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(12) **United States Patent**
Smith et al.(10) **Patent No.:** **US 8,298,771 B2**(45) **Date of Patent:** ***Oct. 30, 2012**(54) **EPITOPE REGIONS OF A THYROTROPHIN (TSH) RECEPTOR, USES THEREOF AND ANTIBODIES THERETO**(75) Inventors: **Bernard Rees Smith**, Cardiff (GB);
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(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

This patent is subject to a terminal disclaimer.

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Related U.S. Application Data

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Jul. 1, 2002 (GB) 0215212.2(51) **Int. Cl.**
G01N 33/53 (2006.01)(52) **U.S. Cl.** **435/7.1**(58) **Field of Classification Search** None
See application file for complete search history.(56) **References Cited**

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Primary Examiner — Amy Juedes(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Merchant & Gould P.C.(57) **ABSTRACT**

The present invention is concerned with epitope regions of a thyrotrophin (TSH) receptor, uses thereof and antibodies thereto.

24 Claims, 52 Drawing Sheets

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	MRPTPLLQLALLALPRSLGGKGCPSPPCECHQEEDDFRVT	Majority
1	MRPADLLQLVLLLDLPRDLGGMGCCSSPPCECHQEEDDFRVT	HTSHR. PRO
1	MSLTPLLQLALVLLALPRSLRGKGCPSPPCECHQEEDDFRVT	PTSHR. PRO
1	MRPTLLRLALFLVLPSSLGGERCPSPPCECRQEEDDFRVT	BTSHR. PRO
1	MRQTPLLQLALLLSLPRSLGGKGCPSPPCECHQEEDDFRVT	CTSHR. PRO
1	MRPPPLLHLALLLALPRSLGGKGCPSPPCECHQEEDDFRVT	DTSHR. PRO
1	MRPGSLLLLVLLLALSRLRGKECASPPCECHQEEDDFRVT	MTSHR. PRO
1	MRPGSLLQLTLLLALPRSLWGRGCTSPPECHQEEDDFRVT	RTSHR. PRO
1	MRPTLLRLALLLVLPSSLWGERCPSPPECRQEEDDFRVT	STSHRP. PRO
	CKDIHRIPSLPPSTQTLKFIETHLKTIPSRAFSNLPNISR	Majority
41	CKDIQRIPSLPPSTQTLKLIETHLRTPSHAFSNLPNISR	HTSHR. PRO
41	CKDIHSIPPLPENTQTLKFIETHLKTIPSRAFSNLPNISR	PTSHR. PRO
41	CKDIQSIPSLPPSTQTLKFIETHLKTIPSRAFSNLPNISR	BTSHS. PRO
41	CKDIHRIPSLPPSTQTLKFIETHLKTIPSRAFSNLPNISR	CTSHR. PRO
41	CKDIHRIPSLPPSTQTLKFIETQLKTIPSRAFSNLPNISR	DTSHR. PRO
41	CKELHRIPSLPPSTQTLKLIETHLKTIPSLAFSSLPNISR	MTSHR. PRO
41	CKELHQIPSLPPSTQTLKLIETHLKTIPSLAFSSLPNISR	RTSHS. PRO
41	CKDIQRIPSLPPSTQTLKFIETHLKTIPSRAFSNLPNISR	STSHRP. PRO
	IYLSIDATLQQLESHSFYNLSKMTHEIRNTRSLTYIDPG	Majority
81	IYVSIDVTLQQLESHSFYNLSKVTHIEIRNTRNLTYIDPD	HTSHR. PRO
81	IYLSIDATLQQLESQSFYNLSKMTHEIRNTRSLTYINPG	PTSHR. PRO
81	IYLSIDATLQQLESHSFYNLSKVTHIEIRNTRSLTYIDSG	BTSHR. PRO
81	IYLSIDATLQRLESHSFYNLSKMTHEIRNTRSLTYIDPG	CTSHR. PRO
81	IYLSIDATLQRLESHSFYNLSKMTHEIRNTRSLTSIDPD	DTSHR. PRO
81	IYLSIDATLQRLEPHSFYNLSKMTHEIRNTRSLTYIDPD	MTSHR. PRO
81	IYLSIDATLQRLEPHSFYNLSKMTHEIRNTRSLTYIDPD	RTSHR. PRO
81	IYLSIDATLQQLESHSFYNLSKVTHIEIRNTRSLTYIDSG	STSHRP. PRO
	ALKELPLLKFLGIFNTGLRVFPDLTKVYSTDVFFILEITD	Majority
121	ALKELPLLKFLGIFNTGLKMFDPDLTKVYSTDIFFILEITD	HTSHR. PRO
121	ALKDLPLLKFLGIFNTGLRIFPDLTKVYSTDVFFILEITD	PTSHR. PRO
121	ALKELPLLKFLGIFNTGLRVFPDLTKIYSTDVFFILEITD	BTSHR. PRO
121	ALKELPLLKFLGIFNTGLGVFPDLTKVYSTDVFFILEITD	CTSHR. PRO
121	ALKELPLLKFLGIFNTGLGVFPDVTKVYSTDVFFILEITD	DTSHR. PRO
121	ALTELPLLKFLGIFNTGLRIFPDLTKIYSTDIFFILEITD	MTSHR. PRO
121	ALTELPLLKFLGIFNTGLRIFPDLTKIYSTDVFFILEITD	RTSHR. PRO
121	ALKELPLLKFLGIFNTGLRVFPDLTKIYSTDVFFILEITD	STSHRP. PRO
	NPYMTSIPANAFQGLCNETLTLKLYNNGFTSIQGHAFNGT	Majority
161	NPYMTSIPVNAFQGLCNETLTLKLYNNGFTSVQGYAFNGT	HTSHR. PRO
161	NPYMTSIPANAFQGLCNETLTLKLYNNGFTSVQGHAFNGT	PTSHR. PRO
161	NPYMTSIPANAFQGLCNETLTLKLYNNGFTSIQGHAFNGT	BTSHR. PRO
161	NPYMTSIPANAFQGLCNETLTLKLYNNGFTSIQGHAFNGT	CTSHR. PRO
161	NPYMASIPANAFQGLCNETLTLKLYNNGFTSIQGHAFNGT	DTSHR. PRO
161	NPYMTSVPENAFQGLCNETLTLKLYNNGFTSVQGHAFNGT	MTSHR. PRO
161	NPYMTSVPENAFQGLCNETLTLKLYNNGFTSIQGHAFNGT	RTSHR. PRO
161	NPYMTSVPANAFQGLSNETLTLKLYNNGFTSIQGHAFNGT	STSHRP. PRO

FIG. 1

ATGAGGCCGACGCCCTGCTGCAGCTGGCGTGCTTCTCG Majority

1 ATGAGGCAGACGCCCTGCTGCAGCTGGCGTTACTTCTCT CAT.SEQ
 1 ATGCGGCCGACGCCCTCCTGCGGCTGGCGCTGTTTCTGG COW.SEQ
 1 ATGAGGCCGCCGCCCTGCTGCACCTGGCGTGCTTCTCG DOG.SEQ
 1 ATGAGGCCAGGGTCCCTGCTGCTGCTTGTTCGCTGCTCG MOUSE.SEQ
 1 ATGAGTCTGACGCCCTGTTGCAGCTGGCGCTCGTTCTCG PTSHR.SEQ
 1 ATGAGGCCAGGGTCCCTGCTCCAGCTCACTGCTGCTCG RAT.SEQ
 1 ATGCGGCCGACGCCCTCCTGCGGTTGGCGTGCTTCTGG SHEEP.SEQ
 1 ATGAGGCCGGCGGACTTGCTGCAGCTGGTGTGCTGCTCG HTSHR.SEQ

CCCTGCCAGGAGCCTGGGGGGAAGGGTGTCCGTCTCC Majority

41 CCCTGCCAGGAGCCTGGGGGGAAGGGTGTCCGTCTCC CAT.SEQ
 41 TCCTGCCAGCAGCCTCGGTGGGAGAGGTGTCCGTCTCC COW.SEQ
 41 CCCTGCCAGGAGCCTGGGGGGAAGGGTGTCCGTCTCC DOG.SEQ
 41 CCCTGTCCAGGAGCCTGCGGGGCAAGAGTGTCCGTCTCC MOUSE.SEQ
 41 CCCTGCCAGGAGCCTCAGGGGGAAGGGTGTCCGTCTCC PTSHR.SEQ
 41 CCCTGCCAGGAGCCTTGGGGCAGAGGTGTACTTCTCC RAT.SEQ
 41 TCCTGCCAGCAGCCTCTGGGGGAGAGGTGTCCGTCTCC SHEEP.SEQ
 41 ACCTGCCAGGGACCTGGGCGGAATGGGGTGTTCGTCTCC HTSHR.SEQ

GCCCTGCGAGTGCCACCAGGAGGACGACTTCAGAGTCACC Majority

81 GCCCTGCGAGTGTCCACCAGGAAGATGACTTCAGAGTCACC CAT.SEQ
 81 GCCCTGCGAATGCCGCCAGGAGGACGACTTCAGAGTCACC COW.SEQ
 81 CCCCTGTGAGTGCCACCAGGAGGATGACTTCAGAGTCACC DOG.SEQ
 81 ACCCTGTGAGTGTCCACCAGGAGGACGACTTCAGAGTCACC MOUSE.SEQ
 81 GCCCTGCGAATGCCACCAGGAGGACGACTTCAGAGTCACC PTSHR.SEQ
 81 ACCCTGCGAATGCCACCAGGAGGACGACTTCAGAGTCACC RAT.SEQ
 81 GCCCTGCGAATGCCGCCAGGAGGACGACTTCAGAGTCACC SHEEP.SEQ
 81 ACCCTGCGAGTGCCATCAGGAGGAGGACTTCAGAGTCACC HTSHR.SEQ

TGCAAGGATATCCACGCATCCCAGCTTACCGCCAGCA Majority

121 TGCAAGGATATCCACCGTATCCCCAGCCTACCGCCAGCA CAT.SEQ
 121 TGCAAGGACATCCAGAGCATCCCTAGCTTACCCCCAGCA COW.SEQ
 121 TGCAAGGATATCCACCGCATCCCACCCTACCACCCAGCA DOG.SEQ
 121 TGCAAGGAGCTCCACCGAATCCCAGCCTGCCGCCAGCA MOUSE.SEQ
 121 TGCAAGGATATCCACAGCATCCCCCCTTACCACCCAATA PTSHR.SEQ
 121 TGCAAGGAACTCCACCAAATCCCAGCCTACCGCCAGCA RAT.SEQ
 121 TGCAAGGACATCCAGCGCATCCCTAGCTTACCCCCAGCA SHEEP.SEQ
 121 TGCAAGGATATTCACGCATCCCAGCTTACCGCCAGTA HTSHR.SEQ

CGCAGACTCTGAAGTTTATAGAGACTCATCTGAAAACCAT Majority

161 CGCAGACTCTGAAATTTATAGAGACTCATCTGAAAACCAT CAT.SEQ
 161 CGCAGACCTGAAGTTTATAGAGACTCATCTGAAAACCAT COW.SEQ
 161 CGCAGACTCTGAAGTTTATAGAGACTCAGCTGAAAACCAT DOG.SEQ
 161 CCCAGACTCTGAAGCTCATCGAGACTCATCTGAAGACCAT MOUSE.SEQ
 161 CTCAGACTTAAAGTTTATAGAGACTCATCTGAAAACCAT PTSHR.SEQ
 161 CCCAGACTCTGAAGCTCATCGAGACTCACCTGAAGACCAT RAT.SEQ
 161 CGCAGACCTGAAGTTTATAGAGACTCATCTGAAAACCAT SHEEP.SEQ
 161 CGCAGACTCTGAAGCTTATTGAGACTCACCTGAGAATAT HTSHR.SEQ

FIG. 2

	TCCCAGTCGTGCATTTTCAAATCTGCCCAATATTTCCAGG	Majority
201	TCCCAGTCGTGCATTTTCAAATCTGCCCAATATTTCCAGG	CAT.SEQ
201	TCCCAGTCGTGCGTTTCTCAAATCTGCCCAATATTTCCAGG	COW.SEQ
201	TCCCAGTCGTGCATTTTCAAATCTGCCCAATATTTCCAGG	DOG.SEQ
201	ACCCAGTCTTGCATTTTTCGAGTCTGCCCAATATTTCCAGG	MOUSE.SEQ
201	CCCCAGTCGTGCATTTTCAAATCTGCCCAATATTTCCAGG	PTSHR.SEQ
201	TCCCAGTCTTGCCTTTTCGAGCCTGCCCAATATTTCCAGG	RAT.SEQ
201	TCCCAGTCGTGCGTTTCTCAAATTTGCCCAATATTTCCAGG	SHEEP.SEQ
201	TCCAAGTCATGCATTTTCTAATCTGCCCAATATTTCCAGA	HTSHR.SEQ
	ATCTACTTGTCAATAGATGCAACTCTGCAGCGGCTGGAAT	Majority
241	ATCTACTTGTCAATAGATGCAACTCTGCAGCGACTGGAAT	CAT.SEQ
241	ATCTACTTGTCAATAGATGCAACTCTGCAGCAGCTGGAAT	COW.SEQ
241	ATCTACTTGTCAATAGATGCAACTCTGCAGCGGCTGGAAT	DOG.SEQ
241	ATCTATTTATCTATAGATGCAACTCTGCAGCGGCTGGAAC	MOUSE.SEQ
241	ATCTACCTGTCAATAGATGCAACTCTACAGCAGCTGGAAT	PTSHR.SEQ
241	ATCTATCTATCCATAGATGCCACTCTGCAGCGACTGGAGC	RAT.SEQ
241	ATCTACTTGTCAATAGATGCGACTTTGCAGCAACTGGAAT	SHEEP.SEQ
241	ATCTACGTATCTATAGATGTGACTCTGCAGCAGCTGGAAT	HTSHR.SEQ
	CACATTCCTTCTACAATTTG	Majority
281	CACATTCCTTCTACAATTTG	CAT.SEQ
281	CACATTCCTTCTACAATTTA	COW.SEQ
281	CACATTCCTTCTACAATTTA	DOG.SEQ
281	CACATTCTTTCTACAATTTG	MOUSE.SEQ
281	CACAGTCCTTCTACAATTTG	PTSHR.SEQ
281	CACATTCTTTCTACAATTTG	RAT.SEQ
281	CACATTCCTTCTACAATTTA	SHEEP.SEQ
281	CACACTCCTTCTACAATTTG	HTSHR.SEQ

FIG. 2_{CONT'D}

	TKLDAVYLNKNKYLTVIDKDAFGGVYSGFTLLDVSYTSVT	Majority
200	TKLDAVYLNKNKYLTVIDKDAFGGVYSGPSLLDVSQTSVT	HTSHR.PRO
200	TKLDAVYLNKNKYLTVIDKDAFGGVFSGPTLLDVSYTSVT	PTSHR.PRO
200	TKLDAVYLNKNKYLTVIGQDAFAGVYSGPTLLDISYTSVT	BTSHR.PRO
200	TKLDAVYLNKNKYLTVIDQDAFGGVYSGPTLLDVSYTSVT	CTSHR.PRO
200	TKLDAVYLNKNKYLSAIDKDAFGGVYSGPTLLDVSYTSVT	DTSHR.PRO
200	TKLDAVYLNKNKYLTVIDNDAFGGVYSGPTLLDVSSTSVT	MTSHR.PRO
200	TKLDAVYLNKNKYLTVIDKDAFGGVYSGPTLLDVSSTSVT	RTSHR.PRO
200	TKLDAVYLNKNKYLTVIDQDAFAGVYSGPTLLDISYTSVT	STSHRP.PRO
	ALPSKGLEHLKELIARNTWTLKKLPLSFLHLTRADLSY	Majority
240	ALPSKGLEHLKELIARNTWTLKKLPLSLSFLHLTRADLSY	HTSHR.PRO
240	ALPPKGLEHLKELIARNTWTLKKLPLSLSFLHLTRADLSY	PTSHR.PRO
240	ALPSKGLEHLKELIARNTWTLRKLPLSLSFLHLTRADLSY	BTSHS.PRO
240	ALPSKGLEHLKELIARNTWTLKKLPLTSLFLHLTRADLSY	CTSHR.PRO
240	ALPSKGLEHLKELIARNTWTLKKLPLSLSFLHLTRADLSY	DTSHR.PRO
240	ALPSKGLEHLKELIAKDTWTLKKLPLSLSFLHLTRADLSY	MTSHR.PRO
240	ALPSKGLEHLKELIAKNTWTLKKLPLSLSFLHLTRADLSY	RTSHS.PRO
240	ALPSKGLEHLKELIARNTWTLKKLPLSLSFLHLTRADLSY	STSHRP.PRO
	PSHCCAFKNQKKIRGILES LM	Majority
280	PSHCCAFKNQKKIRGILES LM	HTSHR.PRO
280	PSHCCAFKNQKKIRGILES LM	PTSHR.PRO
280	PSHCCAFKNQKKIRGILQSLM	BTSHR.PRO
280	PSHCCAFKNQKKIRGILES FM	CTSHR.PRO
280	PSHCCAFKNQKKIRGILES LM	DTSHR.PRO
280	PSHCCAFKNQKKIRGILES LM	MTSHR.PRO
280	PSHCCAFKNQKKIRGILES LM	RTSHR.PRO
280	PSHCCAFKNQKNIRGILQSLM	STSHRP.PRO

FIG. 3

TCTTACACCAGTGTCACTGCCCTTCCATCCAAAGGCCTGG Majority

700 TCTTACACCAGTGTCACTGCCCTGCCATCCAAAGGCCTGG CAT.SEQ
700 TCTTATACCAGTGTACAGCCCTACCATCCAAAGGCCTGG COW.SEQ
700 TCTTACACCAGTGTACTGCCCTGCCATCCAAAGGCCTGG DOG.SEQ
700 TCTTCCACCAGCGTCACTGCCCTTCCCTCCAAAGGCCTGG MOUSE.SEQ
700 TCTTATACCAGTGTACTGCCCTGCCACCCAAAGGCCTGG PTSHR.SEQ
700 TCTTCCACCAGCGTACTGCTCTTCCCTCCAAAGGCCTGG RAT.SEQ
700 TCTTATACCAGTGTCACTGCCCTACCATCCAAAGGCCTGG SHEEP.SEQ
700 TCTCAAACCAGTGTCACTGCCCTTCCATCCAAAGGCCTGG HTSHR.SEQ

AGCACCTGAAGGAAGTATACCAAGAAACACTTGGACTCT Majority

740 AGCACCTGAAGGAATTGATAGCAAGAAACACTTGGACTCT CAT.SEQ
740 AACACCTGAAGGAATTGATAGCAAGAAACACTTGGACTCT COW.SEQ
740 AGCATCTAAAGGAGCTGATAGCAAGAAACACTTGGACTCT DOG.SEQ
740 AGCACCTCAAAGAACTGATCGCAAAGACACTGGACTCT MOUSE.SEQ
740 AACACCTGAAGGAAGTATAGCAAGAAATACTTGGACTCT PTSHR.SEQ
740 AGCACCTCAAAGAGCTGATCGCGAAGAACACTGGACTCT RAT.SEQ
740 AACACCTGAAGGAATTGATAGCAAGAAACACTTGGACTCT SHEEP.SEQ
740 AGCACCTGAAGGAAGTATAGCAAGAAACACTGGACTCT HTSHR.SEQ

AAAGAACTTCCACTTTCCTTGAGTTTCCTTCACCTCACA Majority

780 AAAGAACTTCCACTTACCTTGAGTTTCCTTCACCTCACA CAT.SEQ
780 AAGGAACTTCCCTTTCCTTGAGTTTCCTTCACCTCACA COW.SEQ
780 AAAGAACTCCCCTTTCCTTGAGTTTCCTTCACCTTACA DOG.SEQ
780 CAAAAAGCTCCCGCTGTCGTTGAGTTTCCTTCACCTCACT MOUSE.SEQ
780 AAAGAACTTCCACTGTCCTTGAGTTTCCTTCACCTCACA PTSHR.SEQ
780 CAAAAAGCTCCCCCTGTCCTTGAGTTTCCTTCACCTCACT RAT.SEQ
780 AAAGAACTTCCCTTTCCTTGAGTTTCCTTCACCTCACA SHEEP.SEQ
780 TAAGAACTTCCACTTTCCTTGAGTTTCCTTCACCTCACA HTSHR.SEQ

CGGGCTGACCTTTCCTTATCCAAGCCACTGCTGTGCTTTTA Majority

820 CGGGCTGACCTTTCCTTATCCAAGCCACTGCTGTGCTTTTA CAT.SEQ
820 CGGGCTGACCTTTCCTTATCCGAGCCACTGCTGCGCTTTTA COW.SEQ
820 CGGGCTGACCTTTCCTTATCCAAGCCACTGCTGTGCTTTTA DOG.SEQ
820 CGGGCTGACCTTCTTACCCGAGCCACTGCTGCGCTTTTA MOUSE.SEQ
820 CGAGCTGACCTTTCCTTATCCAAGCCACTGCTGTGCTTTTA PTSHR.SEQ
820 CGGGCTGACCTTCTTACCCAAGTCACTGCTGTGCTTTTA RAT.SEQ
820 CGGGCTGACCTTTCCTTATCCGAGCCACTGCTGTGCTTTTA SHEEP.SEQ
820 CGGGCTGACCTTTCCTTACCCAAGCCACTGCTGTGCTTTTA HTSHR.SEQ

AGAATCAGAAGAAAATCAGACCAATCCTTGACTCTTTAAT Majority

860 AGAATCAGAAGAAAATCAGAGGAATCCTTGAGTCCTTCAT CAT.SEQ
860 AGAATCAGAAGAAAATCAGAGGAATCCTTCAGTCTTTAAT COW.SEQ
860 AGAATCAGAAGAAAATCAGAGGAATCCTTGAGTCCTTAAT DOG.SEQ
860 AGAACCAGAAGAAAATCAGGGGAATCCTGGAGTCTTTGAT MOUSE.SEQ
860 AGAATCAGAAGAAATCAGAGGAATCCTTGAGTCTTTAAT PTSHR.SEQ
860 AGAACCAGAAGAAAATCAGGGGAATCCTAGAGTCTTTGAT RAT.SEQ
860 AGAATCAGAAGAAATCAGAGGAATCCTTCAGTCTTTAAT SHEEP.SEQ
860 AGAATCAGAAGAAAATCAGAGGAATCCTTGAGTCTTTGAT HTSHR.SEQ

FIG. 4

KELIARNTWTLKKLPLSLSFLHLTRADLSYPSHCCAFKNQ Majority

250 KELIARNTWTLKKLPLSLSFLHLTRADLSYPSHCCAFKNQ HTSHR. PRO
 250 KELIARNTWTLKKLPLSLSFLHLTRADLSYPSHCCAFKNQ PTSHR. PRO
 250 KELIARNTWTLRKLPLSLSFLHLTRADLSYPSHCCAFKNQ BTSHR. PRO
 250 KELIARNTWTLKKLPLSLSFLHLTRADLSYPSHCCAFKNQ CTSHR. PRO
 250 KELIARNTWTLKKLPLSLSFLHLTRADLSYPSHCCAFKNQ DTSHR. PRO
 250 KELIAKDTWTLKKLPLSLSFLHLTRADLSYPSHCCAFKNQ MTSHR. PRO
 250 KELIAKNTWTLKKLPLSLSFLHLTRADLSYPSHCCAFKNQ RTSHR. PRO
 250 KELIARNTWTLKKLPLSLSFLHLTRADLSYPSHCCAFKNQ STSHRP. PRO

KKIRGILESLMCNESSIRSLRQRKSVNALNGPFYQEYEED Majority

290 KKIRGILESLMCNESSMQSLRQRKSVNALNSPLHQEYEEN HTSHR. PRO
 290 KKIRGILESLMCNESSIRSLRQRKSVNAVNGPFYQEYEED PTSHR. PRO
 290 KKIRGILQSLMCNESSIRGLRQRKSASALNGPFYQEYEDX BTSHS. PRO
 290 KKIRGILESFMCNDSSIRSLRQRKSVNALNGPFYQEYEY CTSHR. PRO
 290 KKIRGILESLMCNESSIRSLRQRKSVNTLNGPFYQEYEY DTSHR. PRO
 290 KKIRGILESLMCNESSIRNLRQRKSVNLRGPIYQEYEED MTSHR. PRO
 290 KKIRGILESLMCNESSIRNLRQRKSVNMRGPVYQEYEED RTSHS. PRO
 290 KNIRGILQSLMCNESSIWGLRQRKSASALNGPFYQEYEED STSHRP. PRO

LDGSSAGYKENSKEFQDTHSNHSHYVFFEEQEDEIIIGFGQE Majority

330 LGDSIVGYKEKSKFQDTHNNAHYVFFEEQEDEIIIGFGQE HTSHR. PRO
 330 LGDTSVGNKENSKEFQDTHSNHSHYVFFEEQEDEIIIGFGQE PTSHR. PRO
 330 LGDGSAGYKENSKEFQDTSNSHYVFFEEQEDEIIIGFGQQ BTSHR. PRO
 330 LGDSHAGYKDNSKEFQDTRSNHSHYVFFEEQXDEILGFGQE CTSHR. PRO
 330 LGDSHAGYKDNSQFQDTSNSHYVFFEEQEDEILGFGQE DTSHR. PRO
 330 PGDNVSVGYKQNSKEFQESPSNSHYVFFEEQEDEVVGFGE MTSHR. PRO
 330 LGDNHVGKQNSKEFQEGPSNSHYVFFEEQEDEIIIGFGQE RTSHR. PRO
 330 LGDGSAGYKENSKEFQDTHSNHSHYVFFEDQEDEIIIGFGQE STSHRP. PRO

LKNPQEETLQAFDSHYDYTVCGGSEDMVCTPKSDEFNPCE Majority

370 LKNPQEETLQAFDSHYDYTCGDSSEDMVCTPKSDEFNPCE HTSHR. PRO
 370 LKNPQEETLQAFDSHYDYTVCGGSEDMVCTPKSDEFNPCE PTSHR. PRO
 370 LKNPQEETLQAFDSHYDYTVCGGSEDMVCTPKSDEFNPCE BTSHR. PRO
 370 LKNPQEETLQAFDSHYDYTVCGGNEDMVCTPKSDEFNPCE CTSHR. PRO
 370 LKNPQEETLQAFDSHYDYTVCGGNEDMVCTPKSDEFNPCE DTSHR. PRO
 370 LKNPQEETLQAFESHYDYTVCGDNEDMVCTPKSDEFNPCE MTSHR. PRO
 370 LKNPQEETLQAFDSHYDYTVCGDNEDMVCTPKSDEFNPCE RTSHR. PRO
 370 LKNPQEETLQAFDNHYDYTVCGGSEEMVCTPKSDEFNPCE STSHRP. PRO

DIMGYKFLRIVVWFVSLALLGNVFLVILLTSHYKLTVP Majority

410 DIMGYKFLRIVVWFVSLALLGNVFLVILLTSHYKLTVP HTSHR. PRO
 410 DIMGYRFLRIVVWFVSLALLGNVFLVILLTSHYKLTVP PTSHR. PRO
 410 DIMGYKFLRIVVWFVSLALLGNVFLVILLTSHYKLTVP BTSHR. PRO
 410 DIMGYKFLRIVVWFVSLALLGNVFLVILLTSHYKLTVP CTSHR. PRO
 410 DIMGYKFLRIVVWFVSLALLGNVFLVILLTSHYKLTVP DTSHR. PRO
 410 DIMGYRFLRIVVWFVSLALLGNI FVLLILLTSHYKLTVP MTSHR. PRO
 410 DIMGYKFLRIVVWFVSPMALLGNVFLVILLTSHYKLTVP RTSHR. PRO
 410 DIMGYKFLRIVVWFVSLALLGNVFLVILLTSHYKLTVP STSHRP. PRO

