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(54) **METHODS AND COMPOSITIONS FOR DETECTION AND TREATMENT OF BREAST CANCER, BASED ON BREAST CANCER-ASSOCIATED POLYPEPTIDES**

VERFAHREN UND ZUSAMMESTELLUNGEN ZUM NACHWEIS UND BEHANDLUNG VON BRUSTKREBS, BERUHEND AUF BRUSTKREBS-ASSOZIIERTEN POLYPEPTIDEN

METHODES ET COMPOSITIONS DE DETECTION ET DE TRAITEMENT DU CANCER DU SEIN, A BASE DE POLYPEPTIDES ASSOCIES AU CANCER DU SEIN.

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Description

Field of the Invention

[0001] The present invention relates generally to methods and compositions for the detection and/or treatment of breast cancer. More specifically, the present invention relates to breast cancer-associated proteins and nucleic acids encoding such proteins which represent cellular markers for breast cancer detection, and molecular targets for breast cancer therapy.

Background of the Invention

[0002] Breast cancer is a leading cause of death in women. While the pathogenesis of breast cancer is unclear, transformation of normal breast epithelium to a malignant phenotype may be the result of genetic factors, especially in women under 30 (Miki *et al. (1994) Science 266:* 66-71). However, it is likely that other, non-genetic factors also have a significant effect on the etiology of the disease. Regardless of its origin, breast cancer morbidity increases significantly if it is not detected early in its progression. Thus, considerable effort has focused on the elucidation of early cellular events surrounding transformation in breast tissue. Such effort has led to the identification of several potential breast cancer markers. For example, alleles of the BRCA1 and BRCA2 genes have been linked to hereditary and early-onset breast cancer (Wooster *et al.* (1994) *Science 265:* 2088-2090). The wild-type BRCA1 allele encodes a tumor suppressor protein. Deletions and/or other alterations in that allele have been linked to transformation of breast epithelium. Accordingly, detection of mutated BRCA1 alleles or their gene products has been proposed as a means for detecting breast, as well as ovarian, cancers (Miki *et al., supra*). However, BRCA1 is limited as a cancer marker because BRCA1 mutations fail to account for the majority of breast cancers (Ford *et al. (1995) British J. Cancer 72:* 805-812). Similarly, the BRCA2 gene, which has been linked to forms of hereditary breast cancer, accounts for only a small portion of total breast cancer cases (Ford *et al., supra*).

[0003] Several other genes have been linked to breast cancer and may serve as markers for the disease, either directly or via their gene products. Such potential markers include the TP53 gene and its gene product, the p53 tumor suppressor protein (Malkin *et al. (1990) Science 250:* 1233-1238). The loss of heterozygosity in genes such as the ataxia telangiectasia gene has also been linked to a high risk of developing breast cancer (Swift *et al. (1991) N. Engl. J.Med. 325:* 1831-1836). A problem associated with many of the markers proposed to date is that the oncogenic phenotype is often the result of a gene deletion, thus requiring detection of the absence of the wild-type form as a predictor of transformation.

[0004] There is, therefore, a need in the art for specific, reliable markers that are differentially expressed in normal and transformed breast tissue and that may be useful in the diagnosis of breast cancer, in the prediction of its onset or the treatment of breast cancer. Such markers and methods for their use are provided herein.

Summary of the Invention

[0005] The invention provides a variety of methods and compositions for detecting the presence of breast cancer in a mammal, for example, a human, and for treating breast cancer in a mammal diagnosed with the disease. The invention is based, in part, upon the discovery of a family of proteins each member of which is detectable at a higher concentration in serum from a mammal, for example, a human, with breast cancer relative to serum from a normal mammal, that is, a mammal without breast cancer. Accordingly, these proteins, as well as nucleic acid sequences encoding such proteins, or sequences complementary thereto, can be used as breast cancer markers useful in diagnosing breast cancer, monitoring the efficacy of a breast cancer therapy and/or as targets of such a therapy.

[0006] In one aspect, the invention provides isolated breast cancer-associated protein markers. The protein markers are characterized as being detectable at a higher concentration in the serum of a mammal, specifically, a human, with breast cancer than in serum of a mammal without breast cancer. These protein markers correspond to the Seq. Id. no 1-5 as described on page 200.

[0007] Furthermore, the aforementioned breast cancer-associated proteins are further characterized as being non-immunoglobulin and/or non-albumin proteins. Furthermore, the breast cancer-associated proteins may further define an antigenic region or epitope that may bind specifically to a binding moiety, for example, an antibody, for example, a monoclonal or a polyclonal antibody, an antibody fragment thereof, or a biosynthetic antibody binding site directed against the antigenic region or epitope. In addition, the invention enables one skilled in the art to isolate nucleic acids encoding the aforementioned breast cancer-associated proteins or nucleic acids capable of hybridizing under specific hybridization conditions to a nucleic acid encoding the breast cancer-associated proteins. Furthermore, the skilled artisan may produce nucleic acid sequences encoding the entire isolated marker protein, or fragments thereof, using methods currently available in the art (see, for example, Sambrook *et al.,* eds. (1989) "Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual," Cold Spring Harbor Press). For example, the breast cancer-associated protein of the invention, when isolated, can be

sequenced using conventional peptide sequencing protocols. Based on the peptide sequence, it is possible to produce oligonucleotide hybridization probes useful in screening a cDNA library. The cDNA library may then be screened with the resultant oligonucleotide to isolate full or partial length cDNA sequences encoding the isolated protein.

[0008] In another aspect, the invention provides a variety of methods, for example, protein or nucleic acid-based methods, for detecting the presence of breast cancer in a mammal. The methods of the invention may be performed on any relevant tissue or body fluid sample. For example, methods of the invention may be performed on breast tissue, more preferably breast biopsy tissue. Alternatively, the methods of the invention may be performed on a human body fluid sample selected from the group consisting of: blood; serum; plasma; fecal matter; urine; vaginal secretion; spinal fluid; saliva; ascitic fluid; peritoneal fluid; sputum; and breast exudate. It is contemplated, however, that the methods of the invention also may be useful in detecting metastasized breast cancer cells in other tissue or body fluid samples. Detection of breast cancer can be accomplished using any one of a number of assay methods well known and used in the art.

[0009] In one aspect, the method of diagnosing cancer in an individual comprises contacting a sample from the individual with a first binding moiety that binds specifically to a breast-cancer associated protein to produce a first binding moiety-cancer-associated protein complex. The first binding moiety is capable of binding specifically to at least one of the breast cancer associated marker proteins identified hereinabove to produce a complex. Thereafter the presence and/or amount of marker protein in the complex can then be detected, for example, via the first binding moiety if labeled with a detectable moiety, for example, a radioactive or fluorescent label, or a second binding moiety labeled with a detectable moiety that binds specifically to the first binding moiety using conventional methodologies well known in the art. The presence or amount of the marker protein can thus be indicative of the presence of breast cancer in the individual. For example, the amount of marker protein in the sample may be compared against a threshold value previously calibrated to indicate the presence or absence of breast cancer, wherein the amount of the complex in the sample relative to the threshold value can be indicative of the presence or absence of cancer in the individual. Although such a method can be performed on tissue, for example, breast tissue, or a body fluid, for example, serum, a body fluid currently is the preferred test sample. The binding moieties in use throughout the present application are selected from antibodies antibody fragments and antibody body sites.

[0010] Detection of the aforementioned nucleic acid molecules can also serve as an indicator of the presence of breast cancer and/or metastasized breast cancer in an individual. Accordingly, in another aspect, the invention provides another method for detecting breast cancer in a human. The method comprises the step of detecting the presence of a nucleic acid molecule in a tissue or body fluid sample thereby to indicate the presence of breast cancer in an individual. The nucleic acid molecule is selected from the group consisting of (i) a nucleic acid molecule comprising a sequence capable of recognizing and being specifically bound by a breast cancer-associated protein, and (ii) a nucleic acid molecule comprising a sequence encoding at least a portion of one or more of the breast cancer-associated proteins identified herein.

[0011] In one embodiment, the method comprises exposing a sample from the individual under specific hybridization conditions to a nucleic acid probe, for example, greater than about 10 and more preferably greater than 15 nucleotides in length, capable of hybridizing to a target nucleic acid encoding one of the breast cancer-associated proteins identified herein to produce a duplex. Thereafter, the presence of the duplex can be detected using a variety of detection methods known and used in the art. It is contemplated that the target nucleic acid may be amplified, for example, via conventional polymerase chain reaction (PCR) or reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) methodologies, prior to hybridization with the nucleic acid probe.

[0012] In one embodiment, the target nucleic acid (for example, a messenger RNA (mRNA) molecule), is greater than 15 nucleotides, more preferably greater than 50 nucleotides, and most preferably greater than 100 nucleotides in length and encodes an amino acid sequence present in one of the breast cancer-associated proteins identified herein. Such a target mRNA may then be detected, for example, by Northern blot analysis by reacting the sample with a labeled hybridization probe, for example, a ^{32}P labeled oligonucleotide probe, capable of hybridizing specifically with at least a portion of the nucleic acid molecule encoding the marker protein. Detection of a nucleic acid molecule either encoding a breast cancer-associated protein or capable of being specifically bound by a breast cancer-associated protein, can thus serve as an indicator of the presence of a breast cancer in the individual being tested.

[0013] In another aspect, the invention provides a kit for detecting the presence of breast cancer or for evaluating the efficacy of a therapeutic treatment of a breast cancer. Such kits may comprise, in combination, (i) a receptacle for receiving a human tissue or body fluid sample from the individual to be tested, (ii) a binding partner which binds specifically either to an epitope on a breast cancer-associated marker protein or a nucleic acid sequence encoding at least a portion of the breast cancer-associated protein or the nucleic acid sequence encoding at least a portion of the breast cancer-associated protein, and (iii) a reference sample. In one embodiment, the reference sample may comprise a negative and/or positive control. In that embodiment, the negative control would be indicative of a normal breast cell type and the positive control would be indicative of breast cancer.

[0014] Thus, the invention provides a wide range of methods and compositions for detecting breast cancer in an

individual. Specifically, the invention provides breast cancer-associated proteins, which permit specific and early, preferably before metastases occur, detection of breast cancer in an individual. In addition, the invention provides kits useful in the detection of breast cancer in an individual. In addition, the invention provides in vitro methods utilizing the breast cancer-associated proteins as targets and indicator. These and other numerous additional aspects and advantages of the invention will become apparent upon consideration of the following figures, detailed description, and claims which follow.

Description of the Drawings

[0015] The invention can be more completely understood with reference to the following drawings, in which:

Figures 1A-1C are spectra resulting from the characterization via mass spectrometry of 28 kD proteins subjected to trypsin digestion and eluted from a polyacrylamide gel. Figure 1A is a spectrum of the heaviest 28 kD protein isolated from the gel, Figure 1B is a spectrum of the median 28 kD protein isolated from the gel, and Figure 1C is a spectrum of the lightest 28 kD protein isolated from the gel.

Detailed Description of the Invention.

[0016] The present invention provides methods and compositions for the detection and treatment of breast cancer. The invention is based, in part, upon the discovery of breast cancer-associated proteins which generally are present at detectably higher levels in serum of humans with breast cancer relative to serum of humans without breast cancer.

