factors.
- [0218] Therapeutically effective amounts of therapeutic compounds may range from, for example, approximately 0.01-50 mg per kilogram body weight of the recipient per day; preferably about 0.1-20 mg/kg/day. Thus, as an example, for administration to a 70 kg person, the dosage range would most preferably be about 7 mg to 1.4 g per day.
 [0219] In general, therapeutic .compounds will be administered as pharmaceutical compositions by any one of the
- following routes: oral, systemic (e.g., transdermal, intranasal, or by suppository), or parenteral (e.g., intramuscular,
 intravenous, or subcutaneous) administration. The preferred manner of administration is oral or parenteral using a convenient daily dosage regimen, which can be adjusted according to the degree of affliction. Oral compositions can take the form of tablets, pills, capsules, semisolids, powders, sustained release formulations, solutions, suspensions, elixirs, aerosols, or any other appropriate compositions.
- **[0220]** The choice of formulation depends on various factors such as the mode of drug administration (e.g., for oral administration, formulations in the form of tablets, pills, or capsules are preferred) and the bioavailability of the drug substance. Recently, pharmaceutical formulations have been developed especially for drugs that show poor bioavailability based upon the principle that bioavailability can be increased by increasing the surface area, i.e., decreasing particle size. For example, U.S. Patent No. 4,107,288 describes a pharmaceutical formulation having particles in the size range from 10 to 1,000 nm in which the active material is supported on a cross-linked matrix of macromolecules. U.S. Patent
- 40 No. 5,145,684 describes the production of a pharmaceutical formulation in which the drug substance is pulverized to nanoparticles (average particle size of 400 nm) in the presence of a surface modifier and then dispersed in a liquid medium to give a pharmaceutical formulation that exhibits remarkably high bioavailability.
 [0221] Pharmaceutical compositions are comprised of, in general, a therapeutic compound in combination with at

[0221] Pharmaceutical compositions are comprised of, in general, a therapeutic compound in combination with at least one pharmaceutically acceptable excipient. Acceptable excipients are non-toxic, aid administration, and do not adversely affect the therapeutic benefit of the therapeutic compound. Such excipients may be any solid, liquid, semi-solid or, in the case of an aerosol composition, gaseous excipient that is generally available to one skilled in the art.

[0222] Solid pharmaceutical excipients include starch, cellulose, talc, glucose, lactose, sucrose, gelatin, malt, rice, flour, chalk, silica gel, magnesium stearate, sodium stearate, glycerol monostearate, sodium chloride, dried skim milk and the like. Liquid and semisolid excipients may be selected from glycerol, propylene glycol, water, ethanol and various oils including those of petroleum animal, vegetable or synthetic origin, e.g., peaput oil, soybean oil, mineral oil, sesame

- oils, including those of petroleum, animal, vegetable or synthetic origin, e.g., peanut oil, soybean oil, mineral oil, sesame oil, etc. Preferred liquid carriers, particularly for injectable solutions, include water, saline, aqueous dextrose, and glycols.
 [0223] Compressed gases may be used to disperse a compound described herein in aerosol form. Inert gases suitable for this purpose are nitrogen, carbon dioxide, etc.
- [0224] Other suitable pharmaceutical excipients and their formulations are described in Remington's Pharmaceutical
 ⁵⁵ Sciences, edited by E. W. Martin (Mack Publishing Company, 18th ed., 1990).
- **[0225]** The amount of the therapeutic compound in a formulation can vary within the full range employed by those skilled in the art Typically, the formulation will contain, on a weight percent (wt %) basis, from about 0.01-99.99 wt % of the therapeutic compound based on the total formulation, with the balance being one or more suitable pharmaceutical

excipients. Preferably, the compound is present at a level of about 1-80 wt %.

[0226] Therapeutic compounds can be administered alone or in combination with other therapeutic compounds or in combination with one or more other active ingredient(s). For example, an inhibitor or stimulator of a myocardial infarction-associated protein can be administered in combination with another agent that inhibits or stimulates the activity of the same or a different myocardial infarction-associated protein to thereby counteract the affects of myocardial infarction.

[0227] For further information regarding pharmacology, see Current Protocols in Pharmacology, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., N.Y.

Human Identification Applications

10

5

[0228] For reference only, in addition to their diagnostic and therapeutic uses in myocardial infarction and related pathologies, the SNPs described herein are also useful as human identification markers for such applications as forensics, paternity testing, and biometrics (see, e.g., Gill, "An assessment of the utility of single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) for forensic purposes", Int J Legal Med. 2001;114(4-5):204-10). Genetic variations in the nucleic acid sequences between

- ¹⁵ individuals can be used as genetic markers to identify individuals and to associate a biological sample with an individual. Determination of which nucleotides occupy a set of SNP positions in an individual identifies a set of SNP markers that distinguishes the individual. The more SNP positions that are analyzed, the lower the probability that the set of SNPs in one individual is the same as that in an unrelated individual. Preferably, if multiple sites are analyzed, the sites are unlinked (i.e., inherited independently). Thus, preferred sets of SNPs can be selected from among the SNPs disclosed
- herein, which may include SNPs on different chromosomes, SNPs on different chromosome arms, and/or SNPs that are dispersed over substantial distances along the same chromosome arm.
 [0229] Furthermore, among the SNPs disclosed herein, preferred SNPs for use in certain forensic/human identification applications include SNPs located at degenerate codon positions (i.e., the third position in certain codons which can be one of two or more alternative nucleotides and still encode the same amino acid), since these SNPs do not affect the
- ²⁵ encoded protein. SNPs that do not affect the encoded protein are expected to be under less selective pressure and are therefore expected to be more polymorphic in a population, which is typically an advantage for forensic/human identification applications. However, for certain forensics/human identification applications, such as predicting phenotypic characteristics (e.g., inferring ancestry or inferring one or more physical characteristics of an individual) from a DNA sample, it may be desirable to utilize SNPs that affect the encoded protein.
- ³⁰ **[0230]** For the SNP disclosed in Tables 1-2 (which are identified as "Applera" SNP source), Tables 1-2 provide SNP allele frequencies obtained by re-sequencing the DNA of chromosomes from 39 individuals. The allele frequencies provided in Tables 1-2 enable the SNP to be readily used for human identification applications. The closer that the frequency of the minor allele at a particular SNP site is to 50%, the greater the ability of that SNP to discriminate between different individuals in a population since it becomes increasingly likely that two randomly selected individuals would
- ³⁵ have different alleles at that SNP site. Using the SNP allele frequency provided in Tables 1-2, one of ordinary skill in the art could readily select a subset of SNPs for which the frequency of the minor allele is, for example, at least 1%, 2%, 5%, 10%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 40%, 45%, or 50%, or any other frequency in-between. Thus, since Tables 1-2 provide allele frequency based on the re-sequencing of the chromosomes from 39 individuals, a subset of SNPs could readily be selected for human identification in which the total allele count of the minor allele at a particular SNP site is, for example,
- at least 1, 2, 4, 8, 10, 16, 20, 24, 30, 32, 36, 38, 39, 40, or any other number in-between.
 [0231] Furthermore, Tables 1-2 also provide population group (interchangeably referred to herein as ethnic or racial groups) information coupled with the extensive allele frequency information. For example, the group of 39 individuals whose DNA was re-sequenced was made-up of 20 Caucasians and 19 African-Americans. This population group information enables further refinement of SNP selection for human identification. For example, preferred SNPs for human
- ⁴⁵ identification can be selected that have similar allele frequencies in both the Caucasian and African-American populations; thus, for example, SNPs can be selected that have equally high discriminatory power in both populations. Alternatively, SNPs can be selected for which there is a statistically significant difference in allele frequencies between the Caucasian and African-American populations (as an extreme example, a particular allele may be observed only in either the Caucasian or the African-American population group but not observed in the other population group); such SNPs are useful,
- ⁵⁰ for example, for predicting the race/ethnicity of an unknown perpetrator from a biological sample such as a hair or blood stain recovered at a crime scene. For a discussion of using SNPs to predict ancestry from a DNA sample, including statistical methods, see Frudakis et al., "A Classifier for the SNP-Based Inference of Ancestry", Journal of Forensic Sciences 2003; 48(4):771-782.
- [0232] SNPs have numerous advantages over other types of polymorphic markers, such as short tandem repeats (STRs). For example, SNPs can be easily scored and are amenable to automation, making SNPs the markers of choice for large-scale forensic databases. SNPs are found in much greater abundance throughout the genome than repeat polymorphisms. Population frequencies of two polymorphic forms can usually be determined with greater accuracy than those of multiple polymorphic forms at multi-allelic loci. SNPs are mutationaly more stable than repeat polymorphisms.

SNPs are not susceptible to artefacts such as stutter bands that can hinder analysis. Stutter bands are frequently encountered when analyzing repeat polymorphisms, and are particularly troublesome when analyzing samples such as crime scene samples that may contain mixtures of DNA from multiple sources. Another significant advantage of SNP markers over STR markers is the much shorter length of nucleic acid needed to score a SNP. For example, STR markers

- ⁵ are generally several hundred base pairs in length. A SNP, on the other hand, comprises a single nucleotide, and generally a short conserved region on either side of the SNP position for primer and/or probe binding. This makes SNPs more amenable to typing in highly degraded or aged biological samples that are frequently encountered in forensic casework in which DNA may be fragmented into short pieces.
- [0233] SNPs also are not subject to microvariant and "off-ladder" alleles frequently encountered when analyzing STR loci. Microvariants are deletions or insertions within a repeat unit that change the size of the amplified DNA product so that the amplified product does not migrate at the same rate as reference alleles with normal sized repeat units. When separated by size, such as by electrophoresis on a polyacrylamide gel, microvariants do not align with a reference allelic ladder of standard sized repeat units, but rather migrate between the reference alleles. The reference allelic ladder is used for precise sizing of alleles for allele classification; therefore alleles that do not align with the reference allelic ladder
- ¹⁵ lead to substantial analysis problems. Furthermore, when analyzing multi-allelic repeat polymorphisms, occasionally an allele is found that consists of more or less repeat units than has been previously seen in the population, or more or less repeat alleles than are included in a reference allelic ladder. These alleles will migrate outside the size range of known alleles in a reference allelic ladder, and therefore are referred to as "off-ladder" alleles. In extreme cases, the allele may contain so few or so many repeats that it migrates well out of the range of the reference allelic ladder. In this situation,
- the allele may not even be observed, or, with multiplex analysis, it may migrate within or close to the size range for another locus, further confounding analysis.
 [0234] SNP analysis avoids the problems of microvariants and off-ladder alleles encountered in STR analysis. Importantly, microvariants and off-ladder alleles may provide significant problems, and may be completely missed, when using
- analysis methods such as oligonucleotide hybridization arrays, which utilize oligonucleotide probes specific for certain known alleles. Furthermore, off-ladder alleles and microvariants encountered with STR analysis, even when correctly typed, may lead to improper statistical analysis, since their frequencies in the population are generally unknown or poorly characterized, and therefore the statistical significance of a matching genotype may be questionable. All these advantages of SNP analysis are considerable in light of the consequences of most DNA identification cases, which may lead to life imprisonment for an individual, or re-association of remains to the family of a deceased individual.
- 30 [0235] DNA can be isolated from biological samples such as blood, bone, hair, saliva, or semen, and compared with the DNA from a reference source at particular SNP positions. Multiple SNP markers can be assayed simultaneously in order to increase the power of discrimination and the statistical significance of a matching genotype. For example, oligonucleotide arrays can be used to genotype a large number of SNPs simultaneously. The SNPs described herein can be assayed in combination with other polymorphic genetic markers, such as other SNPs known in the art or STRs, in order to identify an individual or to associate an individual with a particular biological sample.
- ³⁵ in order to identify an individual or to associate an individual with a particular biological sample. [0236] Furthermore, the SNPs described herein can be genotyped for inclusion in a database of DNA genotypes, for example, a criminal DNA databank such as the FBI's Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) database. A genotype obtained from a biological sample of unknown source can then be queried against the database to find a matching genotype, with the SNPs described herein providing nucleotide positions at which to compare the known and unknown
- 40 DNA sequences for identity. Accordingly, described herein is a database comprising novel SNPs or SNP alleles described herein (e.g., the database can comprise information indicating which alleles are possessed by individual members of a population at one or more novel SNP sites described herein), such as for use in forensics, biometrics, or other human identification applications. Such a database typically comprises a computer-based system in which the SNPs or SNP alleles described herein are recorded on a computer readable medium (see the section of the present specification
- ⁴⁵ entitled "Computer-Related Embodiments"). [0237] The SNPs described herein can also be assayed for use in paternity testing. The object of paternity testing is usually to determine whether a male is the father of a child. In most cases, the mother of the child is known and thus, the mother's contribution to the child's genotype can be traced. Paternity testing investigates whether the part of the child's genotype not attributable to the mother is consistent with that of the putative father. Paternity testing can be
- ⁵⁰ performed by analyzing sets of polymorphisms in the putative father and the child, with the SNPs described herein providing nucleotide positions at which to compare the putative father's and child's DNA sequences for identity. If the set of polymorphisms in the child attributable to the father does not match the set of polymorphisms of the putative father, it can be concluded, barring experimental error, that the putative father is not the father of the child. If the set of polymorphisms in the child attributable to the father match the set of polymorphisms of the putative father, a statistical
- ⁵⁵ calculation can be performed to determine the probability of coincidental match, and a conclusion drawn as to the likelihood that the putative father is the true biological father of the child.
 [0238] In addition to paternity testing, SNPs are also useful for other types of kinship testing, such as for verifying

[0238] In addition to paternity testing, SNPs are also useful for other types of kinship testing, such as for verifying familial relationships for immigration purposes, or for cases in which an individual alleges to be related to a deceased

individual in order to claim an inheritance from the deceased individual, etc. For further information regarding the utility of SNPs for paternity testing and other types of kinship testing, including methods for statistical analysis, see Krawczak, "Informativity assessment for biallelic single nucleotide polymorphisms", Electrophoresis 1999 Jun;20(8):1676-81.

- [0239] The use of the SNPs described herein for human identification further extends to various authentication systems, commonly referred to as biometric systems, which typically convert physical characteristics of humans (or other organisms) into digital data. Biometric systems include various technological devices that measure such unique anatomical or physiological characteristics as finger, thumb, or palm prints; hand geometry; vein patterning on the back of the hand; blood vessel patterning of the retina and color and texture of the iris; facial characteristics; voice patterns; signature and typing dynamics; and DNA. Such physiological measurements can be used to verify identity and, for example, restrict
- or allow access based on the identification. Examples of applications for biometrics include physical area security, computer and network security, aircraft passenger check-in and boarding, financial transactions, medical records access, government benefit distribution, voting, law enforcement, passports, visas and immigration, prisons, various military applications, and for restricting access to expensive or dangerous items, such as automobiles or guns (see, for example, O'Connor, *Stanford Technology Law Review* and U.S. Patent No. 6,119,096).
- ¹⁵ **[0240]** Groups of SNPs, particularly the SNPs described herein, can be typed to uniquely identify an individual for biometric applications such as those described above. Such SNP typing can readily be accomplished using, for example, DNA chips/arrays. Preferably, a minimally invasive means for obtaining a DNA sample is utilized. For example, PCR amplification enables sufficient quantities of DNA for analysis to be obtained from buccal swabs or fingerprints, which contain DNA-containing skin cells and oils that are naturally transferred during contact.
- ²⁰ **[0241]** Further information regarding techniques for using SNPs in forensic/human identification applications can be found in, for example, Current Protocols in Human Genetics, John Wiley & Sons, N.Y. (2002),14.1-14.7.

VARIANT PROTEINS, ANTIBODIES, VECTORS & HOST CELLS, & USES THEREOF

25 Variant Proteins Encoded by SNP-Containing Nucleic Acid Molecules

[0242] Described herein are SNP-containing nucleic acid molecules, many of which encode proteins having variant amino acid sequences as compared to the art-known (i.e., wild-type) proteins. Amino acid sequences encoded by the polymorphic nucleic acid molecules described herein is provided as SEQ ID NO:2 in Table 1 and the Sequence Listing.

³⁰ These variants will generally be referred to herein as variant proteins/peptides/polypeptides, or polymorphic proteins/ peptides/polypeptides of the present invention. The terms "protein", "peptide", and "polypeptide" are used herein interchangeably.

[0243] A variant protein described herein may be encoded by, for example, a nonsynonymous nucleotide substitution at any one of the cSNP positions disclosed herein. In addition, variant proteins may also include proteins whose expres-

³⁵ sion, structure, and/or function is altered by a SNP disclosed herein, such as a SNP that creates or destroys a stop codon, a SNP that affects splicing, and a SNP in control/regulatory elements, e.g. promoters, enhancers, or transcription factor binding domains.

[0244] As used herein, a protein or peptide is said to be "isolated" or "purified" when it is substantially free of cellular material or chemical precursors or other chemicals. The variant proteins described herein can be purified to homogeneity

⁴⁰ or other lower degrees of purity. The level of purification will be based on the intended use. The key feature is that the preparation allows for the desired function of the variant protein, even if in the presence of considerable amounts of other components.

[0245] As used herein, "substantially free of cellular material" includes preparations of the variant protein having less than about 30% (by dry weight) other proteins (i.e., contaminating protein), less than about 20% other proteins, less

⁴⁵ than about 10% other proteins, or less than about 5% other proteins. When the variant protein is recombinantly produced, it can also be substantially free of culture medium, i.e., culture medium represents less than about 20% of the volume of the protein preparation.

[0246] The language "substantially free of chemical precursors or other chemicals" includes preparations of the variant protein in which it is separated from chemical precursors or other chemicals that are involved in its synthesis. In one

- ⁵⁰ embodiment, the language "substantially free of chemical precursors or other chemicals" includes preparations of the variant protein having less than about 30% (by dry weight) chemical precursors or other chemicals, less than about 20% chemical precursors or other chemicals, less than about 10% chemical precursors or other chemicals, or less than about 5% chemical precursors or other chemicals.
- [0247] An isolated variant protein may be purified from cells that naturally express it, purified from cells that have been altered to express it (recombinant host cells), or synthesized using known protein synthesis methods. For example, a nucleic acid molecule containing SNP(s) encoding the variant protein can be cloned into an expression vector, the expression vector introduced into a host cell, and the variant protein expressed in the host cell. The variant protein can then be isolated from the cells by any appropriate purification scheme using standard protein purification techniques.

Examples of these techniques are described in detail below (Sambrook and Russell, 2000, Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, NY).

[0248] Described herein are isolated variant proteins that comprise, consist of or consist essentially of amino acid sequences that contain one or more variant amino acids encoded by one or more codons which contain a SNP described herein.

5

[0249] Accordingly, described herein are variant proteins that consist of amino acid sequences that contain one or more amino acid polymorphisms (or truncations or extensions due to creation or destruction of a stop codon, respectively) encoded by the SNP provided in Table 1 and/or Table 2. A protein consists of an amino acid sequence when the amino acid sequence is the entire amino acid sequence of the protein.

- ¹⁰ **[0250]** Described herein are variant proteins that consist essentially of amino acid sequences that contain one or more amino acid polymorphisms (or truncations or extensions due to creation or destruction of a stop codon, respectively) encoded by the SNP provided in Table 1 and/or Table 2. A protein consists essentially of an amino acid sequence when such an amino acid sequence is present with only a few additional amino acid residues in the final protein.
- [0251] Further, described herein are variant proteins that comprise amino acid sequences that contain one or more amino acid polymorphisms (or truncations or extensions due to creation or destruction of a stop codon, respectively) encoded by the SNP provided in Table 1 and/or Table 2. A protein comprises an amino acid sequence when the amino acid sequence is at least part of the final amino acid sequence of the protein. In such a fashion, the protein may contain only the variant amino acid sequence or have additional amino acid residues, such as a contiguous encoded sequence that is naturally associated with it or heterologous amino acid residues. Such a protein can have a few additional amino
- acid residues or can comprise many more additional amino acids. A brief description of how various types of these proteins can be made and isolated is provided below.
 [0252] The variant proteins described herein can be attached to heterologous sequences to form chimeric or fusion proteins. Such chimeric and fusion proteins comprise a variant protein operatively linked to a heterologous protein having an amino acid sequence not substantially homologous to the variant protein. "Operatively linked" indicates that the
- ²⁵ coding sequences for the variant protein and the heterologous protein are ligated in-frame. The heterologous protein can be fused to the N-terminus or C-terminus of the variant protein. In another embodiment, the fusion protein is encoded by a fusion polynucleotide that is synthesized by conventional techniques including automated DNA synthesizers. Alternatively, PCR amplification of gene fragments can be carried out using anchor primers which give rise to complementary overhangs between two consecutive gene fragments which can subsequently be annealed and re-amplified to generate
- ³⁰ a chimeric gene sequence (see Ausubel et al., Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, 1992). Moreover, many expression vectors are commercially available that already encode a fusion moiety (e.g., a GST protein). A variant protein-encoding nucleic acid can be cloned into such an expression vector such that the fusion moiety is linked in-frame to the variant protein.

[0253] In many uses, the fusion protein does not affect the activity of the variant protein. The fusion protein can include,

- ³⁵ but is not limited to, enzymatic fusion proteins, for example, beta-galactosidase fusions, yeast two-hybrid GAL fusions, poly-His fusions, MYC-tagged, HI-tagged and Ig fusions. Such fusion proteins, particularly poly-His fusions, can facilitate their purification following recombinant expression. In certain host cells (e.g., mammalian host cells), expression and/or secretion of a protein can be increased by using a heterologous signal sequence. Fusion proteins are further described in, for example, Terpe, "Overview of tag protein fusions: from molecular and biochemical fundamentals to commercial
- 40 systems", Appl Microbiol Biotechnol: 2003 Jan;60(5):523-33. Epub 2002 Nov 07; Graddis et al., "Designing proteins that work using recombinant technologies", Curr Pharm Biotechnol. 2002 Dec;3(4):285-97; and Nilsson et al., "Affinity fusion strategies for detection, purification, and immobilization of recombinant proteins", Protein Expr Purif. 1997 Oct;11(1):1-16. [0254] The present disclosure also relates to further obvious variants of the variant polypeptides described herein, such as naturally-occurring mature forms (e.g., alleleic variants), non-naturally occurring recombinantly-derived variants,
- and orthologs and paralogs of such proteins that share sequence homology. Such variants can readily be generated using art-known techniques in the fields of recombinant nucleic acid technology and protein biochemistry. It is understood, however, that variants exclude those known in the prior art before the present disclosure.
 [0255] Further variants of the variant polypeptides disclosed in Table 1 can comprise an amino acid sequence that
- shares at least 70-80%, 80-85%, 85-90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99% sequence identity with an amino acid sequence disclosed in Table 1 (or a fragment thereof) and that includes a novel amino acid residue (allele) disclosed in Table 1 (which is encoded by a novel SNP allele). Thus, described herein are polypeptides that have a certain degree of sequence variation compared with the polypeptide sequences shown in Table 1, but that contain a novel amino acid residue (allele) encoded by a novel SNP allele disclosed herein. In other words, as long as a polypeptide contains a novel amino acid residue disclosed herein, other portions of the polypeptide that flank the novel amino acid residue can vary to some degree from the polypeptide sequences shown in Table 1.
- ⁵⁵ residue can vary to some degree from the polypeptide sequences shown in Table 1. [0256] Full-length pre-processed forms, as well as mature processed forms, of proteins that comprise one of the amino acid sequences disclosed herein can readily be identified as having complete sequence identity to one of the variant proteins described herein as well as being encoded by the same genetic locus as the variant proteins provided herein.

[0257] Orthologs of a variant peptide can readily be identified as having some degree of significant sequence homology/identity to at least a portion of a variant peptide as well as being encoded by a gene from another organism. Preferred orthologs will be isolated from non-human mammals, preferably primates, for the development of human therapeutic targets and agents. Such orthologs can be encoded by a nucleic acid sequence that hybridizes to a variant peptide-

⁵ encoding nucleic acid molecule under moderate to stringent conditions depending on the degree of relatedness of the two organisms yielding the homologous proteins.
 [0258] Variant proteins include, but are not limited to, proteins containing deletions, additions and substitutions in the

amino acid sequence caused by the SNPs described herein. One class of substitutions is conserved amino acid substitutions in which a given amino acid in a polypeptide is substituted for another amino acid of like characteristics. Typical
 conservative substitutions are replacements, one for another, among the aliphatic amino acids Ala, Val, Leu, and Ile; interchange of the hydroxyl residues Ser and Thr; exchange of the acidic residues Asp and Glu; substitution between the amide residues Asn and Gln; exchange of the basic residues Lys and Arg; and replacements among the aromatic residues Phe and Tyr. Guidance concerning which amino acid changes are likely to be phenotypically silent are found

- in, for example, Bowie et al., Science 247:1306-1310 (1990).
 [0259] Variant proteins can be fully functional or can lack function in one or more activities, e.g. ability to bind another molecule, ability to catalyze a substrate, ability to mediate signaling, etc. Fully functional variants typically contain only conservative variations or variations in non-critical residues or in non-critical regions. Functional variants can also contain substitution of similar amino acids that result in no change or an insignificant change in function. Alternatively, such substitutions may positively or negatively affect function to some degree. Non-functional variants typically contain one
- or more non-conservative amino acid substitutions, deletions, insertions, inversions, truncations or extensions, or a substitution, insertion, inversion, or deletion of a critical residue or in a critical region.
 [0260] Amino acids that are essential for function of a protein can be identified by methods known in the art, such as site-directed mutagenesis or alanine-scanning mutagenesis (Cunningham et al., Science 244:1081-1085 (1989)), particularly using the amino acid sequence and polymorphism information provided in Table 1. The latter procedure intro-
- ²⁵ duces single alanine mutations at every residue in the molecule. The resulting mutant molecules are then tested for biological activity such as enzyme activity or in assays such as an *in vitro* proliferative activity. Sites that are critical for binding partner/substrate binding can also be determined by structural analysis such as crystallization, nuclear magnetic resonance or photoaffinity labeling (Smith et al., J. Mol. Biol. 224:899-904 (1992); de Vos et al. Science 255:306-312 (1992)).
- 30 [0261] Polypeptides can contain amino acids other than the 20 amino acids commonly referred to as the 20 naturally occurring amino acids. Further, many amino acids, including the terminal amino acids, may be modified by natural processes, such as processing and other post-translational modifications, or by chemical modification techniques well known in the art. Accordingly, the variant proteins described herein also encompass derivatives or analogs in which a substituted amino acid residue is not one encoded by the genetic code, in which a substituent group is included, in which
- the mature polypeptide is fused with another compound, such as a compound to increase the half-life of the polypeptide (e.g., polyethylene glycol), or in which additional amino acids are fused to the mature polypeptide, such as a leader or secretory sequence or a sequence for purification of the mature polypeptide or a pro-protein sequence.
 [0262] Known protein modifications include, but are not limited to, acetylation, acylation, ADP-ribosylation, amidation, covalent attachment of flavin, covalent attachment of a heme moiety, covalent attachment of a nucleotide
- derivative, covalent attachment of a lipid or lipid derivative, covalent attachment of phosphotidylinositol, cross-linking, cyclization, disulfide bond formation, demethylation, formation of covalent crosslinks, formation of cystine, formation of pyroglutamate, formylation, gamma carboxylation, glycosylation, GPI anchor formation, hydroxylation, iodination, methylation, myristoylation, oxidation, proteolytic processing, phosphorylation, prenylation, racemization, selenoylation, sulfation, transfer-RNA mediated addition of amino acids to proteins such as arginylation, and ubiquitination.
- ⁴⁵ [0263] Such protein modifications are well known to those of skill in the art and have been described in great detail in the scientific literature. Several particularly common modifications, glycosylation, lipid attachment, sulfation, gamma-carboxylation of glutamic acid residues, hydroxylation and ADP-ribosylation, for instance, are described in most basic texts, such as Proteins - Structure and Molecular Properties, 2nd Ed., T.E. Creighton, W. H. Freeman and Company, New York (1993); Wold, F., Posttranslational Covalent Modification of Proteins, B.C. Johnson, Ed., Academic Press, New
- ⁵⁰ York 1-12 (1983); Seifter et al., Meth. Enzymol. 182: 626-646 (1990); and Rattan et al., Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci. 663:48-62 (1992).

[0264] For reference only, described herein are fragments of the variant proteins in which the fragments contain one or more amino acid sequence variations (e.g., substitutions, or truncations or extensions due to creation or destruction of a stop codon) encoded by one or more SNPs disclosed herein. The fragments described herein, however, are not to be construined as encompanying fragments that have been disclosed in the prior art before the present disclosure.

⁵⁵ be construed as encompassing fragments that have been disclosed in the prior art before the present disclosure. **[0265]** As used herein, a fragment may comprise at least about 4, 8,10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 25, 30, 50, 100 (or any other number in-between) or more contiguous amino acid residues from a variant protein, wherein at least one amino acid residue is affected by a SNP described herein, e.g., a variant amino acid residue encoded by a nonsynonymous

nucleotide substitution at a cSNP position described herein. The variant amino acid encoded by a cSNP may occupy any residue position along the sequence of the fragment. Such fragments can be chosen based on the ability to retain one or more of the biological activities of the variant protein or the ability to perform a function, e.g., act as an immunogen. Particularly important fragments are biologically active fragments. Such fragments will typically comprise a domain or

- ⁵ motif of a variant protein described herein, e.g., active site, transmembrane domain, or ligand/substrate binding domain. Other fragments include, but are not limited to, domain or motif-containing fragments, soluble peptide fragments, and fragments containing immunogenic structures. Predicted domains and functional sites are readily identifiable by computer programs well known to those of skill in the art (e.g., PROSITE analysis) (Current Protocols in Protein Science, John Wiley & Sons, N.Y. (2002)).
- 10

15

Uses of Variant Proteins

[0266] The variant proteins described herein can be used in a variety of ways, including but not limited to, in assays to determine the biological activity of a variant protein, such as in a panel of multiple proteins for high-throughput screening; to raise antibodies or to elicit another type of immune response; as a reagent (including the labeled reagent) in assays designed to quantitatively determine levels of the variant protein (or its binding partner) in biological fluids; as a marker for cells or tissues in which it is preferentially expressed (either constitutively or at a particular stage of tissue differentiation or development or in a disease state); as a target for screening for a therapeutic agent; and as a direct therapeutic agent

- to be administered into a human subject. Any of the variant proteins disclosed herein may be developed into reagent
 grade or kit format for commercialization as research products. Methods for performing the uses listed above are well
 known to those skilled in the art (see, e.g., Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory
 Press, Sambrook and Russell, 2000, and Methods in Enzymology: Guide to Molecular Cloning Techniques, Academic
 Press, Berger, S. L. and A. R. Kimmel eds., 1987).
- [0267] In a specific embodiment of the invention, the methods of the present invention include detection of one or more variant proteins disclosed herein. Variant proteins are disclosed in Table 1 and in the Sequence Listing as SEQ ID NO:2. Detection of such proteins can be accomplished using, for example, antibodies, small molecule compounds, aptamers, ligands/substrates, other proteins or protein fragments, or other protein-binding agents. Preferably, protein detection agents are specific for a variant protein described herein and can therefore discriminate between a variant protein described herein and the wild-type protein or another variant form. This can generally be accomplished by, for
- example, selecting or designing detection agents that bind to the region of a protein that differs between the variant and wild-type protein, such as a region of a protein that contains one or more amino acid substitutions that is/are encoded by a non-synonymous cSNP described herein, or a region of a protein that follows a nonsense mutation-type SNP that creates a stop codon thereby leading to a shorter polypeptide, or a region of a protein that follows a read-through mutation-type SNP that destroys a stop codon thereby leading to a longer polypeptide in which a portion of the polypeptide is present in one version of the polypeptide but not the other.
- [0268] In another specific aspect, the variant proteins described herein are used as targets for diagnosing myocardial infarction or for determining predisposition to myocardial infarction in a human. Accordingly, the invention provides methods for detecting the presence of, or levels of, one or more variant proteins of the present invention in a cell, tissue, or organism. Such methods typically involve contacting a test sample with an agent (e.g., an antibody, small molecule)
- 40 compound, or peptide) capable of interacting with the variant protein such that specific binding of the agent to the variant protein can be detected. Such an assay can be provided in a single detection format or a multi-detection format such as an array, for example, an antibody or aptamer array (arrays for protein detection may also be referred to as "protein chips"). The variant protein of interest can be isolated from a test sample and assayed for the presence of a variant amino acid sequence encoded by one or more SNPs described herein. The SNPs may cause changes to the protein
- ⁴⁵ and the corresponding protein function/activity, such as through non-synonymous substitutions in protein coding regions that can lead to amino acid substitutions, deletions, insertions, and/or rearrangements; formation or destruction of stop codons; or alteration of control elements such as promoters. SNPs may also cause inappropriate post-translational modifications.
- **[0269]** One preferred agent for detecting a variant protein in a sample is an antibody capable of selectively binding to a variant form of the protein (antibodies are described in greater detail in the next section). Such samples include, for example, tissues, cells, and biological fluids isolated from a subject, as well as tissues, cells and fluids present within a subject.

[0270] In vitro methods for detection of the variant proteins associated with myocardial infarction that are disclosed herein and fragments thereof include, but are not limited to, enzyme linked immunosorbent assays (ELISAs), radioim-

⁵⁵ munoassays (RIA), Western blots, immunoprecipitations, immunofluorescence, and protein arrays/chips (e.g., arrays of antibodies or aptamers). For further information regarding immunoassays and related protein detection methods, see Current Protocols in Immunology, John Wiley & Sons, N.Y., and Hage, "Immunoassays", Anal Chem. 1999 Jun 15;71 (12):294R-304R.

[0271] Additional analytic methods of detecting amino acid variants include, but are not limited to, altered electrophoretic mobility, altered tryptic peptide digest, altered protein activity in cell-based or cell-free assay, alteration in ligand or antibody-binding pattern, altered isoelectric point, and direct amino acid sequencing.

[0272] Alternatively, variant proteins can be detected *in vivo* in a subject by introducing into the subject a labeled antibody (or other type of detection reagent) specific for a variant protein. For example, the antibody can be labeled with a radioactive marker whose presence and location in a subject can be detected by standard imaging techniques.

[0273] Other uses of the variant peptides described herein are based on the class or action of the protein: For example, proteins isolated from humans and their mammalian orthologs serve as targets for identifying agents (e.g., small molecule drugs or antibodies) for use in therapeutic applications, particularly for modulating a biological or pathological response in a cell or tissue that expresses the protein. Pharmaceutical agents can be developed that modulate protein activity.

- ¹⁰ in a cell or tissue that expresses the protein. Pharmaceutical agents can be developed that modulate protein activity. [0274] As an alternative to modulating gene expression, therapeutic compounds can be developed that modulate protein function. For example, many SNPs disclosed herein affect the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein (e.g., non-synonymous cSNPs and nonsense mutation-type SNPs). Such alterations in the encoded amino acid sequence may affect protein function, particularly if such amino acid sequence variations occur in functional protein domains, such
- ¹⁵ as catalytic domains, ATP-binding domains, or ligand/substrate binding domains. It is well established in the art that variant proteins having amino acid sequence variations in functional domains can cause or influence pathological conditions. In such instances, compounds (e.g., small molecule drugs or antibodies) can be developed that target the variant protein and modulate (e.g., up- or down-regulate) protein function/activity.
- [0275] The therapeutic methods described herein further include methods that target one or more variant proteins described herein Variant proteins can be targeted using, for example, small molecule compounds, antibodies, aptamers, ligands/substrates, other proteins, or other protein-binding agents. Additionally, the skilled artisan will recognize that the novel protein variants (and polymorphic nucleic acid molecules) disclosed in Table 1 may themselves be directly used as therapeutic agents by acting as competitive inhibitors of corresponding art-known proteins (or nucleic acid molecules such as mRNA molecules).
- ²⁵ **[0276]** The variant proteins described herein are particularly useful in drug screening assays, in cell-based or cell-free systems. Cell-based systems can utilize cells that naturally express the protein, a biopsy specimen, or cell cultures. In one embodiment, cell-based assays involve recombinant host cells expressing the variant protein. Cell-free assays can be used to detect the ability of a compound to directly bind to a variant protein or to the corresponding SNP-containing nucleic acid fragment that encodes the variant protein.
- 30 [0277] A variant protein described herein, as well as appropriate fragments thereof, can be used in high-throughput screening assays to test candidate compounds for the ability to bind and/or modulate the activity of the variant protein. These candidate compounds can be further screened against a protein having normal function (e.g., a wild-type/non-variant protein) to further determine the effect of the compound on the protein activity. Furthermore, these compounds can be tested in animal or invertebrate systems to determine *in vivo* activity/effectiveness. Compounds can be identified
- that activate (agonists) or inactivate (antagonists) the variant protein, and different compounds can be identified that cause various degrees of activation or inactivation of the variant protein.
 [0278] Further, the variant proteins can be used to screen a compound for the ability to stimulate or inhibit interaction between the variant protein and a target molecule that normally interacts with the protein. The target can be a ligand, a substrate or a binding partner that the protein normally interacts with (for example, epinephrine or norepinephrine). Such
- 40 assays typically include the steps of combining the variant protein with a candidate compound under conditions that allow the variant protein, or fragment thereof, to interact with the target molecule, and to detect the formation of a complex between the protein and the target or to detect the biochemical consequence of the interaction with the variant protein and the target, such as any of the associated effects of signal transduction.
- [0279] Candidate compounds include, for example, 1) peptides such as soluble peptides, including Ig-tailed fusion peptides and members of random peptide libraries (see, e.g., Lam et al., Nature 354:82-84 (1991); Houghten et al., Nature 354:84-86 (1991)) and combinatorial chemistry-derived molecular libraries made of D- and/or L- configuration amino acids; 2) phosphopeptides (e.g., members of random and partially degenerate, directed phosphopeptide libraries, see, e.g., Songyang et al., Cell 72:767-778 (1993)); 3) antibodies (e.g., polyclonal, monoclonal, humanized, anti-idiotypic, chimeric, and single chain antibodies as well as Fab, F(ab)₂, Fab expression library fragments, and epitope-binding
- ⁵⁰ fragments of antibodies); and 4) small organic and inorganic molecules (e.g., molecules obtained from combinatorial and natural product libraries).
 [0280] One candidate compound is a soluble fragment of the variant protein that competes for ligand binding. Other candidate compounds include mutant proteins or appropriate fragments containing mutations that affect variant protein
- function and thus compete for ligand. Accordingly, a fragment that competes for ligand, for example with a higher affinity,
 or a fragment that binds ligand but does not allow release, is described herein.
 [0281] For reference only, the description further includes other end point assays to identify compounds that modulate.
 - **[0281]** For reference only, the description further includes other end point assays to identify compounds that modulate (stimulate or inhibit) variant protein activity. The assays typically involve an assay of events in the signal transduction pathway that indicate protein activity. Thus, the expression of genes that are up or down-regulated in response to the

variant protein dependent signal cascade can be assayed. In one embodiment, the regulatory region of such genes can be operably linked to a marker that is easily detectable, such as luciferase. Alternatively, phosphorylation of the variant protein, or a variant protein target, could also be measured. Any of the biological or biochemical functions mediated by the variant protein can be used as an endpoint assay. These include all of the biochemical or biological events described

⁵ herein, in the references cited herein, for these endpoint assay targets, and other functions known to those of ordinary skill in the art.

[0282] Binding and/or activating compounds can also be screened by using chimeric variant proteins in which an amino terminal extracellular domain or parts thereof, an entire transmembrane domain or subregions, and/or the carboxyl terminal intracellular domain or parts thereof, can be replaced by heterologous domains or subregions. For example, a

- ¹⁰ substrate-binding region can be used that interacts with a different substrate than that which is normally recognized by a variant protein. Accordingly, a different set of signal transduction components is available as an end-point assay for activation. This allows for assays to be performed in other than the specific host cell from which the variant protein is derived.
- [0283] The variant proteins are also useful in competition binding assays in methods designed to discover compounds that interact with the variant protein. Thus, a compound can be exposed to a variant protein under conditions that allow the compound to bind or to otherwise interact with the variant protein. A binding partner, such as ligand, that normally interacts with the variant protein is also added to the mixture. If the test compound interacts with the variant protein or its binding partner, it decreases the amount of complex formed or activity from the variant protein. This type of assay is particularly useful in screening for compounds that interact with specific regions of the variant protein (Hodgson, Bio/ technology, 1992, Sept 10(9), 973-80)
 - technology, 1992, Sept 10(9), 973-80).
 [0284] To perform cell-free drug screening assays, it is sometimes desirable to immobilize either the variant protein or a fragment thereof, or its target molecule, to facilitate separation of complexes from uncomplexed forms of one or both of the proteins, as well as to accommodate automation of the assay. Any method for immobilizing proteins on matrices can be used in drug screening assays. In one embodiment, a fusion protein containing an added domain allows
- the protein to be bound to a matrix. For example, glutathione-S-transferase/¹²⁵I fusion proteins can be adsorbed onto glutathione sepharose beads (Sigma Chemical, St. Louis, MO) or glutathione derivatized microtitre plates, which are then combined with the cell lysates (e.g., ³⁵S-labeled) and a candidate compound, such as a drug candidate, and the mixture incubated under conditions conducive to complex formation (e.g., at physiological conditions for salt and pH). Following incubation, the beads can be washed to remove any unbound label, and the matrix immobilized and radiolabel
- 30 determined directly, or in the supernatant after the complexes are dissociated. Alternatively, the complexes can be dissociated from the matrix, separated by SDS-PAGE, and the level of bound material found in the bead fraction quantitated from the gel using standard electrophoretic techniques.

[0285] Either the variant protein or its target molecule can be immobilized utilizing conjugation of biotin and streptavidin. Alternatively, antibodies reactive with the variant protein but which do not interfere with binding of the variant protein to

- ³⁵ its target molecule can be derivatized to the wells of the plate, and the variant protein trapped in the wells by antibody conjugation. Preparations of the target molecule and a candidate compound are incubated in the variant protein-presenting wells and the amount of complex trapped in the well can be quantitated. Methods for detecting such complexes, in addition to those described above for the GST-immobilized complexes, include immunodetection of complexes using antibodies reactive with the protein target molecule, or which are reactive with variant protein and compete with the
- 40 target molecule, and enzyme-linked assays that rely on detecting an enzymatic activity associated with the target molecule.

45

[0286] Modulators of variant protein activity identified according to these drug screening assays can be used to treat a subject with a disorder mediated by the protein pathway, such as myocardial infarction. These methods of treatment typically include the steps of administering the modulators of protein activity in a pharmaceutical composition to a subject in need of such treatment.

[0287] The variant proteins, or fragments thereof, disclosed herein can themselves be directly used to treat a disorder characterized by an absence of, inappropriate, or unwanted expression or activity of the variant protein. Accordingly, methods for treatment include the use of a variant protein disclosed herein or fragments thereof.

- [0288] For reference only, variant proteins can be used as "bait proteins" in a two-hybrid assay or three-hybrid assay
 (see, e.g., U.S. Patent No. 5,283,317; Zervos et al. (1993) Cell 72:223-232; Madura et al. (1993) J. Biol. Chem. 268: 12046-12054; Bartel et al. (1993) Biotechniques 14:920-924; Iwabuchi et al. (1993) Oncogene 8:1693-1696; and Brent WO94/10300) to identify other proteins that bind to or interact with the variant protein and are involved in variant protein activity. Such variant protein-binding proteins are also likely to be involved in the propagation of signals by the variant proteins or variant protein targets as, for example, elements of a protein-mediated signaling pathway. Alternatively, such variant protein-binding proteins are inhibitors of the variant protein.
- **[0289]** The two-hybrid system is based on the modular nature of most transcription factors, which typically consist of separable DNA-binding and activation domains. Brietly, the assay typically utilizes two different DNA constructs. In one construct, the gene that codes for a variant protein is fused to a gene encoding the DNA binding domain of a known

transcription factor (e.g., GAL-4). In the other construct, a DNA sequence, from a library of DNA sequences, that encodes an unidentified protein ("prey" or "sample") is fused to a gene that codes for the activation.domain of the known transcription factor. If the "bait" and the "prey" proteins are able to interact, *in vivo*, forming a variant protein-dependent complex, the DNA-binding and activation domains of the transcription factor are brought into close proximity. This

⁵ proximity allows transcription of a reporter gene (e.g., LacZ) that is operably linked to a transcriptional regulatory site responsive to the transcription factor. Expression of the reporter gene can be detected, and cell colonies containing the functional transcription factor can be isolated and used to obtain the cloned gene that encodes the protein that interacts with the variant protein.

10 Antibodies Directed to Variant Proteins

[0290] For reference only, described herein are antibodies that selectively bind to the variant proteins disclosed herein and fragments thereof. Such antibodies may be used to quantitatively or qualitatively detect the variant proteins described herein. As used herein, an antibody selectively binds a target variant protein when it binds the variant protein and does

- ¹⁵ not significantly bind to non-variant proteins, i.e., the antibody does not significantly bind to normal, wild-type, or artknown proteins that do not contain a variant amino acid sequence due to one or more SNPs described herein (variant amino acid sequences may be due to, for example, nonsynonymous cSNPs, nonsense SNPs that create a stop codon, thereby causing a truncation of a polypeptide or SNPs that cause read-through mutations resulting in an extension of a polypeptide).
- ²⁰ **[0291]** As used herein, an antibody is defined in terms consistent with that recognized in the art: they are multi-subunit proteins produced by an organism in response to an antigen challenge. The antibodies described herein include both monoclonal antibodies and polyclonal antibodies, as well as antigen-reactive proteolytic fragments of such antibodies, such as Fab, F(ab)'₂, and Fv fragments. In addition, an antibody described herein further includes any of a variety of engineered antigen-binding molecules such as a chimeric antibody (U.S. Patent Nos. 4,816,567 and 4,816,397; Morrison
- et al., Proc. Natl. Acad Sci. USA, 81:6851, 1984; Neuberger et al., Nature 312:604, 1984), a humanized antibody (U.S. Patent Nos. 5,693,762; 5,585,089; and 5,565,332), a single-chain Fv (U.S. Patent No. 4,946,778; Ward et al., Nature 334:544, 1989), a bispecific antibody with two binding specificities (Segal et al., J. Immunol. Methods 248:1, 2001; Carter, J. Immunol. Methods 248:7, 2001), a diabody, a triabody, and a tetrabody (Todorovska et al., J. Immunol. Methods, 248: 47, 2001), as well as a Fab conjugate (dimer or trimer), and a minibody.
- ³⁰ **[0292]** Many methods are known in the art for generating and/or identifying antibodies to a given target antigen (Harlow, Antibodies, Cold Spring Harbor Press, (1989)). In general, an isolated peptide (e.g., a variant protein described herein) is used as an immunogen and is administered to a mammalian organism, such as a rat, rabbit, hamster or mouse. Either a full-length protein, an antigenic peptide fragment (e.g., a peptide fragment containing a region that varies between a variant protein and a corresponding wild-type protein), or a fusion protein can be used. A protein used as an immunogen
- ³⁵ may be naturally-occurring, synthetic or recombinantly produced, and may be administered in combination with an adjuvant, including but not limited to, Freund's (complete and incomplete), mineral gels such as aluminum hydroxide, surface active substance such as lysolecithin, pluronic polyols, polyanions, peptides, oil emulsions, keyhole limpet hemocyanin, dinitrophenol, and the like.
- [0293] Monoclonal antibodies can be produced by hybridoma technology (Kohler and Milstein, Nature, 256:495, 1975), which immortalizes cells secreting a specific monoclonal antibody. The immortalized cell lines can be created *in vitro* by fusing two different cell types, typically lymphocytes, and tumor cells. The hybridoma cells may be cultivated *in vitro* or *in vivo*. Additionally, fully human antibodies can be generated by transgenic animals (He et al., J. Immunol., 169:595, 2002). Fd phage and Fd phagemid technologies may be used to generate and select recombinant antibodies *in vitro* (Hoogenboom and Chames, Immunol. Today 21:371, 2000; Liu et al., J. Mol. Biol. 315:1063, 2002). The complementarity-

determining regions of an antibody can be identified, and synthetic peptides corresponding to such regions may be used to mediate antigen binding (U.S. Patent No. 5,637,677).
[0294] Antibodies are preferably prepared against regions or discrete fragments of a variant protein containing a variant amino acid sequence as compared to the corresponding wild-type protein (e.g., a region of a variant protein that includes an amino acid encoded by a nonsynonymous cSNP, a region affected by truncation caused by a nonsense SNP that

- ⁵⁰ creates a stop codon, or a region resulting from the destruction of a stop codon due to read-through mutation caused by a SNP). Furthermore, preferred regions will include those involved in function/activity and/or protein/binding partner interaction. Such fragments can be selected on a physical property, such as fragments corresponding to regions that are located on the surface of the protein, e.g., hydrophilic regions, or can be selected based on sequence uniqueness, or based on the position of the variant amino acid residue(s) encoded by the SNPs described herein. An antigenic
- ⁵⁵ fragment will typically comprise at least about 8-10 contiguous amino acid residues in which at least one of the amino acid residues is an amino acid affected by a SNP disclosed herein. The antigenic peptide can comprise, however, at least 12,14, 16, 20, 25, 50, 100 (or any other number in-between) or more amino acid residues, provided that at least one amino acid is affected by a SNP

[0295] Detection of an antibody described herein can be facilitated by coupling (i.e., physically linking) the antibody or an antigen-reactive fragment thereof to a detectable substance. Detectable substances include, but are not limited to, various enzymes, prosthetic groups, fluorescent materials, luminescent materials, bioluminescent materials, and radioactive materials. Examples of suitable enzymes include horseradish peroxidase, alkaline phosphatase, β -galac-

- ⁵ tosidase, or acetylcholinesterase; examples of suitable prosthetic group complexes include streptavidin/biotin and avidin/ biotin; examples of suitable fluorescent materials include umbelliferone, fluorescein, fluorescein isothiocyanate, rhodamine, dichlorotriazinylamine fluorescein, dansyl chloride or phycoerythrin; an example of a luminescent material includes luminol; examples of bioluminescent materials include luciferase, luciferin, and aequorin, and examples of suitable radioactive material include ¹²⁵I, ¹³¹I, ³⁵S or ³H.
- 10 [0296] Antibodies, particularly the use of antibodies as therapeutic agents, are reviewed in: Morgan, "Antibody therapy for Alzheimer's disease", Expert Rev Vaccines. 2003 Feb;2(1):53-9; Ross et al., "Anticancer antibodies", Am J Clin Pathol. 2003 Apr;119(4):472-85; Goldenberg, "Advancing role of radiolabeled antibodies in the therapy of cancer", Cancer Immunol Immunother. 2003 May;52(5):281-96. Epub 2003 Mar 11; Ross et al., "Antibody-based therapeutics in oncology", Expert Rev Anticancer Ther. 2003 Feb;3(1):107-21; Cao et al., "Bispecific antibody conjugates in thera-
- ¹⁵ peutics". Adv Drug Deliv Rev. 2003 Feb 10;55(2):171-97; von Mehren et al., "Monoclonal antibody therapy for cancer", Annu Rev Med. 2003;54:343-69. Epub 2001 Dec 03; Hudson et al., "Engineered antibodies", Nat Med. 2003 Jan;9(1): 129-34; Brekke et al., "Therapeutic antibodies for human diseases at the dawn of the twenty-first century", Nat Rev Drug Discov. 2003 Jan;2(1):52-62 (Erratum in: Nat Rev Drug Discov. 2003 Mar;2(3):240); Houdebine, "Antibody manufacture in transgenic animals and comparisons with other systems", Curr Opin Biotechnol. 2002 Dec;13(6):625-9; Andreakos
- et al., "Monoclonal antibodies in immune and inflammatory diseases", Curr Opin Biotechnol. 2002 Dec;13(6):615-20; Kellermann et al., "Antibody discovery: the use of transgenic mice to generate human monoclonal antibodies for therapeutics", Curr Opin Biotechnol. 2002 Dec;13(6):593-7; Pini et al., "Phage display and colony filter screening for highthroughput selection of antibody libraries", Comb Chem High Throughput Screen. 2002 Nov;5(7):503-10; Batra et al., "Pharmacokinetics and biodistribution of genetically engineered antibodies", Curr Opin Biotechnol. 2002 Dec;13(6):
- ²⁵ 603-8; and Tangri et al., "Rationally engineered proteins or antibodies with absent or reduced immunogenicity", Curr Med Chem. 2002 Dec;9(24):2191-9.