FIG. 5

GGAAGTATAGCAAGAAACACTTGGACTCTAAAGAAACTT Majority

750 GGAATTGATAGCAAGAAACACTTGGACTCTAAAGAAACTT CAT.SEQ
750 GGAATTGATAGCAAGAAACACTTGGACTCTAAAGAAACTT COW.SEQ
750 GGAGCTGATAGCAAGAAACACTTGGACTCTAAAGAAACTC DOG.SEQ
750 AGAACTGATCGCAAAAGACACCTGGACTCTCAAAAAGCTC MOUSE.SEQ
750 GGAAGTATAGCAAGAAATACTTGGACTCTAAAGAAACTT PTSHR.SEQ
750 AGAGCTGATCGCGAAGAACACCTGGACTCTCAAAAAGCTC RAT.SEQ
750 GGAATTGATAGCAAGAAACACTTGGACTCTAAAGAAACTT SHEEP.SEQ
750 GGAAGTATAGCAAGAAACACTTGGACTCTTAAGAAACTT HTSHR.SEQ

CCACTTTCCTTGAGTTTCCTTCCACTCACACGGGCTGACC Majority

790 CCACTTACCTTGAGTTTCCTTCCACTCACACGGGCTGACC CAT.SEQ
790 CCTCTTTCCTTGAGTTTCCTTCCACTCACACGGGCTGACC COW.SEQ
790 CCACTTTCCTTGAGTTTCCTTCCACTTACACGGGCTGACC DOG.SEQ
790 CCGCTGTCGTTGAGTTTCCTCCACTCACTCGGGCTGACC MOUSE.SEQ
790 CCACTGTCCTTGAGTTTCCTTCCACTCACACGAGCTGACC PTSHR.SEQ
790 CCCCTGTCCTTGAGCTTCCCTCCACTCACTCGGGCTGACC RAT.SEQ
790 CCTCTTTCCTTGAGTTTCCTTCCACTCACACGGGCTGACC SHEEP.SEQ
790 CCACTTTCCTTGAGTTTCCTTCCACTCACACGGGCTGACC HTSHR.SEQ

TTTCTTATCCAAGCCACTGCTGTGCTTTTAAGAATCAGAA Majority

830 TTTCTTATCCAAGCCACTGCTGTGCTTTTAAGAATCAGAA CAT.SEQ
830 TTTCTTATCCGAGCCACTGCTGCGCTTTTAAGAATCAGAA COW.SEQ
830 TTTCTTATCCAAGCCACTGCTGTGCTTTTAAGAATCAGAA DOG.SEQ
830 TCTCTTACCCGAGCCACTGCTGCGCTTTTAAGAACCAGAA MOUSE.SEQ
830 TTTCTTATCCAAGCCACTGCTGTGCTTTTAAGAATCAGAA PTSHR.SEQ
830 TTTCTTATCCAAGTCACTGCTGTGCTTTTAAGAACCAGAA RAT.SEQ
830 TTTCTTATCCGAGCCACTGCTGTGCTTTTAAGAATCAGAA SHEEP.SEQ
830 TTTCTTATCCAAGCCACTGCTGTGCTTTTAAGAATCAGAA HTSHR.SEQ

GAAAATCAGAGGAATCCTTGAGTCTTTAATGTGTAATGAG Majority

870 GAAAATCAGAGGAATCCTTGAGTCTTTAATGTGTAATGAC CAT.SEQ
870 GAAAATCAGAGGAATCCTTCAGTCTTTAATGTGTAACGAG COW.SEQ
870 GAAAATCAGAGGAATCCTTGAGTCTTTAATGTGTAATGAA DOG.SEQ
870 GAAAATCAGGGGAATCCTGGAGTCTTTGATGTGTAATGAG MOUSE.SEQ
870 GAAGATCAGAGGAATCCTTGAGTCTTTAATGTGTAATGAG PTSHR.SEQ
870 GAAAATCAGGGGAATCCTAGAGTCTTTGATGTGTAATGAG RAT.SEQ
870 GAATATCAGAGGAATCCTTCAGTCTTTAATGTGTAACGAG SHEEP.SEQ
870 GAAAATCAGAGGAATCCTTGAGTCTTTGATGTGTAATGAG HTSHR.SEQ

AGCAGTATTCGGAGCCTGCGTCAGAGAAAATCTGTGAATG Majority

910 AGCAGTATTCGGAGCCTGCGTCAGAGAAAATCTGTGAATG CAT.SEQ
910 AGCAGTATTCGGGGCCTGCGTCAGAGAAAATCCGCAAGTG COW.SEQ
910 AGCAGTATTCGGAGCCTGCGCCAGAGAAAATCTGTGAATA DOG.SEQ
910 AGCAGTATCCGGAACCTTCGTCAAAGGAAATCAGTGAACA MOUSE.SEQ
910 AGCAGTATTCGGAGCCTGCGTCAGAGAAAATCTGTGAATG PTSHR.SEQ
910 AGTAGTATCCGGAACCTGCGTCAAAGAAAGTCAGTGAACG RAT.SEQ
910 AGCAGTATTTGGGGCCTGCGTCAGAGAAAATCCGCGAGTG SHEEP.SEQ
910 AGCAGTATGCAGAGCTTGCGCCAGAGAAAATCTGTGAATG HTSHR.SEQ

FIG. 6

CTTTGAATGGTCCCTTCTACCAGGAATATGAAGAGGATCT Majority

950 CTTTGAATGGTCCCTTCGACCAGGAATATGAAGAGTATCT CAT.SEQ
950 CTTTGAATGGTCCCTTCTACCAGGAATATGAGGATNNNCT COW.SEQ
950 CTTTGAATGGCCCCCTTGGACCAGGAATATGAAGAGTATCT DOG.SEQ
950 TCTTGAGGGGTCCCATCTACCAGGAATATGAAGAAGATCC MOUSE.SEQ
950 CTGTAAATGGTCCCTTTTACCAAGAATATGAAGAGGATCT PTSHR.SEQ
950 TCATGAGGGGTCCCGTCTACCAGGAATATGAAGAAGGTCT RAT.SEQ
950 CTTTGAATGGTCCCTTCTACCAGGAATATGAAGAGGATCT SHEEP.SEQ
950 CCTTGAATAGCCCCCTCCACCAGGAATATGAAGAGAATCT HTSHR.SEQ

GGGTGACAGCAGTGTGGGTACAAGGAAAACCTCCAAGTTC Majority

990 AGGTGACAGCCATGCTGGATATAAGGACAACCTCTAAGTTC CAT.SEQ
990 GGGTGATGGCAGTGTGGGTACAAGGAGAACTCCAAGTTC COW.SEQ
990 GGGTGACAGCCATGCTGGGTACAAGGACAACCTCTCAGTTC DOG.SEQ
990 GGGTGACAACAGTGTGGGTACAAAACAAAACCTCCAAGTTC MOUSE.SEQ
990 GGGCGACACGAGTGTGGGAATAAGGAAAACCTCCAAGTTC PTSHR.SEQ
990 GGGTGACAACCATGTTGGGTACAAAACAAAACCTCCAAGTTC RAT.SEQ
990 GGGTGATGGCAGTGTGGGTACAAGGAGAACTCCAAGTTC SHEEP.SEQ
990 GGGTGACAGCATTGTTGGGTACAAGGAAAAGTCCAAGTTC HTSHR.SEQ

CAGGATACCCATAGCAACTCTCATTATTATGTCTTCTTTG Majority

1030 CAGGATACTCGCAGCAACTCTCATTATTATGTCTTCTTTG CAT.SEQ
1030 CAAGATACCCAAAGCAACTCTCATTACTATGTCTTCTTTG COW.SEQ
1030 CAGGATACCCATAGCAATTCTCATTATTATGTCTTCTTTG DOG.SEQ
1030 CAGGAGAGCCCAAGCAACTCTCACTATTACGTCTTCTTTG MOUSE.SEQ
1030 CAGGATACCCATAGCAACTCCCATTAACGTCTTCTTTG PTSHR.SEQ
1030 CAGGAGGGCCCAAGCAACTCTCACTATTACGTCTTCTTTG RAT.SEQ
1030 CAAGATACCCACAGCAACTCTCATTACTATGTCTTCTTTG SHEEP.SEQ
1030 CAGGATACTCATAACAACGCTCATTATTACGTCTTCTTTG HTSHR.SEQ

AAGAACAAGAGGATGAGATCATTGGTTTTGG Majority

1070 AAGAACAANNNGACGAGATCCTTGGTTTTGG CAT.SEQ
1070 AGGAGCAAGAAGATGAGATCATCGGTTTTGG COW.SEQ
1070 AAGAACAAGAAGATGAGATCCTCGGTTTTGG DOG.SEQ
1070 AAGAACAAGAGGATGAGGTCGTTGGTTTCGG MOUSE.SEQ
1070 AAGAACAAGAGGATGAGATCATTGGTTTTGG PTSHR.SEQ
1070 AAGAACAAGAGGACGAGATCATCGGTTTCGG RAT.SEQ
1070 AGGATCAAGAAGATGAGATCATCGGTTTTGG SHEEP.SEQ
1070 AAGAACAAGAGGATGAGATCATTGGTTTTGG HTSHR.SEQ

FIG. 6 CONT'D

SHYYVFFEEQEDEIIGFGQELKNPQEETLQAFDSHYDYTV Majority

750 AHYYVFFEEQEDEIIGFGQELKNPQEETLQAFDSHYDYTI CAT.SEQ
750 SHYYVFFEEQEDEIIGFGQELKNPQEETLQAFDSHYDYTV COW.SEQ
750 SHYYVFFEEQEDEIIGFGQQLKNPQEETLQAFDSHYDYTV DOG.SEQ
750 SHYYVFFEEQXDEILGFGQELKNPQEETLQAFDSHYDYTV MOUSE.SEQ
750 SHYYVFFEEQEDEILGFGQELKNPQEETLQAFDSHYDYTV PTSHR.SEQ
750 SHYYVFFEEQEDEVVGFQELKNPQEETLQAFESHYDYTV RAT.SEQ
750 SHYYVFFEEQEDEIIGFGQELKNPQEETLQAFDSHYDYTV SHEEP.SEQ
750 SHYYVFFEDQEDEIIGFGQELKNPQEETLQAFDNHYDYTV HTSHR.SEQ

CGGSEDMVCTPKSDEFNPCEDIMGYKFLRIVVWFVSLAL Majority

790 CGDSEDMVCTPKSDEFNPCEDIMGYKFLRIVVWFVSLAL CAT.SEQ
790 CGGSEDMVCTPKSDEFNPCEDIMGYRFLRIVVWFVSLAL COW.SEQ
790 CGGSEDMVCTPKSDEFNPCEDIMGYKFLRIVVWFVSLAL DOG.SEQ
790 CGGNEDMVCTPKSDEFNPCEDIMGYKFLRIVVWFVSLAL MOUSE.SEQ
790 CGGNEDMVCTPKSDEFNPCEDIMGYKFLRIVVWFVSLAL PTSHR.SEQ
790 CGDNEDMVCTPKSDEFNPCEDIMGYRFLRIVVWFVSLAL RAT.SEQ
790 CGDNEDMVCTPKSDEFNPCEDIMGYKFLRIVVWFVSPMAL SHEEP.SEQ
790 CGGSEEMVCTPKSDEFNPCEDIMGYKFLRIVVWFVSLAL HTSHR.SEQ

LGNVFVLVILLTSHYKLTVPREFLMCNLAFADFCMGMYLLL Majority

830 LGNVFVLLILLTSHYKLNVPREFLMCNLAFADFCMGMYLLL CAT.SEQ
830 LGNVFVLVILLTSHYKLTVPREFLMCNLAFADFCMGMYLLL COW.SEQ
830 LGNVFVLVILLTSHYKLTVPREFLMCNLAFADFCMGLYLLL DOG.SEQ
830 LGNVFVLIILLTSHYKLTVPREFLMCNLAFADFCMGMYLLL MOUSE.SEQ
830 LGNVFVLIIVLLTSHYKLTVPREFLMCNLAFADFCMGMYLLL PTSHR.SEQ
830 LGNIFVLLILLTSHYKLTVPREFLMCNLAFADFCMGVYLLL RAT.SEQ
830 LGNVFVLFVLLTSHYKLTVPREFLMCNLAFADFCMGVYLLL SHEEP.SEQ
830 LGNVFVLVILLTSHYKLTVPREFLMCNLAFADFCMGLYLLL HTSHR.SEQ

IASVDLYTHSEYYNHAIDWQTGPGCNTAGFF Majority

870 IASVDLYTHSEYYNHAIDWQTGPGCNTAGFF CAT.SEQ
870 IASVDLYTQSEYYNHAIDWQTGPGCNTAGFF COW.SEQ
870 IASVDLYTQSEYYNHAIDWQTGPGCNTAGFF DOG.SEQ
870 IASVDLYTHSEYYNHAIDWQTGPGCNAAGFF MOUSE.SEQ
870 IASVDLYTHSEYYNHAIDWQTGPGCNTAGFF PTSHR.SEQ
870 IASVDLYTHSEYYNHAIDWQTGPGCNTAGFF RAT.SEQ
870 IASVDLYTHTEYYNHAIDWQTGPGCNTAGFF SHEEP.SEQ
870 IASVDLYTQSEYYNHAIDWQTGPGCNTAGFF HTSHR.SEQ

FIG. 7

GCCAAGAGCTCAAAAACCCCCAGGAAGAGACCCTCCAGGC Majority

700 GCCAGGAGCTTAAAAACCCACAAGAAGAGACCCTACAGGC CAT.SEQ
700 GCCAACAGCTCAAAAACCCCCAGGAGGAGACCCTGCAGGC COW.SEQ
700 GGCAGGAGCTTAAAAACCCACAGGAAGAGACCCTCCAGGC DOG.SEQ
700 GCCAAGAGCTCAAAAATCCTCAGGAAGAGACTCTCCAAGC MOUSE.SEQ
700 GCCAAGAGCTCAAAAACCCCCAGGAAGAGACCCTCCAGGC PTSHR.SEQ
700 GCCAAGAGCTCAAAAATCCTCAGGAAGAGACTCTCCAAGC RAT.SEQ
700 GCCAAGAGCTTAAAAACCCCCAGGAGGAGACCCTGCAGGC SHEEP.SEQ
700 GCCAGGAGCTCAAAAACCCCCAGGAAGAGACTCTACAAGC HTSHR.SEQ

CTTTGACAGCCATTATGACTACACCGTGTGTGGGGCAGT Majority

740 CTTGATAGCCATTATGACTACACTGTGTGTGGAGGCAAT CAT.SEQ
740 CTTTGACAGCCATTACGACTATACCGTGTGTGGGGCAGT COW.SEQ
740 CTTTGATAGCCATTATGACTACACTGTGTGTGGTGGCAAT DOG.SEQ
740 CTTGAGAGCCACTATGACTACACGGTGTGTGGGGACAAC MOUSE.SEQ
740 CTTTGACAGCCATTACGACTACACCGTGTGTGGGGCAGT PTSHR.SEQ
740 CTTGACAGCCACTATGACTACACTGTGTGTGGGGACAAC RAT.SEQ
740 CTTTGACAACCATTACGACTATACCGTGTGGGGGGAGT SHEEP.SEQ
740 TTTTGACAGCCATTATGACTACACCATATGTGGGGACAGT HTSHR.SEQ

GAGGACATGGTGTGTACCCCCAAGTCAGATCAGTTCAACC Majority

780 GAAGACATGGTGTGTACTCCCAAGTCAGATGAGTTCAACC CAT.SEQ
780 GAGGACATGGTGTGTACCCCCAAGTCGGATGAGTTCAACC COW.SEQ
780 GAAGACATGGTGTGTACTCCTAAGTCAGATGAGTTCAACC DOG.SEQ
780 GAGGACATGGTGTGTACCCCCAAGTCGACGAGTTTAACC MOUSE.SEQ
780 GAAGACATGGTGTGTACCCCCAAGTCAGATGAGTTCAACC PTSHR.SEQ
780 GAGGACATGGTGTGTACCCCCAAGTCAGACGAGTTTAACC RAT.SEQ
780 GAGGAGATGGTGTGTACCCCCAAGTCGGATGAGTTCAACC SHEEP.SEQ
780 GAAGACATGGTGTGTACCCCCAAGTCCGATGAGTTCAACC HTSHR.SEQ

CCTGTGAAGACATCATGGGCTACAAGTTCCTGAGAATTGT Majority

820 CCTGTGAAGACATAATGGGCTACAAGTTCCTGAGAATTGT CAT.SEQ
820 CCTGTGAGGACATCATGGGCTACAAGTTCCTGAGAATCGT COW.SEQ
820 CCTGTGAAGACATAATGGGCTACAAGTTCCTGAGGATTGT DOG.SEQ
820 CCTGTGAAGATATCATGGGCTACAGGTTCTGAGAATCGT MOUSE.SEQ
820 CCTGTGAAGATATCATGGGCTACAAGTTCCTGAGAATCGT PTSHR.SEQ
820 CCTGTGAAGATATCATGGGCTACAAGTTCCTGAGAATCGT RAT.SEQ
820 CCTGTGAGGACATCATGGGCTACAAGTTCCTGAGAATTGT SHEEP.SEQ
820 CGTGTGAAGACATAATGGGCTACAAGTTCCTGAGAATTGT HTSHR.SEQ

GGTGTGGTTTGTAGTCTGCTGGCTCTCCTGGGCAATGTC Majority

860 GGTGTGGTTTGTAGTCTGCTGGCTCTCCTGGGCAATGTC CAT.SEQ
860 GGTGTGGTTTGTGAGTCTGCTGGCTCTCCTGGGCAACGTC COW.SEQ
860 GGTGTGGTTTGTAGTCTGCTGGCTCTCCTGGGCAATGTC DOG.SEQ
860 GGTGTGGTTTGTAGTCTGCTGGCTCTCCTGGGCAATATC MOUSE.SEQ
860 GGTGTGGTTTGTAGCCTGCTGGCTCTCCTGGGCAATGTC PTSHR.SEQ
860 GGTATGGTTTGTAGTCCGATGGCTCTCCTGGGCAACGTC RAT.SEQ
860 GGTGTGGTTTGTGAGTCTGCTGGCTCTCCTGGGCAACGTC SHEEP.SEQ
860 GGTGTGGTTTGTAGTCTGCTGGCTCTCCTGGGCAATGTC HTSHR.SEQ

FIG. 8

4D7 - HC

DVQLKHSGPELVKPGASMKISCKASGYSFTGYTMNWVKQSHGKNLEWIGL
 INPYTGGTNYNQKFKGKAKLTVDKSSSTAFMELLSLTSEDSAVYYCARDG
 NLDYWGQGTTLTVSSAKTTPPSVYPLAPGSAAQTNMVTLGCLVKGYFPE
 PVTVTWNSGSLSSGVHTFPAVLQSDLYTLSSSVTVPSSTWPSETVTCNVA
 HPASKTKVD

FIG. 9

4D7 - HC

DVQLKHS	GPELVKPGASMKISCKASGYSFT	GYTMNWVKQSHGKNLEWIGL	50
PCR primer		CDR I	
INPYTGGTNYNQKFKG	KAKLTVDKSSSTAFMELLSLTSEDSAVYYCAR	DG	100
CDR II		CDR III	
NLDY	WGQGTTLTVSSAKTTPPSVYPLAPGSAAQTNMVTLGCLVKGYFPE		150
constant region			
PVTVTWNSGSLSSGVHTFPAVLQSDLYTLSSSVTVPSSTWPSETVTCNVA			200
HPASKTKVD			209
PCR primer			

FIG. 10

4D7 - LC

SIVMSQSPASLAVSLGQRATISCRASETVDNYGFSFMHWFQQIPGQPPKL
 LIYAASNQGSVGPARGSGSGTDFSLNIHPMEEDDTAMYFCQOSKEVPY
 TFGGGTKLEIKRADAAPTVSIFPPSSEQLTSGGASVVCFLNNFYPKDINV
 KWKIDGSERQNGVLNSWTDQDSKDYMSSTLTLTKDEYERHNSYTCEA
 THKTSTSPIVKSFNRENC

FIG. 11

4D7 - LC

SIVMSQSPASLAVSLGQRATISCRASETVDNYGFSFMHWFQQIPGQPPKL	50
PCR primer	CDR I
LIYAASNQGSVGPARGSGSGTDFSLNIHPMEEDDTAMYFCQOSKEVPY	100
CDR II	CDR III
TFGGGTKLEIKRADAAPTVSIFPPSSEQLTSGGASVVCFLNNFYPKDINV	150
constant region	
KWKIDGSERQNGVLNSWTDQDSKDYMSSTLTLTKDEYERHNSYTCEA	200
THKTSTSPIVKSFNRENC	218
PCR primer	

FIG. 12

16E5 - HC

DVQLVQSGPELVKPGASVKMSCKASGYSFTGYNMHWVKQSHGKSLEWIGY
 IDPYNGATSYNQKFEDKATLTVDKSSSTAYMQLNSLTSEDSAVYYCARRW
 DWDPYAMDYWGQGTSVTVSSAKTTAPSVYPLAPVCGDTSGSSVTLGCLVK
 GYFPEPVTTLTWNSGSLSSGVHTSPAVLQSDLYTLSSSVTVTSSTWPSQSI
 TCNVAHPASKTKVD

FIG. 13

16E5 - HC

DVQLVQSGPELVKPGASVKMSCKASGYSFT	GYNMHWVKQSHGKSLEWIGY	50
PCR primer	CDR I	
IDPYNGATSYNQKFED	KATLTVDKSSSTAYMQLNSLTSEDSAVYYCAR	100
CDR II		
DWDPYAMDY	WGQGTSVTVSSAKTTAPSVYPLAPVCGDTSGSSVTLGCLVK	150
CDR III	constant region	
GYFPEPVTTLTWNSGSLSSGVHTSPAVLQSDLYTLSSSVTVTSSTWPSQSI		200
TCNVAHPASKTKVD		214
PCR primer		

FIG. 14

16E5 - LC

DILLTQSPAILSVPGERVVSFSCRASQSIGTSHWYQORTNGSPRLLIKY
 ASESISGIFSRFSGSGSGTDFTLTINSVESEDIADYYCQOSNRWPLTFGA
 GTKLELKRADAAPTVSIFPPSSEQLTSGGASVVCFLNNFYPKDINVKWKI
 DGSERQNGVLNSWTDQDSKDYSTYSMSSTLTLTKDEYERHNSYTCETHKT
 STSPIVKSEFNRNEC

FIG. 15

16E5 - LC

DILLTQSPAILSVPGERVVSFSCRASQSIGTSHWYQORTNGSPRLLIKY	50
PCR primer	CDR I
ASESISGIFSRFSGSGSGTDFTLTINSVESEDIADYYCQOSNRWPLTFGA	100
CDR II	CDR III
GTKLELKRADAAPTVSIFPPSSEQLTSGGASVVCFLNNFYPKDINVKWKI	150
constant region	
DGSERQNGVLNSWTDQDSKDYSTYSMSSTLTLTKDEYERHNSYTCETHKT	200
STSPIVKSEFNRNEC	214
PCR primer	

FIG. 16

17D2 - HC

DVQIQQSGPELVKPGASVKMSCKASGYSFTAYNMHWVKQTHGKSLEWIGY
 IDPYSGATSYHQKFKGKATLTVDKSSSTAYMRLNSLTSEDSAVYYCARRW
 DWDPYAMDYWGQGTSVTVSSAKTTPPSVYPLAPGCGDTTGSSVTLGCLVK
 GYFPESVTVTWNSGSLSSSVHTFPALLQSGLYTMSSSVTVPSSAWPSQTV
 TCSVAHPASNTTVD

FIG. 17

17D2 - HC

DVQIQQSGPELVKPGASVKMSCKASGYSFT	AYNMHWVKQTHGKSLEWIGY	50
PCR primer	CDR I	
IDPYSGATSYHQKFKG	KATLTVDKSSSTAYMRLNSLTSEDSAVYYCAR	100
CDR II		
DWDPYAMDY	WGQGTSVTVSSAKTTPPSVYPLAPGCGDTTGSSVTLGCLVK	150
CDR III	constant region	
GYFPESVTVTWNSGSLSSSVHTFPALLQSGLYTMSSSVTVPSSAWPSQTV		200
TCSVAHPASNTTVD		214
PCR primer		

FIG. 18

17D2 - LC

SVEMSQSPAILSVPGERISFSCRASQSIGTSHWYQORTNGSPRLLIKY
 ASASISGIPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLSINSVESEDIADYYCQOSNSWPLTFGA
 GTKLELKRADAAPTVSIFPPSSEQLTSGGASVVCFLNNFYPKDINVKWKI
 DGSERQNGVLNSWTDQDSKDYMSSTLTLTKDEYERHNSYTCEATHKT
 STSPIVKSFNRNEC

FIG. 19

17D2 - LC

SVEMSQSPAILSVPGERISFSC	<u>RASQSIGTSHWYQORTNGSPRLLIKY</u>	50
PCR primer	CDR I	
<u>ASASIS</u> GIPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLSINSVESEDIADYYC	<u>QOSNSWPLT</u> FGA	100
CDR II	CDR III	
GTKLELKRADAAPTVSIFPPSSEQLTSGGASVVCFLNNFYPKDINVKWKI		150
constant region		
DGSERQNGVLNSWTDQDSKDYMSSTLTLTKDEYERHNSYTCEATHKT		200
<u>STSPIVKSFNRNEC</u>		214
PCR primer		

FIG. 20

14D3 - HC

DVQMQQPGPELVKPGASLKMSCKASGYSFTGYNMHWVKQSHGKSLEWIGY
 IDPYSGATSYNQKFEGKATLTVDKSSSTAYMQLNSLTSEDSAVYYCARRW
 DWDPYAMDYWGQGTSVTVSSAKTTAPSVYPLAPVCGDTSGSSVTLGCLVK
 GYFPEPVTLTWNSGSLSSGVHTFPAVLQSDLYTLSSSVTVTSSTWPSQSI
 TCNVAHPASNTKVD

FIG. 21

14D3 - HC

DVQMQQPGPELVKPGASLKMSCKASGYSFT	GYNMHWVKQSHGKSLEWIGY	50
PCR primer	CDR I	
IDPYSGATSYNQKFEG KATLTVDKSSSTAYMQLNSLTSEDSAVYYCAR	RW	100
CDR II		
DWDPYAMDY WGQGTSVTVSS AKTTAPSVYPLAPVCGDTSGSSVTLGCLVK		150
CDR III	constant region	
GYFPEPVTLTWNSGSLSSGVHTFPAVLQSDLYTLSSSVTVTSSTWPSQSI		200
TCNVAHPASNTKVD		214
PCR primer		

FIG. 22

14D3 - LC

NILMTQSPAILSVPGERVSVFACRASQSIGTSHHWYQORTNGSPRLLIKY
 ASESISGIPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLSINSVESEDIADYYCQQTNRWPLTFGA
 GTKLELKRADAAPTIVSIFPPSSEQLTSGGASVVCFLNMFYPKDINVKWKI
 DGSERQNGVLNSWTDQDSKDYMSSTLTTLTKDEYERHNSYTCEATHKT
 STSPIVKSFNREK

FIG. 23

14D3 - LC

NILMTQSPAILSVPGERVSVFACRASQSIGTSHHWYQORTNGSPRLLIKY	50
PCR primer	CDR I
ASESISGIPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLSINSVESEDIADYYCQQTNRWPLTFGA	100
CDR II	CDR III
GTKLELKRADAAPTIVSIFPPSSEQLTSGGASVVCFLNMFYPKDINVKWKI	150
constant region	
DGSERQNGVLNSWTDQDSKDYMSSTLTTLTKDEYERHNSYTCEATHKT	200
STSPIVKSFNREK	214
PCR primer	