[0017] The breast cancer-associated proteins or nucleic acids encoding such proteins may act as markers useful in the detection of breast cancer or as targets for therapy of breast cancer. For example, it is contemplated that the marker proteins and binding moieties, for example, antibodies that bind to the marker proteins or nucleic acid probes which hybridize to nucleic acid sequences encoding the marker proteins, may be used to detect the presence of breast cancer in an individual. Furthermore, it is contemplated that the skilled artisan may produce novel therapeutics for treating breast cancer which include, for example: antibodies which can be administered to an individual that bind to and reduce or eliminate the biological activity of the target protein *in vivo;* nucleic acid or peptidyl nucleic acid sequences which hybridize with genes or gene transcripts encoding the target proteins, thereby to reduce expression of the target proteins *in vivo;* or small molecules, for example, organic molecules which interact with the target proteins or other cellular moieties, for example, receptors for the target proteins, thereby to reduce or eliminate biological activity of the target proteins.

[0018] Set forth below are methods for isolating breast cancer-associated proteins, methods for detecting breast cancer using breast cancer-associated proteins as markers, and methods for treating individuals afflicted with breast cancer using breast cancer-associated proteins as targets for cancer therapy.

1. Methods for Detecting Breast Cancer-Associated Marker Proteins.

[0019] Marker proteins of the invention, as disclosed herein, are identified by comparing the protein composition of serum of a human diagnosed with breast cancer with the protein composition of serum of a human free of breast cancer. As used herein, the term "breast cancer-associated protein" is understood to mean any protein which is detectable at a higher level in a tissue or body fluid of an individual diagnosed with breast cancer relative to a corresponding tissue or body fluid of an individual free of breast cancer and includes species and allelic variants thereof and fragments thereof. As used herein, the term "breast cancer" is understood to mean any cancer or cancerous lesion associated with breast tissue or breast tissue cells and can include precursors to breast cancer, for example, atypical ductal hyperplasia or non-atypical hyperplasia. It is not necessary that the marker protein or target molecule be unique to a breast cancer cell or body fluid of an individual afflicted with breast cancer; rather the marker protein or target molecule should have a signal to noise ratio high enough to discriminate between samples originating from a breast cancer tissue or body fluid and samples originating from normal breast tissue or body fluid.

[0020] As used herein, a "portion" or a "fragment" of a protein or of an amino acid sequence denotes a contiguous peptide comprising, in sequence, at least ten amino acids from the protein or amino acid sequence (*e.g.* amino acids 1-10, 34-43, or 127-136 of the protein or sequence). Preferably, the peptide comprises, in sequence, at least twenty amino acids from the protein or amino acid sequence. More preferably, the peptide comprises, in sequence, at least forty amino acids from the protein or amino acid sequence.

[0021] The breast cancer-associated marker proteins of the invention were identified by comparing the proteins present in the serum of individuals with breast cancer to the proteins present in the serum of individuals without breast cancer. Albumin and immunoglobulin proteins were removed from the serum, and the proteins were separated into twelve fractions by anion exchange chromatography. Briefly, the proteins were loaded on a strong anion exchange column in the presence of 50 mM sodium phosphate, pH 7.0, and eluted with a stepwise gradient of sodium chloride in 50 mM

sodium phosphate, pH 7.0. The resulting twelve fractions include a flow-through fraction, a fraction eluting in 25 mM sodium chloride, a 50 mM fraction, a 75 mM fraction, a 100 mM fraction, a 125 mM fraction, a 150 mM fraction, a 200 mM fraction, a 250 mM fraction, a 300 mM fraction, a 400 mM fraction, and a 2 M fraction.

[0022] Each fraction was analyzed by SELDI (surface-enhanced laser desorption and ionization) mass spectrometry. Samples from each of the twelve fractions were applied to one of four different SELDI chip surfaces. A copper or nickel SELDI surface can be generated by adding a copper or nickel salt solution to a chip comprising ethylenediaminetriacetic acid. Other SELDI chip surfaces include: WCX-2 which comprises carboxylate moieties, and SAX-2 which comprises quarternary ammonium moieties. The breast cancer-associated proteins of the invention can therefore be characterized by their increased presence in serum of individuals having breast cancer relative to individuals without breast cancer, their molecular weight, binding and elution characteristics on an anion exchange resin, and their affinity to a particular SELDI chip. For example, as used herein, the term "affinity" to a particular SELDI chip is understood to mean that the breast cancer-associated proteins of the invention bind preferentially to one type of SELDI chip (e.g., copper SELDI chip) relative to one or more of the other SELDI chips (*e.g.*, the nickel, SAX-2 and WCX-2 chips) disclosed herein. As discussed in detail in Example 1, comparison of the sera from diseased and healthy individuals revealed a number of proteins frequently present at detectable levels in the sera of diseased individuals, but infrequently present at comparable levels in the sera of healthy individuals.

[0023] Once the breast cancer-associated proteins have been identified by mass spectroscopy, the identified proteins can be isolated by standard protein isolation methodologies and sequenced using protein sequencing technologies known and used in the art. See, for example, Examples 5 and 6. Once the amino acid sequences are identified then nucleic acids encoding the marker proteins or portions thereof can be identified using conventional recombinant DNA methodologies. See, for example, Sambrook *et al.* eds. (1989) "Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual", Cold Spring Harbor Press. For example, an isolated breast cancer-associated protein can be sequenced using conventional peptide sequencing protocols, and the oligonucleotide hybridization probes designed for sequencing a cDNA library. The cDNA library may then be screened with the resultant hybridization probes to isolate full length or partial length cDNA sequences encoding the isolated marker proteins.

[0024] Marker proteins useful in the present invention encompass not only the particular sequences identified herein but also allelic variants thereof and related proteins that also function as marker proteins. Thus, for example, sequences that result from alternative splice forms, post-translational modification, or gene duplication are each encompassed by the present invention. Species variants are also encompassed by this invention where the patient is a non-human mammal. Other homologous proteins that may function as marker proteins are also envisioned. Preferably, variant sequences are at least 80% similar or 70% identical, more preferably at least 90% similar or 80% identical, and most preferably 95% similar or 90% identical to at least a portion of one of the sequences disclosed herein.

[0025] To determine whether a candidate peptide region has the requisite percentage similarity or identity to a reference polypeptide or peptide oligomer, the candidate amino acid sequence and the reference amino acid sequence are first aligned using the dynamic programming algorithm described in Smith and Waterman (1981), J. Mol. Biol. 147:195-197, in combination with the BLOSUM62 substitution matrix described in Figure 2 of Henikoff and Henikoff (1992), "Amino acid substitution matrices from protein blocks", PNAS (1992 Nov), 89:10915-10919. For the present invention, an appropriate value for the gap insertion penalty is -12, and an appropriate value for the gap extension penalty is -4. Computer programs performing alignments using the algorithm of Smith-Waterman and the BLOSUM62 matrix, such as the GCG program suite (Oxford Molecular Group, Oxford, England), are commercially available and widely used by those skilled in the art.

[0026] Once the alignment between the candidate and reference sequence is made, a percent similarity score may be calculated. The individual amino acids of each sequence are compared sequentially according to their similarity to each other. If the value in the BLOSUM62 matrix corresponding to the two aligned amino acids is zero or a negative number, the pairwise similarity score is zero; otherwise the pairwise similarity score is 1.0. The raw similarity score is the sum of the pairwise similarity scores of the aligned amino acids. The raw score is then normalized by dividing it by the number of amino acids in the smaller of the candidate or reference sequences. The normalized raw score is the percent similarity. Alternatively, to calculate a percent identity, the aligned amino acids of each sequence are again compared sequentially. If the amino acids are non-identical, the pairwise identity score is zero; otherwise the pairwise identity score is 1.0. The raw identity score is the sum of the identical aligned amino acids. The raw score is then normalized by dividing it by the number of amino acids in the smaller of the candidate or reference sequences. The normalized raw score is the percent identity. Insertions and deletions are ignored for the purposes of calculating percent similarity and identity. Accordingly, gap penalties are not used in this calculation, although they are used in the initial alignment.

[0027] In all instances, variants of the naturally-occurring sequences, as described above, must be tested for their function as marker proteins. Specifically, their presence or absence in a particular form or in a particular biological compartment must be indicative of the presence or absence of cancer in an individual. This routine experimentation can be carried out by the methods described hereinbelow or by other methods known in the art.

[0028] Marker proteins in a sample of tissue or body fluid may be detected via binding assays, wherein a binding partner for the marker protein is introduced into a sample suspected of containing the marker protein. In such an assay, the binding partner may be detectably labeled as, for example, with a radioisotopic or fluorescent marker. Labeled antibodies may be used in a similar manner in order to isolate selected marker proteins. Nucleic acids encoding marker proteins may be detected using nucleic acid probes having a sequence complementary to at least a portion of the sequence encoding the marker protein. Techniques such as PCR and, in particular, reverse transcriptase PCR, are useful means for isolating nucleic acids encoding a marker protein. The examples which follow provide details of the isolation and characterization of breast cancer-associated proteins and methods for their use in the detection and treatment of breast cancer.

2. Detection of Breast Cancer

[0029] Once breast cancer-associated proteins have been identified, the proteins or nucleic acids encoding the proteins may be used as markers to determine whether an individual has breast cancer and, if so, suitable detection methods can be used to monitor the status of the disease.

[0030] Using the marker proteins or nucleic acids encoding the proteins, the skilled artisan can produce a variety of detection methods for detecting breast cancer in a human. The methods typically comprise the steps of detecting, by some means, the presence of one or more breast cancer-associated proteins or nucleic acids encoding such proteins in a tissue or body fluid sample of the human. The accuracy and/or reliability of the method for detecting breast cancer in a human may be further enhanced by detecting the presence of a plurality of breast cancer-associated proteins and/or nucleic acids in a preselected tissue or body fluid sample. The detection assays may comprise one or more of the protocols described hereinbelow.

2.A. Protein-Based Assays

[0031] The marker protein in a sample may be detected, for example, by combining the marker protein with a binding moiety capable of specifically binding the marker protein. The binding moiety may comprise, for example, a member of a ligand-receptor pair, i.e., a pair of molecules capable of having a specific binding interaction. The binding moiety may comprise, for example, a member of a specific binding pair, such as antibody-antigen, enzyme-substrate, nucleic acid-nucleic acid, protein-nucleic acid, protein-protein, or other specific binding pair known in the art. Binding proteins may be designed which have enhanced affinity for a target protein. Optionally, the binding moiety may be linked with a detectable label, such as an enzymatic, fluorescent, radioactive, phosphorescent or colored particle label. The labeled complex may be detected, e.g., visually or with the aid of a spectrophotometer or other detector.

[0032] Marker proteins may also be detected using gel electrophoresis techniques available in the art. In two-dimensional gel electrophoresis, the proteins are separated first in a pH gradient gel according to their isoelectric point. The resulting gel then is placed on a second polyacrylamide gel, and the proteins separated according to molecular weight (see, for example, O'Farrell (1975) *J. Biol. Chem.* **250**: 4007-4021).