Uses of Antibodies

- 30 [0297] For reference only, antibodies can be used to isolate the variant proteins described herein from a natural cell source or from recombinant host cells by standard techniques, such as affinity chromatography or immunoprecipitation. In addition, antibodies are useful for detecting the presence of a variant protein described herein in cells or tissues to determine the pattern of expression of the variant protein among various tissues in an organism and over the course of normal development or disease progression. Further, antibodies can be used to detect variant protein *in situ, in vitro,* in
- ³⁵ a bodily fluid, or in a cell lysate or supernatant in order to evaluate the amount and pattern of expression. Also, antibodies can be used to assess abnormal tissue distribution, abnormal expression during development, or expression in an abnormal condition, such as myocardial infarction. Additionally, antibody detection of circulating fragments of the fulllength variant protein can be used to identify turnover.
- [0298] Antibodies to the variant proteins described herein are also useful in pharmacogenomic analysis. Thus, antibodies against variant proteins encoded by alternative SNP alleles can be used to identify individuals that require modified treatment modalities.

[0299] Further, antibodies can be used to assess expression of the variant protein in disease states such as in active stages of the disease or in an individual with a predisposition to a disease related to the protein's function, particularly myocardial infarction. Antibodies specific for a variant protein encoded by a SNP-containing nucleic acid molecule

⁴⁵ described herein can be used to assay for the presence of the variant protein, such as to screen for predisposition to myocardial infarction as indicated by the presence of the variant protein.
[0300] Antibodies are also useful as diagnostic tools for evaluating the variant proteins in conjunction with analysis by electrophoretic mobility, isoelectric point, tryptic peptide digest, and other physical assays well known in the art.
[0301] Antibodies are also useful for tissue typing. Thus, where a specific variant protein has been correlated with

- 50 expression in a specific tissue, antibodies that are specific for this protein can be used to identify a tissue type.
 [0302] Antibodies can also be used to assess aberrant subcellular localization of a variant protein in cells in various tissues. The diagnostic uses can be applied, not only in genetic testing, but also in monitoring a treatment modality. Accordingly, where treatment is ultimately aimed at correcting the expression level or the presence of variant protein or aberrant tissue distribution or developmental expression of a variant protein, antibodies directed against the variant
- ⁵⁵ protein or relevant fragments can be used to monitor therapeutic efficacy. [0303] The antibodies are also useful for inhibiting variant protein function, for example, by blocking the binding of a variant protein to a binding partner. These uses can also be applied in a therapeutic context in which treatment involves inhibiting a variant protein's function. An antibody can be used, for example, to block or competitively inhibit binding,

thus modulating (agonizing or antagonizing) the activity of a variant protein. Antibodies can be prepared against specific variant protein fragments containing sites required for function or against an intact variant protein that is associated with a cell or cell membrane. For *in vivo* administration, an antibody may be linked with an additional therapeutic payload such as a radionuclide, an enzyme, an immunogenic epitope, or a cytotoxic agent. Suitable cytotoxic agents include,

⁵ but are not limited to, bacterial toxin such as diphtheria, and plant toxin such as ricin. The *in vivo* half-life of an antibody or a fragment thereof may be lengthened by pegylation through conjugation to polyethylene glycol (Leong et al., Cytokine 16:106, 2001).

[0304] Described herein are kits for using antibodies, such as kits for detecting the presence of a variant protein in a test sample. An exemplary kit can comprise antibodies such as a labeled or labelable antibody and a compound or agent

¹⁰ for detecting variant proteins in a biological sample; means for determining the amount, or presence/absence of variant protein in the sample; means for comparing the amount of variant protein in the sample with a standard; and instructions for use.

Vectors and Host Cells

15

[0305] Also disclosed herein are vectors containing the SNP-containing nucleic acid molecules described herein. The term "vector" refers to a vehicle, preferably a nucleic acid molecule, which can transport a SNP-containing nucleic acid molecule. When the vector is a nucleic acid molecule; the SNP-containing nucleic acid molecule can be covalently linked to the vector nucleic acid. Such vectors include, but are not limited to, a plasmid, single or double stranded phage, a

- ²⁰ single or double stranded RNA or DNA viral vector, or artificial chromosome, such as a BAC, PAC, YAC, or MAC.
 [0306] A vector can be maintained in a host cell as an extrachromosomal element where it replicates and produces additional copies of the SNP-containing nucleic acid molecules. Alternatively, the vector may integrate into the host cell genome and produce additional copies of the SNP-containing nucleic acid molecules additional copies when the host cell replicates.
 [0307] Also disclosed herein are vectors for the maintenance (cloning vectors) or vectors for expression (expression)
- vectors) of the SNP-containing nucleic acid molecules. The vectors can function in prokaryotic or eukaryotic cells or in both (shuttle vectors).

[0308] Expression vectors typically contain cis-acting regulatory regions that are operably linked in the vector to the SNP-containing nucleic acid molecules such that transcription of the SNP-containing nucleic acid molecules is allowed in a host cell. The SNP-containing nucleic acid molecules can also be introduced into the host cell with a separate nucleic

- ³⁰ acid molecule capable of affecting transcription. Thus, the second nucleic acid molecule may provide a trans-acting factor interacting with the cis-regulatory control region to allow transcription of the SNP-containing nucleic acid molecules from the vector. Alternatively, a trans-acting factor may be supplied by the host cell. Finally, a trans-acting factor can be produced from the vector itself. It is understood, however, that in some embodiments, transcription and/or translation of the nucleic acid molecules can occur in a cell-free system.
- ³⁵ **[0309]** The regulatory sequences to which the SNP-containing nucleic acid molecules described herein can be operably linked include promoters for directing mRNA transcription. These include, but are not limited to, the left promoter from bacteriophage λ , the lac, TRP, and TAC promoters from *E. coli*, the early and late promoters from SV40, the CMV immediate early promoter, the adenovirus early and late promoters, and retrovirus long-terminal repeats.
- [0310] In addition to control regions that promote transcription, expression vectors may also include regions that
 modulate transcription, such as repressor binding sites and enhancers. Examples include the SV40 enhancer, the cytomegalovirus immediate early enhancer, polyoma enhancer, adenovirus enhancers, and retrovirus LTR enhancers.
 [0311] In addition to containing sites for transcription initiation and control, expression vectors can also contain sequences necessary for transcription termination and, in the transcribed region, a ribosome-binding site for translation. Other regulatory control elements for expression include initiation and termination codons as well as polyadenylation
- ⁴⁵ signals. A person of ordinary skill in the art would be aware of the numerous regulatory sequences that are useful in expression vectors (see, e.g., Sambrook and Russell, 2000, Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, NY).

[0312] A variety of expression vectors can be used to express a SNP-containing nucleic acid molecule. Such vectors include chromosomal, episomal, and virus-derived vectors, for example, vectors derived from bacterial plasmids, from

- ⁵⁰ bacteriophage, from yeast episomes, from yeast chromosomal elements, including yeast artificial chromosomes, from viruses such as baculoviruses, papovaviruses such as SV40, Vaccinia viruses, adenoviruses, poxviruses, pseudorabies viruses, and retroviruses. Vectors can also be derived from combinations of these sources such as those derived from plasmid and bacteriophage genetic elements, e.g., cosmids and phagemids. Appropriate cloning and expression vectors for prokaryotic and eukaryotic hosts are described in Sambrook and Russell, 2000, Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory
- ⁵⁵ Manual, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, NY. [0313] The regulatory sequence in a vector may provide constitutive expression in one or more host cells (e.g., tissue specific expression) or may provide for inducible expression in one or more cell types such as by temperature, nutrient additive, or exogenous factor, e.g., a hormone or other ligand. A variety of vectors that provide constitutive or inducible

expression of a nucleic acid sequence in prokaryotic and eukaryotic host cells are well known to those of ordinary skill in the art.

[0314] A SNP-containing nucleic acid molecule can be inserted into the vector by methodology well-known in the art. Generally, the SNP-containing nucleic acid molecule that will ultimately be expressed is joined to an expression vector

⁵ by cleaving the SNP-containing nucleic acid molecule and the expression vector with one or more restriction enzymes and then ligating the fragments together. Procedures for restriction enzyme digestion and ligation are well known to those of ordinary skill in the art.

10

35

[0315] The vector containing the appropriate nucleic acid molecule can be introduced into an appropriate host cell for propagation or expression using well-known techniques. Bacterial host cells include, but are not limited to, *E. coli, Streptomyces,* and *Salmonella typhimurium*. Eukaryotic host cells include, but are not limited to, yeast, insect cells such

as *Drosophila*, animal cells such as COS and CHO cells, and plant cells. [0316] As described herein, it may be desirable to express the variant peptide as a fusion protein. Accordingly, described herein are fusion vectors that allow for the production of the variant peptides. Fusion vectors can, for example, increase the expression of a recombinant protein, increase the solubility of the recombinant protein, and aid in the purification of

- ¹⁵ the protein by acting, for example, as a ligand for affinity purification. A proteolytic cleavage site may be introduced at the junction of the fusion moiety so that the desired variant peptide can ultimately be separated from the fusion moiety. Proteolytic enzymes suitable for such use include, but are not limited to, factor Xa, thrombin, and enterokinase. Typical fusion expression vectors include pGEX (Smith et al., Gene 67:31-40 (1988)), pMAL (New England Biolabs, Beverly, MA) and pRIT5 (Pharmacia, Piscataway, NJ) which fuse glutathione S-transferase (GST), maltose E binding protein,
- or protein A, respectively, to the target recombinant protein. Examples of suitable inducible non-fusion *E. coli* expression vectors include pTrc (Amann et al., Gene 69:301-315 (1988)) and pET 11d (Studier et al., Gene Expression Technology: Methods in Enzymology 185:60-89 (1990)).

[0317] Recombinant protein expression can be maximized in a bacterial host by providing a genetic background wherein the host cell has an impaired capacity to proteolytically cleave the recombinant protein (Gottesman, S., Gene

- Expression Technology: Methods in Enzymology 185, Academic Press, San Diego, California (1990) 119-128). Alternatively, the sequence of the SNP-containing nucleic acid molecule of interest can be altered to provide preferential codon usage for a specific host cell, for example, *E. coli* (Wada et al., Nucleic Acids Res. 20:2111-2118 (1992)).
 [0318] The SNP-containing nucleic acid molecules can also be expressed by expression vectors that are operative for the section.
- in yeast. Examples of vectors for expression in yeast (e.g., S. *cerevisiae*) include pYepSec1 (Baldari, et al., EMBO J.
 6:229-234 (1987)), pMFa (Kurjan et al., Cell 30:933-943(1982)), pJRY88 (Schultz et al., Gene 54:113-123 (1987)), and pYES2 (Invitrogen Corporation, San Diego, CA).

[0319] The SNP-containing nucleic acid molecules can also be expressed in insect cells using, for example, baculovirus expression vectors. Baculovirus vectors available for expression of proteins in cultured insect cells (e.g., Sf 9 cells) include the pAc series (Smith et al., Mol. Cell Biol. 3:2156-2165 (1983)) and the pVL series (Lucklow et al., Virology 170: 31-39 (1989)).

[0320] In certain embodiments, the SNP-containing nucleic acid molecules described herein are expressed in mammalian cells using mammalian expression vectors. Examples of mammalian expression vectors include pCDM8 (Seed, B. Nature 329:840(1987)) and pMT2PC (Kaufman et al., EMBO J. 6:187-195 (1987)).

- **[0321]** Described herein are vectors in which the SNP-containing nucleic acid molecules described herein are cloned into the vector in reverse orientation, but operably linked to a regulatory sequence that permits transcription of antisense RNA. Thus, an antisense transcript can be produced to the SNP-containing nucleic acid sequences described herein, including both coding and non-coding regions. Expression of this antisense RNA is subject to each of the parameters described above in relation to expression of the sense RNA (regulatory sequences, constitutive or inducible expression, tissue-specific expression).
- ⁴⁵ **[0322]** For reference only, described herein are recombinant host cells containing the vectors described herein. Host cells therefore include, for example, prokaryotic cells, lower eukaryotic cells such as yeast, other eukaryotic cells such as insect cells, and higher eukaryotic cells such as mammalian cells.

[0323] The recombinant host cells can be prepared by introducing the vector constructs described herein into the cells by techniques readily available to persons of ordinary skill in the art. These include, but are not limited to, calcium

- ⁵⁰ phosphate transfection, DEAE-dextran-mediated transfection, cationic lipid-mediated transfection, electroporation, transduction, infection, lipofection, and other techniques such as those described in Sambrook and Russell, 2000, Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, NY).
- [0324] Host cells can contain more than one vector. Thus, different SNP-containing nucleotide sequences can be introduced in different vectors into the same cell. Similarly, the SNP-containing nucleic acid molecules can be introduced either alone or with other nucleic acid molecules that are not related to the SNP-containing nucleic acid molecules, such as those providing trans-acting factors for expression vectors. When more than one vector is introduced into a cell, the vectors can be introduced independently, co-introduced, or joined to the nucleic acid molecule vector.

[0325] In the case of bacteriophage and viral vectors, these can be introduced into cells as packaged or encapsulated virus by standard procedures for infection and transduction. Viral vectors can be replication-competent or replication-defective. In the case in which viral replication is defective, replication can occur in host cells that provide functions that complement the defects.

- ⁵ **[0326]** Vectors generally include selectable markers that enable the selection of the subpopulation of cells that contain the recombinant vector constructs. The marker can be inserted in the same vector that contains the SNP-containing nucleic acid molecules described herein or may be in a separate vector. Markers include, for example, tetracycline or ampicillin-resistance genes for prokaryotic host cells, and dihydrofolate reductase or neomycin resistance genes for eukaryotic host cells. However, any marker that provides selection for a phenotypic trait can be effective.
- 10 [0327] While the mature variant proteins can be produced in bacteria, yeast, mammalian cells, and other cells under the control of the appropriate regulatory sequences, cell-free transcription and translation systems can also be used to produce these variant proteins using RNA derived from the DNA constructs described herein. [0328] Where secretion of the variant protein is desired, which is difficult to achieve with multi-transmembrane domain

[0328] Where secretion of the variant protein is desired, which is difficult to achieve with multi-transmembrane domain containing proteins such as G-protein-coupled receptors (GPCRs), appropriate secretion signals can be incorporated into the vector. The signal sequence can be endogenous to the peptides or heterologous to these peptides.

- [0329] Where the variant protein is not secreted into the medium, the protein can be isolated from the host cell by standard disruption procedures, including freeze/thaw, sonication, mechanical disruption, use of lysing agents, and the like. The variant protein can then be recovered and purified by well-known purification methods including, for example, ammonium sulfate precipitation, acid extraction, anion or cationic exchange chromatography, phosphocellulose chromatography, bydrophobic-interaction chromatography, affinity chromatography, bydroxylapatite chromatography, lectin
- ²⁰ matography, hydrophobic-interaction chromatography, affinity chromatography, hydroxylapatite chromatography, lectin chromatography, or high performance liquid chromatography.
 [0330] It is also understood that, depending upon the host cell in which recombinant production of the variant proteins described herein occurs, they can have various glycosylation patterns, or may be non-glycosylated, as when produced in bacteria. In addition, the variant proteins may include an initial modified methionine in some cases as a result of a
- ²⁵ host-mediated process.

[0331] For further information regarding vectors and host cells, see Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, John Wiley & Sons, N.Y.

Uses of Vectors and Host Cells, and Transgenic Animals

30

15

[0332] Recombinant host cells that express the variant proteins described herein have a variety of uses. For example, the cells are useful for producing a variant protein that can be further purified into a preparation of desired amounts of the variant protein or fragments thereof. Thus, host cells containing expression vectors are useful for variant protein production.

- ³⁵ [0333] Host cells are also useful for conducting cell-based assays involving the variant protein or variant protein fragments, such as those described above as well as other formats known in the art. Thus, a recombinant host cell expressing a variant protein is useful for assaying compounds that stimulate or inhibit variant protein function. Such an ability of a compound to modulate variant protein function may not be apparent from assays of the compound on the native/wild-type protein, or from cell-free assays of the compound. Recombinant host cells are also useful for assaying functional alterations in the variant proteins as compared with a known function.
- [0334] Genetically-engineered host cells can be further used to produce non-human transgenic animals. A transgenic animal is preferably a non-human mammal, for example, a rodent, such as a rat or mouse, in which one or more of the cells of the animal include a transgene. A transgene is exogenous DNA containing a SNP described herein which is integrated into the genome of a cell from which a transgenic animal develops and which remains in the genome of the
- ⁴⁵ mature animal in one or more of its cell types or tissues. Such animals are useful for studying the function of a variant protein *in vivo*, and identifying and evaluating modulators of variant protein activity. Other examples of transgenic animals include, but are not limited to, non-human primates, sheep, dogs, cows, goats, chickens, and amphibians. Transgenic non-human mammals such as cows and goats can be used to produce variant proteins which can be secreted in the animal's milk and then recovered.
- ⁵⁰ **[0335]** A transgenic animal can be produced by introducing a SNP-containing nucleic acid molecule into the male pronuclei of a fertilized oocyte, e.g., by microinjection or retroviral infection, and allowing the oocyte to develop in a pseudopregnant female foster animal. Any nucleic acid molecules that contain one or more SNPs described herein can potentially be introduced as a transgene into the genome of a non-human animal.
- [0336] Any of the regulatory or other sequences useful in expression vectors can form part of the transgenic sequence.
 ⁵⁵ This includes intronic sequences and polyadenylation signals, if not already included. A tissue-specific regulatory sequence(s) can be operably linked to the transgene to direct expression of the variant protein in particular cells or tissues.
 [0337] Methods for generating transgenic animals via embryo manipulation and microinjection, particularly animals such as mice, have become conventional in the art and are described in, for example, U.S. Patent Nos. 4,736,866 and

4,870,009, both by Leder et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,873,191 by Wagner et al., and in Hogan, B., Manipulating the Mouse Embryo, (Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y., 1986). Similar methods are used for production of other transgenic animals. A transgenic founder animal can be identified based upon the presence of the transgene in its genome and/or expression of transgenic mRNA in tissues or cells of the animals. A transgenic founder animal can

- ⁵ then be used to breed additional animals carrying the transgene. Moreover, transgenic animals carrying a transgene can further be bred to other transgenic animals carrying other transgenes. A transgenic animal also includes a non-human animal in which the entire animal or tissues in the animal have been produced using the homologously recombinant host cells described herein.
- [0338] In another embodiment, transgenic non-human animals can be produced which contain selected systems that allow for regulated expression of the transgene. One example of such a system is the cre/loxP recombinase system of bacteriophage P1 (Lakso et al. PNAS 89:6232-6236 (1992)). Another example of a recombinase system is the FLP recombinase system of *S. cerevisiae* (O'Gorman et al. Science 251:1351-1355 (1991)). If a cre/loxP recombinase system is used to regulate expression of the transgene, animals containing transgenes encoding both the Cre recombinase and a selected protein are generally needed. Such animals can be provided through the construction of "double" transgenic
- animals, e.g., by mating two transgenic animals, one containing a transgene encoding a selected variant protein and the other containing a transgene encoding a recombinase.
 [0339] Clones of the non-human transgenic animals described herein can also be produced according to the methods described in, for example, Wilmut, I. et al. Nature 385:810-813 (1997) and PCT International Publication Nos. WO 97/07668 and WO 97/07669. In brief, a cell (e.g., a somatic cell) from the transgenic animal can be isolated and induced
- ²⁰ to exit the growth cycle and enter G₀ phase. The quiescent cell can then be fused, e.g., through the use of electrical pulses, to an enucleated oocyte from an animal of the same species from which the quiescent cell is isolated. The reconstructed oocyte is then cultured such that it develops to morula or blastocyst and then transferred to pseudopregnant female foster animal. The offspring bom of this female foster animal will be a clone of the animal from which the cell (e.g., a somatic cell) is isolated.
- ²⁵ **[0340]** Transgenic animals containing recombinant cells that express the variant proteins described herein are useful for conducting the assays described herein in an *in vivo* context. Accordingly, the various physiological factors that are present *in vivo* and that could influence ligand or substrate binding, variant protein activation, signal transduction, or other processes or interactions, may not be evident from *in vitro* cell-free or cell-based assays. Thus, non-human transgenic animals described herein may be used to assay *in vivo* variant protein function as well as the activities of a
- 30 therapeutic agent or compound that modulates variant protein function/activity or expression. Such animals are also suitable for assessing the effects of null mutations (i.e., mutations that substantially or completely eliminate one or more variant protein functions).

[0341] For further information regarding transgenic animals, see Houdebine, "Antibody manufacture in transgenic animals and comparisons with other systems", Curr Opin Biotechnol. 2002 Dec;13(6):625-9; Petters et al., "Transgenic

- animals as models for human disease", Transgenic Res. 2000;9(4-5):347-51; discussion 345-6; Wolf et al., "Use of transgenic animals in understanding molecular mechanisms of toxicity", J Pharm Pharmacol. 1998 Jun;50(6):567-74; Echelard, "Recombinant protein production in transgenic animals", Curr Opin Biotechnol. 1996 Oct;7(5):536-40; Houde-bine, "Transgenic animal bioreactors", Transgenic Res. 2000;9(4-5):305-20; Pirity et al., "Embryonic stem cells, creating transgenic animals", Methods Cell Biol. 1998;57:279-93; and Robl et al., "Artificial chromosome vectors and expression of complex proteins in transgenic animals". Theriogenology, 2003, Jan 1:59(1):107-13.
- 40 of complex proteins in transgenic animals", Theriogenology. 2003 Jan 1;59(1):107-13.

COMPUTER-RELATED EMBODIMENTS

- [0342] The SNPs described herein may be "provided" in a variety of mediums to facilitate use thereof. As used in this section, "provided" refers to a manufacture, other than an isolated nucleic acid molecule, that contains SNP information described herein. Such a manufacture provides the SNP described herein in a form that allows a skilled artisan to examine the manufacture using means not directly applicable to examining the SNPs or a subset thereof as they exist in nature or in purified form. The SNP information that may be provided in such a form includes any of the SNP information described herein such as, for example, polymorphic nucleic acid and/or amino acid sequence information such as SEQ
- ⁵⁰ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:4, SEQ ID NO:3, and SEQ ID NO:5; information about observed SNP alleles, alternative codons, populations, allele frequencies, SNP types, and/or affected proteins; or any other information provided by the present invention in Tables 1-2 and/or the Sequence Listing.
 [0343] In one application of this embodiment, the SNPs described herein can be recorded on a computer readable
- ⁵⁵ medium. As used herein, "computer readable medium" refers to any medium that can be read and accessed directly by a computer. Such media include, but are not limited to: magnetic storage media, such as floppy discs, hard disc storage medium, and magnetic tape; optical storage media such as CD-ROM; electrical storage media such as RAM and ROM; and hybrids of these categories such as magnetic/optical storage media. A skilled artisan can readily appreciate how any of the presently known computer readable media can be used to create a manufacture comprising computer readable

medium having recorded thereon a nucleotide sequence of the present invention. One such medium is a computer readable medium (CD-R) that has nucleic acid sequences (and encoded protein sequences) containing SNPs provided/ recorded thereon in ASCII text format in a Sequence Listing along with accompanying Tables that contain detailed SNP and sequence information (transcript sequence is provided as SEQ ID NO:1, protein sequence is provided as SEQ ID

- NO:2, genomic sequence is provided as SEQ ID NO:4, transcript-based context sequence is provided as SEQ ID NO:
 3, and genomic-based context sequence is provided as SEQ ID NO:5).
 [0344] As used herein, "recorded" refers to a process for storing information on computer readable medium. A skilled artisan can readily adopt any of the presently known methods for recording information on computer readable medium to generate manufactures comprising the SNP information described herein.
- ¹⁰ **[0345]** A variety of data storage structures are available to a skilled artisan for creating a computer readable medium having recorded thereon a nucleotide or amino acid sequence described herein. The choice of the data storage structure will generally be based on the means chosen to access the stored information. In addition, a variety of data processor programs and formats can be used to store the nucleotide/amino acid sequence information described herein on computer readable medium. For example, the sequence information can be represented in a word processing text file, formatted
- ¹⁵ in commercially-available software such as WordPerfect and Microsoft Word, represented in the form of an ASCII file, or stored in a database application, such as OB2, Sybase, Oracle, or the like. A skilled artisan can readily adapt any number of data processor structuring formats (e.g., text file or database) in order to obtain computer readable medium having recorded thereon the SNP information described herein.
- [0346] By providing the SNPs described herein in computer readable form, a skilled artisan can routinely access the SNP information for a variety of purposes. Computer software is publicly available which allows a skilled artisan to access sequence information provided in a computer readable medium. Examples of publicly available computer software include BLAST (Altschul et at, J. Mol. Biol. 215:403-410 (1990)) and BLAZE (Brutlag et at, Comp. Chem. 17:203-207 (1993)) search algorithms.

[0347] Described herein are systems, particularly computer-based systems, which contain the SNP information de-

- ²⁵ scribed herein. Such systems may be designed to store and/or analyze information on, for example, a large number of SNP positions, or information on SNP genotypes from a large number of individuals. The SNP information described herein represents a valuable information source. The SNP information described herein stored/analyzed in a computerbased system may be used for such computer-intensive applications as determining or analyzing SNP allele frequencies in a population, mapping disease genes, genotype-phenotype association studies, grouping SNPs into haplotypes,
- correlating SNP haplotypes with response to particular drugs, or for various other bioinformatic, pharmacogenomic, drug development, or human identification/forensic applications.
 [0348] As used herein, "a computer-based system" refers to the hardware means, software means, and data storage means used to analyze the SNP information described herein. The minimum hardware means of the computer-based
- systems described herein typically comprises a central processing unit (CPU), input means, output means, and data
 storage means. A skilled artisan can readily appreciate that any one of the currently available computer-based systems are suitable for use in the described system. Such a system can be changed into a system described herein by utilizing the SNP information provided, or a subset thereof, without any experimentation.

[0349] As stated above, the computer-based systems described herein comprise a data storage means having stored therein SNPs described herein and the necessary hardware means and software means for supporting and implementing a search means. As used herein, "data storage means" refers to memory which can store SNP information described

herein, or a memory access means which can access manufactures having recorded thereon the SNP information described herein. **[0350]** As used herein, "search means" refers to one or more programs or algorithms that are implemented on the

computer-based system to identify or analyze SNPs in a target sequence based on the SNP information stored within the data storage means. Search means can be used to determine which nucleotide is present at a particular SNP position in the target sequence. As used herein, a "target sequence" can be any DNA sequence containing the SNP position(s)

to be searched or queried.

40

45

[0351] As used herein, "a target structural motif," or "target motif," refers to any rationally selected sequence or combination of sequences containing a SNP position in which the sequence(s) is chosen based on a three-dimensional

- ⁵⁰ configuration that is formed upon the folding of the target motif. There are a variety of target motifs known in the art. Protein target motifs include, but are not limited to, enzymatic active sites and signal sequences. Nucleic acid target motifs include, but are not limited to, promoter sequences, hairpin structures, and inducible expression elements (protein binding sequences).
- [0352] A variety of structural formats for the input and output means can be used to input and output the information in the computer-based systems of the present invention. An exemplary format for an output means is a display that depicts the presence or absence of specified nucleotides (alleles) at particular SNP positions of interest. Such presentation can provide a rapid, binary scoring system for many SNPs simultaneously.

[0353] One exemplary embodiment of a computer-based system comprising SNP information described herein is

provided in Figure 1. Figure 1 provides a block diagram of a computer system 102 that can be used to implement the present disclosure. The computer system 102 includes a processor 106 connected to a bus 104. Also connected to the bus 104 are a main memory 108 (preferably implemented as random access memory, RAM) and a variety of secondary storage devices 110, such as a bard drive 112 and a removable medium storage device 114. The removable medium

- ⁵ storage device 114 may represent, for example, a floppy disk drive, a CD-ROM drive, a magnetic tape drive, etc. A removable storage medium 116 (such as a floppy disk, a compact disk, a magnetic tape, etc.) containing control logic and/or data recorded therein may be inserted into the removable medium storage device 114. The computer system 102 includes appropriate software for reading the control logic and/or the data from the removable storage medium 116 once inserted in the removable medium storage device 114.
- ¹⁰ **[0354]** The SNP information described herein may be stored in a well-known manner in the main memory 108, any of the secondary storage devices 110, and/or a removable storage medium 116. Software for accessing and processing the SNP information (such as SNP scoring tools, search tools, comparing tools, etc.) preferably resides in main memory 108 during execution.

¹⁵ EXAMPLES: STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF SNP ASSOCIATION WITH MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION AND RECUR-RENT MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION

Myocardial Infarction studies

- [0355] A case-control genetic study to determine the association of SNPs in the human genome with MI was carried out using genomic DNA extracted from 3 independently collected case-control sample sets.
 [0356] Study S0012 had 1400 samples, in which patients (cases) had self-reported history of MI, and controls had no history of MI or of acute angina lasting more than 1 hour. Study S0028 had 1500 samples, in which patients (cases) had
- clinical evidence of history of MI, and controls had no history of MI. Study V0001 had 1288 samples, in which patients
 ²⁵ (cases) had clinical evidence of history of MI, and controls had no history of MI. All individuals who were included in each study had signed a written informed consent form. The study protocol was IRB approved.
 [0357] DNA was extracted from blood samples using conventional DNA extraction methods such as the QIA-amp kit from Qiagen. SNP markers in the extracted DNA were analyzed by genotyping. While some samples were individually genotyped, the same samples were also used for pooling studies, in which DNA from about 50 individuals was pooled,
- 30 and allele frequencies were determined in pooled DNA. For studies S0012(M) and S0012(F), only male or female cases and controls were used in pooling studies. Genotypes and pool allele frequencies were obtained using a PRISM 7900HT sequence detection PCR system (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA) by allele-specific PCR, similar to the method described by Germer et al (Germer S., Holland M.J., Higuchi R. 2000, Genome Res. 10: 258-266). Primers for the allele-specific PCR reactions are provided in Table 5.
- ³⁵ [0358] Summary statistics for demographic and environmental traits, history of vascular disease, and allele frequencies for the tested SNPs were obtained and compared between cases and controls. No multiple testing corrections were made.
 [0359] Tests of association were calculated for both non-stratified and stratified settings: 1) Fisher's exact test of allelic association, and 2) asymptotic chi-square test of genotypic association, taking two different modes of inheritance into account (dominant, and recessive).
- ⁴⁰ **[0360]** Effect sizes were estimated through allelic odds ratios, including 95% confidence intervals. The reported Allele1 may be under-represented in cases (with a lower allele frequency in cases than in controls, indicating that the reported Allele1 is associated with decreased risk and the other allele is a risk factor for disease) or over-represented in cases (indicating that the reported Allele1 is a risk factor in the development of disease).
- [0361] A SNP was considered to be a significant genetic marker if it exhibited a p-value < 0.05 in the allelic association test or in any of the 2 genotypic tests (dominant, recessive). The association of a marker with MI was considered replicated if the marker exhibited an allelic or genotypic association test p-value <0.05 in one of the sample sets and the same test and strata (or substrata) were significant (p<0.05) in another independent sample set.

[0362] An example of a replicated marker, where the reported Allele1 is associated with decreased risk for MI, is hCV8851074 (Table 6). hCV8851074 shows significant association with all individuals (strata = "ALL") of study S0028 and the non-smoking strata (Stratification = "SMOKE", Strata = "N") of study S0012. The odds ratio in both studies is less than 1 (0.84 and 0.78 respectively), using the same allele (Allele1 = "A") for analysis.

[0363] An example of a replicated marker, where the reported Allele1 is associated with increased risk for MI, is hCV2716008 (Table 6). hCV2716008 shows significant association with all individuals (strata = "ALL") of study S0028 and all males of study S0012 (strata = "ALL", study="S0012(M)"). The odds ratio in both studies is greater than 1 (1.42 and 1.32 respectively), using the same allele (Allele1 = "C") for analysis.

Recurrent Myocardial Infarction (RMI) studies (see Table 7)

[0364] In order to identify genetic markers associated with recurrent myocardial infarction (RMI), samples from the Cholesterol and Recurrent Events (CARE) study were genotyped utilizing 864 assays for functional SNPs in 500 candidate

- ⁵ genes. A well-documented MI was one of the enrollment criteria for the CARE study. Patients were followed up for 5 years and rates of recurrent MI were recorded in Pravastatin treated and placebo groups.
 [0365] In the initial analysis (CARE), SNP genotype frequencies were compared in a group of 264 patients who had another MI (second, third, or fourth) during the 5 years of CARE follow-up (cases) versus the frequencies in the group of 1255 CARE patients who had not experienced a second MI (controls).
- 10 [0366] To replicate the initial findings, a second group of 394 CARE patients were analyzed who had a history of an MI prior to the MI at CARE enrollment but who had not experienced an MI during trial follow-up (cases), and 1221 CARE MI patients without a second MI were used as controls (Pre-CARE Study). No patients from the CARE Study were used in the Pre-CARE Study.
- [0367] The SNPs replicated between CARE and Pre-CARE Studies were also tested for primary MI in study S0012 (UCSF). Study S0012 had 1400 samples. MI patients (cases) in this study had a self-reported history of MI, and controls had no history of MI or of acute angina lasting more than 1 hour. Allele frequencies in this study were detected in pooling experiments, in which DNA from about 50 individuals was pooled, and allele frequencies were determined in pooled DNA. For study S0012, only male cases and controls were used in pooling studies.
- [0368] DNA was extracted from blood samples using conventional DNA extraction methods like the QIA-amp kit from Qiagen. Genotypes were obtained on a PRISM 7900HT sequence detection PCR system (Applied Biosystems) by allele-specific PCR, similar to the method described by Germer et al (Germer S., Holland M.J., Higuchi R. 2000, Genome Res. 10: 258-266). Primers for the allele-specific PCR reactions are provided in Table 5.

[0369] Statistical analysis was done using asymptotic chi square test for allelic, dominant, or recessive association, or Armitage trend test for additive genotypic association in the non-stratified as well as in the strata. Replicated SNPs are provided in Table 7. A SNP is considered replicated if the at-risk alleles in both sample sets are identical, the p-

values are less than 0.05 in both sample sets, and the significant association is seen in the same stratum in both sets or one stratum is inclusive of the other.

[0370] Effect sizes were estimated through allelic odds ratios and odds ratios for dominant and recessive models, including 95% confidence intervals. Homogeneity of Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel odds ratios was tested across different

- 30 strata using the Breslow-Day test. A SNP was considered to be a significant genetic marker if it exhibited a p-value < 0.05 in the allelic association test or in any of the 3 genotypic tests (dominant, recessive, additive). Haldane Odds Ratios were used if either case or control count was zero. SNPs with significant HWE violations in both cases and controls (p<1x10⁻⁴ in both tests) were not considered for further analysis, since significant deviation from HWE in both cases and controls for individual markers can be indicative of genotyping errors. The association of a marker with RMI was
- ³⁵ considered replicated if the marker exhibits an allelic or genotypic association test p-value <0.05 in one of the sample sets and the same test and strata are significant (p<0.05) in either one or two other independent sample sets.
 [0371] Although the invention has been described in connection with specific preferred embodiments and certain working examples, it should be understood that the invention should not be unduly limited to such specific embodiments. Indeed, various modifications of the above-described modes for carrying out the invention that are obvious to those
- ⁴⁰ skilled in the field of molecular biology, genetics and related fields are intended to be within the scope of the present teaching.

Table 1

- Gene Number: 29 / Celera Gene: hCG17039 1145000146900401 / Celera Transcript: hCT8086 145000146900402
 /Public Transcript Accession: NM_004525 / Celera Protein: hCP35177 197000064926039 / Public Protein Accession: NP_004516 / Gene Symbol: LRP2 / Protein Name: low density lipoprotein-related protein 2;GP330;MEGALIN;gp330
 / Celera Genomic Axis: GA_x5YUV32W8UP(25077259..25307064) / Chromosome: Chr2 / OMIM number: 600073 / OMIM Information: LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN RECEPTOR-RELATED PROTEIN 2;LRP2 / Transcript Sequence (SEQ ID NO:4) / / Context (SEQ ID NO:3) / Celera SNP ID: hCV16165996 / SNP Position Transcript: 12384 / SNP
 Source: Applera / Population (Allele, Count): african american(A,3|G,33) caucasian(A,5|G,35) total(A,8|G,68) / SNP
- Type: MISSENSE MUTATION / Protein Coding: SEQ ID NO:2, 4094, (K,AAG) (E,GAG) // SNP Source: dbSNP / Population(Allele,Count): no_pop(G,-[A,-) / SNP Type: MISSENSE MUTATION / Protein Coding: SEQ ID NO:2, 4094, (K,AAG) (E,GAG) /

Table 2

Gene Number: 29 // Celera Gene: hCG17039 - 145000146900401 / Gene Symbol: LRP2 / Protein Name: low density lipoprotein-related protein 2;GP330;MEGALIN;gp330 / Celera Genomic Axis: GA_x5YUV32W8UP(25071260..
 25313065) / Chromosome: Chr2 / OMIM number: 600073 / OMIM Information: LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN
 RECEPTOR-RELATED PROTEIN 2;LRP2 / Genomic Sequence (SEQ ID NO:4) // Context (SEQ ID NO:5) / Celera SNP ID: hCV16165996 / SNP Position Genomic: 208593 / SNP Source: Applera / Population(Allele,Count): african american(A,3|G,33) caucasian(A,5|G,35) total(A,8|G,68) / SNP Type: MISSENSE MUTATION // SNP Source: dbSNP / Population(Allele,Count): no_pop(G,-|A,-) / SNP Type: MISSENSE MUTATION /

			Table 5
	<u>hCV</u>	Alleles	Sequence A (allele-specific primer)
	hCV16165996	C/T	CTGAGGCCTATGTCCTC (SEQ ID NO:6)
15			Sequence B (allele-specific primer)
			CTGAGGCCTATGTCCTT (SEQ ID NO: 7)
			Sequence C (common primer)
			AGCTCTCCTTTGTTGCTACTG (SEQ ID NO: 8)
20			
25			
30			
35			
40			
10			
45			
50			
55			

5		Strata	BMI_TERTILE_3	FMHX_CHD-0	HYPERTEN_1	MALE	ALL	AGE_TERTILE_2	AGE_TERTILE_3	BMI_TERTILE_2	PREVASTATIN	PLACEBO	FMHX_CHD-0	GLUCOSE_TERTILE_3	HYPERTEN_1	HYPERTEN_0	MALE	ALL
		mode	Rec	Rec	Rec	Rec	Rec	Rec	Rec	Rec	Rec	Rec	Rec	Rec	Rec	Rec	Rec	Rec
15		Allele <u>1</u>	F	⊢	⊢	⊢	⊢	⊢	⊢	⊢	⊢	⊢	⊢	⊢	⊢	⊢	⊢	⊢
20		control freq	0.0623	0.0760	0.0646	0.0603	0.0648	0.0714	0.0744	0.0808	0.0580	0.0884	0.0812	0.0703	0.0810	0.0666	0.0729	0.0724
25		case freq	0.0101	0.0197	0.0168	0.0272	0.0276	0.0233	0.0289	0.0159	0.0204	0.0385	0.0236	0.0073	0.0303	0.0282	0.0318	0.0291
30	Table 7	95% CI	0.02047-1.151	0.07533-0.796	0.05822-1.053	0.1848-1.022	0.18573-0.9	0.0923-1.038	0.13918-0.985	0.04315-0.781	0.11833-0.968	0.18255-0.932	0.10784-0.693	0.01308-0.722	0.13642-0.921	0.17053-0.969	0.2182-0.8	0.20212-0.731
35		OR*	0.1535	0.2448	0.2476	0.4346	0.4087	0.3095	0.3702	0.1835	0.3384	0.4124	0.2734	0.0972	0.3545	0.4065	0.4177	0.3843
40		p-value	0.036433	0.011482	0.041336	0.049657	0.021819	0.045253	0.038948	0.010388	0.034392	0.028361	0.003587	0.004987	0.026662	0.036151	0.006692	0.002522
45		Sample Set	BMS_CARE	BMS_CARE	BMS_CARE	BMS_CARE	BMS_CARE	BMS_PRE-CARE	BMS_PRE-CARE	BMS_PRE-CARE	BMS_PRE-CARE	BMS_PRE-CARE						
50		Marker	hCV16165996	hCV16165996	hCV16165996	hCV16165996	hCV16165996	hCV16165996	hCV16165996	hCV16165996	hCV16165996	hCV16165996	hCV16165996	hCV16165996	hCV16165996	hCV16165996	hCV16165996	hCV16165996
55		Gene	LRP2	LRP2	LRP2	LRP2	LRP2	LRP2	LRP2	LRP2	LRP2	LRP2	LRP2	LRP2	LRP2	LRP2	LRP2	LRP2

SEQUENCE LISTING

[0372]

5 <110> CELERA CORPORATION

<120> GENETIC POLYMORPHISMS ASSOCIATED WITH MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION, METHODS OF DETECTION AND USES THEREOF

10 <130> C100740PCEP

<140> EP 03800092.3 <141> 2003-12-22

- ¹⁵ <150> 60/434,778 <151> 2002-12-20
 - <150> 60/453,135 <151> 2003-03-10
- 20

<150> 60/466,412

<151> 2003-04-30

- <150> 60/504,955
- 25 <151> 2003-09-23

<160> 8

<170> FastSEQ for Windows Version 4.0

- 30
- <210> 1 <211> 15471

<212> DNA <213> Homo sapiens

35

<220> <221> misc_feature <222> (1)...(15471) <223> n = A,T,C or G, or insertion/deletion polymorphism (see Tables 1-2)

40

<400> 1

45

50

	geagaectaa	aggagcgttc	actageagag	acactaccaa	tacaatatac	tacgcgcgcc	60
		ggaaggaacg					
		gtgcacgctg					
		cagtgcgcat					
5		gaccaaagac					
0		gggctatttc					
		agatcaagac					
		aagtcatcag					
		cgtcrgagac					
10		gcttacttgt					
		ttgcagggac					
		atgtggcaat					
		agacggcagt					
		ccccagtggc					
	actgtaaaga	taatggagat	gaagatggat	gtgaaagcsg	tcctcatgat	gttcataaat	900
15	gttccccaag	agaatggtct	tgcccagagt	cgggacgatg	catctccatt	tataaagttt	960
	gtgatgggat	tttagattgc	ccaggaagag	aagatgaaaa	caacactagt	accggaaaat	1020
	actgtagtat	gactctgtgc	tctgccttga	actgccagta	ccagtgccat	gagacgccgt	1080
		gtgtttttgt					
		tgatgattgc					
		cctgtgccac					
20		ttcctttggc					
		tcatggaagg					
		ggctttccac					
		ttcagttgac					
		agagaacctg					
			2-02-22400	55555555666			

ccaaggtcaa	ccgcatagat	atggtaaatt	tggatggaag	ctatcgggtt	acccttataa	1620
			ccgtggaccc			
			ctaagctgga			
			tgggatggcc			
			ctcggtttga			
			atggaggctc			
			ttacagattg			
aggcaaacaa	gttcacagag	accaacccac	aagtgtacta	ccaggettee	ctgaggccct	2040
atggagtgac	tgtttaccat	tccctcagac	agccctatgc	taccaatccg	tgtaaagata	2100
			tcagccacag			
gtttccgttg	caagtgcaca	ttcggcttcc	aactggatac	agatgagcgc	cactgcattg	2220
ctgttcagaa	tttcctcatt	ttttcatccc	aagttgctat	tcgtgggatc	ccgttcacct	2280
tgtctaccca	ggaagatgtc	atggttccag	tttcggggaa	tccttcttc	tttgtcggga	2340
ttgattttga	cgcccaggac	agcactatct	tttttcaga	tatgtcaaaa	cacatgattt	2400
ttaagcaaaa	gattgatggc	acaggaagag	aaattctcgc	agctaacagg	gtggaaaatg	2460
ttgaaagttt	ggcttttgay	tggatttcaa	agaatctcta	ttggacagac	tctcattaca	2520
agagtatcag	tgtcatgagg	ctagctgata	aaacgagacg	cacrgtagtt	cagtatttaa	2580
ataacccacg	gtcggtggta	gttcatcctt	ttgccgggta	tctattcttc	actgattggt	2640
tccgtcctgc	taaaattatg	agagcatgga	gtgacggatc	tcacctcttg	cctgtaataa	2700
acactactct	tggatggccc	aatggcttgg	ccatcgattg	ggctgcttca	cgattgtact	2760
gggtagatgc	ctattttgat	aaaattgagc	acagcacctt	tgatggttta	gacagaagaa	2820
			cgtttggact			
tatttttac	tgactggaga	ctgggtgcca	ttattcgagt	caggaaagca	gatggtggag	2940
aaatgacagt	tatecaaadt	ggcattgett	acatactoca	tttgaaatcg	tatgatgtca	3000

ccgttg	caagtgcaca	ttcggcttcc	aactggatac	agatgago
tcagaa	tttcctcatt	ttttcatccc	aagttgctat	tcgtggga
taccca	ggaagatgtc	atggttccag	tttcggggaa	tccttctt
ttttga	cgcccaggac	agcactatct	tttttcaga	tatgtcaa
gcaaaa	gattgatggc	acaggaagag	aaattctcgc	agctaaca
aagttt	ggcttttgay	tggatttcaa	agaatctcta	ttggacag
tatcag	tgtcatgagg	ctagctgata	aaacgagacg	cacrgtag
cccacg	gtcggtggta	gttcatcctt	ttgccgggta	tctattct
tcctgc	taaaattatg	agagcatgga	gtgacggatc	tcacctct
tactct	tggatggccc	aatggcttgg	ccatcgattg	ggctgctt
agatgc	ctattttgat	aaaattgagc	acagcacctt	tgatggtt
gggccr	tatagagcag	atgacacatc	cgtttggact	tgccatct
ttttac	tgactggaga	ctgggtgcca	ttattcgagt	caggaaaq
gacagt	tatccgaagt	ggcattgctt	acatactgca	tttgaaat
ccagac	tggttctaac	gcctgtaatc	aacccacgca	tcctaaco
ctgctt	cccggtgcca	aatttccagc	gagtgtgtgg	gtgccctt
ttccaa	tcacttgaca	tgcgaggggg	acccaacmaa	tgaaccad
a++ a++	ttaattaaaa	tataaaata	agagatatat	agagaatt

	gggtagatge	Clatilyat	aaaallyayc	acaycaccii	lyalyylla	yacayaayaa	2020
	gactgggccr	tatagagcag	atgacacatc	cgtttggact	tgccatcttt	ggagagcatt	2880
20	tatttttac	tgactggaga	ctgggtgcca	ttattcgagt	caggaaagca	gatggtggag	2940
	aaatgacagt	tatccgaagt	ggcattgctt	acatactgca	tttgaaatcg	tatgatgtca	3000
	acatccagao	tggttctaac	gcctgtaatc	aacccacgca	tcctaacggt	gactgcagcc	3060
	acttctgctt	cccggtgcca	aatttccagc	gagtgtgtgg	gtgcccttat	ggaatgaggc	3120
	tggcttccaa	tcacttgaca	tgcgaggggg	acccaacmaa	tgaaccaccc	acrgagcagt	3180
~	gtggcttatt	ttccttcccc	tgtaaaaatg	gcagatgtgt	gcccaattac	tatctctgtg	3240
2	atggagtcga	tgattgtcat	gataacagtg	atgagcaact	atgtggcaca	cttaataata	3300
	cctgttcato	ttcggcgttc	acctgtggcc	atggggagtg	cattcctgca	camtggcgct	3360
	gtgacaaacg	caacgactgt	gtggatggca	gtgatgagca	caactgeece	acccacgcac	3420
		ccttgacacc					
	gggtctgtga	cacagacaat	gattgtgggg	atggatctga	tgaaaagaac	tgcaattcga	3540
30	cagagacatg	ccaacctagt	cagtttaatt	gccccaatca	tcgatgtatt	gacctatcgt	3600
0.	ttgtctgtga	tggtgacaag					
		ttctcaattc					
		tgtttttgat					
		gtgccactca					
		atgtgatggg					
3		gacttgccct				-	
		ctgtgatcgg	-				
		ctttcgctgt					
		r tgtagtgtgt					
		tgggaacagc					
		tggggctaaa					
4		agacatagat					
		ttctttccgs					
		agttacagca					
		cagtgtcacc					
		agctgttgat					
		aacctggagt					
4		cttgactgaa					
		tctggaaaca					
		aaacctaaca					
		ctggtctgac					
		cactgtcatt					
5		cagactgctc					
0.	allalalyg	acaccatcgg					
		tctctttgaa					
		caagtggcat					
		tgttgcggtt					
		cagccatctc					
5		aggatggagt					
				******	0T000ttoo+	00t 0200t 02	5400