FIG. 24

4D7 - HC

gacgtccagctgaagcactcaggacctgagctggtgaagcctggagcttc
aatgaagatatcctgtaaggcttctggttactcattcactggctacacca
tgaactgggtgaagcagagccatggaaagaaccttgagtggattggactt
attaatccttacactggtggtactaactacaaccagaagttcaagggcaa
ggccaaattaactgtagacaagtcattccagcacagccttcatggagctcc
tcagtctgacatctgaggactctgcagctctattactgtgcaagagatggt
aaccttgactactggggccaaggcaccactctcacagctctcctcagccaa
aacgacacccccatctgtctatccactggcccctggatctgctgccaaa
ctaactccatgggtgaccctgggatgcctggtcaagggctatctcctgag
ccagtgacagtgacctggaactctggatccctgtccagcgggtgtgcacac
cttcccagctgtcctgcagctctgacctctacactctgagcagctcagtga
ctgtcccctccagcacctggcccagcgagaccgtcacctgcaacgttgcc
caccagccagcaagaccaaggctcgac

FIG. 25

4D7 - HC

gacgtccagctgaagcactcaggacctgagctggtgaagcctggagcttc 50
PCR primer

aatgaagatatcctgtaaggcttctggttactcattcactggetacacca 100
CDR I

tgaactgggtgaagcagagccatggaagaaccttgagtggattggactt 150

attaatccttacactggtggtactaactacaaccagaagtccaagggc 200
CDR II

ggccaaattaactgtagacaagtcacccagcacagccttcattggagctcc 250

tcagtctgacatctgaggactctgcagctctattactgtgcaagagatggt 300
CDR III

aaccttgactacttggggccaaggcaccactctcacagtctcctcagccaa 350

aacgacacccccatctgtctatccactggcccctggatctgctgccaaa 400
constant region

ctaactccatggtgaccctgggatgctggtcaagggctatttcctgag 450

ccagtgacagtgacctggaactctggatccctgtccagcgggtgacac 500

cttcccagctgtcctgcagctctgacctctacactctgagcagctcagtga 550

ctgtcccctccagcacctggcccagcagaccgtcacctgcaacggtgcc 600

caccagccagcaagaccaaggtcgac 627
PCR primer

FIG. 26

4D7 - LC

agcattgtgatgtcacagtcgccagcttctttggctgtgtctctagggca
gagggccaccatctcctgcagagccagcgaaactgttgataattatggct
ttagttttatgcactggttccaacagataccgggacagccacccaaactc
ctcatctatgctgcatccaaccaaggatccgggggtccctgccaggttag
tggcagtggggtctgggacagacttcagcctcaacatccatcctatggagg
aggatgatactgcaatgtatcttctgtcagcaaagtaaggagggtccgtac
acgttcggaggggggaccaagctggaaataaaacgggctgatgctgcacc
aactgtatccatcttcccaccatccagtgagcagttaacatctggagggtg
cctcagtcgtgtgcttcttgaacaacttctaccccaaagacatcaatgtc
aagtggaagattgatggcagtgaaacgacaaaatggcgtcctgaacagttg
gactgatcaggacagcaaagacagcacctacagcatgagcagcacctca
cgttgaccaaggacgagtatgaacgacataacagctatacctgtgaggcc
actcacaagacatcaacttcaccattgtcaagagcttcaacaggaatga
gtgt

FIG. 27

4D7 - LC

agcattgtgatgtcacagtcgccagcttctttggctgtgtctctagggca 50
PCR primer

gagggccaccatctcctgcagagccagcgaactggtgataattatggct 100
CDR I

ttagttttatgcactgggtccaacagataccgggacagccacccaaactc 150

ctcatctatgctgcatccaaccaaggatcgggggtccctgccaggtttag 200
CDR II

tggcagtgggctctgggacagacttcagcctcaacatccatcctatggagg 250

aggatgatactgcaatgtatttctgtcagcaaagtaaggaggttcggtac 300
CDR III

acgttcggaggggggaccaagctggaaataaaaegggtgatgctgcacc 350
constant region

aactgtatccatcttcccaccatccagtgagcagttaacatctggaggtg 400

cctcagtcgtgtgcttcttgaacaacttctaccccaaagacatcaatgtc 450

aagtggaagattgatggcagtgaaacgacaaaatggcgtcctgaacagttg 500

gactgatcaggacagcaaaagacagcacctacagcatgagcagcaccctca 550

cgttgaccaaggacgagta tgaacgacataacagctatacctgtgaggcc 600

actcacaagacatcaacttcacccattgtcaagagcttcaacaggaatga 650
PCR primer

gtgt 654

FIG. 28

16E5 - HC

gacgtccagttggtgcaatctggacctgagctggtgaagcctggagcttc
agtgaagatgtcctgcaaggcttctggttactcattcactggctacaaca
tgcactgggtgaagcagagccatggaaagagccttgagtggattgggtat
attgatccttacaatggtgctactagctacaaccagaaattcgaggacia
ggccacattgactgtagacaaatcttccagcacagcctacatgcagctca
acagcctgacatctgaggactctgcagtctattactgtgcaagaagatgg
gactgggacccttatgctatggactactgggggtcaaggaacctcagtcac
cgtctcctcagccaaaacaacagcccatcggtctatccactggccctg
tgtgtggagatacaagtggctcctcggtgactctaggatgcctgggtcaag
ggttatttccctgagccagtgacctgacctggaactctggatccctgtc
cagtggtgtgcacacctccccagctgtcctgcagtctgacctctacacc
tcagcagctcagtgactgtaacctcgagcacctggcccagccagtcctc
acctgcaatgtggcccaccggccagcaagaccaagggtcgac

FIG. 29

16E5 - HC

gagctccagttggtgcaatctggacctgagctggtgaagcctggagcttc 50
PCR primer

agtgaagatgtcctgcaaggcttctggttactcattcactggctacaaca 100
CDR I

tgcadtgggtgaagcagagccatggaagagccttgagtggattgggtat 150

attgatccttacaatggtgctactagctacaaccagaaattcgaggacaa 200
CDR II

ggccacattgactgtagacaaatctccagcacagcctacatgcagctca 250

acagcctgacatctgaggactctgcagtctattactgtgcaagaagatgg 300
CDR III

gactgggacccttatgctatggactactgggggtcaaggaacctcagtcac 350

cgtctcctcagccaaaacaacagcccatcgggtctatccactggcccctg 400
constant region

tgtgtggagatacaagtggctcctcgggtgactctaggatgcctgggtcaag 450

ggttatttcctgagccagtgaccttgacctggaactctggatccctgtc 500

cagtgggtgtgcacacctccccagctgtcctgcagtctgacctctacaccc 550

tcagcagctcagtgactgtaacctcgagcacctggcccagccagtcctac 600

acctgcaatgtggcccacccggccagcaagaccaaggtcgac 642
PCR primer

FIG. 30

16E5 - LC

gacatcttgctgactcagtcctccagccatcctgtctgtgagtcaggaga
aagagtcagtttctcctgcagggccagtcagagcattggcacaagcatac
actggatcagcaaagaacaaatggttctccaaggcttctcataaagat
gcttctgagtccatctctgggatattttctaggtttagtggcagtgatc
agggacagatcttactcttaccatcaacagtgaggagctgaagatattg
cagattactgtcaacaaagtaataggtggccgctcacgttcggagct
gggaccaagctggagctgaaacgggctgatgctgcaccaactgtatccat
cttcccaccatccagtgagcagttaacatctggaggtgcctcagtcgtgt
gcttctgaacaacttctaccccaaagacatcaatgtcaagtggaagatt
gatggcagtgaaacgacaaaatggcgtcctgaacagttggactgatcagga
cagcaaagacagcacctacagcatgagcagcacctcacgttgaccaagg
acgagtatgaacgacataacagctatacctgtgaggccactcacaagaca
tcaacttcaccattgtcaagagcttcaacaggaatgagtg

FIG. 31

16E5 - LC

gacatcttgctgactcagtctccagccatcctgtctgtgagtccaggaga 50
PCR primer

aagagtcagtttctcctgcagggccagtcagagcattggcacaagcatac 100

CDR I

actgggatcagcaaagaacaaatggttctccaaggcttctcataaagtat 150

gcttctgagtcacatctctgggatattttctaggttagtggcagtgatc 200
CDR II

agggacagattttactcttaccatcaacagtgaggagtctgaagatattg 250

cagattattactgtcaacaaagtaaataggtggccgctcacgttcggagct 300

CDR III

gggaccaagctggagctgaaacgggctgatgctgcaccaactgtatccat 350
constant region

cttcccaccatccagtgagcagttaacatctggagggtgcctcagtcgtgt 400

gcttcttgaacaacttctaccccaaagacatcaatgtcaagtggaagatt 450

gatggcagtgaaacgacaaaaatggcgtcctgaacagttggactgatcagga 500

cagcaaagacagcacctacagcatgagcagcaccctcacgttgaccaagg 550

acgagtatgaacgacataacagctatacctgtgaggccactcacaagaca 600

tcaacttcaccattgtcaagagcttcaacaggaatgagtgt 642
PCR primer

FIG. 32

17D2 - HC

gacgtccagatccagcagtcctgggcctgagctggtgaagcctggagcttc
agtgaagatgtcctgcaaggcttctggttactcattcactgcctacaaca
tgactgggtgaagcagaccatggaaagagccttgagtggattggttat
attgatccttacagtggtgctactagctaccaccagaaattcaagggcaa
ggccacattgactggtgacaaatcttccagcacagcctacatgcgcctca
acagcctgacatctgaggactctgcagtcctattactgtgcaagaagatgg
gactgggacccttatgctatggactactgggggtcaaggaacctcagtcac
cgtctcctcagccaaaacaacaccccccattcagtcctatccactggccctg
ggtgtggagatacaactggttctcctcctgactctgggatgcctggtcaag
ggctacttccctgagtcagtgactgtgacttggactctggatccctgtc
cagcagtggtcacaccttcccagctctcctgcagtcctggactctacacta
tgagcagctcagtgactgtcccctccagcgcctggccaagtccagaccgtc
acctgcagcgttgctcaccocggccagcaacaccacggtcgac

FIG. 33

17D2 - HC

<u>gacgtccagatccagcagtcctgggcctgagctggtgaagcctggagcttc</u>	50
PCR primer	
agtgaagatgtcctgcaaggcttctggttactcattcaact <u>gcctacaaca</u>	100
CDR I	
<u>tgca</u> ctgggtgaagcagaccatggaaagagccttgagtggattggt <u>tat</u>	150
<u>attgatccttacagtggctactagctaccaccagaaattcaagggc</u> aa	200
CDR II	
ggccacattgactgttgacaaatcttcagcacagcctacatgogcctca	250
acagcctgacatctgaggactctgcagtcctattactgtgcaaga <u>agatgg</u>	300
<u>gactgggacccttatgctatggactac</u> tgggggtcaaggaacctcagtcac	350
CDR III	
cgtctcctcagccaaaacaacacccccatcagtcctatccactggcccctg	400
constant region	
ggtgtggagatacaactggttccctccgtgactctgggatgcctggtcaag	450
ggctacttccctgagtcagtgactgtgacttggaactctggatccctgtc	500
cagcagtggtgcacaccttcccagctctcctgcagtcctggactctacacta	550
tgagcagctcagtgactgtcccctccagcgctggccaagtcagaccgtc	600
acctgcagcgttgct <u>caccggccagcaacaccacggtcgac</u>	642
PCR primer	

FIG. 34

17D2 - LC

agcgttgagatgtcacagtcgccagccatcctgtctgtgagtccaggaga
aagaatcagtttctcctgcagggccagtcagagcattggcacaagcatac
actggtatcagcaagaacaaatgggttctccaaggcttctcattaagtat
gcttctgcgtctatctctgggatcccttccaggtttagtggcagtgatc
agggacagatcttactcttagcatcaacagtggtggagtctgaagatattg
cagattattactgtcaacaaagtaatagctggccgctcacgttcggtgct
gggaccaagctggagctgaaacgggctgatgctgcaccaactgtatccat
cttcccaccatccagtgagcagttaacatctggagggtgcctcagtcgtgt
gcttcttgaacaacttctaccccaaagacatcaatgtcaagtggaagatt
gatggcagtgaacgacaaaatggcgtcctgaacagttggactgatcagga
cagcaaagacagcacctacagcatgagcagcaccctcacgttgaccaagg
acgagtatgaacgacataacagctatacctgtgaggccactcacaagaca
tcaacttcaccattgtcaagagcttcaacaggaatgagtgt

FIG. 35

agcgttgagatgtcacagtcgccagccatcctgtctgtgagtcaggaga 50
PCR primer

aagaatcagtttctcctgcagggccagtcagagccatggcacaagcatac 100
CDR I

actgggtatcagcaaagaacaaatggttctccaaggcttctcattaagcat 150

gcttctgcgtctctctctgggatcccttccagggttagtgccagtgatc 200
CDR II

agggacagattttactcttagcatcaacagtgaggagtcgaagatattg 250

cagattattactgtcaacaaagttaataagctggccgctcaagttcgggtgct 300
CDR III

gggaccaagctggagctgaaacgggctgatgctgcaccaactgtatccat 350
constant region

ctcccaccatccagtgagcagttaacatctggagggtgcctcagtcgtgt 400

gcttcttgaacaacttctaccccaaagacatcaatgtcaagtggaagatt 450

gatggcagtgaaacgacaaaatggcgtcctgaaacagttggactgatcagga 500

cagcaaagacagcacctacagcatgagcagcaccctcacgttgaccaagg 550

acgagtatgaacgacataacagctatacctgtgaggccactcacaagaca 600

tcaacttcaccattgtcaagagcttcaacaggaatgagtggt 642
PCR primer

FIG. 36

14D3 - HC

gacgtccagatgcagcagcctgggcctgagctggtgaagcctggagcttc
actaaagatgtcctgcaaggcttctggttactcattcactggctacaaca
tgactgggtgaagcagagccatggaaagagccttgagtggattggatat
attgatccttacagtgggtgctactagctacaaccagaaattcgagggcaa
ggccacattgactgtagacaaatcttccagcacagcctacatgcagctca
acagcctgacatctgaggactctgcagtctattactgtgcaagaagatgg
gactgggacccttatgctatggactactgggggtcaaggaacctcagtcac
cgtctcctcagccaaaacaacagccccatcgggtctatccactggccccctg
tgtgtggagatacaagtggctcctcgggtgactctaggatgcctgggtcaag
ggttatttccctgagccagtgcacctgacctggaactctggatccctgtc
cagtgggtgtgcacacctcccagctgtcctgcagtctgaccttacaccc
tcagcagctcagtgactgtaacctcgagcacctggcccagccagtcctc
acctgcaatgtggcccaccagccagcaacaccaaggctcgac

FIG. 37

14D3 - HC

gacgtccagatgcagcagcctgggctgagctggtgaagcctggagcttc 50
PCR primer

actaaagatgtcctgcaaggcttctggttactcattcactggctacaaca 100
CDR I

tcgactgggtgaagcagagccatggaaagagccttgagtggattggatat 150

attgatcettacagtggctgctactagctacaaccagaaattcgagggc 200
CDR II

ggccacattgactgtagacaaatcttcagcacagcctacatgcagctca 250

acagcctgacatctgaggactctgcagtctattactgtgcaagaagatgg 300
CDR III

gactgggaccettatgctatggactactgggggtcaaggaacctcagtcac 350

cgctcctcagccaaaacaacagcccatcggtctatccactggcccctg 400
constant

tgtgtggagatacaagtggctcctcggtgactctaggatgcctgggtcaag 450

ggttatttccctgagccagtgacctgacctggaactctggatccctgtc 500

cagtgggtgtgcacaccttcccagctgtcctgcagctctgacctotacaccc 550

tcagcagctcagtgactgtaacctcgagcacctggcccagccagtcac 600

acctgcaatgtggcccaccagccagcaacaccaaggtcgac 642
PCR primer

FIG. 38

14D3 - LC

aacattctgatgacacagttctccagccatcttgtctgtgagtcaggaga
aagagtcagtttcgcctgcagggccagtcagagcattggcacaagcatac
actggtatcagcaaagaacaaatggttctccaaggcttctcataaagtat
gcttctgagtcctatctctgggatcccttccaggtttagtggcagtgatc
agggacagattttactcttagcatcaacagtggtgagtcgaagatattg
cagattattactgtcaacaaactaataggtggccgctcacgttcggtgct
gggaccaagctggagctgaaacgggctgatgctgcaccaactgtatccat
cttcccaccatccagtgagcagttaacatctggaggtgcctcagtcgtgt
gcttcttgaacaacttctaccccaagacatcaatgtcaagtggaagatt
gatggcagtgaacgacaaaatggcgtcctgaacagttggactgatcagga
cagcaaagacagcacctacagcatgagcagcaccctcacgttgaccaagg
acgagtatgaacgacataacagctatacctgtgaggccactcacaagaca
tcaacttcaccattgtcaagagcttcaacaggaatgagtggt

FIG. 39

14D3 - LC

aacattctgatgacacagttctccagccatcttgtctgtgagtcaggaga 50
PCR primer

aagagtcagtttcgctgcagggccagtccagagcattggcacaagcatac 100
CDR I

actgggtatcagcaagaacaaatggttctccaaggcttctcataaagtat 150

gcttctgagttctatctctgggatcccttcagggttagtggcagtggtatc 200
CDR II

agggacagatcttactcttagcatcaacagtggtggagtcgaagatattg 250

cagattattactgtcaacaaaactaataggctggccgctcagttcggtgct 300
CDR III

gggaccaagctggagctgaaacgggctgatgctgcaccaactgtatccat 350
constant region

cttcccaccatccagtgagcagttaacatctggagggtgcctcagtcgtgt 400

gcttcttgaacaacttctaccccaaagacatcaatgtcaagtggaagatt 450

gatggcagtgaaacgacaaaatggcgtcctgaacagttggactgatcagga 500

cagcaaagacagcacctacagcatgagcagcaccctcacgttgaccaagg 550

acgagtatgaacgacataacagctatacctgtgaggccactcacaagaca 600

tcaacttcaaccattgtcaagagcttcaacaggaatgagtg 642
PCR primer

FIG. 40

3B3 - HC

DVQLQQPGAELVKPGASVKLSCTTSGVNIKDTYMHWMKQRPEQGLEWIGR
 IDPANGNTKYDPKFRGKATITADTSSNTVYVQLRSLTSEDVAVYYCAYDG
 YWGQGTLLVTVSAAKTPPSVYPLAPGSAQAQNSMVTLGCLVKGYFPEPVT
 VTWNSGSLSSGVHTFPAVLQSDLYTLSSSVTVPSSTWPSSETVTCNVAHPA
 SSTKVD

FIG. 41

3B3 - HC

DVQLQQPGAELVKPGASVKLSCTTSGVNIKDTYMHWMKQRPEQGLEWIGR	50
PCR primer	CDR I
IDPANGNTKYDPKFRGKATITADTSSNTVYVQLRSLTSEDVAVYYCAYDG	100
CDR II	CDR III
YWGQGTLLVTVSAAKTPPSVYPLAPGSAQAQNSMVTLGCLVKGYFPEPVT	150
constant region	
VTWNSGSLSSGVHTFPAVLQSDLYTLSSSVTVPSSTWPSSETVTCNVAHPA	200
	PCR primer
SSTKVD	206

FIG. 42

3B3 - LC

NIVMTQTPASLAVSLGQRATISCRASESVDSYGNNFMHWYQQKPGQSPRL
 LIYRASNLESGIPARFSGSGSRTDFTLTTNPVEADDVATYYCQOSHKDPL
 TFGAGTKLELKRADAAPT VSI FPPSSEQLTSGGASVVCFLNNFYPKDINV
 KWKIDGSERQNGVLNSWTDQDSKDYMSSTLTLTKDEYERHNSYTCEA
 THKTSTSPIVKSFKANEC

FIG. 43

3B3 - LC

NIVMTOTPASLAVSLGQRATISCRASESVDSYGNNFMHWYQQKPGQSPRL	50
PCR primer	CDR I
LIYRASNLESGIPARFSGSGSRTDFTLTTNPVEADDVATYYCQOSHKDPL	100
CDR II	CDR III
TFGAGTKLELKRADAAPT VSI FPPSSEQLTSGGASVVCFLNNFYPKDINV	150
constant region	
KWKIDGSERQNGVLNSWTDQDSKDYMSSTLTLTKDEYERHNSYTCEA	200
THKTSTSPIVKSFKANEC	218
PCR primer	

FIG. 44

3C7 - HC

DVQLKHS^GPELVKPGASMKISCKASGYSFTGYTMNWVKQSHGKNLDWIGL
 INPYNGGTSYDQKFKGKATLTVDKSSSTAYMELLSLTSEDSAVYYCARDG
 LMDYWGQGTSVTVSSAKTTPPSVYPLAPGSAAQTNSMVTLGCLVKGYFPE
 PVTVTWNSGSLSSGVHTFFPAVLQSDLYTLSSSVTVPSSTWPSETVTCNVA
 HPASKTKVD

FIG. 45

3C7 - HC

DVOLKHS ^G PELVKPGASMKISCKASGYSFT	GYTMNWVKQSHGKNLDWIGL	50
PCR primer	CDR I	
INPYNGGTSYDQKFKG	KATLTVDKSSSTAYMELLSLTSEDSAVYYCARDG	100
CDR II		
LMDY	WGQGTSVTVSSAKTTPPSVYPLAPGSAAQTNSMVTLGCLVKGYFPE	150
CDR III	constant region	
PVTVTWNSGSLSSGVHTFFPAVLQSDLYTLSSSVTVPSSTWPSETVTCNVA		200
HPASKTKVD		209
PCR primer		

FIG. 46

3C7 - LC

DIVMTQTPASLAVSLGQRATIFCRASQSVDYNGISYMHWFQOKPGQPPKL
 LIYAASNLESGIPARFSGSGSGTDFTLNIHPVEEEDAATYYCQOSFEDPH
 TFGGGTKLEIKRADAAPTVSIFPPSSEQLTSGGASVVCFLNNFYPKDINV
 KWKIDGSERQNGVLNSWTDQDSKDYMSSTLTLTKDEYERHNSYTCEA
 THKTSTSPIVKSFNRNEC

FIG. 47

3C7 - LC

DIVMTQTPASLAVSLGQRATIFCRASQSVDYNGISYMHWFQOKPGQPPKL	50
PCR primer	CDR I
LIYAASNLESGIPARFSGSGSGTDFTLNIHPVEEEDAATYYCQOSFEDPH	100
CDR II	CDR III
TFGGGTKLEIKRADAAPTVSIFPPSSEQLTSGGASVVCFLNNFYPKDINV	150
constant region	
KWKIDGSERQNGVLNSWTDQDSKDYMSSTLTLTKDEYERHNSYTCEA	200
THKTSTSPIVKSFNRNEC	218
PCR primer	

FIG. 48

2B4 - HC

DVQLQOSGTVLARPGASVRMSCKASGYSFTRYWIHWLKQRPGQGLEWIGA
 IFPGNRDTSYNQRFKGAEVTAVTSASTAYLDLSSLTNEEDSAVYYCTRWP
 YYGSIYVNFYWGQGTTLTVSSAKTTPPSVYPLAPGSAAQTNSMVTLGCL
 VKGYFPEPVTVTWNSGSLSSGVHTFFPAVLQSDLYTLSSSVTVPSSTWPSE
 TVTCNVAHPASSTKVD

FIG. 49

2B4 - HC

DVQLQOSGTVLARPGASVRMSCKASGYSFTRYWIHWLKQRPGQGLEWIGA	50
PCR primer	CDR I
IFPGNRDTSYNQRFKGAEVTAVTSASTAYLDLSSLTNEEDSAVYYCTRWP	100
CDR II	
YYGSIYVNFYWGQGTTLTVSSAKTTPPSVYPLAPGSAAQTNSMVTLGCL	150
CDR III	constant region
VKGYFPEPVTVTWNSGSLSSGVHTFFPAVLQSDLYTLSSSVTVPSSTWPSE	200
TVTCNVAHPASSTKVD	216
PCR primer	

FIG. 50

2B4 - LC

DIVMTQSPLSLPVSLGDQASISCRTSQNLVHRNGNTYLHWYLQKPGQSPK
 LLIYKISNRFSGVDPDRFSGSGSGTDFTLKISRVEAEDLGVYFCSQGTHVP
 PTFGGGTKLEIKRADAAPTVSIFPPSSEQLTSGGASVVCFLNNFYPKDIN
 VKWKIDGSERQNGVLNSWTDQDSKDYMSSTLTTLTKDEYERHNSYTCE
 ATHKTSTSPIVKSFNREK

FIG. 51

2B4 - LC

DIVMTQSPLSLPVSLGDQASISCR	<u>TSQNLVHRNGNTYLHWYLQKPGQSPK</u>	50
PCR primer	CDR I	
LLIYKISNRFSGVDPDRFSGSGSGTDFT	<u>LKISRVEAEDLGVYFC</u>	100
	CDR II	CDR III
<u>PT</u> FGGGTKLEIKRADAAPTVSIFPPSSEQLTSGGASVVCFLNNFYPKDIN		150
	constant region	
VKWKIDGSERQNGVLNSWTDQDSKDYMSSTLTTLTKDEYERHNSYTCE		200
ATHKTSTSPIVKSFNREK		219
PCR primer		

FIG. 52

3B3 - HC

gacgtccagctccagcagcctggagcagagcttgtgaagccaggggcctc
agtcaagttgtcctgcaccacttctggcgtcaacattaagacacctata
tgcactggatgaagcagaggcctgaacagggcctggagtggattggaagg
attgatcctgcgaatggtaataactaaatatgacccgaaattccggggcaa
ggccactataacagcagacacatcctccaacacgggtctacgtgcaactca
gaagcctgacatctgaggacactgccgtctattactgtgcctatgatggg
tactggggccaagggaactctgggtcactgtctctgcagccaaaacgacacc
cccatctgtctatccactggcccctggatctgctgcccactaactcca
tggtgaccctgggatgcctgggtcaagggtatctccctgagccagtgaca
gtgacctggaactctggatccctgtccagcgggtgtgcacacctcccagc
tgtcctgcagtctgacctctacactctgagcagctcagtgactgtccct
ccagcacctggcccagcagacccgtcacctgcaacggtgcccacccggcc
agcagaccaaggtcgac

FIG. 53

3B3 - HC

<u>gacgtccagctccagcagcctggagcagagcttgtgaagccaggggcctc</u>	50
PCR primer	
agtcaagttgtcctgcaccacttctggcgtcaacattaag <u>gacacctata</u>	100
CDR I	
<u>cgac</u> tggatgaagcagaggcctgaacagggcctggagtggattgga <u>agg</u>	150
<u>attgatcctgcgaatggttaactaataatgacccgaaattccggggg</u> aa	200
CDR II	
ggccactataacagcagacacatcctccaacacgggtctacgtgcaactca	250
gaagcctgacatctgaggacactgccgtctattactgtgcctat <u>gatggg</u>	300
CDR III	
<u>Lac</u> tggggccaagggactctggtcactgtctctgcagccaaaacgacacc	350
constant region	
cccatctgtctatccactggcccctggatctgctgccc aaactaactcca	400
tggtgaccctgggatgcctgggtcaagggctatctccctgagccagtgaca	450
gtgacctggaactctggatccctgtccagcgggtgtgcacaccttcccagc	500
tgtcctgcagtctgacctctacactctgagcagctcagtgactgtcccct	550
ccagcacctggcccagcagaccgtcacctgcaacgttgcc <u>cacccggcc</u>	600
PCR primer	
<u>agcagcaccaaggtcgac</u>	618