[0033] One or more marker proteins may be detected by first isolating proteins from a sample obtained from an individual suspected of having breast cancer, and then separating the proteins by two-dimensional gel electrophoresis to produce a characteristic two-dimensional gel electrophoresis pattern. The pattern may then be compared with a standard gel pattern produced by separating, under the same or similar conditions, proteins isolated from normal or cancer cells. The standard gel pattern may be stored in, and retrieved from an electronic database of electrophoresis patterns. The presence of a breast cancer-associated protein in the two-dimensional gel provides an indication that the sample being tested was taken from a person with breast cancer. As with the other detection assays described herein, the detection of two or more proteins, for example, in the two-dimensional gel electrophoresis pattern further enhances the accuracy of the assay. The presence of a plurality, e.g., two to five, breast cancer-associated proteins on the two-dimensional gel provides an even stronger indication of the presence of a breast cancer in the individual. The assay thus permits the early detection and treatment of breast cancer.

[0034] A breast cancer-associated marker protein may also be detected using any of a wide range of immunoassay techniques available in the art. For example, the skilled artisan may employ the sandwich immunoassay format to detect breast cancer in a body fluid sample. Alternatively, the skilled artisan may use conventional immuno-histochemical procedures for detecting the presence of the breast cancer-associated protein in a tissue sample using one or more labeled binding proteins.

[0035] In a sandwich immunoassay, two antibodies capable of binding the marker protein generally are used, e.g., one immobilized onto a solid support, and one free in solution and labeled with a detectable chemical compound. Examples of chemical labels that may be used for the second antibody include radioisotopes, fluorescent compounds, and enzymes or other molecules that generate colored or electrochemically active products when exposed to a reactant or enzyme substrate. When a sample containing the marker protein is placed in this system, the marker protein binds

to both the immobilized antibody and the labeled antibody, to form a "sandwich" immune complex on the support's surface. The complexed protein is detected by washing away non-bound sample components and excess labeled antibody, and measuring the amount of labeled antibody complexed to protein on the support's surface. Alternatively, the antibody free in solution, which can be labeled with a chemical moiety, for example, a hapten, may be detected by a third antibody labeled with a detectable moiety which binds the free antibody or, for example, the hapten coupled thereto.

[0036] Both the sandwich immunoassay and tissue immunohistochemical procedures are highly specific and very sensitive, provided that labels with good limits of detection are used. A detailed review of immunological assay design, theory and protocols can be found in numerous texts in the art, including *"Practical Immunology",* Butt, W.R., ed., (1984) Marcel Dekker, New York and *"Antibodies, A Laboratory Approach",* Harlow *et al.* eds. (1988) Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory.

[0037] In general, immunoassay design considerations include preparation of antibodies (e.g., monoclonal or polyclonal antibodies) having sufficiently high binding specificity for the target protein to form a complex that can be distinguished reliably from products of nonspecific interactions. As used herein, the term "antibody" is understood to mean binding proteins, for example, antibodies or other proteins comprising an immunoglobulin variable region-like binding domain, having the appropriate binding affinities and specificities for the target protein. The higher the antibody binding specificity, the lower the target protein concentration that can be detected. As used herein, the terms "specific binding" or "binding specifically" are understood to mean that the binding moiety, for example, a binding protein has a binding affinity for the target protein of greater than about 10^5 M^{-1}, more preferably greater than about 10^7 M^{-1}.

[0038] Antibodies to an isolated target breast cancer-associated protein which are useful in assays for detecting a breast cancer in an individual may be generated using standard immunological procedures well known and described in the art. See, for example. *Practical Immunology,* Butt, N.R.. ed., Marcel Dekker, NY, 1984. Briefly, an isolated target protein is used to raise antibodies in a xenogeneic host, such as a mouse, goat or other suitable mammal. The marker protein is combined with a suitable adjuvant capable of enhancing antibody production in the host, and is injected into the host, for example, by intraperitoneal administration. Any adjuvant suitable for stimulating the host's immune response may be used. A commonly used adjuvant is Freund's complete adjuvant (an emulsion comprising killed and dried microbial cells and available from, for example, Calbiochem Corp., San Diego, or Gibco, Grand Island, NY). Where multiple antigen injections are desired, the subsequent injections may comprise the antigen in combination with an incomplete adjuvant (e.g., cell-free emulsion). Polyclonal antibodies may be isolated from the antibody-producing host by extracting serum containing antibodies to the protein of interest. Monoclonal antibodies may be produced by isolating host cells that produce the desired antibody, fusing these cells with myeloma cells using standard procedures known in the immunology art, and screening for hybrid cells (hybridomas) that react specifically with the target protein and have the desired binding affinity.

[0039] Antibody binding domains also may be produced biosynthetically and the amino acid sequence of the binding domain manipulated to enhance binding affinity with a preferred epitope on the target protein. Specific antibody methodologies are well understood and described in the literature. A more detailed description of their preparation can be found, for example, in *"Practical Immunology"* (1984) (*supra*).

[0040] In addition, genetically engineered biosynthetic antibody binding sites, also known in the art as BABS or sFv's, may be used in the practice of the instant invention. Methods for making and using BABS comprising (i) non-covalently associated or disulfide bonded synthetic V_H and V_L dimers, (ii) covalently linked V_H-V_L single chain binding sites, (iii) individual V_H or V_L domains, or (iv) single chain antibody binding sites are disclosed, for example, in U.S. Patent Nos.: 5,091,513; 5,132,405; 4,704,692; and 4,946,778. Furthermore, BABS having requisite specificity for the breast cancer-associated proteins can be derived by phage antibody cloning from combinatorial gene libraries (see, for example. Clackson *et al.* (1991) *Nature* **352**: 624-628). Briefly, phage each expressing on their coat surfaces BABS having immunoglobulin variable regions encoded by variable region gene sequences derived from mice pre-immunized with isolated breast cancer-associated proteins, or fragments thereof, are screened for binding activity against immobilized breast cancer-associated protein. Phage which bind to the immobilized breast cancer-associated proteins are harvested and the gene encoding the BABS is sequenced. The resulting nucleic acid sequences encoding the BABS of interest then may be expressed in conventional expression systems to produce the BABS protein.

[0041] The isolated breast cancer-associated protein also may be used for the development of diagnostic and other tissue evaluating kits and assays to monitor the level of the proteins in a tissue or fluid sample. For example, the kit may include antibodies or other specific binding proteins which bind specifically to the breast cancer-associated proteins and which permit the presence and/or concentration of the breast cancer-associated proteins to be detected and/or quantitated in a tissue or fluid sample.

[0042] Suitable kits for detecting breast cancer-associated proteins are contemplated to include, e.g., a receptacle or other means for capturing a sample to be evaluated, and means for detecting the presence and/or quantity in the sample of one or more of the breast cancer-associated proteins described herein. As used herein, "means for detecting" in one embodiment includes one or more antibodies specific for these proteins and means for detecting the binding of the antibodies to these proteins by, e.g., a standard sandwich immunoassay as described herein. Where the presence of

a protein within a cell is to be detected, e.g., as from a tissue sample, the kit also may comprise means for disrupting the cell structure so as to expose intracellular proteins.

2.B. Nucleic Acid-based Assays

[0043] The presence of a breast cancer in an individual also may be determined by detecting, in a tissue or body fluid sample, a nucleic acid molecule encoding a breast cancer-associated protein. Using methods well known to those of ordinary skill in the art, the breast cancer-associated proteins of the invention may be sequenced, and then, based on the determined sequence, oligonucleotide probes designed for screening a cDNA library (see, for example, Sambrook *et al.* (1989) *supra*).

[0044] A target nucleic acid molecule encoding a marker breast cancer-associated protein may be detected using a labeled binding moiety capable of specifically binding the target nucleic acid. The binding moiety may comprise, for example, a protein, a nucleic acid or a peptide nucleic acid. Additionally, a target nucleic acid, such as an mRNA encoding a breast cancer-associated protein, may be detected by conducting, for example, a Northern blot analysis using labeled oligonucleotides, *e.g.*, nucleic acid fragments complementary to and capable of hybridizing specifically with at least a portion of a target nucleic acid.

[0045] More specifically, gene probes comprising complementary RNA or, preferably, DNA to the breast cancer-associated nucleotide sequences or mRNA sequences encoding breast cancer-associated proteins may be produced using established recombinant techniques or oligonucleotide synthesis. The probes hybridize with complementary nucleic acid sequences presented in the test specimen, and can provide exquisite specificity. A short, well-defined probe, coding for a single unique sequence is most precise and preferred. Larger probes are generally less specific. While an oligonucleotide of any length may hybridize to an mRNA transcript, oligonucleotides typically within the range of 8-100 nucleotides, preferably within the range of 15-50 nucleotides, are envisioned to be most useful in standard hybridization assays. Choices of probe length and sequence allow one to choose the degree of specificity desired. Hybridization is carried out at from 50° to 65°C in a high salt buffer solution, formamide or other agents to set the degree of complementarity required. Furthermore, the state of the art is such that probes can be manufactured to recognize essentially any DNA or RNA sequence. For additional particulars, see, for example. *Guide to Molecular Techniques,* Berger *et al.,* Methods of Enzymology, Vol. 152, 1987.

[0046] A wide variety of different labels coupled to the probes or antibodies may be employed in the assays. The labeled reagents may be provided in solution or coupled to an insoluble support, depending on the design of the assay. The various conjugates may be joined covalently or noncovalently, directly or indirectly. When bonded covalently, the particular linkage group will depend upon the nature of the two moieties to be bonded. A large number of linking groups and methods for linking are taught in the literature. Broadly, the labels may be divided into the following categories: chromogens; catalyzed reactions; chemiluminescence; radioactive labels; and colloidal-sized colored particles. The chromogens include compounds which absorb light in a distinctive range so that a color may be observed, or emit light when irradiated with light of a particular wavelength or wavelength range, *e.g.*, fluorescers. Both enzymatic and nonenzymatic catalysts may be employed. In choosing an enzyme, there will be many considerations including the stability of the enzyme, whether it is normally present in samples of the type for which the assay is designed, the nature of the substrate, and the effect if any of conjugation on the enzyme's properties. Potentially useful enzyme labels include oxiodoreductases, transferases, hydrolases, lyases, isomerases, ligases, or synthetases. Interrelated enzyme systems may also be used. A chemiluminescent label involves a compound that becomes electronically excited by a chemical reaction and may then emit light that serves as a detectable signal or donates energy to a fluorescent acceptor. Radioactive labels include various radioisotopes found in common use such as the unstable forms of hydrogen, iodine, phosphorus or the like. Colloidal-sized colored particles involve material such as colloidal gold that, in aggregate, form a visually detectable distinctive spot corresponding to the site of a substance to be detected. Additional information on labeling technology is disclosed, for example, in U.S. Pat. No. 4,366,241.