EP 1 583 771 B1

ctttcttaat aactgtaagg caacatataa tttttggaat ctcccttaat cctgaggtga 5400 agagcaatga tgctatggtc cccatagcag ggatacagaa tggtttagat gttgaatttg 5460 atgatgctga gcaatacatc tattgggttg aaaatccagg tgaaattcac agagtgaaga 5520 cagatggcac caacaggaca gtatttgctt ctatatctat ggtggggcct tctatgaacc 5580 tggccttaga ttggatttca agaaaccttt attctaccaa tcctagaact cagtcaatcg 5640 aggttttgac actccacgga gatatcagat acagaaaaac attgattgcc aatgatggga 5700

			agaaaccett				
			gatatcagat				
5			ccaattggca				
			gacagtgggg				
	atggcacatc	tgtgaaaact	ctctttactg	ggaacctcga	acacctggag	tgtgtcactc	5880
			ctctactggg				
			cgratgatcc				
			ctttattata				
10			aacaaaatag				
10							
	gtetteaagt	ttatcacara	cgcaatgcyg	ccgaateete	aaatggetgt	agcaacaaca	0100
			tgcctgcctr				
			cctgataatc				
	ttgtttcaat	gctgtctgca	atcagaggct	ttagcttgga	attgtcagat	cattcagaaa	6360
	ccatggtgcc	rgtggcaggc	caaggacgaa	acgcactgca	tgtggatgtg	gatgtgtcct	6420
15	ctggctttat	ttattqqtqt	gattttagca	gctcagtggc	atctgataat	gcgatccgta	6480
			tctctgatga				
			gattgggtag				
			gttctgcgga				
			aggcatattg				
20	gggctgacta	tgggcagaga	ccaaagattg	agegttett	cettgactgt	accaatcgaa	6780
20	cagtgcttgt	gtcagagggc	attgtcacac	cacgggggctt	ggcagtggac	cgaagtgatg	6840
			gaytettag				
	agaactctga	agtrattcgt	tatggcagtc	gttacccaac	teettatgge	atcrctgttt	6960
			gtagatagga				
			cccacagtga				
			gtccagcccc				
25			tgctctcatc				
			gggaccetge				
			gccttgtcta				
			caaacaataa				
			atctacttca				
30			tcagggatcc				
00	ggactgctga	tggcattgcc	tttgactgga	ttactagaag	aatttattac	agtgactacc	7560
			atggctgaag				
			gtgttagatc				
			gagagagcca				
			cccagtgggc				
	actagataga	tactactata	cagaggattg	aaccoaccac	totacagag	atacatacta	7860
35							
			gttcatgctt				
			caaagaattt				
			ttgctctccc				
	accagaaaca	acagtgtaac	aatccttgtg	aacagtttaa	tgggggctgc	agccatatct	8100
	gtgcaccagg	tccaaatggt	gccgagtgcc	agtgtccaca	tgagggcaac	tggtatttgg	8160
40	ccaacaacag	gaagcactgc	attgtggaca	atggtgaacg	atgtggtgca	tcttccttca	8220
			atctcggaag				
			gaaagtgtct				
	tracctotoc	caatooocoa	tgtgtccaat	actettacco	ctotoattac	tacaatgact	8400
	ataataataa	caatgatgag	gcagggtgcc	tattaaaaa	atgazztgag	accaccogact	8460
AE			tgcatacctc				
45			gatgagaaaa				
			aatatttgta				
	atgactgtgg	agataacagt	gatgaaaacc	ctacttattg	caccactcac	acgtgcagca	8700
	gcagtgagtt	ccaatgcnca	tctgggcgct	gtattcctca	acattggtat	tgtgatcaag	8760
	aaaaaatta	ttttgatgcc	tctgatgaac	ctgcctcttg	tggtcactct	gagcgaacat	8820
	aaacayacty						
				ggaggtgcat	cccaagcgaa	LOGALCLOLD	
50	gcctagctga	tgagttcaag	tgtgatggtg				
50	gcctagctga acggtgataa	tgagttcaag tgactgtggg	tgtgatggtg gatatgagtg	acgaggataa	aaggcaccag	tgtcagaatc	8940
50	gcctagctga acggtgataa aaaactgctc	tgagttcaag tgactgtggg ggattccgag	tgtgatggtg gatatgagtg tttctctgtg	acgaggataa taaatgacag	aaggcaccag acctccggac	tgtcagaatc aggaggtgca	8940 9000
50	gcctagctga acggtgataa aaaactgctc ttccccagtc	tgagttcaag tgactgtggg ggattccgag ttgggtctgt	tgtgatggtg gatatgagtg tttctctgtg gatggcgatg	acgaggataa taaatgacag tggattgtac	aaggcaccag acctccggac tgacggctac	tgtcagaatc aggaggtgca gatgagaatc	8940 9000 9060
50	gcctagctga acggtgataa aaaactgctc ttccccagtc agaattgcac	tgagttcaag tgactgtggg ggattccgag ttgggtctgt caggagaact	tgtgatggtg gatatgagtg tttctctgtg gatggcgatg tgctctgaaa	acgaggataa taaatgacag tggattgtac atgaattcac	aaggcaccag acctccggac tgacggctac ctgtggttac	tgtcagaatc aggaggtgca gatgagaatc ggactgtgta	8940 9000 9060 9120
50	gcctagctga acggtgataa aaaactgctc ttccccagtc agaattgcac tcccaaagat	tgagttcaag tgactgtggg ggattccgag ttgggtctgt caggagaact attcaggtgt	tgtgatggtg gatatgagtg tttctctgtg gatggcgatg tgctctgaaa gaccggcaca	acgaggataa taaatgacag tggattgtac atgaattcac atgactgtgg	aaggcaccag acctccggac tgacggctac ctgtggttac tgactatagc	tgtcagaatc aggaggtgca gatgagaatc ggactgtgta gacgagaggg	8940 9000 9060 9120 9180
	gcctagctga acggtgataa aaaactgctc ttccccagtc agaattgcac tcccaaagat gctgcttata	tgagttcaag tgactgtggg ggattccgag ttgggtctgt caggagaact attcaggtgt ccagacttgc	tgtgatggtg gatatgagtg tttctctgtg gatggcgatg tgctctgaaa gaccggcaca caacagaatc	acgaggataa taaatgacag tggattgtac atgaattcac atgactgtgg agtttacctg	aaggcaccag acctccggac tgacggctac ctgtggttac tgactatagc tcagaacggg	tgtcagaatc aggaggtgca gatgagaatc ggactgtgta gacgagaggg cgctgcatta	8940 9000 9060 9120 9180 9240
50 55	gcctagctga acggtgataa aaaactgctc ttccccagtc agaattgcac tcccaaagat gctgcttata	tgagttcaag tgactgtggg ggattccgag ttgggtctgt caggagaact attcaggtgt ccagacttgc	tgtgatggtg gatatgagtg tttctctgtg gatggcgatg tgctctgaaa gaccggcaca	acgaggataa taaatgacag tggattgtac atgaattcac atgactgtgg agtttacctg	aaggcaccag acctccggac tgacggctac ctgtggttac tgactatagc tcagaacggg	tgtcagaatc aggaggtgca gatgagaatc ggactgtgta gacgagaggg cgctgcatta	8940 9000 9060 9120 9180 9240
	gcctagctga acggtgataa aaaactgctc ttccccagtc agaattgcac tcccaaagat gctgcttata gtaaaacctt	tgagttcaag tgactgtggg ggattccgag ttgggtctgt caggagaact attcaggtgt ccagacttgc cgtctgtgat	tgtgatggtg gatatgagtg tttctctgtg gatggcgatg tgctctgaaa gaccggcaca caacagaatc	acgaggataa taaatgacag tggattgtac atgaattcac atgactgtgg agtttacctg actgtggaga	aaggcaccag acctccggac tgacggctac ctgtggttac tgactatagc tcagaacggg cggatctgat	tgtcagaatc aggaggtgca gatgagaatc ggactgtgta gacgagaggg cgctgcatta gagctgatgc	8940 9000 9060 9120 9180 9240 9300

	gctgcatcga	gatgatgaaa	ctctgyaacc	acctagatga	ctgtttggac	aacagcgatg	9420
						gatcacaact	
						ctcatgtctg	
						tgtagccaga	
5						ctccgagaac	
5						tttagcracc	
	gttactattt	gagaaattta	actatagatg	gctatttta	ctccctcatc	ttggaaggac	9780
	tggacaatgt	tgtggcatta	gattttgacc	gagtagagaa	gagattgtat	tggattgata	9840
	cacagaggca	agtcattgag	agaatgtttc	tgaataagac	aaacaaggag	acaatcataa	9900
						aagctctact	
10	ggttggatgc	ccgcctggat	ggcctctttg	tctctgacct	caatggtgga	caccgccrca	10020
	tgctggccca	gcactgtgtg	gatgccaaca	acaccttctg	ctttgataat	cccagaggac	10080
	ttgcccttca	ccctcaatat	gggtacctct	actgggcaga	ctggggtcac	cgcgcataca	10140
						aagttagagt	
						gatgcccacc	
						tatgatgggg	
15						acagattgga	
						acactggtga	
		-		-		cccattgtga	
						aagccaggag	
						agtggcagca	
20						gaaaagtgca	
20						gatgaactgg	
	CCCTTTGCCC	gcagcgcttc	tgccgactgg	gacagttcca	gtgcagtgac	ggcaactgca	10800
	ccagcccgca	gactttatgc	aatgeteace	aaaattgeee	tgatgggtet	gatgaagacc	10000
						aacaaacgtt	
						tcagatgaag	
25						gctaatggcc cactcggatg	
						gaattcagct	
						gatgactgca	
						ggggatttcc	
						aatgactgtg	
						gagtttcgat	
30						gactgtgggg	
						tttcagtgta	
						tgtttggatg	
						caggetacta	
						ggcgatgatg	
35						tgtaattcac	
						tgcaatggtg	
						ccgaccccta	
	aaccttgtac	agaatatgaa	tataagtgtg	gcaatgggca	ttgcattcca	catgacaatg	11940
						aataaaggaa	
						aatgaaggag	
40						acctcctgtc	
						aataccaaag	
						cctggaaaac	
	gatgtgcagc	tgagggtagc	teteettegt	tgetactgee	tgacaatgtc	cgaattcgaa	12300
						tatatccaag	
45						tacactgtgc	
40						tttgaatccg	
						cagccagatg	
						aataaacgca gacctggacc	
	aggeagetac	amtogactot	acctagetas	atorage	conceacet a	gactggggaa ctggttttcg	12720
50						cgaatctact	
						gataggagag	
						cagttatact	
						ggaaagaaag	
						caactcagat	
						cttctgagac	
55						agcaccactg	
						tgcatgcayg	
	J <u>J</u> - <u>J</u> <u>J</u> -	J 1 J	-				

	gaggaaattg	ctattttgat	gagactgacc	tccccaaatg	caagtgtcct	agcggctaca	13320
	ccggaaaata	ttgtgaaatg	gcgttttcaa	aaggcatctc	tccaggaaca	accgcagtag	13380
		gacaatcctc					
	tccactatag	aaggaccggc	tcccttttgc	ctgctctgcc	caagctgcca	agcttaagca	13500
5	gtctcgtcaa	gccctctgaa	aatgggaatg	gggtgacctt	cagatcaggg	gcagatctta	13560
	acatggatat	tggagtgtct	ggttttggac	ctgagactgc	tattgacagg	tcaatggcaa	13620
	tgagtgaaga	ctttgtcatg	gaaatgggra	agcagcccat	aatatttgaa	aacccaatgt	13680
	actcagccag	agacagtgct	gtcaaagtgg	ttcagccaat	ccaggtgact	gtatctgaaa	13740
	atgtggataa	taagaattat	ggaagtccca	taaacccttc	tgagatagtt	ccagagacaa	13800
10	acccaacttc	accagctgct	gatggaactc	aggtgacaaa	atggaatctc	ttcaaacgaa	13860
10	aatctaaaca	aactaccaac	tttgaaaatc	caatctatgc	acagatrgag	aacgagcaaa	13920
	aggaaagtgt	tgctgcgaca	ccacctccat	caccttcgct	ccctgctaag	cctaagcctc	13980
	cttcgagaag	agacccaact	ccaacctatt	ctgcaacaga	agacactttt	aaagacaccg	14040
		taaagaagac					
	aaacacactt	ttgcacatat	atttttaca	aacagatgaa	aaaagttaac	attcagtact	14160
15	ttatgaaaaa	aatatattt	tccctgtttg	cctatagttg	gaggtatcct	gtgtgtcttt	14220
	ttttacttat	gccgtctcat	atttttacaa	ataattatca	caatgtacta	tatgtatatc	14280
		agttgtctga					
	aaagattatc	ctgttactga	atttgctaat	aaagatgtct	gctgatttgg	ttggtgatca	14400
		tgatccaaca					
20		actcatattt					
20	tgggtccatt	tttacacatt	agcacttaat	taatgttcaa	tattacatgt	caatttgatt	14580
		ttgatagggg					
	tcctcagata	atacagaagg	taggaaaagc	aattcagttt	ggcccttctg	tgtgttggca	14700
		agaactctct					
	tttatttgtg	atgtctatga	ggaaatccca	tatcattaag	tgccagtgtc	ctgcattgag	14820
25		attaaatgag					
	ctgacattca	aggtggtcac	ctgccctagt	agttggagct	cagtagctga	atttctgaaa	14940
	ccaaatctgt	gtcttcataa	aataaggtgc	aaaaaaaaaa	aataccagtt	aagtaaagcc	15000
	tcaactgggt	ttttgtttct	atgaaaatat	cattataatc	actatttatt	tcctaagttg	15060
	aacctgaata	gaaagggaaa	ccattcttat	taagcttttt	attaggccct	gtggctaaat	15120
	gtgtacattt	atattaraat	gtactgtaca	gtccagatct	tttctttaat	tcttattggt	15180
30		tttttttt					
		tcaagtgatc					
		gcctggcttc					
		aggaatatac					
	atattgcaca	tttgttaaac	aatgaatgaa	dggatggatg	gatggatgga	t	15471

35

<210> 2 <211> 4655

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

40

<400> 2

45

50

	Met 1	Asp	Arg	Gly	Pro 5	Ala	Ala	Val	Ala	Cys 10	Thr	Leu	Leu	Leu	Ala 15	Leu
_				Leu 20					25					30		
5			35	Gly				40					45	_	_	
		50		Asp			55					60				
10	65			Gln		70					75			_		80
				Ser	85					90				_	95	
				Arg 100		_	_		105					110		
15			115	Ser				120					125	_	_	
		130		Asp			135					140				
	Pro 145	Thr	Суз	Glu	GIN	Leu 150	Thr	Суз	Asp	Asn	GLY 155	ALA	Cys	Tyr	Asn	160
20																
25																
20																
30																
35																
40																
45																
70																
50																
55																

	Ser	Gln	Lys	Cys	Asp 165	Trp	Lys	Val	Asp	Cys 170	Arg	Asp	Ser	Ser	Asp 175	Glu
	Ile	Asn	Cys	Thr 180		Ile	Суз	Leu	His 185	- · -	Glu	Phe	Ser	Cys 190		Asn
5	Gly	Glu	Cys 195	Ile	Pro	Arg	Ala	Tyr 200	Val	Cys	Asp	His	Asp 205	Asn	Asp	Cys
	Gln	Asp 210	Gly	Ser	Asp	Glu	His 215	Ala	Cys	Asn	Tyr	Pro 220	Thr	Cys	Gly	Gly
	225				_	230	Ser				235					240
10	_				245		Суз			250					255	
			-	260		-	Val		265	-			-	270	-	
			275				Cys	280					285			
15		290	_	_			Arg 295					300				
	305	-	-			310	Leu	-			315		_		_	320
20					325		Gly Ser			330					335	
				340			Asp	_	345	_				350		
			355	_			Glu	360					365			
25		370	_		-		375 Phe					380				
	385	-			-	390	Gly	_			3 9 5					400
	-	-	-		405		Arg	-		410	-	-			415	
30				420			Phe	-	425			-		430		
	- Phe	Ser	435 Val	Asp	Ile	Asn	Gly	440 Leu	Asn	Ile	Gln	Glu	445 Val	Leu	Asn	Val
	Ser	450 Val	Glu	Thr	Pro	Glu	455 Asn	Leu	Ala	Val	Asp	460 Trp	Val	Asn	Asn	Lys
35	465 Ile	Tyr	Leu	Val	Glu	470 Thr	Lys	Val	Asn	Arg	475 Ile	Asp	Met	Val		480 Leu
	Asp	Gly	Ser	Tyr	485 Arg	Val	Thr				Glu	Asn			495 His	Pro
	Arg	Gly		500 Ala	Val	Asp	Pro	Thr	505 Val		Tyr	Leu	Phe	510 Phe	Ser	Asp
40	Trp		515 Ser	Leu	Ser	Gly	Glu 535	520 Pro	Lys	Leu	Glu	Arg 540	525 Ala	Phe	Met	Asp
	Gly 545	530 Ser	Asn	Arg	Lys	Asp 550	Leu	Val	Lys	Thr	Lys 555		Gly	Trp	Pro	Ala 560
45		Val	Thr	Leu	Asp 565		Ile	Ser	Lys	Arg 570		Tyr	Trp	Val	Asp 575	
	Arg	Phe	Asp	Tyr 580		Glu	Thr	Val	Thr 585		Asp	Gly	Ile	Gln 590		Lys
	Thr	Val	Val 595		Gly	Gly	Ser	Leu 600		Pro	His	Pro	Phe 605		Val	Ser
50	Leu	Phe 610		Gly	Gln	Val	Phe 615	Phe	Thr	Asp	Trp	Thr 620	Lys	Met	Ala	Val
	Leu 625	Lys	Ala	Asn	Lys	Phe 630	Thr	Glu	Thr	Asn	Pro 635	Gln	Val	Tyr	Tyr	Gln 640
	Ala	Ser	Leu	Arg	Pro 645	Tyr	Gly	Val	Thr	Val 650	Tyr	His	Ser	Leu	Arg 655	Gln
55	Pro	Tyr	Ala	Thr 660	Asn	Pro	Суз	Lys	Asp 665	Asn	Asn	Gly	Gly	Cys 670	Glu	Gln
	Val	Суз	Val	Leu	Ser	His	Arg	Thr	Asp	Asn	Asp	Gly	Leu	Gly	Phe	Arg

			675					680					685			
	Суз	Lys 690		Thr	Phe	Gly	Phe 695		Leu	Asp	Thr	Asp 700	Glu	Arg	His	Cys
5	Ile 705	Ala	Val	Gln	Asn	Phe 710	Leu	Ile	Phe	Ser	Ser 715	Gln	Val	Ala	Ile	Arg 720
5	Gly	Ile	Pro	Phe	Thr 725	Leu	Ser	Thr	Gln	Glu 730	Asp	Val	Met	Val	Pro 735	Val
				740					745				Asp	750		
10			755					760					Ile 765			
	-	770	_	_		_	775					780	Asn			
	785					790		-	-		795	-	Asn		-	800
15		-			805	-				810		_	Leu		815	-
		_	_	820					825				Arg	830		
			835					840					Trp 845			
20		850					855					860	Leu			
	865					870					875		Ile			880
			_		885	_				890			Lys		895	
25				900					905				His His	910		
			915					920					925 Lys			
		930	-	-		_	935					940	Ile			
30	945					950	_		_		955	_	Ala			960
	-		_	_	965					970			Phe		975	
35				980					985				Arg	990		
55			995	_				1000)				1005 Pro	5		
		101(0	_		_	1019	5_	-	_	_	1020		_		_
40	102	5	-			103	0		_	_	103	5	Asp			1040
					104	5				1050)		- Ser		105	5
	Thr	Cys	Gly	1060 His		Glu	Cys	Ile	1065 Pro		His	Trp	Arg	107(Cys		Lys
45	Arg	Asn	1075 Asp		Val	Asp	Gly	1080 Ser		Glu	His	Asn	1085 Cys		Thr	His
	Ala	1090 Pro	-	Ser	Cys	Leu	109! Asp		Gln	Tyr	Thr	1100 Cys) Asp	Asn	His	Gln
	1109 Cys		Ser	Lys	Asn	111) Trp	-	Cys	Asp	Thr	1115 Asp	-	Asp	Cys	Gly	1120 Asp
50	Gly	Ser	Asp	Glu	1129 Lys		Cys	Asn				Thr	Суз			
	Gln	Phe	Asn	114(Cys		Asn	His	-	-		Asp	Leu	Ser	115(Phe		Cys
	Asp	_	-	-	Asp	Сув			-	Ser	Asp		1169 Val		Сув	Val
55				Thr	Ala			-	Lys	Cys) Gly	Asp	Lys	
	118	5				119	U				119	0				1200

	Ile Gl	y Val	Thr		-	Cys	Asp	Gly			Asp	Cys	Ser		
	Ser As	o Glu		_		Pro	Thr	-			Gly	Met			
5	Asp Gl				Gln		_			Cys	Ile	-			Trp
	Glu Cy	1235 3 Asp		His	Pro	Asp			Tyr	Gly				His	Asn
	12 Ala Cy		Pro	Lys				Ser	Ser				Cys	Asp	
10	1265 Gly As	n Cys	Ile				Trp	Leu				Asp	Asn		-
	Gly As	p Met	Ser 1300			Lys	Asp	Cys 1305			Gln	Pro	Phe 1310		
	Pro Se	r Trp 1315	Gln		Gln	Cys	Leu 1320	Gly		Asn	Ile	Cys 1325	Val		Leu
15	Ser Va 13	l Val		Asp	Gly	Ile 1335	Phe		Суз	Pro	Asn 134(Gly		Asp	Glu
	Ser Pr 1345		Суз	Asn	Gly 1350	Asn		Cys	Ser	Asp 1355	Phe		Gly	Gly	Cys 1360
	Thr Hi	s Glu	Cys	Val 1365	Gln		Pro	Phe	Gly 1370	Ala		Cys	Leu	Cys 1375	Pro
20	Leu Gl	y Phe	Leu 1380	Leu		Asn	Asp	Ser 1385	Lys		Cys	Glu	Asp 1390	Ile	
	Glu Cy	s Asp 139		Leu	Gly	Ser	Cys 1400		Gln	His	Суз	Tyr 1403		Met	Arg
	Gly Se 14		Arg	Суз	Ser	Cys 1415		Thr	Gly	Tyr	Met 1420		Glu	Ser	Asp
25	Gly Ar 1425	g Thr	Cys	Lys	Val 1430		Ala	Ser	Glu	Ser 1435		Leu	Leu	Leu	Val 1440
	Ala Se	r Gln	Asn	Lys 1443	Ile		Ala	Asp	Ser 1450	Val		Ser	Gln	Val 1455	His
	Asn Il	e Tyr		Leu		Glu	Asn	-	Ser		Ile	Val		Val	
30	Phe As	-			Gly	Arg	Ile 1480		-	Ser	Asp	Ala 148			Gly
	Lys Th 14	- -		Ala	Phe	Gln 1495	Asn		Thr	Asp	Arg 150(Arg		Val	Phe
	Asp Se		Ile	Ile		Thr		Thr	Ile		Ile	-	Trp	Val	
35	1505 Arg As	n Leu	Tyr				Tyr	Ala				Ile	Glu		
	Lys Il	e Asp	-			Arg	Thr				Ser	Lys			
40	Asn Pr	o Arg 155			Ala	Leu	Asp 156(Met	Asn	Glu 156			Leu
40	Phe Tr 15	p Ser		Trp	Gly	His 1575	His		Arg	Ile	Glu 1580	Arg		Ser	Met
	Asp G1 1585		Met	Arg	Thr 1590	Val		Val	Gln	Asp 1595	Lys	-	Phe	Trp	Pro 1600
45	Cys Gl	y Leu	Thr	Ile 160	Asp		Pro	Asn	Arg 1610	Leu		Tyr	Phe	Met 1615	Asp
	Ser Ty	r Leu	Asp 1620	Tyr		Asp	Phe	Cys 1623	Asp		Asn	Gly	His 1630	His	
	Arg Gl	n Val 163		Ala	Ser	Asp	Leu 164(Ile	Arg	His	Pro 164	_	Ala	Leu
50	Thr Le 16		Glu	Asp	Ser	Val 1655		Trp	Thr	Asp	Arg 1660		Thr	Arg	Arg
	Val Me 1665	t Arg	Ala	Asn	Lys 1670		His	Gly	Gly	Asn 1675		Ser	Val	Val	Met 1680
	Tyr As	n Ile	Gln	Trp 1689		Leu	Gly	Ile	Val 1690		Val	His	Pro	Ser 1695	
55	Gln Pr		1700	0				170	5				171(כ	
	Cys Le	u Leu	Ser	Ser	Gln	Gly	Pro	His	Phe	Tyr	Ser	Суз	Val	Cys	Pro

		1715			1720		1725		
	173	0		1735	-		1740		-
-	Gln Pro 1745	Phe Leu		hr Val 3 750	Arg Gln	His Ile 1755		Gly Ile	Ser 1760
5	Leu Asn	Pro Glu	val Ly 1765	ys Ser 2		Ala Met 1770	Val Pro	Ile Ala 1775	
	Ile Gln	Asn Gly 178		sp Val (Glu Phe 1785	Asp Asp		Gln Tyr 1790	Ile
10	Tyr Trp					His Arg		Thr Asp	Gly
10	Thr Asn 181	Arg Thi	Val Pl		Ser Ile	Ser Met			Met
			-	rp Ile 830	Ser Arg	Asn Leu 1835	-	Thr Asn	Pro 1840
15		Gln Sei				Leu His 1850		Ile Arg 1855	Tyr
	Arg Lys	Thr Leu 180	Ile A	la Asn i		Thr Ala			
	Pro Ile					Arg Gly	Lys Leu 1885		Ser
20	Asp Gln 189	Gly Th	Asp Se		Val Pro	Ala Lys			Asn
						Phe Thr 1915	Gly Asn	Leu Glu	His 1920
	Leu Glu	Cys Val	. Thr La 1925	eu Asp		Glu Gln 1930	Lys Leu	Tyr Trp 1935	_
25	Val Thr	Gly Arc 194	_	al Ile	Glu Arg 1945	Gly Asn	-	Gly Thr 1950	Asp
	Arg Met	Ile Leu 1955	Nal H:		Leu Ser 1960	His Pro	Trp Gly 1965		Val
	His Asp 197		e Leu Ty	yr Tyr 1975	-	Glu Gln	Tyr Glu 1980	Val Ile	Glu
30	Arg Val 1985	Asp Ly:		hr Gly . 990	Ala Asn	Lys Ile 1995		Arg Asp	Asn 2000
	Val Pro	Asn Lei	1 Arg G 2005	ly Leu		Tyr His 2010	Arg Arg	Asn Ala 2015	
	Glu Ser	Ser Ası 202		ys Ser .	Asn Asn 2025	Met Asn	_	Gln Gln 2030	Ile
35	Cys Leu	Pro Val 2035	Pro G		Leu Phe 2040	Ser Cys	Ala Cys 2045		Gly
	Phe Lys 205		n Pro A	sp Asn . 2055	-	Cys Ser	Pro Tyr 2060	Asn Ser	Phe
	2065		2	070		Arg Gly 2075			2080
40	Ser Asp	His Sei	Glu T 2085	hr Met '		Val Ala 2090	Gly Gln	Gly Arg 2095	-
	Ala Leu	His Va 210	-	al Asp	Val Ser 2105	Ser Gly		Tyr Trp 2110	Cys
	-	2115			2120 -	Asn Ala	2125	-	-
45	213	0		2135			2140		
	Asn Gly 2145	Val Arg		le Ala [°] 150	Val Asp	Trp Val 2155		Asn Leu	Tyr 2160
50	Phe Thr	Asn Ala	1 Phe Va 2165	al Ser		Leu Ile 2170	Glu Val	Leu Arg 2175	
50	Asn Thr	Thr Ty: 21	-	rg Val	Leu Leu 2185	Lys Val		Asp Met 2190	Pro
	-	2195		-	2200	Arg Tyr	2205	-	-
55	Tyr Gly 221		J Pro L	ys Ile 2215		Ser Phe	Leu Asp 2220	Cys Thr	Asn
	Arg Thr 2225	Val Le		er Glu 230	Gly Ile	Val Thr 2235		Gly Leu	Ala 2240

	Val	Asp	Arg	Ser	Asp	Gly	Tyr	Val	Tyr	Trp	Val	Asp	Asp	Ser	Leu	Asp
	TIO	Ile	Ala	Ara	2245	-	- T1-	Aen	-	2250		Sor	- 61.,	Val	225	
				226	כ	5			226	5				2270	כ כ	5
5		Gly	227	5				2280)				2285	5		
		Ile 229(0				2295	5				2300)			
	Lys 230	Glu 5	Pro	Glu	Asn	Thr 231(Pro	Pro	Thr	Val 2315		Arg	Asp	Asn	Ile 2320
10	Asn	Trp	Leu	Arg	Asp 2325		Thr	Ile	Phe	Asp 2330	_	Gln	Val	Gln	Pro 233	-
	Ser	Pro	Ala	Glu 234(Asn	Asn	Asn	Pro 2345	_	Leu	Glu	Asn	Asn 235(Gly	-
	Суз	Ser	His 2355		Суз	Phe	Ala	Leu 2360	Pro		Leu	His	Thr 2365	Pro	-	Cys
15	Asp	Cys 237(Ala		Gly	Thr	Leu 2375	Gln		Asp	Gly	Lys 2380	Asn		Ala	Ile
	Ser 238	Thr	-	Asn	Phe	Leu 2390	Ile		Ala	Leu	Ser 2395	Asn		Leu	Arg	Ser 2400
		His	Leu	Asp	Pro 2405	Glu		His	Ser	Pro 2410	Pro		Gln	Thr		Asn
20	Val	Glu	Arg		Val		Ser	Leu		Tyr		Ser	Val			
	Ile	Tyr				Asn	Leu				Val	Gly				Tyr
	Ala	Thr		-	Ser	Gly				Pro	Thr			-	Ser	Gly
25		2450 Gly		Ala	Asp	-			Phe	Asp	-			Arg	Arg	Ile
	246: Tyr	5 Tyr	Ser	Asp	Tyr	247(Leu		Gln	Met	Ile	2475 Asn		Met	Ala	Glu	2480 Asp
		- Ser			2485	5				2490)				2495	5
30	_			2500)				2505	5		-		2510)	
		Leu	2515	5				2520)	_	_		2525	5	_	
		Ala 253()				2535	5				2540)			
35	Ile 254	Val 5	Asn	Ser	Ser	Leu 2550		Met	Pro	Ser	Gly 2555		Thr	Leu	Asp	Tyr 2560
	Glu	Glu	Asp	Leu	Leu 2565		Trp	Val	Asp	Ala 2570		Leu	Gln	Arg	Ile 2575	
	Arg	Ser	Thr	Leu 2580		Gly	Val	Asp	Arg 2585		Val	Ile	Val	Asn 2590		Ala
40	Val	His	Ala 2595	Phe		Leu	Thr	Leu 2600	Tyr		Gln	Tyr	Ile 2605	Tyr		Thr
	Asp	Leu 261(Tyr		Gln	Arg	Ile 2615		Arg	Ala	Asn	Lys 2620	Tyr		Gly	Ser
	Gly 2623	Gln		Ala	Met	Thr 2630	Thr		Leu	Leu	Ser 2635	Gln		Arg	Gly	Ile 2640
45		Thr	Val	Val	Lys 2645	Asn		Lys	Gln	Gln 2650	Cys		Asn	Pro	Cys 2655	Glu
	Gln	Phe	Asn	Gly 2660	Gly		Ser	His	Ile 2665	Cys		Pro	Gly	Pro 2670	Asn	
	Ala	Glu	Cys 2675	Gln		Pro	His	Glu 2680	Gly		Trp	Tyr	Leu 2685	Ala		Asn
50	Arg	Lys 2690	His		Ile	Val	Asp 2695	Asn		Glu	Arg	Cys 2700	Gly		Ser	Ser
		Thr		Ser	Asn		Arg		Ile	Ser	-	Glu		Lys	Cys	
	2705 Asn	Asp	Asn	Asp				Gly	Ser				Glu	Ser		
55	Ala	Leu	His				Pro	Thr				Cys	Ala			
	Суз	Val	Gln	2740 Tyr		Tyr	Arg	Cys	2745 Asp		Tyr	Asn	Asp	2750 Cys		Asp

	2755		2760	2	2765
	Gly Ser Asp 2770	Glu Ala Gly	y Cys Leu Phe 2775	Arg Asp Cys A 2780	Asn Ala Thr Thr
5	Glu Phe Met 2785	Cys Asn Asr 279		Ile Pro Arg G 2795	Slu Phe Ile Cys 2800
5	Asn Gly Val	Asp Asn Cys 2805		Asn Thr Ser A 2810	Asp Glu Lys Asn 2815
		Arg Thr Cys 2820	s Gln Ser Gly 2825		Cys His Asn Ser 2830
10		Ile Pro Arc		Cys Asp Gly A	Asp Asn Asp Cys 2845
10					Thr His Thr Cys
		Glu Phe Glr 287	n Cys Ala Ser		lle Pro Gln His 2880
15			u Thr Asp Cys		Ser Asp Glu Pro 2895
				Cys Leu Ala A	Asp Glu Phe Lys 2910
		Gly Arg Cys		Glu Trp Ile C	Cys Asp Gly Asp 2925
20					Ais Gln Cys Gln
		Cys Ser Asp 295	p Ser Glu Phe		Asn Asp Arg Pro 2960
	Pro Asp Arg		e Pro Gln Ser	Trp Val Cys # 2970	Asp Gly Asp Val 2975
25	Asp Cys Thr			Gln Asn Cys I	Thr Arg Arg Thr 2990
	Cys Ser Glu 2995	Asn Glu Phe		Tyr Gly Leu (Cys Ile Pro Lys 3005
	Ile Phe Arg 3010	Cys Asp Arg	g His Asn Asp 3015	Cys Gly Asp 7 3020	fyr Ser Asp Glu
30	Arg Gly Cys 3025	Leu Tyr Gla 303		Gln Asn Gln E 3035	he Thr Cys Gln 3040
	Asn Gly Arg	Cys Ile Sea 3045	r Lys Thr Phe	Val Cys Asp G 3050	Glu Asp Asn Asp 3055
	Cys Gly Asp	Gly Ser Asp 3060	p Glu Leu Met 3065	_	His Thr Pro Glu 3070
35	Pro Thr Cys 3075		s Glu Phe Lys 3080		Gly Arg Cys Ile 3085
	Glu Met Met 3090	Lys Leu Cys	s Asn His Leu 3095	Asp Asp Cys I 3100	Leu Asp Asn Ser
	Asp Glu Lys 3105	Gly Cys Gly 311	-	Cys His Asp E 3115	ro Ser Ile Ser 3120
40	Gly Cys Asp	His Asn Cys 3125	s Thr Asp Thr	Leu Thr Ser E 3130	he Tyr Cys Ser? 3135
	Cys Arg Pro	Gly Tyr Lys 3140	s Leu Met Ser 3145		Thr Cys Val Asp 3150
	Ile Asp Glu 3155	-	u Met Pro Phe 3160	-	Gln Lys Cys Glu 3165
45	Asn Val Ile 3170	Gly Ser Ty	r Ile Cys Lys 3175	Cys Ala Pro G 3180	Gly Tyr Leu Arg
	Glu Pro Asp 3185	Gly Lys The 319		Asn Ser Asn 1 3195	Ile Glu Pro Tyr 3200
50	Leu Ile Phe	Ser Asn Arg 3205	g Tyr Tyr Leu	Arg Asn Leu 1 3210	Thr Ile Asp Gly 3215
50	Tyr Phe Tyr	Ser Leu Ile 3220	e Leu Glu Gly 3225	_	Val Val Ala Leu 3230
	Asp Phe Asp 3235	Arg Val Glu	u Lys Arg Leu 3240		Asp Thr Gln Arg 3245
55	Gln Val Ile 3250	Glu Arg Met	t Phe Leu Asn 3255		Lys Glu Thr Ile
	Ile Asn His 3265	Arg Leu Pro 32			Val Asp Trp Val 3280

	Sar	Arg	Lys	T.011	Tvr	Tro	Len	Aso	Ala	Arg	Leu	Asn	Glv	T. e.11	Phe	Val
		2	-		3285	5 -		-		3290)	-	-		3295	5
		-	Leu	3300) -	-		-	3305	5				3310)	
5	_		Asn 3315	5				3320)				3325	5		
	His	Pro 333(Gln)	Tyr	Gly	Tyr	Leu 3335	-	Trp	Ala	Asp	Trp 3340	_	His	Arg	Ala
	Tyr 334		Gly	Arg	Val	Gly 3350		Asp	Gly	Thr	Asn 3355	_	Ser	Val	Ile	Ile 3360
10	Ser	Thr	Lys	Leu	Glu 3365	_	Pro	Asn	Gly	Ile 3370		Ile	Asp	Tyr	Thr 3375	-
	Asp	Leu	Leu	Tyr 3380		Ala	Asp	Ala	His 3385		Gly	Tyr	Ile	Glu 3390		Ser
	Asp	Leu	Glu 3395	-	His	His	Arg	His 3400		Val	Tyr	Asp	Gly 3405		Leu	Pro
15	His	Pro 341(Phe)	Ala	Ile	Thr	Ile 3415		Glu	Asp	Thr	Ile 3420	-	Trp	Thr	Asp
	Trp 342		Thr	Arg	Thr	Val 3430		Lys	Gly	Asn	Lys 3435		Asp	Gly	Ser	Asn 3440
	Arg	Gln	Thr	Leu	Val 3445		Thr	Thr	His	Arg 3450		Phe	Asp	Ile	His 3455	
20	Tyr	His	Pro	Tyr 3460	-	Gln	Pro	Ile	Val 3465		Asn	Pro	Cys	Gly 3470		Asn
	Asn	Gly	Gly 3475	-	Ser	His	Leu	Cys 3480		Ile	Lys	Pro	Gly 3485	-	Lys	Gly
	Phe	Thr 349	Cys)	Glu	Суз	Pro	Asp 3495		Phe	Arg	Thr	Leu 3500		Leu	Ser	Gly
25	Ser 350		Tyr	Cys	Met	Pro 3510		Cys	Ser	Ser	Thr 3515		Phe	Leu	Cys	Ala 3520
	Asn	Asn	Glu	Lys	Cys 3525		Pro	Ile	Trp	Trp 3530	_	Cys	Asp	Gly	Gln 3535	
20	Asp	Суз	Ser	Asp 354(Ser	Asp	Glu	Leu 3545		Leu	Cys	Pro	Gln 3550		Phe
30	Суз	Arg	Leu 3555	_	Gln	Phe	Gln	Cys 3560		Asp	Gly	Asn	Cys 3565		Ser	Pro
	Gln	Thr 357	Leu)	Суз	Asn	Ala	His 3575		Asn	Cys	Pro	Asp 3580		Ser	Asp	Glu
35	Asp 358	-	Leu	Leu	Суз	Glu 3590		His	His	Cys	Asp 3595		Asn	Glu	Trp	Gln 3600
	Суз	Ala	Asn	Lys	Arg 3605	_	Ile	Pro	Glu	Ser 3610		Gln	Cys	Asp	Thr 3615	
	Asn	Asp	Cys	Glu 3620		Asn	Ser	Asp	Glu 3625		Ser	Ser	His	Cys 3630		Ser
40	Arg	Thr	Cys 3635		Pro	Gly	Gln	Phe 364(Cys	Ala	Asn	Gly 3645		Cys	Ile
	Pro	Gln 365	Ala O	Trp	Lys	Cys	Asp 3655		Asp	Asn	Asp	Cys 3660		Asp	His	Ser
	Asp 366		Pro	Ile	Glu	Glu 3670	_	Met	Ser	Ser	Ala 3675		Leu	Суз	Asp	Asn 3680
45	Phe	Thr	Glu	Phe	Ser 3685	-	Lys	Thr	Asn	Tyr 3690	-	Суз	Ile	Pro	Lys 3695	-
	Ala	Val	Суз	Asn 370(Val	Asp	Asp	Cys 3705	_	Asp	Asn	Ser	Asp 371(Gln
	Gly	Суз	Glu 3715		Arg	Thr	Суз	His 372(Val	Gly	Asp	Phe 3725	-	Cys	Lys
50	Asn	His 373	His O	Суз	Ile	Pro	Leu 3735	-	Trp	Gln	Суз	Asp 374(Gln	Asn	Asp
	Cys 374	-	Asp	Asn	Ser	Asp 375(Glu	Asn	Суз	Ala 3755		Arg	Glu	Суз	Thr 3760
	Glu	Ser	Glu	Phe	Arg 376	-	Val	Asn	Gln	Gln 3770		Ile	Pro	Ser	Arg 3775	_
55	Ile	Суз	Asp	His 3780		Asn	Asp	Cys	Gly 3785		Asn	Ser	Asp	Glu 3790		Asp
	Сув	Glu	Met	Arg	Thr	Суз	His	Pro	Glu	Tyr	Phe	Gln	Cys	Thr	Ser	Gly

			3795					3800	h				3805	;		
	His	Cys 381(Val		Ser	Glu	Leu 3815	Lys		Asp	Gly	Ser 3820	Ala		Суз	Leu
-	Asp 3825	Ala	Ser	Asp	Glu	Ala 3830	Asp		Pro	Thr	Arg 3835	Phe		Asp	Gly	Ala 3840
5	Tyr	Cys	Gln	Ala	Thr 3845	Met		Glu	Cys	Lys 3850		His	Val	Суз	Ile 3855	Pro
	Pro	Tyr	Trp	Lys 3860		Asp	Gly	Asp	Asp 3865		Суз	Gly	Asp	Gly 3870	Ser	
10	Glu	Glu	Leu 3875		Leu	Cys	Leu	Asp 3880		Pro	Суз	Asn	Ser 3885		Asn	Arg
	Phe	Arg 3890	Cys)	Asp	Asn	Asn	Arg 3895	-	Ile	Tyr	Ser	His 3900		Val	Cys	Asn
	Gly 3905		Asp	Asp	Суз	Gly 3910		Gly	Thr	Asp	Glu 3915		Glu	Glu	His	Cys 3920
15	_		Pro		3925	5		_		3930)		_	-	3935	5
			His	3940)				3945	5		_	_	3950) –	_
	-	_	Asp 3955	5 -		_		3960)	-		_	3965	5		-
20		3970					3975	5			_	3980)			
	3985	5 -	Phe		-	3990) –			-	3995	5				4000
	-		Thr		4005	5	_			4010) _				4015	5
25	_		Gln	4020)	_			4025	5		-		4030)	-
		-	Gly 4035	5				4040) -	-		-	4045	5 -	-	
		4050	Gly) Tyr				4055	5				4060)		-	
30	4065	5				4070)				4075	5				4080
			Tyr		4085	5		-	-	4090) -	-			4095	5
			Ser	4100)				4105	5	-		_	4110) -	
35			Ile 4115	5				4120)				4125	; –	_	
		4130					4135	5	-		-	4140)			
40	4145	5	Ile Asn			4150)				4155	i				4160
40			Leu		4165	5				4170)				4175	6
	-	-		4180)		-		4185	5				4190)	
45			Lys 4195	5				4200)				4205	;		
		4210					4215	5				4220)			
	4225	5	Asp			4230)				4235	j	_	_		4240
50		-	Arg		4245	5		-		4250)	-			4255	i
		-	Tyr	4260) –		-	-	4265	5			-	4270)	
			Tyr 4275	i				4280)				4285	i		
55		4290					4295	5				4300			_	_
	Lys 4305		Lys	Thr	Leu	Val 4310		Asn	Pro	Trp	Leu 4315		Gln	Val	Arg	Ile 4320

	Phe His Gln Leu Arg Tyr Asn Lys Ser Val Pro Asn Leu Cys Lys Gln 4325 4330 4335
	Ile Cys Ser His Leu Cys Leu Leu Arg Pro Gly Gly Tyr Ser Cys Ala 4340 4345 4350
5	Cys Pro Gln Gly Ser Ser Phe Ile Glu Gly Ser Thr Thr Glu Cys Asp 4355 4360 4365
	Ala Ala Ile Glu Leu Pro Ile Asn Leu Pro Pro Pro Cys Arg Cys Met 4370 4375 4380
	His Gly Gly Asn Cys Tyr Phe Asp Glu Thr Asp Leu Pro Lys Cys Lys 4385 4390 4395 4400
10	Cys Pro Ser Gly Tyr Thr Gly Lys Tyr Cys Glu Met Ala Phe Ser Lys
	4405 4410 4415 Gly Ile Ser Pro Gly Thr Thr Ala Val Ala Val Leu Leu Thr Ile Leu
	4420 4425 4430 Leu Ile Val Val Ile Gly Ala Leu Ala Ile Ala Gly Phe Phe His Tyr
15	4435 4440 4445 Arg Arg Thr Gly Ser Leu Leu Pro Ala Leu Pro Lys Leu Pro Ser Leu
	4450 4455 4460 Ser Ser Leu Val Lys Pro Ser Glu Asn Gly Asn Gly Val Thr Phe Arg
	4465 4470 4475 4480 Ser Gly Ala Asp Leu Asn Met Asp Ile Gly Val Ser Gly Phe Gly Pro
20	4485 4490 4495 Glu Thr Ala Ile Asp Arg Ser Met Ala Met Ser Glu Asp Phe Val Met
	4500 4505 4510 Glu Met Gly Lys Gln Pro Ile Ile Phe Glu Asn Pro Met Tyr Ser Ala
	4515 4520 4525
25	Arg Asp Ser Ala Val Lys Val Val Gln Pro Ile Gln Val Thr Val Ser453045354540
	Glu Asn Val Asp Asn Lys Asn Tyr Gly Ser Pro Ile Asn Pro Ser Glu 4545 4550 4555 4560
	Ile Val Pro Glu Thr Asn Pro Thr Ser Pro Ala Ala Asp Gly Thr Gln 4565 4570 4575
30	Val Thr Lys Trp Asn Leu Phe Lys Arg Lys Ser Lys Gln Thr Thr Asn 4580 4585 4590
	Phe Glu Asn Pro Ile Tyr Ala Gln Met Glu Asn Glu Gln Lys Glu Ser 4595 4600 4605
	Val Ala Ala Thr Pro Pro Ser Pro Ser Leu Pro Ala Lys Pro Lys 4610 4615 4620
35	Pro Pro Ser Arg Arg Asp Pro Thr Pro Thr Tyr Ser Ala Thr Glu Asp 4625 4630 4635 4640
	Thr Phe Lys Asp Thr Ala Asn Leu Val Lys Glu Asp Ser Glu Val
	<210> 3
40	<211> 201
	<212> DNA <213> Homo sapiens
45	<400> 3
40	
	caatgteega attegaaaat ataatetete atetgagagg tteteagagt atetteaaga 60 tgaggaatat ateeaagetg ttgattatga ttgggateee raggaeatag geeteagtgt 120 tgtgtattae aetgtgegag gggagggete taggtttggt getateaaae gtgeetaeat 180 eeceaaettt gaateeggee g 201
50	
	<210> 4
	<211> 241805
	<212> DNA
	<213> Homo sapiens
55	
	<220>
	<221> misc_feature

<222> (1)...(241805)

<223> n = A,T,C or G, or insertion/deletion polymorphism (see Tables 1-2)

<400> 4

5			
10			
15			
20			
25			
30			
35			
40			
45			
50			

	tgaagaaagt	cattggtagc	ttgatgggga	tggcattgaa	tctātaaatt	accttgggca	60
	gtatggccat	tttcacgata	ttgattcttc	ctacccatga	gcatggaatg	ttcttccatt	120
	tgtttgtatc	ctcttttatt	tcattgagca	gtggtttgta	gttctccttg	aagaggtcct	180
				attttattct			
5				gtctgttatt			
				ctttgctgac			
				aatatacaat			
				taccetttat			
				ataggagtgg			
				tttttgccca			
10				gagatacatc			
				tttgtcgaag			
				gtttatatgc			
				gatgaagtcc			
				cagaatttta			
15				tttttttg			
15	ggtatcagga	tgatgctggc	ctcataaaat	gagttaggga	ggtttccctc	tttttctatt	1020
	gattggaata	gtttcagaag	gaatggtacc	agetectect	tgtacctctg	gtagaatttg	1080
				ttggttggta			
				gattcaactt			
				caaggetgeg			
20				actgtcaagt			
				tgctaaaaat			
				ggcaagtgta			
				attttgagaa			
				gagagttctg			
				teccagteca			
25				cctttcttta			
				tgtactttag			
				tttgactgat			
				tgctgtgtcc			
				agttttgatt cacatttcta			
30	ttaatatata	taggggccta	agagagagag	tctcactgga	gettetataa	atatatgee	2040
00				gcctcaagtg			
				tgtgctgggc			
				tgttctagat			
				tgttttataa			
	aacctoctta	ctctgccttg	tctattcctt	taggtggaaa	ccataotaaa	ggagettgee	2340
35				gtgtggtccc			
				tatattttca			
				aaacatatta			
	tgettaaagt	cactttttcc	ctttttaatg	aataagtaat	ttgtggggag	atactttaaa	2580
	ctttttggc	tgagatgcat	atgagaaata	tattttacat	ggcgacacag	tgtgtgtgtg	2640
40	tgtgtgtgtg	tgtgtgtgtg	tgtgtattgg	tttgggctcc	atcctgctga	gtttgaggcc	2700
40				gcagttggct			
	gcactcagga	ggamacacac	acatcacaca	cacacacaca	cacacacaag	aaacagtagt	2820
	gttataaagt	tatacatatc	ttttccacat	gaaagttatt	ttggtttcta	tgttgttata	2880
	tttcatttga	atataattct	tgccttgacc	tgctaaattg	atttcattac	cctctaaaaa	2940
				gatagaacta			
45				aactgatagc			
	ctccctataa	tttagattga	tgagtggatt	gataaatttg	agttaacaga	atttcatgat	3120
				agtcaagaat			
				tggtttcact			
				tggagagaga			
50				ggcttaaatt			
50				accccaatct			
				gcaggctgtt			
				ggaaaagtgt			
				ggtccccat			
				cctcttctgc			
55				ctagtacggt			
				acactggagc			
	ggaactCttC	agtacagaaa	ggaatgtttg	gagccctggc	tgctacagtg	aaagggcaca	3840

cacacacaca cacacacaca cacacacaca cacacacaca cacacacaca cacacgeteg 3900 cgeetgegeg cecaegggeg caetggaggg ageecageee etceegeact egegeteete 3960