FIG. 54

3B3 - LC

aacattgtgatgacccaaactccagcctctttggctgtgtctctagggca
gagggccaccaatcctgcagagccagtgaaagtgttgatagttatggca
ataattttatgcactggtaccagcagaaaccaggacagtcacccagactc
ctcatctatcgtgcatccaacctagaatctgggatccctgccaggttcag
tggcagtgggcttaggacagacttcaccctcaccactaatcctgtggagg
ctgatgatggttgaacctattactgtcagcaaagtcataaggatccgctc
acgttcggtgctgggaccaagctggagctgaaacgggctgatgctgcacc
aactgtatccatcttcccaccatccagtgagcagttaacatctggaggtg
cctcagtcgtgtgcttcttgaacaacttctaccccaaagacatcaatgtc
aagtggaagattgatggcagtgaaacgacaaaatggcgtcctgaacagttg
gactgatcaggacagcaaagacagcacctacagcatgagcagcacccctca
cgttgaccaaggacgagtatgaacgacataacagctatacctgtgaggcc
actcacaagacatcaacttcaccattgtcaagagcttcaaggaacatga
gtgt

FIG. 55

3B3 - LC

aacattgtgatgacccaaactccagcctctttggctgtgtctctagggca 50
PCR primer

gagggccaccatatacctgcagagccagtgaaagtgttgatagtatatggca 100
CDR I

ataattttatgcacttggtaccagcagaaaccaggacagtcacccagactc 150

ctcatctatcgtgcataccaacctagaatctgggatcctgccaggttcag 200
CDR II

tggcagtgggctctaggacagacttcaccctcaccactaatcctgtggagg 250

ctgatgatggttgcaacctattactgtcagcaaaagtcataaggatccggtc 300
CDR III

acgttcggtgctgggaccaagctggagctgaaacgggctgatgctgcacc 350
constant region

aactgtatccatcttcccaccatccagtgagcagttaacatctggagggtg 400

cctcagtcgtgtgcttcttgaacaacttctaccccaagacatcaatgtc 450

aagtggaagattgatggcagtgaaacgacaaaatggcgtcctgaacagttg 500

gactgatcaggacagcaagacagcacctacagcatgagcagcacctca 550

cgttgaccaaggacgagtatgaacgacataaacagctatacctgtgaggcc 600

actcacaagacatcaacttcaccattgtcaagagcttcaacaggaatga 650
PCR primer

gtgt 652

FIG. 56

3C7 - HC

gacgtccagctgaagcatcaggacctgagctggtgaagcctggagcttca
atgaagatatcctgcaaggcttctggttactcattcactggctacacccat
gaactgggtgaagcagagccatggaaagaaccttgagtggattggactta
ttaatccttacaatggtggtactagctacgaccagaagttcaagggcaag
gccacattaactgtagacaagtcacccagcacagcctacatggagctcct
cagtctgacatctgaggactctgcagtctattactgtgcaagagatggcc
tgatggactactggggtcaaggaacctcagtcaccgtctcctcagccaaa
acgacacccccatctgtctatccactggcccctggatctgctgccc aaac
taactccatggtgaccctgggatgcctggtcaagggctatttccctgagc
cagtgacagtgacctggaactctggatccctgtccagcgggtgtgcacacc
ttcccagctgtcctgcagctctgacctctacactctgagcagctcagtgac
tgtcccctccagcacctggcccagcagaccgtcacctgcaacgcttgccc
acccggccagcaagaccaaggctcgac

FIG. 57

3C7 - LC

gatattgtgatgacccaaactccagcttctttggctgtgtctctaggaca
gagagccactatcttctgcagagccagccagagtgtcgattataatggaa
ttagttatatgcactgggtccaacagaaaccaggacagccacccaaactc
ctcatctatgctgcatccaacctagaatctgggatccctgccagggtcag
tggcagtgggtctgggacagacttcaccctcaacatccatcctgtggagg
aggaagatgctgcaacctattactgtcagcaaagttttgaggatccgcac
acgttcggaggggggaccaagctggaaataaaacgggctgatgctgcacc
aactgtatccatcttcccaccatccagtgagcagttaacatctggaggtg
cctcagtcgtgtgcttcttgaacaacttctaccccaaagacatcaatgtc
aagtggaagattgatggcagtgaaacgacaaaatggcgtcctgaacagttg
gactgatcaggacagcaaagacagcacctacagcatgagcagcacccctca
cgttgaccaaggacgagtatgaacgacataacagctatacctgtgaggcc
actcacaagacatcaacttcaccattgtcaagagcttcaacaggaatga
gtgt

FIG. 59

3C7 - LC

gatattgtgatgacccaaactccagcttctttggctgtgtctctaggaca 50
PCR primer

gagagccactatcttctgcagagccagccagagtgtcgattataatggaa 100
CDR I

ctagttatatgcatggttccaacagaaaccaggacagccacccaaactc 150

ctcatctatgctgcatccaacctagaatctgggatccctgccaggttcag 200
CDR II

tggcagtgggtctgggacagacttcacctcaacatccatcctgtggagg 250

aggaagatgctgcaacctattactgtcagcaagttttgaggatccgcac 300
CDR III

acgttcggaggggggaccaagctggaaataaaacgggctgatgctgcacc 350
constant region

aactgtatccatcttcccaccatccagtgagcagttaacatctggaggtg 400

cctcagtcgtgtgcttcttgaacaacttctaccccaaagacatcaatgtc 450

aagtggaagattgatggcagtgaacgacaaaatggcgtcctgaacagttg 500

gactgatcaggacagcaaagacagcacctacagcatgagcagcacctca 550

cgttgaccaaggacgagtatgaacgacataacagctataacctgtgaggcc 600

actcacaagacatcaacttcaccattgtcaagagcttcaacaggaatga 650
PCR primer

gtgt 654

FIG. 60

2B4 - HC

gacgtccagctgcagcagctctgggactgtgctggcaaggcctggggcttc
cgtgaggatgtcctgcaaggcttctggctacagctttaccaggtactgga
taactgggtaaaacagaggcctggacagggctctagaatggattgggtgct
atcttctcctggaaatcgtgataccagttacaaccagaggttcaagggcaa
ggccgaagtgactgcagtcacatccgccagcactgcctacttggacctca
gtagcctgacaaatgaggactctgcggtctattactgtacaagatggcct
tactatgggttccatctacgttaactttgactactggggccaaggcaccac
tctcacagtctcctcagccaaaacgacacccccatctgtctatccactgg
ccctggatctgctgccc aaactaactccatgggtgaccctgggatgctg
gtcaagggctatctcctgagccagtgacagtgacctggaactctggatc
cctgtccagcgggtgtgcacaccttcccagctgtcctgcagctctgacctc
aactctgagcagctcagtgactgtcccctccagcacctggcccagcgag
accgtcacctgcaacgttgcccaccagccagcagcaccacccaaggtcgac

FIG. 61

2B4 - HC

gacgtccagctgcagcagctctgggactgtgctggcaaggcctggggcttc 50
 PCR primer
 cgtgaggatgtcctgcaaggcttctggctacagctttaccaggtaactgga 100
 CDR I
tacactgggttaaaacagaggcctggacagggcttagaatggattggtgct 150
atttttctctggaaatcgtgataaccagttacaaccagaggttcaagggc 200
 CDR II
 ggccgaagtgactgcagtcacatccgccagcactgctacttggacctca 250
 gttagcctgacaaatgaggactctgcggtctattactgtacaagatgggct 300
tactatgggtccatctacgttaactttgactactggggccaaggcaccac 350
 CDR III
 tctcacagtctcctcagccaaaacgacacccccatctgtctatccactgg 400
 constant region
 ccctggatctgctgcccactaactccatgggtgacctgggatgctg 450
 gtcaagggctatttccctgagccagtgacagtgacctggaactctggatc 500
 cctgtccagcgggtgtgcacacctcccagctgtcctgcagctctgacctc 550
 acactctgagcagctcagtgactgtcccctccagcactggcccagcgag 600
accgtcacctgcaacgttgccacccagccagcagcaccagggtcgac 648

PCR primer

FIG. 62

2B4 - LC

gatattgtgatgaccagtcctctctcctgcctgtcagtcctggaga
tcaagcctccatctcttgcagaactagtcagaacctgtacacaggaatg
gaaacacctatttacattggtacctgcagaagccaggccagtcctcaaag
ctcctgatttacaaaattccaaccgattttctgggggtcccagacaggtt
cagtggcagtggtatcagggacagatttcacactcaagatcagcagagtgg
aggctgaggatctgggagtttatttctgctctcaaggtacacatgttcct
ccgacgttcgggtggaggcaccaagctggaaatcaaaccgggctgatgctgc
accaactgtatccatcttcccaccatccagtgagcagttaacatctggag
gtgectcagtcgtgtgcttcttgaacaacttctaccccaaagacatcaat
gtcaagtggaagattgatggcagtgaaacgacaaaatggcgtcctgaacag
ttggactgatcaggacagcaaagacagcacctacagcatgagcagcacc
tcacgttgaccaaggacgagtatgaacgacataaacagctatacctgtgag
gccactcacaagacatcaacttcacccattgtcaagagcttcaacaggaa
tgagtgt

FIG. 63

2B4 - LC

<u>gatattgtgatgaccagtcctcctctcctcctgcctgtcagtccttgaga</u>	50
PCR primer	
tcaagcctccatctcttgcagaactagtc <u>agaacctgtacacaggaatg</u>	100
CDR I	
<u>gaaacacctatttacct</u> tggtacctgcagaagccaggccagtcctcaaag	150
ctcctgatttac <u>aaaatttccaacagatttct</u> gggggtcccagacaggtt	200
CDR II	
cagtggcagtggtatcagggacagatttcacactcaagatcagcagagtgg	250
aggctgaggatctgggagtttatttctgc <u>tctcaaggtacacatgttctt</u>	300
CDR III	
<u>ccgacg</u> ttcgggtggaggccaagctggaaatcaaacgggctgatgctgc	350
constant region	
accaactgtatccatcttcccaccatccagtgagcagttaacatctggag	400
gtgectcagtcgtgtgcttcttgaacaacttctaccccaaagacatcaat	450
gtcaagtggaagattgatggcagtgaaacgacaaaatggcgctctgaacag	500
ttggactgatcaggacagcaaaagacagcacctacagcatgagcagcacc	550
tcacgttgaccaaggacgagtatgaacgacataacagctatacctgtgag	600
gccactcacaagacatcaacttcaccattgtcaagagcttcaacaggaa	650
PCR primer	
<u>tgagtgt</u>	657

FIG. 64

**EPITOPE REGIONS OF A THYROTROPHIN
(TSH) RECEPTOR, USES THEREOF AND
ANTIBODIES THERETO**

This application is a Continuation of U.S. application Ser. No. 10/488,074, filed Jun. 17, 2004, which is a National Stage Application of PCT/GB2002/03831, filed Aug. 21, 2002, which claims benefit of Serial No. 0215212.2, filed Jul. 1, 2002 in Great Britain, and also claims benefit of Serial No. 0120649.9, filed Aug. 23, 2001 in Great Britain and which application(s) are incorporated herein by reference. A claim of priority to all, to the extent appropriate is made.

The present invention is concerned with epitope regions of a thyrotrophin (TSH) receptor, uses thereof and antibodies thereto.

Thyrotrophin or thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH) is a pituitary hormone which plays a key role in regulating the function of the thyroid. Its release is stimulated by the hormone TRH formed in the hypothalamus and controls the formation and release of the important thyroid hormones thyroxine (T4) and tri-iodothyronine (T3). On the basis of a feedback mechanism, the thyroid hormone content of the serum controls the release of TSH. The formation of T3 and T4 by the thyroid cells is stimulated by TSH by a procedure in which the TSH released by the pituitary binds to the TSH receptor of the thyroid cell membrane.

In certain pathological conditions, various types of autoantibodies against this TSH receptor can also be formed. Depending on the type of these autoantibodies, either inhibition of the formation and release of T3 and T4 may occur at the TSH receptor owing to the shielding of the TSH molecules, or, on the other hand, these thyroid hormones may be released in an uncontrolled manner because the anti-TSH receptor autoantibodies mimic the action of the TSH and stimulate the synthesis and release of thyroid hormones.

Autoimmune thyroid disease (AMD) is the most common autoimmune disease affecting different populations worldwide. A proportion of patients with AITD, principally those with Graves' disease, have autoantibodies to the TSH receptor substantially as hereinbefore described. The autoantibodies bind to the TSH receptor and usually mimic the actions of TSH, stimulating the thyroid gland to produce high levels of thyroid hormones. These autoantibodies are described as having stimulating activity. In some patients, autoantibodies bind to the TSH receptor but do not stimulate thyroid hormone production and are described as having blocking activity [J Sanders, Y Oda, S-A Roberts, M Maruyama, J Furmaniak, B Rees Smith "Understanding the thyrotrophin receptor function-structure relationship." *Bailliere's Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism*. Ed. T F Davies 1997 11(3): 451-479. Pub. Bailliere Tindall, London].

Measurements of TSH receptor autoantibodies are important in the diagnosis and management of AITD, particularly Graves' disease. Currently three types of assays are used to measure TSH receptor autoantibodies:

- (a) competitive binding assays which measure the ability of TSH receptor autoantibodies to inhibit the binding of TSH to preparations of TSH receptor;
- (b) bioassays which measure the ability of TSH receptor autoantibodies to stimulate cells expressing the TSH receptor in culture; and
- (c) immunoprecipitation of TSH receptor preparations with TSH receptor autoantibodies.

Measurement of TSH receptor autoantibodies using such assays are described in references J Sanders, Y Oda, S-A Roberts, M Maruyama, J Furmaniak, B Rees Smith "Under-

standing the thyrotrophin receptor function-structure relationship." *Bailliere's Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism*. Ed. T F Davies 1997 11(3): 451-479. Pub. Bailliere Tindall, London, and J Sanders, Y Oda, S Roberts, A Kiddie, T Richards, J Bolton, V McGrath, S Walters, D Jaskolski, J Furmaniak, B Rees Smith "The interaction of TSH receptor autoantibodies with ¹²⁵I-labelled TSH receptor." *Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism* 1999 84(10):3797-3802.

There are, however, a number of limitations associated with the use of the above described currently available assays for measuring TSH receptor autoantibodies. The competitive assays of type (a) which are available in different formats are generally sensitive, relatively easy to perform and adaptable for routine use. However, competitive radioreceptor assays known to date for detecting TSH receptor autoantibodies have fundamental disadvantages of a practical nature which can be ascribed to the fact that the binding ability of TSH receptor preparations generally react very sensitively to changes in the receptor or in a biomolecule bound by it. The binding of biomolecules which are peptides or protein in nature, for example hormones or autoantibodies, to receptors is as a rule very complicated in nature, and the specific binding between receptor and bio-molecule is very much more sensitive to structural alterations, in particular of the receptor, than is the case with a usual antigen/antibody binding pair which is the basis of most immunoassays in which receptors are involved. Attempts to immobilise and/or to label the TSH receptor have as a rule led to structural alterations which have greatly impaired the functionality of the receptor.

As far as bioassays of the type mentioned in (b) are concerned, these tend to be expensive, time-consuming, require highly skilled staff and are essentially unsuitable for routine use.

With respect to the direct immunoprecipitation assays of type (c), currently available such immunoprecipitation assays do not in practice have the required sensitivity for TSH receptor autoantibody detection.

The present invention alleviates the problems hitherto associated with the prior art detection of TSH receptor autoantibodies. More particularly, the present invention provides diagnostic methods and kits for screening for TSH receptor autoantibodies, with improved sensitivity compared to prior art diagnostic methods and kits, and which, if desired, allow the use of one or more competitive binding partners or competitors for a TSH receptor in competitive assays of the type described above. In particular the present invention is concerned with the use of one or more identified epitope regions of TSH receptor in diagnostic methods and kits for screening for TSH receptor auto antibodies.

There is provided by the present invention, therefore, for use in diagnosis or therapy of autoimmune disease associated with an immune reaction to a TSH receptor, a polypeptide sequence comprising part or all of the primary structural conformation (that is a continuous sequence of amino acid residues) of one or more TSH receptor epitopes with which autoantibodies and/or lymphocytes produced in response to a TSH receptor interact (suitably under conditions that allow interaction of a TSH receptor with such autoantibodies or lymphocytes), said polypeptide sequence comprising, consisting of or consisting essentially of the primary structural conformation of one or more of the following, or one or more variants, analogs, derivatives or fragments thereof, or variants, analogs or derivatives of such fragments:

- amino acid numbers 22 to 91 of a TSH receptor;
- amino acid numbers 246 to 260 of a TSH receptor;
- amino acid numbers 260 to 363 of a TSH receptor; and
- amino acid numbers 380 to 418 of a TSH receptor;

(in particular said polypeptide sequence comprising, consisting of or consisting essentially of the primary structural conformation of amino acid numbers 277 to 296 of a TSH receptor, or one or more variants, analogs, derivatives or fragments of amino acid numbers 277 to 296 of a TSH receptor, or variants, analogs or derivatives of such fragments; and/or the primary structural conformation of amino acid numbers 246 to 260 of a TSH receptor, or one or more variants, analogs, derivatives or fragments of amino acid numbers 246 to 260 of a TSH receptor, or variants, analogs or derivatives of such fragments);

wherein autoantibodies and/or lymphocytes produced in response to a TSH receptor interact (suitably under conditions that allow interaction of a TSH receptor with such autoantibodies or lymphocytes) with said polypeptide sequence, so as to enable said diagnosis or therapy.

More particularly, there is provided by the present invention for use in diagnosis or therapy of autoimmune disease associated with an immune reaction to a TSH receptor, a polypeptide sequence comprising, consisting of or consisting essentially of part or all of the primary structural conformation of one or more TSH receptor epitopes with which autoantibodies produced in response to a TSH receptor interact (suitably under conditions that allow interaction of a TSH receptor with such autoantibodies), said polypeptide sequence comprising, consisting of or consisting essentially of the primary structural conformation of one or more of the following, or one or more variants, analogs, derivatives or fragments thereof, or variants, analogs or derivatives of such fragments:

- amino acid numbers 22 to 91 of a TSH receptor;
- amino acid numbers 246 to 260 of a TSH receptor;
- amino acid numbers 260 to 363 of a TSH receptor; and
- amino acid numbers 380 to 418 of a TSH receptor;

(in particular said polypeptide sequence comprising, consisting of or consisting essentially of the primary structural conformation of amino acid numbers 277 to 296 of a TSH receptor, or one or more variants, analogs, derivatives or fragments of amino acid numbers 277 to 296 of a TSH receptor, or variants, analogs or derivatives of such fragments; and/or the primary structural conformation of amino acid numbers 246 to 260 of a TSH receptor, or one or more variants, analogs, derivatives or fragments of amino acid numbers 246 to 260 of a TSH receptor, or variants, analogs or derivatives of such fragments);

wherein autoantibodies produced in response to a TSH receptor interact (suitably under conditions that allow interaction of a TSH receptor with such autoantibodies) with said polypeptide sequence, so as to enable said diagnosis or therapy.

Alternatively, there is provided by the present invention for use in diagnosis or therapy of autoimmune disease associated with an immune reaction to a TSH receptor, a polypeptide sequence comprising, consisting of or consisting essentially of part or all of the primary structural conformation of one or more TSH receptor epitopes with which lymphocytes produced in response to a TSH receptor interact (suitably under conditions that allow interaction of a TSH receptor with such lymphocytes), said polypeptide sequence comprising, consisting of or consisting essentially of the primary structural conformation of one or more of the following, or one or more variants, analogs, derivatives or fragments thereof or variants, analogs or derivatives of such fragments:

- amino acid numbers 22 to 91 of a TSH receptor;
- amino acid numbers 246 to 260 of a TSH receptor;
- amino acid numbers 260 to 363 of a TSH receptor; and
- amino acid numbers 380 to 418 of a TSH receptor;

(in-particular said polypeptide sequence comprising, consisting of or consisting essentially of the primary structural conformation of amino acid numbers 277 to 296 of a TSH receptor, or one or more variants, analogs, derivatives or fragments of amino acid numbers 277 to 296 of a TSH receptor, or variants, analogs or derivatives of such fragments; and/or the primary structural conformation of amino acid numbers 246 to 260 of a TSH receptor, or one or more variants, analogs, derivatives or fragments of amino acid numbers 246 to 260 of a TSH receptor, or variants, analogs or derivatives of such fragments);

wherein lymphocytes produced in response to a TSH receptor interact (suitably under conditions that allow interaction of a TSH receptor with such lymphocytes) with said polypeptide sequence, so as to enable said diagnosis or therapy.

The present invention further provides for use in diagnosis or therapy of autoimmune disease associated with an immune reaction to a TSH receptor, a polypeptide sequence comprising, consisting of or consisting essentially of part or all of the primary structural conformation of one or more TSH receptor epitopes with which autoantibodies and/or lymphocytes produced in response to a TSH receptor interact (suitably under conditions that allow interaction of a TSH receptor with such autoantibodies or lymphocytes), said polypeptide sequence comprising, consisting of or consisting essentially of the primary structural conformation of one or more of the following, or one or more variants, analogs, derivatives or fragments thereof, or variants, analogs or derivatives of such fragments:

- amino acid numbers 22 to 91 of a TSH receptor;
- amino acid numbers 246 to 260 of a TSH receptor;
- amino acid numbers 260 to 363 of a TSH receptor; and
- amino acid numbers 380 to 418 of a TSH receptor;

as depicted in any one of the amino acid sequences of any of FIGS. 1, 3, 5 and 7, (in particular said polypeptide sequence comprising, consisting of or consisting essentially of the primary structural conformation of amino acid numbers 277 to 296 of a TSH receptor as depicted in any one of the amino acid sequences of FIG. 5, or one or more variants, analogs, derivatives or fragments of amino acid numbers 277 to 296 of a TSH receptor as depicted in any one of the amino acid sequences of FIG. 5, or variants, analogs or derivatives of such fragments; and/or the primary structural conformation of amino acid numbers 246 to 260 of a TSH receptor as depicted in any one of the amino acid sequences of FIG. 3, or one or more variants, analogs, derivatives or fragments of amino acid numbers 246 to 260 of a TSH receptor as depicted in any one of the amino acid sequences of FIG. 3, or variants, analogs or derivatives of such fragments);

wherein autoantibodies and/or lymphocytes produced in response to a TSH receptor interact (suitably under conditions that allow interaction of a TSH receptor with such autoantibodies or lymphocytes) with said polypeptide sequence, so as to enable said diagnosis or therapy.

More particularly, the present invention further provides for use in diagnosis or therapy of autoimmune disease associated with an immune reaction to a TSH receptor, a polypeptide sequence comprising, consisting of or consisting essentially of part or all of the primary structural conformation of one or more TSH receptor epitopes with which autoantibodies produced in response to a TSH receptor interact (suitably under conditions that allow interaction of a TSH receptor with such autoantibodies), said polypeptide sequence comprising, consisting of or consisting essentially of the primary structural conformation of one or more of the following, or one or more variants, analogs, derivatives or fragments thereof or variants, analogs or derivatives of such fragments:

- amino acid numbers 22 to 91 of a TSH receptor;
- amino acid numbers 246 to 260 of a TSH receptor;

amino acid numbers 260 to 363 of a TSH receptor; and amino acid numbers 380 to 418 of a TSH receptor; as depicted in any one of the amino acid sequences of any of FIGS. 1, 3, 5 and 7, (in particular said polypeptide sequence comprising, consisting of or consisting essentially of the primary structural conformation of amino acid numbers 277 to 296 of a TSH receptor as depicted in any one of the amino acid sequences of FIG. 5, or one or more variants, analogs, derivatives or fragments of amino acid numbers 277 to 296 of a TSH receptor as depicted in any one of the amino acid sequences of FIG. 5, or variants, analogs or derivatives of such fragments; and/or the primary structural conformation of amino acid numbers 246 to 260 of a TSH receptor as depicted in any one of the amino acid sequences of FIG. 3, or one or more variants, analogs, derivatives or fragments of amino acid numbers 246 to 260 of a TSH receptor as depicted in any one of the amino acid sequences of FIG. 3, or variants, analogs or derivatives of such fragments); wherein autoantibodies produced in response to a TSH receptor interact (suitably under conditions that allow interaction of a TSH receptor with such autoantibodies) with said polypeptide sequence, so as to enable said diagnosis or therapy.

The present invention further provides for use in diagnosis or therapy of autoimmune disease associated with an immune reaction to a TSH receptor, a polypeptide sequence comprising, consisting of or consisting essentially of part or all of the primary structural conformation of one or more TSH receptor epitopes with which lymphocytes produced in response to a TSH receptor interact (suitably under conditions that allow interaction of a TSH receptor with such lymphocytes), said polypeptide sequence comprising, consisting of or consisting essentially of the primary structural conformation of one or more of the following, or one or more variants, analogs, derivatives or fragments thereof, or variants, analogs or derivatives of such fragments:

- amino acid numbers 22 to 91 of a TSH receptor;
- amino acid numbers 246 to 260 of a TSH receptor;
- amino acid numbers 260 to 363 of a TSH receptor; and
- amino acid numbers 380 to 418 of a TSH receptor;

as depicted in any one of the amino acid sequences of any of FIGS. 1, 3, 5 and 7, (in particular said polypeptide sequence comprising, consisting of or consisting essentially of the primary structural conformation of amino acid numbers 277 to 296 of a TSH receptor as depicted in any one of the amino acid sequences of FIG. 5, or one or more variants, analogs, derivatives or fragments of amino acid numbers 277 to 296 of a TSH receptor as depicted in any one of the amino acid sequences of FIG. 5, or variants, analogs or derivatives of such fragments; and/or the primary structural conformation of amino acid numbers 246 to 260 of a TSH receptor as depicted in any one of the amino acid sequences of FIG. 3, or one or more variants, analogs, derivatives or fragments of amino acid numbers 246 to 260 of a TSH receptor as depicted in any one of the amino acid sequences of FIG. 3, or variants, analogs or derivatives of such fragments); wherein lymphocytes produced in response to a TSH receptor interact (suitably under conditions that allow interaction of a TSH receptor with such lymphocytes) with said polypeptide sequence, so as to enable said diagnosis or therapy.

More preferably, it is generally preferred that such diagnostic or therapeutic use employs a polypeptide sequence or sequences comprising, consisting of or consisting essentially of the primary structural conformation of one or more of the following, or one or more variants, analogs, derivatives or

fragments thereof, or variants, analogs or derivatives of such fragments:

- amino acid numbers 32 to 41 of a TSH receptor;
- amino acid numbers 36 to 42 of a TSH receptor;
- amino acid numbers 247 to 260 of a TSH receptor;
- amino acid numbers 277 to 296 of a TSH receptor; and
- amino acid numbers 381 to 385 of a TSH receptor;

(in particular said polypeptide sequence comprising, consisting of or consisting essentially of the primary structural conformation of amino acid numbers 277 to 296 of a TSH receptor, or one or more variants, analogs, derivatives or fragments of amino acid numbers 277 to 296 of a TSH receptor, or variants, analogs or derivatives of such fragments; and/or the primary structural conformation of amino acid numbers 247 to 260 of a TSH receptor, or one or more variants, analogs, derivatives or fragments of amino acid numbers 247 to 260 of a TSH receptor, or variants, analogs or derivatives of such fragments).

In particular, it is generally preferred according to the present invention that such diagnostic or therapeutic use employs amino acid numbers 277 to 296 of a TSH receptor, or one or more variants, analogs, derivatives or fragments thereof, or variants, analogs or derivatives of such fragments.