[0047] A common method of *in vitro* labeling of nucleotide probes involves nick translation wherein the unlabeled DNA probe is nicked with an endonuclease to produce free 3'hydroxyl termini within either strand of the double-stranded fragment. Simultaneously, an exonuclease removes the nucleotide residue from the 5'phosphoryl side of the nick. The sequence of replacement nucleotides is determined by the sequence of the opposite strand of the duplex. Thus, if labeled nucleotides are supplied, DNA polymerase will fill in the nick with the labeled nucleotides. Using this well-known technique, up to 50% of the molecule can be labeled. For smaller probes, known methods involving 3'end labeling may be used. Furthermore, there are currently commercially available methods of labeling DNA with fluorescent molecules, catalysts, enzymes, or chemiluminescent materials. Biotin labeling kits are commercially available (Enzo Biochem Inc.) under the trademark Bio-Probe. This type of system permits the probe to be coupled to avidin which in turn is labeled with, for example, a fluorescent molecule, enzyme, antibody, etc. For further disclosure regarding probe construction and technology, see, for example, Sambrook *et al., Molecular Cloning, A Laboratory Manual* (Cold Spring Harbor. N.Y. 1982).

[0048] The oligonucleotide selected for hybridizing to the target nucleic acid, whether synthesized chemically or by

recombinant DNA methodologies, is isolated and purified using standard techniques and then preferably labeled (e.g., with ^{35}S or ^{32}P) using standard labeling protocols. A sample containing the target nucleic acid then is run on an electrophoresis gel, the dispersed nucleic acids transferred to a nitrocellulose filter and the labeled oligonucleotide exposed to the filter under stringent hybridizing conditions, *e.g.*, 50% formamide, 5 X SSPE, 2 X Denhardt's solution. 0,1% SDS at 42°C, as described in Sambrook *et al.* (1989) *supra.* The filter may then be washed using 2 X SSPE, 0.1% SDS at 68°C, and more preferably using 0.1 X SSPE, 0.1% SDS at 68°C. Other useful procedures known in the art include solution hybridization, and dot and slot RNA hybridization. Optionally, the amount of the target nucleic acid present in a sample is then quantitated by measuring the radioactivity of hybridized fragments, using standard procedures known in the art.

[0049] In addition, oligonucleotides also may be used to identify other sequences encoding members of the target protein families. The methodology also may be used to identify genetic sequences associated with the nucleic acid sequences encoding the proteins described herein, *e.g.*, to identify non-coding sequences lying upstream or downstream of the protein coding sequence, and which may play a functional role in expression of these genes. Additionally, binding assays may be conducted to identify and detect proteins capable of a specific binding interaction with a nucleic acid encoding a breast cancer-associated protein, which may be involved, *e.g.*, in gene regulation or gene expression of the protein. In a further embodiment, the assays described herein may be used to identify and detect nucleic acid molecules comprising a sequence capable of recognizing and being specifically bound by a breast cancer-associated protein.

[0050] In addition, it is anticipated that using a combination of appropriate oligonucleotide primers, *i.e.*, more than one primer, the skilled artisan may determine the level of expression of a target gene *in vivo* by standard polymerase chain reaction (PCR) procedures, for example, by quantitative PCR. Conventional PCR based assays are discussed, for example, in Innes *et al* (1990) *"PCR Protocols; A guide to methods and Applications",* Academic Press and Innes *et al.* (1995) *"PCR Strategies"* Academic Press, San Diego, CA.

3. Identification of Proteins Which Interact In Vivo With Breast Cancer-associated Proteins

[0051] In addition, it is contemplated that the skilled artisan, using procedures like those described hereinbelow, may identify other molecules which interact *in vivo* with the breast cancer-associated proteins described herein. Such molecules also may provide possible targets for chemotherapy.

[0052] By way of example, cDNA encoding proteins or peptides capable of interacting with breast cancer-associated proteins can be determined using a two-hybrid assay, as reported in Durfee *et al.* (1993) *Genes & Develop.* 7: 555-559. The principle of the two hybrid system is that noncovalent interaction of two proteins triggers a process (transcription) in which these proteins normally play no direct role, because of their covalent linkage to domains that function in this process. For example, in the two-hybrid assay, detectable expression of a reporter gene occurs when two fusion proteins, one comprising a DNA-binding domain and one comprising a transcription initiation domain, interact.

[0053] The skilled artisan can use a host cell that contains one or more reporter genes, such as yeast strain Y153, reported in Durfee *et al.* (1993) *supra.* This strain carries two chromosomally located reporter genes whose expression is regulated by Gal4. A first reporter gene, is the *E. coli lacZ* gene under the control of the *Gal4* promoter. A second reporter gene is the selectable *HIS3* gene. Other useful reporter genes may include, for example, the luciferase gene, the *LEU2* gene, and the *GFP* (Green Fluorescent Protein) gene.

[0054] Two sets of plasmids are used in the two hybrid system. One set of plasmids contains DNA encoding a *Gal4* DNA-binding domain fused in frame to DNA encoding a breast cancer-associated protein. The other set of plasmids contain DNA encoding a *Gal4* activation domain fused to portions of a human cDNA library constructed from human lymphocytes. Expression from the first set of plasmids results in a fusion protein comprising a *Gal4* DNA-binding domain and a breast cancer-associated protein. Expression from the second set of plasmids produces a transcription activation protein fused to an expression product from the lymphocyte cDNA library. When the two plasmids are transformed into a *Gal4*-deficient host cell, such as the yeast Y153 cells described above, interaction of the *Gal4* DNA binding domain and transcription activation domain occurs only if the breast cancer-associated protein fused to the DNA binding domain binds to a protein expressed from the lymphocyte cDNA library fused to the transcription activating domain. As a result of the protein-protein interaction between the breast cancer-associated protein and its *in vivo* binding partner detectable levels of reporter gene expression occur.

[0055] In addition to identifying molecules which interact *in vivo* with the breast cancer-associated proteins, the skilled artisan may also screen for molecules, for example, small molecules which alter or inhibit specific interaction between a breast cancer-associated protein and its *in vivo* binding partner.

[0056] For example, a host cell can be transfected with DNA encoding a suitable DNA binding domain/breast cancer-associated protein hybrid and a translation activation domain/putative breast cancer-associated protein binding partner, as disclosed above. The host cell also contains a suitable reporter gene in operative association with a cis-acting transcription activation element that is recognized by the transcription factor DNA binding domain. The level of reporter gene expressed in the system is assayed. Then, the host cell is exposed to a candidate molecule and the level of reporter

gene expression is detected. A reduction in reporter gene expression is indicative of the candidate's ability to interfere with complex formation or stability with respect to the breast cancer-associated protein and its *in vivo* binding partner. As a control, the candidate molecule's ability to interfere with other, unrelated protein-protein complexes is also tested. Molecules capable of specifically interfering with a breast cancer-associated protein/binding partner interaction, but not other protein-protein interactions, are identified as candidates for production and further analysis. Once a potential candidate has been identified, its efficacy in modulating cell cycling and cell replication can be assayed in a standard cell cycle model system.

[0057] Candidate molecules can be produced as described hereinbelow. For example, DNA encoding the candidate molecules can be inserted, using conventional techniques well described in the art (see, for example, Sambrook (1989) *supra*) into any of a variety of expression vectors and transfected into an appropriate host cell to produce recombinant proteins, including both full length and truncated forms. Useful host cells include *E. coli. Saccharomyces cerevisiae, Pichia pastoris,* the insect/baculovirus cell system, myeloma cells, and various other mammalian cells. The full length forms of such proteins are preferably expressed in mammalian cells, as disclosed herein. The nucleotide sequences also preferably include a sequence for targeting the translated sequence to the nucleus, using, for example, a sequence encoding the eight amino acid nucleus targeting sequence of the large T antigen, which is well characterized in the art. The vector can additionally include various sequences to promote correct expression of the recombinant protein, including transcription promoter and termination sequences, enhancer sequences, preferred ribosome binding site sequences, preferred mRNA leader sequences, preferred protein processing sequences, preferred signal sequences for protein secretion, and the like. The DNA sequence encoding the gene of interest can also be manipulated to remove potentially inhibiting sequences or to minimize unwanted secondary structure formation. As will be appreciated by the practitioner in the art, the recombinant protein can also be expressed as a fusion protein.

[0058] After translation, the protein can be purified from the cells themselves or recovered from the culture medium. The DNA can also include sequences which aid in expression and/or purification of the recombinant protein. The DNA can be expressed directly or can be expressed as part of a fusion protein having a readily cleavable fusion junction.

[0059] The DNA may also be expressed in a suitable mammalian host. Useful hosts include fibroblast 3T3 cells, (e.g., NIH 3T3, from CRL 1658) COS (simian kidney ATCC. CRL-1650) or CH0 (Chinese hamster ovary) cells (e.g., CHO-DXB11. from Chasin (1980) *Proc. Nat'l. Acad. Sci. USA* **77** :4216-4222), mink-lung epithelial cells (MV1Lu), human foreskin fibroblast cells, human glioblastoma cells, and teratocarcinoma cells. Other useful eukaryotic cell systems include yeast cells, the insect/baculovirus system or myeloma cells.

[0060] In order to express a candidate molecule, the DNA is subcloned into an insertion site of a suitable, commercially available vector along with suitable promoter/enhancer sequences and 3' termination sequences. Useful promoter/enhancer sequence combinations include the CMV promoter (human cytomegalovirus (MIE) promoter) present, for example, on pCDM8, as well as the mammary tumor virus promoter (MMTV) boosted by the Rous sarcoma virus LTR enhancer sequence (e.g., from Clontech, Inc., Palo Alto). A useful inducable promoter includes, for example, a Zn^{2+}-inducible promoter, such as the Zn^{2+} metallothionein promoter (Wrana *et al.* (1992) Cell 71: 1003-1014). Other inducible promoters are well known in the art and can be used with similar success. Expression also can be further enhanced using *trans*-activating enhancer sequences. The plasmid also preferably contains an amplifiable marker, such as DHFR under suitable promoter control, e.g., SV40 early promoter (ATCC #37148). Transfection, cell culturing, gene amplification and protein expression conditions are standard conditions, well known in the art, such as are described, for example in Ausubel *et al.,* ed., (1989) *"Current Protocols in Molecular Biology",* John Wiley & Sons, NY. Briefly, transfected cells are cultured in medium containing 5-10% dialyzed fetal calf serum (dFCS), and stably transfected high expression cell lines obtained by amplification and subcloning and evaluated by standard Western and Northern blot analysis. Southern blots also can be used to assess the state of integrated sequences and the extent of their copy number amplification.

[0061] The expressed candidate protein is then purified using standard procedures. A currently preferred methodology uses an affinity column, such as a ligand affinity column or an antibody affinity column. The column then is washed, and the candidate molecules selectively eluted in a gradient of increasing ionic strength, changes in pH, or addition of mild detergent. It is appreciated that in addition to the candidate molecules which bind to the breast cancer-associated proteins, the breast cancer associated proteins themselves may likewise be produced using such recombinant DNA technologies.