EP 1 583 771 B1

	cgcctgcgcg	cccacgggcg	cactggaggg	agcccagccc	ctcccgcact	cgcgctcctc	3960
	cctcccgcca	gccggcggcc	gctctttgta	agtcggaggt	gcggggacgc	tcattgacta	4020
	tgcagcgcgg	ccccagcggg	cgtcggaccg	gcttgacccc	ggcgcggtct	cgtaccatcg	4080
5						catcaageee	
U	cctcgccgcc	tccctcctcc	cgctccggtc	cggtcgcccc	ctccctcccc	agaccccagc	4200
	tctcctgtcc	ccagtcctgt	ctcctccgcg	ccgcacagcg	cccaacacta	tgcagggagg	4260
						aatccaggaa	
	tctctcccac	tctttcccac	aacgctgccc	getecacett	tttttttta	agcctaagtt	4380
	ttctctttt	gtgtctattt	atctctttt	gtctttccga	agtaacacct	atcctttccc	4440
10	tcccctagcc	cccacaccta	aagctgcgcc	taccactgca	gcccacggaa	gctacgcgat	4500
	ccggactgtt	ggggtcagca	gagccccgga	cgacctgtgc	cccggggaaa	ggggctggca	4560
	gtaattggca	ggttctcgcc	cctggggaag	ggaggcagcg	ggaacctgtc	cagcgaccac	4620
	gtgcgttcag	ggctgtctcc	tccatgcgtc	acggcccctt	cgctggaggg	aaagggctcc	4680
	tgacttcttg	gaccaggatc	cggagcctgg	gactagctgc	cgcgctggtt	caggggctgg	4740
	agctggagat	gatgggatgg	cctcaggccc	gcaaacagcc	ccttctcaca	cagggttccc	4800
15	accaccggga	aataacttgc	atcaaccctc	ctttttacc	cctccctgtg	ggctctgatg	4860
	tcacgtacag	gctgaggacg	tgcgctgagg	gcgggtgtaa	ggccacttgt	gcttttggct	4920
	tccgggcccc	ttgccagcct	gtccaaagcg	gccccaaaga	agggaggcta	ggggttccct	4980
						agacgttcgc	
						ggccatgaca	
00						acaaagatcc	
20						gtatcctatc	
						aaggtcacag	
						ttccctttct	
						cttattttt	
						ctcatttagt	
25						gcggggcaaa	
20						agagtgtgcg	
						cgttgaagtg	
						tgtcagttgg	
						acacgcctgt	
						gcgctgcaaa	
30						tgettgttee	
						ggcgcgggta	
						ggcggaggtg acgcgcgccc	
						gcggggccggc	
						ccagtggcca	
						tggcagggtc	
35						ggcggcggcg	
						ggngcggcccc	
						ccagtttcgg	
						cgatgctcct	
	rgaaagcact	ttocoogaga	acgaggttct	ccaccatta	cagectgeec	tccctagcgg	6540
40						ccacctgcag	
						cctcccacca	
						agatcattta	
						gactggagtc	
	ttttcttgaa	gttttccttt	ccagctggga	gctgggggct	tttgtgttga	tgaatggggc	6840
						tgaagtgctt	
45						agagggaaag	
	agagggagaa	agaagcggag	agaataaaac	tagtaagaag	ggaagaggag	agagcgtaag	7020
	agaagcaaat	aggaataagg	aaagaaggag	ggaagagaac	gactggggcg	ggagaagaga	7080
	gagagagagg	acagagagga	gagagacaga	gagagagaga	gagagagaga	gagagagaga	7140
	gagagagaga	cagagagaga	cagagagaga	cagagagaga	cagagagaca	gagacccggc	7200
50	cgaggatgaa	tgggaagggc	gaggaggagg	ctggaaccgg	cgagetetee	ccctggcttt	7260
50	gcgttgctag	gtagcagccg	ggagctgcgt	gtgaccgacc	accagacaga	cagaggggac	7320
	gctgctgcca	ccgcagggac	taatctgtct	gtggggatgg	gagagtcccc	cctttcccct	7380
	cctgctcctt	ccctcccgtc	ggacaactta	attgccctac	aatgaaaatg	aaacccctat	7440
	tgttgtagga	ttagccaaag	caataaattg	attttcctgg	atcacatatt	ggggttgatg	7500
	ggtggggaat	gtggaagccc	ccatttacgg	aggagtgagg	ggagggettg	tggatgggcc	7560
55						taagctcctt	
						cagacttcct	
	gggaagaagt	ttggaaaccc	taacaaaccc	cacaggtett	gcaaaagtct	tcagaaaggc	7740

							7000
						cagtgttggt	
						gggttgtatc	
	tcatgtccta	aatatagcta	taggatttac	tatatgttcc	tgtcagtgcc	tggcaaaagg	7920
	aaatcttacc	ttgattcatc	tatgtccttg	tacaaccaaa	acagatattc	tttttcctgg	7 9 80
r	gttgatgatt	taqtcactaa	ataaccaata	cctactcttc	ttgatagttt	tttgcaccca	8040
5						tagtaaccta	
						actcaattaa	
						gatgagaaag	
						atggcaaact	
	caagggattc	tgaattcaga	gtctataatt	gctacagtat	acagtgtctg	gttttctctc	8340
10	tctctctctc	tttttttt	tttttttt	tttgagagag	acagaatctc	gctctgtcac	8400
						ccaggttcaa	
				-	-	caccatgece	
						ggccagtctt	
						gattacaggt	
						tgtcatgctc	
15						tgcaactcgt	
	accacctgct	gcttcataac	tgtggatctt	tttccagaat	ctctcctcag	gtttctaaga	8820
	ccagaaccca	agtetecca	ttcccagtct	tcctacttga	tcattttaag	acgcatttcc	8880
						tgatcctgac	
						actacctttt	
20						aaaagagctc	
20			-			aaaaattatt	
	tgcattttcc	ttatcttttg	tgtaatgctt	ttcaagaaaa	aacattttgc	agagtctgaa	9180
	ctcgagtcaa	gctgttgggt	tccaacattg	gctttaccac	tttctagctg	tgtgaccttg	9240
	ggaaagtcaa	ccaactttgc	atageteaga	tggcttatct	gcaaaattga	caagataata	9300
						aagtgcttag	
						aatayaatat	
25							
						tcctatttcc	
						ctaacagttc	
						tttttttt	
	tttgagaaaa	tcgtattggc	cttaaacaaa	gttgtattct	gtttactaat	taaaaaact	9660
	tattttcaa	aaatagaaat	ggggtctcac	tgtgttgccc	aggetggtet	tgaactcttg	9720
						caggagccac	
30						tttttaagag	
						taaaaggatt	
		-			-		
						acctcactgc	
						ctctttacca	
	gtcttcataa	gacttctgcc	tgaactccct	tcagtcatgc	acctgtctca	ttttaataga	10080
35	aactcagact	ttttacagct	agagggaacc	ttagatatca	actggtctgc	ttgcattttt	10140
00	tttttcttac	agataagcaa	ttagcccagg	agggagaaga	aaggggctga	gaggatgaaa	10200
						agctaagata	
						gcctgtttgg	
						cacagtetga	
						aagaggaatc	
40						aactgatgcc	
	atgtcagtgc	ccctactccc	aaagaccata	cctccagatc	catttttcaa	attcttgagc	10560
	catcaaagyg	cattcctgaa	gatctttggg	ttttgtagtg	caggctgctg	taagactagg	10620
	ttttcagtct	tactaaaggt	aattattagg	tcataatcat	tottcatott	ctctagtcag	10680
						aattatcatt	
						caagtgcatt	
45							
40						aagtagaaag	
					-	ttgggatgct	
	gaggcgggag	gatcatgagg	tcaggagatc	gagacctgcc	tggccaacat	ggtgaaaccc	10980
	tgtttctatt	taaaacacaa	aaattagctg	ggcgtggtga	cgcacacctg	taatcccagc	11040
						tgcagtgagc	
						tcaaaaataa	
50						aaataaataa	
						gaatggatag	
						actaattgtg	
						aatcaaatgg	
	ttctatcgta	tcctattaac	tttatagtct	tgagtaatta	aaaattttta	ccactattgt	11460
						caacagtgtg	
55						ctgaaaagag	
						tctgaaatag	
	Juguetatat	2000090000		-googeeeey	Jacobaayat	Juguadudy	

		attcctaata					
		tccgagttct					
	aatgtcaaga	gcatttctgt	ggttcttcac	atgttcctaa	tgcaaatgtt	tccgaagtaa	11820
	tttcttgaca	gttacagtgt	tttgagatga	agtgggaagg	gcttgtgatt	ttraagttgg	11880
F		tttgattcct					
5		tctggggcag					
		aaaggcaatg					
		cattattacc					
		gtattttggt					
	tgttgttaca	tccttacagt	ggctaccaca	acttcacatg	ttattcagta	ctgttatgtt	12240
10	ggtgaatgtc	acaaaactaa	gttaaactgt	ctgaggcaaa	aaaggaaggt	tattgaaata	12300
		gctgggtgtg					
		ttgcttgage					
		aaaaatacaa					
		ggctgaggtg					
		gccactgcac	-				
15	ataaatacat	agttgaaaag	atacagataa	ttaggttgat	ccatttgaga	ttgattttt	12660
	ttcctatgca	gaaatagtca	aatattggca	atttcatttg	gttcaaccta	atataaaatg	12720
		ctatgtcagg					
		aacatgttct					
	toctatoana	tcacatccac		2229099009	tatettaget	attrocarca	12900
20		ttgcatctca					
20		gggtcatgat					
	tgagatcatg	tatgaagggg	tggagtccag	agagaaatgg	gggtaattat	tgggagaatg	13080
	gtgaacagag	gctgggatgc	aaaaataaca	ggtgttcagt	ataccttatc	agataaaatt	13140
	gactgacgat	gttattttca	ttttgtatgt	gaagacacac	ttgaaaaagc	tacagaaatt	13200
		tggcagccct					
		aaagacatgg					
25	-	aggagaaaga				-	
		gagetttgtg					
		ccttaagtcy					
	tccttttcca	atttacttca	ctccaatgtt	tatgttccta	agagtttgtc	tgttttccaa	13560
	gcactagtcc	tttgctataa	ggatggggta	gagagaaaga	agcttaaaga	gtttgcagac	13620
00	aggttaagat	gcttytgtgg	agacagaaca	catcttggtg	cacatctgag	tgtccttagc	13680
30		tggacttctt					
		aatgccagat					
		atctctaatc					
		acttttatat					
		aagtetttee					
35		ctcaggtcat					
	aaaggaggaa	atgtaattac	cattctgtgc	attgaatagt	tgagccactg	ttaccatgga	14100
	tacaatggcg	catttattgt	ccagatettg	agatccaagt	ttgtaagcaa	tatccaaggt	14160
		tttatgtact					
		cctcactgat					
		aaacctgaaa					
40		ttcctctata					
		gttctttggt					
		caaaatcgtt					
	ggccagagag	ggtctcactt	tatcactcag	gctggagtgc	atggeteect	gcagcctcaa	14580
	cttcccaggc	tgaagagatc	ctctccgctt	aaccccacaa	gaagctggga	ctacagacac	14640
		tcacagttaa					
45		ctcaaacccc					
		ggcgctagcc					
		atttaagaat					
		tagaaggggg					
		aagggtgtgg					
	aatggcctac	acaataaagg	gtatttcttg	gcttatgtga	gtaaaaata	ctgaggcaga	15060
50	gtggggttca	ggcgaggtgc	agtcagggct	ccagttctct	ttctttatat	tttccttgac	15120
		cctaagtttc					
		gcaaatgggg					
	Lyayaaggtt	ttagttatgt	Leccaaaagt	allallCat		Lauayattgt	15000
		aaggacccta					
55		ggaacttaaa					
		tgaaaatctg					
	ggatacatat	gcagaatgtg	caggtttgtt	acataggtat	acatgtgcca	tggtggtttg	15540
						•	

	ctgtacctat	caacctttca	tctaggtttt	aaggctcaca	tgcattaggt	atttgtccta	15600
	atgetetece	ttcccttggc	CCCCaCCCCC	tgacaggccc	cggtgtgtga	tgttcccctc	15660
	tctgtgtgtg	atgttccccc	cccgtgacca	tgtgttctca	ttgttcatct	cccacttatg	15720
			ggttttctgt				
5	tccagcgtca	ttcatgtccc	tgcaaatgac	atgaactcat	tccttttat	ggctgcatat	15840
0	tattccatgg	tgcatatgtg	ccacaaccaa	cccaaatgcc	catcagtgat	agactagata	15900
			tattttaaa				
			taggtaccct				
	aggtgaactg	acttamcact	gcaaatttct	tcagtggcag	ttaaatatac	tctgttaaat	16080
			tgttacaagc				
10			gtactaccct				
			ccctaaatat				
			tgaagttccc				
			ggccttctaa				
			cactggcttc				
15			tggctcattt ttgttgatcc				
15			ttatattta				
			gcccctttat				
	-		ccacatctgc				
			ctcgcttgac				
			gcctctcttg				
20			catgtagagt				
			acttctataa				
			attactctgg				
	tttcattcat	gttctagatc	tcattccctc	tcacctctct	gcaattgtcc	cctctttctt	17100
	ttatgaaatc	ctctrttcca	cattaccttc	taactatcac	tctattttt	cggttccact	17160
25			agatgtgcct				
25			ctttagccct				
			gttaaatcca				
			cacagtgtat				
			tcctggtttc				
			tatccctgac				
30			atggccctct				
			ggaaagaaca aaaaataggc				
			ctctggggat				
			atggagtete				
	otgatettog	ctcactocaa	cctctgcctc	ccaggttcaa	gcgattctcc	tocctcaocc	17880
35			caggtgcaca				
55			tgctggtcag				
			aattacaggc				
			atacttcttt				
			taccctatag				
	-		aatagtcatc	-		-	
40			acttgctttc				
			ctcaaactgt				
			gaaaatccca				
			tcacttctgc				
			tccatactga ctctgctcag				
45			actgagatgg				
			gaggaagcag				
			gaagetetgg				
			ttaatcactg				
			gctgaggcag				
			ttcctataag				
50			aagagtcaaa				
			tcacctccct				
			tatccttgtt				
			cctaaatgct				
			ctcataggtc				
55			atttactttc				
			tttgtttatt				
	tgtaaatggc	acaagggcag	ggattttcat	ctcttttatc	cattgettte	cctagtgtcc	19440

		*****					10500
		taaataaatg					
		ggggcatcct					
		ctggaggccc					
	tatcaaagca	agtggcttag	caacgctgtt	tctctcgatc	tgactccccc	cttttctcca	19680
<i>r</i>	ccccaqtqcc	tcccactccc	gccctgctgg	tgattcccaa	tgcatttgag	tagttgaatc	19740
5		tttttaactt					
		tgggtcattc					
		caaagttttt					
		aaagctgtct					
	ggccctcttt	gaagagggga	gtggtttctc	cactcaggga	ggcagcatgg	attgtggtgg	20040
10	aaagaacatc	acatgtcaak	tcaggacatt	catgggtctt	gttcctgatg	aatgaaggaa	20100
		agacgaagag					
		tctccctcat					
		caggagartg					
		aaaagtgact					
		gtattagttt					
15	gaccaagaca	atgacaggtg	aggtaatttg	cccaaagcaa	ttcagttact	aagtggcaga	20460
	gccaacattt	gaacccagaa	cccttatttg	tatatgttgt	caccatggat	aatttggagc	20520
	aagtggaaga	tagtcctctg	tacqtaatca	aatgaagcct	catttaattt	ctcatattat	20580
		cctcatttca					
		ggcagttcat					
20		gtgatgtaac					
20		acaacttact					
	aagactgtac	tttttaggta	cggattgatt	tctctctgct	gggtttctcc	tatattacta	20880
	tttcattatc	tgggaacacc	tttttttt	ttccctctat	aattatgtgt	cttttaattc	20940
	aaaggaccct	tacctaatca	gagagttcaa	ttttaacctt	ccgttaggga	cagcagtcat	21000
		tcagaggttg					
		cactgaagaa					
25		ctgctgttgt					
		ggtcccaaag					
		tcttcggagt					
	aatgttcact	cctgtagggt	aaagtagtta	gttgagatag	taatgcacag	taaatgtttg	21360
	tcagagcaag	gttcagagag	aaggagacac	aaagctggta	tgttttaatg	gggatgaaag	21420
		ggtactagag					
30		ggttattatg					
		ttaggaaggc					
		agcaattgaa					
		gcaagactcc					
		cccttggatt					
35	attactatta	atagggaatc	ctgtttttct	atttttaaaa	aaatttagag	atgggggtct	21840
	cactatgttg	cccaggctgg	attcaaactc	ctaggctcaa	gtaaccctcc	tgcctcagcc	21900
		ctgggactaa					
		taaaaaaaga					
		aatgattggt					
		agaatttact					
40		tcattgaaag					
	-	aactgaaaga					
	caacagtgca	gacgagagaa	catggcacca	agagggactt	gggctaagaa	ggatcatatt	22320
	gtattgaaca	ctttcgtttc	cctgtaaggg	aaatcaaaaq	ggtctttaat	agttgttgct	22380
		atgtgcaaca					
		aggaaggaga					
45		ctttaggagg					
40							
		cttcctgttc			-		
		ttgttttgtt					
	cgacaagagt	catgtaggat	gtttttctga	gtttctctaa	cagtgctcgt	tttttttt	22740
		gccccctctt					
		aaaaagagaa					
50	-	gctgtgtgtg					
		ctcattcggg					
		ggccacaccc					
		atgaatgtct					
		ttttgaagta					
55	tcctttayta	taacggagaa	aaaattctgg	aaagaaggca	gctctttcag	tatagtcata	23220
55		atttccccaa					
		tctctcttga					
			5-55-55-0	<u>.</u>			

							00400
						agtgtggtta	
						tttccatcaa	
	ttttgtaaat	aaatgactaa	atcagtaaat	tgtactctta	agattaaagg	ctattttctg	23520
	atttatttt	ttgatgacaa	attagagtgt	ttccttctca	tctcagtcac	tscctgccac	23580
-	tettgetett	aatcataagc	cagttttagt	ttgagaggag	cacaccaggg	aaacttttaa	23640
5						ctcagcacat	
						caatcctgaa	
	LLYYAAAYAA	cyattayty	ayaycaycay		gtgtagaaag	- the state	23700
						atttatgttt	
						tcttagctaa	
	aaataaactt	taatggatgt	cttacatgct	ctatttagag	ggaatttcac	aaaatattgg	23940
10	gatatattga	ctgcattcat	ttgtaaagct	tgattgcatt	aaaaatacca	tacaaatata	24000
	caactaaaat	gttgttactt	tttagaatct	ttataattga	aaattctctt	ccctgcttac	24060
						acacaagaac	
						agaacacatg	
						ctaggggagg	
						caaaccacca	
15						cagaacttaa	
						accatatcct	
	atgcccctga	atatgccatt	gcattctctg	aggattttca	ctgtaggaca	gatgatatag	24480
	gtttatttat	ggtttcttca	agaagggata	tttggcatct	tgaataactt	ttgaggagtt	24540
						aaagagaaaa	
						agetgaagee	
20						ctattattat	
						tagttaacct	
						agatttagct	
						tggactatac	
	aatgggtgtt	agtaatttct	accttatagg	tacctgggaa	tatttaaagg	atattgtgaa	24960
	catgcaaggt	cctggcactt	ggtgagcatt	cagtaaacat	ttggccccac	agggaacctg	25020
25	atattaaatc	attcatagtt	gaccagetet	tggttaggtc	atgcagcaaa	gcagccacca	25080
						agaaattgct	
						gttggaagac	
						cccaggtctt	
						acctggtgtt	
30						acttgctgat	
	gatgtctctg	taactctgag	aacaggaatg	atggaagcat	gggtctgagt	ggaggtcaga	25440
	tgtgtcctct	gggcaaggag	aaggatttgc	ccagggaaga	ctacacttga	agaggagcac	25500
	ttgattttgt	gagaggtttt	agacagagca	tgtaagaatc	acagtcaatg	aagagttttc	25560
	tctcttgcaa	aagttcctta	ttatttcatg	aaactacaga	aaggtcagtg	agatgttcaa	25620
						aatcactgat	
						acatgcatag	
35						aatagaagtt	
						agggccaagg	
						tggactgtgg	
						gctgggaagt	
						aaagcagatg	
40						gggtagaact	
	agacttgtgc	acttggaagt	gatgagaaaa	ggagagagtc	accatggaac	aaagagaaag	26160
						ggcatgtttt	
						cattcataaa	
						ttgctgtctg	
						ttggttcatc	
45							
45						atgcctgagt	
						atacacagga	
						tgttgagggc	
	ccatcttggt	tgataggaag	tgaatagaga	ggcagaaagg	gatgctattg	gtaataagag	26640
						atagcatttg	
						aatgagtgaa	
50						tactctgttt	
						ggagaaccac	
						aacatttctg	
						tatggaaaat	
						ctcttatttg	
55						tggaggcact	
	tagtgtcttt	agagggtgtc	aaagatcttg	caaatttatt	ttaattttaa	ttttaatttt	27180
	tttttacttc	acataaaaaa	gaatctgcct	cacgtatgat	ctttgtaatt	tgaagacgtg	27240
		2			-		

		++	***	+ - + + +		+ + + + + + -	27200
		tgatgaagaa					
		ctagtttgtt					
		tgcacctttc					
	acctctctta	cagcatgtct	cctcatgcca	tgagatacaa	tcatttgtgt	atgtattta	27480
5	tctcttcctc	tagaagagta	ccaccttttg	ggagaggcat	agaacaggac	cactgatgct	27540
5		ctagetecte					
		tttttgttta					
		gtggggaggt					
		cttgaacaag					
		tggttccatg					
10	actcccattc	ctgaagtcac	ctcattgtcc	aaaatggctg	ctgtagccat	agccatcctt	27900
	tctctatgcc	aggtagtggg	attgcagaag	gagaaaggag	gacatgcctt	ctctgtttaa	27960
		ccagaagtcc					
		atgatcacat					
		tgagtaacac					
		tgactgctcc					
45							
15		accacatttt					
		gatgagaaaa					
	atgtttcttt	tggacaagag	aataggggaa	caatggttag	ctctccaaat	atttgaggaa	28380
		aagaaggata					
	gtagatatat	cgtatgcacc	aaaagaatgc	tggaatttga	ctttagggtc	acttttaacc	28500
		tatagtacag					
20		attrcttatt					
		taacaccctt					
		tctctatgtt					
		caaatttatc			-	-	
		agtaattcta					
25		gattaagata					
25	tgtattttt	aattattact	aaatttctta	aacacccttg	aaatataatt	gttgaaaatg	28980
	tcttaaaaac	acagctagta	tcaaccagag	aaataattta	gcaaagagtt	aatttatttc	29040
	actaagtagt	gatatattt	tgaaygcatg	tggaatagat	gtgtgcctat	aaacttgact	29100
		agttttattt					
		ttagacatca					
		aaaatactca					
30	-	attttaatag	-	-			
		ataaactctc	-	-	-	-	
		ggagacaata					
		tcaatttta					
	taccctcata	ttaatgttat	gagtaagagc	tcttattatc	tccgttttta	gatgaggaaa	29580
35	ctgaggcaca	gaaattaaaa	tggctgtcag	atagttagta	agaggtggag	cagtggtttg	29640
	aatccctagt	atatgactag	aaggacttca	ccctggacag	ttacttggct	tctaagcagt	29700
		tettecett					
		ggctattcag					
		gggcagaatg					
		gtaacagtag					
10		gatggtaaac					
40							
		attgtcttgt					
		ctttttctt					
	ctttctttct	ttccttcttt	ctttccttct	ttctttctct	gtctctctta	cattctatct	30180
	ttctttcttt	cttccttcct	tttttttt	tttctttctc	tttctttctt	tgtttttctt	30240
	tctcccttcc	cttcccttcc	ctccttcctt	ccttcttcct	ttcttttctt	tcttttcttt	30300
45	ctctctttct	ttctttcctc	tcctccccta	ctccctctct	tcctccttcc	ctacttcccc	30360
		ttctctttct					
		tgatcatage					
		cctgaatagc					
		tagatactgg					
50		ctcctgcctc					
50		aagtctgttt					
	catatatgta	gatgtacatg	catgcataca	catatattcc	actttgggtg	gaatggatga	30780
		tccagtggaa					
		aacccacatg					
		ggagtcattg					
		aatacattgc					
55		ttgggctggc					
	gtttdtggda	ttagcaaaga	tggccttata	catggtacca	caacctatgt	ggtacgatgt	31140

	+		*****	*****	+		21200
						crgtgaggaa	
						ccttggaggg	
						tctcaaacct	
	tcccgtgaat	aagttcacct	gggagcagat	ttttggggtc	agggtcgtga	gccatggaaa	31380
5	ctctggccat	gtcatgggga	tctgagggag	agagaaggag	aggatttta	gacagcggtg	31440
5						tctcattcct	
						ccttacccac	
						cttcccaggg	
						tttattggct	
						agtgttattc	
10	tgccttaaga	atacaaagat	aaatggtcta	ccagagette	agtacctgtt	tgttgcgttg	31800
	catttagttt	ggagtgtttg	ctctgtgcag	tggagaatac	tttggagggt	ggtaaggtct	31860
	ctctotttca	ttactogaaa	agaataggag	togggtcatg	gcaatggggt	atttcattcc	31920
						tctgtcaccc	
						ggtttcaagt	
						ccgcgcctgg	
15						gctggtgttg	
	aactcctgac	ctccagtgat	ccaactgcct	cagcetecea	aagtgctggg	attacaggca	32220
	tgagccactg	cgcctggcct	cattccttcg	tttgcagggg	ctggatgtct	aggtttatgg	32280
	aaatctattc	tcattcaaac	agaaataggg	taacaactta	agataataaa	gtttttcttt	32340
	gaatgaatta	gaaaggcatt	attotatott	attttagtca	aataatattt	ttgcatttat	32400
						acttttaatg	
20						ggagtgcaat	
						tcccagetca	
						tttttgtatt	
						tgacttcaag	
	tgatccaccc	accttggcct	cccaaagtgc	tgggattacg	ggagtaatcc	accacacctg	32760
	gcctttcatg	cttttaggaa	aaatttgaaa	ttcttttaaa	crtgggtcct	ggagaatcgc	32820
25						tatgctgatt	
						ggggttacag	
						tggtttcagt	
						gcatgagttg	
						ttaatgtaca	
30	gtataatgac	ttaaggtcaa	ttctgggaaa	gcctgtatgt	ttatcatcaa	tttcttttg	33180
00	gtgatggaat	tatacaccta	cagtatttca	tgtaaaactc	cagaggatca	cctgaaatat	33240
						caaaaatata	
						ggagcaagct	
						cactcttgcc	
						agtgttgagc	
35						tagtagggga	
						gaaccaccct	
						cctctttaat	
	cctcaccgta	acctgatttt	gcaggtcaga	aattttgtag	gtaagaaaac	tgcatactgt	33720
	atcagtttaa	attcaggttc	atcaagctaa	accagttcag	taacaaatat	ttattgagtg	33780
						agagtttgga	
40						ttggetttet	
						ttaatttaaa	
						cactcatact	
					-		
						ctgaaaactc	
						taagaagtat	
						gttagtagag	
45	attttattgt	atatatttc	tggtatagtt	tattactgaa	gccgtacttc	tttttagcat	34260
	taaaattcta	aaattttatr	tttataatag	tgacaaaqqt	ttttactgta	attactaatg	34320
						tttccttcca	
						aatatgggga	
						acgtgggtat	
50						ttgtttcaag	
						agtggtttgg	
						actcctggtg	
	caaagataac	ctgctggtga	ggcatgttct	gaagttcttt	ttgctcagtc	tgttaaaagc	34740
						atttgcaaat	
						ttgtttctct	
						acaaattaca	
55						ctccctccct	
	LCCTTCCTTC	ettegtteet	LCCTTCCTTC	CETTECTECC	LECCELCELL	ccttccttgt	35040

	agatctcttt	gtcatcttt	ggacatcatc	ttagtttcac	acatatattc	taacacatca	35100
		gtttattgag					
	aatacagagg	tcgcttagtc	tcatctgttc	tgttccttat	atttcacata	tccaggtcgt	35220
	ggcaggagaa	ttttgaactt	tctgcttata	aaatcatttc	caaggcataa	cttgtcacta	35280
5		atacaaaaat					
0	aatgacatat	tacatttta	ttaaaaatgt	tgacttcagt	ttactagatg	attaattatc	35400
	agtacttact	gcccaagaaa	aggettttaa	acttattgtt	ggaaatcttt	tggcactctt	35460
	gctgcacaat	atttcttaat	agtttaagaa	aattcttact	ctgttggcag	aagccataca	35520
	tgcccatcac	taaatggtca	aggtcgaggc	atgcctgtgt	gtgcaactca	gttattcatc	35580
	taacgaatga	actgtgaata	aagtttagtg	tttgtgtgaa	taacaatgca	atgagcctca	35640
10	ccatcaccaa	gcataaacat	ttctgataag	agttgtcatc	agagttgctt	attgatgttg	35700
		ttcgttagag					
	gtgtgtatat	atatatgtat	mtacctgatc	tctactttct	gaaaatttac	acatttagaa	35820
		tttagttcct					
		aatctgaatt					
		taaggtgcaa					
15		atgaaattta					
		tttctctgtc					
		ctttagagct					
		aaggaataca					
		taatttagcc					
00		cttcttgttg					
20	ataacctggt	gatctcatct	gattattaag	atgaccaaaa	tgaaagtgat	gtttatagct	36420
		catgtcagtt					
		gatgctgtct					
		ctttctaaag					
		tgattccact					
25	gtataggaat	tctctgggtg	actgggactg	gaaatgtgct	ctgaaatggg	aatgatttgt	36720
20		cagggtgtgt					
		attgggtcct					
		gttctttca					
	-	agtetetagt					
		gtgtagggaa					
30		tgagstatty					
		ctggctaaca					
		aatgtttgag gttgggatgg					
		cgggaaaagt					
		tttacattaa					
		cctccccttg					
35		caggcettee					
		tggtactagc					
		aaggagtggg					
		tttttttt					
		caagetgett					
40		gcatagatgt					
		cacaggtggg					
		agtaattgtc					
		tttgcttata					
		aatgaaaaaa					
		aatggaaatg					
45	ctcattgctc	agaattgaga	ggctgctcaa	gtagtacatc	tcattctgct	gccatttggt	38160
	tattggaaag	gcactttatt	ttaattacta	agcaaatatt	taagtaatct	ttgagatcaa	38220
	ctatcttgag	agctgactgg	attctgtggc	ctggatactc	agaaacatcc	agcttggaga	38280
	ggatggtggg	ggctggtcac	taggatgttg	ttggcaatgc	cctaaggcag	cggtccccaa	38340
	gctttttggc	accagggact	ggtttcgtgg	aagacaattt	ttccatggac	agcagggtgg	38400
50	tggtggggga	gggatggttt	cgggatgaca	ctgtttcacc	tcagattatc	aggcattaga	38460
50		gaatgcacaa					
		aatctaatgc					
		cgcctctcac					
		gtagcccagg					
		ggacctgctt					
55		ctagcagcct					
		tctggggatt					
	tgctagttca	ggctttacct	actcagagtg	atcttcactt	ttaatgcagt	tattgtctga	38940

					• • .		
						agctctttt	
						cttgggtcat	
	acttattaga	ccctcaccca	tgctaagctt	ctgtcaagtt	tttgttcttt	tttttcttag	39120
	agacaggttt	caccatgttg	gccaggctgg	tcttgaactc	ctggcctcaa	gtgatctgcc	39180
_						ggcctgtcaa	
5						atcctgctca	
						tgacaccggc	
						tgcttatttg	
						agtgtaaatc	
	tgtgctccac	tacctactag	ctgtgagatt	tgttcaagcc	ttgtcgtcct	catctatgaa	39540
10	atggggccat	tgatamcatc	tcacaaagct	gttgtgagga	tatgtaaggt	aatgcatggg	39600
						tgctttgcag	
						ggctaaatca	
						actgaggete	
						gaggatccag	
						taaacaatat	
15						tgcccccaat	
	aaacttatag	gctctgtcaa	aaaaggacca	tatctttta	tttatttatt	tatttatttc	40020
	tttttttc	tttttttt	tttttttt	tttatcccgg	cccgttctca	atgagctgtt	40080
	gggtacacct	cccagacgag	gtggtggctg	ggcagagggg	ctcctcactt	cctagtaggg	40140
						cggggggctg	
						ccccccacc	
20						ccctcccgga	
						tgggcagagg	
						acctccctcc	
						ccggacgtgg	
						gctgacgccc	
05	ccacctccct	cctggacggg	gcggctggcc	aaacaaaaaa	ctgacccccc	cacctccctt	40620
25	cccggacggg	gcggctggct	gggcagaggg	gctcctcact	tcccagtagg	ggcggccggg	40680
	cagaggcgcc	cctcacctcc	cagacggggc	ggctggccgg	gcggggggct	gacccccca	40740
						ctccctcccg	
						cggggtggct	
						cgcccctcac	
						cggacggggc	
30						gctggccggg	
						agagggggtc	
						tggggcggct	
						gggcgggggg	
	ctgacccccc	cacctccctc	ccggacgtgg	ggctgacccc	cccacctccc	tcccggatgg	41280
35	ggcggctggc	caggcggggg	gctgaccccc	ccacctccct	cctggacggg	gcggctggcc	41340
	gggcgggggg	ctgacccccc	cacctccctc	ccggatgggg	cggctggccg	ggcgggggggc	41400
						cctcacttcc	
						ggatgctggg	
						cacctcccag	
						ggggcagagg	
				-			
40						tcccagatgg	
						gggcagagac	
						cagacgatgg	
	gcggccaggc	agagacgctc	ctcacttccc	agacggggtg	gtggccgggc	agaggetgea	41880
	atctcggcac	tttgggaggc	caaggcaggc	ggctgggaga	tggaggttgt	agcgagctga	41940
						agactccgtc	
45						ggagctggag	
						aaccagtcag	
						agaatcaggc	
						cggcatcaga	
						ggggagaggg	
50						gagagggaga	
50	ggcagagcaa	aaaaggacca	tatcttattt	ttctttttc	ttccactgat	cctaggacaa	42420
	ttgcatatag	tagttatgaa	tttatttgtg	gctttagtga	atctggcatc	atattettt	42480
	ggtccttatt	tatttattca	tttatttttg	cacttaaatg	atgtgtctac	atgataatgc	42540
						tccttatagt	
						aagcagtcta	
						cacctatttg	
55						agcaggttgg	
	ligergete	LIGULUGUL	Cayceed	LaaciyaalC	CLLYACLALL	ctatcaattt	

	gacactagac	agggtagagt	gctccataca	atttgttacc	cttggctatc	atcactatag	42900
						ggccttgttt	
						atcagaagga	
	tgtctatcca	taccaaagga	atcaaaatta	agtatagaaa	aagtgaagca	aaaattatgg	43080
5						aaggtggaac	
0	tattaaaatg	tgatttactc	atacaaattt	ttaaaaagag	gactgtacct	cctcaggtag	43200
	accaagtgtt	tggaaggacc	agcatgtgtt	aagaggatct	agcggggaaa	taggatttgc	43260
	cacagaaatt	accttactct	gttaactttg	gacaatgttc	cattgactac	cacttgtctt	43320
	tgtcttataa	gaatagaatt	katggaagga	gaaagaaact	tacaaggaac	gggtaaaaga	43380
	atgaaactgc	tattaatatg	actcaatgtt	tttttttt	tttttttt	tttttgaaaa	43440
10	aaacttctag	atattcccct	tttttcagat	tattccagat	tccattttc	tttctatgga	43500
	tttaagatgg	taaatttcta	tttaaagtct	cattgtttgc	tctgatagct	ttctatatct	43560
	ctgatatata	atggtctcag	caggetgagt	tttacaaaga	gaattctaca	cttcctgacg	43620
	aacatgcatt	agctattcca	taagcacccg	gtgctgtgcc	agaggctgta	aatgacacag	43680
						aaatgactyc	
	tcttctctgg	gcgctatctg	ttactctaat	atcttatctt	aacacattct	tagtccaaca	43800
15	cttacccagg	aagcttggga	tatggctact	tatgaagaaa	ggattactct	tttttttt	43860
	ttttccccta	gctttgggct	ctttatgagg	ttggaaaaca	agtttattcc	tatgtctaat	43920
	aaaattttac	taccgatttc	aaaacgctta	aattttttt	gcattgcttt	caattgctgc	43980
	aatttttcct	aagcccaata	atttttaat	gctatgttag	tcaccaagta	aactactctt	44040
	tttctccaac	tgaagtatat	aagcactatg	gattctatgc	cagcccaata	atgaactcaa	44100
	ttaatgttaa	ttgagagcag	ctttggggga	aaaaaatcag	atttttacat	tcattcttga	44160
20						gtcaagtagc	
						tttgctgttg	
				-	-	aaaatattca	
						tgttggcaga	
						atctttgcac	
25						gtgttcattt	
20						ttatttcaat	
						tttttttt	
						acataaatga	
						gttttgagac	
						tccctgtggg	
30						tcaaataaat	
						aaggctactt	
						ggggcacctg	
						gtttatttt	
						gcattttggc	
					-	tggagagata	
35						ctgaaaaggt	
						ttgatatatt	
						asttaattgc	
						actttgaagt gtttaacttg	
	-		-			aatgggactt	
40						aggcaatata	
40						ttcttttctc	
						aatttttcaa	
						tgaacttaca	
						taatatatgt	
						ctttgtagaa	
45						taggggcatt	
						ccaccaaccc	
						gggtgtacgt	
						tttgcagcat	
						tgaacaaagt	
						ttgatatgcc	
50						gtacttgatc	
						ttagcatgat	
						ctcctttatc	
						ctggtagtgg	
						cactggccag	
						tattagttca	
55						tatcactgcc	
						agagattttg	
			J-JJ-2300				

	ttttqttttq	tttttggctc	tttggtttaa	aaaaaattgt	ttgcagagat	gagettatag	46800
			attttaaaa				
			tatatatgat	-	-		
	gtgaggaact	caagaaagta	tagtcaagca	aatgaaaagt	tactcacgat	gttatcaatc	46980
5	agagataacc	actgttaaca	ttctggtctt	ttttacgctt	tttttttt	tgcatatgta	47040
5	actctgttat	cagtaaaaat	ttacgtcctt	gtttttgtta	cattaaatta	taagtatttc	47100
	tctaagtact	tagaatttct	ccataaccat	tttttaagtt	actaatatgt	caatataaag	47160
	atgtaaacaa	atttaatcct	tttattgttg	gacatttagg	aggtttgcaa	cttcctttgt	47220
	tataaataat	gttgcgatga	aaatctttat	acataaatct	ttgtctactt	ctttgattag	47280
	ttccttagga	aaaaaatcct	tgaagtaaaa	gtactaaatt	aaagatcaag	tattttaaa	47340
10	aagcaagata	cgtgttgtca	aactgctttc	ccaatgagtt	ccatcaagat	acacactaat	47400
			tttcttccca				
			aattttctaa				
			aaaatttata				
			ttattgcaga				
			actggaggtg				
15			agtgaggagg				
			agctgtaaca				
			ttttgagatc				
			ctgaggtagg				
			ccttgaccac				
20			gattatttct		-		
20			tgttatctga				
			tagaataact				
			tttttaaaaa				
			ctaattaatt ctgaggtcgg				
			tcttacagtt				
25			tcaatcatac				
			aaaaatcagg	-			
			ccatagcagt				
			gggtaaggat				
			ggagctcatt				
			tttctataaa				
30			ggactaaact				
			actgagttca				
			aaggaataag				
	ttgttacctg	tattatattt	tattgacctg	taaaaataat	aacaataaca	acaatatcaa	49020
	tgacgatagt	gatagcaagt	aacattacat	ggcgctttca	catacattat	ttaacttatt	49080
35	tttcacaaca	aacagtgaga	tgagtatagt	ccccatttta	tgatgcatac	attgaggttc	49140
			taaaggaagt				
			catgaatttt				
			acagtaactc				
			attttttgt				
			tcatgagttt				
40			cacagactct				
			acatgataca				
			ataatgagtc				
			gtgccagagt				
			tgatgatggc ggctttgtgg				
45			ctttataaat				
			aggggttgga				
			tttggaagtg				
			ccaaatattt				
			agtcctttgg				
			taaattetet				
50			gttacttcag				
			gtagcgatga				
			agtaacctgg				
			tttaataggt				
			tcagggtctc				
55			cctcaaacac				
00	tcctgagtag	ctgggactat	aggtgtgcac	caccatgccc	agctaatttt	taaattttt	50580
	gtagagacac	gatcttgtta	cgttkcccag	gctggtctgr	aatcctgggc	taaagtgatc	50640
					-		

						tgactggcct	
						ctatgagcaa	
	tttgtctatc	acatgtatca	ttccattcct	ttctctatta	aggatatttg	tataatttaa	50820
	aatcattctt	gtatcattgt	ggatgttttt	ggctgcaagg	aaagaaaaca	caactcaaaa	50880
r	aagttaaaca	aaaaqqqqat	ttattatctc	acataataaq	aagcctaact	atagggttgt	50940
5						cttttttgct	
						gtctcaaaat	
						agatagatac	
						ctattttctc	
	ttactcctct	cacagagtgg	gaagaaagct	gagetttatt	ttgcgattca	atgtgtggtg	51240
10	gatgaccctt	tgctaataat	aatactttac	agaggggatt	ggaactacta	agggcaactg	51300
	cttqqqaaaa	gagactggag	ataaqtttat	agcagtcatt	ttaaaacaat	attgcatatc	51360
			-			ataaaaattc	
						ctaaagttac	
	-			-	-	atgggcrttt	
						tggctgccat	
15	gactcccage	agtectgget	CTCTTTTgag	CTGCTTTGGT	Cattecattt	tattttcctc	21000
						gcttttctca	
						tctgtggcct	
	gatgagactt	aaatctgtgt	ttacaaccca	gatttttgcc	cacacttgag	tcttgtatas	51840
	tcaactacct	ttggacctct	gcaagttgcc	ttgaactcaa	ggtgtcmcaa	ctgaaaataa	51900
						attttatctt	
20						aaaatcagtc	
	-	-			-	tgaaacatat	
						acaggaaaga	
						tagaaacttg	
		-		-	-	aactcctgcc	
05	taatttgcct	cataaatatt	tctaaagtta	atctcttcat	ttetetetet	tttatttta	52320
25	tttttggca	aggacagatt	tttttttt	ttgagacagg	gtcttgctct	gttgcccagg	52380
	ctggaatgca	gtggtgcaat	catggctcac	tgtagccttg	acctcctggg	ctcaaatggt	52440
	cctcccactt	ctcagcctcc	agagtagetg	ggactacggg	cgcatggcac	catacctggc	52500
						cccatgttgc	
						cccaagtgct	
						cccactgcca	
30							
						tccagttctg	
		-		-	-	tggtagctct	
						ttccaagatg	
						gtggccactt	
	gggcacagca	gtgcttttag	ttcctgtggg	tgtgccatgc	tgtgtcctag	ccttttgtct	52980
35	ccgtgcaagc	tggctgaatg	ctgaatgctc	ggttctagac	agtccttctt	tgcttttggc	53040
00	ctacctgact	actacttctt	taagacccag	ggaggtgtca	ctttttcaag	gaaactgtcc	53100
						tatcattcct	
						cccctagaag	
	actatoscat	tattaaaaat	accattoto	aattattaat	ttagagatag	ccatattgct	53290
	accatgaget	-to cottoto	ayyyattyty	contattoat	tigeagatee	coatactycc	53240
						aatagatgaa	
40						ctctacattt	
						acatttagaa	
						gatacctgac	
	ccaggttctt	ttcatatttt	gtttgagaca	acccatgact	tgccttctcg	ggaataaaag	53580
	aaagttcttt	aattttatgt	gaaaattggc	aatatatact	taaataaatt	atttggaaat	53640
						tctgccatgg	
45						tttattaata	
						tatttagtgt	
						acaccrtttt	
			-				
						taagcatgga	
						tttctatatg	
50						tacatattt	
50	ttttttta	gagacagggg	tcttgctttg	ctgcccaggc	tggagtgcag	tggcatgatt	54120
	atagctcact	ctaactacat	aaaaagagaa	gtttttttg	gctcaagtga	tcctcctacc	54180
						gcccagctaa	
						gctagtcttg	
						taaaggcacg	
55						ttttgggggt	
						taaatatcta	
	tactacatat	aagtaaaaga	agckctgtag	gctgggagcc	tcggatccct	gacagttttg	54540

					*******		54600
			actctaaaat				
	taatggacaa	aaacatgaat	caatatgtat	tgtggcattc	aaatcctagc	gctttgggag	54660
	aggagggagg	ttccaagatg	gccgaatagg	aacageteea	otctacaget	cccagcgtga	54720
			tttctgcatt				
5			atctgagaat				
	cccgagtagc	ctaactggga	gacacctccc	agtaggggcc	gactgacacc	ggatacggcc	54900
	aggtgccct	ctgagacgaa	gcttccagag	gaacgatcag	gaagtaacat	ttactattct	54960
			gactccactg				
			agacctgcag				
	aacaaacaga	aagggcatct	acaccaagac	cccatctgta	catcaccatc	atcaaagacc	55140
10	aaaggtagat	aaaatcacaa	agatggggag	aaaccagagc	agaaaagctg	aaaattctaa	55200
			cttcaaagga				
			agagttgaga				
			ggatgttcaa				
	aaaagattag	atgaatggct	aactagaata	accagcatag	agaagacctt	aaatgacctg	55440
			aygagaacta				
15			ggtatcagtg				
15							
			aagagtaaaa				
	gactatgtga	aacgaccaaa	tctacgtctg	attgttgtac	ctgaaagtga	cggggagaat	55680
	ggaaccaagt	togaaaacac	tctgcaggat	attatccggg	agaacttccc	caacctagca	55740
			tcaggaaata				
00			aattgtcaga				
20			aggtcgggtt				
	gctgatctct	cqqcaqaaac	tccacaagcc	agaagagagg	ggggggccaat	attcaacatt	55980
			acccagaatt				
			tacagacaag				
			gaaggaagca				
	ccactgcaaa	aacatgccaa	attstaaaga	ccatcaaggc	taggaagaaa	ctgcatcaac	56220
25			taacatcata				
			gctaaatgct				
			agtgtgctgt				
	acacataggc	tcaaaataaa	gggatggagg	aagatctacc	aagcaaatgg	aaaacacaaa	56460
	aaaaggcagg	ggttgcaatc	ctagtctctg	ataaaacaga	ctttaaacca	acaaagatca	56520
			tacgtaatgg				
30							
			cccaatacag				
	gagacctaca	aagacactta	gactcccaca	caataataat	gggagacttt	aacaccccac	56700
	tgtcaacatt	agacagatcc	acgagacaga	aagttaacaa	agatttccag	gaattgaact	56760
	sagetetgea	ccaagcagac	ctaatagaca	tctacagaac	tctccacccc	aaatcaacag	56820
			ccacattgca				
35			tgtaaaagga	-		-	
	acagtgcaat	caaactaraa	ctcaggatta	agaaactcac	tcaaaaccgc	tcaactacat	57000
	ggaaactgaa	caacctgctc	ctgaatgact	actgggtaca	taaagaaatg	aaqqcaqaaa	57060
			aatgagaaca				
			ggaaatttat				
			taacatcaca				
40	acattcaaaa	gctagcagaa	ggcaagaaat	aactaagatc	agagcagaac	tgaaggagat	57300
	ggagacacaa	aaaacccttc	aaaaaatcaa	tgaatccagg	agctggtttt	ttgaaaagat	57360
			taggaagact				
			aggggatatc				
			cctctatgca				
	aaattccttg	acacatacgc	cctcccaaga	ctaaaccagg	aagaagttga	atccctgaat	57600
45			aattgaggca				
			agccgaattc				
	-		atcaaaagaa				
	gaggccagca	tcatcctgat	accaaagcct	ggcagagaca	caacaaaaaa	agagaatttt	57840
			catcgatgca				
			gtttatccac				
50							
-		_	caaatcaata				
			ctcaatagac				
	cccttcatgc	taaaaactct	caataaatta	ggtatcaatq	ggacgtatct	caaaataata	58140
	-		cacagccaat				
			cactcttatt				
55			taaagggtat				
-			ttgtatattt				
	ccttaagctg	ataagcaact	tcagcaaagt	ctcaggatac	aaaatcaato	tgcaaaaatc	58440
	<i>↓</i> = <i>•</i> 3	2				-	

	acaagcattc	ctatatacca	ataacagaca	aacagagagc	caaatcatga	gtgaattccc	58500
			gaataaaata				
			acaaaccatt				
			atggatagga				
5	cccaaggtaa	tttatagatt	caatgccatc	cccatcaagc	taccaatgac	tttcttcaca	58740
Ū	gaattggaaa	aaactacttt	aaagttcata	tggaaccaaa	aaagagccca	cattgccaag	58800
	acaatcctaa	gccaaaagaa	caaagctgga	ggcatcatgc	tacctgactt	caaactatac	58860
			aacagcatgg				
			agaaataata				
			acgggaaaag				
10			aaagctgaaa				
			agacttaaat				
		-	tcaggacata			-	
			agccaaaatt				
			taccatcaga tgacaaaggg				
15			aaacaacccc				
10			ttatgcagcc				
			aatcaaaacc				
			aagaaacaac				
			ggactgtaaa				
			actagaaata				
20			atcatgctgc				
			aaagacttgg				
	tggattaaga	aaatgtggca	catatacacc	atggaatact	atgcagccgt	aaaaaaggat	59940
	gagttcctgt	cctttgtagg	gacatggatg	aagctggaaa	cgatcattct	gagcaaacta	60000
	tcgcaaggac	agaaaaccaa	acaccgcatg	ttctcactca	taggtgggaa	ttgaacaatg	60060
25			ggggaacatc				
25			gagatacacc				
			tacatatgta				
			aataataaaa				
			ttettecatt				
			ttgtatgtag				
30			tgcctcagat				
			tatctgtttt aatcaacatg				
			tggtcaatgt				
			atattcatat				
	-		tgtttataca			-	
35			aaatttttat				
55		-	cacatgttga			-	
	tgtggacact	attctctggg	cattttgata	ayattatact	tctgtttttg	ctttgtaagc	60960
			tactttacct				
			attagtctgt				
			aagtacatgc	-			
40			caggtgcgac				
			tgttttagtc				
			tgttagattt				
			ggcagattct				
	-	-	ttctaagagt				
45			taacatgaac ttggtaaatt				
			agttttcctg	-	-		
			ttgaaaatgt				
			aaataagaca				
			taagaaagtg				
			tttcgaggct				
50			gtcctatagt				
			gtttttatt				
			ggcatgctct				
	caagcgattc	tcctgcctca	gcctcccgag	tagctgggat	tacaggcatg	cgccaccacg	62100
	cccgactaat	ttttgtattt	ttagtagaga	tggcatttca	ccatgttggt	caggetggtg	62160
55			gatccacccg				
			cccctagttt				
	atgaattttt	ccagaagttc	cttgagtttt	taatatatat	ayattttaat	atatacatat	62340