In particular, it is generally preferred according to the present invention that such diagnostic or therapeutic use employs amino acid numbers 246 to 260 of a TSH receptor, or one or more variants, analogs, derivatives or fragments thereof, or variants, analogs or derivatives of such fragments.

In particular, it is generally preferred according to the present invention that such diagnostic or therapeutic use employs amino acid numbers 247 to 260 of a TSH receptor, or one or more variants, analogs, derivatives or fragments thereof, or variants, analogs or derivatives of such fragments.

A particularly preferred such diagnostic or therapeutic use according to the present invention, comprises for use in diagnosis or therapy of autoimmune disease associated with an immune reaction to a TSH receptor:

- (i) a polypeptide sequence comprising, consisting of or consisting essentially of part or all of the primary structural conformation of one or more TSH receptor epitopes with which autoantibodies and/or lymphocytes produced in response to a TSH receptor interact (suitably under conditions that allow interaction of a TSH receptor with such autoantibodies or lymphocytes), said polypeptide sequence comprising, consisting of or consisting essentially of the primary structural conformation of amino acid numbers 277 to 296 of a TSH receptor, or one or more variants, analogs, derivatives or fragments of amino acid numbers 277 to 296 of a TSH receptor, or variants, analogs or derivatives of such fragments; and

- (ii) a polypeptide sequence comprising, consisting of or consisting essentially of part or all of the primary structural conformation of one or more further TSH receptor epitopes with which autoantibodies and/or lymphocytes produced in response to a TSH receptor interact (suitably under conditions that allow interaction of a TSH receptor with such autoantibodies or lymphocytes), said polypeptide sequence comprising, consisting of or consisting essentially of the primary structural conformation of amino acid numbers 246 to 260 of a TSH receptor, or one or more variants, analogs, derivatives or fragments of amino acid numbers 246 to 260 of a TSH receptor, or variants, analogs or derivatives of such fragments;

wherein autoantibodies and/or lymphocytes produced in response to a TSH receptor interact (suitably under condi-

tions that allow interaction of a TSH receptor with such autoantibodies or lymphocytes) with said polypeptide sequences, so as to enable said diagnosis or therapy.

More particularly, such diagnostic or therapeutic use may comprise:

- (i) a polypeptide sequence comprising, consisting of or consisting essentially of part or all of the primary structural conformation of one or more TSH receptor epitopes with which autoantibodies produced in response to a TSH receptor interact (suitably under conditions that allow interaction of a TSH receptor with such autoantibodies), said polypeptide sequence comprising, consisting of or consisting essentially of the primary structural conformation of amino acid numbers 277 to 296 of a TSH receptor, or one or more variants, analogs, derivatives or fragments of amino acid numbers 277 to 296 of a TSH receptor, or variants, analogs or derivatives of such fragments; and
- (ii) a polypeptide sequence comprising, consisting of or consisting essentially of part or all of the primary structural conformation of one or more further TSH receptor epitopes with which autoantibodies produced in response to a TSH receptor interact (suitably under conditions that allow interaction of a TSH receptor with such autoantibodies), said polypeptide sequence comprising, consisting of or consisting essentially of the primary structural conformation of amino acid numbers 246 to 260 of a TSH receptor, or one or more variants, analogs, derivatives or fragments of amino acid numbers 246 to 260 of a TSH receptor, or variants, analogs or derivatives of such fragments;

wherein autoantibodies produced in response to a TSH receptor interact (suitably under conditions that allow interaction of a TSH receptor with such autoantibodies) with said polypeptide sequences, so as to enable said diagnosis or therapy.

Alternatively, such diagnostic or therapeutic use may comprise:

- (i) a polypeptide sequence comprising, consisting of or consisting essentially of part or all of the primary structural conformation of one or more TSH receptor epitopes with which lymphocytes produced in response to a TSH receptor interact (suitably under conditions that allow interaction of a TSH receptor with such lymphocytes), said polypeptide sequence comprising, consisting of or consisting essentially of the primary structural conformation of amino acid numbers 277 to 296 of a TSH receptor, or one or more variants, analogs, derivatives or fragments of amino acid numbers 277 to 296 of a TSH receptor, or variants, analogs or derivatives of such fragments; and
- (ii) a polypeptide sequence comprising, consisting of or consisting essentially of part or all of the primary structural conformation of one or more further TSH receptor epitopes with which lymphocytes produced in response to a TSH receptor interact (suitably under conditions that allow interaction of a TSH receptor with such lymphocytes), said polypeptide sequence comprising, consisting of or consisting essentially of the primary structural conformation of amino acid numbers 246 to 260 of a TSH receptor, or one or more variants, analogs, derivatives or fragments of amino acid numbers 246 to 260 of a TSH receptor, or variants, analogs or derivatives of such fragments;

wherein lymphocytes produced in response to a TSH receptor interact (suitably under conditions that allow interaction of a

TSH receptor with such lymphocytes) with said polypeptide sequences, so as to enable said diagnosis or therapy.

A particularly preferred diagnostic or therapeutic use according to the present invention, comprises for use in diagnosis or therapy of autoimmune disease associated with an immune reaction to a TSH receptor:

- (i) a polypeptide sequence comprising, consisting of or consisting essentially of part or all of the primary structural conformation of one or more TSH receptor epitopes with which autoantibodies and/or lymphocytes produced in response to a TSH receptor interact (suitably under conditions that allow interaction of a TSH receptor with such autoantibodies or lymphocytes), said polypeptide sequence comprising, consisting of or consisting essentially of the primary structural conformation of amino acid numbers 277 to 296 of a TSH receptor as depicted in any one of the amino acid sequences of FIG. 5, or one or more variants, analogs, derivatives or fragments of amino acid numbers 277 to 296 of a TSH receptor as depicted in any one of the amino acid sequences of FIG. 5, or variants, analogs or derivatives of such fragments; and
- (ii) a polypeptide sequence comprising, consisting of or consisting essentially of part or all of the primary structural conformation of one or more filter TSH receptor epitopes with which autoantibodies and/or lymphocytes produced in response to a TSH receptor interact (suitably under conditions that allow interaction of a TSH receptor with such autoantibodies or lymphocytes), said polypeptide sequence comprising, consisting of or consisting essentially of the primary structural conformation of amino acid numbers 246 to 260 of a TSH receptor as depicted in any one of the amino acid sequences of FIG. 3, or one or more variants, analogs, derivatives or fragments of amino acid numbers 246 to 260 of a TSH receptor as depicted in any one of the amino acid sequences of FIG. 3, or variants, analogs or derivatives of such fragments;

wherein autoantibodies and/or lymphocytes produced in response to a TSH receptor interact (suitably under conditions that allow interaction of a TSH receptor with such autoantibodies or lymphocytes) with said polypeptide sequences, so as to enable said diagnosis or therapy.

More particularly, such diagnostic or therapeutic use may comprise:

- (i) a polypeptide sequence comprising, consisting of or consisting essentially of part or all of the primary structural conformation of one or more TSH receptor epitopes with which autoantibodies produced in response to a TSH receptor interact (suitably under conditions that allow interaction of a TSH receptor with such autoantibodies), said polypeptide sequence comprising, consisting of or consisting essentially of the primary structural conformation of amino acid numbers 277 to 296 of a TSH receptor as depicted in any one of the amino acid sequences of FIG. 5, or one or more variants, analogs, derivatives or fragments of amino acid numbers 277 to 296 of a TSH receptor as depicted in any one of the amino acid sequences of FIG. 5, or variants, analogs or derivatives of such fragments; and
- (ii) a polypeptide sequence comprising, consisting of or consisting essentially of part or all of the primary structural conformation of one or more filter TSH receptor epitopes with which autoantibodies produced in response to a TSH receptor interact (suitably under conditions that allow interaction of a TSH receptor with such autoantibodies), said polypeptide sequence com-

prising, consisting of or consisting essentially of the primary structural conformation of amino acid numbers 246 to 260 of a TSH receptor as depicted in any one of the amino acid sequences of FIG. 3, or one or more variants, analogs, derivatives or fragments of amino acid numbers 246 to 260 of a TSH receptor as depicted in any one of the amino acid sequences of FIG. 3, or variants, analogs or derivatives of such fragments;

wherein autoantibodies produced in response to a TSH receptor interact (suitably under conditions that allow interaction of a TSH receptor with such autoantibodies) with said polypeptide sequences, so as to enable said diagnosis or therapy.

Alternatively, such diagnostic or therapeutic use may comprise:

(i) a polypeptide sequence comprising, consisting of or consisting essentially of part or all of the primary structural conformation of one or more TSH receptor epitopes with which lymphocytes produced in response to a TSH receptor interact (suitably under conditions that allow interaction of a TSH receptor with such lymphocytes), said polypeptide sequence comprising, consisting of or consisting essentially of the primary structural conformation of amino acid numbers 277 to 296 of a TSH receptor as depicted in any one of the amino acid sequences of FIG. 5, or one or more variants, analogs, derivatives or fragments of amino acid numbers 277 to 296 of a TSH receptor as depicted in any one of the amino acid sequences of FIG. 5, or variants, analogs or derivatives of such fragments; and

(ii) a polypeptide sequence comprising, consisting of or consisting essentially of part or all of the primary structural conformation of one or more further TSH receptor epitopes with which lymphocytes produced in response to a TSH receptor interact (suitably under conditions that allow interaction of a TSH receptor with such lymphocytes), said polypeptide sequence comprising, consisting of or consisting essentially of the primary structural conformation of amino acid numbers 246 to 260 of a TSH receptor as depicted in any one of the amino acid sequences of FIG. 3, or one or more variants, analogs, derivatives or fragments of amino acid numbers 246 to 260 of a TSH receptor as depicted in any one of the amino acid sequences of FIG. 3, or variants, analogs or derivatives of such fragments;

wherein lymphocytes produced in response to a TSH receptor interact (suitably under conditions that allow interaction of a TSH receptor with such lymphocytes) with said polypeptide sequences, so as to enable said diagnosis or therapy.

It may also be further preferred that the above mentioned diagnostic or therapeutic use employing:

(i) a polypeptide sequence comprising, consisting of or consisting essentially of part or all of the primary structural conformation of one or more TSH receptor epitopes with which autoantibodies and/or lymphocytes produced in response to a TSH receptor interact (suitably under conditions that allow interaction of a TSH receptor with such autoantibodies or lymphocytes), said polypeptide sequence comprising, consisting of or consisting essentially of the primary structural conformation of amino acid numbers 277 to 296 of a TSH receptor, or one or more variants, analogs, derivatives or fragments of amino acid numbers 277 to 296 of a TSH receptor, or variants, analogs or derivatives of such fragments; and

(ii) a polypeptide sequence comprising, consisting of or consisting essentially of part or all of the primary struc-

tural conformation of one or more further TSH receptor epitopes with which autoantibodies and/or lymphocytes produced in response to a TSH receptor interact (suitably under conditions that allow interaction of a TSH receptor with such autoantibodies or lymphocytes), said polypeptide sequence comprising, consisting of or consisting essentially of the primary structural conformation of amino acid numbers 246 to 260 of a TSH receptor, or one or more variants, analogs, derivatives or fragments of amino acid numbers 246 to 260 of a TSH receptor, or variants, analogs or derivatives of such fragments;

further employs:

(iii) a polypeptide sequence comprising, consisting of or consisting essentially of part or all of the primary structural conformation of one or more further TSH receptor epitopes with which autoantibodies and/or lymphocytes produced in response to a TSH receptor interact (suitably under conditions that allow interaction of a TSH receptor with such autoantibodies or lymphocytes), said polypeptide sequence comprising, consisting of or consisting essentially of the primary structural conformation of amino acid numbers 381 to 385 of a TSH receptor, or one or more variants, analogs, derivatives or fragments of amino acid numbers 381 to 385 of a TSH receptor, or variants, analogs or derivatives of such fragments.

More particularly, such preferred diagnostic or therapeutic use employs:

(i) a polypeptide sequence comprising, consisting of or consisting essentially of part or all of the primary structural conformation of one or more TSH receptor epitopes with which autoantibodies and/or lymphocytes produced in response to a TSH receptor interact (suitably under conditions that allow interaction of a TSH receptor with such autoantibodies or lymphocytes), said polypeptide sequence comprising, consisting of or consisting essentially of the primary structural conformation of amino acid numbers 277 to 296 of a TSH receptor as depicted in any one of the amino acid sequences of FIG. 5, or one or more variants, analogs, derivatives or fragments of amino acid numbers 277 to 296 of a TSH receptor as depicted in any one of the amino acid sequences of FIG. 5, or variants, analogs or derivatives of such fragments;

(ii) a polypeptide sequence comprising, consisting of or consisting essentially of part or all of the primary structural conformation of one or more further TSH receptor epitopes with which autoantibodies and/or lymphocytes produced in response to a TSH receptor interact (suitably under conditions that allow interaction of a TSH receptor with such autoantibodies or lymphocytes), said polypeptide sequence comprising, consisting of or consisting essentially of the primary structural conformation of amino acid numbers 246 to 260 of a TSH receptor as depicted in any one of the amino acid sequences of FIG. 3, or one or more variants, analogs, derivatives or fragments of amino acid numbers 246 to 260 of a TSH receptor as depicted in any one of the amino acid sequences of FIG. 3, or variants, analogs or derivatives of such fragments; and

(iii) a polypeptide sequence comprising, consisting of or consisting essentially of part or all of the primary structural conformation of one or more further TSH receptor epitopes with which autoantibodies and/or lymphocytes produced in response to a TSH receptor interact (suitably under conditions that allow interaction of a TSH

receptor with such autoantibodies or lymphocytes), said polypeptide sequence comprising, consisting of or consisting essentially of the primary structural conformation of amino acid numbers 381 to 385 of a TSH receptor as depicted in any one of the amino acid sequences of FIG. 7, or one or more variants, analogs, derivatives or fragments of amino acid numbers 381 to 385 of a TSH receptor as depicted in any one of the amino acid sequences of FIG. 7, or variants, analogs or derivatives of such fragments.

As will be appreciated from the accompanying Figures, the above mentioned amino acid sequences can be of human, porcine, bovine, canine, feline, mouse, rat or ovine origin, and the specific amino acid sequences in each of the above mentioned species are hereinafter described in greater detail with reference to FIGS. 1, 3, 5, and 7.

There also provided by the present invention one or more TSH receptor epitopes with which autoantibodies and/or lymphocytes produced in response to a TSH receptor interact (suitably under conditions that allow interaction of a TSH receptor with such autoantibodies or lymphocytes), said one or more TSH receptor epitopes comprising, consisting of or consisting essentially of one or more of the following, or one or more variants, analogs, derivatives or fragments thereof or variants, analogs or derivatives of such fragments:

amino acid numbers 22 to 91 of a TSH receptor;
 amino acid numbers 246 to 260 of a TSH receptor;
 amino acid numbers 260 to 363 of a TSH receptor; and
 amino acid numbers 380 to 418 of a TSH receptor;
 (in particular amino acid numbers 277 to 296 of a TSH receptor, or one or more variants, analogs, derivatives or fragments of amino acid numbers 277 to 296 of a TSH receptor, or variants, analogs or derivatives of such fragments; or amino acid numbers 246 to 260 of a TSH receptor, or one or more variants, analogs, derivatives or fragments of amino acid numbers 246 to 260 of a TSH receptor, or variants, analogs or derivatives of such fragments).

More particularly, there is provided by the present invention one or more TSH receptor epitopes with which autoantibodies produced in response to a TSH receptor interact (suitably under conditions that allow interaction of a TSH receptor with such autoantibodies), said one or more TSH receptor epitopes comprising, consisting of or consisting essentially of one or more of the following, or one or more variants, analogs, derivatives or fragments thereof, or variants, analogs or derivatives of such fragments:

amino acid numbers 22 to 91 of a TSH receptor;
 amino acid numbers 246 to 260 of a TSH receptor;
 amino acid numbers 260 to 363 of a TSH receptor; and
 amino acid numbers 380 to 418 of a TSH receptor;
 (in particular amino acid numbers 277 to 296 of a TSH receptor, or one or more variants, analogs, derivatives or fragments of amino acid numbers 277 to 296 of a TSH receptor, or variants, analogs or derivatives of such fragments; or amino acid numbers 246 to 260 of a TSH receptor, or one or more variants, analogs, derivatives or fragments of amino acid numbers 246 to 260 of a TSH receptor, or variants, analogs or derivatives of such fragments).

Alternatively, there is provided by the present invention one or more TSH receptor epitopes with which lymphocytes produced in response to a TSH receptor interact (suitably under conditions that allow interaction of a TSH receptor with such lymphocytes), said one or more TSH receptor epitopes comprising, consisting of or consisting essentially of one or more of the following, or one or more variants, analogs,

derivatives or fragments thereof, or variants, analogs or derivatives of such fragments:

amino acid numbers 22 to 91 of a TSH receptor;
 amino acid numbers 246 to 260 of a TSH receptor;
 amino acid numbers 260 to 363 of a TSH receptor; and
 amino acid numbers 380 to 418 of a TSH receptor;
 (in particular amino acid numbers 277 to 296 of a TSH receptor, or one or more variants, analogs, derivatives or fragments of amino acid numbers 277 to 296 of a TSH receptor, or variants, analogs or derivatives of such fragments; or amino acid numbers 246 to 260 of a TSH receptor, or one or more variants, analogs, derivatives or fragments of amino acid numbers 246 to 260 of a TSH receptor, or variants, analogs or derivatives of such fragments).

The present invention further provides one or more TSH receptor epitopes with which autoantibodies and/or lymphocytes produced in response to a TSH receptor interact (suitably under conditions that allow interaction of a TSH receptor with such autoantibodies or lymphocytes), said one or more TSH receptor epitopes comprising, consisting of or consisting essentially of one or more of the following, or one or more variants, analogs, derivatives or fragments thereof, or variants, analogs or derivatives of such fragments:

amino acid numbers 22 to 91 of a TSH receptor;
 amino acid numbers 246 to 260 of a TSH receptor;
 amino acid numbers 260 to 363 of a TSH receptor; and
 amino acid numbers 380 to 418 of a TSH receptor;
 as depicted in any one of the amino acid sequences of any of FIGS. 1, 3, 5 and 7, (in particular amino acid numbers 277 to 296 of a TSH receptor as depicted in any one of the amino acid sequences of FIG. 5, or one or more variants, analogs, derivatives or fragments of amino acid numbers 277 to 296 of a TSH receptor as depicted in any one of the amino acid sequences of FIG. 5, or variants, analogs or derivatives of such fragments; or amino acid numbers 246 to 260 of a TSH receptor as depicted in any one of the amino acid sequences of FIG. 3, or one or more variants, analogs, derivatives or fragments of amino acid numbers 246 to 260 of a TSH receptor as depicted in any one of the amino acid sequences of FIG. 3, or variants, analogs or derivatives of such fragments).

More particularly, the present invention further provides one or more TSH receptor epitopes with which autoantibodies produced in response to a TSH receptor interact (suitably under conditions that allow interaction of a TSH receptor with such autoantibodies), said one or more TSH receptor epitopes comprising, consisting of or consisting essentially of one or more of the following, or one or more variants, analogs, derivatives or fragments thereof or variants, analogs or derivatives of such fragments:

amino acid numbers 22 to 91 of a TSH receptor;
 amino acid numbers 246 to 260 of a TSH receptor;
 amino acid numbers 260 to 363 of a TSH receptor; and
 amino acid numbers 380 to 418 of a TSH receptor;
 as depicted in any one of the amino acid sequences of any of FIGS. 1, 3, 5 and 7, (in particular amino acid numbers 277 to 296 of a TSH receptor as depicted in any one of the amino acid sequences of FIG. 5, or one or more variants, analogs, derivatives or fragments of amino acid numbers 277 to 296 of a TSH receptor as depicted in any one of the amino acid sequences of FIG. 5, or variants, analogs or derivatives of such fragments; or amino acid numbers 246 to 260 of a TSH receptor as depicted in any one of the amino acid sequences of FIG. 3, or one or more variants, analogs, derivatives or fragments of amino acid numbers 246 to 260 of a TSH receptor as depicted in any one of the amino acid sequences of FIG. 3, or variants, analogs or derivatives of such fragments).

The present invention further provides one or more TSH receptor epitopes with which lymphocytes produced in response to a TSH receptor interact (suitably under conditions that allow interaction of a TSH receptor with such lymphocytes), said TSH receptor epitopes comprising, consisting of or consisting essentially of one or more of the following, or one or more variants, analogs, derivatives or fragments thereof, or variants, analogs or derivatives of such fragments:

- amino acid numbers 22 to 91 of a TSH receptor;
- amino acid numbers 246 to 260 of a TSH receptor;
- amino acid numbers 260 to 363 of a TSH receptor; and
- amino acid numbers 380 to 418 of a TSH receptor;

as depicted in any one of the amino acid sequences of any of FIGS. 1, 3, 5 and 7, (in particular amino acid numbers 277 to 296 of a TSH receptor as depicted in any one of the amino acid sequences of FIG. 5, or one or more variants, analogs, derivatives or fragments of amino acid numbers 277 to 296 of a TSH receptor as depicted in any one of the amino acid sequences of FIG. 5, or variants, analogs or derivatives of such fragments; or amino acid numbers 246 to 260 of a TSH receptor as depicted in any one of the amino acid sequences of FIG. 3, or one or more variants, analogs, derivatives or fragments of amino acid numbers 246 to 260 of a TSH receptor as depicted in any one of the amino acid sequences of FIG. 3, or variants, analogs or derivatives of such fragments).

More preferably, it is generally preferred that one or more TSH receptor epitopes comprise one or more of the following, or one or more variants, analogs, derivatives or fragments thereof, or variants, analogs or derivatives of such fragments:

- amino acid numbers 32 to 41 of a TSH receptor;
- amino acid numbers 36 to 42 of a TSH receptor;
- amino acid numbers 247 to 260 of a TSH receptor;
- amino acid numbers 277 to 296 of a TSH receptor; and
- amino acid numbers 381 to 385 of a TSH receptor;

(in particular amino acid numbers 277 to 296 of a TSH receptor, or one or more variants, analogs, derivatives or fragments of amino acid numbers 277 to 296 of a TSH receptor, or variants, analogs or derivatives of such fragments; or amino acid numbers 247 to 260 of a TSH receptor, or one or more variants, analogs, derivatives or fragments of amino acid numbers 247 to 260 of a TSH receptor, or variants, analogs or derivatives of such fragments).

A particularly preferred TSH receptor epitope according to the present invention comprises, consists of or consists essentially of amino acid numbers 277 to 296 of a TSH receptor, or one or more variants, analogs, derivatives or fragments thereof, or variants, analogs or derivatives of such fragments, with which autoantibodies and/or lymphocytes produced in response to a TSH receptor can interact (suitably under conditions that allow interaction of a TSH receptor with such autoantibodies or lymphocytes).

A particularly preferred TSH receptor epitope according to the present invention comprises, consists of or consists essentially of amino acid numbers 246 to 260 of a TSH receptor, or one or more variants, analogs, derivatives or fragments thereof, or variants, analogs or derivatives of such fragments, with which autoantibodies and/or lymphocytes produced in response to a TSH receptor can interact (suitably under conditions that allow interaction of a TSH receptor with such autoantibodies or lymphocytes).

A particularly preferred TSH receptor epitope according to the present invention comprises, consists of or consists essentially of amino acid numbers 247 to 260 of a TSH receptor, or one or more variants, analogs, derivatives or fragments thereof, or variants, analogs or derivatives of such fragments, with which autoantibodies and/or lymphocytes produced in response to a TSH receptor can interact (suitably under con-

ditions that allow interaction of a TSH receptor with such autoantibodies or lymphocytes).

There is also provided by the present invention a polypeptide with which autoantibodies and/or lymphocytes produced in response to a TSH receptor can interact (suitably under conditions that allow interaction of a TSH receptor with such autoantibodies or lymphocytes) and which comprises, consists of or consists essentially of part or all of the primary structural conformation of one or more epitopes of a TSH receptor with which autoantibodies and/or lymphocytes produced in response to a TSH receptor can interact (suitably under conditions that allow interaction of a TSH receptor with such autoantibodies or lymphocytes), which polypeptide comprises, consists of or consists essentially of the primary structural conformation of one or more of the following, or one or more variants, analogs, derivatives or fragments thereof, or variants, analogs or derivatives of such fragments:

- amino acid numbers 22 to 91 of a TSH receptor;
- amino acid numbers 246 to 260 of a TSH receptor;
- amino acid numbers 260 to 363 of a TSH receptor; and
- amino acid numbers 380 to 418 of a TSH receptor;

(in particular amino acid numbers 277 to 296 of a TSH receptor, or one or more variants, analogs, derivatives or fragments of amino acid numbers 277 to 296 of a TSH receptor, or variants, analogs or derivatives of such fragments; and/or amino acid numbers 246 to 260 of a TSH receptor, or one or more variants, analogs, derivatives or fragments of amino acid numbers 246 to 260 of a TSH receptor, or variants, analogs or derivatives of such fragments), with which autoantibodies and/or lymphocytes produced in response to a TSH receptor can interact (suitably under conditions that allow interaction of a TSH receptor with such autoantibodies or lymphocytes), with the exception of a full length TSH receptor.

More particularly, there is provided by the present invention a polypeptide with which autoantibodies produced in response to a TSH receptor can interact (suitably under conditions that allow interaction of a TSH receptor with such autoantibodies) and which comprises, consists of or consists essentially of part or all of the primary structural conformation (that is a continuous sequence of amino acid residues) of one or more epitopes of a TSH receptor with which autoantibodies produced in response to a TSH receptor can interact (suitably under conditions that allow interaction of a TSH receptor with such autoantibodies), which polypeptide comprises, consists of or consists essentially of the primary structural conformation of one or more of the following, or one or more variants, analogs, derivatives or fragments thereof, or variants, analogs or derivatives of such fragments:

- amino acid numbers 22 to 91 of a TSH receptor;
- amino acid numbers 246 to 260 of a TSH receptor;
- amino acid numbers 260 to 363 of a TSH receptor; and
- amino acid numbers 380 to 418 of a TSH receptor;

(in particular amino acid numbers 277 to 296 of a TSH receptor, or one or more variants, analogs, derivatives or fragments of amino acid numbers 277 to 296 of a TSH receptor, or variants, analogs or derivatives of such fragments; and/or amino acid numbers 246 to 260 of a TSH receptor, or one or more variants, analogs, derivatives or fragments of amino acid numbers 246 to 260 of a TSH receptor, or variants, analogs or derivatives of such fragments), with which autoantibodies produced in response to a TSH receptor can interact (suitably under conditions that allow interaction of a TSH receptor with such autoantibodies), with the exception of a full length TSH receptor. Alternatively, there is provided by the present invention a polypeptide with which lymphocytes produced in response to a TSH receptor can interact (suitably

(suitably under conditions that allow interaction of a TSH receptor with such lymphocytes), with the exception of a full length TSH receptor.

More preferably, it is generally preferred that a polypeptide according to the present invention can comprise part or all of the primary structural conformation of one or more epitopes of a TSH receptor with which autoantibodies and/or lymphocytes produced in response to a TSH receptor can interact (suitably under conditions that allow interaction of a TSH receptor with such autoantibodies or lymphocytes) and as such comprises, consists of or consists essentially of the primary structural conformation of one or more of the following, or one or more variants, analogs, derivatives or fragments thereof or variants, analogs or derivatives of such fragments, with which autoantibodies and/or lymphocytes produced in response to a TSH receptor can interact (suitably under conditions that allow interaction of a TSH receptor with such autoantibodies or lymphocytes):

amino acid numbers 32 to 41 of a TSH receptor,
amino acid numbers 36 to 42 of a TSH receptor,
amino acid numbers 247 to 260 of a TSH receptor,
amino acid numbers 277 to 296 of a TSH receptor; and
amino acid numbers 381 to 385 of a TSH receptor.