Example 1 - Identification of Breast Cancer Markers

[0062] To identify markers for breast cancer, the sera of individuals with breast cancer were compared to the sera of normal individuals by surface-enhanced laser desorption and ionization (SELDI) mass spectrometry. Briefly, 0.5 mL aliquots of sera harvested from the individuals were thawed. Then, 1 μL of a 1 mg/mL solution of soybean trypsin inhibitor (SBTI) and 1 μL of a 1 mg/mL solution of leupeptin were added to each aliquot. To remove lipids, 350 μL of 1,1,2-trifluorotrichloroethane was added to each sample. The samples then were vortexed for five minutes and centrifuged in a microcentrifuge for five minutes at 4°C. The resulting supernatants were applied a 1 mL column of agarose coupled

to protein G (Hitrap Protein G column. Pharmacia and Upjohn, Peapack, NJ) to remove immunoglobulin proteins. The column then was rinsed with 3 mL of 50 mM sodium phosphate, pH 7.0, with SBTI and leupeptin ("binding buffer"), and the resulting flowthrough applied directly to a 5 mL column of 6% Sepharose coupled to Cibacron blue (Hitrap blue column, Pharmacia and Upjohn, Peapack, NJ) to remove albumin proteins. The Hitrap blue column was rinsed with 20 mL of binding buffer. The resulting flowthrough was concentrated using four centrifugation-based concentrators with a 10kD cutoff (Centricon 10, Millipore Corporation, Bedford. MA) to a final volume of about 0.7 mL.

[0063] The resulting serum (substantially free of immunoglobulin and albumin) was subdivided into twelve fractions containing approximately equal amounts of protein by ion exchange chromatography. Specifically, the serum was applied to a Mono Q (Pharmacia and Upjohn, Peapack, NJ) ion exchange column (a strong anion exchanger with quarternary ammonium groups) in 50 mM sodium phosphate buffer, pH 7.0 and proteins were eluted from the column by increasing the concentration of sodium chloride in a stepwise manner. Thus, the serum was divided into twelve fractions based on the concentration of sodium chloride used for elution. These fractions accordingly were designated flow through, 25 mM, 50 mM, 75 mM, 100 mM, 125 mM, 150 mM, 200 mM, 250 mM, 300 mM, 400 mM, and 2M sodium chloride. After elution, each fraction was concentrated to approximately 100 μg/mL and buffer exchanged into binding buffer.

[0064] Then 4-10 μL from each of the twelve fractions were applied and allowed to bind to each of four SELDI chip surfaces, each surface holding up to eight samples. The intended location of each sample on the chip was demarcated with a circle drawn using a hydrophobic marker like those used in Pap smears. The SELDI chips used herein were purchased from Ciphergen Biosystems, Inc., Palo Alto, California, and used as described below.

[0065] For copper or nickel surfaces, a chip containing ethylenediaminetriacetic acid moieties (IMAC, Ciphergen Biosystems, Inc., Palo Alto, CA) was pretreated with two five-minute applications of five μL of a copper salt or nickel salt solution, and washed with deionized water. After a five-minute treatment with five μL of binding buffer, two to three microliters of sample were applied to the surface for thirty to sixty minutes. Another two to three microliters of sample were then applied for an additional thirty to sixty minutes. The chips then were washed twice with binding buffer to remove unbound proteins. 0.5 μL of sinapinic acid (12.5 mg/mL) was added twice and allowed to dry each time. The presence of sinapinic acid enhances the vaporization and ionization of the bound proteins upon mass spectrometry.

[0066] For chip surfaces containing carboxyl moieties (WCX-2, Ciphergen Biosystems, Inc., Palo Alto, CA), before use of the hydrophobic pen, the surface was washed with 10 mM HCl for thirty minutes and rinsed five times with deionized water. After use of the pen, the surface was washed five times with five μl of binding buffer and once with deionized water. Two to three μL of sample were applied in two applications of thirty to sixty minutes each. The surface was washed twice with 5 μL of binding buffer, and 0.5 μL of sinapinic acid were applied twice.

[0067] For chip surfaces containing quarternary ammonium moieties (SAX-2, Ciphergen Biosystems, Inc., Palo Alto, CA), after use of the pen, the surface was washed five times with five μL of binding buffer and once with deionized water. Application of sample, washing, and application of sinapinic acid were done as described above.

[0068] The chips then were subjected to mass spectrometry utilizing a Ciphergen SELDI PBS One (Ciphergen Biosystems. Inc., Palo Alto. CA) running the software program "SELDI v. 2.0". For all chips. "high mass" was set to 200.000 Daltons. "starting detector sensitivity" was set to 9 (from a range of 1-10. with 10 being the highest sensitivity). NDF (neutral density filter) was set to "OUT", data acquisition method was set to "Seldi Quantitation". SELDI acquisition parameters were set to 20. with increments of 5, and warming with two shots at intensity 50 (out of 100) was included. For IMAC chips, mass was optimized from 3000 Daltons to 3001 Daltons, Starting laser intensity was set to 80 (out of 100), and transients set to 5 (i.e., 5 laser shots per site). Peaks were identified automatically by the computer. For WCX-2 chips, mass was optimized from 3.000 Daltons to 50.000 Daltons, starting laser intensity was set to 80. and transients set to 8. Peaks were identified automatically by the computer. For SAX-2 chips, mass was optimized from 3.000 Daltons to 50,000 Daltons, starting laser intensity was set to 85, and transients set to 8. Peaks were identified automatically by the computer.

[0069] Ten serum samples (five from normal individuals and five from individuals with breast cancer) were analyzed by mass spectrometry to identify the proteins present in the sixty fractions described above. The resulting peaks in the mass spectrometry trace were compared to identify those peaks present in the serum samples from individuals with breast cancer but not present in the normal samples. If peaks in different samples had a mass difference of no more than one percent, the peaks were presumed to be the same. Eleven mass spectrometry peaks ranging in size from just over 11,000 Da to approximately 103,000 Da were identified as present in all five serum samples from individuals with breast cancer and in none of the samples from normal individuals. The presence or absence of these peaks was then determined for an additional thirty serum samples (fifteen from normal individuals and fifteen from individuals with breast cancer). Seven other peaks that were present in four of the original five breast cancer serum samples, but not in any of the normal samples, were also analyzed because they were present in the same fraction and on the same SELDI surface as one or more of the eleven peaks already under evaluation. Of the eighteen peaks studied, fifteen were present in fifteen or more of the twenty breast cancer serum samples, but absent from 15 or more of the normal serum samples.

[0070] The results of the foregoing analyses are summarized in Table 1. The masses listed in the table are presumed accurate to within one percent.

TABLE 1.

Mass (Da)	Mono Q fraction (mM sodium Chloride)	SELDI chip surface used	Number of positive samples from individuals with breast cancer	Number of positive samples from individuals without breast cancer
16210	0 (flow-through)	Nickel	17	1
17188	25 mM	WCX-2	17	2
30183	25 mM	WCX-2	15	3
34664	25 mM	WCX-2	16	4
20050	50 mM	Nickel	19	0
28258	50 mM	Nickel	20	0
24170	50 mM	Nickel	17	0
35393	50 mM	Nickel	17	3
34908	50 mM	WCX-2	16	2
70908	100 mM	WCX-2	20	0
17840	100 mM	WCX-2	18	2
11709	150 mM	SAX-2	20	0
42354	200 mM 200 mM	Nickel	17	0
56280	200 mM	Nickel	16	0
34517	400 mM	Copper	18	1

Example 2 - Sequencing of Breast Cancer Marker Proteins

[0071] Breast cancer-associated proteins based upon the biochemical and mass spectrometry data provided above may be better characterized using well-known techniques. For example, samples of the serum can be fractionated using, for example, column chromatography and/or electrophoresis, to produce purified protein samples corresponding to each of the proteins identified in Table 1. The sequences of the isolated proteins can then be determined using conventional peptide sequencing methodologies (see Examples 5 and 6). It is appreciated that the skilled artisan, in view of the foregoing disclosure, would be able to produce an antibody directed against any breast cancer-associated protein identified by the methods described herein. Moreover, the skilled artisan, in view of the foregoing disclosure, would be able to produce nucleic acid sequences that encode the fragments described above, as well as nucleic acid sequences complementary thereto. In addition, the skilled artisan using conventional recombinant DNA methodologies, for example, by screening a cDNA library with such a nucleic acid sequence, would be able to isolate full length nucleic acid sequences encoding target breast cancer-associated proteins. Such full length nucleic acid sequences, or fragments thereof, may be used to generate nucleic acid-based detection systems or therapeutics.

Example 3 - Production of Antibodies Which Bind Specifically to Breast Cancer-associated *Proteins*

[0072] Once identified, a breast cancer-associated protein may be detected in a tissue or body fluid sample using numerous binding assays that are well known to those of ordinary skill in the art. For example, as discussed above, a breast cancer-associated protein may be detected in either a tissue or body fluid sample using an antibody, for example, a monoclonal antibody, which binds specifically to an epitope disposed upon the breast cancer-associated protein. In such detection systems, the antibody preferably is labeled with a detectable moiety.

[0073] Provided below is an exemplary protocol for the production of an anti-breast cancer-associated monoclonal antibody. Other protocols also are envisioned. Accordingly, the particular method of producing antibodies to target proteins is not envisioned to be an aspect of the invention.

[0074] Balb/c by J mice (Jackson Laboratory. Bar Harbor. ME) are injected intraperitoneally with the target protein every 2 weeks until the immunized mice obtain the appropriate serum titer. Thereafter, the mice are injected with 3 consecutive intravenous boosts. Freund's complete adjuvant (Gibco, Grand Island) is used in the first injection, incomplete

Freund's in the second injection; and saline is used for subsequent intravenous injections. The animal then is sacrificed and its spleen removed. Spleen cells (or lymph node cells) then are fused with a mouse myeloma line, *e.g.*, using the method of Kohler *et al.* (1975) *Nature* **256**: 495. Hybridomas producing antibodies that react with the target proteins then are cloned and grown as ascites. Hybridomas are screened by reactivity to the immunogen in any desirable assay. Detailed descriptions of screening protocols, ascites production and immunoassays also are disclosed in PCT/US92/09220, published May 13, 1993.

Example 4 - Antibody-based Assay for Detecting Breast Cancer in an Individual

[0075] The following assay has been developed for tissue samples: however, it is contemplated that similar assays for testing fluid samples may be developed without undue experimentation. A typical assay may employ a commercial immunodetection kit, for example, the ABC Elite Kit from Vector Laboratories, Inc.

[0076] A biopsy sample is removed from the patient under investigation in accordance with the appropriate medical guidelines. The sample then is applied to a glass microscope slide and the sample fixed in cold acetone for 10 minutes. Then, the slide is rinsed in distilled water and pretreated with a hydrogen peroxide containing solution (2 mL 30% H_2O_2 and 30 mL cold methanol). The slide then is rinsed in a Buffer A comprising Tris Buffered Saline (TBS) with 0.1% Tween and 0.1% Brij. A mouse anti-breast cancer-associated protein monoclonal antibody in Buffer A is added to the slide and the slide then incubated for one hour at room temperature. The slide then is washed with Buffer A, and a secondary antibody (ABC Elite Kit, Vector Labs, Inc) in Buffer A is added to the slide. The slide then is incubated for 15 minutes at 37°C in a humidity chamber. The slides are washed again with Buffer A, and the ABC reagent (ABC Elite Kit, Vector Labs, Inc.) is then added to the slide for amplification of the signal. The slide is then incubated for a further 15 minutes at 37°C in the humidity chamber.