		L _ L			*****	****	CO 400
						tactatgtgc	
						aaatgtatta	
	ttaggcaatt	ttgttgttgt	gtgaacgtga	tagagtgttg	ttaaacaaac	ctggatggta	62520
	tagcytactg	cacacctagg	gtaaacagta	tataccctag	gcatatactg	ttgctcctag	62580
5	gctacaaacc	tgaacaccat	gttyccgtgc	taaatactac	aggcaattgg	aacacaatgt	62640
5						aatatggtat	
						tgaccgaaag	
						tatttcaaac	
						accttagaaa	
	-				-	tttagcctat	
10						tctctggatt	
						taaaagaact	
						aggagctaac	
	atacattgat	tatggcaagc	aaattgtttc	tagtcactgt	acatttcaaa	ctatactgtt	63180
	catggaagat	atacttgtat	atgtgcaaaa	gcaagaccta	tgcttccatc	cataccatga	63240
	ccacatggtg	catttttaaa	aacgaccctt	ctccagtgct	ttctcccttg	catgttattt	63300
15	ttctttggga	gaaatgtctg	tgctatttgc	cattgtctct	ccatttccta	gcagagttcc	63360
						tattttaat	
						tgtgttctca	
						tcctgtgtta	
						atgaacttgt	
						tttatccagt	
20						agtgetacaa	
20							
						tccactttgg	
						aagtttagag	
						attctccttt	
						gatattttg	
05		-	-			ttcagagcat	
25	tatataaatt	ctagttgtta	ctattaggtt	cctttatgag	gacaataggg	caggcactat	64080
	tataatctct	tatgaataaa	caaaaacttc	aaagagaagc	gtgacttgtt	tgaggttgta	64140
	tagtagagat	agggcttaat	ttgtcttcta	gttccaagtc	tggtgattgc	tcttcatgga	64200
	gggctttatt	tacagaagga	gaaagtccta	tcttgtacaa	gttaagagac	caccagaggc	64260
						tgaaaatgag	
						ataaaagtca	
30						tcacaacttt	
						ctgctgtaaa	
						gaattttaa	
				-		aatgattcac	
	-					-	
						atgaaccett	
35						agtgaggcat	
						ggagcagtgt	
						ttcttttgtt	
						cctcgatcaa	
						tttgttttcc	
						cgagcaccag	
40	ccaccacytt	acccactttt	cacgtcaatg	ctgcaaggtg	ggtatgagga	ccagctctgt	65100
	tttacagaga	ttgtaaagat	tatcaagatg	taagagtagg	ggagccagga	ttttaaccta	65160
	ggtctaaacc	atatgcctgt	gctcttaaaa	gattttgctt	taggaataga	aacgtataac	65220
	ttatttttgt	ttaaaggtta	cttagctatt	ttattatttt	tacatattat	ygtctaaacc	65280
						gtatagtgaa	
	-			-		attgttttat	
45						taattccacc	
			-	-		ataatatcat	
						gtcagttttt	
						aagtccaaat	
						•	
						rtggggtttc	
50						acccaggtca	
						tgtcctttaa	
						cagggtttct	
						tgtagaatgt	
	ctaacagtat	ccctggcctc	tatccactag	atgtctgtag	cattgcccag	tcgtgacaat	66000
	ccaaaatgtc	tctggasgtt	gtcaaatgtc	ctccaggagc	caaatcatcc	agttgagaac	66060
55						aagggaaggc	
55						agctagctgt	
						agcagtactt	

			*****		****	+	66200
		aatgttgcat					
		tgatcaaaga					
	acactttatt	atttctgcag	tgacgatgca	tggaaatcat	tacttgtgga	caaacttaga	66420
	attagcctgt	gaatggggct	tttgtttttc	tatttctcag	aaatagaatg	gcctatagga	66480
5	atgaatatat	taggtacctg	gaaaccacct	aaaaatagta	atggatgttg	gaaaagctcc	66540
5		tcaattcttc					
		tgcctgtcat					
		acactgaget					
		gagtggtgtg					
		tcgagatggt					
10	ttttgagata	aatgtggtat	agtatgagag	attcttattg	cgtttggtct	ttttatctgc	66900
	ttcatcttta	tatgcataag	gtattggtgg	ttattttacc	cttttagaaa	aatttttgaa	66960
	tatatata	ttaaaacctg	tgaaacaggt	aaaagetcat	tttcccctt	agttettta	67020
	ttattaaata	tggtcatctg	taaaatama	tatastatta	aagaattat	gaattaagtt	67080
		tygucatory					67140
		ttaaggaaca	gagagattca	aaactgeggt	CCALLLACL	LCLAALGYGA	67140
		ggaaaaacca					
15	attataggtc	attcaattaa	tatattgayg	tgactttcag	ttgctcaaaa	atagtacagt	67260
	ttttttctgt	taagtgaaaa	gattatttg	ctttttcaag	caccatatta	gaatgatttt	67320
	ggtgtgaata	aaactattgc	taattatcot	tggtttgcag	cacttctctt	ttqttactta	67380
		agaaagggta					
		tctgcctgca					
20		ttagaattta					
20		tgggagggga					
	gcatgaagaa	catgttcttc	aaactcagtt	ccacatttaa	gctgcccagc	gagccttgcc	67680
	cttgctattc	tctctcccc	tgaagccaga	aagaagaagc	aggcgactct	ccaaaggacc	67740
	ccatcttacc	tgtcacatca	cagatgtacc	tttttagcat	tctcacaatt	gagataggat	67800
		gaaacctgga					
		ataaatatcc					
25							
		tgctcccttt					
		cgtcctgttt					
		cctttttta					
	gaaaatattc	tttcaatgct	accartgact	gccattatgc	taagcctaat	ggttcttgtt	68160
	caaatatcac	ttctcagaga	gctactcccc	acagttactc	tttacctttt	acccagetet	68220
		gtttttttc					
30		tgtctgttcc					
		gtgcaataat					
		ttgtaatttt					
		aataaataca					
	ctctgtagaa	taactggttt	ctaggatatt	gacattcatc	cagcaatgat	ttgctgatga	68580
35	gtattcaaat	tatttggggc	tacatttcca	gcagggaggc	tgagccacac	catttctagt	68640
00	gattggaaag	tggctactct	tataatgctg	gggtgcagct	agttttcctg	tctctttgat	68700
		cttttgttct					
		gtctggcttt					
		atttgtttac					
		cacatttttc					
40		tttttaagg					
	tggtgatagc	tctgttatgg	gaagaaggca	gtgctgtgga	tctggactcc	ttggagcaac	69060
	cctctcaggc	acatttctag	ttgaggtcta	agattaggtc	actgtggata	gagaccagca	69120
	aggaatetea	ggcttaagac	ccaqttaqta	caaaqqqaqt	gagetaagga	aaactagata	69180
		tttctctttt				-	
		tctacaagtc					
45							
45		tttctttctt					
		tetttette					
	ttcttttta	ataaatctgg	ttttatataa	ctttttattg	aaagcttctt	caaattactt	69480
	ttggactggg	gaaggatatg	cttctctgtt	tttttccttg	tatattactg	cattccctar	69540
		atgatggcag					
		gtggtacctt					
50		cctggtactc					
		tatcatattg					
		acttttccct					
		cttcctcttg					
	tctattacca	tttcattcaa	tttctttctt	ctttaatttt	tcgcttcttc	ctgttactta	69960
		tataagtggt					
55		ttggatttga					
		acctcttaat					
	Luuruuuuuu	LUCUUUUUUU	gooolggooo		yyyayt	Jacouraged	

88

			tgaagatgaa				
	catgtctggc	acatagtttt	taatacatgt	tattgatgat	gatgatgatg	atgatgatga	70260
	tgattgcttg	tttaactttg	tgggtagcgc	ttgaagtaag	tgctkktggc	caaactggta	70320
			tacattgact				
			ggatgactct				
5			cttgtgtgtg				
			taagattcct				
			tgtgagaata				
	ataatgaaca	gtgccttata	tttgtatctt	actctgctta	aaatgatttc	cattctaaga	70680
	ggtctacaag	rtcttcaaac	tacatttcta	caccetecte	cctgattatg	taaacagaac	70740
10	tatagcatag	aaatttcttg	cttcaaacca	aatcattaac	agtgaaaaaa	tataaaaact	70800
10			gcagetecca				
			aaagaaaggg				
			aaaaccttaa				
			aattcagaag				
			taccctatac				
15	gatggatttg	ctctgtggga	agaaggttag	acttaggctt	gccaagcaaa	tgaaccaaaa	71160
	aataagactt	tagatatctc	ccagttggaa	gctcaaagga	ttgtgaatta	ttgttttctg	71220
	gagtagattg	aaactcatta	acatctttag	caatggtagt	agaatccatt	catttctttc	71280
			tggacctgtt				
			aggtatttc				
			atcccaggtt				
20							
20			gctgattgag				
			ttccaaaagt				
			tgggcttctt				
			tggttacagt				
	ctggctctca	aaaagcagga	tgaagaaaac	gagagatcca	tccagcacac	ttattccaga	71760
	ttctttatat	ttataattat	caccttaaat	gaagtagcca	ccgttcaagc	ccagattaat	71820
25			tatctattgc				
			aaggctagat				
			tgctgacctc				
			gggagagttg				
			agacgcaata				
30			agaaaaaatt				
	ttccatttta	acatatgatt	gactatatgt	aactctggca	attgagatat	ttaaggacac	72240
	ttaataaact	agctttgaac	ctctggagat	gagaagagtt	aggettatte	ctttactata	72300
	ccaaaaaaaa	gatcattgga	gagtccattt	ttttaaaaag	tgcaagttgt	taacatggca	72360
			cacagaattt				
			tcaatatatt				
			caaagtcaat				
35							
			atcactacaa				
			gtgaaaagga				
			raatgaacta				
	attgaacatt	tctcaagcac	agagagtaat	gtcccacccc	tgtactaagt	gtgcacagtg	72780
	agaaatgtcc	cacccctgta	ctaattgttg	gggattctaa	aatgagtaag	acaggatcct	72840
40			atgtcatggc				
	cctccagtaa	gaagtcatga	gagacaggtg	gtccaagtct	ggcaagtaga	gaggagggac	72960
			aagggacttc				
			gtggtcatat				
			tcaacatgct				
			caaatgtgca				
45							
40			tagetgetta				
			ctgcaacccg				
	aagcttgtgc	agtggtactt	tagtttcctg	ggatgttatc	tgtatcatgt	aaaagaatgt	73380
	ttgattttga	actaaagtta	aattctttct	cattcttcat	cttttggctc	aaaagtyact	73440
	tcttcagggg	atacttttct	gggcccccaa	atctctctgc	tatgcagtct	cacagtcctc	73500
			ttatcccagt				
50			cagcettact				
			agtgacttgc				
	angenerati	acacycatt		++++aattt	ttttttttt	+++++++	73740
			tactgtttcc				
			gcagettact				
			tgattgcagg				
55			gttgtgtgct				
			agttcaggtt				
	gccgttqqta	ggagtattta	cacactggaa	atcggcaaac	actacaaacc	agggcctttt	74040
		. = =					

	+		***			+	74100
						taagaatccc	
						ttaacttctc	
						aatgagtttt	
	catgtggcaa	tggagagtgt	atccctcgtg	cttatgtctg	tgaccatgac	aatgattgcc	74280
<i>r</i>	aagacggcag	tgaygaacat	gcttgcagta	cggtgatttc	tttatgctgg	gtcatgttgt	74340
5						csccaccaat	
						tcagacggtc	
						tttattttcc	
						ccttaggctc	
	caggggtaca	ggatatattg	tatcactgga	ttctcaaatg	acccatacct	ctgacaacct	74640
10	tgatagtaga	atgagagaag	tgtttttaag	ggaaaggaag	ttcctaggag	tggctctaac	74700
	tctcctcttt	actttgaaat	ttctgctgca	ttaaaqttqq	agggtcagga	aagtttcttt	74760
						tggagtacag	
						ctcctgcttc	
						ttttgtgttt	
						gatctcaagt	
15	gatccgcccg	cctcggcctc	ccaaagtgct	ggtattatgg	gtatgagcca	ccacgcccag	75060
	cctgaaagtt	tcagtgtggt	ataggtggct	ttettgeete	cacttcttca	ckctgacctt	75120
						tgccacctct	
						tttactatgt	
						ttccctccac	
20						tcratatcac	
20						tttcagtgac	
						tggtcataga	
	ttagcaatta	cggagcttgt	agtaaagtat	gagaacgttg	gatgttgtca	tgtctgcagc	75540
	atctttgtct	gcattttctg	ttctgtgcca	acgcattgca	aaccatcttg	tttttaattt	75600
						agtgcagtgg	
		-		-		tcctcccacc	
25						atttatttt	
						atctaatttt	
						gctgctgkta	
	tcttcttctt	tctctctctt	ttttwtcctc	ctttttaaaa	atttttgtca	agatgtctaa	75960
	gggattaaat	tgatatagaa	atttcawttt	ctaggagtac	tgcttaggca	gtgaggtgag	76020
						ctttattcca	
30						catttatcaa	
						tggatgtggt	
						agcgcttgtt	
						tggctggagt	
						gctaacttct	
35						tctatcttta	
	aggcaaaata	ggtaggacag	tctctgtctc	ttctataccc	cagtctgact	ttctccctgt	76500
						gggaaggaaa	
						actttgaacc	
						cccaaatgag	
						ggagctgggg	
40						gtgagaagga	
		-	_			gttgctgata	
	tcatcagcag	tacctccaac	aatttagcag	ttactaatac	ccatacccta	cagcaagtta	76920
	cctgcaccat	tccaatccca	ggtatgataa	gggaaatgct	tgttaaaact	atgttttatg	76980
	tttttatqtt	ccagaaagtg	gtttttctac	atttgggtta	taatttttct	tatactgttg	77040
						agtaattctg	
45						tcttttctta	
10				-			
						cctcttataa	
						ctctccttag	
	aatctcagta	aaagactagt	ggtagagtta	gaaatcacta	acttattgta	aaatgtagat	77340
	catttataga	tttctcttgt	tcaacttgct	ctrcatcctc	tgtaaaccac	tgattaacaa	77400
						acagaaagcs	
50						tcgggacgat	
						gaagatgaaa	
						tagetttcag	
						ttggcrtttg	
						atttctcaca	
55	gttctgtggg	ttggctaggt	agttcctctg	gcctgtatca	gctcactcac	acgtcaggat	77820
55						agagcaaatc	
						cttattgtcc	
		U		J J •	. j j v		

							70000
					-	tctattgatg	
						acacacaggg	
	aggattgttt	caatggcaat	tttgatgacc	ttaaagatgt	tctggagatt	ttattacctg	78120
	gcttatactt	atggaaaaag	gccttgtctg	gctgtactaa	aaaaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	78180
r	aaaaaaaagc	ttctggttcc	tgggttatgt	accttgagtt	actctccaat	ggcaaaactg	78240
5						tttatgagga	
						attcacccca	
	aaccyaccyy	adceagggae	teresecto		geegeagaat	catttaaaac	70,000
						tgcccatgta	
						atttaaacag	
10	gcagagacct	ctatggcatt	tttttctcta	tttcatttgg	gagcccattt	aaaaaagctt	78600
	aaaaattaat	aagagatatg	tagtcacagt	atgaaagttg	gaaaataaaa	attaaccaaa	78660
						taatatttct	
						tgtagacaca	
						atgacttata	
						ccactcaagg	
15						tcactgcagc	
	ctccatcttt	tgggctcaag	tgatcctcct	gccttggcct	cccaaagtgc	tgagattaca	79020
	gttgtgagcc	actgtgcctg	gctaatgctt	ttattttaa	tttttgtga	atatgaggtg	79080
	tagctacatt	acccaggetg	gtcttgatct	cctggcttca	agcaatcttc	ctgtctcagt	79140
						ttctgtacat	
	-					-	
20						taatcagtct	
20						tgactctgtg	
						cgtgtttttg	
	tcccccaggt	tatatcatca	accacaatga	cagccgtacc	tgtgttggta	agtgatgggg	79440
	ggcggcggct	acttgtcttt	cattacagta	cactgatggg	tgccctgatc	tctgacatct	79500
	aggaggttgc	acttotogag	agtcotcatg	gtctgtvata	acaaagagca	acccagacct	79560
						ggtgtacaag	
25						tccattactt	
						gattggtgca	
						ctgctgcctg	
						acaagcatcc	
	ccaggatccc	acaactaaag	gttgttacct	gacacagcag	aggatcacca	ggtcattgct	79920
00						ccactgattg	
30						tgcttccaga	
						ctctcctctc	
						tttatatctc	
						atcatcagtt	
						gatttttgat	
35	acatgaacaa	caaacatact	agcaggaagt	gatcacagag	ggagtttaaa	gaaaactatt	80340
	tttactgctg	ttgggaaaag	gcatctggaa	ggcaattgaa	actattcatt	aaaatttggt	80400
						attcttttga	
						acatgaaatg	
						attattaaaa	
						ttggtaacat	
40						tagtetcage	
						actactcata	
	gccagaaaag	cctttcttt	tttctttatt	attattatta	ttattattct	tcagcggaag	80820
	tgctagcaaa	cagaaaaatg	tattgatacc	agaaataaac	tctggtttgc	aaattaaact	80880
						ttgggctcac	
						tccatttgag	
45						acgtcccaaa	
40		tytteatayt	ggglaadigi	aggillia	Lateayyace	acgleccaaa	01100
						taagatcaag	
						cattttaaaa	
	cattttayaa	ataaaagtta	tgatctgcaa	ctggacttaa	ataagattgc	aggacacatt	81240
	ttgtgtttta	ttgttatcat	taccattata	ttgggaatgc	attcaagtaa	tttacagata	81300
		-			-	ccctgcctgg	
50						ggctcgtctg	
						cccctcactg	
						ccttttctct	
						tacatcagct	
						gtcttacagt	
55	tgaaacttga	taggccatga	agkcctttca	ggaaaagtga	tttgttcttt	cagaatcgct	81720
55						ctagagccca	
						ggttgtattt	
					J-9-99	,,	

						+++	01000
			aaatgtcaga				
	ctcacaaagc	gaaaggctgt	cataacaatg	ttcttgtttt	ataaaatttt	gcatttaacc	81960
			aatattgcag				
	cagagaagat	accacaatta	ataacacatt	ggaagtagtg	tgttctaata	ccgggggcact	82080
F	aattttaaqt	tccacaacag	acatcttctt	tcattcccgc	cagcgcgttt	ctgggacttt	82140
5			gagataatct				
			gcagagacct				
			ttgaggctgg				
			ttatagagaa				
			ctgaattttt				
10			tactctctgt				
	ttacacaggc	ttcaggtgtt	ggaaacctat	gcaacattta	ttatcttaga	catggeteec	82560
			atcaagaata				
			cctctggtag				
			ctcattgttt				
45			gtgagggcag				
15			trgccaaggg				
			ggtgggagga				
	taaaggtatt	ggagtgagag	ggggattgta	aagtagtgtt	ttagtgtttt	gtgtggtttc	82980
	cactatcttt	tctactctca	cgaaaaccct	caattctact	tttattttc	ttgtcttcac	83040
	tctggctgct	gatggatgtt	aattaacctt	catattcctc	tatagtgatc	caaggataca	83100
	atcttattot	cacaaaagtg	acagcaattt	tatacactca	ttcaaatcct	gtttttgtg	83160
20			aggctggagt				
			agctgggact				
			tcttagtaca				
			gcaatcetee				
			ggcccactca				
25	tgataggaag	ggcatttgtg	ctagagaatt	cctagttatg	acttctccac	ctttggtttc	83520
25	cttctgtttg	acatcagaac	ttctgcttag	agtgactcca	gatccttaga	cgtggtctca	83580
	tggatcttgc	attcaaaatg	aagttatgac	attctggggg	tttgagggag	aatgtcctgt	83640
	acttttttc	ctgctgaggc	aaagccttag	gtggagettt	ctcagggctg	agttaagggg	83700
			agggcatttc				
			tttttcctct				
			tttaatctgc				
30							
		acycygcygc	ttacgcctgc	ayceccatea	ccccgggagg	ccaayycaay	03340
			gtttgagacc				
			tagccaggtg				
	cggtaggctg	aggtggaagg	atcrcttgaa	cccgggaggc	ggaggttgca	gtgagccgag	84120
	actgtgccac	tgcactccag	cctgggcaac	agactgtgac	tccatctcaa	aaaaaaaaa	84180
35	aaaaaaaaaa	aaragaaaaa	aaagaaaaag	aaaagaaaag	agaagaaact	tggccttttg	84240
00			ccacccagca				
			agatcataga				
			ctacttgaga				
			gtcatcctcc				
			aagtcagatg				
40			taatatttg				
			attttamac				
			acttcaatga				
	accaataagt	agaggagaag	acatttttga	tgtcttgaaa	ataagttcaa	tttaattttg	84780
	gttataattt	tttgacatca	gaggaaagac	agctgggtaa	atagaccttt	ccaagtactt	84840
	tattgcagtc	atagatttgt	ttcttcctga	aggactatet	ataggcaggt	cttactttat	84900
45			tagaactttc				
			catatgtggc				
			ttattttatt				
			catgttggaa				
			ctaacattaa				
50			tttctgtaaa				
50			catgaagatg				
	aytccagagg	gtgtttattt	agacatgggc	aacaccacat	tcttggccat	cttatctagg	85380
			aataaatgct				
			tgccagatat				
			cactgtgaag				
	desagetas	trattortot	gagtaaatta	tagagagata	tatatata	cantraanan	85620
55			tccttctgat				
	ggcagggctt	tatcattaca	aatcagggat	ggeteetaet	gcctagaaaa	attggtcaac	85/40

							05000
						ccattattaa	
						acctttaatt	
						aattaattac	
	ctaccacaaa	agtaggcgac	aactatctac	agaaataatt	ttcacagtgt	tcttgcaaaa	85980
r	tttagggata	tttccaaatq	gacatgctaa	atttqqatta	acaattttt	gaatgcacta	86040
5						agtacagagt	
						aagcattttg	
						aatagttatt	
						ccatgactga	
	agaatggccc	attttctact	tgtttttgtg	tagaaatacc	tgatttgctg	tgtagtaact	86340
10	tttaggttca	gcggattttt	aacaattcaa	tgtgtttatt	tttgcatagg	taacatattt	86400
	atatottcac	aaattttaaa	ttataagaag	atatotaoto	aaatgccttc	ctccrtaact	86460
						ttctttattt	
						tttaactgta	
						tgaatgtact	
						ttattttatt	
15						tgttgcccag	
	gctggagtgc	agtggcgcca	tcttggctca	ctgcaacctc	cgcctcccgg	gttcaggcaa	86820
	ttctctqcct	cageeteeg	agtagetggg	actacagget	tctgccacca	cacccagcta	86880
						tcttgatctc	
						gcatgaacca	
	-	-					
20						gcccaggetg	
20						aagcgattct	
						ccagctaatt	
	tttgtatttt	tggtagaaac	agggtttccc	catgttggcc	aggetgatet	cgaacteetg	87240
	acttcaggtg	atctgcctac	ctcagtccct	caaagtgctg	ggattacagg	tgtgagccac	87300
						atgttcataa	
						ttgctattgc	
25						gagtaaacag	
						ggtaatcttt	
						tgcccatacc	
	atcaaggagt	ctcgaaaata	tctgagaaat	actctcctca	gtgtcattga	aagtgcattg	87660
	gactagcatc	cagaatgctt	gaattcttac	caaattcttc	ctaacttact	gagattttgg	87720
	acgetteatt	aagcettttt	gtgcctcaat	ttgcccttct	qtaaaatqqa	yagaatgcta	87780
30						gaagatagca	
						tcatctgaag	
						cttctccaat	
						agtggagtct	
						agttttttgg	
35	acagacaccg	tgcaaaataa	ggtaaataga	aatttcagta	gctgaatgga	accctgagca	88140
	caaagtgttg	atagcttttc	actyttagag	ggagtagagg	ggaaagttcc	tttgttttct	88200
	aacaaaaaaa	accettaaga	tatttatot	taatcagcac	cttttccatq	ctatactatt	88260
						aacttttaat	
						ctttcaaaac	
						aaagcacact	
40		-	-	-		actgtaattc	
						gtttcactgt	
	cttatttgga	aagtgtgatg	ggtttaattt	catcttggag	taatgcaatg	gagattttg	88620
	aaacataaat	ttcagaaact	cttaaagagt	tatggaattt	tatttatttc	ttcttacatt	88680
	ttattatacc	attaatacga	ttctcattta	tttaaatgat	aacttocato	aaatttctga	88740
						aawtcaaaac	
45						ttcaggtttt	
10							
						ttgaaacccc	
						ccaaggtcaa	
						ctgaaaactt	
	ggggcatcct	agaggaattg	ccgtggaccc	aactgttggg	taagtgatgt	gaaaacatat	89100
						tactggatta	
50						tctattttrt	
						gaggacatgt	
						atgaatttta	
						taactcaatc	
						tgattactct	
55	aacatgaatt	agctgtaaag	atttttaaag	atggaggttg	gaactattcc	tttcagaact	8 9 520
	ttcttgatac	aggctgggat	tgagatatca	atgctaatat	ctcattacaa	gttgttcagt	89580
						aatttcccaa	

93

	tcttcacatt	tgagaagtgt	tataggagac	ttagetttet	cctagaattt	cacaattggg	89700
	tettaggace	cttogataag	ctttaggcta	ttttagtctt	tgtgaatgat	gattattcag	89760
						tetgtgeete	
	agaatggaaa	actgaggagc	aaaatggctt	gatagettet	tttaaaaggt	atttgtaagt	89880
5	tttcctgggt	gtaaaaaaga	gaagcaaagg	acaaataaag	gaaacagagg	agaaagttca	89940
5	gaaggtgaat	atgaattttt	ttttttgag	acaggttctt	gctctgttgc	ccaggctgga	90000
	gtgcagcagc	acaatcacag	crtgcygcag	acttgaactt	ctgggctcaa	gcaatcctcc	90060
	cacctcagct	tcctgagtag	ctgagactat	gggcaagtgc	catcatgccc	agctaatctt	90120
	ttaatttttg	tagagatggg	gtcttgccat	gttgcccagg	ctggtcttga	aacatgggcc	90180
						gaaccactgt	
10	gcctggctgg	ctgaatatga	acttttagac	tgccatatta	gtgcatcata	atagttgcta	90300
						aaaaacaact	
						ttccattgat	
	ccaaacacac	tgttaaaaaa	aattcccagg	ttaacttgta	aaataccaga	ttctttcatc	90480
	ttctgttttt	cttttgtagt	tatttattt	tctcagattg	ggagagcctt	tctggggaac	90540
						aaaacaaagc	
15						tgggttgact	
	ctcggtttga	ttacattgaa	actgtaactt	atgatggaat	tcaaaggtaa	gaagtatttt	90720
						agagaaatat	
						atgacctttg	
						gtcccataac	
						ttctcctctc	
20						agttcatttg	
	-	-				aataaataca	
						tctgctctta	
						atacaaagat	
						tttttgaga	
25						tcactgcaaa	
20						taggattaca	
						tttcaccgtg	
						gcctcccaaa	
						ttttttcat	
						ttagatcctc	
30						cccaaaatat	
						gacttgattt	
						tccattttgt	
						ctgcttggtt	
						ttccataagg aaaataattg	
35						tagtctaact	
						ttcaaaaaga acaagtacag	
						ggttttggaa	
						tatagaatgt	
	ttopecaact	gayayayaaa	ccaccttag	atttattat	ttactocot	ttagtgtgtt	92340
40	tcccaagtyt	aatatettea	actetttet	tagageteta	ttatcetttt	tagttttcag	92400
40						aaataagagt	
						atcattgttt	
						gcctaatttt	
						gatcagttga	
						ttccttacag	
45						cactgtcctg	
						aaggcatctt	
	ttcccagact	tccaaaotct	tootatactc	tttcacttat	gotattcaaa	atgctatttc	92880
	acatettage	cttttagatg	togogcaacc	taaaaggaat	gaagaacaaa	aggggaaaca	92940
						atgtaagtct	
						tggaaatatg	
50						attatttagc	
						aactaacaaa	
						ggctccctca	
						gattggacaa	
						tactaccagg	
						tatggtaagc	
55						ctcaaagctt	
						atatgaaggg	
				••	-		

							00000
		tgttaaactc					
		tcacagttaa					
		cacctgcaaa					
	acctatcctc	attctactgg	gaaagacatc	tatttcaaac	ttctaatatt	acagttaagg	93780
r		catagaagaa					
5		ttcttctctg					
		caactgggtt					
		cagacactgc					
		tgagatggga					
	tcaagcgatc	ctcctgcccc	ggcttcccaa	agtgttggga	ttacaggtgt	aagccactgc	94140
10	acctggccta	tcataagctt	tgtttatgtt	tccaggttat	agcttgagct	ttgataagtc	94200
		gtatatagct					
		acgttggtag					
		aaactcatgt					
		aacttaacaa					
		tcatcctggg					
15	acatttttgg	aaatatctgt	tttgaatagt	ttttacactc	aattcacaac	taaactcaca	94560
	cctgccctca	cattagatcc	attagatcaa	tgatcaatgt	gatcactcaa	attactattt	94620
		gctcagaatg					
		atatttaaa					
		tagetgtgge					
20		ctggtttgtg					
20		agctgtttag					
	tcttggtttc	tcctctgtaa	aattggagga	ctaatactta	cctcttagag	ctattggtta	94980
	agttggttta	cttacaaagt	aagcatccag	tgagtaatat	ttattatatc	ctacaaatgg	95040
	caaaaaaqca	gtgaagtgtg	ggttttcttt	tgacaattat	ttgtaatcat	ggaggatagc	95100
		tgacataatt					
	-	tggagagtgg			-	-	
25		gtatccagta					
		acctataggt					
		tgcaatttaa					
		ggrctgtgag					
	tgggtttccg	ttgcaagtgc	acattcggct	tccaactgga	tacagatgag	cgccactgca	95520
		gtctgttttg					
30		gactaactgc					
		ctttctgtag					
		atgtttgaaa					
		ttcttgggtt					
		tgaaattcca					
35	ttttccactt	tagatgttag	ccttaacttt	gatgggaagt	actgtacttc	tccccacttt	95940
	gacttctcct	agaccaccac	gtatgcccct	ttcaaccagg	taatcacatc	tgaatcttat	96000
		ttttctctct					
		gtttttcacc					
		taccttgaag					
		atcgcctggg					
40		cacttctaca					
		ttctagcgtc					
	acttcttagg	tagttttaga	ttcagaaaaa	tcaccctcat	taaaaacaac	atgtatttct	96420
	aactattata	tcaatagtgc	gttgtctaat	aattttgctt	ttaaattccg	ttactgcgat	96480
	ttttatcttt	gtcttgggca	tacctccttc	atcttcttga	ctccctooca	tcctotcaca	96540
		tgctgttaaa					
45		ttcactcctt					
		ggttcttggt					
		ctatagagtt					
		tttctgtgtg					
	ttattgtaat	gatacttata	acttgataat	taaaactcag	tatctaattt	ttaagcagtc	96900
		tatttattta					
50		ttacatatgt					
		gatgtatctc					
		taaggataca					
		ttatctttt					
		tttatttcag					
55		tttgggagga					
	cttcctacag	ctgttcagaa	tttcctcatt	ttttcatccc	aagttgctat	tcgtgggatc	97380
		tgtctaccca					

		ttgattttga					
	cacatgattt	ttaagcaaaa	gattgatggc	acaggtgaga	aaggtttgtg	tgtgtgtgtg	97560
		cgtgttttgc					
	tcagtatcta	atttttaagc	agtcwtattt	atttatttat	ttatttattt	atttatttat	97680
5	ttatttatac	tattttactt	taagttctag	ggtacatgtg	cacaacgtgc	aggtttgtta	97740
5		catgtgccat					
		aatgctatcc					
		cctgtgtcca					
		ggttttctgt					
		tgtaaagaac					
	-		-				
10		acacattttc					
		tattgtgaat					
		ataatccttt					
		tagatccctg					
		ccaacagtgt					
	tgtttcctga	ctttttaatg	atcgccattc	taactggtgt	gagatggtat	ctcattgtga	98400
15	ttttgatttg	catttctctg	atggctagtg	atgatgagca	ttttttttg	tgtctgttgc	98460
		gtcttcttt					
		tttttttttg					
		tgggtagatt					
		ttgttttgct					
		tgttgccatt					
20							
20		ggtattgtct					
		taatccatct					
		tamatatggc					
		tcttgttttt					
		aggactctat					
05	catgctgttt	tggttactgt	agccttgtag	tatagcttga	agtcaggtag	tgtgatgcct	99120
25	tcagctttgt	tcttttggct	taggattgtc	ttggcaatgc	aggctcttt	ttggttccat	99180
	atgaacttta	aagtagtttt	ttccaattct	gtgaagaaag	tcattggtag	cttgatgggg	99240
		atctataaat					
		agcatggatt					
		agttctcctt					
		tctttgaage					
30		tggtgtatag					
		agttgcttat					
		tcatatcatc					
		tttccttctc					
		gcgagagagg					
35		cattcagtat				-	
		tcccatcaat					
	gtcaaaggcc	ttttctgcat	ctattgagat	aatcatgtgg	tttttgtctt	tggttctgtt	99960
	tatatgctgg	attacgttta	ttgatttgtg	tatgctgaac	cagcattgca	tcacagggat	100020
	gaagcccact	tgatcatggt	ggataagctt	tttgatgtga	tcctggattc	ggtttgccag	100080
		aggatttttg					
40		tctctgccag					
		ccctcttttt					
		ctctggtaga					
		attaattatt					
		ctggtttagt					
		tagtttattt					
45							
40		atgggtggtg					
		cttctttatt			-		
		cctggattca					
		gatcttagtt					
		ttcttttaat					
50		atttagtgct					
50	gattctggtg	tgttgtgtct	ttgstctcat	tggtttcaca	gaacgtcttt	atttctgcct	100920
		gyttacccag					
		agtgagtttc					
		tataatttct					
		tttggaataa					
		agttatgtaa					
55							
		ttattgcttt					
	ayaaacacgt	tattttggg	aaccgagacg	ggaggattgc	rrgaggeegg	yaytttgaga	101340

96

						attagccaga	
	tgtggtggca	tgtacctgta	gtccccacta	cttgggaggc	tgcaatggaa	ggattgtttg	101460
	agcccaggag	atccaggttg	cagygagcta	tgaccatacc	actgcactcc	agcttgggca	101520
	acagagtgca	accctatctc	ggaaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	ggttacaaac	gtgtgtgtat	101580
5	tttaacaatg	accaatgtta	acataaaaga	aatgtcacgt	gtatgagagc	cattaacaga	101640
5	ttaattgact	agacactgtt	tttcatactc	aagcagccag	attgattaaa	ggggaagaca	101700
						agtaataaaa	
						ctgcctggtt	
						ctcaatttcc	
						taaggttgtt	
10	-	-	-		-	atagtaaata	
10						tgcccaccct	
	-		-			-	
						tatttcttct	
						atttatcatt	
						ttettetete	
						tttttggtta	
15						ttcactgctc	
						cccattttca	
						atagctctat	
						tggagacccc	
			-			ttctctttgc	
						tctagattta	
20	tttcctcatt	ttgctgaaac	amgttacatg	atagcttcct	gagaaacata	agtaggtggc	102720
						cttgactgtt	
	tqqstqqqta	caggttgcaa	gttaatttaa	acctggaatt	tgaagacatt	gctctagtga	102840
						ggatatgact	
						ttttctctgg	
						tttttccaag	
25						aaaagtctgt	
					-	tggttgccag	
						ctccttcata	
						kgtctgttct	
						taaggggaag	
						gatgccttca	
30							
						gggagtgggc	
						tactcagttc	
						ttctgcttca	
						tgacactcag	
						agccccttag	
35						ctgaggette	
						teccettett	
						ttactcatct	
						acatgtttgg	
						aatcaggccc	
	actgagcttg	gagcactgca	gtcgagctta	gttctcagga	aaaggtagta	ttgggtttct	104040
40	agctgcatgc	aggccaagtc	tcccacaggc	acctccacag	gtcagcttcc	ttctgttttg	104100
						gagcaaccta	
	ccttttttwa	attttttat	ttttatttat	ttatttatta	ttatacttta	arttttaggg	104220
	tacatgtgta	caatgtgcag	gttagttaca	tatgtataca	tgtgccatgc	tggtgcgctg	104280
	cacccactaa	ctcgtcatct	agcattagtt	atatctccca	atgetatece	tcctcccgcg	104340
						tgttctcatt	
45		-				ttgtgatagt	
						gaactcatca	
						aatccagtct	
						tgccgcaata	
						gtatataccc	
				-		gaatcgccac	
50						aagtgttcct	
						tgccattcta	
						ggccagtgat	
						gaagtgtctg	
						aatttgtttg	
55						gaatatttc	
						gcagaagctc	
	tttagtttaa	ttagatccca	tttgtcaatt	ttggcttttg	ttgccattgc	ttttggtgtt	105240

			catgcctatg				
			tctaatattt				
			atccagtttc				
	cagcaccatt	tattaaatag	ggaatccttt	ccccattgct	ttttttctca	ggtttgtcaa	105480
F	agatcagata	gttgtagata	yacggcgtta	tttctgaggg	ctctgttctg	ttccattggt	105540
5			cagtaccatg				
			atgcctccag				
	cratacagaa		ttccatatga	retttaaart	agttttttcc	aattetotoa	105720
			atggggatgg				
			attetteeta				
10			ttgagcagtg				
			cctaggtatt				
	gttcactcat	gatttggctc	tctgtttgtc	tgttattggt	gtataagaat	gcttgtgatt	106020
	tttgtacatt	gattttgtat	cctgagactt	tgctgaagtt	gcttatcagc	ttaaggagat	106080
	tttgggctga	gacaatggga	ttttctagat	atacaatcat	gtcgtctgca	aacagggaca	106140
	atttgacttc	ctcttttcct	aattgaatac	cctttatttc	cttctcctgc	ctaattggcc	106200
15			atgttgaata				
			gcttccagtt				
			attattttga				
			tgttgacttt				
			ttggytctgt				
	caaccacycy	guuuuguuu		tracacyccy	ttactacto	togataaget	106560
20	glalallyaa	ceageettge	atcccaggga	cyaayeeeae		cygalaayet	106500
20			cggtttgcca				
			aaatgctctg				
			taaaatgagt				
			ggtaccagtt				
	tgaatccatc	tggtcctgga	ctcttttgg	caacctacct	tttaaaatat	tcctcatagt	106860
0.5	cagtggttaa	actctgtatg	ctttgttgag	ggaggcatta	cattgttctt	tttttttt	106920
25	ttgaatgagt	acacagtata	tgcaggaaat	gagttgtcag	aaatcaaatt	agctaatgtg	106980
	gtggtgtggt	gtagtgccag	atacttggga	ggatcacttg	aggtcaggtg	tttgaggctg	107040
			actgcactcc				
			aagtcaggat				
			ttttccaaat				
			ccatcctaaa				
30			tctctgcatt				
			ccacatttct				
			ctcatcctgg				
			atttggtact				
			atttccttct				
35			tttctcctgt				
			aataatttca				
			ggggagactt				
	ctcctaaact	ggggaatgag	ggaaagacca	agcaagcctt	tctgtaggtc	atgataaaaa	107820
	tctctatgca	agttctctct	ctgaggttca	gacccatagt	gccagetgcc	ttttggatac	107880
	gtcacctgga	tatcctacaa	tcacctctaa	accaacatgt	ctaagtggat	gcttcatcca	107940
40	acttctcaca	ggccttagag	gaagggcatg	accactcacc	ccttccttgg	tgccccatcc	108000
			acatctccct				
			acatgtagag	-			
			ggcccattag				
			tactcttta				
			aattaccttg				
45			ttcyctcatc				
			tggatgaatc				
			tctaagctgt				
			ttctatcaca				
			taggattttt				
50			ttctttagtg				
50			aaagcgtttt				
			tctgctggtg				
	gaagactgtt	gatgagaggg	ttgggcgatg	atacctcagg	gttaccctca	ggtcgtacct	108840
			gccgwctccg				
			gaaattttt				
			tgtttgtcag				
55			ggtttgtctc				
			ttccacatgt				
		JUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUU		Jungada		Julyavava	

	-			-		agettaaaat	
						ggaaaatgtt	
						tcattacaag	
						gtatttaaat	
5						ttttcctaag	
						atttaggtaa	
			-			tatttctttt	
						ccaaaacatt	
			-		-	cagttgcaga	
						agaattaaca	
10			-			caaaacttgc	
						tcatgtttta	
						tattcctttt	
						tagaacaaat	
						cccaccaatg	
						ctcatcagct	
15						aatgaatcta	
						acagtcagta	
						tgtttgctgc	
	rtctagagta	tctgctttaa	tttcctctct	gtaagataat	aaaagaaaca	cattttaaaa	110340
						gtttagtttt	
	ttaatgaatt	tgtcttaact	caaacttttg	gcctttggtt	ttgaaaaact	gttgaattcc	110460
20	tttcctgatg	actcttttgt	ttaaaatgat	atgaagtagt	tacatttcag	aaagttacat	110520
	tttggaaaag	aataattttg	attcctctgg	atcccataaa	agagaaaaag	ttgtttttt	110580
	attttcttt	gtttttttg	tgtttttkt	ttttgttttt	gttttttt	gcctctagac	110640
	ttatctttt	cccactcttt	agaatattaa	aaaaatgctt	gggtcagata	ctgtttgcat	110700
	tgcattgatt	tggatgcttt	cttcatctga	gatgaatggt	ttcctgcaaa	tttatcaatt	110760
	ccttatggaa	gaatgactag	aggatcctga	atgtttaatc	tagagagaaa	gagattgaaa	110820
25	tgttttcttg	ctctgttcgt	tgtttattat	tttattttaa	taacgtggaa	tatttaatag	110880
	gtaacctgaa	ttgtgtcttg	ttagagaata	tgttaggcga	caatagtttt	agttcctaaa	110940
	ctctgagaca	gtggttctct	tctctcaatg	cccatttaaa	tgccatttgt	atttgtgact	111000
	ttggttacat	gttaactaaa	ttttaactga	gaattacatg	agttatacac	taagtatgtt	111060
						tctctgtttg	
20						tttactactg	
30						atgagagcat	
	ggagtgacgg	atctcacctc	ttgcctgtaa	taaacactac	tcttggatgg	cccaatggct	111300
	tggccatcga	ttgggcgtaa	gtaggaatca	tcatccccga	tacttagttc	tcttttactg	111360
	cagaacacat	aatgaggcag	gttgggtgat	atgatggtgt	aaggaaactg	gtactgcttg	111420
	ccctcgcgga	attttaaata	attaattggt	gatgggagaa	ggatattgaa	caagaacaca	111480
35						ttcatgagta	
55						caagatgggg	
						taggcagtgt	
						taatcaacaa	
						tggttctcaa	
						cttataaaga	
40						accttttaaa	
	catagattac	taccamtgtt	tttcttaact	tgttgatttc	acaaggagaa	aataaaattt	111960
	ctggctcaaa	gatagcaaca	ttttaagttt	tctaagacaa	ttgattgaaa	gccacttcat	112020
	gaaaagtagc	cgtctctttc	tgggggacat	aaaactgtta	aatttttaat	gaatataatt	112080
						ttggatgccc	
						tttattattt	
45						acagcacctt	
						cgtttggact	
						atacattgca	
						agctggccac	
						ggtttgttga	
						aatgttgaca	
50						atcccaagta	
						ttcaagaata	
						agtgtttgta	
						actatatget	
						crtctttgtt	
						ttttcgtcaa	
55						ttctggggaa	
						atttgagtgc	
	Junuagerat	unguytata	goodeogool	Juliyuuuu	Jugereeee	LUUUyayuyC	

					.		
						ccatgaaaca	
						ttgtgcactg	
	cataaaaatg	ccaggccaag	agggtgagga	gacactgaaa	tctatcctgg	gtctgtttga	113220
	caaaccatga	ttactccagt	tagaggggtc	atgttttgtt	taagtctacc	aaaagccctg	113280
-	totatatoct	agttgtgtcc	ctggttgaaa	cctcctactt	tgaataatta	acacagtgct	113340
5						aatgtatgtg	
						tatctgtgga	
						ataaatactc	
						gatgtcagac	
						tgctctgggc	
10	tgggatgttt	tgggattcga	gaaaatgtag	ttttagtatc	ttttggtttc	atcagtatga	113700
	aaaaaattto	aatocatacc	catgaggaca	acacaacatt	cccaaaatag	caataattat	113760
						tttagggtac	
						tgcgctgcac	
						cccctccccc	
						gatctcattg	
15	ttcaattccc	acctatgagt	gagaatatgc	rgtgtttggt	tttttgttct	tgcgatagtt	114060
	tactgagaat	gatggtttcc	aatttcatcc	atgtctctac	aaaggatatg	aactcatcat	114120
	tttttatggc	tgcatagtat	tccatggtgt	atatgtgcca	crttttctta	atccagtcta	114180
						gccacaataa	
						tatataccca	
20						tgcagaaatc	
20						attcggccat	
	cttggctcct	cccctcaaca	ttgctgtttt	ttgtgaattt	cttttggaaa	gttctttgt	114480
	tgtgcaacac	catagaaatt	gtgtaccttt	ttactaaagg	gctagatctt	cttgattgtg	114540
	caccacacag	aactaaaaqa	tttattgaac	tccttactta	tttaaqtata	tgaggatgcc	114600
						tccaatgact	
						atgacatctt	
25						aaaatccaca	
						agttagtgta	
						cttaccattg	
	tgagcatcat	tctaacatta	gtagtgtggt	tgtaggtgaa	tccacacttg	tgttgagatt	114960
	tttattgatc	ctcaaacata	cactgaaagt	tcctttttg	ggctagacct	gtacttttcc	115020
	ttctcaacag	cttcttattt	aagtcaaggg	aaaaaaatta	caatttaagc	gctgtcatta	115080
30						agactgtctc	
	_					agcgggtgca	
						ttttcactat	
						catatgtgct	
						ttactaggga	
35	gtaacaagtc	gtggaaaatg	gttagagaaa	catattacag	atatttatgg	gggagatgat	115440
	cgtacttgca	agaagcattt	caarcctatt	gcattttctc	aagtgattta	tttataagtt	115500
						ttttttactg	
						atgacagtta	
						atccagactg	
			-				
						ttgttacagt	
40						gttttatatt	
						gctgctagcc	
	ttaaacatgt	tgtcaggaaa	aacacatttt	gggacttttc	catacctaaa	tggaatgttg	115920
	tatttggcgg	gttgatttcc	aagaggaagc	tactttttag	tattgggtct	gaaaaatgtt	115980
	ttatcctatt	tatttcctt	cacaaatcaa	accotoacc	tacvtagtga	aaatgtacat	116040
						acccacgcat	
45						agtgtgtggg	
						cccaacmaat	
						cagatgtgtg	
	cccaattact	atctctgtga	tggagtcgat	gattgtcatg	ataacagtga	tgagcaacta	116340
	tgtggcacac	ttagtaagta	gctatgcact	ggcgatattt	cctgggatga	atagagtaga	116400
						aatatctttt	
50						aagaaatttc	
						aatwtttttc	
						ctcaaaaagt	
	-	-				tcggaggccg	
						tgacgaaatc	
55	cggtctctac	aaaaatata	aaatggcaca	tgtatacata	tgtaactaac	ctgcacattg	116820
00	tgcacatgta	ccctaaaact	taaagtataa	taataataaa	taaataaaaa	agaaatagat	116880
			-			caaaatacaa	