Preferably a polypeptide according to the present invention comprises, consists of or consists essentially of, amino acid numbers 277 to 296 of a TSH receptor, or one or more variants, analogs, derivatives or fragments thereof, or variants, analogs or derivatives of such fragments.

Preferably a polypeptide according to the present invention comprises, consists of or consists essentially of, amino acid numbers 246 to 260 of a TSH receptor, or one or more variants, analogs, derivatives or fragments thereof, or variants, analogs or derivatives of such fragments.

Preferably a polypeptide according to the present invention comprises, consists of or consists essentially of, amino acid numbers 247 to 260 of a TSH receptor, or one or more variants, analogs, derivatives or fragments thereof, or variants, analogs or derivatives of such fragments.

It is also preferred according to the present invention that there is provided a polypeptide with which autoantibodies and/or lymphocytes produced in response to a TSH receptor can interact (suitably under conditions that allow interaction of a TSH receptor with such autoantibodies or lymphocytes) and which comprises part or all of the primary structural conformation of TSH receptor epitopes with which autoantibodies and/or lymphocytes produced in response to a TSH receptor can interact (suitably under conditions that allow interaction of a TSH receptor with such autoantibodies or lymphocytes), which polypeptide comprises, consists of or consists essentially of:

(i) the primary structural conformation of amino acid numbers 277 to 296 of a TSH receptor, or one or more variants, analogs, derivatives or fragments of amino acid numbers 277 to 296 of a TSH receptor, or variants, analogs or derivatives of such fragments, with which autoantibodies and/or lymphocytes produced in response to a TSH receptor can interact (suitably under conditions that allow interaction of a TSH receptor with such autoantibodies or lymphocytes); and

(ii) the primary structural conformation of amino acid numbers 246 to 260 of a TSH receptor, or one or more variants, analogs, derivatives or fragments of amino acid numbers 246 to 260 of a TSH receptor, or variants, analogs or derivatives of such fragments, with which autoantibodies and/or lymphocytes produced in response to a TSH receptor can interact (suitably under

conditions that allow interaction of a TSH receptor with such autoantibodies or lymphocytes); with the exception of a full length TSH receptor.

More particularly, there is provided by the present invention a polypeptide with which autoantibodies produced in response to a TSH receptor can interact (suitably under conditions that allow interaction of a TSH receptor with such autoantibodies) and which comprises part or all of the primary structural conformation of TSH receptor epitopes with which autoantibodies produced in response to a TSH receptor can interact (suitably under conditions that allow interaction of a TSH receptor with such autoantibodies), which polypeptide comprises, consists of or consists essentially of:

(i) the primary structural conformation of amino acid numbers 277 to 296 of a TSH receptor, or one or more variants, analogs, derivatives or fragments of amino acid numbers 277 to 296 of a TSH receptor, or variants, analogs or derivatives of such fragments, with which autoantibodies produced in response to a TSH receptor can interact (suitably under conditions that allow interaction of a TSH receptor with such autoantibodies); and

(ii) the primary structural conformation of amino acid numbers 246 to 260 of a TSH receptor, or one or more variants, analogs, derivatives or fragments of amino acid numbers 246 to 260 of a TSH receptor, or variants, analogs or derivatives of such fragments, with which autoantibodies produced in response to a TSH receptor can interact (suitably under conditions that allow interaction of a TSH receptor with such autoantibodies); with the exception of a full length TSH receptor.

Alternatively, there is provided by the present invention a polypeptide with which lymphocytes produced in response to a TSH receptor can interact (suitably under conditions that allow interaction of a TSH receptor with such lymphocytes) and which comprises part or all of the primary structural conformation of TSH receptor epitopes with which lymphocytes produced in response to a TSH receptor can interact (suitably under conditions that allow interaction of a TSH receptor with such lymphocytes), which polypeptide comprises, consists of or consists essentially of:

(i) the primary structural conformation of amino acid numbers 277 to 296 of a TSH receptor, or one or more variants, analogs, derivatives or fragments of amino acid numbers 277 to 296 of a TSH receptor, or variants, analogs or derivatives of such fragments, with which lymphocytes produced in response to a TSH receptor can interact (suitably under conditions that allow interaction of a TSH receptor with such lymphocytes); and

(ii) the primary structural conformation of amino acid numbers 246 to 260 of a TSH receptor, or one or more variants, analogs, derivatives or fragments of amino acid numbers 246 to 260 of a TSH receptor, or variants, analogs or derivatives of such fragments, with which lymphocytes produced in response to a TSH receptor can interact (suitably under conditions that allow interaction of a TSH receptor with such lymphocytes); with the exception of a full length TSH receptor.

The present invention further provides a polypeptide with which autoantibodies and/or lymphocytes produced in response to a TSH receptor can interact (suitably under conditions that allow interaction of a TSH receptor with such autoantibodies or lymphocytes) and which comprises part or all of the primary structural conformation of epitopes of a TSH receptor with which autoantibodies and/or lymphocytes produced in response to a TSH receptor can interact (suitably under conditions that allow interaction of a TSH receptor with

under conditions that allow interaction of a TSH receptor with such autoantibodies or lymphocytes) and which comprises part or all of the primary structural conformation of epitopes of a TSH receptor with which autoantibodies and/or lymphocytes produced in response to a TSH receptor can interact (suitably under conditions that allow interaction of a TSH receptor with such autoantibodies or lymphocytes), which polypeptide comprises, consists of or consists essentially of:

- (i) the primary structural conformation of amino acid numbers 277 to 296 of a TSH receptor as depicted in any one of the amino acid sequences of FIG. 5, or one or more variants, analogs, derivatives or fragments of amino acid numbers 277 to 296 of a TSH receptor as depicted in any one of the amino acid sequences of FIG. 5, or variants, analogs or derivatives of such fragments, with which autoantibodies and/or lymphocytes produced in response to a TSH receptor can interact (suitably under conditions that allow interaction of a TSH receptor with such autoantibodies or lymphocytes);
- (ii) the primary structural conformation of amino acid numbers 246 to 260 of a TSH receptor as depicted in any one of the amino acid sequences of FIG. 3, or one or more variants, analogs, derivatives or fragments of amino acid numbers 246 to 260 of a TSH receptor as depicted in any one of the amino acid sequences of FIG. 3, or variants, analogs or derivatives of such fragments, with which autoantibodies and/or lymphocytes produced in response to a TSH receptor can interact (suitably under conditions that allow interaction of a TSH receptor with such autoantibodies or lymphocytes);
- (iii) the primary structural conformation of amino acid numbers 381 to 385 of a TSH receptor as depicted in any one of the amino acid sequences of FIG. 7, or one or more variants, analogs, derivatives or fragments of amino acid numbers 381 to 385 of a TSH receptor as depicted in any one of the amino acid sequences of FIG. 7, or variants, analogs or derivatives of such fragments, with which autoantibodies and/or lymphocytes produced in response to a TSH receptor can interact (suitably under conditions that allow interaction of a TSH receptor with such autoantibodies or lymphocytes);

with the exception of a full length TSH receptor.

As will be appreciated from the accompanying Figures, such amino acid sequences can be of human, porcine, bovine, canine, feline, mouse, rat or ovine origin, and the specific amino acid sequences in each of the above mentioned species are hereinafter described in greater detail with reference to FIGS. 1, 3, 5, and 7. Suitably, in the case where polypeptides according to the second aspect of the present invention comprise amino acid sequences corresponding to part or all of the primary structural conformation of more than one epitope of a TSH receptor, the respective amino acid sequences corresponding to part or all of the primary structural conformation of respective epitopes may be separated by linker amino acid sequences so as to preferably provide the respective amino acid sequences in a conformation, arrangement or sequence that resembles or substantially resembles a conformation, arrangement or sequence of amino acids as present in an active site of a TSH receptor, and/or can be effective in providing the above referred to respective amino acid sequences of a TSH receptor in a conformation, arrangement or sequence optimal for interaction with autoantibodies and/or lymphocytes as described herein.

Preferred polypeptide sequences and polypeptides according to the present invention comprise, consist of, or consist essentially of, the specifically referred to amino acid numbered sequences of a TSH receptor as respectively shown in

any of accompanying FIG. 1, 3, 5 or 7. As indicated above, however, the present invention also covers "variants", "analogs", "derivatives" and "fragments" of specific amino acid sequences described herein and the terms "variants", "analogs", "derivatives" and "fragments" as used herein when referring to polypeptide sequences and polypeptides according to the present invention (such as polypeptides having a primary structural conformation of specified amino acids as described herein with reference to the accompanying Figures) can be characterised as polypeptide sequences and polypeptides which retain essentially the same biological function or activity (in terms of autoantibody and/or lymphocyte interaction as described herein) as polypeptide sequences and polypeptides having a primary structural conformation of specified amino acids as described herein with reference to the accompanying Figures. Suitably, variants, analogs, derivatives and fragments, or variants, analogs or derivatives of the fragments as described herein can have a primary structural conformation of amino acids as seen in the accompanying Figures in which several or a few (such as 5 to 10, 1 to 5 or 1 to 3) amino acid residues are substituted, deleted or added, in any combination. Especially preferred among these are silent substitutions, additions are deletions which do not alter or substantially alter the biological activity or function of polypeptides according to the present invention as specifically described above. Conservative substitutions can be preferred as hereinafter described in greater detail.

More particularly, variants, analogs or derivatives of polypeptides having a primary structural conformation of specified amino acids as described herein with reference to the accompanying Figures may be:

- (i) ones in which one or more of the amino acid residues are substituted with a conserved or non-conserved amino acid residue (preferably a conserved amino acid residue); or
- (ii) ones in which one or more of the amino acid residues includes a substituent group; or
- (iii) ones which further comprise additional amino acids that can be effective in providing the above referred to amino acid numbers of a TSH receptor that are present in a polypeptide of the present invention in a conformation, arrangement or sequence that resembles or substantially resembles a conformation, arrangement or sequence of amino acids as present in an active site of a TSH receptor, and/or can be effective in providing the above referred to amino acid numbers of a TSH receptor that are present in a polypeptide of the present invention in a conformation, arrangement or sequence optimal for interaction with autoantibodies and/or lymphocytes as described herein.

Such variants, derivatives and analogs are deemed to be within the scope of those skilled in the art from the teachings herein.

Typically, variants, analogs or derivatives can be those that vary from a reference (such as polypeptides having a primary structural conformation of specified amino acids as described herein with reference to the accompanying Figures) by conservative amino acid substitutions. Such substitutions are those that substitute a given amino acid in a polypeptide by another amino acid of like characteristics. Typically seen as conservative substitutions are the replacements, one for another, among the aliphatic amino acids A, V, L and I; among the hydroxyl residues S and T; among the acidic residues D and E; among the amide residues N and Q; among the basic residues K and R; and among the aromatic residues F and Y.

It may be preferred that variants, analogs or derivatives as provided by the present invention are ones which further

comprise additional amino acids that can be effective in providing the above referred to amino acid numbers of a TSH receptor that are present in a polypeptide of the present invention in a conformation, arrangement or sequence that resembles or substantially resembles a conformation, arrangement or sequence of amino acids as present in an active site of a TSH receptor, and/or can be effective in providing the above referred to amino acid numbers of a TSH receptor that are present in a polypeptide of the present invention in a conformation, arrangement or sequence optimal for interaction with autoantibodies and/or lymphocytes as described herein.

More particularly, the term "fragment" as used herein denotes a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence that entirely is the same as part but not all of the amino acid sequence of a polypeptide having a primary structural conformation of specified amino acids—as described herein with reference to the accompanying Figures, and variants or derivatives thereof and such fragments may be "free standing", i.e. not part of or fused to other amino acids or polypeptides, or they may be comprised within a larger polypeptide of which they form a part or region. As will be appreciated, fragments according to the present invention comprise or contain the primary structural conformation of amino acids present in one or more epitopes of a TSH receptor as described herein so as to be capable of interaction with autoantibodies and/or lymphocytes as described herein.

Polypeptides of the present invention, therefore, include polypeptides having a primary structural conformation of specified amino acids as described herein with reference to the accompanying Figures as well as polypeptides (namely variants, analogs and derivatives as referred to above) having at least 70% identity to polypeptides having a primary structural conformation of specified amino acids as described herein with reference to the accompanying Figures, preferably at least 80% identity to the polypeptides having a primary structural conformation of specified amino acids as described herein with reference to the accompanying Figures, and more preferably at least 90% identity to polypeptides having a primary structural conformation of specified amino acids as described herein with reference to the accompanying Figures and still more preferably at least 95% identity to polypeptides having a primary structural conformation of specified amino acids as described herein with reference to the accompanying Figures and also includes fragments of such polypeptides substantially as referred to above.

A polypeptide according to the present invention is suitably obtained by, or is obtainable by, expression of a polynucleotide according to the present invention substantially as hereinafter described. Alternatively, the polypeptides of the invention can be synthetically produced by conventional peptide synthesisers employing techniques which are well known in the art. A polypeptide according to the present invention so obtained can be advantageous in being free from association with other eukaryotic polypeptides or contaminants which might otherwise be associated therewith in its natural environment.

Polypeptides according to the present invention substantially as herein described can be expressed in various systems generating recombinant proteins. For example, for expression in *E. coli*, cDNA coding for the appropriate polypeptides according to the present invention can be cloned into a vector, such as pET22, pMEX8, pGEX2T or pQE81L His or an equivalent. In the case of expression in yeast (for example *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* or *Schizosaccharomyces pombe*), vectors such as pYES2, pESP2 or pYES2/CT or an equivalent, can be employed. AcMNPV (Bac-N-Blue) vector or an

equivalent can be used for expression in insect cells and pRC/CMV, pcDNA3.1 vectors or an equivalent can be used for expression in mammalian cells, such as Chinese Hamster Ovary (CHO) cells. A polypeptide according to the present invention can be expressed as a discrete protein, or as a fusion protein linked to, for example, glutathione S transferase (GST) or poly histidine linker. For a discrete protein, affinity column chromatography purification using a mouse monoclonal antibody to the relevant part of a polypeptide according to the present invention coupled to a Sepharose particle can be used. If a polypeptide according to the present invention is fused to GST, glutathione Sepharose chromatography purification can be used to isolate the fusion protein. Specific proteases can be used to separate GST from a polypeptide according to the present invention and a second round of glutathione Sepharose chromatography can be used to separate GST from a polypeptide according to the present invention. In the case of peptides linked to poly histidine linker, the purification can be carried out using immobilised metal affinity chromatography.

The present invention further provides a process of preparing a polypeptide substantially as hereinbefore described, which process comprises:

- (i) providing a host cell substantially as hereinbefore described;
- (ii) growing the host cell; and
- (iii) recovering a polypeptide according to the present invention therefrom.

Recovery of a polypeptide according to the present invention can typically employ conventional isolation and purification techniques, such as chromatographic separations or immunological separations, known to one of ordinary skill in the art.

In accordance with a further aspect of the present invention, there is provided a polynucleotide comprising:

- (i) a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide substantially as hereinbefore described;
- (ii) a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide substantially as hereinbefore described, which polypeptide comprises an amino acid sequence or sequences of specified amino acid numbers of a TSH receptor which is or arm defined by reference to any of FIGS. 1, 3, 5 and 7;
- (iii) a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide of (ii), which nucleotide sequence comprises nucleotide bases encoding the above mentioned specified amino acid numbers of a TSH receptor which are defined by reference to any of FIGS. 1, 3, 5, and 7, and which nucleotide bases are defined by reference to any of FIGS. 2, 4, 6 and 8;
- (iv) a nucleotide sequence differing from the sequence of (iii) in codon sequence due to the degeneracy of the genetic code;
- (v) a nucleotide sequence comprising an allelic variation of the sequence of (iii);
- (vi) a nucleotide sequence comprising a fragment of any of the sequences of (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) or (v); or
- (vii) a nucleotide sequence which hybridizes under stringent conditions to any of the sequences of (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v) or (vi).

The nucleotide bases of a polynucleotide according to the present invention, encoding the above mentioned epitope regions of a polypeptide according to the present invention, can be summarised as follows.

Amino Acid Numbers	Nucleotide Numbers
22-91	64-273
32-1	94-123
36-2	106-126
246-260	736-780
247-260	739-780
260-363	778-1089
277-296	829-888
380-418	1138-1254
381-385	1141-1155

Polynucleotides of the present invention may be in the form of DNA, including, for instance, cDNA, synthetic DNA and genomic DNA appropriately obtained by cloning or produced by chemical synthetic techniques or by a combination thereof. A preferred embodiment of the present invention preferably comprises cDNA or synthetic DNA.

The coding sequence which encodes a polypeptide according to the present invention may be identical to the coding sequence of a polynucleotide as referred to above in (iii) and defined by reference to any of FIGS. 2, 4, 6 and 8. It also may be a polynucleotide with a different sequence, which, as a result of the redundancy (degeneracy) of the genetic code, encodes a polypeptide according to the present invention.

The present invention further relates to variants of the herein above described polynucleotides which encode for polypeptides having a primary structural conformation of specified amino acids as described herein with reference to the accompanying Figures, variants, analogs, derivatives or fragments thereof, or variants, analogs or derivatives of the fragments and substantially as hereinbefore described in greater detail. A variant of the polynucleotide may be a naturally occurring variant such as a naturally occurring allelic variant, or it may be a variant that is not known to occur naturally. Such non-naturally occurring variants of the polynucleotide may be made by mutagenesis techniques.

Among the variants in this regard are variants that differ from the aforementioned polynucleotides by nucleotide substitutions, deletions or additions. The substitutions, deletions or additions may involve one or more nucleotides. Alterations in the coding regions may produce conservative or non-conservative amino acid substitutions, deletions or additions, again substantially as hereinbefore described.

Variant polynucleotides according to the present invention are suitably at least 70% identical over their entire length to a polynucleotide encoding polypeptides having a primary structural conformation of specified amino acids as described herein with reference to the accompanying Figures, and polynucleotides which are complementary to, or hybridise to, such polynucleotides. Alternatively, most highly preferred are polynucleotides that comprise a region that is at least 80% identical over its entire length to a polynucleotide encoding a polypeptides having a primary structural conformation of specified amino acids as described herein with reference to the accompanying Figures and polynucleotides which are complementary to, or hybridise to, such polynucleotides. In this regard, polynucleotides at least 90% identical over their entire length to the same are particularly preferred, and among these particularly preferred polynucleotides, those with at least 95% identity are especially preferred. Furthermore, those with at least 97% identity are highly preferred among those with at least 95% identity, and among these those with at least 98% identity and at least 99% identity are particularly highly preferred, with at least 99% identity being the more preferred.

Substantially as hereinbefore described the present invention further relates to polynucleotides that hybridise to the herein above-described sequences. In this regard, the present invention especially relates to polynucleotides which hybridise under stringent conditions to the herein above-described polynucleotides. As herein used, the term "stringent conditions" means hybridisation will occur only if there is at least 95% and preferably at least 97% complementary identity between the sequences.

The present invention also relates to vectors, which comprise a polynucleotide or polynucleotides of the present invention, host cells which are genetically engineered with vectors of the invention and the production of polypeptides of the invention by recombinant techniques.

The present invention, therefore, further provides a biologically functional vector system which carries a polynucleotide substantially as hereinbefore described and which is capable of introducing the polynucleotide into the genome of a host organism.

Host cells can be genetically engineered to incorporate polynucleotides and express polypeptides of the present invention and the present invention further provides a host cell which is transformed or transfected with a polynucleotide, or one or more polynucleotides, or a vector system, each substantially as herein described. The appropriate DNA sequence may be inserted into the vector by any of a variety of well-known and routine techniques.

According to a particularly preferred embodiment of the present invention, there is also provided a method of screening for autoantibodies or lymphocytes produced in response to a TSH receptor in a sample of body fluid obtained from a subject (in particular a human) suspected of suffering from, susceptible to, having or recovering from autoimmune disease associated with an immune reaction to a TSH receptor, said method comprising:

- (a) providing either (i) said sample of body fluid from said subject or (ii) lymphocytes isolated from said sample;
- (b) contacting said sample or isolated lymphocytes with a polypeptide according to the present invention substantially as hereinbefore described (suitably under conditions that allow interaction of a TSH receptor with autoantibodies or lymphocytes produced in response to a TSH receptor) so as to permit said polypeptide to interact with autoantibodies, or lymphocytes, produced in response to a TSH receptor, and present in, or isolated from, said sample; and
- (c) monitoring the degree, or effect, of interaction of said polypeptide with either said autoantibodies, or said lymphocytes, produced in response to a TSH receptor and present in, or isolated from, said sample, thereby providing an indication of the presence of said autoantibodies, or said lymphocytes, in said sample, or isolated from said sample.

Substantially as described above, a method according to the present invention is suitable for screening for autoantibodies or lymphocytes produced in response to a TSH receptor in a sample of body fluid obtained from a subject. A method according to the present invention can, however, be particularly adapted for use in screening for autoantibodies produced in response to a TSH receptor in a sample of body fluid obtained from a subject substantially as hereinafter described in greater detail.

There is in particular provided by the present invention, therefore, a method of screening for autoantibodies produced in response to a TSH receptor in a sample of body fluid obtained from a subject (in particular a human) suspected of suffering from, susceptible to, having or recovering from

autoimmune disease associated with an immune reaction to a TSH receptor, said method comprising:

- (a) providing said sample of body fluid from said subject;
- (b) contacting said sample with a polypeptide according to the present invention substantially as hereinbefore described (suitably under conditions that allow interaction of a TSH receptor with autoantibodies produced in response to a TSH receptor) so as to permit said polypeptide to interact with autoantibodies produced in response to a TSH receptor and present in said sample; and
- (c) monitoring the degree of interaction of said polypeptide with said autoantibodies produced in response to a TSH receptor and present in said sample, thereby providing an indication of the presence of said autoantibodies in said sample.

A method according to the present invention may typically employ a control, such as a sample of body fluid from a normal subject, in other words a subject known to be without autoimmune disease associated with an immune reaction to a TSH receptor.

A method of screening for autoantibodies to a TSH receptor according to the present invention may comprise directly monitoring interaction of (i) autoantibodies to a TSH receptor present in the sample of body fluid from the subject and (ii) a polypeptide, as provided by the present invention substantially as hereinbefore described, typically by employing non-competitive sandwich type assay techniques known in the art.

Typically, in a method according to the present invention employing non-competitive techniques, monitoring of the degree of interaction of (i) autoantibodies to a TSH receptor present in the sample and (ii) a polypeptide according to the present invention substantially as hereinbefore described, can comprise providing labelling means either to a polypeptide according to the present invention substantially as hereinbefore described, or to a binding partner for autoantibodies to a TSH receptor, either of which technique would enable monitoring of the above described interaction. For example, a method according to the present invention may comprise directly or indirectly labelling a polypeptide according to the present invention substantially as hereinbefore described; contacting the thus labelled polypeptide with a sample of body fluid being screened for TSH receptor autoantibodies so as to provide a mixture thereof; and adding to the mixture a binding partner for autoantibodies to a TSH receptor (such as an anti-IgG reagent) present in the sample of body fluid, so as to cause precipitation of any complexes of labelled polypeptide and TSH receptor autoantibodies present in the mixture. Alternatively, it may be preferred that a method according to the present invention further comprises adding a labelled binding partner for TSH receptor autoantibodies (such as a labelled anti-IgG reagent, for example protein A or anti-human IgG, or labelled full length TSH receptor or an epitope thereof) to a mixture obtained by contacting (i) a polypeptide according to the present invention substantially as hereinbefore described immobilised to a support and (ii) a sample of body fluid being screened for autoantibodies to a TSH receptor.

It may alternatively be preferred that a method of screening for autoantibodies to a TSH receptor in the sample of body fluid according to the present invention, utilises the principles employed in known competitive assays. For example, a method according to the present invention may employ at least one competitor capable of competing with autoantibodies to a TSH receptor in the interaction thereof with a polypeptide according to the present invention substantially as hereinbefore described.

Typically, a competitor as employed in a competitive assay method according to the present invention may comprise one or more antibodies, which may be natural or partly or wholly synthetically produced. A competitor as employed in the present invention may alternatively comprise any other protein (for example TSH) having a binding domain or region which is capable of competing with autoantibodies to a TSH receptor in the interaction thereof with a polypeptide according to the present invention substantially as hereinbefore described. Preferably, however, a competitor as employed in the present invention comprises a monoclonal, recombinant or polyclonal antibody (especially a monoclonal antibody), capable of competing with TSH receptor autoantibodies in the interaction thereof with a polypeptide according to the present invention substantially as hereinbefore described.

Typically, therefore, a competitive assay method according to the present invention may further comprise providing at least one competitor, such as a monoclonal or polyclonal antibody, whereby in step (b) of a method as herein described a polypeptide according to the present invention substantially as hereinbefore described can interact with either a competitor, such as a monoclonal or polyclonal antibody, or autoantibodies to a TSH receptor present in said sample.

Typically monitoring in a competitive assay method according to the present invention comprises comparing:

- (i) interaction of a polypeptide according to the present invention substantially as hereinbefore described and one or more competitors substantially as hereinbefore described (typically a monoclonal or polyclonal antibody), in the absence of said sample of body fluid being screened (that is a suspected disease sample), optionally in the presence of a sample of body fluid from a normal subject, typically a subject known to be without autoimmune disease associated with an immune reaction to a TSH receptor; with
- (ii) interaction of a polypeptide according to the present invention substantially as hereinbefore described and one or more competitors substantially as hereinbefore described (typically a monoclonal or polyclonal antibody), in the presence of said sample of body fluid being screened.

Typically, the comparison involves observing a decrease in interaction of a polypeptide according to the present invention substantially as hereinbefore described and the competitor in (ii) compared to (i) so as to provide an indication of the presence of autoantibodies to a TSH receptor in said sample. Typically, the decrease in interaction can be observed by directly or indirectly labelling the competitor and monitoring any change in the interaction of the thus labelled competitor with a polypeptide according to the present invention substantially as hereinbefore described in the absence and in the presence of a sample of body fluid being screened for autoantibodies to a TSH receptor. Suitably a polypeptide according to the present invention substantially as hereinbefore described may be immobilised to facilitate the above mentioned monitoring.

Alternatively, there is also provided by the present invention a method of screening for autoantibodies to a TSH receptor in a sample of body fluid obtained from a subject (in particular a human) suspected of suffering from, susceptible to, having or recovering from autoimmune disease associated with an immune reaction to a TSH receptor, said method comprising:

- (a) providing said sample of body fluid from said subject;
- (b) contacting said sample with
 - (i) a full length TSH receptor (typically a recombinantly obtained full length TSH receptor), and

- (ii) at least one competitor capable of competing with autoantibodies to a TSH receptor in the interaction thereof with a polypeptide according to the present invention substantially as hereinbefore described, (suitably under conditions that allow interaction of a TSH receptor with autoantibodies to a TSH receptor), so as to permit said full length TSH receptor to interact with either autoantibodies to a TSH receptor present in said sample, or said competitor; and
- (c) monitoring the interaction of said full length TSH receptor with said autoantibodies present in said sample, thereby providing an indication of the presence of said autoantibodies to a TSH receptor in said sample.

The full length TSH receptor can typically be of human, porcine, bovine, canine, feline, mouse, rat or ovine origin and more preferably a recombinantly obtained full length TSH receptor. A competitor for use in such an assay typically comprises a monoclonal or polyclonal antibody (preferably monoclonal) substantially as hereinbefore described.

Suitably a detectable label that can be employed in a method according to the present invention can be selected from the group consisting of enzymic labels, isotopic labels, chemiluminescent labels, fluorescent labels, dyes and the like.

In the case where an isotopic label (such as ^{125}I , ^{14}C , ^3H or ^{35}S) is employed, monitoring may therefore comprise measuring radioactivity dependent on binding of a polypeptide according to the present invention substantially as hereinbefore described. Radioactivity is generally measured using a gamma counter, or liquid scintillation counter.