[0077] The slide then is washed in distilled water, and a diaminobenzedine (DAB) substrate added to the slide for 4-5 minutes. The slide then is rinsed with distilled water, counterstained with hematoxylin, rinsed with 95% ethanol, rinsed with 100% ethanol, and then rinsed with xylene. A cover slip is then applied to the slide and the result observed by light microscopy.

Example 5 - Purification and Characterization of 28.3 kD Breast Cancer Protein

[0078] The 28.3 kD breast cancer protein identified in Example 1 was isolated and further characterized as follows.

[0079] Approximately 30 mL of serum (combined from multiple breast cancer patients) was depleted of immunoglobulin G and serum albumin using Protein G chromatography and Cibacron Blue agarose chromatography, respectively, using standard methodologies such as those described in Example 1. The albumin and immunoglobulin depleted serum then was fractionated by Mono Q ion-exchange affinity chromatography. Briefly, the serum proteins were applied to a 5 mL Mono Q column (Pharmacia and Upjohn. Peapack. NJ) in 50mM sodium phosphate buffer, pH 7.0, and the flow through fraction collected. Thereafter, the serum proteins were eluted stepwise from the column using 50mM sodium phosphate buffer, pH 7.0 containing increasing concentrations of sodium chloride. In this manner, 12 serum fractions were obtained, each containing a different amount of sodium chloride. The fractions included flow through, and elution buffers of 50 mM sodium phosphate buffer, pH 7.0 containing 25mM, 50mM, 75mM, 100mM, 125mM, 150mM, 200mM, 250mM, 300mM, 400mM, and 2M sodium chloride.

[0080] The 50mM sodium chloride fraction containing the protein of interest was subsequently buffer exchanged back into 50mM sodium phosphate buffer, pH 7.0 and concentrated by means of a Centricon 10 (Millipore) in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. The resulting sample then was fractionated by size exclusion chromatography on a Sephacryl S-200 column (Pharmacia) using an isocratic buffer containing 100mM sodium phosphate, 150 mM NaCl, pH 7.4. Fractions that eluted from the column were evaluated for the presence of the 28.3kD protein using the Ciphergen SELDI mass spectroscopy as described in Example 1. Fractions containing the 28.3 kD protein were pooled and applied to an IMAC column (Sigma) which had been preloaded with Ni^{2+} by prior incubation with 50mM $NiCl_2$. The IMAC column then was washed with 6 bed volumes of a solution containing 100mM sodium phosphate, 150 mM NaCl, pH 7.4, and the bound protein fraction eluted with the same solution containing 100mM imidazole. The eluted fraction then was concentrated by means of a Minicon 10 (Millipore) and then was fractionated by sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE) on a 12% Tris glycine SDS-PAGE gel. Samples of the protein fraction were applied to two separate lanes of the gel. After electrophoresis, the resulting gel then was stained with Coomassie Brilliant Blue dye and destained to reveal the presence of proteins. Three bands of about 28.3 kD (characterized as the heaviest molecular weight protein, the medium molecular weight protein, and the lightest molecular weight protein) were excised from one of the 2 lanes and were eluted from the acrylamide slices.

[0081] The proteins were eluted from the gel as follows. Briefly, the gel slices were washed five times with HPLC grade water with vigorous vortexing. The washed slices then were cut into small pieces in 120μL of 100mM sodium acetate pH 8.5. 0.1% SDS and incubated overnight at 37°C. The supernatant was decanted into a fresh tube and dried

in a speedvac. The resulting pellet then was reconstituted in 37μL HPLC grade water. Approximately 1480μL of cold ethanol then was added and the resulting mixture incubated overnight at -20°C. The sample was centrifuged at 4°C for 15 minutes at 11.000 rpm. The supernatant was removed and the resulting pellet reconstituted in 5 μL of water. The resulting protein solutions were run on the SELDI and the 28.3kD protein was identified in one of the three preparations (see Fig. 1A which corresponds to the heaviest 28 kD protein). The corresponding band then was excised from the second of the 2 lanes on the gel. After proteolysis with trypsin, the tryptic fragments were eluted from the gel and submitted for microsequence analysis via mass spectrometry.

[0082] Four individual masses were detected by mass spectrometry. When the four masses were used to search the Swiss Protein Database, all four masses were found to match amino acid sequences present in the protein referred to in the art as U2 small nuclear ribonucleoprotein B" (U2 snRNP B") (Habets *et al.* (1987) *supra,* Swiss Protein Database Accession Number 4507123) and Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 84, pages 2421-2425 (1987). The results are summarized in Table 2.

TABLE 2.

Peptide	Sequence	SEQ ID NO:	Protein
1	QLQGFPFYGKPMR	1	U2 snRNP B"
2	HDIAFVEFENDGQAGAAR	2	U2 snRNP B"
3	LVPGRHDIAFVEFENDGQAGAAR	3	U2 snRNP B"
4	TVEQTATTTNK	4	U2 snRNP B"

[0083] The amino acid sequence, in an N- to C- terminal direction, of the U2 SnRNP B" protein in single amino acid code is :

MDIRPNHTIY INNMNDKIKK EELKRSLYAL FSQFGHVVDI VALKTMKMRG QAFVIFKELG SSTNALRQLQ GFPFYGKPMR IQYAKTDSDI ISKMRGTFAD KEKKKEKKKA KTVEQTATTT NKKPGQGTPN SANTQGNSTP NPQVPDYPPN YILFLNNLPE ETNEMMLSML FNQFPGFKEV RLVPGRHDIA FVEFENDGQA GAARDALQGF KITPSHAMKI TYAKK (SEQ ID NO: 5)

SEQUENCE LISTING

[0084]

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20 25 30

Gln Phe Gly His Val Val Asp Ile Val Ala Leu Lys Thr Met Lys Met
35 40 45

Arg Gly Gln Ala Phe Val Ile Phe Lys Glu Leu Gly Ser Ser Thr Asn
50 55 60

Ala Leu Arg Gln Leu Gln Gly Phe Pro Phe Tyr Gly Lys Pro Met Arg
65 70 75 80

Ile Gln Tyr Ala Lys Thr Asp Ser Asp Ile Ile Ser Lys Met Arg Gly
85 90 95

Thr Phe Ala Asp Lys Glu Lys Lys Lys Glu Lys Lys Lys Ala Lys Thr
100 105 110

Val Glu Gln Thr Ala Thr Thr Thr Asn Lys Lys Pro Gly Gln Gly Thr
115 120 125

Pro Asn Ser Ala Asn Thr Gln Gly Asn Ser Thr Pro Asn Pro Gln Val
130 135 140

Pro Asp Tyr Pro Pro Asn Tyr Ile Leu Phe Leu Asn Asn Leu Pro Glu
145 150 155 160

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Glu Thr Asn Glu Met Met Leu Ser Met Leu Phe Asn Gln Phe Pro Gly
                165                 170                 175

Phe Lys Glu Val Arg Leu Val Pro Gly Arg His Asp Ile Ala Phe Val
            180                 185                 190

Glu Phe Glu Asn Asp Gly Gln Ala Gly Ala Ala Arg Asp Ala Leu Gln
        195                 200                 205

Gly Phe Lys Ile Thr Pro Ser His Ala Met Lys Ile Thr Tyr Ala Lys
    210                 215                 220