		+					117000
			acaaaattac				
			ttgtattttc				
			agttgtttga				
			cctgtgcaac				
5			aaaaaccaaa				
		-	actacttgca	-			
	tattcctttt	ctcccatgtt	agagtaaaat	aaattaacaa	tgaaatggtg	gtcttaacct	117360
	ttatattctt	cttttgacgg	taatctagtc	tatatagttt	ggggcctaat	aaacactatt	117420
	gcagaaggca	aaagtattac	attcaaatta	aaaaaaagat	agaggacagt	tgaaatctca	117480
			gttaatacta				
10			aaagtgctca				
10			cttcttgttt				
			atgacatatt				
			gcttgaaagt				
	5 55 55		ttcctaaatc				
			tttatagtat	-		-	
45							
15			tagaaaaatg				
			gatgatgaca				
	-		ggtgaactga	-		-	
			catgaccagt				
			catggggagt				
	gcaacgactg	tgtggatggc	agtgatgagc	acaactgccc	cacccacgca	cctgcttcct	118260
20	gccttgacac	ccaatacacc	tgtgataatc	accagtgtat	ctcaaagaac	tgggtctgtg	118320
	acacagacaa	tgattgtggg	gatggatctg	atgaaaagaa	ctgcagtaag	ttttgagctg	118380
	gtttcccttg	gttggtcagc	ctcstaaata	gwcttcaaca	accaaatggc	cttgcattct	118440
	ttcctctaag	gctcatgcaa	ttttcattgt	ctctttagta	cttctattcc	acttgtcaat	118500
			agaacaaaqq				
	cacctacaaa	tattgagttc	tatggaagca	aaqcaaqqac	tgcctctgat	gccaaacatt	118620
25			aaaagtgaaa	5 55		-	
			gatatatcca				
			tcaaaataaa				
			cttgccagtt				
			agatggagca				
30			tatcatttgg				
			atttaatata				
			gtcttaacag				
			agttttgggg				
			tgcctgattg				
			gaaatgtagt				
35			ggtgtaatca				
			tcctagtttt				
			ttgaacccat				
	agccattttt	agtttggctc	tggtacttgt	tgcacaggaa	ataaacttgt	tggttttgtt	119520
	ttcggatgac	attagattcg	acagagacat	gccaacctag	tcagtttaat	tgccccaatc	119580
	atcgatgtat	tgacctatcg	tttgtctgtg	atggtgacaa	ggattgtgtt	gatggatctg	119640
40			tgcattgcyt				
			gacacaggga				
			gatggcatta				
			tggcacgtgt				
			agtataacaa				
			taatgetttt				
45			agtggggata				
40			aactcggatg				
			tcatttcatt				
			aactggggga				
			cattgccata				
50			gtctcttaga				
50			ggacttccca				
	ctccatataa	agatattta	ctggtttctt	ttaagtktca	gtagagaagt	catatcatgg	120480
	tgtagaaatg	gtatggagct	gtgtttagta	ttgactctga	tgaattcatt	ctttgtgcta	120540
	ttatgtgttg	aatatctgct	aagatgttat	ctatggagat	tatagaaggc	aagagacaat	120600
			aagggtctta				
			ctagttggag				
55			acagactgga				
			ttttagactt				
				, -			

		ggtgttttag					
		gtgtaaagcc					
	ttatagtttg	cacaacatct	agaaattact	aatcactaat	tttcctgttt	cacattaaaa	121020
	acataaaatt	ctgtgatgag	ctgaggttaa	actgtcaatt	gccgctggct	tgctgttgcc	121080
-		cctggtagag					
5		caggattgct					
		agttagtgtg					
		acatgatatg					
	tattgtaatg	ttctggtgat	tctttcatag	aaagatagat	aaactttatt	attgaatctg	121380
	caattggaag	tacattaaaa	acacaggaaa	aggaaacagg	atgttctttt	gacacaggta	121440
10	ctcatctgct	agtcagcagt	tgtgcgttct	gtacttcgtt	tgttgtcaga	gccactagct	121500
	gccacaaaga	aatatttcta	tgtactagag	tgtgggagaa	gactctatat	catttagcct	121560
		tttggtcata					
		agactatraa					
		agcaaccagg					
		ctgcatcccg			-		
15		gcacaatgcc					
		ctgcatccac					
	tgagtgatga	gaaggactgc	cctactcagc	cctttcgctg	tcctagttgg	caatggcagt	121980
	gtcttggcca	taacatctgt	gtgaatctga	gtgtagtgtg	tgatggcatc	tttgactgcc	122040
		agatgagtcc					
		ctgaacagta	-				
20		gatttcagtt					
		acatcaccat					
		cttttatgt					
	-	aatttggttc					
		aatcagaact					
05	attaaagtgc	tgtgattggc	atgtaatcct	aattactgtc	atttctttct	ttcctcttta	122520
25	atcaatgctc	actctcagat	gaaccccagc	caggtatgat	tgtgaagtat	ttcagattct	122580
	tatgatttca	tatgtgttgt	gtttgttctg	aaaatgtcct	gattatatta	acttacttcc	122640
	ctttctaacg	catgttctgt	gttatgactc	ttacaaatat	gttagagtac	acatqqaaat	122700
		tgcatcycca					
		aaagtaaggc					
		ccctttgatt					
30		tccatttctg					
		ctttgcatgc					
		ttctcattgc					
		caatggatat					
	aacagcctgt	ggaactcacc	caagtgcatg	ctgcacttag	ctcttgtctg	ggcatcatat	123180
35	tgaaggtggc	atgagactgc	ataataaata	ttgcataaga	gtgaatcaaa	gaagcaaaga	123240
	ttcttgattt	tctttttca	ttattctctt	tcttttytct	agatgggaac	agctgctcag	123300
		tggttgtact					
		attcttactt					
		ctcttqtaqc					
		ctacatgtta					
40		gagccagttt					
		aatgttgatt					
		ctcaattttt					
		aaatagaggt					
		tggcttttat					
	atataatgct	taattgaatt	caaccagtat	taattcaatt	tctgctataa	gaaagtgett	123900
45	tttactatot	attaggatat	toatttoacc	actttcaaag	tgaccaaata	gaggaageta	123960
		agaaagtttc					
		ggtctgctct					
		agettetett					
		agaatgtgac					
50		tcatgtggtc					
50		gccaagctaa					
	ggggtgttgg	gagaattaga	actctctacc	atagetgagg	gcctcagaaa	acagaaatat	124380
		attcctgctg					
		aaatraatac					
		cacagttaaa					
		attaaggtta					
55							
		aacttactat					
	aatcaaaagt	tttaaagagt	τgττττgtgt	LILCICCCAG	tatcattgac	attttgcat	124/40

		aacagcatct					
		tgtcacctcc					
		tgttgatttt					
	agggtaaaac	ctggagtgcg	tttcaaaatg	gaacggacag	aagagtggta	agtacatttc	124980
5	tgttgacctt	tggcctggct	agttcctctg	tcttgggtct	gtttgctgtt	attcaccagt	125040
0	gagagaaggc	cctacctcat	ctgggtagct	ctcatggtac	cttctgggcc	acatcatacc	125100
		gcgtgttcat					
		atgtgtgatt					
		cttttgcagt					
		cttttcttag					
10		ggctcctgat					
		taattaatag					
		ctaagcaaat					
		atgcactaac					
	tcttgtatac	ttttctcaga	aaaccctgct	gttgatttgg	tggttagcta	catgaggaga	125640
	caaaattttc	taatccccac	aagtaattat	aggacaagtt	agatggttta	atctagattt	125700
15	ttatataata	tccatgtttg	cattcattta	tttgctctag	aattcactct	ttattcactt	125760
		gtatttgaca					
		ctttactgga					
		aggactgtgc					
		atgaagtaag					
20		caacagtaac					
20	_	cttgtttaaa					
		cctcttcata					
		ttattagctt					
	gtttctaatt	actgcatgca	gtaatagtcc	ayagaggggc	cagtttgatg	taactttgat	126300
	aactcatgat	tatacaacaa	aaaagctgga	tttttctgct	tcagttttat	gttgtttatt	126360
	agageteeet	tttaagtcat	ataaggaagg	cagtttttgc	ctgctgatcc	tgaagggaag	126420
25	atagagaaat	tctcccatgt	gtttggaaat	ctttgaggat	ttctttccct	gaatttactt	126480
		acttagattc				-	
		ttcctagata					
		ataaattgat					
		ttctagatca					
30		gtcataatgt					
		cccagatggg					
		aaactctgtg					
		tgwtgtatta					
		aactcatttc					
		gcatcgagcg					
35		tctggccctg					
	atggactcct	atcttgatta	catggacttt	tgygattata	atggacacca	tcggagacag	127200
		gtgatttggt					
		aaatcagacg					
		tcaatccagg					
		atgaatattt					
40		gctcgtgtga					
40		gtgtcaggtg					
		gtgggtggat					
		atctctacta					
		ttcgggaagc					
		agattgcctc	-				
45	aaaaaaaaaa	aaawtttttt	tcaagcaaaa	atttataact	taacttggcc	aggcacattg	127860
	tctcacatct	gtaatcctag	cactttggga	ggctgaggtt	ggtggatcgc	ttgagcccag	127920
	gagttcaaga	ccagcctggg	taacatggca	aaaccccatt	tctacaaaaa	aatacaaaaa	127980
	ttagctgggc	atgggggtgt	ttocctatag	tcccaactac	ttoggagget	gaggtgggag	128040
		acccagggag					
		acaaagtgag					
50		tcagtcttgt					
		aagttaaatg					
		ttaaaaatag					
		aagatagtgt					
		ccattactgg					
55	cacatgcact	catatgttat	tgcagcacta	tttacaatag	caaagacttg	gaactaacam	128520
55		taatgataga					
		cctttgcagg					
	J JJ•			5 55			

	acacaaqaac	agaaaaccaa	acactkcatg	ttqtcactca	taagtgagag	ttgaacaatg	128700
						gggtgggggc	
						acctagatga	
						aaacctgcac	
5						aaaaacaatt	
5	taaaaaagag	aaaaaattgc	tattgtatag	ttgctgtgac	ttgaaggaaa	gatgcatcta	129000
	aactataaca	gattgatgtg	aatcagtgag	tggcagcaca	agaccgtgga	aatagccggc	129060
	acaagtgtgc	tgatggtgga	gtgaaggctg	gggcgtggga	gtgggagatg	aggagtctct	129120
	aagctctcta	gttccatcta	acttttaact	agtaggtgat	ccggatacat	caccttgctt	129180
	tttgtgcttc	agttttgttt	tcatttgtaa	aatagatgcc	cagtgtaatt	accaagrcaa	129240
10						tgggatatag	
						ttttattaaa	
						tcagtgcacc	
						ttatacggca	
						ctactcgtcg	
						ataatattca	
15						agtgatacag	
						taaatgyaca	
						aaccacccca	
						aaatttcaaa	
		-	-			tgctacctct	
20						ccagatagtg ggactagttt	
						tcctaaagtg	
						ggtgggagag	
					-	aattgtttct	
						tcgctgttgc	
						tcagettetg	
25						agttgcttcg	
						ttgaccgctc	
						tctgaaacct	
	ctctctctct	ctctgagttt	agttgtttct	ttttgctcga	atatatactc	cacttttata	130560
	gcgtccccar	tgcttagaat	ggtgtttggt	ttacagtgaa	tacctaccat	ttttctggtg	130620
30	aatgaatgga	ttaataatct	attaataaca	tggtatgtgt	aataaaaatg	tataggatct	130680
50	aggaaacatc	ctgtgtgtgg	ggaccacaca	gaatcctgat	tttcaaggtg	cagagacaca	130740
						ggaaaactct	
						tgcaaaaaga	
						tacaagttcc	
						ctgtaacctt	
35						atgctaggga	
						rggtaacaac	
						actctgtttt	
						tgcagcygtg	
		-				gggggcctcat	
10						gaattgcttg gtttgtgcca	
40						tgattcetca	
						tggttgtaat	
						ctgtaacctc	
						atgggaagtt	
						catttttat	
45						tttttttt	
						atcatagete	
						tgagtagatg	
	agactatagg	tgcacgccac	cacacccggc	taatttttgt	atttttgta	gagaccgggt	131940
						cttgccttag	
						tgtctcattt	
50						tccaatttca	
	gtactgttac	tattaccatc	tgatacttta	agaaggagaa	ttgtgttggt	atgagatatt	132180
						gggtcgattg	
						gaaaagttgc	
						cacttaaaaa	
55						ccctttcgtt	
						tgtagacaag	
	ttcaacttaa	atgtttaatg	atcacatatt	cctaaattaa	gagataatag	agtectaate	132540

	tagaaggaaa	tttagtccta	atctagaatg	gaaaatatat	actgaattca	ggaaactttt	132600
	agtgtttaga	tattatgcag	atgtaggett	actgaaaatc	aaattccatc	agcatgtaat	132660
	attotocaat	gatactttca	tgatgaaaga	ttttaattat	tootaattct	cacagaggga	132720
						tgacattgtt	
						agacatttcg	
5							
						ggttggtgta	
	atcaatatta	ctctctgatg	atgattgata	agtgttaatt	ttaaatagtg	ccttttgttg	132960
	tttcacaaat	aattccacta	gtggttttct	catgggttga	ctttaccgaa	gtggaacttt	133020
	ttaagtattt	cccaotagot	ttcagagcac	cagetgagta	actgattgcc	aatatatgtt	133080
						aacttgttaa	
10						aactagtgtt	
						aaaagaagca	
	gatattgcac	aatattggcc	ttgtaaaaac	atgcattaaa	aaacacacaa	gtttctggaa	133320
	gcaaaaacac	acaagtgcca	atagtggtta	cagttggata	ggggaattat	gagatggttc	133380
	tacttatttc	taattttatg	ttataatgag	tgetttetet	gtatgagact	ttttaaattc	133440
		-		-		tcaagccaaa	
15	-		-	-		tcggtctcag	
15							
						cttgtccttg	
						gaggacctag	
	gtttgggggt	catatatatt	gtcgttcaat	tacaacactg	agttctcatt	cctgactata	133740
	gtgtcttcat	gactctgctg	acactaacat	taatgggatt	atgacatgga	aaatagaaat	133800
						ccgtcaccac	
20						catgccattg	
						tccttgagga	
						rtggtacatg	
	gtggcactca	gtaaatgttg	agtgaatgac	aagctctcca	atatccattt	ttgttacttc	134100
	cccagtcctc	tgattttac	ccgtttgctc	cgtagaaatg	tgtgcagtgt	tgtgaagtca	134160
	cttcttttg	ctttcccata	tagcactttt	caggcatctc	cctgcgccac	ctgttgtctt	134220
25						gctcacagtt	
			-	-	-	aaatgttcat	
						-	
						gacatgatcc	
						agtcaagaag	
	gcccatgcat	aatggatgag	atatgcaaag	tttttaggcc	ctaaacaatg	ctttggttga	134520
30	gaattattcc	aattaagcaa	agggagatga	cccattcaaa	agggcaggat	cagatettae	134580
30	gtaagtgagt	aaaaatttaa	agtyccccat	aaaactqqqa	cagagatagt	ttctactgag	134640
						atataatttc	
		-				ttgcagttaa	
						gcggtatttg	
						gtgacctcgt	
35	ttaaattgct	tgatttcttt	gtgtcttatt	tgcaaattga	gggaggacct	atctaacaaa	134940
	caagattagg	aaacttgagg	gagataaatt	aagggaaata	cttacctgat	gcatgcagta	135000
						gttcagaaga	
						agggtccatc	
						gctccagctg	
						aaaatgtaaa	
40	-		-			gttaataaag	
	actgggttat	ttctcagtaa	tagaaatgat	aggaacaaga	aaaagctaat	gagatgtgaa	135360
	aataagtaaa	gaaaaaatga	ccaagtcatc	ctgctgaaga	tggaaagctt	cccggattat	135420
	aaaaataato	aaaacatcat	ttttagetta	tgaaagttgt	otaatoatta	atcatttcat	135480
	-		-			ttagattcaa	
						atcaggataa	
45							
45						agtgaactga	
	tagtttaaga	tattatggga	atgtttaaat	tacaatgtgt	agacagtttt	gagaactttg	135720
	gaagatactg	tttacttatt	cacttataca	ttcatccatt	aatgcagtca	tatggtcatc	135780
	catttagtta	kcaaacattt	attoggcaac	tatttatoc	caggetetga	gtaccaggcc	135840
						taaaatctta	
						atttatttat	
50							
						ggaacattct	
						cttttttt	
	ttcaaaactc	aactctcctt	tccctgagat	cagtgtgagt	gaggtttgtc	tgtgtgtaga	136140
						agtgtaagta	
						gacagcgttg	
						aaggcccatg	
55							
						tttagcccat	
	argarggtaa	caggctattg	ccttccatta	ctctaaatgt	ctgggaatag	trggatatga	136440

			ttttcacaga				
			cccttaatcc				
			gtttagatgt				
	ttgggttgaa	aatccagtaa	gttttgaata	acattcaaag	tatataattt	attcttgaag	136680
5	aginctgcctg	cactgatgtt	ttcttataag	caaacttttg	tcatgtgagt	aaaagggaaa	136740
0	caatgtggaa	ataaatttat	ccctaagttt	tttgattcaa	tgaggggtat	awatktgagc	136800
			taacactctt				
			tcagcaagta				
			ccacagaata				
			tagtagaaaa				
						-	
10			cctaagggaa				
			agaatatttg				
			tttcttcagc				
	aagagcaaga	agactataaa	ggaggaagag	aagaaaaatc	tttgtgtttc	atgtttgtca	137280
			ctggtcttct				
	tgacttgtat	gcttgtggta	gttaagaact	atctctgtag	ccagtactgg	agatagcctg	137400
15			cctgtgacac				
	gtgctgaacc	tttgtttgcc	tttcctctga	gtgtaaggac	tgttcaagaa	atacagcagc	137520
	tggcagtagc	cacagtgaag	aaagggttct	tttgyaggag	ccatqqcctt	ggaactgete	137580
	acctcccctt	atctttcttt	ccagggtgaa	attcacagag	tgaagacaga	toocaccaac	137640
			atctatggtg				
			taccaatcct				
20			ttggatttag			-	
			catttttaag				
			gtgaaagagg				
	tttttattta	tttatttatt	twtttttag	acaaagtctc	actctgtcgc	ccaggctgga	138000
	gtgcagtggc	aagaccttgg	ctcactgcaa	cctctggctc	ctgggttcaa	gcaattctcc	138060
05	tgtctcagcc	acccgagtag	ctgggattac	aggcgtgcac	caccaagcct	agttaatttt	138120
25			gggtttcacc				
	cctcaagtga	tccacccgcc	ttgacctccc	aaagtgttgg	gattataggc	atgagccacc	138240
			aattatttga				
	aattatcaat	actaccttgt	tgctataaaa	gtrttttagg	taatttacaa	aataatatat	138360
			cataaggaat				
			catctaatct				
30	atagtttgcc	tctottctta	gatggaaatc	tttctatooc	tocagtacag	tttttctaac	138540
			cttgattcta				
			cccagaagaa				
			cttgactagt				
	acyaaytaay	ccayayytaa	ottgactage	guigguige	tecactetga	gagaagggta	120700
	aaacatggaa	gggattatta	attcacaata	atttgaaag	tgaaacttcc	caaaacaagg	138/80
35			agttagcaga				
			tctctggagc				
	gcacagcagc	ctgctggcta	atttagagca	cctatctata	ctaaaaagca	ctctctgtag	138960
			agagttcggt				
			tggwtgagtg				
	agaaataggg	aaaaggtgtc	ccaggcagag	aaaagagctc	tcactggaac	agcgcttgag	139140
40	tttacaaaga	tctttcacta	gcatctaatt	taatcctcac	aacattcctg	agggcaggca	139200
	gktctggtag	ccatttgtga	tgagagggaa	atttgcagtg	tgcacaagta	tctcaagcca	139260
	ggtagaatta	tcaggtgtta	acatgaaggg	ccccttqqaq	actectetaa	ttcaaactct	139320
			tacatcagaa				
			ctctaattcc		-		
			agactggttt				
45			tatcatcctc				
10			atctctctaa				
	accellacia	CCaaactCaC	alcicicaa	ayrecaceca	gtgcaaaget	gtettaatte	139620
			cttatttat				
	CLCLLCLLL	aaactgatag	ttttccaaaa	gcagggaacg	tgtctttccc	attagtgtta	139740
	ggtacaatgc	agtagtggcc	agttggagaa	taactgagcg	tgcatgtgtg	tatggattgg	139800
50	taaggccact	ttaaccacat	gaaccaaaag	tttctaatta	tgccctgatg	cagtgtggta	139860
50	cagaggaaag	atattttgat	ttggagtcca	aagacctggc	tttgagtctg	ggttgcttgc	139920
	tcattttatt	cattcattta	atgagcacta	ggaaatgctt	tctatggatc	agttgatcct	139980
	ggatatccta	agatgaataa	acatttttt	tctgtcttta	agtagetcac	atatctotoa	140040
	gatggataca	taaacaaata	cctgtgctcc	agtgtcataa	gtgtgataag	accagtgaat	140100
			ggcagaggta				
			ctgagtcttg				
55			ttcagttacc				
	scasidaydt	alliadaayg	gaggagagag	ayayayacda	Gatteacata	accyctatta	140340

						catgtctaat	
						atatatagca	
	ttcagtacta	tctgaggttt	caggcatcca	ttggtgatct	tggaatttgt	cccccatgga	140520
	tgagggggat	gactgttttt	atttctgcca	aatgaagacg	tagggaaaag	gtgtcccagg	140580
5	agagaaaaac	agttgaataa	agaccctgaa	acatggaaat	gcattttatg	actggggaca	140640
5	acactgcatt	ttctccactc	atgagctatt	cgaccttgga	caaattactt	aacttctctg	140700
						tacttcataa	
						atttttagaa	
						taatggttta	
	-				-	attgttggat	
10						teetteetge	
10						agaaactatt	
						gaattttgta	
						agcaagaaaa	
						tagcagaaag	
45			-			taccagacaa	
15						gtgtgtgtgt	
						gagacagaga	
						atgcaaaaat	
						tacgtattaa	
						tctatgtgct	
						gccttgggaa	
20	agccactaaa	cctctgtagg	cctcttttc	tccatctgta	ttgagaaaaa	taatgggatc	141720
	tacctcacag	aattgtttat	gaggatcgaa	tacaataatg	cttgctctaa	tacctcatat	141780
	atagtaagtg	accaacagat	ggaccaatta	aacaatagaa	gtttattgaa	catagttgtg	141840
	ctgggtggtg	tgctgcttta	cctgtattat	ctcttagtcc	cgtaaggtct	acgcagacct	141900
	tccatatttg	actgataaag	ttcaaagagg	tgaatttatt	tgcctcagat	tgtacagtca	141960
						gacttggaac	
25						tggcagtaac	
						tgtcttccag	
						gctctgtatg	
						ttttaggtga	
						ctattgagct	
						aatcetetet	
30						tcatctcagt	
				-	-	ataggttttg	
						gacagetett	
						attcataaat	
						aaatggaaga	
35						atagatetea	
						tgtatttgt	
						gcaagaattt	
						aaaggacacg	
						aagcetteta	
						tccatgaagg	
40	-		-			aggettagag	
						acaaatcaag	
						taaggagcaa	
						acatgtgcag	
						gttagtttt	
						gttgttccca	
45	tgtgtatgtc	catgtgtgct	caatgtttag	ctcccactta	taagtcagaa	catgtggtat	143460
	ttggttttct	cttcctagca	aggaatyctg	aggaagggag	tgaaagaacc	aaattygtgt	143520
	tttagaaaaa	ttggtcagga	ttgrtgtgga	gagaggccag	ggccagggag	accagttagg	143580
	agaaaatggt	cttaatggat	gtaggctgga	gtcctccggt	ctgtttgatt	ggctatttca	143640
	ttctgttgat	ctactatacc	atattataaa	ccagaataac	aaattgtaaa	atatgaacac	143700
						taatgtttga	
50						tagcgctctg	
						gaagcaaaca	
	ttctattctg	tgcctactaa	cttqtactag	ttttcaotta	ttctttctag	aagaaggact	143940
						tttttcgttt	
						atagctaact	
						ttttttgtc	
55						tacgtagtca	
						taggtcattc	
	Julyyauuu	ayyoryaryy	LUYUUUUUU	LICELLAYEA	gguggeette	Luggeeacee	

107

							1 4 4 3 6 6
			gcagtaaagg				
			gtagtgcacg				
	ttgggtcaca	tggccacagc	taactgcacg	gaaggacatg	cagtccacct	atttacccag	144420
	agagaagagg	aagacattaa	ttttggcaag	tggaggcagt	ctctttcatg	gggccatggt	144480
~			acaaagatta				
5			gcctgtgtat				
			aaaaaaattg				
	-		catttggact				
			tatatcaggc				
	ggacagaaaa	ttgagggttt	gttcaagtga	ctaagagcaa	cccagttggg	ttgggagaca	144840
10	attagaagag	cttagaattt	tgtcagagga	cataggagga	gaaacaagac	agagacttga	144900
			tcagtgaaga				
			aaaatatctt				
			tattcaagag				
			gaaatgtgaa				
<i>i</i> –			ggtcaaaatg				
15			agcagatgaa				
	agtgaaagtt	atggggaagg	aattcgaaat	ttatgaagta	gaatgacttg	aaatagtcaa	145320
	tatgcggaac	atgatataaa	gtctgctagg	gatgagaatc	ctcagcttag	attagggaac	145380
			gaattcacga				
			agaaagaaaa				
			caaaagaata				
20							
			ctggagggtt				
			taaagcaagg				
			tagaggcgga				
			ggtggaagag				
	ggtttaagga	cttttcagaa	aagaatgtag	gagaattgtc	tgttgaagat	atagaaggag	145860
	gtgcaatcaa	aaggaattaa	aagttgggtt	caagtctaga	acttacatct	tcagtggaaa	145920
25			attttaatac				
			gtgtacctga				
			tgataatgag				
			tcagttttca				
			cggtcttgtg				
30			gagtgtactt				
	ctatgtactg	aagatggagg	gattattgat	gtaggtttct	tccttgtcat	aagcttccca	146340
	cacacctgac	catgctaaaa	gttcagctgc	cagtgggata	ccctagcttc	ttattccaga	146400
	caccatttta	agtggcctct	actccagtta	tagctaggaa	atataccgac	attggtagaa	146460
			acgttgtatg				
			aggacaagta				
			acatgctggt				
35							
			tggggttcct				
			tactgggaac				
			ctgggcagtc				
		-	tgagctggtg				
			ttacttggta				
40	ccaataactt	ctctcccttg	cacgtacctc	gcccctagct	gaagtccagt	tctttatagt	147000
	atgtgcatag	ttccctatag	ggtaatgttt	attaatttcc	ccaccaacgt	ttktttttct	147060
			ttgtcatttc				
	-		ttttctttga	-			
			tggagagaat				
			tctatataga				
45	-		-		-	-	
40	-		atatatat			-	
			atagaatata				
			gtgtgtgtgt				
	caaggttctg	aactcagcat	cccctcgtag	ctacacattc	ttctctaata	ttttaacatg	147540
	attaatocac	atgcgaaact	ttctttagtg	gtgattttca	actccaaget	tgggttcatt	147600
	-		gaaactataa				
50			aagcacatag		-		
			gaatatatgc				
			atgettttca				
		-	actaacttca	-			
			tgatgatgtg				
55	gtgtgcaatg	acgaggaagc	tcttgttaca	tggtatggtt	tctgtacaca	catctgacag	148020
00	ggcacagett	ctaaatctac	gtgcttgtta	gtggtgtgac	tctccaacct	ttctcctagt	148080
			tcactctcct				
					5		

	tcctcagcct	gtcactcatg	cccagatctt	ttctgccacc	tccaccattc	tgagcaacct	148200
	ctctctggcc	ttgactaggc	atggccttca	gtggtgaagc	ctgctttcat	gttggagaca	148260
				ttggatcacg			
				gttgctcagc			
5				ttcttatatt			
				tgctgggctc			
	aagccacact	gtgtctctcg	ccaataccca	gcccagatcc	tggcacagag	caggcacttg	148560
	aggcaggttt	ttggagtgaa	attaaaccag	ctacatctac	atttcatttt	tcttccagaa	148620
				gactttattc			
				ctgttcaaat			
	-	-		-			
10				tttgggggca			
				gtgagtcagc			
	ttagatgttt	gagtatatcc	ttgaccagaa	tatcacatgc	agggactagt	ggtttagctc	148920
	ccttttcttc	accgtgccac	ctgaaaaggt	tgactgactc	atgtgagctc	cgtcttcatt	148980
	atcaatgaaa	ggggggagagt	gacattttcc	tgacctgctg	cttoatatsa	ttotoatoat	149040
				gtaagggata			
15				aatgttcaaa			
15							
				gaaagaggaa			
				tggggaattg			
	tattatactg	atgaacagta	tgaggtcatt	gaaagagttg	ataaggccac	tggggccaac	149340
	aaaatagtct	tgagagataa	tgttccaaat	ctgaggggtc	ttcaagttta	tcacaracqc	149400
				gggtgtataa			
20				tcacgtacat	-		
	-	-	-	-		-	
				aagtettaaa			
				tcagagtaag			
	attactttca	attccttact	ttgcttttac	ttcatagaac	tccctgtttt	ctattgtttg	149700
	tgttacttat	tagaatataa	cctctgtacg	ggcaggcatt	ttgtctgtct	tgtttgctgc	149760
	tcaatactcq	qtqattaqaa	tagtgcttgg	cacataaaag	gtgctcaggg	catatgagtt	149820
25				ggaatttta			
				agataatcta			
				tgatgtattt			
				tataacctaa			
	ttaactgcat	gtgaaagaaa	cacatgcaat	agaaattaat	tttttattac	tataaagaat	150120
20	attcttttt	ttttatttt	ccataggttt	ttggggtaca	ggtggtgttt	ggttacatga	150180
30	gtaagttett	tagtggtgat	ttgtgagatt	ttggtgcacc	catcacctga	gcaatataca	150240
				gcccccctcc			
				tgtcctcata		-	
	-	+		-		-	
				ctgagttact			
				taattccagg			
35				tcatgtaact			
	cagttcatag	gcaaattatg	agcagattta	tatactgacc	tccctaatcc	tcgcatgatt	150600
	totagaagaa	aacaaotoaa	acccattct	ctaactatta	tacaatagtt	gggttactgg	150660
				tctagtctct			
				tttttagaat			
				ctaggatcaa			
40				ggctgtagca			
	cagatttgcc	tgcctrtacc	aggaggattg	ttttcctgcg	cctgtgccac	tggatttaaa	150960
	ctcaatcctg	ataatcggtc	ctgctctcca	tataactctt	tcaytgttgt	ttcaatgctg	151020
	tctgcaatca	gaggetttag	cttogaatto	tcagatcatt	cagaaaccat	aataccrata	151080
				gtaagatttg			
				catgtgtgga			
45							
40				taaagtgttt			
				gctccagacc			
	ttttgtagtc	tagggtaggg	ccagagaatc	tgcactccta	ataagctccc	agggcatgct	151380
	gacggtgctg	gcccatggat	cacgctaaga	accacaggcc	cagagcaata	tagaatgtag	151440
				gtgttccaaa			
				actactattt			
50				tgaattgaag			
				actttgtgct			
				gtttttaggt			
	ctaagagttt	tctaacatcg	ctaggagaat	gtcacaggct	aaagagagaa	atagagggta	151800
				aaggggttgt			
				cttccagtcc			
55				tttgtttttc			
	LCLAAGTTAT	catettgtae	agatatgada	aattcaatag	LILLILLCLC	ccagetttte	152040

		*****				***	1 5 0 1 0 0
		tgttcaaaca					
		taacagttgt					
		tgcatatgca					
	aataccatgc	cactttaccc	ctacatatgt	tagcatacag	tttcaaaggg	cattatgaaa	152280
5	tattcataat	catatttctc	cagttggcct	cacaatattt	tatatatagc	tgttttgttc	152340
5	catccaagat	ctaatcaaga	ttcatgcact	gcactgggaa	tatctcatta	gtttcttcca	152400
		gttgcctcta					
		agaatcccac					
	• • •	gttctcatga					
		gcaataatac					
10		taatgtcagc					
10							
		actgctacac					
		tatgcaatca					
		ttttggcagc					
		gtgattttct					
	ctataaagga	aagctcttcg	tgtctccccg	gtttactttt	taaataattt	attattatta	153000
15	tgggctcaaa	tttttatttt	ttaaattcag	tgtgttacag	tcaattactg	taatccttct	153060
	tttgatgttt	tagtggatcc	attttggcca	gggagaacct	cttcaagtgg	cgacctgtat	153120
	atttctgtgt	atgccttgtt	tcttggtaca	ataagatgtt	tcacactcac	ttcgtacctt	153180
		acctataatc					
		caagatgtgg					
		tgctcagage					
20		taatttcagt					
		catgtggatg					
		gcatctgata					
		acacatggaa					
		taagctatat					
25		tttagcctaa			-		
25		gatacattga					
	tgtttcagtt	tacagattta	taacaaatta	atccttatca	ttttcttctg	ttattaacat	153840
	aatctggaga	caaaagtggc	taaaatatta	aattatgtgg	atttgttttt	tttacactta	153900
	gatttgcacc	tgatttctgc	attagaaatt	ttctaaattt	tcaagagaaa	gagatataaa	153960
		atggaacagc					
		ttccttttat					
30		taaatgcctg					
		ataacccctc					
		tatgttttgg					
		agtaggcatc					
		cccagcactt					
35		ctgaccaaca					
		gcgtacgcct					
		gaggtggagg					
	gtgacagact	gagactctgt	ctcgaattaa	aaaaaattt	aaaaaagga	aatataagca	154620
	tgtattatga	aaatctaagt	actataataa	gagtttattg	caaaaagtaa	atatggaagt	154680
	atggttaaat	aaagctttaa	ttgggttcct	aactcccgtt	cctgaataga	aattactatt	154740
40	tctgagggta	tagataaagc	agtagtcagc	aaactatggc	ccgtgcgtca	aatgcagcct	154800
		tttgtaaata					
		ctgctttcat					
		taaaatattt					
		ggaaatgagc		-			
		catatttcac					
45							
40		atgtgtgtct					
		ataatttgtg					
		gcatgtacat					
		tgaaaacacc					
	cttaagttca	aagaccattt	gataacatta	ataacaacct	gagatgctgc	tggtgctccc	155400
	tctttgctac	ttttatcaca	ttgggatgga	agttgtgcta	tgaaaatgta	tatttagagt	155460
50	gtttcaagta	ggtattaagc	atttagaget	tcagatagaa	aaggagggac	attctggaaa	155520
		cagtagaaag					
		ggcactttct					
		ttttctaagc					
		cttcaacctt					
55		ctccattgat					
		tttgtttctg					
	ccgtgttett	cttaaagtca	cagtggacat	gcctaggcat	arrgrrgtag	atcccaagaa	155940

		ttctgggctg					
		cgaacagtgc					
	ggaccgaagt	gatggctacg	tttattgggt	tgatgaytct	ttagatataa	ttgcaaggat	156120
	tcgtatcaat	ggagagaact	ctgaagtrat	tcgttatggc	agtcgttacc	caactcctta	156180
5	tggcatcrct	gtttttgaaa	attctatcat	atgggtagat	aggaatttga	aaaagatctt	156240
5		aaggaaccag					
		gatgtgacca					
		ccttgcttgg					
		accccaaaat					
		tcaacagaaa					
10		cctgaaaacc					
		gactatgaca					
		cagatttcct					
		aagtgcactc					
	cacacatgga	tgactgagtg	tttctaatgc	atatgagact	ctaatgtctt	tgtgtgtrct	156840
	tgtgtgtgtk	tytgcctgta	tgtgtccagg	tatagggact	gctgatggca	ttgcctttga	156900
15	ctggattact	agaagaattt	attacagtga	ctacctcaac	cagatgatta	attccatggc	156960
		tctaaccgca					
		caagggtatg					
		ggcctgaaat					
	tatooctaca	gattcaaaaa	tgaaagcata	ttgagtgatt	ttacotogga	aggagggt gc	157200
	acggetaca	tccctttgat	rgaaageata	ttgggaaaat	actacgeggga	caacacceto	157260
20							
20		tctcctttgg					
		ttgcaattaa					
		attaattatt					
		tgccaaaatc					
		tctggtcatg				-	
05	actgggtgga	tgctagtctg	taggtgtctc	tggttactca	tgtgggtgtt	aagaagaggt	157620
25	ttttcttcca	tttccaaaga	agagggattt	gcatcatgtg	atgaaaatat	agcatgccag	157680
	atagacattg	ccagaatata	gaatcacagt	tttaggaact	atgtttatat	tggaacttgg	157740
		gtgaaaattt					
		attgctaaat					
		tacaaatgaa					
		atgactttta					
30		ttagaaaatt					
		ttgtcatctt					
		aatatttcc					
		tctcacattc					
	-	ggctggtgtc		-			
35		cttttgatgc	-	_			
		agtgatgctt					
		acatcaaatt					
	ttattgagag	tctgctatgt	gcttaacact	gagttccatg	cattacatgg	attatttcat	158520
	gttttcctgt	ttctaatatc	aacctgattc	cttttgtagg	attactattc	atatttggaa	158580
	gtcaatgatt	ttatataggc	tattgtttga	taagcaaaca	agacctccca	tcaccagaag	158640
40	aaacatttcc	agctgccata	tgccccattt	gaaaagaaag	tttgcagctt	gtgtaaacaa	158700
		catgcattgg					
		ttttgcttca					
		tcattgtcaa					
		ggactgactt					
		ttgcaatgac					
45							
40		agaaacaaca					
		caccaggtaa		-		-	
		ttggtaagga					
		gtaatttatg					
	ggcttcttt	ctaatctata	tggagccctt	ttatgaaagc	attttcttt	attttattt	159300
	tgagacggag	tctcactctg	tcgcccaggc	tggagtgcag	tggcgggatc	tcagctcact	159360
50		cctcctgggt					
		acgacgtgtc					
		ggctagtttc	-	-			
		attacaggcg					
		agttagaaag					
55		tcaatgaget					
		tagtttgaaa					
	arrgrgcatt	ttataaagaa	caacaaattc	acgggaagat	gtgccttttg	atgttgttgc	159840

		ttgctgagaa					
	-	aattggtgat	-			-	
		gcagaacttc			-		
	caagtgctat	tgtggagggg	tcaatgtgaa	csgtggctgc	atccatcttt	tacttcttct	160080
5	gggattatct	ttcttcaggt	ccaaatggtg	ccgagtgcca	gtgtccacat	gagggcaact	160140
0	ggtatttggc	caacaacagg	aagcactgca	ttgtggacaa	tggtgaacga	tgtggtgcat	160200
	cttccttcac	ctgctccaat	gggcgctgca	tctcggaaga	gtggaagtgt	gataatgaca	160260
		ggatggcagt					
		ggagctaatg					
		tttgaaatgt					
10		actgtttctg					
10							
		tgatcgcatt					
		atctcatctg					
	-	gtaaaaatcc					
		gaaacgtatc					
		aaataacttc					
15	gtggactttc	tcagggagtt	ctgaggttgg	ttaccttttc	ctagcagact	gtgatagggg	160860
	ctaggagttt	ttattttcct	gaaataaact	ataattgcat	gctttttgtg	attgagataa	160920
		tagagaaaca					
		ttaaaaatgt					
		gcatgcagtc		-			
		atttaattrt					
20							
20		gtttttcctg					
		gcgatgtgtc					
		tgaggcaggg					
		aaggtgcata					
		ttcagatgag	-				
05	ttgggtctga	agtcttggat	cacaggagat	gaaattatta	tataaaaaaa	aggettteca	161520
25	aaaatraaaa	ccctaagtat	ttatctaaaa	cgtaaatttt	tggctaggcg	cggtagcaag	161580
	tatcaacaaa	taccaatctt	gtttcatttt	tctctccttt	tttctagtat	tttaaagtga	161640
		tgcacttcac					
	cctoocaaaa	tcaaaagtgc	ttactaaata	tecctgagta	cctactccat	ottcaaattt	161760
		ccccaaaatg					
		gattttgatt					
30		gtcattgatt			-		
		ttgactaatt					
		ggtatgtaga					
		gaggtggagc					
		ccactttaag					
35		ttcacccagt					
		agttatgaat					
	ctgaagtttg	ataaagaaga	catttccctt	accagctttt	gttggtaatt	agaatctaca	162360
	ggataaatac	cttttgcttg	tcaattttca	gagtaatgag	ttggtgacaa	aggagaatta	162420
	actttttgtt	tagtttagtt	tagtttagta	ttatattgaa	ctctttgatc	ttcatgtatt	162480
	tgatgagttt	taatacagtg	ctgtcaactg	ttttttttg	gtgcccagtt	gtccaaactt	162540
40		gagtccttaa					
		aagcttgtct					
		attccctttg					
		tcattgcttc					
		aatttttta					
45		gcgatctcag					
40		tcccgggtag					
		tagtagagac					
		ccgcccacct					
		gaaaaaattt					
	ttacatttta	gattttataa	tgacatctct	tcttatgctt	aaaatcatag	tttctcttga	163200
		ttttattata					
50		aagaatacta	-	-			
		tcccactaga					
		gcagggttat					
		tattttattt					
		acatgacgag					
55		tgctcttctc					
		ttattgtttt					
	acttatatcg	tcctttttct	tacacaaaag	ttagcctact	gttttgaatc	ttgctttctt	163740

	actattaaca	atatatcctg	aagattatac	tgtcattact	tatcagtata	tagaaatctt	163800
	ctttattcct	ttaatagcta	catattactc	cattgtgtgg	aaatgccata	gtttattta	163860
	ccaagagttg	gaactcttgt	tgatgctatt	aattaatgaa	aacagatgat	ttaagttaca	163920
	aaccagtgtc	tcctctccct	tctccccagt	atcagctgga	aatatgtttt	tttactacag	163980
-						aaaatgccgc	
5						cataatacat	
						tcgcacttgc	
						ttatttgtgt	
						cagtgagtaa	
			-			tacaaagata	
10						ctaagtagag	
	gtggtaggca	gttgctttca	tatgtgattg	caggggtatg	agaaactctt	tctctctgtt	164460
	ccctggctag	aattcccaga	ccctgaatat	ttcttccaga	gatctgctac	tattggagag	164520
	ccatttctcc	cagtgttgaa	agccttttgc	cttcatgtac	ttaggcagaa	tttgcccgtt	164580
	aagcccttat	aatttactct	taatattatt	atagtggcca	tcagtaactg	aaaattattt	164640
						atcacagete	
15						tgagtagctg	
			_		-	gatatggggt	
						cccatctcag	
						actgaaagta	
						ttagcaattt	
00						cttaagtttg	
20						gattggactt	
	ccctgttctg	tgtatatgta	gttaaactct	tgtcactggc	ccctcccaag	gaaatcaaag	165180
	ggcatcataa	ttatttgtca	ccaaattagg	gtacagcaca	ggaagaggaa	tctgttgtaa	165240
	taacagcagc	acaaggaagc	agaattcagg	ttgcagccac	cagatagggc	tagacagata	165300
						cctggcaaat	
		-			-	acaagacttt	
25						tacctaaaat	
						tcaactaaaa	
						gttattatct	
						ttgttttgct	
						aaataaaacc	
30						ttctaacaaa	
						ttggggcagg	
						acaagcatcc	
	attttccagg	ctcagtcttc	ctttttggt	aactattatc	tagctcagag	atagaggcag	165960
	attgttaaga	ctgatgggaa	catgcttrtg	ttttgctcat	gggttttatc	ttctttccct	166020
						gcgctgtatt	
25						tgaacctgcc	
35						acaacttcag	
						tggacttcct	
						gacctgttag	
						tgctgataaa	
						taattttagt	
40						tgtcagagga	
						tgcatcctct	
						gcaggagcct	
						tatttgcctt	
	cacaaattct	aatctatatc	catgcacatt	ttttacataa	ttgtaaaaat	ataaaaatac	166740
	aatcttctac	attgctttaa	aaaacctgtc	aataaatcat	attgctatat	aggagtcaga	166800
45	aaactatqqc	tgtggccagt	tacctatctt	tatagatage	attttactca	aatgcagcca	166860
	catatogeto	ctotccctct	actatoocca	cotoctotao	otocaacaga	gaccataggg	166920
						gtcttcatac	
						ttaactgcct	
						cattgcagta	
50	aatattaaca	Legrattaa	aacatttat	LTTCaggata	TTTTCTTagg	atcattagta	TP/100
						tttaaattct	
	gtgttgaaga	gtggtatttg	gagtgcttca	ctaagttctt	tttccccaac	actgaaagtt	167280
	ttatagaaag	caaagggcac	atagagtttt	gaggacctgt	aaaggaaata	actaataact	167340
	gctggatgag	tagaatagtc	ttagagattg	tttcaaatgt	atgaattatt	ggttcaaata	167400
	tatgaataat	taatatgagt	ttttaaactt	ctctatggta	acaaaagcca	tagtaatagc	167460
						atatatgaat	
55						ataatacgat	
						tcctcaaagg	

113

	taatcactat	taaaaggttg	agtgtgaatt	tgacttactt	ttatctttta	tatatcttac	167700
	tttactttta	tatatcttga	tatatagatt	ttaaaaaaac	agatggagtc	ttactataca	167760
	tattttctgc	aattagcttt	tatttttaa	gcttaacatc	atgtcagcaa	atacagacca	167820
	gcctcattcc	tgtacactgc	caaagaatat	tttaaaatgc	gaatggtcca	tgtatttta	167880
F		agtggttgga					
5		catcctttgt					
	taatactact	gtatcaaagg	agatatotet	cttcaaaaaa	tctggatcag	accaaacaca	168060
	ataactcaca	cctgtaatcc	tagegette	ggaggccaag	gcaggcggat.	cacaagotca	168120
	agagetage	accatectgg	casegeeteeg	gaaggoodag	totactaaaa	acacaagaat	168180
		cggtggcaca					
		cggaggttgc					
10							
	agagtgagac	tctgtctcca	aaaaaaaaaa		agtetggate	aalglacaca	160300
		cagettetga					
		tgcaactata					
		tgacaccttc					
		gatggctaat					
15	gaacagtggt	gttctaggaa	cttttgggct	gtgtcagtga	ataagacaac	aatccctacc	168660
	cacatgragc	taatattcta	aagaggggag	acaggcaacc	aatcagtaaa	ttgtctagta	168720
	tgttgaaagg	tggtgctaag	tgttatggaa	agaaggaaag	ggagcaagga	agcgggcatg	168780
		gcgrggggag					
	tttaaaatag	aaacatgtga	aatagtaggt	aattcatatc	tttcctggga	aaagaagtgt	168900
	tctttctcta	ccatacacat	aagggaatat	tgtatctcat	tttagtcacc	aaagataatt	168960
20		actgtcagtt					
		actaccctag					
		ctacarccag					
	ctgagaatgc	tattgatctt	ttcaggtcac	tctgagcgaa	catocctaoc	tgatgagttc	169200
		gtgggaggtg					
		gtgacgagga					
25		acattccagg					
		tctctgtaat					
		ttgatatcat					
		tctcttacat					
		caaatacttg					
30		acaaggtett					
		cctccacctt					
		acgcccacca					
		actatattgg					
	gccttggcct	cccaaagtgc	tgggattaca	agcatgagcc	actgcaccca	gtggttggcc	169920
	actcttaata	gcaaccttca	cagtataaca	atgaactgtc	tctrgtttcc	tttgtcacct	169980
35	taaagcggca	tggagggagg	ggtgttatgc	ctcttgagta	gataatggaa	catcattttc	170040
		gggtatggaa					
	taatgtcttt	ctatggtagg	gcaatagact	caatggctcc	ctgctgcttg	catctgatgg	170160
	cacceteetg	tgttgtgact	ttggtggtgg	gtcacaactc	cacatttacc	ctatccaccc	170220
	tatccactga	catgggtggt	tttcagctac	acatacatgg	attgtggtgt	atgcatttct	170280
		tttaccaaca					
40		cccctgttct					
	cctctttcct	catagcatca	tggtttctga	caactctgtt	agcatatgcc	tttcctctcc	170460
	accccaatat	tgcttggggt	ggtagctata	atgtagttgg	aaaagcacta	aatttggagg	170520
	agaaagacct	aggtttgaag	ccccagctct	tcacctagtt	ctatgacttt	gagacatcca	170580
	gttaaccatc	tttgagette	agttttctca	tctatacaaa	tggtgtaaaa	atacctatyt	170640
		ttgtgtgatt					
45		agttaacaaa					
		gtatttatg					
		gtccaaagca					
		agcagtgtaa					
		aacattaaag					
		tgctttggtt					
50		acctccggac					
		tgacggctac					
		ctgtggttac					
		ccagcatgcc					
		cacagtgccc					
55		aaatcaaagg					
		tatctggctt					
	gaattattaa	tacataatac	catattaaca	atttaaaatt	aaatataatt	tttaatattt	171540

	ttatggagga	aggaacccaa	gaaggcaaaa	atgcctaggg	cctgtgaaag	acagaatctg	1/1600
						ttctttcttg	
						caagaactgt	
						taaatagagc	
5	ttggctctta	ggctcagagt	caagtagagg	caggtggagt	gaactgagac	aatgtctcca	171840
0	actaaggatg	cagacattga	tcaatatcat	gcagaagggc	tggaaggcca	gactttctga	171900
						ctgattttaa	
						attcggctca	
						cttacctctt	
						cttctcatca	
10						tgtaagtttc	
10						tccagaaagg	
						gaaagtatgt	
						aggactgtta	
						atgcgaagga	
						cacaggggcc	
15	attgactgga	ggggcaggca	gctcatcaac	aggcgctaat	gtaccrttgg	agtccagtgt	172560
	ggtgtacgat	tgtgtgttta	ttgtggtggt	cctgaggaag	aaggaggagg	tgaaggagca	172620
	gggactcagc	agtaatttaa	aaagtagata	aatgctatca	ggaaaataca	ctctgtgggt	172680
	gattcatcct	ctgatgagtg	gacattgctg	agaggtgrta	gtttgtgaac	tgacaatgca	172740
						aatatgettt	
						cctaaagtgg	
20						tgcacttcta	
						atatattctg	
						tgatcagact	
						ttatcattac	
						cattgttcct	
25						ttctgaattt	
						aaacctgagc	
						ggtgtgctgt	
						acagtgggac	
						tgctgctgaa	
	aaacatggat	gataagactg	aggggtgaca	atttggtgat	gagctggaat	actgacttgc	173520
30	aatagtgtct	gaaagcttgg	tgatttgctt	gatgacttgt	ttttcctcct	gcattggatc	173580
50	taaattagac	aaaggaaaac	attggtgttt	tcaaaccatt	tggaaatgag	ttaaatagct	173640
	cccgggagac	caaatgaagc	tgagccagtc	tgccttgacc	acagetttet	tcacaattac	173700
						tggcagtgct	
						ttgttgcctt	
						gttcaaaacc	
25						ccctttagac	
35			-			tggctcacag	
						gagatagctt	
						ctagettgee	
						gtaatgaaag	
						gtgttcttag	
10							
40						tttccatttg	
						tggctatctc	
						tctgatgtat	
						tgaatgcaat	
						gcatttaatg	
						ccaaatattg	
45	gattcttcta	gaattggcga	ttagtggggt	agacgaagat	gatgggggaa	aggggatcaa	174660
	ggacactggt	gatcttgtcg	aaatggttga	cctggcattt	aggtagataa	agaaggaagc	174720
	aaaaccccaa	gtgggtaata	gttgaggttt	attgccaacc	tctctgaaag	tggtactgga	174780
	tctcatgata	caggtgtgac	coocacaato	actgtggtga	ctatagcgac	gagaggggct	174840
						tgcattagta	
	aaacctt.cot	ctotoatoao	gataatgact	atagagagag	atctgatgag	ctgatgcacc	174960
50						aatgggcgct	
						agcgatgaga	
						ctgaatatgg	
						agttaccata	
	aaatcactat	reergatata	gcaaaaggtt	accaaagttt	cttggtatat	aagatgggga	175260
55	cacacatttt	tttggaccaa	ttettgett	agatagtcat	tagagagaac	agaagatggg	175320
						atgaagggaa	
	ccaggttgat	tctctttgaa	ttcttgtaat	gactttttgc	ctgaagcatc	cctctgctag	175440