In the case of a method of screening for lymphocytes according to the present invention, it is generally preferred that lymphocytes are initially isolated from a sample of body fluid from a subject using techniques well known to one of ordinary skill in the art, followed by contact with a polypeptide according to the present invention so as to stimulate the proliferation of the isolated lymphocytes. Monitoring of the effect of interaction of a polypeptide according to the present invention and such proliferating lymphocytes, typically employs means known in the art for monitoring such proliferation of lymphocytes.

According to a further particularly preferred embodiment of the present invention, there is provided a kit for screening for autoantibodies or lymphocytes produced in response to a TSH receptor in a sample of body fluid obtained from a subject (in particular a human) suspected of suffering from, susceptible to, having or recovering from autoimmune disease associated with an immune reaction to a TSH receptor, said kit comprising:

- (a) a polypeptide according to the present invention substantially as hereinbefore described;
- (b) means for contacting either (i) a sample of body fluid obtained from said subject, or (ii) lymphocytes isolated from a sample of body fluid obtained from said subject, with said polypeptide according to the present invention substantially as hereinbefore described (suitably under conditions that allow interaction of a TSH receptor with autoantibodies or lymphocytes produced in response to a TSH receptor) so as to permit said polypeptide to interact with autoantibodies, or lymphocytes, produced in response to a TSH receptor, and present in, or isolated from, said sample; and
- (c) means for monitoring the degree, or effect, of interaction of said polypeptide with either said autoantibodies, or said lymphocytes, produced in response to a TSH receptor and present in, or isolated from, said sample,

thereby providing an indication of the presence of said autoantibodies, or lymphocytes, in said sample or isolated from said sample.

Substantially as described above, a kit according to the present invention is suitable for screening for autoantibodies or lymphocytes produced in response to a TSH receptor in a sample of body fluid obtained from a subject. A kit according to the present invention can, however, be particularly adapted for use in screening for autoantibodies produced in response to a TSH receptor in a sample of body fluid obtained from a subject substantially as hereinafter described in greater detail.

There is in particular provided by the present invention, therefore, a kit for screening for autoantibodies produced in response to a TSH receptor in a sample of body fluid obtained from a subject (in particular a human) suspected of suffering from, susceptible to, having or recovering from autoimmune disease associated with an immune reaction to a TSH receptor, said kit comprising:

- (a) a polypeptide according to the present invention substantially as hereinbefore described;
- (b) means for contacting a sample of body fluid obtained from said subject with said polypeptide according to the present invention substantially as hereinbefore described (suitably under conditions that allow interaction of a TSH receptor with autoantibodies produced in response to a TSH receptor) so as to permit said polypeptide to interact with autoantibodies produced in response to a TSH receptor and present in said sample; and
- (c) means for monitoring the degree of interaction of said polypeptide with said autoantibodies produced in response to a TSH receptor and present in said sample, thereby providing an indication of the presence of said autoantibodies in said sample.

A kit according to the present invention may typically further comprise control means, such as means for providing a sample of body fluid from a normal subject, in other words a subject known to be without autoimmune disease associated with an immune reaction to a TSH receptor.

A kit for screening for autoantibodies to a TSH receptor according to the present invention may comprise means for directly monitoring interaction of (i) autoantibodies to a TSH receptor present in the sample of body fluid from the subject and (ii) a polypeptide, as provided by the present invention substantially as hereinbefore described, typically comprising non-competitive sandwich type assay means known in the art.

Typically, in a kit according to the present invention comprising non-competitive assay means, means are provided for monitoring the degree of interaction of (i) autoantibodies to a TSH receptor present in the sample and (ii) a polypeptide according to the present invention substantially as hereinbefore described, and can comprise labelling means provided either to a polypeptide according to the present invention substantially as hereinbefore described, or to a binding partner for autoantibodies to a TSH receptor, either of which would enable monitoring of the above described interaction. For example, a kit according to the present invention may comprise means for directly or indirectly labelling a polypeptide according to the present invention substantially as hereinbefore described; means for contacting the thus labelled polypeptide with a sample of body fluid being screened for a TSH receptor autoantibodies so as to provide a mixture thereof; a binding partner for autoantibodies to a TSH receptor (such as an anti-Ig reagent) present in the sample of body fluid; and means for adding the binding partner to the mixture so as to cause precipitation of any complexes of labelled polypeptide and TSH receptor autoantibodies present in the mixture. Alternatively, it may be preferred that a kit according

to the present invention further comprises a labelled binding partner for TSH receptor autoantibodies (such as a labelled anti-IgG reagent, for example protein A or anti-human IgG, or labelled full length a TSH receptor or an epitope thereof) and means for adding the labelled binding partner to a mixture 5 obtained by contacting (i) a polypeptide according to the present invention substantially as hereinbefore described immobilised to a support and (ii) a sample of body fluid being screened for autoantibodies to a TSH receptor.

It may alternatively be preferred that a kit for screening for autoantibodies to a TSH receptor in the sample of body fluid according to the present invention, comprises known competitive assay means. For example, a kit according to the present invention may further comprise at least one competitor capable of competing with autoantibodies to a TSH receptor in the interaction thereof with a polypeptide according to the present invention substantially as hereinbefore described.

Typically, a competitor as employed in a competitive assay kit according to the present invention may comprise one or more antibodies, which may be natural or partly or wholly synthetically produced. A competitor as employed in the present invention may alternatively comprise any other protein having a binding domain or region which is capable of competing with autoantibodies to a TSH receptor in the interaction thereof with a polypeptide according to the present invention substantially as hereinbefore described. Preferably, however, a competitor as employed in the present invention comprises a monoclonal or polyclonal antibody (especially a monoclonal antibody), capable of competing with TSH receptor autoantibodies in the interaction thereof with a polypeptide according to the present invention substantially as hereinbefore described.

Typically, therefore, a competitive assay kit according to the present invention may further comprise at least one competitor, such as a monoclonal or polyclonal antibody, whereby a polypeptide according to the present invention substantially as hereinbefore described can interact with either a competitor, such as a monoclonal or polyclonal antibody, or autoantibodies to a TSH receptor present in a sample of body fluid being screened.

Typically monitoring means in a competitive assay kit according to the present invention comprise means for comparing:

- (i) interaction of a polypeptide according to the present invention substantially as hereinbefore described and one or more competitors substantially as hereinbefore described (typically a monoclonal or polyclonal antibody), in the absence of said sample of body fluid being screened (that is a suspected disease sample), optionally in the presence of a sample of body fluid from a normal subject, typically a subject known to be without autoimmune disease associated with an immune reaction to a TSH receptor; with
- (ii) interaction of a polypeptide according to the present invention substantially as hereinbefore described and one or more competitors substantially as hereinbefore described (typically a monoclonal or polyclonal antibody), in the presence of said sample of body fluid being screened.

Typically, the comparison involves observing a decrease in interaction of a polypeptide according to the present invention substantially as hereinbefore described and the competitor in (ii) compared to (i) so as to provide an indication of the presence of autoantibodies to a TSH receptor in said sample. Typically, the decrease in interaction can be observed by directly or indirectly labelling the competitor and monitoring any change in the interaction of the thus labelled competitor

with a polypeptide according to the present invention substantially as hereinbefore described in the absence and in the presence of a sample of body fluid being screened for autoantibodies to a TSH receptor. Suitably a polypeptide according to the present invention substantially as hereinbefore described may be immobilised to facilitate the above mentioned monitoring.

Alternatively, there is also provided by the present invention a kit for screening for autoantibodies to a TSH receptor in a sample of body fluid obtained from a subject (in particular a human) suspected of suffering from, susceptible to, having or recovering from autoimmune disease associated with an immune reaction to a TSH receptor, said kit comprising:

- (a) a full length TSH receptor (typically a recombinantly obtained full length TSH receptor);
- (b) at least one competitor capable of competing with autoantibodies to a TSH receptor in the interaction thereof with a polypeptide according to the present invention substantially as hereinbefore described,
- (c) means for contacting said sample of body fluid from said subject, said full length TSH receptor and said competitor (suitably under conditions that allow interaction of a TSH receptor with autoantibodies to a TSH receptor), so as to permit said full length TSH receptor to interact with either autoantibodies to a TSH receptor present in said sample, or said competitor; and
- (d) means for monitoring the interaction of said full length TSH receptor with said autoantibodies present in said sample, thereby providing an indication of the presence of said autoantibodies to a TSH receptor in said sample.

The full length TSH receptor can typically be of human, porcine, bovine, canine, feline, mouse, rat or ovine origin and more preferably a recombinantly obtained full length TSH receptor. A competitor for use in such an assay kit typically comprises a monoclonal or polyclonal antibody (preferably monoclonal) substantially as hereinbefore described.

Suitably a detectable label that can be employed in a kit according to the present invention can be selected from the group consisting of enzymic labels, isotopic labels, chemiluminescent labels, fluorescent labels, dyes and the like.

In the case where an isotopic label (such as ¹²⁵I, ¹⁴C, ³H or ³⁵S) is employed, monitoring means may therefore comprise means for measuring radioactivity dependent on binding of a polypeptide according to the present invention substantially as hereinbefore described. Radioactivity is generally measured using a gamma counter, or liquid scintillation counter.

In the case of a kit for screening for lymphocytes according to the present invention, it is generally preferred that means are provided for initially isolating lymphocytes from a sample of body fluid from a subject, using techniques well known to one of ordinary skill in the art, and means are also provided for contacting a polypeptide according to the present invention with such isolated lymphocytes so as to stimulate proliferation of the latter by the former. Means (again known to one of ordinary skill in the art) for monitoring the effect of interaction of a polypeptide according to the present invention and such proliferating lymphocytes, are also provided in such a kit according to the present invention.

It will be appreciated from the foregoing description that the present invention provides assay methods and kits for detecting autoantibodies (in particular) or lymphocytes produced in response to a TSH receptor in a sample of body fluid substantially as hereinbefore described. The detection of such autoantibodies and/or lymphocytes produced in response to a TSH receptor in the sample of body fluid (or at least the level of such autoantibodies and/or lymphocytes in the sample) is indicative of the presence of autoimmune disease associated

with an immune reaction to a TSH receptor in the subject from which the sample was obtained and can, therefore, enable the diagnosis of the likely onset or presence of autoimmune disease associated with an immune reaction to a TSH receptor.

There is, therefore, further provided by the present invention a method of diagnosing the likely onset or presence of autoimmune disease associated with an immune reaction to a TSH receptor in a subject (in particular a human) suspected of suffering from, susceptible to, having or recovering from, autoimmune disease associated with an immune reaction to a TSH receptor, the method comprising detecting autoantibodies or lymphocytes produced in response to a TSH receptor in a sample of body fluid from the subject substantially as hereinbefore described, and whereby the detected autoantibodies and/or lymphocytes can provide a diagnosis of the likely onset or presence of autoimmune disease associated with an immune reaction to a TSH receptor in the subject.

There is still further provided by the present invention a method of delaying or preventing the onset of autoimmune disease associated with an immune reaction to a TSH receptor in an animal subject (in particular a human subject) suspected of suffering from, susceptible to or recovering from autoimmune disease associated with an immune reaction to a TSH receptor, which method comprises initially detecting autoantibodies or lymphocytes indicative of the onset or presence of autoimmune disease associated with an immune reaction to a TSH receptor in a sample of body fluid obtained from the subject substantially as hereinbefore described, thereby providing a diagnosis of the likely onset of autoimmune disease associated with an immune reaction to a TSH receptor in the subject, and thereafter therapeutically treating the subject so as to delay the onset and/or prevent autoimmune disease associated with an immune reaction to a TSH receptor.

A polypeptide according to the present invention substantially as hereinbefore described is particularly suitable for use in the therapeutic treatment of autoimmune disease associated with an immune reaction to a TSH receptor. For example, tolerance can be achieved by administering a polypeptide according to the present invention substantially as hereinbefore described to a subject (in particular a human subject) suspected of suffering from, susceptible to, having or recovering from autoimmune disease associated with an immune reaction to a TSH receptor.

There is, therefore, further provided by the present invention a pharmaceutical composition comprising a polypeptide according to the present invention substantially as hereinbefore described, together with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, diluent or excipient therefor, wherein the polypeptide can interact with autoantibodies and/or lymphocytes produced in response to a TSH receptor.

The present invention further provides a polypeptide according to the present invention substantially as hereinbefore described for use in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of Graves' disease.

Compositions or medicaments according to the present invention should contain a therapeutic or prophylactic amount of at least one polypeptide according to the present invention in a pharmaceutically-acceptable carrier. The pharmaceutical carrier can be any compatible, non-toxic substance suitable for delivery of the polypeptides to the patient. Sterile water, alcohol, fats, waxes, and inert solids may be used as the carrier. Pharmaceutically-acceptable adjuvants, buffering agents, dispersing agents and the like, may also be incorporated into the pharmaceutical compositions. Such compositions can contain a single polypeptide or may contain two or more polypeptides according to the present invention.

It may be desirable to couple a polypeptide according to the present invention to immunoglobulins, e.g. IgG, or to lymphoid cells from the patient being treated in order to promote tolerance. Such an approach is described in Bradley-Mullen, *Activation of Distinct Subsets of T Suppressor Cells with Type III Pneumococcal Polysaccharide Coupled to Syngeneic Spleen Cells*, in: IMMUNOLOGICAL TOLERANCE TO SELF AND NON-SELF, Buttisto et al, eds., Annals N.Y. Acad. Sci. Vol. 392, pp 156-166, 1982. Alternatively, the polypeptides may be modified to maintain or enhance binding to the MHC while reducing or eliminating binding to the associated T-cell receptor. In this way, the modified polypeptides may compete with natural a TSH receptor to inhibit helper T-cell activation and thus inhibit the immune response. In all cases, care should be taken that administration of the pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention ameliorate but do not potentiate the autoimmune response.

Pharmaceutical compositions according to the present invention are useful for parenteral administration. Preferably, the compositions will be administered parenterally, i.e. subcutaneously, intramuscularly, or intravenously. Thus, the invention provides compositions for parenteral administration to a patient, where the compositions comprise a solution or dispersion of the polypeptides in an acceptable carrier, as described above. The concentration of the polypeptides in the pharmaceutical composition can vary widely, i.e. from less than about 0.1% by weight, usually being at least about 1% by weight to as much as 20% by weight or more. Typical pharmaceutical compositions for intramuscular injection would be made up to contain, for example, 1 ml of sterile buffered water and 1 to 100/ug of a purified polypeptide of the present invention. A typical composition for intravenous infusion could be made up to contain 100 to 500 ml of sterile Ringer's solution and 100 to 500 mg of a purified polypeptide of the present invention. Actual methods for preparing parenterally administrable compositions are well known in the art and described in more detail in various sources, including, for example, *Remington's Pharmaceutical Science*, 15th Edition, Mack Publishing Company, Easton, Pa. (1980).

In addition to using a polypeptide according to the present invention directly in pharmaceutical compositions, it is also possible to use a polypeptide according to the present invention to enhance tolerance to a TSH receptor in a subject suspected of suffering from, susceptible to, having or recovering from autoimmune disease associated with an immune reaction to a TSH receptor, employing the following principles. More particularly, peripheral blood lymphocytes can be collected from the subject in a conventional manner and stimulated by exposure to a polypeptide according to the present invention, as defined above. Usually, other mitogens and growth enhancers will be present, e.g., phytohemagglutinin, interleukin 2, and the like. Proliferating T-helper cells may be isolated and cloned, also under the stimulation of a polypeptide according to the present invention. Clones which continue to proliferate may then be used to prepare therapeutic compositions for the subject. The cloned T-cells may be attenuated, e.g. by exposure to radiation, and administered to the subject in order to induce tolerance. Alternatively, the T-cell receptor or portions thereof may be isolated by conventional protein purification methods from the cloned T-cells and administered to the individual. Such immunotherapy methods are described generally in Sinha et al. (1990) *Science* 248:1380-1388.

In some cases, after a T-helper cell has been cloned as described above, it may be possible to develop therapeutic peptides from the T-cell receptor, where the peptides would be beneficial for treating a patient population suspected of

suffering from, susceptible to, having or recovering from autoimmune disease associated with an immune reaction to a TSH receptor. In such cases, the T-cell receptor gene may be isolated and cloned by conventional techniques and peptides based on the receptor produced by recombinant techniques as described above. The recombinantly-produced peptides may then be incorporated in pharmaceutical compositions as described above.

There is also provided by the present invention a method of cloning lymphocytes produced in response to a TSH receptor, which method comprises:

- providing a source of lymphocytes;
- contacting the lymphocytes with a polypeptide according to the present invention substantially as hereinbefore described, so as to effect proliferation of said lymphocytes; and
- isolating and cloning the proliferating lymphocytes.

The present invention also provides the use of cloned lymphocytes prepared as above, in the therapeutic treatment of autoimmune disease associated with an immune reaction to a TSH receptor. There is provided, therefore, a pharmaceutical composition comprising cloned lymphocytes prepared as above, together with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, diluent or excipient therefor and the use of such cloned lymphocytes in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of autoimmune disease associated with an immune reaction to a TSH receptor, in particular Graves' disease.

There is also provided by the present invention one or more therapeutic agents identified as providing a therapeutic effect by interaction with amino acids comprising part or all of the primary conformation of amino acids of one or more epitopes of a TSH receptor substantially as hereinbefore described, and the present invention further provides one or more therapeutic agents for use in therapeutically interacting with amino acids comprising part or all of the primary conformation of amino acids of one or more epitopes of a TSH receptor substantially as hereinbefore described and as such for use in the therapeutic treatment of an autoimmune disease associated with an immune reaction to a TSH receptor.

There is, therefore, still further provided by the present invention a method of treating autoimmune disease associated with an immune reaction to a TSH receptor in a subject, which method comprises initially detecting autoantibodies or lymphocytes produced in response to a TSH receptor in a sample of body fluid obtained from the subject substantially as hereinbefore described, thereby providing a diagnosis of autoimmune disease in the subject, and administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of at least one therapeutic agent effective in the treatment of such autoimmune disease, such as a polypeptide according to the present invention substantially as hereinbefore described.

The present invention also provides a method of treating autoimmune disease associated with an immune reaction to a TSH receptor in a subject (in particular a human subject), which method comprises administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of a therapeutic agent identified as providing a therapeutic effect by interaction with amino acids comprising part or all of the primary conformation of amino acids of one or more epitopes of a TSH receptor substantially as hereinbefore described

The amount of therapeutic agent administered will depend on the specific autoimmune disease state being treated, possibly the age of the patient and will ultimately be at the discretion of an attendant physician.

There is still further provided by the present invention, in combination, a kit substantially as hereinbefore described, together with a therapeutically effective amount of at least

one therapeutic agent effective in the treatment of autoimmune disease associated with an immune reaction to a TSH receptor substantially as hereinbefore described.

Substantially as hereinbefore described, the sample of body fluid being screened by the present invention will typically comprise blood samples or other fluid blood fractions, such as in particular serum samples or plasma samples, but the sample may in principle be another biological fluid, such as saliva or urine or solubilised tissue extracts, or may be obtained by needle biopsy.

There is still further provided by the present invention a binding partner for a TSH receptor, such as an antibody to a TSH receptor, or a fragment of an antibody to a TSH receptor, which binding partner can interact with one or more epitopes to a TSH receptor substantially as hereinbefore described, in particular amino acid numbers 277 to 296 of a TSH receptor. Suitably, antibodies provided by the present invention can be monoclonal (preferred), recombinant or polyclonal. Typically an antibody, such as a monoclonal antibody, as provided by the present invention is in substantially purified form.

More specifically, a monoclonal antibody as provided by the present invention can comprise any of monoclonal antibodies 3C7, 2B4, 8E2, 18C5, 4D7, 16E5, 17D2, 3B3 and 14D3 or active fragments thereof, as described in the Examples and further illustrated by the accompanying Figures. Antibodies such as 2B4, 8E2, 118C5, 4D7, 16E5, 17D2, 3B3 and 14D3, or active fragments thereof, as described in the Examples preferably have a high affinity for a TSH receptor, such as at least about 10^8 molar⁻¹. There is, therefore, further provided by the present invention a monoclonal antibody having an affinity of at least about 10^8 molar⁻¹ for one or more epitopes of a TSH receptor and which epitope is provided by any one of the following amino acid sequences of a TSH receptor:

- amino acids 22 to 91 of a TSH receptor; or
- amino acids 246 to 260 of a TSH receptor;
- or more particularly, consists essentially of any one of the following amino acid sequences of a TSH receptor:
- amino acids 36 to 42 of a TSH receptor; or
- amino acids 247 to 260 of a TSH receptor.

There is also provided by the present invention a monoclonal antibody having an affinity of at least about 10^8 molar⁻¹ for one or more epitopes of a TSH receptor and which epitope is provided by any one of the following amino acid sequences of a TSH receptor:

- amino acids 32 to 41 of a TSH receptor; or
- amino acids 277 to 296 of a TSH receptor.

According to a particularly preferred embodiment of the present invention there is provided a binding partner for a TSH receptor, which binding partner is capable of binding to a TSH receptor so as to stimulate the TSH receptor, which binding partner does not comprise TSH or naturally produced autoantibodies to the TSH receptor.

Preferably the binding partner comprises an antibody, in particular a monoclonal or recombinant (preferably monoclonal) antibody, capable of binding to a TSH receptor so as to stimulate the TSH receptor. Examples of monoclonal antibodies disclosed herein which stimulate a TSH receptor in this way include 4D7, 16E5, 17D2 and 14D3.

In a preferred case the present invention provides a binding partner for a TSH receptor, which binding partner is capable of binding to the TSH receptor so as to stimulate the TSH receptor and which comprises:

- an antibody V_H domain selected from the group consisting of: V_H domains as shown in any one of FIG. 10, 14, 18, 22, 42, 46 or 50, a V_H domain comprising one or more V_H CDRs with an amino acid sequence corresponding to a V_H

CDR as shown in FIG. 10, a V_H domain comprising one or more V_H CDRs with an amino acid sequence corresponding to a V_H CDR as shown in FIG. 14, a V_H domain comprising one or more V_H CDRs with an amino acid sequence corresponding to a V_H CDR as shown in FIG. 18, a V_H domain comprising one or more V_H CDRs with an amino acid sequence corresponding to a V_H CDR as shown in FIG. 22, a V_H domain comprising one or more V_H CDRs with an amino acid sequence corresponding to a V_H CDR as shown in FIG. 42, a V_H domain comprising one or more V_H CDRs with an amino acid sequence corresponding to a V_H CDR as shown in FIG. 46, and a V_H domain comprising one or more V_H CDRs with an amino acid sequence corresponding to a V_H CDR as shown in FIG. 50; and/or

an antibody V_L domain selected from the group consisting of: V_L domains as shown in any one of FIG. 12, 16, 20, 24, 44, 48 or 52, a V_L domain comprising one or more V_L CDRs with an amino acid sequence corresponding to a V_L CDR as shown in FIG. 12, a V_L domain comprising one or more V_L CDRs with an amino acid sequence corresponding to a V_L CDR as shown in FIG. 16, a V_L domain comprising one or more V_L CDRs with an amino acid sequence corresponding to a V_L CDR as shown in FIG. 20, a V_L domain comprising one or more V_L CDRs with an amino acid sequence corresponding to a V_L CDR as shown in FIG. 24, a V_L domain comprising one or more V_L CDRs with an amino acid sequence corresponding to a V_L CDR as shown in FIG. 44, a V_L domain comprising one or more V_L CDRs with an amino acid sequence corresponding to a V_L CDR as shown in FIG. 48, and a V_L domain comprising one or more V_L CDRs with an amino acid sequence corresponding to a V_L CDR as shown in FIG. 52.

It may be preferred according to the present invention that a binding partner substantially as hereinbefore described comprises an antibody V_H domain substantially as hereinbefore described paired with an antibody V_L domain substantially as hereinbefore described to provide an antibody binding site comprising both V_H and V_L domains for a TSH receptor, although as discussed further an antibody V_H domain, or an antibody V_L domain, may be independently used to bind a TSH receptor. It will be appreciated, therefore, that a binding partner substantially as hereinbefore described can comprise an antibody V_H domain substantially as hereinbefore described in the absence of an antibody V_L domain. It will also be appreciated, therefore, that a binding partner substantially as hereinbefore described can comprise an antibody V_L domain substantially as hereinbefore described in the absence of an antibody V_H domain. Alternatively, a binding partner substantially as hereinbefore described can comprise an antibody V_H domain paired with an antibody V_L domain substantially as hereinbefore described to provide an antibody binding site comprising both V_H and V_L domains for a TSH receptor.

Preferred embodiments according to the present invention can thus include a binding partner substantially as hereinbefore described comprising an antibody V_H domain as shown in FIG. 10 paired with an antibody V_L domain as shown in FIG. 12 to provide an antibody binding site, comprising both these V_H and V_L domains for a TSH receptor; or a binding partner substantially as hereinbefore described comprising an antibody V_H domain as shown in FIG. 14 paired with an antibody V_L domain as shown in FIG. 16 to provide an antibody binding site, comprising both these V_H and V_L domains for a TSH receptor; or a binding partner substantially as hereinbefore described comprising an antibody V_H domain as

shown in FIG. 18 paired with an antibody V_L domain as shown in FIG. 20 to provide an antibody binding site comprising both these V_H and V_L domains for a TSH receptor; or a binding partner substantially as hereinbefore described comprising an antibody V_H domain as shown in FIG. 22 paired with an antibody V_L domain as shown in FIG. 24 to provide an antibody binding site comprising both V_H and V_L domains for a TSH receptor; or a binding partner substantially as hereinbefore described comprising an antibody V_H domain as shown in FIG. 42 paired with an antibody V_L domain as shown in FIG. 44 to provide an antibody binding site comprising both V_H and V_L domains for a TSH receptor; or a binding partner substantially as hereinbefore described comprising an antibody V_H domain as shown in FIG. 46 paired with an antibody V_L domain as shown in FIG. 48 to provide an antibody binding site comprising both V_H and V_L domains for a TSH receptor; or a binding partner substantially as hereinbefore described comprising an antibody V_H domain as shown in FIG. 50 paired with an antibody V_L domain as shown in FIG. 52 to provide an antibody binding site comprising both V_H and V_L domains for a TSH receptor.

It is further envisaged according to the present invention that V_H domains substantially as hereinbefore described may be paired with V_L domains other than those specifically described herein. It is also further envisaged according to the present invention that V_L domains substantially as hereinbefore described may be paired with V_H domains other than those specifically described herein.

According to an alternative embodiment of the present invention there is provided a binding partner substantially as hereinbefore described for a TSH receptor, which binding partner is capable of binding to the TSH receptor so as to stimulate the TSH receptor and which can comprise:

an antibody V_H domain comprising:

a V_H domain comprising one or more V_H CDRs with an amino acid sequence corresponding to a V_H CDR as shown in FIG. 10, or a V_H domain comprising one or more V_H CDRs with an amino acid sequence corresponding to a V_H CDR as shown in FIG. 14, or a V_H domain comprising one or more V_H CDRs with an amino acid sequence corresponding to a V_H CDR as shown in FIG. 18, or a V_H domain comprising one or more V_H CDRs with an amino acid sequence corresponding to a V_H CDR as shown in FIG. 22, or a V_H domain comprising one or more V_H CDRs with an amino acid sequence corresponding to a V_H CDR as shown in FIG. 42, or a V_H domain comprising one or more V_H CDRs with an amino acid sequence corresponding to a V_H CDR as shown in FIG. 46, or a V_H domain comprising one or more V_H CDRs with an amino acid sequence corresponding to a V_H CDR as shown in FIG. 50; and/or

an antibody V_L domain comprising:

a V_L domain comprising one or more V_L CDRs with an amino acid sequence corresponding to a V_L CDR as shown in FIG. 12, or a V_L domain comprising one or more V_L CDRs with an amino acid sequence corresponding to a V_L CDR as shown in FIG. 16, or a V_L domain comprising one or more V_L CDRs with an amino acid sequence corresponding to a V_L CDR as shown in FIG. 20, or a V_L domain comprising one or more V_L CDRs with an amino acid sequence corresponding to a V_L CDR as shown in FIG. 24, or a V_L domain comprising one or more V_L CDRs with an amino acid sequence corresponding to a V_L CDR as shown in FIG. 44, or a V_L domain comprising one or more V_L CDRs with an amino acid sequence corresponding to a V_L CDR as shown in

FIG. 48, or a V_L domain comprising one or more V_L CDRs with an amino acid sequence corresponding to a V_L CDR as shown in FIG. 52.