Lys
225
```

Claims

1. An *in-vitro* method comprising the steps of:

   (a) obtaining a sample isolated from a mammal; and
   (b) detecting in the sample the presence of a protein characterized as comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1; SEQ ID NO: 2; SEQ ID NO: 3; SEQ ID NO: 4; and SEQ ID NO: 5, which if present is indicative of the presence of breast cancer in the mammal.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the sample comprises breast tissue, or a body fluid.

3. The method of claim 2, wherein the body fluid is selected from the group consisting of blood, serum, plasma, sweat, tears, urine, peritoneal fluid, lymph, vaginal secretions, semen, spinal fluid, ascitic fluid, saliva, sputum and breast exudate.

4. An *in-vitro* method comprising the steps of:

   (a) contacting a sample derived from a mammal with a binding moiety that binds specifically to a cancer-associated protein to produce a binding moiety-cancer-associated protein complex, wherein said binding moiety is selected from the group consisting of an antibody, an antibody fragment and a biosynthetic antibody binding site, and binds specifically to a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 5; and
   (b) detecting the presence of the complex, which if present is indicative of the presence of breast cancer in the mammal.

5. The method of claim 4, wherein optionally (i) the binding moiety is labelled with a detectable moiety; (ii) the binding moiety is an antibody, or (iii) the binding moiety is a monoclonal antibody.

6. The method of claim 4 or 5, wherein the absence of a detectable amount of the protein is indicative of the absence of cancer.

7. The method of claims 4, 5 or 6, further comprising the additional steps of:

   (a) measuring an amount of the complex in the sample; and
   (b) comparing the amount of the complex in the sample with a threshold value indicative of breast cancer in a mammal, wherein an amount of the complex in the sample greater than or equal to the threshold value is indicative of the presence of the breast cancer in the mammal.

8. An *in-vitro* method comprising: detecting the presence of a nucleic acid molecule in a tissue or body fluid sample from a mammal thereby to indicate the presence of breast cancer in the mammal, wherein the nucleic acid molecule comprises a nucleic acid sequence encoding the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 1; SEQ ID NO: 2; SEQ ID NO: 3; SEQ ID NO: 4; SEQ ID NO: 5.

9. The method of claim 8, wherein the detecting step comprises combining the sample with a labelled hybridization probe capable of hybridizing specifically to the nucleic acid molecule.

10. An *in-vitro* method comprising the steps of:

(a) combining a sample from a mammal under specific hybridization conditions with a nucleic acid probe capable of hybridizing specifically to a target nucleic acid encoding the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 1; SEQ ID NO: 2; SEQ ID NO: 3; SEQ ID NO: 4; or SEQ ID NO: 5; and
(b) detecting the presence of a duplex comprising the nucleic acid probe, the presence of the duplex being indicative of the presence of breast cancer in the mammal.

11. The method of claim 10, further comprising the step of amplifying the target nucleic acid in the sample prior to combining the sample with the nucleic acid probe.

12. The method of claim 10 or 11, wherein the nucleic acid probe is labelled with a detectable moiety, and optionally wherein the detectable moiety comprises a member selected from the group consisting of a radioactive label, a hapten label, a fluorescent label and an enzymatic label.

13. A binding moiety selected from the group consisting of an antibody, an antibody fragment and a biosynthetic antibody binding site that binds specifically to a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO. 5 for use as a diagnostic in the *in vitro* detection of breast cancer.

14. Use of a binding moiety selected from the group consisting of an antibody, an antibody fragment and a biosynthetic antibody binding site that binds specifically to a protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO. 5 in the manufacture of a diagnostic for the detection of breast cancer.

15. A nucleic acid probe capable of hybridizing specifically to a target nucleic acid encoding the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 1; SEQ ID NO: 2; SEQ ID NO: 3; SEQ ID NO: 4; or SEQ ID NO: 5 for use as a diagnostic in the *in vitro* detection of breast cancer.

16. Use of a nucleic acid probe capable of hybridizing specifically to a target nucleic acid encoding the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 1; SEQ ID NO: 2; SEQ ID NO: 3; SEQ ID NO: 4; or SEQ ID NO: 5 in the manufacture of a diagnostic for the detection of breast cancer.

17. A kit for use in an *in vitro* method of detecting the presence of breast cancer or for evaluating the efficacy of a therapeutic treatment of a breast cancer, the kit comprising in combination: a receptacle for receiving a tissue or body fluid sample from a mammal; a binding moiety selected from the group consisting of an antibody, an antibody fragment and a biosynthetic antibody binding site which binds specifically to a breast cancer-associated protein characterized as comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1; SEQ ID NO: 2; SEQ ID NO: 3; SEQ ID NO: 4; and SEQ ID NO: 5; and a means for detecting the binding moiety bound to the breast cancer-associated protein.

18. The kit of claim 17, further comprising a reference sample, optionally wherein the reference sample is indicative of a normal breast sample.

Patentansprüche

1. *In vitro* Verfahren, umfassend die Schritte:

(a) Erhalten einer aus einem Säuger isolierten Probe, und
(b) Nachweisen in der Probe die Gegenwart eines Proteins, das **dadurch gekennzeichnet ist, dass** es eine Aminosäuresequenz umfasst, die aus der Gruppe ausgewählt ist, bestehend aus SEQ ID NO: 1; SEQ ID NO: 2; SEQ ID NO: 3; SEQ ID NO: 4 und SEQ ID NO: 5, die, sofern vorhanden, ein Zeichen für das Vorliegen von Brustkrebs in dem Säuger ist.

2. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Probe Brustgewebe oder eine Körperflüssigkeit umfasst.

3. Verfahren nach Anspruch 2, wobei die Körperflüssigkeit aus der Gruppe ausgewählt ist, bestehend aus Blut, Serum, Plasma, Schweiß, Tränen, Urin, Peritonealflüssigkeit, Lymphe, Vaginalsekreten, Samen, Zerebrospinalflüssigkeit, Aszitesflüssigkeit, Saliva, Sputum und Brust-Exudat.

4. *In vitro* Verfahren, umfassend die Schritte:

(a) Kontaktieren einer aus einem Säuger stammenden Probe mit einer bindenden Einheit, die spezifisch an ein Krebs-assoziiertes Protein bindet, um einen Komplex aus bindender Einheit-Krebs-assoziiertem Protein zu erzeugen, wobei die bindende Einheit aus der Gruppe ausgewählt ist, bestehend aus einem Antikörper, einem Antikörperfragment und einer biosynthetischen Antikörper-bindenden Stelle, und die spezifisch an ein Protein bindet, das die Aminosäuresequenz von SEQ ID NO: 5 umfasst; und
(b) Nachweisen der Gegenwart des Komplexes, der, sofern vorhanden, ein Zeichen auf das Vorliegen von Brustkrebs in dem Säuger ist.

5. Verfahren nach Anspruch 4, wobei gegebenenfalls (i) die bindende Einheit mit einer nachweisbaren Einheit markiert ist; (ii) die bindende Einheit ein Antikörper ist oder (iii) die bindende Einheit ein monoklonaler Antikörper ist.

6. Verfahren nach Anspruch 4 oder 5, wobei das Fehlen einer nachweisbaren Menge des Proteins ein Zeichen für die Abwesenheit von Krebs ist.

7. Verfahren nach den Ansprüchen 4, 5 oder 6, das weiterhin die zusätzlichen Schritte umfasst:

(a) Messen einer Menge des Komplexes in der Probe; und
(b) Vergleichen der Menge des Komplexes in der Probe mit einem Schwellenwert, der ein Zeichen für Brustkrebs in einem Säuger ist, wobei eine Menge des Komplexes in der Probe, die größer oder gleich dem Schwellenwert ist, ein Zeichen für das Vorliegen des Brustkrebses in dem Säuger ist.

8. *In vitro* Verfahren, umfassend: Nachweisen des Vorliegens eines Nucleinsäuremoleküls in einer Gewebe- oder Körperflüssigkeitsprobe aus einem Säuger, um dadurch das Vorliegen von Brustkrebs in dem Säuger anzuzeigen, wobei das Nucleinsäuremolekül eine Nucleinsäuresequenz umfasst, die die in SEQ ID NO: 1; SEQ ID NO: 2; SEQ ID NO: 3; SEQ ID NO: 4; SEQ ID NO: 5 ausgeführte Aminosäuresequenz codiert.

9. Verfahren nach Anspruch 8, wobei der Nachweisschritt das Zusammenbringen der Probe mit einer markierten Hybridisierungssonde umfasst, die zur spezifischen Hybridisierung mit dem Nucleinsäuremolekül in der Lage ist.

10. *In vitro* Verfahren, umfassend die Schritte:

(a) Zusammenbringen einer Probe aus einem Säuger unter spezifischen Hybridisierungsbedingungen mit einer Nucleinsäuresonde, die zur spezifischen Hybridisierung mit einer Ziel-Nucleinsäure in der Lage ist, die die in SEQ ID NO: 1; SEQ ID NO: 2; SEQ ID NO: 3; SEQ ID NO: 4 oder SEQ ID NO: 5 ausgeführte Aminosäuresequenz codiert; und
(b) Nachweisen des Vorliegens eines Doppelstrangs, der die Nucleinsäuresonde umfasst, wobei das Vorliegen des Doppelstrangs ein Zeichen für das Vorliegen von Brustkrebs in dem Säuger ist.

11. Verfahren nach Anspruch 10, das weiterhin den Schritt des Amplifizierens der Ziel-Nucleinsäure in der Probe vor dem Zusammenbringen der Probe mit der Nucleinsäuresonde umfasst.

12. Verfahren nach Anspruch 10 oder 11, wobei die Nucleinsäuresonde mit einer nachweisbaren Einheit markiert ist und wobei die nachweisbare Einheit gegebenenfalls ein Element umfasst, das aus der Gruppe ausgewählt ist, bestehend aus einer radioaktiven Markierung, einer Haptenmarkierung, einer fluoreszierenden Markierung und einer enzymatischen Markierung.