			attttgtcc				
			aagtaaagca				
			cataatattg				
	ttgtaaccat	tgtttcatgt	atgttgatat	tgtctctgta	ataacaattt	agagaccata	175680
-			tetttattce				
5			agtatgtaat				
			aattaaatgc				
	agagattatc	tatgcataat	attaaaaaat	ctgtgcagca	aaccaccatg	gcacgtgttt	175920
	acctattata	acaaacttgc	acatcccgca	catgtacccc	tgaacttaaa	agttgaagaa	175980
	aaaaaaagaa	aaaaatttaa	aaatcatcca	aaaactggct	tttgctctat	tgtaagaaaa	176040
10			aagtttcaaa				
10			aaaatcatag				
	atagattoog	attocattt	aattaatttt	goottacoto		attaat	176220
	caataytata	LaallCaaal	taaaattttt	agerigaaya	cgaagtgate	tcagtaggtc	1/6280
	tcatccaaac	ctatgaaaca	ttcactctta	caactggaag	gagtactagt	gatettetgt	176340
	accctgttct	ctttgcagat	aataagactg	tagcccatag	atgggaaacg	aattgtttgg	176400
15	gggtgcacag	tgaactagtg	gaagagcttg	gcctgatatt	tggataatgg	attttgcaat	176460
	gcatgaagtt	ttaatctatt	gctccttgat	gagtagagaa	ctaataagaa	cttactatcc	176520
	tccctctota	gatcatttt	gggtgaggtt	accentatat	tacaggacca	accagaggga	176580
	catotactot	tatattacac	ctagtgttga	geteatgega	tataataaaa	gaaaaatata	176640
			tgttcagtga				
00			acatgctaca		-		
20			ggccaggctc				
	tgtattagtt	gttgaaacca	ctgatgaagg	agtaagttgg	tgaggaagtt	gaaaaatagt	176880
	gacttttcaa	taatccacag	tctttggaag	tctttgttgt	ctqtcttage	mtgattcatt	176940
			agaaatgttg				
			aactgctttt				
			-		-		
25			cacaactgca				
			atgtctgaca				
			agccagaagt				
	agtgtgcccc	aggetacete	cgagaaccag	atggaaagac	ctgccggcaa	aacagtaaca	177300
	tcgaacccta	tctcattttt	agcraccgtt	actatttgag	aaatttaact	atagatggct	177360
			gaaggactgg				
			attgatacac				
30			atcataaacc				
	tagagtagat	ttaggagaca	gaaaacactg	atagactatt	tagecycayaa	ageetggeeg	177600
			ttgataggaa				
	atacatttaa	tgtttctgca	ggtttatttt	ctgctttgta	tctgatattc	aaatgataga	177720
			tattttaaaa				
35	attgcaaggg	aagagagttc	actgttgctg	gccattcact	taactggaga	tgatatgaag	177840
55	ggacgattca	tgcattcatt	ggtgcattca	otcrttactt	cctgagtccc	tectacator	177900
	ccagcotgat	gacaagcagc	aggggttttg	aggggaacaa	gacagacata	accettacte	177960
			cttacaatac				
			gaggetgagg				
			cgaaatctgt				
40	aaaggtggtg	ttcgtctgta	gtcccagcta	ctcaygaggy	tgaggtagga	ggatccctta	178200
	agcccaggag	atgcaggttg	cagggacyga	gaacatgcat	ggcactccag	cctgagtaac	178260
	agagtgagay	cctttctcaa	aaaaaacaaa	acaaacaaaa	caaaaaaaaa	aaccaatact	178320
	agtcattccc	agcatgggct	gggcgtgaaa	actogagaat	ggetaacatg	agactettot	178380
	tttgagattg	cccttatora	aactgacagt	ctttaaggca	agaaataat	attttaadta	178440
45			ttcttaacat				
45			ctttgtggtc				
	atgtatgctg	taaagattct	tgttgcagtc	agcccagacc	tccagagggc	tcttccccac	178620
	atccttatat	ttgactccct	taagggtaaa	gatcctaaaa	tgggtgggga	cagttggctt	178680
	cccagttctc	cctgaccagt	agctggcctg	acataggtgc	tgagtgcttg	ctggataata	178740
	aatgaaacrt	toactaaoca	ttcctattgt	atotatcaat	tectottta	cotatectac	178800
	atotcaaaaa	atataataat	taatgatttc	Caggaacaga	actracceta	at ant at tat	178940
50	totoacosta	atttattaa	ctgcagaaaa		accyaycacy	graciyili	170000
	tasaaata	atata	clycayaadd	aalaalallt	yaacigtaag	acallyteat	170720
	LCAYCCCTCT	CECECagaaa	ctgctagaat	gacgtttCtC	reggatttca	gctatttcct	т 18380
	ctctatctcg	gtgtgttctt	tatcagaaga	gaattaaata	catgtgagga	agatgggcaa	179040
	gaaagtctgg	gtgagggtag	ggtaaacttt	tcttgaaagt	ccaggagggt	gcacaaccag	179100
	gctcagtgtt	cctgaaaaca	caaaggcaga	atggagccca	gttacattta	cattgqtagg	179160
			ctacactgaa				
55			aytagggtgt				
			gcacattgga				
	_ JUJUUUUUUU	Julialial	ycacattyya	ugalatiyit	ggerereage	LALULLAALL	17340

						ctgttcacag	
						tcaacagagt	
	agagtgccct	atggggtagc	cagtctgcca	ggacttgaat	ggtaatagca	acaggaatac	179520
	taatacgaca	agaataataa	tagcaactcc	ttctaagcct	gttgtgatct	gaaataatat	179580
5	aatgttttaa	aaagtccctg	gtctgaggcc	tggcatttaa	caagtgttca	ataattagct	179640
5						tagccatctc	
						tacatatatg	
						attcagatat	
						tttggaaggg	
						aaatgacctt	
10	ctcactatag	gtgcatttaa	cccttggaa	gyttatgyat	gelalaayae	tctggtgaaa	180000
						attctgggta	
						aataaaaata	
						atgtttctaa	
						tttgacagcc	
						tatcttaaga	
15	atgtcataat	tcagagtttc	tctgtgcagt	ttcaatgaca	cacttagaca	agtgtgtttc	180360
						tgttctgcta	
						aaccagaccc	
	atcaataa	atatatecce	cotatttct	acatgacacc	avettaaagt	gggmattatt	180540
	gregacigae	ttgcaccete	tattacctca	ctocaggaag	acaaacttcc	tgttttcccc	180600
						tcaggtagct	
20							
20						attggttaac	
						ggcctctttg	
						gatgccaaca	
	acaccttctg	ctttgataat	cccagaggac	ttgcccttca	ccctcaatat	gggtattgtc	180900
						cgagaaggct	
05						ttttcctact	
25	tggtaaattg	tttagtgtaa	tgagtagaag	catggcttct	tcaaatcatc	atcatcagct	181080
	cttctgtttt	cttttccctg	acacactttt	gcacttttca	agtcctgtat	tttggctgca	181140
	tgcaaagaaa	actgtggttt	cagaaaaccg	atttctttac	tggactctcg	aagtcaaagc	181200
	cactgaaatc	cagttaacta	tatttattta	tgagcatttt	ctotacatto	tccccttcct	181260
						gaaaagaatt	
						aaaaggtgtg	
30						gccctgacag	
		-				gcatggatgg	
						tcaccattga	
						agtacgtaca	
						tgtgattcca	
35						cgggggaagt	
						agggtgaact	
						gttttttat	
						aactcatctt	
	aattttttt	atctctttaa	tttgctctcc	cctatgaaat	atatgattaa	taaattttag	181980
	tatttgagaa	aaggaaaaga	ataaaaggat	ctggaaaact	ttccctaaaa	tactttggca	182040
40	catttatqqt	taagtgcagt	gcagtgtttt	aggtggcagt	agagtctgtt	aacattaatc	182100
						gtgttaaata	
						tcaaaaatta	
						agtawtgtct	
						gaagcatgga	
						gaaattcctt	
45							
40						gttctctaac	
						cacgccagtg	
						tctcttgttg	
						atttaccgta	
	gcagatatta	actcactctt	agggtagaga	ctaactttaa	ttagaagcag	tacaatatta	182700
	tttctagttt	acttatacca	ttttgatgtg	atatgctgat	ggtaataccc	ttagcccttc	182760
50						ctttccatat	
						caactttcta	
						gcttagtagg	
						aaaaggaatt	
						tatttacgta	
55						aatatgaggc	
						ttggttacct	
	cttggagagg	tagcaatgcc	tgtgttcaga	aatatatttc	atagatgcat	aaagcaatag	183240

						cacatcactg	
						gctcttgttg	
						cctgggttca	
	agcaattccc	ctgtctcagc	ctcctgagga	gctggtatta	caggcgtgca	ccaccacacc	183480
5	tggctaattt	tgtatttta	gtagagacag	ggtttctcca	tgttggtcag	gctggtctca	183540
5						attacaggcg	
						tagagatatc	
						actactttct	
						cacttatagt	
						caagaccagc	
	-				-		
10						ggatgtgctg	
						aacccaggag	
						acagagtcag	
		-				aatcagatgg	
						catcttcaag	
	ttttcctatg	acttttataa	gttaccataa	attatatttt	gggaaatatt	tttaacattg	184200
15	catggctaac	attatcaggt	ttcttagttg	ctagcttgtt	ctatctcctg	tttgagtttt	184260
	aggatctgtt	ccaaattttt	aaaatattaa	attttcacta	ttttagaaat	gatttctgat	184320
	atagacccac	agtaatgaaa	gcccttggaa	ctgagaggac	ttgggaattt	ggctgtggat	184380
						tgtaaaagta	
						tgcaaagtta	
			-	-		actatctcct	
20						atattgctat	
						caggatatca	
	-					agctataaca	
						ctcctgacac	
						atttgaattc	
25						tctgaactta	
20						gcaagacatt	
						ggtactctga	
						ctttcgctat	
						tggaaaaggg	
	aaacaaatat	gatggatcaa	atagacagac	actggtgaac	acaacacaca	gaccatttga	185220
30	catccatgtg	taccatccat	ataggcagcc	cattggtgag	taggtgattg	aggggtttgg	185280
50	caaggttgcc	ttgggttatg	tgcatgtcat	gattgtcttt	aagcatgaac	ttcgtgattt	185340
	acaaaaagtt	trttgcactt	gttagtgttt	tcttcaaagc	atatgctgaa	agttgacagt	185400
						gaactcttca	
					-	tgtttttgat	
						gaagactgaa	
05						ctaaataaat	
35						aagataatgt	
						tgattgtgaa	
						ataaagataa	
	ayyıcıyaaa	cacacity	ggalagaelg	gullugulg	greegerreg	ttgtgatgtc	105040
						aaataaagaa	
40	-		-		-	aagttcaagc	
						agtttattca	
						atgaatatag	
			-		-	gctaagttta	
						accagtgggt	
						gttgcttgta	
45	taactctatc	atctgtttta	tttaggaact	tttgggaaaa	tcataaatct	aggatagttt	186360
	ttttttact	aagaggtgat	gagtttaaag	tcaagatgtg	taatcagcta	atctgtgctt	186420
	gatactctct	ttcagcaaat	gaacacatat	tttcttcctt	ttccactagt	gagcaatccc	186480
	tgtgqtacca	acaatggtgg	ctgttctcat	ctctgcctca	tcaagccagg	aggaaaaggg	186540
						cacctactgc	
						aggetetett	
50						ggctccaagg	
					•	gtggaacaca	
						agettgetaa	
						atatattct	
					-	tgaaaattg	
55						ageteettag	
						atttgtgttt	
	gctatgaaac	atggccacag	attattttct	taacaatgtc	cacaggeeea	ttgataacta	187140

		gttagagagt					
		agacgattgt				-	
		gagaaagacc					
		ccctggcaga					
5	cacccactct	ttatttgttt	attgttttt	ttttgtggag	gaaatttatt	catcatatta	187440
0		ttcagtttgt					
		aaaatacacc					
		tgcatgtcat					
		gtgctttgct					
		tgtgatggac					
10							
10		ttctgccgac					
		tgcaatgete					
		ttgagtcgct					
		gtgggtattt					
		ggctccatcc					
	aaatcttaag	gtttttacaa	ggcaaatggt	tgaagtagac	aataagttgt	ctctactggt	188100
15	ggctcttcac	catgtgctgg	gcattgaatc	ccctttgaga	gctaacattg	aggaggaaac	188160
	gagaggtttc	cacccccatt	tttaacaggg	actctcagtt	gtcatattta	tttatgtttc	188220
	catttaaaag	gcaaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaga	ctgagcacag	tggctcatgc	ctgtaatccc	188280
		gaggctgagg					
		caaaagcctg					
		aatcccagct					
20		cagtgagccg					
		aataggcaca					
		acaaagtttg					
		kgtcagggtg					
		ttgggagaca					
25		acattaggaa					
20		gtcaattagg					
		cagagaatca					
	tgcatcccag	aatcctggca	gtgtgacaca	tttaacgact	gtgaggataa	ctcagatgaa	189000
	gacagttccc	actgtgccag	caggacctgc	cggccgggcc	agtttcggtg	tgctaatggc	189060
	cgctgcatcc	cgcaggcctg	gaagtgtgat	gtggataatg	attgtggaga	ccactcggat	189120
30	gagcccattg	aagaatgcag	taagttcctg	tgggaggacc	aaggcatgac	cagagcaggg	189180
30		aaacttccat					
		ccccttggca					
		aggtggaacc					
		taaccaacca					
		gagccacaga					
		atgaggaaac					
35							
		acacttcaac					
		tatactgtaa					
		ctcatggtaa					
		aacatggtca					
		cttgtacytt					
40		tgtgacaact					
		rtgtgcaatg					
		ggccacaggg					
	atttattaga	tgagagatga	gagtgtattt	cccatgtcat	cttttctttg	tttacctctg	190080
	taaaaaatg	gttgattctt	ctaataacat	gttacatttt	tgtagcattt	tgcagggtta	190140
	ccaggggtat	ttaatttgta	gcactttaag	tcatgctgtc	attgaggaag	acgttattaa	190200
45		acttgtgtaa					
		tctctaattt					
		ctatctctaa					
		tgaatgtctc					
		gggaaagcca					
			-			-	
50		aagcatctgg					
		cttttaagaa					
		tggcatcatt					
		tcattctttg					
		tcagggtagc					
		agcttcaaga					
55	artactactt	tgtgcatttc	tctgccaatg	gtttatgaag	tctttgcaat	gactgctttg	190920
00	cagaggagag	gacatgccat	cctgtggggg	atttccgctg	taaaaatcac	cactgcatcc	190980
		gcagtgtgat					
	5 5				-		

	gtggtgagtg	ttcacagtcc	tatggtcctt	atataccacc	agagctgtga	tgtttgcttt	191100
	ttgtccataa	ttcaactgtc	tatgtcattg	atcctcaatg	ggtaggatga	tatcaagctg	191160
		ttctttctgc					
		tctgagatgt					
5		tgttgaattt					
		aggaaaaatg					
	agaagtagag	ggaggaaggg	tgctaaccca	gagacactgc	ttcttaagct	ctttccccaa	191460
	aatggccttc	ataggagagg	agagagaact	tgtgtttgca	ttattaccct	tcctagaata	191520
		ttaggagggc					
		tattgactac					
10		tatcaaatta					
	ttaatgaagc	cctgcccaga	gtgtatatca	ctgacccatg	atatgcgtca	atttctaatt	191760
	gactaatgaa	acacattcta	actttgttta	ccttttggaa	gaaaaaagtg	atcaccactt	191820
	gcgataagca	atgagagatt	taggaagctg	actacacctg	caaatatcag	ttagctaaaa	191880
		aagggtaatc					
		gaggttatct					
45							
15		ggaacacacc					
		ggagttcaaa					
	aaaaaaaaaa	aaaaaacaga	gagagagagc	aagagagaaa	gagagatcag	atcacctttg	192180
	gacaaacttc	ttaataaagg	ccattcttta	cagactcaaa	attaaggtga	aaggtctagt	192240
		gaatgatttg					
		ggcactatgg					
20							
20		caggtgcctt	-				
		tcagcagtgc					
	gggacaactc	agatgaacgg	gactgtggta	actgtcattt	gagaagctya	ccatagaatt	192540
	ttgtactgtg	acagtgtagg	ggcttcaaat	tagtgtttat	aaggetttta	gaggaaaatt	192600
		atgtgtaata					
		tattcttaac					
25		aacatttaat					
		aaacaaagac					
		gctcctatga					
	aaacccaaag	taattttat	agctctttac	tgatttggtg	ttgggtctta	ggaaaattag	192960
	aaaacattga	arattgggga	attccgattt	ctgaggaaaa	gcttaagagc	tqqaqattat	193020
		ggagctaggt					
30		ttaatttgct					
		atgtgatgga					
		ttctyggaat					
	aatattttca	gtgtacaagt	ggacattgtg	tacacagtga	actgaaatgc	gatggatccg	193320
	ctgactgttt	ggatgcgtct	gatgaagctg	attgtcgtaa	gtccctagac	acatatgtag	193380
25		ctgagagcat					
35		ccataagtat					
		atcataatca					
		gaatatatta					
		cattaattag					
	tacattagta	taaagaactt	gggttgggta	ttcgaacata	ttgaatttat	agcattaaaa	193740
40	tttttctcag	tcacacgatg	gagtataaaa	atgattaaaa	cttgaagggg	gccagcccct	193800
		aggtatttct					
		ttcttatgtc					
		aaaactggaa					
	-	gcaaactgtt					
		catccatgat					
45	atgtatgtgg	gtaaaaccag	tcttgacatt	tgcctgtaga	gattaagtcc	agtgctgtcc	194160
	atgccatgga	tgattcatgc	cattggaaac	tgactgggct	ctgacaactg	cccttaagac	194220
		caactttcag					
	-	atggcaagag		-			
		aatttgaata					
50		caggctacta					
50		ggcgatgatg					
	taagagggag	agaaacggag	tgaatgggag	tggtgttgtc	tgtcaaatct	cattgkttct	194580
		atgtgagcct					
		gttatttcac					
		ctccatgttt					
55		tgaaaaccta					
		agggaggagg					
	agtaccctct	ccaaacccct	agagetteet	ggagcacctt	tagaaaatgc	taagactttc	194940

	ttaatcttta	cagtcacttc	cttttaacat	ggtaattcaa	ggccatctaa	ttccctcttg	195000
	ctgaatgatg	catatatata	tatatata	tatatata	tatatttaa	accctgcttg	195060
	tttotoaotc	tcaattcagg	tacatotcao	tagcagagga	ggagggtat	ttcaaaatca	195120
						gaatgaagcc	
						ggttgagaac	
5							
						ctacatgctt	
	tgagtcattg	gaggaactct	agggtaatag	ttctcaaaag	tgtcttacct	ggactaggaa	195360
	tgtcagtgcc	acttgggaat	atgttagaaa	tgcaaattca	tgggatgcac	cctatccaaa	195420
	tagaaattaa	aaatcaagac	caaaagaagt	agaggaagga	aaggcattaa	ctcaaagacc	195480
						aagggcccag	
		-					
10						gtcaggattt	
						ctgttggaag	
	ttcacgttgc	atcttccatc	ccctttccca	gcttcatcac	tactcatttt	tagcccagag	195720
	atttgacttg	tgaagatgat	atatcttagt	attttgtttc	tcctcagaaa	actttaatta	195780
	otottcatta	tatttcacag	ttgcatccca	acatttttct	ttacttotta	ggaactagcc	195840
						aactttcaaa	
15				-	-	gtaaaaataa	
15					-	-	
						ttataatatt	
						cttccaagaa	
	tcagccctta	gatctgaccc	tttcccctca	accaatctta	ttataagtct	ctcctcttga	196140
	tccctqtqtq	tgataccaag	qcqqaaqqaa	aatcagacag	cccaaatcct	ccatgtgaaa	196200
						gtacacgcat	
20						ttgagttcct	
						tcagggtttg	
						aaatccaaca	
	caatttaaag	cttcaataaa	agactcatgc	ggtagagact	ctatgacaac	tgccatcagg	196500
	aggatcaaac	aaatggcttc	ctggctgtta	ggataagagt	ccatgtactg	ccagtctgtc	196560
						gcctttattc	
25	-			-		ttcttccaag	
						tgtaattgaa	
						acaaggactg	
	tgtctttctt	gtttcccatc	atatctactg	cctagcacag	tgccttggtg	tgtactatac	196860
	atgtaaggtg	tatctgctga	ttgattaatc	aaatgagtaa	atgagtgcat	gaatgaagca	196920
	agcctggtgc	tgacactgga	gtattttaga	tattgacact	tagattctac	tgttaacttg	196980
30						caaaccgttt	
						tggatgactg	
						ggagaaggaa	
						ttcagtttgt	
	tctatagagt	tgtgcccatg	actgcagatc	tctgctgaca	taattgttta	caagrccatg	197280
35	caaacacatg	cattgcttac	atgtaaccct	gcctgtttct	tcctgtctca	tttgagcatg	197340
55	atgctggcaa	atccattaat	ttttcagtct	ttotttoaac	atttaataag	ccttcccctc	197400
						cacctcgcaa	
						aggagttgct	
						cagcactggt	
						agaagagaaa	
40						tcgaggcatt	
	gaaatagctg	tactttttct	gcactttcaa	aatgttttaa	aatctatcca	ttgaagggga	197760
						ggaaaatcat	
						ttaagataaa	
						ctttgccaca	
						tgacactacc	
45	acaaccttca	agttcgtatt	cctgttatca	ttattactgg	cagagatagc	attaatacat	198060
	tatagcatta	atatgtttat	ttgaggcata	gcgcaaaagc	atgaaagccc	agaaataaaa	198120
	tattttaaa	gaatttgage	agatttcccc	cttccccaaa	atctctttcc	atttcccctg	198180
						tcaaatccca	
						ttagtctggg	
50						aaaatggcaa	
50						tccatcccat	
	aattatgcca	tcagggacac	attcaaggtt	gccaaggcag	gagaagatca	acatggtgga	198480
						getcatagte	
						gaaaatgcaa	
						tgattttctt	
55						ccattcmgaa	
						cagatgtggt	
	tcctcttggt	tgrgagaccc	ataaactaat	aaacaatcag	tgccttctgy	gcctgatagg	198840
						-	

			cacaatagaa				
		-	atgtatagca				
	catgttagca	caggacagtc	ctgattcatg	tctgctgccc	cagtggaatt	atgaatagca	199020
	ccaccttcac	tttcaaaagc	acactggctt	ggaaaggaga	gtaaattaca	tggccactct	199080
-			ccttctttgg				
5			tcctgtgtta				
			tattttcctc				
			agctttctca				
	cccaggagtt	gttttttgtt	ttttttcca	agtctcaaac	agtcatagta	ttttggttta	199380
	tttggttata	tctttctctc	agaaacatac	caggcatttg	atctgtttgc	ttctagcctg	199440
10	ttctaaaagt	tagtaacctg	acctagtgct	cttttggaga	catagttctc	aaatctgctt	199500
			tcatagagtt				
			ggcagtcatt				
			acttcagact				
			ctgggcttta				
	ttcccttagg	ttctctcttt	cttatactat	cttgccaaac	tcaggaatgg	caatcaatgc	199800
15	acattactaa	cattctatct	tctaacctcg	ctccatgatt	gacaggttca	gtaagcatgt	199860
	gatctgcctt	ccagtttttc	cgaggtgata	gctttatcaa	atgetttgae	tttgcataac	199920
			ctccactatc				
			atgttttat				
			atactagetg				
20			attgagcact			-	
20	-		tgcctggaac				
	aggagacacg	gaggaggcac	gtgtgctttt	cattgcttca	gcccagtagt	gacacrtggc	200280
	acctccaact	gacagtacgt	tggctagaac	tggtcacatg	gtcctaaccc	agetgeaagg	200340
			agcactygtt				
			ataaaagaaa				
			aaaccttgta				
25							
			gtgtgtgatg				
			acacttgttt				
	ctaattaaaa	catgcaataa	cataatgtag	acactgacca	cattttctcc	ttaatgtact	200700
	ttttgcttga	attccagtca	agcccatagc	tagctgtgac	tgagtgctta	tcctagacca	200760
	gacattgtgt	caaacattct	acatgcctgg	tagcaatctt	atgagttaga	tgttattatc	200820
			gcaacgaact				
30			aggatttgaa				
			cctcttagca				
			tgggggaggg				
			aagccaacat				
			ggaacttaaa				
35	tgcagtatcc	ttggtacctg	aaaatccttc	tgagggtgtt	tgatcaagaa	gggaacgcca	201240
	caggggacct	gggaagggac	atttatttt	attttaaag	ttgagggagt	ggctggatgc	201300
			ccaacacttt				
	ccaggagtto	aggaacagco	tgggcagcat	ggcgaaactc	cotottaaca	aaatacacaa	201420
			tgtgcacctc				
			taggggctgc				
40			ccttgtctca				
			ctttgtgtag				
	attctagctc	aatattttga	tggaaatgtt	aaaatgacat	gttactaagt	tacacctttg	201720
	tagtccattt	atgactcata	aagtgctttc	acatacatta	tttaatgtgt	tactcaagtt	201780
	ageccerttg	agttgctktt	attgtctatg	taataaagct	cagagagett	aaotaacttc	201840
			cagaggcaga				
45			tgccactage				
10							
			ggaaaaagga				
			ccatgtgctt				
	ctgaggcatc	caaaggattt	tctatcaatt	tttctcctgc	gtgagttacg	aagaggtatg	202140
	aataaccagc	catattgagt	tggcttgcca	tttatttcac	atacgttttc	tgtgggactt	202200
			gtgacttgat				
50			ggtttgggtt				
			tttcaaatgg				
			acaaacaatt				
			ggaattcagt				
	tagaattctt	ttttaatata	ctagttcttg	ggtgctgtta	atttatttgc	ctttgtcttt	202560
55	tttctccttc	ctcctcttct	ccttcttctt	cttccttctc	ctcctcctcc	ttcatcttct	202620
55			gaagtgttta				
			gatrtactta				
	55-20200000						

		gttatctcac	-				
	ctaaagtcta	ctgtcttggc	aaattttygg	gaatgaaaat	acattagcat	tttttctagc	202860
	accattcagg	tataaaggaa	agaaattaac	ctcaggttgc	aaatattatt	tatgtgatca	202920
	taaagataga	ttgacttgct	gtttctctgg	tagttcttat	tccttcttca	taaaatggaa	202980
-		ttcttttata					
5		atggtgatca					
		ctacagtgtc	-	_			
		atttagtgga					
		atttcagage					
		tgtgactggc	-	-		-	
10		gaggggatat	-	-			
	tactatgaca	aattttatgg	caataaatca	aacaacttac	gtgaagtgaa	taaattetta	203460
	gaaagacaca	aaactctgaa	aatggctcat	gaaaaaaata	gaaaatctaa	atagatgttt	203520
	taacaatgta	cagttgttaa	gagctcctat	aataaaggct	aggatcttta	ttataagact	203580
	ttcatgcata	cagctttgaa	gtctgcactc	caagggcagc	attccattga	atttcattqt	203640
		ggttatttt					
15		gatcatttac	-		-	-	
10		aacagataga			-	-	
		ctttggctaa			-		
	-		-				
		agettaaate					
		tatgttcatc					
00		agaagcaaac					
20		gagacaagat					
	tgagctgtta	aaagtctgtc	ttggaacatc	tggatcagaa	taacagggat	catttatatg	204180
	ggctctacaa	aaataaactg	tgttttttt	ttttttta	ctgtgaaagt	tcaataaaaa	204240
	tcaaaagtaa	aaatcatttg	aatcccatca	ctaaaagaga	actaaccttt	aaagtttggt	204300
	gtacttttgc	tatcttttt	ttgcatatgt	atatotaaga	aatatttctt	agtatttga	204360
		aatattctat					
25	_	atgtcaaagt					
		ataatcataa					
		agatatatat					
		tgttacataa					
		tattccctat					
30		ttataatcct					
		tggaataact					
		tacaaaattt	-	-			
		actctatgta	-		-	-	
	atttgtgtgt	gtgtgtgtgt	gtgtgtgtgt	gtgtgtgtgt	gtatataatc	aattggtcaa	205020
	tgttagggaa	attatagtct	tcttaaaatt	ttataatttc	ctcctatttg	taactttgtt	205080
35	ctaacctatc	tgtatccatg	tcttttattw	atttatttat	ttatttattt	atttatttat	205140
55	ttatttattt	ctatctgtta	tctatctatc	gatctatcat	ctatctctct	atctatctat	205200
		atttgcaata					
		atagttgtgc					
		gtgaaaattg					
		gatcagaaat					
40	-			-		-	
40		aggggttatc					
		cttgactgtt					
		ggaaaagaaa		-		-	
		ggaggatyta					
		tgtctaggta					
		tccacccact					
45	taccatactc	atggtttcat	ggttctaggt	cattaaacta	ctcaagaatt	gctttccccc	205860
	acctgcatgc	atgctatctg	accagtgcct	acctgagtgc	ttgtcagata	ctgtgtgctc	205920
	agtagagtct	gtggaattga	tatgaatgat	gaaggccttg	gtgatgatgg	ctgcttattg	205980
		tgaaatcaaa					
		accaacacgt					
		agtcagaagg					
50		atttgaattt					
		tttggacttg					
		gctggttagc					
		ggaaaatgtg					
		agctttggga					
55	aagactaaac	gaggaaaata	tttgaaaagc	atgtgaaaca	gtatctgaaa	cttagtgttt	206520
50	cacaaatgtt	tgtatcattg	cttattttca	tctgtaccct	tctcggtcct	cattgctggt	206580
		ttaaacagaa					
		-			2		

		ttttgcctac					
		ataccaaagg					
		ctggaaaacg					
	ttgacttttg	gggaaataaa	tactgctaag	tacactatac	gatgaaagaa	acttcagctt	206880
5	ctcatagttt	ttcttttctt	tctttttt	taaactcgcc	agetgettet	cttccaacac	206940
5	ctctttagtc	gctccttctc	tctcctcccc	tgccagctta	aaacaatagc	tacatccccc	207000
		tagcaattaa					
		ttgataaaaa					
		aaagettgee					
		ctccactgag					
	-		-				
10		tcaaggacat					
		ggcacagtca					
		tcgggcctaa					
		ggcctgatct					
		gtttgtacta					
	taaattaaga	gtaaatggcc	aaaatggctg	ttcaatttct	tcatacaaat	tgagctttta	207600
15	aagcatacat	ttgactagca	tacttacata	ttttaccctc	aaaacactgt	tgacagtgaa	207660
	tgaaaactag	agtgaaagca	tttgaacagt	tggtctggta	attaagcagc	aatttttaa	207720
		cctttaacta					
		atagaggaaa					
		atgcaagtaa					
		agtagctgct					
20	-	gctaggagct					
20							
		caggaaacag					
		tcttctgtga					
		ttcagtgaaa			-		
		tgagtacaaa					
25		agtggagaat					
25	ttattgatta	acagagatag	tcagattcct	ataaaaactc	atgttcttta	aaaaggggac	208380
	aggtacatac	tgtgcatttt	atatcctact	ttatatagga	aagtataatt	caaacagata	208440
	aagtagccct	ttgtttgttt	acaggtagct	ctcctttgtt	gctactgcct	gacaatgtcc	208500
	gaattcgaaa	atataatctc	tcatctgaga	ggttctcaga	gtatcttcaa	gatgaggaat	208560
		tgttgattat					
		ttcattgata					
30		tttaatgagt					
		ctgatgcctt					
		ctccgatcac					
		tccttgtcct				-	
	-	-				-	
		tactcagacc					
35		ttctggcaga					
		tctaagttat					
		tggggacaaa					
		tacactctat					
	gatgaataat	gcttattgtt	gaatctctca	tggctctatc	tggtgttggg	ggagatgaca	209280
	gtagggtagg	agtcagaaaa	cttgtcttct	gtgcctgtaa	acttatcttt	tatgccagtc	209340
40	tcccttatct	actagctttg	tgatcctaaa	taattgtaac	gattctctga	atctcaattt	209400
	tttttctaca	aaatcaaagt	agtaatcttg	ttctgtctgc	ttacctctga	gagttgtttg	209460
		tgagatagta					
		ttattggtgt					
		acctaggaaa		-		-	
		taacatgcct					
45	-	tggcttcttt		-	-		
		tttatctcta					
		actttgttga					
		gttctcagtt					
		atactgatgt					
50		aataaacgaa	-		-		
50	gatgctcttg	acatgaaact	gacctgtgtg	tcttcctctg	taggtgttgt	gtattacact	210120
	gtgcgagggg	agggctctag	gtttggtgct	atcaaacgtg	cctacatccc	caactttgaa	210180
		ataatcttgt				_	
		cagtggactg					
		ctggttagag		-		-	
		tacactcage					
55		ctccacttac					
		gaaaaaaatt					
	ugugggudat	yaaaaaaall	yyyaaaycac	clayyttadt	ulligyaidi	ayacactata	210340

						+	010000
				ctataagtga			
				ggcagcactg			
				ttgagatgaa			
	atcttgggga	cgaacaatcc	acatcttgtg	tttttagcag	gcttctagtt	aaaacagatt	210780
5	ggaaatttga	ctaaagaagt	ctttggaatt	gagttaatag	aggtgtcagt	ctcttctgtt	210840
0	cttctagacc	ttctagtggc	ccagggacca	gagccacaca	ttttggatgg	tttttaagta	210900
				gtgcgaggta			
				cactgactta			
				ttgaggggga			
				aaattctttt			
10							
10				agctaattgg			
				caagaaacag			
				acactctctt			
				cctctktctc			
				taagagactg			
	ggaaataagg	caggacagtc	ttgccgagtt	tgttattta	aaaggctgtt	tccactcatc	211500
15	tttgagctga	caccaggttc	ctattgattc	taacggggct	ctttcctgag	gaggaaacag	211560
	actcatgggc	agtcagagtt	aaggcaccag	ccccaccgtg	ccttatgact	tctacctaga	211620
				ggccagtctg			
				gtatttagca			
				gaattgagtt			
				agtcccctca			
20							
20				gttcycccaa			
			-	gccaaacgaa			
				cagttgttta			
				aacgcattga			
	ggtacagaaa	gtggctgatt	tccactgacc	tggaccaacc	agctgctatt	gctgtgaatc	212160
05	ccaaactagg	gtaagtactt	ggagaagtct	tcaacatcta	gatatttctc	cctggattct	212220
25	catcaaattc	catgtttctt	ataattttt	tttcctagtt	taactgaaat	tgtccttcaa	212280
	gtttttggga	gtagcgtcta	tgactgtttc	aagaattata	acatgccctt	gagatcatat	212340
				tttagaacac			
				aactctaaag			
				tcctttcatt			
				atatttcatt			
30	-			tgtataaata			
				atctcagtgt			
				gaataatcac			
				acactttaaa			
				ctagecetet			
35				aattctgtta			
				aaatacttga			
				tgcttatatc			
	gagcaaagag	atgcagtgtg	ttctatggtg	tgaatgatgt	gactgtttcc	agtgtgccgt	213120
	ttaattttt	cctctgtaac	taatgtttaa	attcatctga	tattattatc	atactctgat	213180
	atccctccac	tgttttttc	atagaaattc	tttttttt	ttaattttt	tggagatgga	213240
40				gtggcatgat			
				cagceteetg			
				ttcagtagag			
			-	tgatccatct			
				gccagaaatt			
45				cctgtgaggg			
40				gacccgacct			
	-		-	ttataagcat	-		
				tgccagtggg			
				gagaagtgcc			
				catatataaa			
	gatctataaa	ttagtcatag	gtttctatcc	cttatttaca	tagatgggta	aaataacacc	213960
50				aatataagat			
				ctcctacctt			
				gaaggttggg			
				gtgggtgaga			
				ggatgtcttg			
55				agcataaacg			
				ccattccatt			
	agttttgagt	atttaatact	ttttaattta	aattaaattg	aattaattaa	tttacttata	214440

		cttgctctgt					
		ctcctgggct					
		tattatcttt					
	atgatacaac	ttacccattt	aaagtgtaca	attcactggc	ttttggtata	tgcagagttg	214680
5		atcataatcg					
5	ttcctctgag	ccaccatttt	yctgccctca	gtacctgcta	atctgctctc	tgtctctata	214800
		ttctggacat					
		tcacatgtgt					
		tttaaaggcc					
		tcagtagaat					
10		cageggetgg					
10							
		ttaagatttt					
		cctgtatttc					
		gggcactgac					
		cgggatctct					
		atccctggtc					
15		aattaattat					
	tgtggtggct	cactcctgta	atcccaacac	tttgggaggc	tgaagtgggg	ggattgcttg	215520
	agtccaggag	ttcaagacca	gcctgggcag	cactggtcaa	accacgtctc	tactaaaaac	215580
	acaaaaaact	agccaggcat	ggtggcacat	gcctgtagtc	ctagctactc	aggaggctga	215640
	gatgagagga	tcgcttgagc	ccaggagtgt	agtgagctat	gattatgtcg	ctgcattcca	215700
	gcctgggcaa	cagagtagct	ccatgaagat	agaaatcttt	gtatgttttg	ttctctgata	215760
20	gatcccaaac	acagaacagt	gcctcttaca	cagtaggeet	tcaataatat	ttcttgaaga	215820
		ttcataatac	-				
		ttctattaag					
		ttttgctccc					
	aggtccctga	gataaacagt	taattteet	gtaggtaatg	cectatacte	tactataata	216060
		aycaggtgag					
25		ggggaaagga					
		ttttcgagga					
		tctactggag					
		ggagagtcat					
		ttaacatatt					
30		ggcttatata					
		aaatgcagat					
		aaaaaaatg					
	aggttgcccc	agtagaggtg	gtttcatgtg	taccaatgtt	aattcatgtc	taaccgcttc	216660
		cattttcact					
		tttttgttgt					
35		tcctatttgg					
	tgccatttaa	attgttttcc	aaaaatgcag	taaaatcagt	aacttgaaag	tgagctaggg	216900
		ggtgtcgggt					
	cctaatgcag	cacactttca	cagtcccatg	tagctaaagt	cagcctgaat	attcccagag	217020
		ttgtatgagg					
	gtagggtgta	gtgggtattt	tcttttcaat	aaccttctgt	tttgtttttc	ccctgtgggt	217140
40		gaaccettac					
		agaagtatgg					
		cccttggctc					
		ccaactttgg					
		attgctggaa					
		atgtgtatgt					
45		aaaattggwg					
		tcatcattgt		-			
		teccetgeta					
		atcttatcct					
		agtttaaaat			-	-	
50		tctgggccct					
00		caagatgaaa					
		aaattctctc					
		ccaaacctta					
		tttagtaact					
		aataattttt					
55	tattggccca	gtgttcagta	tgccaaagtc	ccaggttgaa	tgctatggat	atgtggcctt	218220
55	tgacaagtta	ctcccttcct	gtccccatat	gtgagtcatg	ggtggagtcy	ggggttgtct	218280
		gatattttga					
					-		

		gatgacaggg					
		accaaaacac					
	gtcctaagtg	cccttgcggc	tctcacactt	ggcaatttta	aaggtaggag	aggaaggcac	218520
		gaaaggctat					
E		ggaggctgcc					
5		tcctttggaa					
		cccagcccag					
		gagagettgt					
		tkaggtggcc					
		tgaccacatt					
10		caggagtett					
		gaccttctga					
		aagtttgaaa					
		aggcttttgg					
	tacatcttga	atgacagaca	atcaggatca	cagaatgtta	gtctgagaag	gaatgtaaag	219240
	attatccact	ccagtacaac	ccttggataa	atcataatac	atgctaaggt	agaattaata	219300
15	aggctctaga	cttacctagg	gagcttttaa	tggtaatact	tgaactctac	cccagaccaa	219360
		aatctctgtg					
		gaatcttgct					
		ccgcctcctg					
		tgcccgccac					
20		tgtgttagcc					
20		aagtgctggg					
		gctcccaggt				-	
		ctgaaaccca					
		ttggatagac					
		atgtggatct					
05	tagattttga	ggttaggcag	tgaaccagat	acccaccttc	caaacctctc	agggcagcag	220020
25		tgatgccaat					
	agagggacta	tcccactgca	gtgtggtggc	agagatgata	gtgtaaatga	gggtgagtgg	220140
		crtggaygag					
		cagttgctgg					
		ttccagtgcc					
		gatacagetg					
30		atgcaggtag					
		tcaggagtca					
		aggagggtta					
		gaactgtgtt					
		gtgtccctaa					
35		aagacctcta					
		ctcctcaggg					
		agtgctttat					
		cccaaacgct					
	cttttaagga	gttaataagc	cggatggggg	cgaataacta	gtgtccctaa	ctagcatccg	220980
	gtgctggaaa	agcctgtgaa	aaagtcgtcc	tgcaattcac	tagcggccca	ttttatggct	221040
40	cacatccttg	gggccttccc	ccagttttag	ctgatgggga	aaggaaaacg	cttaaccacc	221100
	ttctaccacc	agggggagca	ggcagttaga	ccaggaacca	ccctttgact	cattccaaac	221160
		gttggcaggt					
		cctactcttg					
		agccatattt					
		gattgttttg					
45		ctcatctact					
10		tttaaagaaq					
		cggtttggta					
		ccaggcactg					
		tgtgtattga					
50		gttcaggtgg					
50	tggggtgagt	ggggattgtc	ctttagatag	tgttcaggga	agacctgtct	gatacagtga	221820
	acattgagtg	gagactcaga	ttgaaggact	gagccaggag	ggtatctaga	ctctttaaat	221880
	aatatacaca	tgtaacctat	acttattaag	catcttcaat	ataaaagaca	ctgaagcact	221940
		caggcacayc					
		gtttgggagg					
		atctgtagct					
55		tgaagtttca					
		ttctgaaaac					
	133~3Jayaa	JUJUYAAAAU	successing	uuuyuyaala	Juliaayaya	JULUUUUUUUUU	

actaggttet tgtaactatt aatatatgtg etceagagte tagtacetet ecattgttt 222300 ttgggaaaaa ttetataaae tgeeeett etteeata aatgtatgtt aeteeeaag 222360 acettaagga aaeteaetgg aettaggggg aaggtaaget ttgacaggga gaetaattgg 222420 etggeetgee eeteetee gggeeggttt geatggtgtg ggeaetetge 222480 tgagtacage tgaetaacae etgeatgget tteeetteet geageeatyg aaetgeetat 222540

			cccctaacct				
5	tgagtacagc	tgactaacac	ctgcatggct	ttcccttcct	gcagccatyg	aactgcctat	222540
U	caacctgccc	cccccatgca	ggtgcatgca	yggaggaaat	tgctatttg	atgagactga	222600
			tctgaatgtt				
			agtagccagg				
			gcttgccttc				
			tgcataagaa				
10			atttctaaca				
			ttagaraatt				
			tgggagaaga				
			ctgggatgga				
			aatggatgtc				
			tttccatttg				
15	acaccaatag	gttttcgtgg	ccagactcac	cccctcagtg	ccacagetae	tccattacaa	223260
	gtgcatttct	aaaatcagag	cactgttctt	tctgcttgtc	ttctcttggc	agaatgaaca	223320
	aaagtcatgc	aggatacatt	gtctgttcaa	catgtaattt	atgcagtcaa	agetetetet	223380
	acttcaggat	gtgctcagaa	aaatgcagta	gaagcctaag	awcataacag	ctagtgaatg	223440
			tgtcctagcg				
			ggaacaagta				
20			atgctgtcac				
			tctgccagga				
			gcagtagctg				
			ggattcttcc				
			tcagtttcat				
25			gaaggactta				
			gaaacaaaaa				
			gcttctctaa				
			taggtgttca				
			tctatgtgct				
			ccaggtagct				
30			gcattacatt				
00	gtactattgt	gaaaggttgt	atttgttgtt	tttgttgttg	ttgttttaaa	taacaagaca	224340
	ctgttttggt	tacttctttc	cagcttaagc	agtctcgtca	agccctctga	aaatgggaat	224400
	ggggtgacct	tcagatcagg	ggcagatctt	aacatggata	ttggagtgtc	tggttttgga	224460
			gtcaatggca				
			taaatacttt				
35			tctcagaata				
55			tctaaaaaca				
			ggaatcatga				
			ggtggtgtgt				
			aggagtaggg				
			aaataaacag				
10	aggetetage	actactage	tatgtgacaa	tagacticaga	geeggegeeg	tatagacta	225000
40							
	allyleeela	LLGLAAAAC	aggtaaaata	alaceleety	yyayyaccaa	algadatact	225080
			tcttggcact				
			tctccctcaa				
			cetteceete				
			cagacccaat				
45			ttccttgagt				
			aggtcttgtg				
	gcaagttctc	ttttgggtaa	cttatgacgt	agcacctagc	gtacctccag	gtgtgaggaa	225480
	ggcacctttc	tttgtgtgtg	aaccagatta	gtatggtgta	atctctctct	stgtttctct	225540
	ctctctctct	ctctcttt	ctgtctctgc	catcagagtg	aagactttgt	catggaaatg	225600
			tgaaaaccca				
50			gagaaaccat				
			catgtcttag				
			tgctgcagct				
			atcagaatcc				
			ccaagaacct				
			ctgggaaaca				
55							
			gtggagaatt				
	yggcccactC	LEEGGEEEEE	gctgctatcc	caagcatgtg	ycttgaggtg	yattaaaggg	220140

							00000
		cttatgcttg					
		agatatctaa					
		gcaacaaggc					
	gagagtcagc	gaagggagat	aggggtgggg	ccgttttata	agatttgggt	aggtaaagga	226380
5	aaattacagt	caaagggggg	ttgttctctg	gtgggcaaga	gtgggggtca	caaggtgctc	226440
0	agtggggggg	agtttttgag	ccagatgagc	caggaaaagg	aatttcacaa	ggtaatgtca	226500
		caaggacmgg					
		gccattttca					
		aggtcacagg					
		atattaataa					
10		ttgggggggt					
10							
		aggggcggtg					
		gggtgatatt					
		tggatacggt					
		attaaaggac					
	ccaaggaggt	tcggcatagc	cctgccagca	aagattattt	atttacttta	agagggagtt	227100
15	aagagtggcg	gtttggggat	agcaccacga	gatatcagct	gtgacggctt	ggagaaacag	227160
	tgtaaaccgg	tggtataaac	aagagcaggg	catttatgag	tagttgagaa	cggtgaatag	227220
		agacagaaga					
		tggaatgaga					
		cctgtagcat					
		cagtcctttt					
20		cattctacct					
		agageetgag					
		atagaggtgg					
		gtggacttct					
		accaagaggt					
25		tgggcggggg					
25	gagaaattcc	tgaggagtag	tagaatagca	gatggaacac	tgagaagtga	tttccttgag	227880
	gatagatttc	cacaatggaa	aggaaatgag	aggttctaag	agactggcta	gtggcttgta	227940
	acctacatgg	aagaggttat	gaaatgatga	cagaatagaa	tgggcctgtg	aggetggaag	228000
		ccttggtcta					
		ggggactagg					
		ggaacgctag					
30		tctgatgcct					
		ggctttgaga					
		gaaacctctt					
		gacatgtagt					
		agaggtagtg					
35		atageetgee					
		agtgtgttca					
		gtggatcaga					
	tgtgggaggc	tggattgaag	tctgggccag	aaacaatggt	aattgtggga	gactcaacaa	228720
	agagtgagta	cagctgaagg	agctggggaa	cagacagtat	atgcgtcagg	tgggagaaag	228780
	aaaatagatt	ttggaagtta	tgagaactgt	agagagtgag	ttgagcatag	tttgtgattt	228840
40	ttagggcctc	taaaagtatt	aaagcagtqq	cagccgctgc	acgcagacat	gagggctagg	228900
		aaggtcaagt					
		tctgactgca					
		ggtttgggag					
		atgccgaaat					
		tctgtgaage					
45							
45		tcagtctaag					
		gcatgtttga					
		ggtgaaggga					
		ttgtcaactg					
	tgacaatgaa	taactgtcat	tgttaacacc	taatgctcct	tttgaactcg	agatatggca	229500
	cattttaata	cagaaactag	aaatgtttat	tttacaaata	ttttgtgatt	ttaagatcgg	229560
50	aaatgtttaa	atcttgaaag	cattttccct	gatcctctga	taaacagata	tgaaaacttt	229620
		taaaagagat					
		caaatgcata					
		gtgaattgtc					
		cttggaattg					
55		atcttttcaa					
		ggatttatta					
	agttcatcag	tgaggttggg	gaattattct	tgctgttctt	ctaggatttg	gcttccagta	230040

		gtatgattat					
		aaattgctag					
	cccaggatta	aggtatgagg	tgacttagtg	gttgctgctc	ttgattttgg	ggcggtggga	230220
	gtgatgttta	gtcctggcct	actgggtcat	gcaataaaaa	tggtgcctga	tgatgtctgt	230280
5	gggagaacaa	gatggcaaaa	agagccagag	ttggtacaaa	ctttacagca	aatttattta	230340
5		ctttcaaaat					
		ataataagaa					
		cttcaccagc					
		ttggaaaaac					
		gaaggeteaa					
10		tagattgaaa					
		tccttgtaac					
		cttcagacca					
		gtcaaagata					
		tttattcttt					
	actagatggc	actaattttt	ccattcatca	tccatctatt	cattattggc	caaccaatca	231000
15	tctaactaac	gttattcccc	tcgatgtgtc	agggatggtg	tttaatactg	gagattgaaa	231060
	gaaaaaaatg	ccactagatg	gagettetta	aacatgcctg	caggtccttt	gcaattggta	231120
	-	tctgcaggaa					
		tagttttaat					
	-	gttttacttc					
		ttgagtggga					
20				-			
		ttctggtccc					
		atcacctccc					
		aatgtctctg					
		ctaagagtag					
		tataaacatt					
25	attggtttct	gttctgctga	tttaaatcaa	aataaaattt	gacctaaatt	gatgctgaga	231720
25	agagtctata	tcaaggcttc	tgtacacctt	ctcaaattcc	cttatttctt	cttctcatgt	231780
	cacamacaca	cacacacaca	cacacacaca	cactcataca	ctcacagaca	tacataaata	231840
	ttgtctagaa	aggaattttc	agtttcagat	ttttcaaggg	actaaacatt	ttttctttaa	231900
	gctrtattaa	aaatggattt	tgaagattaa	ttttccacag	acacacggat	gcttgaatgt	231960
		gtcctccaag					
		ttttctcagt					
30		ggtgcaggaa					
		gaaacaaaat					
		cetttettte					
				-			
		gaggetgaga					
		ttccctcctg					
35		tgagatcacc					
		aatatgttga					
		tcccagctct					
		tggccaacat					
	agtgtggtgg	catatgcctg	tagtcccagc	tattcaggag	gctgaggtgg	gaggattgct	232680
	tgaacccggg	aggcagaggt	tgtagtgggc	cgagactgtg	acactgcact	ccagcctagg	232740
40	cgacagagtg	agacttcatc	tcaaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaag	attcagttct	atcattttcc	232800
	aaaagttaca	ttgatatgca	taggatcccc	caaggagaca	aaaatgaaag	tcaccgtccc	232860
		ttagtaattg					
		tttggcccgc					
		atgttcccct					
		aagacctctt					
45		tgtcacagag					
10							
		aggetgtetg					
		cttttcagta					
		gtttatgggc					
		tgtataatct					
50		tgttaaaaaa					
50	atagtaagca	ctcaataaat	gttagatgtt	tttgttatta	ttattgtgac	acaggaggga	233520
	atgatgaagg	gagaagggat	actcttgagt	tgaccaaaga	atgttacttt	agggaataag	233580
		tggctttgcc					
		catcttgtgc					
		tgtagatact					
		accattcgat					
55		aacaatttac					
		gtaagaagaa					
	JUNCTUR	ycaayaayad	ulliaaaau	uyuyacayya	yyaaaayaad	licalaaal	