13. Bindende Einheit, ausgewählt aus der Gruppe, bestehend aus einem Antikörper, einem Antikörperfragment und einer biosynthetischen Antikörper-bindenden Stelle, die spezifisch an ein Protein bindet, das die Aminosäuresequenz von SEQ ID NO: 5 umfasst, zur Verwendung als diagnostisches Mittel beim *in vitro* Nachweis von Brustkrebs.

14. Verwendung einer bindende Einheit, ausgewählt aus der Gruppe, bestehend aus einem Antikörper, einem Antikörperfragment und einer biosynthetischen Antikörper-bindenden Stelle, die spezifisch an ein Protein bindet, das die

Aminosäuresequenz von SEQ ID NO: 5 umfasst, zur Herstellung eines diagnostischen Mittels zum Nachweis von Brustkrebs.

15. Nucleinsäuresonde, die zur spezifischen Hybridisierung an eine Ziel-Nucleinsäure in der Lage ist, die die in SEQ ID NO: 1; SEQ ID NO: 2; SEQ ID NO: 3; SEQ ID NO: 4 oder SEQ ID NO: 5 ausgeführte Aminosäursequenz codiert, zur Verwendung als diagnostisches Mittel zum *in vitro* Nachweis von Brustkrebs.

16. Verwendung einer Nucleinsäuresonde, die zur spezifischen Hybridisierung an eine Ziel-Nucleinsäure in der Lage ist, die die in SEQ ID NO: 1; SEQ ID NO: 2; SEQ ID NO: 3; SEQ ID NO: 4 oder SEQ ID NO: 5 ausgeführte Aminosäuresequenz codiert, zur Herstellung eines diagnostischen Mittels zum Nachweis von Brustkrebs.

17. Testsatz zur Verwendung bei einem *in vitro* Verfahren zum Nachweis des Vorliegens von Brustkrebs oder zur Evaluierung der Wirksamkeit einer therapeutischen Behandlung eines Brustkrebses, wobei der Testsatz in Kombination folgendes umfasst: ein Aufnahmegefäß zum Aufnehmen einer Gewebe- oder Körperflüssigkeitsprobe aus einem Säuger; eine bindende Einheit, ausgewählt aus der Gruppe, bestehend aus einem Antikörper, einem Antikörperfragment und einer biosynthetischen Antikörper-bindenden Stelle, die spezifisch an ein Brustkrebs-assoziiertes Protein bindet, das **dadurch gekennzeichnet ist, dass** es eine Aminosäuresequenz umfasst, ausgewählt aus der Gruppe, bestehend aus SEQ ID NO: 1; SEQ ID NO: 2; SEQ ID NO: 3; SEQ ID NO: 4 und SEQ ID NO: 5; und ein Mittel zum Nachweis der bindenden Einheit, die an das Brustkrebs-assoziierte Protein gebunden ist.

18. Testsatz nach Anspruch 17, der weiterhin eine Referenzprobe umfasst, wobei die Referenzprobe gegebenenfalls ein Zeichen für eine normale Brustprobe ist.

Revendications

1. Procédé *in vitro* comprenant les étapes de :

(a) obtenir un échantillon isolé d'un mammifère ; et
(b) détecter dans l'échantillon la présence d'une protéine caractérisée comme comprenant une séquence d'acides aminés choisie dans le groupe constitué de SEQ ID N° : 1 ; SEQ ID N° : 2 ; SEQ ID N° : 3 ; SEQ ID N° : 4 ; et SEQ ID N° : 5, qui si elle est présente indique la présence du cancer du sein chez le mammifère.

2. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel l'échantillon comprend un tissu de sein, ou un liquide corporel.

3. Procédé selon la revendication 2, dans lequel le liquide corporel est choisi dans le groupe constitué de sang, de sérum, du plasma, de la sueur, des larmes, de l'urine, du liquide péritonéal, de la lymphe, des sécrétions vaginales, du sperme, du liquide rachidien, du liquide ascitique, de la salive, du crachat et d'exsudat de sein.

4. Procédé *in vitro* comprenant les étapes de :

(a) mettre en contact un échantillon dérivé d'un mammifère avec un élément de liaison qui se lie spécifiquement à une protéine associée au cancer pour produire un complexe élément de liaison-protéine associée au cancer, dans lequel ledit élément de liaison est choisie dans le groupe constitué d'un anticorps, d'un fragment d'anticorps et d'un site de liaison d'un anticorps biosynthétique, et se lie spécifiquement à une protéine comprenant la séquence d'acides aminés de SEQ ID N° : 5 ; et
(b) détecter la présence du complexe, qui, s'il est présent, indique la présence du cancer du sein chez le mammifère.

5. Procédé selon la revendication 4, dans lequel éventuellement (i) l'élément de liaison est étiqueté avec un élément détectable ; (ii) l'élément de liaison est un anticorps, ou (iii) l'élément de liaison est un anticorps monolconal.

6. Procédé selon la revendication 4 ou 5, dans lequel l'absence d'une quantité détectable de la protéine indique l'absence de cancer.

7. Procédé selon les revendications 4, 5 ou 6, comprenant en outre les étapes supplémentaires de :

(a) mesurer une quantité du complexe dans l'échantillon ; et

(b) comparer la quantité du complexe dans l'échantillon avec une valeur seuil indicatrice du cancer du sein chez un mammifère, dans lequel une quantité du complexe dans l'échantillon supérieure ou égale à la valeur seuil indique la présence du cancer du sein chez le mammifère.

8. Procédé *in vitro* comprenant : détecter la présence d'une molécule d'acide nucléique dans un échantillon de tissu ou de liquide corporel d'un mammifère pour indiquer ainsi la présence du cancer du sein chez le mammifère, dans lequel la molécule d'acide nucléique comprend une séquence d'acide nucléique codant la séquence d'acides aminés présentée dans SEQ ID N° : 1 ; SEQ ID N° : 2 ; SEQ ID N°: 3 ; SEQ ID N° : 4 ; et SEQ ID N° : 5.

9. Procédé selon la revendication 8, dans lequel l'étape de détection comprend la combinaison de l'échantillon avec une sonde d'hybridation étiquetée capable de s'hybrider spécifiquement à la molécule d'acide nucléique.

10. Procédé *in vitro* comprenant les étapes de :

(a) combiner un échantillon d'un mammifère dans des conditions d'hybridation spécifiques avec une sonde d'acide nucléique capable de s'hybrider spécifiquement à un acide nucléique cible codant la séquence d'acides aminés présentée dans SEQ ID N° : 1 ; SEQ ID N° : 2 ; SEQ ID N° : 3 ; SEQ ID N° : 4 ; ou SEQ ID N° : 5 ; et
(b) détecter la présence d'un duplex comprenant la sonde d'acide nucléique, la présence du duplex indiquant la présence du cancer du sein chez le mammifère.

11. Procédé selon la revendication 10, comprenant en outre l'étape d'amplification de l'acide nucléique cible dans l'échantillon avant la combinaison de l'échantillon avec la sonde d'acide nucléique.

12. Procédé selon la revendication 10 ou 11, dans lequel la sonde d'acide nucléique est étiquetée avec un élément détectable, et éventuellement dans lequel l'élément détectable comprend un membre choisi dans le groupe constitué d'une étiquette radioactive, d'une étiquette haptène, d'une étiquette fluorescente et d'une étiquette enzymatique.

13. Un élément de liaison choisi dans le groupe constitué d'un anticorps, d'un fragment d'anticorps et d'un site de liaison d'anticorps biosynthétique qui se lie spécifiquement à une protéine comprenant la séquence d'acides aminés de SEQ ID N° : 5 pour une utilisation comme diagnostic dans la détection *in vitro* du cancer du sein.

14. Utilisation d'un élément de liaison choisi dans le groupe constitué d'un anticorps, d'un fragment d'anticorps et d'un site liaison d'anticorps biosynthétique qui se lie spécifiquement à une protéine comprenant la séquence d'acides aminés de SEQ ID N° : 5 dans la fabrication d'un diagnostic pour la détection du cancer du sein.

15. Sonde d'acide nucléique capable de s'hybrider spécifiquement à un acide nucléique cible codant la séquence d'acides aminés présentée dans SEQ ID N° : 1 ; SEQ ID N° : 2 ; SEQ ID N° : 3 ; SEQ ID N° : 4 ; ou SEQ ID N° : 5 pour une utilisation comme diagnostic dans la détection *in vitro* du cancer du sein.

16. Utilisation d'une sonde d'acide nucléique capable de s'hybrider spécifiquement à un acide nucléique cible codant la séquence d'acides aminés présentée dans SEQ ID N° : 1 ; SEQ ID N° : 2 ; SEQ ID N° : 3 ; SEQ ID N° : 4 ; ou SEQ ID N° : 5 dans la fabrication d'un diagnostic pour la détection du cancer du sein.

17. Kit pour une utilisation dans un procédé *in vitro* de détection de la présence du cancer du sein ou pour évaluer l'efficacité d'un traitement thérapeutique d'un cancer du sein, le kit comprenant en combinaison : un récipient pour recevoir un échantillon de tissu ou de liquide biologique d'un mammifère ; un élément de liaison choisi dans le groupe constitué d'un anticorps, d'un fragment d'anticorps et d'un site de liaison d'anticorps biosynthétique qui se lie spécifiquement à une protéine associée au cancer du sein **caractérisée en ce qu'**elle comprend une séquence d'acides aminés choisie dans le groupe constitué par SEQ ID N° : 1 ; SEQ ID N° 2 :; SEQ ID N° : 3 ; SEQ ID N° : 4 ; et SEQ ID N° : 5 ; et un moyen pour détecter l'élément de liaison lié à la protéine associée au cancer du sein.

18. Kit selon la revendication 17, comprenant en outre un échantillon de référence, éventuellement dans lequel l'échantillon de référence indique un échantillon de sein normal.

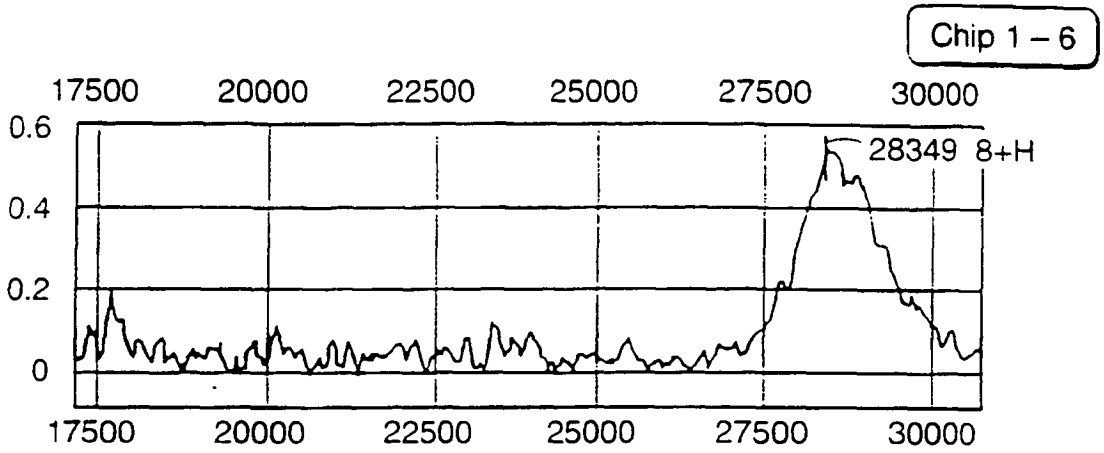

FIG. 1A

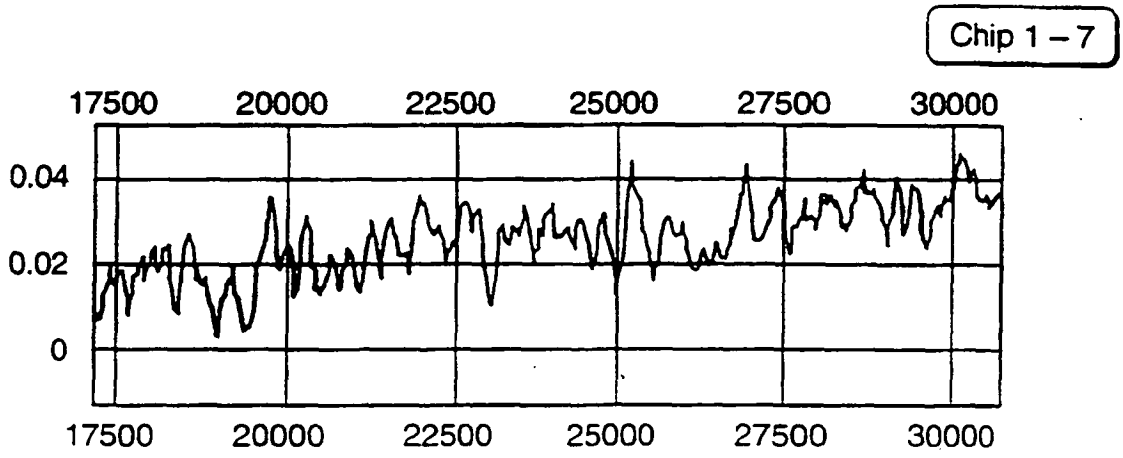

FIG. 1B

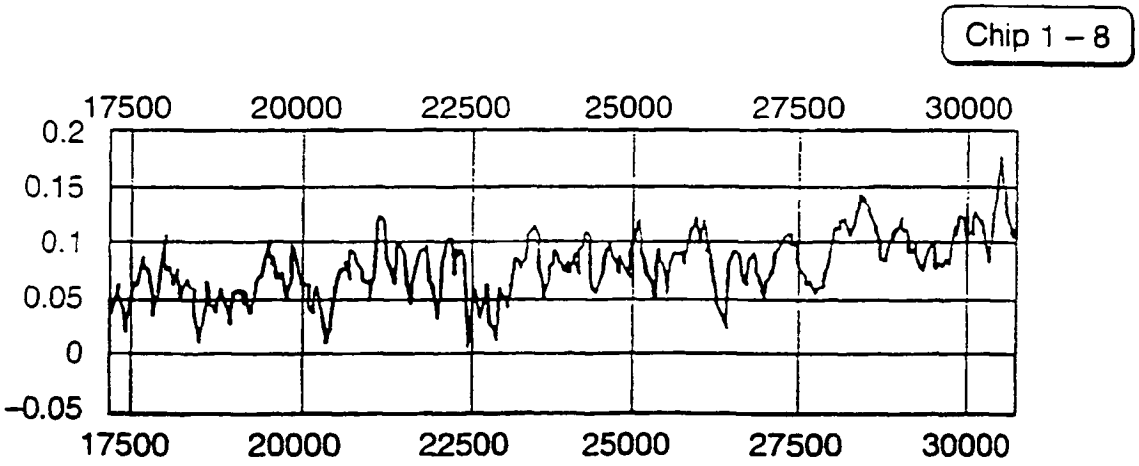

FIG. 1C

专利名称(译)	基于乳腺癌相关多肽的用于检测和治疗乳腺癌的方法和组合物		
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当前申请(专利权)人(译)	MATRITECH INC.		
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摘要(译)

本发明提供了多种用于检测和治疗个体乳腺癌的方法和组合物。具体地，本发明提供靶乳腺癌相关蛋白，其允许乳腺癌的快速检测，优选在转移发生之前。例如，可以通过使样品与标记的结合部分反应来检测靶乳腺癌相关蛋白，例如，能够与蛋白质特异性结合的标记抗体。本发明还提供了用于检测个体乳腺癌的试剂盒。此外，本发明提供了利用乳腺癌相关蛋白作为治疗乳腺癌的靶标或作为监测这种治疗功效的指标的方法。

MDIRPNHTIY INNMNDKIKK EELKRSLYAL FSQFGHVVDI VALKTMKMRG QAFVIFKELG

SSTNALRQLQ GFPFYGKPMR IQYAKTDSDI ISKMRGTFAD KEKKKEKKKA KTVEQTAITT

NKKPGQGTPN SANTQGNSTP NPQVPDYPPN YILFLNNLPE ETNEMMLSML FNQFPGFKEV

RLVPGRHDIA FVEFENDGQA GAARDALQGF KITPSHAMKI TYAKK (SEQ ID NO: 5)