					+		004000
			tttgttttcc				
	-		aaactaccaa	-	-		
			acagacattt				
	ggacacacac	ttagattatt	ctgagcagag	tggccacaar	tagtcttctt	tatgaaaaac	234180
F			gaataaatgg				
5			tgttgctgcg				
			aagagaccca				
			tgttaaagaa				
			cttttgcaca				
	aacattcagt	actttatgaa	aaaaatatat	ttttccctgt	ttgcctatag	ttggaggtat	234540
10	cctgtgtgtc	ttttttact	tatgccgtct	catatttta	caaataatta	tcacaatgta	234600
			tgaagttgtc				
			atcctgttac				
			aaatgatcca				
		-	-				
			accactcata				
			atttttacac				
15	tgtcaatttg	attaatggct	atgttgatag	gggccactat	gtgttgtata	gacatctgga	234960
	cttgactgta	gactcctcag	ataatacaga	aggtaggaaa	agcaattcag	tttggccctt	235020
	ctatatatta	gcattgtcta	accagaactc	tctgtttcat	gtgtgttctc	tcactagetg	235080
			gtgatgtcta				
			ttaattaaat				
20		-	tcaaggtggt				
20			tgtgtcttca		-		
	gttaagtaaa	gcctcaactg	ggtttttgtt	tctatgaaaa	tatcattata	atcactattt	235380
	atttcctaag	ttgaacctga	atagaaaggg	aaaccattct	tattaagctt	tttattaggc	235440
	cctgtggcta	aatgtgtaca	tttatattar	aatgtactgt	acagtccaga	tcttttcttt	235500
			tttttttt				
			ggctcaagtg				
25			tgtgcctggc		-		
			ggcaggaata				
			acatttgtta				
	ggatgaatgr	atgaaacata	tactactgat	tattttattc	cagagttctc	aaaatatttg	235860
	ttgctgatat	tttgagtgct	gactgtaatt	actttgatta	gataaacaac	tggaaataat	235920
	gctgctgaaa	aagttctaat	aaatgtgtat	tttatcagat	attttctata	tgetteataa	235980
30			gtatttgct			-	
			cactccttct				
			tttttgtgt				
			tgagaagtta				
			ggctaaggca				
35	tctctaataa	ctagcgttcc	cctaacagtc	atttgtcaag	aggacaattt	cccagccagc	236340
	tccgttaagc	atagggtatg	ggccatcttc	ccactgttaa	tctctctgag	cctcagctgc	236400
			ctcggttgtg				
			aatcaatgga				
			tgtgtgtttt				
			tctaaataga				
40			ttgtgtctgg				
			gatgataaaa				
	gtgataggaa	gggcagtaaa	cactcctgta	catagaaatg	ggaaaaggtt	gagaagacgg	236820
	aagtgcatat	tcacatcaca	gcacagggaa	ctgaggcacc	gctgaaataa	atataccttt	236880
	cccagattcc	tccaaggatc	ccgaggagtt	gtttgagttt	ottotatata	ttctggatat	236940
	-	••	agtttgcaaa				
45			ttgctgtgca				
10							
			cctgtgcttt				
			tccctaggtt				
	tacttttaag	tgtttaatcc	attttcagtt	aatttttgta	gatggtgaaa	agggtccagt	237240
	ttttttttt	tgcatgcagc	taccgatttt	cccagcacca	tttattgaag	aggatgtcct	237300
	ttcccccata	taggttcttg	ttagetttgt	caaagatcaa	ttggctctta	aatatotooc	237360
50			tccattctgt				
			agcettgtag				
			ggctattcga				
			ggtattggta				
			attttaacaa				
55			tcctcttcaa				
55	tgtagagatt	tttcacctcc	ttaaatttat	tcctaggtat	ttttttgta	gctattgcct	237780
			ctagctcatt				
	.	35	· · · · · ·			JJ	

		ttgtatcctg					
		tttagattat					
	tgacttcctc	ttttacaatt	tggatgcctt	ttatttcttt	ctcttgtctg	attgctctag	238020
	ctaagacttc	cagtactatg	ctgaattggt	taaaagtggg	catacttatc	ttgttccagt	238080
5	tcttagagaa	aattctttca	acttttctcc	attcagcaca	acgttatctg	tggatttatc	238140
5		tttattattt					
		tttatccaac					
		gttaatgtga					
		tgtaaatccc					
		tagtattta					
10		tttttttgt					
		aattagggag					
	-	ttgtacgttg			-		
		agactttta					
	gttttctgtt	tcttcctgat	acaatcttgg	taggtagtgt	gtttccagga	atttatctat	238740
	ttcctagatt	ttccagtttg	tcagcatata	gttgttcata	atagtttctg	atgatcttt	238800
15	gtatttctat	ggtatcagtt	gtaatgtctt	ctttttcatt	tctgattttg	tgtatttggg	238860
		gttagtcttg					
	ctttcatttt	gttaatgatt	totatttctt	taageeteta	tttcatttag	ttetatteta	238980
		tttcttttct					
		gcgttgttag					
		taaacttctc					
20							
20		cattttcatt					
		ggtcactcag					
		tggtactgat					
		tttttaagaa					
		ttccatgtat					
05	gttctgtaaa	tgtctgttag	gtccatttgg	tctaaagtcc	agtttacatt	taatgcttct	239520
25	ttgttgactt	tctgtctaaa	tgatctgttt	aatagagtgg	gatgttgaaa	tcccccacta	239580
	ttattgtact	gcactctatc	tctttatatc	tagtaatatt	tgcttcatga	atctggctgc	239640
	tccagagttg	gatgcatgtc	tgtttagaat	tgttatgccc	tcttgctgga	ttgatccctt	239700
		taatgacctc					
		tatttatct					
		atgtctttcc					
30		tataagcaac					
		tttaattttt					
		attgttagtt					
		attgtcattg					
		tttatgtgat					
35		ttgtcttttc					
		ctagtggtaa					
		tttatgaagt					
	tgttttttg	tttttttt	ttcagcactt	tgagtatgcc	atcccattct	cttctggcct	240420
	gttaggtttc	tgctgagaca	tctgctgtta	gtctgctgag	ggttactaga	tagattacta	240480
		tcttgctgta					
40		ccattgagaa					
		aatgactaaa					
		aatcetttgt					
		tgccccaaat					
		cataactgga					
		tagtatactg					
45							
40		ttcccttcca					
		attcatatcc					
		tctcactgag					
		tttttgatta					
		ttgetttte					
		gttgtttctt					
50		ctatggagtt					
		tctctgtatg					
		ttagggtgtg					
		gtgtgccaat					
		ccccaaggtg					
55		ttccaaatgg					
		tctcaggcac					
	ggtaaggtga	ttctctgggt	cacaggcagt	atgcattgat	gttggtggtg	gctccaatgg	241/40

actgggcagg ccagtctcca ggcctgcatg tggactttgc tggttagcac cagctgaggt 241800 ggtag 241805

- 5 <210> 5 <211> 201 <212> DNA <213> Homo sapiens
- 10 <400> 5

15

25

- caatgtccga attcgaaaat ataatctctc atctgagagg ttctcagagt atcttcaaga 60 tgaggaatat atccaagctg ttgattatga ttgggatccc raggacatag gcctcagtga 120 gtataaactt tggcatcttt cattgatatt aagtgacttt atagaatttt aaggtgttga 180 cttttaagga atttattgtt t
- <210> 6 <211> 17 <212> DNA
- 20 <213> Homo sapiens
 - <400> 6 ctgaggccta tgtcctc

17

- <210> 7 <211> 17 <212> DNA <213> Homo sapiens
- 30 <400> 7 ctgaggccta tgtcctt 17
- <210> 8 <211> 21 ³⁵ <212> DNA
- <213> Homo sapiens
 - <400> 8

agctctcctt tgttgctact g 21

40

Claims

- 1. A method for determining whether a human has an increased risk for recurrent myocardial infarction (MI), comprising:
- 45

50

55

a) testing nucleic acid from said human for the presence or absence of a polymorphism in gene LRP2 at position

101 of SEQ ID NO:5 or its complement; and b) correlating the presence of G at position 101 of SEQ ID NO:5 or C at position 101 of its complement with said human having said increased risk for recurrent MI, or the absence of said G or said C with said human

- having no said increased risk for recurrent MI.
- 2. The method of claim 1 in which said testing is carried out by a process selected from the group consisting of: allele-specific probe hybridization, allele-specific primer extension, allele-specific amplification, sequencing, 5' nuclease digestion, molecular beacon assay, oligonucleotide ligation assay, size analysis, single-stranded conformation polymorphism analysis, and denaturing gradient gel electrophoresis (DGGE).
- 3. The method of claim 1, wherein said correlating is performed by computer software.

- 4. The method of claim 1, wherein said nucleic acid has been isolated from cells of a biological sample from said human.
- 5. The method of claim 4, wherein said biological sample is blood, saliva, or buccal swabs.
- 5 **6.** The method of claim 4, further comprising isolating said nucleic acid from said biological sample prior to said testing step.
 - 7. The method of claim 1, wherein said testing step comprises nucleic acid amplification.
- 10 8. The method of claim 7, wherein said nucleic acid amplification is carried out by polymerase chain reaction.
 - 9. The method of claim 1, wherein said method detects said G or said C.
 - **10.** The method of claim 1, wherein said human is homozygous or heterozygous for said G or said C.
 - **11.** The method of claim 1, wherein said testing step is carried out using a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 6, 7 or 8.
 - **12.** Use of an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising at least 8 contiguous nucleotides of SEQ ID NO: 5, wherein said at least 8 contiguous nucleotides of SEQ ID NO: 5 include position 101 of SEQ ID NO: 5, or the complement thereof, in the method according to any one of claims 1-11.
 - **13.** Use of an amplified polynucleotide containing the single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) at position 101 of SEQ ID NO:5, or the complement thereof, in the method according to any one of claims 1-11, wherein the amplified polynucleotide is between about 16 and about 1,000 nucleotides in length.
 - 14. Use of claim 13 in which the amplified polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:5.
 - **15.** Use of an isolated polynucleotide which specifically hybridizes to a nucleic acid molecule containing the single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) at position 101 of SEQ ID NO:5, or the complement thereof, in the method according to any one of claims 1-11.
 - **16.** Use of claim 15, wherein the isolated polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:6 or 7.
- 17. Use of a test kit comprising a container containing a SNP detection reagent which detects the presence of G or A at position 101 of SEQ ID NO:5 or C or T at position 101 of its complement in the method according to any one of claims 1-11.

40 Patentansprüche

- 1. Verfahren zur Bestimmung, ob ein Mensch ein erhöhtes Risiko für einen rezidivierenden Myokardinfarkt (MI) besitzt, umfassend:
- (a) das Testen von Nukleinsäure des Menschen auf das Vorliegen oder Nichtvorhandensein eines Polymorphismus in Gen LRP2 an Position 101 von SEQ ID NO:5 oder ihrer komplementären Sequenz; und
 (b) das Korrelieren des Vorliegens von G an Position 101 von SEQ ID NO:5 oder von C an Position 101 ihrer komplementären Sequenz mit dem Menschen, der das erhöhte Risiko für einen rezidivierenden MI besitzt, oder das Korrelieren des Nichtvorliegens von dem G oder dem C mit dem Menschen, der das erhöhte Risiko für
 einen rezidivierenden MI nicht besitzt.
- 50

55

15

20

25

30

 Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, bei dem das Testen durch ein Verfahren durchgeführt wird, das aus der Gruppe bestehend aus Allel-spezifischer Sondenhybridisierung, Allel-spezifischer Primerextension, Allel-spezifischer Amplifikation, Sequenzierung, 5'-Nuclease-Verdau, Molecular-Beacon-Assay, Oligonukleotid-Ligationsassay, Größenanalyse, Einzelstrang-Konformationspolymorphismusanalyse und denaturierender Gradientengelelektrophorese (DGGE) ausgewählt ist.

3. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, bei dem das Korrelieren von einer Computersoftware durchgeführt wird.

- 4. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, bei dem man die Nukleinsäure aus den Zellen einer biologischen Probe des Menschen isoliert.
- 5. Verfahren nach Anspruch 4, bei dem die biologische Probe Blut, Speichel oder Wangenabstriche ist.
- 6. Verfahren nach Anspruch 4, ferner umfassend das Isolieren der Nukleinsäure aus der biologischen Probe vor dem Testschritt.
- 7. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, bei dem der Testschritt Nukleinsäureamplifikation umfasst.
- 8. Verfahren nach Anspruch 7, bei dem man die Nukleinsäureamplifikation durch Polymerase-Kettenreaktion durchführt.
- 9. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, bei dem das Verfahren das G oder das C detektiert.
- **10.** Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, bei dem der Mensch homozygot oder heterozygot für das G oder das C ist.
- **11.** Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, bei dem man den Testschritt unter Verwendung eines Polynukleotids durchführt, das die Nukleotidsequenz von SEQ ID NO: 6, 7 oder 8 umfasst.

20

5

10

15

- Verwendung eines isolierten Nukleinsäuremoleküls, das mindestens 8 kontinuierliche Nukleotide von SEQ ID NO: 5 umfasst, wobei die mindestens 8 kontinuierlichen Nukleotide von SEQ ID NO: 5 die Position 101 von SEQ ID NO: 5 einschließen, oder der komplementären Sequenz davon, in dem Verfahren nach irgend einem der Ansprüche 1-11.
- 13. Verwendung eines amplifizierten Polynukleotids, das den Einzelnukleotidpolymorphismus (SNP) an Position 101 von SEQ ID NO: 5 enthält, oder der komplementären Sequenz davon, in dem Verfahren nach irgend einem der Ansprüche 1-11, bei der das amplifizierte Polynukleotid zwischen etwa 16 und etwa 1.000 Nukleotiden lang ist.
 - Verwendung nach Anspruch 13, bei der das amplifizierte Polynukleotid die Nukleotidsequenz von SEQ ID NO: 5 umfasst.
 - **15.** Verwendung eines isolierten Polynukleotids, das spezifisch mit einem Nukleinsäuremolekül hybridisiert, das einen Einzelnukleotidpolymorphismus (SNP) an Position 101 von SEQ ID NO: 5 enthält, oder der komplementären Sequenz davon, in dem Verfahren nach irgend einem der Ansprüche 1-11.
- 35

30

- **16.** Verwendung nach Anspruch 15, bei der das isolierte Polynukleotid die Nukleotidsequenz von SEQ ID NO: 6 oder 7 umfasst.
- 17. Verwendung eines Test-Kits, umfassend einen Behälter, der ein SNP Detektionsreagenz enthält, das das Vorliegen von G oder A an Position 101 von SEQ ID NO:5 oder von C oder T an Position 101 seiner komplementären Sequenz detektiert, in dem Verfahren nach irgend einem der Ansprüche 1-11.

Revendications

45

- 1. Procédé destiné à déterminer si un humain a un risque accru d'infarctus du myocarde (MI) récurrent, comprenant les étapes consistant à :
- a) tester l'acide nucléique provenant dudit humain quant à la présence ou à l'absence d'un polymorphisme
 dans le gène *LRP2* à la position 101 de la SEQ ID NO: 5 ou de son complément ; et
 b) corréler la présence de G à la position 101 de la SEQ ID NO: 5 ou de C à la position 101 de son complément au fait que ledit humain a ledit risque accru de MI récurrent, ou bien l'absence dudit G ou dudit C au fait que ledit humain n'a pas ledit risque accru de MI récurrent.
- 2. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel ledit test est effectué au moyen d'une technique choisie dans le groupe constitué par : une hybridation de sonde spécifique d'un allèle, l'extension d'une amorce spécifique d'un allèle, une amplification spécifique d'un allèle, un séquençage, une digestion par une 5'-nucléase, une étude avec balise moléculaire, un test de ligature d'oligonucléotide, une analyse de taille, une analyse d'un polymorphisme de

conformation à simple brin et une électrophorèse sur gel en gradient dénaturant (DGGE).

- 3. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel ladite corrélation est effectuée par un logiciel informatique.
- 4. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel ledit acide nucléique a été isolé à partir de cellules d'un échantillon biologique provenant dudit humain.
 - 5. Procédé selon la revendication 4, dans lequel ledit échantillon biologique est du sang, de la salive ou des prélèvements buccaux.

10

15

20

5

- 6. Procédé selon la revendication 4, comprenant en outre l'isolement dudit acide nucléique à partir dudit échantillon biologique avant ladite étape de test.
- 7. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel ladite étape de test comprend une amplification de l'acide nucléique.
 - 8. Procédé selon la revendication 7, dans lequel ladite amplification de l'acide nucléique est effectuée au moyen d'une réaction d'amplification en chaîne par polymérase.
- 9. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel ledit procédé détecte ledit G ou ledit C.
- 10. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel ledit humain est homozygote ou hétérozygote pour ledit G ou ledit C.
- **11.** Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel ladite étape de test est effectuée en utilisant un polynucléotide comprenant la séquence de nucléotides de la SEQ ID NO: 6, 7 ou 8.
- 25
- Utilisation d'une molécule d'acide nucléique isolé comprenant au moins 8 nucléotides contigus de la SEQ ID NO: 5, dans laquelle lesdits au moins 8 nucléotides contigus de la SEQ ID NO: 5 incluent la position 101 de la SEQ ID NO: 5, ou son complément, dans le procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 11.
- 30 13. Utilisation d'un polynucléotide amplifié contenant le polymorphisme d'un seul nucléotide (SNP) à la position 101 de la SEQ ID NO: 5, ou son complément, dans le procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 11, dans laquelle le polynucléotide amplifié a une longueur comprise entre environ 16 et environ 1 000 nucléotides.
 - 14. Utilisation selon la revendication 13, dans laquelle le polynucléotide amplifié comprend la séquence de nucléotides de la SEQ ID NO: 5.
 - 15. Utilisation d'un polynucléotide isolé qui s'hybride spécifiquement à une molécule d'acide nucléique contenant le polymorphisme d'un seul nucléotide (SNP) à la position 101 de la SEQ ID NO: 5, ou de son complément, dans le procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 11.
- 40

35

- **16.** Utilisation selon la revendication 15, dans laquelle le polynucléotide isolé comprend la séquence de nucléotides de la SEQ ID NO: 6 ou 7.
- 17. Utilisation d'une trousse d'essai comprenant un récipient contenant un réactif de détection de SNP qui détecte la présence de G ou de A à la position 101 de la SEQ ID NO: 5 ou bien de C ou de T à la position 101 de son complément dans le procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 11.

50

55

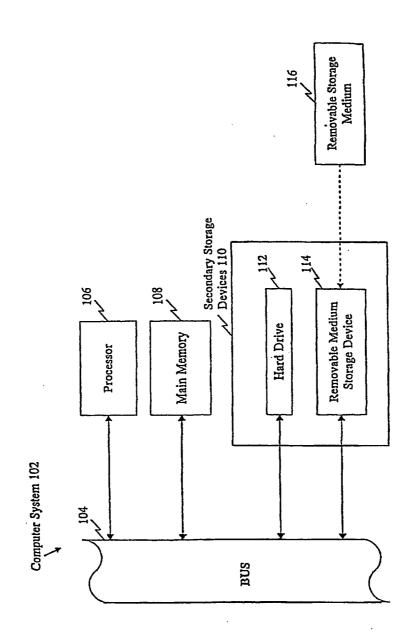


FIGURE 1

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

This list of references cited by the applicant is for the reader's convenience only. It does not form part of the European patent document. Even though great care has been taken in compiling the references, errors or omissions cannot be excluded and the EPO disclaims all liability in this regard.

Patent documents cited in the description

- WO 9740462 A [0023]
- WO 0166800 A [0024]
- US 4683195 A [0074]
- US 4683202 A [0074]
- US 5270184 A [0074]
- US 5422252 A [0074]
- US 5399491 A [0074]
- US 6027923 A [0074]
- US 5539082 A [0084]
- US 5527675 A [0084]
- US 5623049 A [0084]
- US 5714331 A [0084]
- WO 9604000 A [0085]
- US 4835263 A [0086]
- US 5801115 A [0086]
- EP 235726 A, Dattagupta [0100]
- WO 8911548 A, Saiki [0100]
- US 4988617 A [0104] [0149]
- US 4458066 A [0105]
- WO 9322456 A [0107]
- US 5210015 A [0110] [0146]
- US 5538848 A [0110] [0146]
- US 5118801 A [0110] [0148]
- US 5312728 A [0110] [0148]
- US 5866336 A [0110] [0148]
- US 6117635 A [0110] [0148]
- US 5837832 A, Chee [0116]
- WO 9511995 A, Chee [0116]
- US 5807522 A, Brown [0116]
- US 620332 A [0121]
- US 10620333 A [0121]
- US 6124478 A [0121]
- US 6107024 A [0121]
- US 5994073 A [0121]
- US 5981768 A [0121]
- US 5871938 A [0121]
- US 5843681 A [0121]
- US 5800999 A [0121]
- US 5773628 A [0121]

Non-patent literature cited in the description

- LLOYD-JONES DM. Lancet, 1999, vol. 353, 89-92
 [0006]
- WILLIAMS R R. Am J Cardiology, 2001, vol. 87, 129 [0010]
- BROECKEL U. Nature Genetics, 2002, vol. 30, 210
 [0010]

- US 20020110828 A [0121]
- WO 95251116 A, Baldeschweiler [0123]
- US 5589136 A [0127]
- US 6153073 A, Dubrow [0127]
- US 6156181 A, Parce [0127]
- US 4988167 A [0144]
- US 6027889 A [0150]
- US 6268148 B [0150]
- US 5494810 A [0150]
- US 5830711 A [0150]
- US 6054564 A [0150]
- WO 9731256 A [0150]
- WO 0056927 A [0150]
- US 0117329 A [0150]
- US 09584905 B [0150]
- WO 9416101 A [0155]
- US 5498531 A [0157]
- US 4107288 A [0220]
- US 5145684 A [0220]
- US 6119096 A [0239]
- US 5283317 A [0288]
- WO 9410300 A, Brent [0288]
- US 4816567 A [0291]
- US 4816397 A [0291]
- US 5693762 A [0291]
- US 5585089 A [0291]
- US 5565332 A [0291]
- US 4946778 A [0291]
- US 5637677 A [0293]
- US 4736866 A [0337]
- US 4870009 A, Leder **[0337]**
- US 4873191 A, Wagner [0337]
- WO 9707668 A [0339]
- WO 9707669 A [0339]
- EP 03800092 A [0372]
- EP 60434778 A [0372]
- EP 60453135 A [0372]
- EP 60466412 A [0372]
- EP 60504955 A [0372]
- HARRAP S. Arterioscler Thromb Vasc Biol, 2002, vol. 22, 874-878 [0010]
- SHEARMAN A. Human Molecular Genetics, 2000, vol. 9 (9), 1315-1320 [0010]
- GUSELLA. Ann. Rev. Biochem., 1986, vol. 55, 831-854 [0014]

- WEBER et al. Human diallelic insertion/deletion polymorphisms. *Am J Hum Genet*, October 2002, vol. 71 (4), 854-62 [0016]
- STEPHENS et al. Science, 20 July 2001, vol. 293, 489-493 [0018]
- LINDER et al. Clinical Chemistry, 1997, vol. 43, 254 [0023]
- MARSHALL. Nature Biotechnology, 1997, vol. 15, 1249 [0023]
- SCHAFER et al. Nature Biotechnology, 1998, vol. 16, 3 [0023]
- YAMADA et al. Prediction of the risk of myocardial infarction from polymorphisms in candidate genes. NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF MEDICINE, 12 December 2002, vol. 347 (24), 1916-1923 [0026]
- PCR Technology: Principles and Applications for DNA Amplification. Freeman Press, 1992 [0074]
- WU ; WALLACE. Genomics, 1989, vol. 4, 560 [0074]
- LANDEGREN et al. Science, 1988, vol. 241, 1077 [0074]
- GUATELLI et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 1990, vol. 87, 1874 [0074]
- SAMBROOK ; RUSSELL. Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual. Cold Spring Harbor Press, 2000 [0081] [0084] [0131]
- **COREY.** Peptide nucleic acids: expanding the scope of nucleic acid recognition. *Trends Biotechnol.*, June 1997, vol. 15 (6), 224-9 [0084]
- **HYRUP et al.** Peptide nucleic acids (PNA): synthesis, properties and potential applications. *Bioorg Med Chem.*, January 1996, vol. 4 (1), 5-23 [0084]
- LAGRIFFOUL et al. Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry Letters, 1994, vol. 4, 1081-1082 [0085]
- PETERSEN et al. Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry Letters, 1996, vol. 6, 793-796 [0085]
- KUMAR et al. Organic Letters, 2001, vol. 3, 1269-1272 [0085]
- Current Protocols in Nucleic Acid Chemistry. John Wiley & Sons, 2002 [0086]
- Computational Molecular Biology. Oxford University Press, 1988 [0090]
- Biocomputing: Informatics and Genome Projects. Academic Press, 1993 [0090]
- Computer Analysis of Sequence Data. Humana Press, 1994 [0090]
- HEINJE, G. Sequence Analysis in Molecular Biology. Academic Press, 1987 [0090]
- Sequence Analysis Primer. M Stockton Press, 1991 [0090]
- J. Mol. Biol., 1970, 444-453 [0090]
- DEVEREUX, J. et al. Nucleic Acids Res., 1984, vol. 12 (1), 387 [0091]
- E. MYERS; W. MILLER. CABIOS, 1989, vol. 4, 11-17 [0091]
- ALTSCHUL et al. J. Mol. Biol., 1990, vol. 215, 403-10 [0092]
- ALTSCHUL et al. Nucleic Acids Res., 1997, vol. 25 (17), 3389-3402 [0092]

- PEARSON. Methods Mol. Biol., 1994, vol. 25, 365-389 [0092]
- DUFRESNE et al. Nat Biotechnol, December 2002, vol. 20 (12), 1269-71 [0092]
- Current Protocols in Bioinformatics. John Wiley & Sons, Inc, [0092]
- Mutation Detection A Practical Approach. Oxford University Press, 1998 [0100]
- SAIKI et al. Nature, 1986, vol. 324, 163-166 [0100]
- NARANG et al. *Methods in Enzymology,* 1979, vol. 68, 90 [0105]
- BROWN et al. Methods in Enzymology, 1979, vol. 68, 109 [0105]
- BEAUCAGE et al. Tetrahedron Letters, 1981, vol. 22, 1859 [0105]
- GIBBS. Nucleic Acid Res., 1989, vol. 17, 2427-2448 [0107]
- LIVAK et al. PCR Method Appl., 1995, vol. 4, 357-362 [0110]
- TYAGI et al. Nature Biotechnology, 1996, vol. 14, 303-308 [0110]
- NAZARENKO et al. Nucl. Acids Res., 1997, vol. 25, 2516-2521 [0110]
- LOCKHART, D. J. et al. Nat. Biotech., 1996, vol. 14, 1675-1680 [0116]
- SCHENA, M. et al. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.,* 1996, vol. 93, 10614-10619 [0116]
- ZAMMATTEO et al. New chips for molecular biology and diagnostics. *Biotechnol Annu Rev.*, 2002, vol. 8, 85-101 [0117]
- SOSNOWSLD et al. Active microelectronic array system for DNA hybridization, genotyping and pharmacogenomic applications. *Psychiatr Genet.*, December 2002, vol. 12 (4), 181-92 [0117]
- HELLER. DNA microarray technology: devices, systems, and applications. *Annu Rev Biomed Eng.*, 22 March 2002, vol. 4, 129-53 [0117]
- KOLCHINSKY et al. Analysis of SNPs and other genomic variations using gel-based chips. *Hum Mutat.,* April 2002, vol. 19 (4), 343-60 [0117]
- MCGALL et al. High-density genechip oligonucleotide probe arrays. *Adv Biochem Eng Biotechnol.*, 2002, vol. 77, 21-42 [0117]
- Current Protocols in Molecular Biology. John Wiley & Sons, 1989, 6.3.1-6.3.6 [0120]
- WEIGL et al. Lab-on-a-chip for drug development. Adv Drug Deliv Rev., 24 February 2003, vol. 55 (3), 349-77 [0126]
- CHEN et al. Single nucleotide polymorphism genotyping: biochemistry, protocol, cost and throughput. *Pharmacogenomics J.*, 2003, vol. 3 (2), 77-96 [0144]
- KWOK et al. Detection of single nucleotide polymorphisms. *Curr Issues Mol Biol.*, April 2003, vol. 5 (2), 43-60 [0144]
- SHI. Technologies for individual genotyping: detection of genetic polymorphisms in drug targets and disease genes. *Am J Pharmacogenomics,* 2002, vol. 2 (3), 197-205 [0144]

- **KWOK.** Methods for genotyping single nucleotide polymorphisms. *Annu Rev Genomics Hum Genet*, 2001, vol. 2, 235-58 [0144]
- MAMELLOS. High-throughput SNP analysis for genetic association studies. *Curr Opin Drug Discov Devel.,* May 2003, vol. 6 (3), 317-21 [0144]
- MYERS et al. Science, 1985, vol. 230, 1242 [0145]
- COTTON et al. PNAS, 1988, vol. 85, 4397 [0145]
- SALEEBA et al. Meth. Enzymol., 1992, vol. 217, 286-295 [0145]
- ORITA et al. PNAS, 1989, vol. 86, 2766 [0145]
- COTTON et al. *Mutat. Res.,* 1993, vol. 285, 125-144 [0145]
- HAYASHI et al. Genet. Anal. Tech. Appl., 1992, vol. 9, 73-79 [0145]
- MYERS et al. Nature, 1985, vol. 313, 495 [0145] [0156]
- WISE et al. A standard protocol for single nucleotide primer extension in the human genome using matrix-assisted laser desorption/ionization time-of-flight mass spectrometry. *Rapid Commun Mass Spectrom.*, 2003, vol. 17 (11), 1195-202 [0153]
- BOCKER. SNP and mutation discovery using base-specific cleavage and MALDI-TOF mass spectrometry. *Bioinformatics*, July 2003, vol. 19 (1), 144-153 [0154]
- STORM et al. MALDI-TOF mass spectrometry-based SNP genotyping. *Methods Mol Biol.*, 2003, vol. 212, 241-62 [0154]
- JURINKE et al. The use of MassARRAY technology for high throughput genotyping. *Adv Biochem Eng Biotechnol.*, 2002, vol. 77, 57-74 [0154]
- JURINKE et al. Automated genotyping using the DNA MassArray technology. *Methods Mol Biol.*, 2002, vol. 187, 179-92 [0154]
- Biotechniques, 1995, vol. 19, 448 [0155]
- COHEN et al. Adv. Chromatogr., 1996, vol. 36, 127-162 [0155]
- **GRIFFIN et al.** *Appl. Biochem. Biotechnol.,* 1993, vol. 38, 147-159 [0155]
- ORITA et al. Proc. Nat. Acad. [0156]
- Principles and Applications for DNA Amplification.
 PCR Technology. W.H. Freeman and Co, 1992
 [0156]
- Modem Epidemiology. Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 1998, 609-622 [0161]
- WEIR B. Genetic Data Analysis, 1990 [0164]
- HOSMER; LEMESHOW. Applied Logistic Regression. Wiley, 2000 [0166]
- DALY et al. Nature Genetics, 2001, vol. 29, 232-235 [0167]
- SCHAID et al. Am. J. Hum. Genet., 2002, vol. 70, 425-434 [0168]
- WESTFALL et al. Multiple comparisons and multiple tests. SAS Institute, 1999 [0169]
- BENJAMINI; HOCHBERG. Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, Series B, 1995, vol. 57, 1289-1300 [0169]

- WESTFALL; YOUNG. Resampling-based Multiple Testing. Wiley, 1993 [0169]
- Modern Epidemiology. Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 1998, 643-673 [0170]
- EWENS; SPIELMAN. Am. J. Hum. Genet., 1995, vol. 62, 450-458 [0172]
- PRITCHARD et al. Am. J. Hum. Gen., 1999, vol. 65, 220-228 [0172]
- DEVLIN et al. *Biometrics*, 1999, vol. 55, 997-1004
 [0172]
- DEVLIN et al. Genet. Epidem., 2001, vol. 21, 273-284 [0172]
- BACANU et al. Am. J. Hum. Genet., 2000, vol. 66, 1933-1944 [0173]
- KEHOE et al. Hum. Mol. Genet., 1999, vol. 8, 237-245 [0173]
- DRAPER ; SMITH. Applied Regression Analysis. Wiley, 1998 [0174]
- HASTIE ; TIBSHIRANI ; FRIEDMAN. The Elements of Statistical Learning. Springer, 2002 [0174]
- WALL et al. Haplotype blocks and linkage disequilibrium in the human genome. *Nat Rev Genet.*, August 2003, vol. 4 (8), 587-97 [0182]
- GARNER et al. On selecting markers for association studies: patterns of linkage disequilibrium between two and three diallelic loci. *Genet Epidemiol.*, January 2003, vol. 24 (1), 57-67 [0182]
- ARDLIE et al. Patterns of linkage disequilibrium in the human genome. *Nat Rev Genet.*, April 2002, vol. 3 (4), 299-309 [0182]
- Nat Rev Genet, July 2002, vol. 3 (7), 566 [0182]
- **REMM et al.** High-density genotyping and linkage disequilibrium in the human genome using chromosome 22 as a model. *Curr Opin Chem Biol.*, February 2002, vol. 6 (1), 24-30 [0182]
- ROSES. Nature, 2000, vol. 405, 857-865 [0188]
- GOULD ROTHBERG. Nature Biotechnology, 2001, vol. 19, 209-211 [0188]
- EICHELBAUM. Clip. Exp. Pharmocol. Physiol., 1996, vol. 23 (10-11), 983-985 [0188]
- LINDER. Clin. Chem., 1997, vol. 43 (2), 254-266
 [0188]
- **PFOST.** *Trends in Biotechnology,* August 2000 [0191]
- ROSE et al. Pharmacogenetic analysis of clinically relevant genetic polymorphisms. *Methods Mol Med.*, 2003, vol. 85, 225-37 [0192]
- CACABELOS. Pharmacogenomics for the treatment of dementia. Ann Med., 2002, vol. 34 (5), 357-79 [0192]
- MAIMONE et al. Pharmacogenomics of neurodegenerative diseases. *Eur J Pharmacol.*, 09 February 2001, vol. 413 (1), 11-29 [0192]
- **POIRIER.** Apolipoprotein E: a pharmacogenetic target for the treatment of Alzheimer's disease. *Mol Diagn.*, December 1999, vol. 4 (4), 335-41 [0192]

- SIEST et al. Pharmacogenomics of drugs affecting the cardiovascular system. *Clin Chem Lab Med.*, April 2003, vol. 41 (4), 590-9 [0192]
- MUKHERJEE et al. Pharmacogenomics in cardiovascular diseases. *Prog Cardiovasc Dis.*, May 2002, vol. 44 (6), 479-98 [0192]
- MOOSER et al. Cardiovascular pharmacogenetics in the SNP era. *J Thromb Haemost.*, July 2003, vol. 1 (7), 1398-402 [0192]
- MCLEOD et al. Cancer pharmacogenomics: SNPs, chips, and the individual patient. *Cancer Invest.*, 2003, vol. 21 (4), 630-40 [0192]
- WATTERS et al. Cancer pharmacogenomics: current and future applications. *Biochim Biophys Acta*, 17 March 2003, vol. 1603 (2), 99-111 [0192]
- Antisense Drug Technology: Principles, Strategies, and Applications. Marcel Dekker, Inc, 2001 [0194]
- THOMPSON. Drug Discovery Today, 2002, vol. 7 (17), 912-917 [0194] [0198]
- LAVERY et al. Antisense and RNAi: powerful tools in drug target discovery and validation. *Curr Opin Drug Discov Devel.*, July 2003, vol. 6 (4), 561-9 [0195] [0199]
- STEPHENS et al. Antisense oligonucleotide therapy in cancer. *Curr Opin Mol Ther.*, April 2003, vol. 5 (2), 118-22 [0195]
- KURRECK. Antisense technologies. Improvement through novel chemical modifications. *Eur J Biochem.*, April 2003, vol. 270 (8), 1628-44 [0195]
- DIAS et al. Antisense oligonucleotides: basic concepts and mechanisms. *Mol Cancer Ther.*, March 2002, vol. 1 (5), 347-55 [0195]
- CHEN. Clinical development of antisense oligonucleotides as anti-cancer therapeutics. *Methods Mol Med.*, 2003, vol. 75, 621-36 [0195]
- WANG et al. Antisense anticancer oligonucleotide therapeutics. *Curr Cancer Drug Targets*, November 2001, vol. 1 (3), 177-96 [0195]
- BENNETT. Efficiency of antisense oligonucleotide drug discovery. Antisense Nucleic Acid Drug Dev., June 2002, vol. 12 (3), 215-24 [0195]
- AGAMI. RNAi and related mechanisms and their potential use for therapy. *Curr Opin Chem Biol.*, December 2002, vol. 6 (6), 829-34 [0199]
- SHI. Mammalian RNAi for the masses. *Trends Genet,* January 2003, vol. 19 (1), 9-12 [0199]
- SHUEY et al. RNAi: gene-silencing in therapeutic intervention. *Drug Discovery Today*, October 2002, vol. 7 (20), 1040-1046 [0199]
- MCMANUS et al. Nat Rev Genet, October 2002, vol. 3 (10), 737-47 [0199]
- XIA et al. Nat Biotechnol, October 2002, vol. 20 (10), 1006-10 [0199]
- PLASTERK et al. Curr Opin Genet Dev, October 2000, vol. 10 (5), 562-7 [0199]
- BOSHER et al. Nat Cell Biol, February 2000, vol. 2 (2), E31-6 [0199]

- HUNTER. Curr Biol, 17 June 1999, vol. 9 (12), R440-2
 [0199]
- KREN et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 1999, vol. 96, 10349-10354 [0200]
- JAZWINSKA. A Trends Guide to Genetic Variation and Genomic Medicine, March 2002, S30-S36 [0211] [0213]
- ROTHBERG. Nat Biotechnol, March 2001, vol. 19 (3), 209-11 [0212]
- Current Protocols in Toxicology. John Wiley & Sons, Inc, [0214]
- Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences. Mack Publishing Company, 1990 [0224]
- Current Protocols in Pharmacology. John Wiley & Sons, Inc, [0227]
- **GILL.** An assessment of the utility of single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) for forensic purposes. *Int J Legal Med.*, 2001, vol. 114 (4-5), 204-10 [0228]
- FRUDAKIS et al. A Classifier for the SNP-Based Inference of Ancestry. *Journal of Forensic Sciences*, 2003, vol. 48 (4), 771-782 [0231]
- **KRAWCZAK.** Informativity assessment for biallelic single nucleotide polymorphisms. *Electrophoresis,* June 1999, vol. 20 (8), 1676-81 [0238]
- Current Protocols in Human Genetics. John Wiley & Sons, 2002, 14.1-14.7 [0241]
- SAMBROOK ; RUSSELL. Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual. Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, 2000 [0247] [0266] [0311] [0312] [0323]
- AUSUBEL et al. Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, 1992 [0252]
- TERPE. Overview of tag protein fusions: from molecular and biochemical fundamentals to commercial systems. *Appl Microbiol Biotechnol*, 07 November 2002, vol. 60 (5), 523-33 [0253]
- **GRADDIS et al.** Designing proteins that work using recombinant technologies. *Curr Pharm Biotechnol.,* December 2002, vol. 3 (4), 285-97 [0253]
- NILSSON et al. Affinity fusion strategies for detection, purification, and immobilization of recombinant proteins. *Protein Expr Purif.*, October 1997, vol. 11 (1), 1-16 [0253]
- BOWIE et al. Science, 1990, vol. 247, 1306-1310 [0258]
- CUNNINGHAM et al. Science, 1989, vol. 244, 1081-1085 [0260]
- SMITH et al. J. Mol. Biol., 1992, vol. 224, 899-904 [0260]
- DE VOS et al. Science, 1992, vol. 255, 306-312 [0260]
- T.E. CREIGHTON. Proteins Structure and Molecular Properties. W. H. Freeman and Company, 1993 [0263]
- WOLD, F. Posttranslational Covalent Modification of Proteins. Academic Press, 1983, 1-12 [0263]
- SEIFTER et al. Meth. Enzymol., 1990, vol. 182, 626-646 [0263]

- RATTAN et al. Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci., 1992, vol. 663, 48-62 [0263]
- Current Protocols in Protein Science. John Wiley & Sons, 2002 [0265]
- Methods in Enzymology: Guide to Molecular Cloning Techniques. Academic Press, 1987 [0266]
- Current Protocols in Immunology. John Wiley & Sons
 [0270]
- HAGE. Immunoassays. Anal Chem., 15 June 1999, vol. 71 (12), 294R-304R [0270]
- LAM et al. Nature, 1991, vol. 354, 82-84 [0279]
- HOUGHTEN et al. Nature, 1991, vol. 354, 84-86 [0279]
- SONGYANG et al. Cell, 1993, vol. 72, 767-778 [0279]
- HODGSON. *Bioltechnology*, 10 September 1992, 973-80 [0283]
- ZERVOS et al. Cell, 1993, vol. 72, 223-232 [0288]
- MADURA et al. J. Biol. Chem., 1993, vol. 268, 12046-12054 [0288]
- BARTEL et al. Biotechniques, 1993, vol. 14, 920-924
 [0288]
- IWABUCHI et al. Oncogene, 1993, vol. 8, 1693-1696
 [0288]
- MORRISON et al. Proc. Natl. Acad Sci. USA, 1984, vol. 81, 6851 [0291]
- NEUBERGER et al. Nature, 1984, vol. 312, 604
 [0291]
- WARD et al. Nature, 1989, vol. 334, 544 [0291]
- SEGAL et al. J. Immunol. Methods, 2001, vol. 248, 1 [0291]
- CARTER. J. Immunol. Methods, 2001, vol. 248, 7 [0291]
- TODOROVSKA et al. J. Immunol. Methods, 2001, vol. 248, 47 [0291]
- HARLOW. Antibodies. Cold Spring Harbor Press, 1989 [0292]
- KOHLER; MILSTEIN. Nature, 1975, vol. 256, 495 [0293]
- HE et al. J. Immunol., 2002, vol. 169, 595 [0293]
- HOOGENBOOM; CHAMES. Immunol. Today, 2000, vol. 21, 371 [0293]
- LIU et al. J. Mol. Biol., 2002, vol. 315, 1063 [0293]
- MORGAN. Antibody therapy for Alzheimer's disease. Expert Rev Vaccines, February 2003, vol. 2 (1), 53-9 [0296]
- ROSS et al. Anticancer antibodies. Am J Clin Pathol., April 2003, vol. 119 (4), 472-85 [0296]
- GOLDENBERG. Advancing role of radiolabeled antibodies in the therapy of cancer. *Cancer Immunol Immunother.*, 11 March 2003, vol. 52 (5), 281-96
 [0296]
- ROSS et al. Antibody-based therapeutics in oncology. Expert Rev Anticancer Ther., February 2003, vol. 3 (1), 107-21 [0296]
- CAO et al. Bispecific antibody conjugates in therapeutics. *Adv Drug Deliv Rev.*, 10 February 2003, vol. 55 (2), 171-97 [0296]

- VON MEHREN et al. Monoclonal antibody therapy for cancer. *Annu Rev Med.*, 03 December 2001, vol. 54, 343-69 [0296]
- HUDSON et al. Engineered antibodies. *Nat Med.,* January 2003, vol. 9 (1), 129-34 [0296]
- BREKKE et al. Therapeutic antibodies for human diseases at the dawn of the twenty-first century. *Nat Rev Drug Discov.,* January 2003, vol. 2 (1), 52-62 [0296]
- Nat Rev Drug Discov., March 2003, vol. 2 (3), 240
 [0296]
- HOUDEBINE. Antibody manufacture in transgenic animals and comparisons with other systems. *Curr Opin Biotechnol.*, December 2002, vol. 13 (6), 625-9 [0296] [0341]
- ANDREAKOS et al. Monoclonal antibodies in immune and inflammatory diseases. *Curr Opin Biotechnol.*, December 2002, vol. 13 (6), 615-20 [0296]
- KELLERMANN et al. Antibody discovery: the use of transgenic mice to generate human monoclonal antibodies for therapeutics. *Curr Opin Biotechnol.*, December 2002, vol. 13 (6), 593-7 [0296]
- **PINI et al.** Phage display and colony filter screening for high-throughput selection of antibody libraries. *Comb Chem High Throughput Screen,* November 2002, vol. 5 (7), 503-10 **[0296]**
- BATRA et al. Pharmacokinetics and biodistribution of genetically engineered antibodies. *Curr Opin Biotechnol.*, December 2002, vol. 13 (6), 603-8 [0296]
- TANGRI et al. Rationally engineered proteins or antibodies with absent or reduced immunogenicity. *Curr Med Chem.*, December 2002, vol. 9 (24), 2191-9 [0296]
- LEONG et al. Cytokine, 2001, vol. 16, 106 [0303]
- SMITH et al. Gene, 1988, vol. 67, 31-40 [0316]
- AMANN et al. Gene, 1988, vol. 69, 301-315 [0316]
- STUDIER et al. Gene Expression Technology: Methods in Enzymology, 1990, vol. 185, 60-89 [0316]
- GOTTESMAN, S. Gene Expression Technology: Methods in Enzymology. Academic Press, 1990, vol. 185, 119-128 [0317]
- WADA et al. Nucleic Acids Res., 1992, vol. 20, 2111-2118 [0317]
- BALDARI et al. EMBO J., 1987, vol. 6, 229-234 [0318]
- KURJAN et al. Cell, 1982, vol. 30, 933-943 [0318]
- SCHULTZ et al. Gene, 1987, vol. 54, 113-123 [0318]
- SMITH et al. Mol. Cell Biol., vol. 3, 2156-2165 [0319]
- LUCKLOW et al. Virology, 1989, vol. 170, 31-39
 [0319]
- SEED, B. Nature, 1987, vol. 329, 840 [0320]
- KAUFMAN et al. EMBO J, 1987, vol. 6, 187-195
 [0320]
- Current Protocols in Molecular Biology. John Wiley & Sons [0331]
- HOGAN, B. Manipulating the Mouse Embryo. Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, 1986 [0337]
- LAKSO et al. PNAS, 1992, vol. 89, 6232-6236 [0338]

- O'GORMAN et al. Science, 1991, vol. 251, 1351-1355 [0338]
- WILMUT, I. et al. *Nature*, 1997, vol. 385, 810-813 [0339]
- PETTERS et al. Transgenic animals as models for human disease. *Transgenic Res.*, 2000, vol. 9 (4-5), 345-6347-51 [0341]
- WOLF et al. Use of transgenic animals in understanding molecular mechanisms of toxicity. *J Pharm Pharmacol.*, June 1998, vol. 50 (6), 567-74 [0341]
- ECHELARD. Recombinant protein production in transgenic animals. *Curr Opin Biotechnol.*, October 1996, vol. 7 (5), 536-40 [0341]
- HOUDEBINE. Transgenic animal bioreactors. *Trans*genic Res., 2000, vol. 9 (4-5), 305-20 [0341]

- **PIRITY et al.** Embryonic stem cells, creating transgenic animals. *Methods Cell Biol.*, 1998, vol. 57, 279-93 [0341]
- ROBL et al. Artificial chromosome vectors and expression of complex proteins in transgenic animals. *Theriogenology*, 01 January 2003, vol. 59 (1), 107-13 [0341]
- ALTSCHUL. J. Mol. Biol., 1990, vol. 215, 403-410
 [0346]
- BRUTLAG. Comp. Chem., 1993, vol. 17, 203-207 [0346]
- GERMER S.; HOLLAND M.J.; HIGUCHI R. Genome Res., 2000, vol. 10, 258-266 [0357] [0368]

patsnap

专利名称(译)	与心肌梗塞相关的遗传多态性,检测方法及其用途		
公开(公告)号	EP1583771A4	公开(公告)日	2010-01-27
申请号	EP2003800092	申请日	2003-12-22
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	阿普里拉股份有限公司		
申请(专利权)人(译)	Applera公司		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	Applera公司		
[标]发明人	CARGILL MICHELE DEVLIN JAMES J IAKOUBOVA OLGA		
发明人	CARGILL, MICHELE DEVLIN, JAMES J. IAKOUBOVA, OLGA		
IPC分类号	C12Q1/68 A61B C07H21/00 C07H21/04 C07K14/47 C07K14/705 C07K16/18 C07K16/28 C12N15/12 C12P19/34 G01N33/53		
CPC分类号	A61P9/10 C12Q1/6883 C12Q2600)/156	
优先权	60/434778 2002-12-20 US 60/453135 2003-03-10 US 60/466412 2003-04-30 US 60/504955 2003-09-23 US		
其他公开文献	EP1583771B1 EP1583771A2		
外部链接	<u>Espacenet</u>		

摘要(译)

本发明基于与心肌梗塞相关的遗传多态性的发现。特别地,本发明涉及 含有多态性的核酸分子,由这种核酸分子编码的变体蛋白,用于检测多 态性核酸分子和蛋白质的试剂,以及使用该核酸和蛋白质的方法以及使 用方法。用于检测的试剂。

Table 7 column heading	Definition		
Gene	Locus Link HUGO approved gene symbol		
Marker	Internal hCV identification number for the tested SNP		
Sample Set	Sample Set used in the analysis (CARE, Pre-CARE or WGS_S0012)		
p-value	Result of the asymptotic chi square test for allelic association, dominant genotypic association, recessive genotypic association, or the allelic, dominant, or recessive p-value of the stratified analysis		
OR	odds ratio		
95%CI	95% confidence interval of the given odds ratio		
Case_Freq	Allele frequency of minor allele in cases		
Control_Freq	Allele frequency of minor allele in controls		
Allele1	Nucleotide (allele) of the tested SNP for which statistics are being reported		
Mode	The mode of inheritance		
Strata	Indicates if the analysis of the dataset was based on a substratum such as gender, age BMI, Hypertension, Fasting Glucose levels, etc. (strata are described below)		