One or more CDRs as referred to above may be taken from the hereinbefore described V_H and V_L domains and incorporated into a suitable framework. For example, the amino acid sequence of one or more CDRs substantially as hereinbefore described may be incorporated into framework regions of antibodies differing from those specifically disclosed herein, such antibodies thereby incorporating the one or more CDRs and being capable of binding to the TSH receptor, preferably to stimulate the TSH receptor substantially as hereinbefore described. Alternatively, a binding partner according to the present invention may comprise a polypeptide capable of binding to the TSH receptor so as to stimulate the TSH receptor substantially as hereinbefore described and comprising the primary structural conformation of amino acids as represented by one or more CDRs as specifically described herein, optionally together with further amino acids, which further amino acids may enhance the binding affinity of one or more CDRs as described herein for a TSH receptor or may have substantially no role in affecting the binding properties of the polypeptide for a TSH receptor.

Preferably a binding partner according to the present invention includes an antibody. The term "antibody" as used herein describes an immunoglobulin whether natural or partly or wholly synthetically produced. The term also covers any polypeptide having a binding domain which is, or is substantially homologous to, an antibody binding domain. Examples of antibodies are the immunoglobulin isotypes and their isotypic subclasses and fragments which comprise an antigen binding domain such as Fab, scFv or the like.

In particular, fragments of antibodies specifically as herein described form an important aspect of the present invention. In this way, where a binding partner according to the present invention comprises an antibody substantially as hereinbefore described, the antibody may comprise any of the following fragments: (i) the Fab fragment consisting of V_L , V_H , C_L and C_{H1} domains; (ii) the Fd fragment consisting of the V_H and C_{H1} domains; (iii) the Fv fragment consisting of the V_L and V_H domains; (iv) the dAb fragment which consists of a V_H domain; (v) isolated CDR regions; (vi) F(ab')₂ fragments, a bivalent fragment comprising two linked Fab fragments; and (vii) single chain Fv molecules (scFv), wherein a V_H domain and a V_L domain are linked by a peptide linker which allows the two domains to associate to form an antigen binding site.

Alternatively, in the case where a binding partner according to the present invention comprises an antibody, the antibody may comprise a whole antibody, whereby the antibody includes variable and constant regions, which variable and constant regions can be further illustrated for the antibodies provided by the present invention by reference to any of FIG. 9 to 24, or 41 to 52.

The present invention, also encompasses variants, analogs and derivatives of the specific binding partners, antibodies, V_H domains, V_L domains, CDRs and polypeptides disclosed herein, which variants, analogs and derivatives retain the ability to bind to the TSH receptor so as to stimulate the TSH receptor substantially as hereinbefore described. The terms variants, analogs and derivatives are substantially herein before further described in greater detail with respect to polypeptides according to the present invention and what is meant by these terms as hereinbefore described applies also to variants, analogs and derivatives of the specific binding partners according to the present invention.

The present invention also provides a further binding partner capable of binding to the TSH receptor so as to stimulate the TSH receptor substantially as hereinbefore described, and which further binding partner can compete for binding to the TSH receptor with any specific binding partner disclosed herein, which further binding partner does not comprise TSH or autoantibodies to a TSH receptor. In particular this further binding partner may comprise a further antibody having a binding site for an epitope region of a TSH receptor suitably as hereinbefore described, which further antibody is capable of binding to the TSH receptor so as to stimulate the TSH receptor substantially as hereinbefore described and can compete for binding to the TSH receptor with any specific binding partner disclosed herein.

There is also provided by the present invention a polynucleotide comprising:

- (i) a nucleotide sequence as shown in any of FIG. 25 to 40, or 53 to 64; or parts of such sequences as shown in FIG. 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, or 64, encoding an amino acid sequence of an antibody V_H domain, an antibody V_L domain or CDR as shown in any of FIG. 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 or 52;
- (ii) a nucleotide sequence encoding a binding partner substantially as hereinbefore described, or encoding an amino acid sequence of an antibody V_H domain, an antibody V_L domain or CDR of a binding partner substantially as hereinbefore described;
- (iii) a nucleotide sequence encoding a binding partner having a primary structural conformation of amino acids as shown in any of FIG. 9 to 24 or 41 to 52, or encoding an amino acid sequence of an antibody V_H domain, an antibody V_L domain or CDR as shown in any of FIG. 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 or 52;
- (iv) a nucleotide sequence differing from any sequence of (i) in codon sequence due to the degeneracy of the genetic code;
- (v) a nucleotide sequence comprising an allelic variation of any sequence of (i);
- (vi) a nucleotide sequence comprising a fragment of any of the sequences of (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) or (v), and in particular a nucleotide sequence comprising a fragment of any of the sequences of (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) or (v) and encoding a Fab fragment, a Fd fragment, a Fv fragment, a dAb fragment, an isolated CDR region, F(ab')₂ fragments or a scFv fragment, of a binding partner substantially as hereinbefore described;
- (vii) a nucleotide sequence differing from the any sequence of (i) due to mutation, deletion or substitution of a nucleotide base and encoding a binding partner substantially as hereinbefore described, or encoding an amino acid sequence of an antibody V_H domain, an antibody V_L domain or CDR of a binding partner substantially as hereinbefore described.

Variant polynucleotides according to the present invention are suitably at least 70% identical over their entire length to any polynucleotide sequence of (i), most highly preferred are polynucleotides that comprise a region that is at least 80% identical over its entire length to any polynucleotide sequence of (i), polynucleotides at least 90% identical over their entire length to any polynucleotide sequence of (i) are particularly preferred, and among these particularly preferred polynucleotides, those with at least 95% identity are especially preferred. What is meant by variants of specific polynucleotide sequences described herein is hereinbefore described in greater detail.

The present invention further provides a biologically functional vector system which carries a polynucleotide substantially as hereinbefore described and which is capable of introducing the polynucleotide into the genome of a host organism.

The present invention also relates to host cells which are transformed with polynucleotides of the invention and the production of binding partners of the invention by recombinant techniques. Host cells can be genetically engineered to incorporate polynucleotides and express binding partners of the present invention.

A binding partner substantially as hereinbefore described may have diagnostic and therapeutic applications, and may advantageously interact or bind with one or more epitope regions of a TSH receptor substantially as hereinbefore described.

Accordingly, a binding partner substantially as hereinbefore described can be employed in screening methods for detecting autoantibodies substantially as hereinbefore described and also in diagnostic methods substantially as hereinbefore described. In this way, binding partners according to the present invention can be employed in place of competitors hitherto described for use in screening methods for detecting autoantibodies substantially as hereinbefore described and also in diagnostic methods substantially as hereinbefore described. Similarly, binding partners according to the present invention can be employed in place of competitors hitherto described for use in kits for use in detecting autoantibodies substantially as hereinbefore described.

The present invention also provides a method of screening for autoantibodies to a TSH receptor in a sample of body fluid obtained from a subject suspected of suffering from, susceptible to, having or recovering from autoimmune disease associated with an immune reaction to a TSH receptor, said method comprising:

- (a) providing said sample of body fluid from said subject;
- (b) contacting said sample with
 - (i) a full length TSH receptor, one or more epitopes thereof or a polypeptide comprising one or more epitopes of a TSH receptor, and
 - (ii) one or more binding partners substantially as hereinbefore described;
 (suitably under conditions that allow interaction of a TSH receptor with autoantibodies produced in response to a TSH receptor) so as to permit said TSH receptor, said one or more epitopes thereof or said polypeptide, to interact with either autoantibodies to a TSH receptor present in said sample, or said one or more binding partners; and
- (c) monitoring the interaction of said TSH receptor, said one or more epitopes thereof or said polypeptide, with said autoantibodies present in said sample, thereby providing an indication of the presence of said autoantibodies to a TSH receptor in said sample.

Preferably, a method according to the present invention as referred to above, further comprises providing labelling means for the one or more binding partners, suitable labelling means being substantially as hereinbefore described.

The present invention also provides a method of screening for autoantibodies produced in response to a TSH receptor in a sample of body fluid obtained from a subject suspected of suffering from, susceptible to, having or recovering from autoimmune disease associated with an immune reaction to a TSH receptor, said method comprising:

- (a) providing said sample of body fluid from said subject;
- (b) contacting said sample with
 - (i) a full length TSH receptor, one or more epitopes thereof or a polypeptide comprising one or more epitopes of a TSH receptor, and
 - (ii) one or more binding members for a TSH receptor;

(suitably under conditions that allow interaction of a TSH receptor with autoantibodies produced in response to a TSH receptor) so as to permit said TSH receptor, said one or more epitopes thereof or said polypeptide, to interact with either autoantibodies to a TSH receptor present in said sample, or said one or more binding members; and

- (c) monitoring the interaction of said TSH receptor, said one or more epitopes thereof or said polypeptide, with said autoantibodies present in said sample, thereby providing an indication of the presence of said autoantibodies to a TSH receptor in said sample;
 - wherein said one or more binding members are directly or indirectly immobilised to a surface either prior to, or after step (b).

Typically the one or more binding members comprise one or more binding partners according to the present invention substantially as hereinbefore described. Suitably, labelling means are provided for the TSH receptor, the one or more epitopes thereof or the polypeptide.

The present invention also provides a kit for screening for autoantibodies to a TSH receptor in a sample of body fluid obtained from a subject suspected of suffering from, susceptible to, having or recovering from autoimmune disease associated with an immune reaction to a TSH receptor, said kit comprising:

- (a) a full length TSH receptor, one or more epitopes thereof or a polypeptide comprising one or more epitopes of a TSH receptor;
- (b) one or more binding partners substantially as hereinbefore described;
- (c) means for contacting said sample of body fluid from said subject, said TSH receptor, said one or more epitopes thereof or said polypeptide, and said one or more binding partners, (suitably under conditions that allow interaction of a TSH receptor with autoantibodies produced in response to a TSH receptor) so as to permit said TSH receptor, said one or more epitopes thereof or said polypeptide, to interact with either autoantibodies to a TSH receptor present in said sample, or said one or more binding partners; and
- (d) means for monitoring the interaction of said TSH receptor, said one or more epitopes thereof or said polypeptide, with said autoantibodies present in said sample, thereby providing an indication of the presence of said autoantibodies to a TSH receptor in said sample.

Suitably, a kit as referred to above further comprises labelling means for the one or more binding partners, suitable labelling means being substantially as hereinbefore described.

The present invention also provides a kit for screening for autoantibodies to a TSH receptor in a sample of body fluid obtained from a subject suspected of suffering from, susceptible to, having or recovering from autoimmune disease associated with an immune reaction to a TSH receptor, said kit comprising:

- (a) a full length TSH receptor, one or more epitopes thereof or a polypeptide comprising one or more epitopes of a TSH receptor;
- (b) one or more binding members for a TSH receptor;
- (c) means for contacting said sample of body fluid from said subject, said TSH receptor, said one or more epitopes thereof or said polypeptide, and said one or more binding members, (suitably under conditions that allow interaction of a TSH receptor with autoantibodies produced in response to a TSH receptor) so as to permit said TSH receptor, said one or more epitopes thereof or

said polypeptide, to interact with either autoantibodies to a TSH receptor present in said sample, or said one or more binding members;

(d) means for directly or indirectly immobilising said one or more members to a surface, either before or after contacting said one or more binding members with said sample of body fluid from said subject and said TSH receptor, said one or more epitopes thereof or said polypeptide; and

(e) means for monitoring the interaction of said TSH receptor, said one or more epitopes thereof or said polypeptide, with said autoantibodies present in said sample, thereby providing an indication of the presence of said autoantibodies to a TSH receptor in said sample.

Typically the one or more binding members comprise one or more binding partners according to the present invention substantially as hereinbefore described. Suitably, labelling means are provided for the TSH receptor, the one or more epitopes thereof or the polypeptide.

Suitably a method or kit as referred to above can employ a polypeptide or epitope according to the present invention substantially as hereinbefore described.

Substantially as hereinbefore described, in the presence of autoantibodies to the TSH receptor, binding of the TSH receptor to the immobilised binding member or binding partner will be decreased. Such a method and kit for screening for autoantibodies to a TSH receptor can be advantageous in alleviating problems that can be associated with TSH receptor when immobilised to a surface.

A binding partner substantially as hereinbefore described can also be usefully employed in therapy. There is, therefore, further provided by the present invention methods of treatment comprising administration of a specific binding partner substantially as hereinbefore described, pharmaceutical compositions comprising a specific binding partner substantially as hereinbefore described (together with one or more pharmaceutically acceptable carriers, diluents or excipients therefor), and use of a specific binding partner substantially as hereinbefore described in the manufacture of a medicament or composition, in particular a medicament or composition for use in stimulating thyroid tissue, and/or tissue containing a TSH receptor. In particular, a specific binding partner according to the present invention can be employed in oncology, and in particular for use in the diagnosis, management and treatment of thyroid cancer.

Pharmaceutical compositions according to the present invention include those suitable for oral, parenteral and topical administration, although the most suitable route will generally depend upon the condition of a patient and the specific disease being treated. The precise amount of a binding partner substantially as hereinbefore described to be administered to a patient will be the responsibility of an attendant physician, although the dose employed will depend upon a number of factors, including the age and sex of the patient, the specific disease being treated and the route of administration substantially as described above.

There is further provided by the present invention a method of stimulating thyroid tissue, and/or tissue containing a TSH receptor, which method comprises administering to a patient in need of such stimulation a diagnostically or therapeutically effective amount of a binding partner substantially as hereinbefore described.

The present invention also provides in combination, a binding partner substantially as hereinbefore described, together with one or more further agents capable of stimulating thyroid tissue, and/or tissue containing a TSH receptor, for simultaneous, separate or sequential use in stimulating thy-

roid tissue, and/or tissue containing a TSH receptor. Preferably the one or more further agents comprise recombinant human TSH and/or one or more variants, analogs, derivatives or fragments thereof, or variants, analogs or derivatives of such fragments. Alternatively, the one or more further agents can act independently of binding to the TSH receptor.

The following illustrative explanations are provided to facilitate understanding of certain terms used herein. The explanations are provided as a convenience and are not limitative of the invention

BINDING PARTNER, or BINDING MEMBER, FOR A TSH RECEPTOR, describes a molecule having a binding specificity for a TSH receptor. A binding partner or binding member as described herein may be naturally derived or wholly or partially synthetically produced. Such a binding partner or binding member has a domain or region which specifically binds to and is therefore complementary to one or more epitope regions of a TSH receptor.

C DOMAIN denotes a region of relatively constant amino acid sequence in antibody molecules.

CDR denotes complementary determining regions which are present on both heavy and light chains of antibody molecules and represent regions of most sequence variability. CDRs represent approximately 15 to 20% of variable domains and represent antigen binding sites of an antibody.

FR denotes framework regions and represent the remainder of the variable light domains and variable heavy domains not present in CDRs.

HC denotes part of a heavy chain of an antibody molecule comprising the heavy chain variable domain and the first domain of an IgG constant region.

HOST CELL is a cell which has been transformed or transfected, or is capable of transformation or transfection by an exogenous polynucleotide sequence.

IDENTITY, as known in the art, is the relationship between two or more polypeptide sequences, or two or more polynucleotide sequences, as determined by comparing the sequences.

LC denotes a light chain of an antibody molecule.

STIMULATION OF A TSH RECEPTOR by a binding partner or binding member as described herein denotes the ability of the binding partner or binding member to bind to a TSH receptor and to thereby effect, for example, production of cyclic AMP as a result of such binding to the TSH receptor. Such stimulation is analogous to the responses seen on binding of TSHE or TSH receptor autoantibodies, to a TSH receptor and in this way a binding partner or binding member as described herein mimics the effect of TSH, or TSH receptor autoantibody, binding to a TSH receptor.

V DOMAIN denotes a region of highly variable amino acid sequence in antibody molecules.

V_H DOMAIN denotes variable regions or domains in heavy chains of antibody molecules.

V_L DOMAIN denotes variable regions or domains in light chains of antibody molecules.

The present invention will now be illustrated by the following Figures and Examples, which do not limit the scope of the invention in any way.

FIG. 1 lists amino acids 1 to 200 of (in the following order) human (HTSHR.PRO; SEQ ID NO:1), porcine (PTSHR.PRO; SEQ ID NO:2), bovine (BTSHR.PRO; SEQ ID NO:3), feline (CTSHR.PRO; SEQ ID NO:4), canine (DTSHR.PRO; SEQ ID NO:5), mouse (MTSHR.PRO; SEQ ID NO:6), rat (RTSHR.PRO; SEQ ID NO:7) and ovine (STSHR.PRO; SEQ ID NO:8) TSH receptors. Majority (SEQ ID NO: 93) represents the consensus sequence.

FIG. 2 lists nucleotide bases 1 to 300 coding for regions of (in the following order) feline (CAT.SEQ; SEQ ID NO:9), bovine (COW.SEQ; SEQ ID NO:10), canine (DOG.SEQ; SEQ ID NO:11), mouse (MOUSE.SEQ; SEQ ID NO:12), porcine (PTSHR.SEQ; SEQ ID NO:13), rat (RAT.SEQ; SEQ ID NO:14), ovine (SHEEP.SEQ; SEQ ID NO:15) and human (HTSHR.SEQ; SEQ ID NO:16) TSH receptors. Majority (SEQ ID NO: 94) represents the consensus sequence.

FIG. 3 lists amino acids 200 to 300 of (in the following order) human (HTSHR.PRO; SEQ ID NO:17), porcine (PTSHR.PRO; SEQ ID NO:18), bovine (BTSHR.PRO; SEQ ID NO:19), feline (CTSHR.PRO; SEQ ID NO:20), canine (DTSHR.PRO; SEQ ID NO:21), mouse (MTSHR.PRO; SEQ ID NO:22), rat (RTSHR.PRO; SEQ ID NO:23) and ovine (STSHRP.PRO; SEQ ID NO:24) TSH receptors. Majority (SEQ ID NO: 95) represents the consensus sequence.

FIG. 4 lists nucleotide bases 700 to 899 coding for regions of (in the following order) feline (CAT.SEQ; SEQ ID NO:25), bovine (COW.SEQ; SEQ ID NO:26), canine (DOG.SEQ; SEQ ID NO:27), mouse (MOUSE.SEQ; SEQ ID NO:28), porcine (PTSHR.SEQ; SEQ ID NO:29), rat (RAT.SEQ; SEQ ID NO:30), ovine (SHEEP.SEQ; SEQ ID NO:31) and human (HTSHR.SEQ; SEQ ID NO:32) TSH receptors. Majority (SEQ ID NO: 96) represents the consensus sequence.

FIG. 5 lists amino acids 250 to 449 of (in the following order) human (HTSHR.PRO; SEQ ID NO:33), porcine (PTSHR.PRO; SEQ ID NO:34), bovine (BTSHR.PRO; SEQ ID NO:35), feline (CTSHR.PRO; SEQ ID NO:36), canine (DTSHR.PRO; SEQ ID NO:37), mouse (MTSHR.PRO; SEQ ID NO:38), rat (RTSHR.PRO; SEQ ID NO:39) and ovine (STSHRP.PRO; SEQ ID NO:40) TSH receptors. Majority (SEQ ID NO: 97) represents the consensus sequence.

FIG. 6 lists nucleotide bases 750 to 1100 coding for regions of (in the following order) feline (CAT.SEQ; SEQ ID NO:41), bovine (COW.SEQ; SEQ ID NO:42), canine (DOG.SEQ; SEQ ID NO:43), mouse (MOUSE.SEQ; SEQ ID NO:44), porcine (PTSHR.SEQ; SEQ ID NO:45), rat (RAT.SEQ; SEQ ID NO:46), ovine (SHEEP.SEQ; SEQ ID NO:47) and human (HTSHR.SEQ; SEQ ID NO:48) TSH receptors. Majority (SEQ ID NO: 98) represents the consensus sequence.

FIG. 7 lists amino acids 350 to 500 of (in the following order) human (HTSHR.PRO; SEQ ID NO:49), porcine (PTSHR.PRO; SEQ ID NO:50), bovine (BTSHR.PRO; SEQ ID NO:51), feline (CTSHR.PRO; SEQ ID NO:52), canine (DTSHR.PRO; SEQ ID NO:53), mouse (MTSHR.PRO; SEQ ID NO:54), rat (RTSHR.PRO; SEQ ID NO:55) and ovine (STSHRP.PRO; SEQ ID NO:56) TSH receptors. Majority (SEQ ID NO: 99) represents the consensus sequence.

FIG. 8 lists nucleotide bases 1100 to 1299 coding for regions of (in the following order) feline (CAT.SEQ; SEQ ID NO:57), bovine (COW.SEQ; SEQ ID NO:58), canine (DOG.SEQ; SEQ ID NO:59), mouse (MOUSE.SEQ; SEQ ID NO:60), porcine (PTSHR.SEQ; SEQ ID NO:61), rat (RAT.SEQ; SEQ ID NO:62), ovine (SHEEP.SEQ; SEQ ID NO:63) and human (HTSHR.SEQ; SEQ ID NO:64) TSH receptors. Majority (SEQ ID NO: 100) represents the consensus sequence.

FIG. 9 lists amino acids of the heavy chain (HC) of 4D7 (SEQ ID NO:65).

FIG. 10 lists amino acids of the heavy chain (HC) of 4D7 (SEQ ID NO:65), showing the variable region or domain (namely amino acid numbers 10 to 115), the CDRs (namely CDR1 amino acid numbers 31 to 35, CDRII amino acid numbers 50 to 66 and CDRIII amino acid numbers 99 to 104) and the constant region or domain (namely amino acid numbers 116 to 200).

FIG. 11 lists amino acids of the light chain (LC) of 4D7 (SEQ ID NO:66).

FIG. 12 lists amino acids of the light chain (LC) of 4D7 (SEQ ID NO:66), showing the variable region or domain (namely amino acid numbers 9 to 111), the CDRs (namely CDR1 amino acid numbers 24 to 38, CDRII amino acid numbers 54 to 60 and CDRIII amino acid numbers 93 to 101) and the constant region or domain (namely amino acid numbers 112 to 211).

FIG. 13 lists amino acids of the heavy chain (HC) of 16E5 (SEQ ID NO:67).

FIG. 14 lists amino acids of the heavy chain (HC) of 16E5 (SEQ ID NO:67), showing the variable region or domain (namely amino acid numbers 9 to 120), the CDRs (namely CDR1 amino acid numbers 31 to 35, CDRII amino acid numbers 50 to 66 and CDRIII amino acid numbers 99 to 109) and the constant region or domain (namely amino acid numbers 121 to 205).

FIG. 15 lists amino acids of the light chain (LC) of 16E5 (SEQ ID NO:68).

FIG. 16 lists amino acids of the light chain (LC) of 16E5 (SEQ ID NO:68), showing the variable region or domain (namely amino acid numbers 9 to 107), the CDRs (namely CDR1 amino acid numbers 24 to 34, CDRII amino acid numbers 50 to 56 and CDRIII amino acid numbers 89 to 97) and the constant region or domain (namely amino acid numbers 108 to 207).

FIG. 17 lists amino acids of the heavy chain (HC) of 17D2 (SEQ ID NO:69).

FIG. 18 lists amino acids of the heavy chain (HC) of 17D2 (SEQ ID NO:69), showing the variable region or domain (namely amino acid numbers 9 to 120), the CDRs (namely CDR1 amino acid numbers 31 to 35, CDRII amino acid numbers 50 to 66 and CDRIII amino acid numbers 99 to 109) and the constant region or domain (namely amino acid numbers 121 to 205).

FIG. 19 lists amino acids of the light chain (LC) of 17D2 (SEQ ID NO:70).

FIG. 20 lists amino acids of the light chain (LC) of 17D2 (SEQ ID NO:70), showing the variable region or domain (namely amino acid numbers 9 to 107), the CDRs (namely CDR1 amino acid numbers 24 to 34, CDRII amino acid numbers 50 to 56 and CDRIII amino acid numbers 89 to 97) and the constant region or domain (namely amino acid numbers 108 to 207).

FIG. 21 lists amino acids of the heavy chain (HC) of 14D3 (SEQ ID NO:71).

FIG. 22 lists amino acids of the heavy chain (HC) of 14D3 (SEQ ID NO:71), showing the variable region or domain (namely amino acid numbers 9 to 120), the CDRs (namely CDR1 amino acid numbers 31 to 35, CDRII amino acid numbers 50 to 66 and CDRIII amino acid numbers 99 to 109) and the constant region or domain (namely amino acid numbers 121 to 205).

FIG. 23 lists amino acids of the light chain (LC) of 14D3 (SEQ ID NO:72).

FIG. 24 lists amino acids of the light chain (LC) of 14D3 (SEQ ID NO:72), showing the variable region or domain (namely amino acid numbers 9 to 107), the CDRs (namely CDR1 amino acid numbers 24 to 34, CDRII amino acid numbers 50 to 56 and CDRIII amino acid numbers 89 to 97) and the constant region or domain (namely amino acid numbers 108 to 207).

FIG. 25 lists nucleotide bases encoding amino acids of the heavy chain (HC) of 4D7 (SEQ ID NO:73) as shown in FIG. 9.

FIG. 26 lists nucleotide bases encoding amino acids of the heavy chain (HC) of 4D7 (SEQ ID NO:73) as shown in FIG. 9, and shows the nucleotide bases encoding the variable region or domain, the CDRs and the constant region or domain as shown in FIG. 10.

FIG. 27 lists nucleotide bases encoding amino acids of the light chain (LC) of 4D7 (SEQ ID NO:74) as shown in FIG. 11.

FIG. 28 lists nucleotide bases encoding amino acids of the light chain (LC) of 4D7 (SEQ ID NO:74) as shown in FIG. 11, and shows the nucleotide bases encoding the variable region or domain, the CDRs and the constant region or domain as shown in FIG. 12.

FIG. 29 lists nucleotide bases encoding amino acids of the heavy chain (HC) of 16E5 (SEQ ID NO:75) as shown in FIG. 13.

FIG. 30 lists nucleotide bases encoding amino acids of the heavy chain (HC) of 16E5 (SEQ ID NO:75) as shown in FIG. 13, and shows the nucleotide bases encoding the variable region or domain, the CDRs and the constant region or domain as shown in FIG. 14.

FIG. 31 lists nucleotide bases encoding amino acids of the light chain (LC) of 16E5 (SEQ ID NO:76) as shown in FIG. 15.

FIG. 32 lists nucleotide bases encoding amino acids of the light chain (LC) of 16E5 (SEQ ID NO:76) as shown in FIG. 15, and shows the nucleotide bases encoding the variable region or domain, the CDRs and the constant region or domain as shown in FIG. 16.

FIG. 33 lists nucleotide bases encoding amino acids of the heavy chain (HC) of 17D2 (SEQ ID NO:77) as shown in FIG. 17.

FIG. 34 lists nucleotide bases encoding amino acids of the heavy chain (HC) of 17D2 (SEQ ID NO:77) as shown in FIG. 17, and shows the nucleotide bases encoding the variable region or domain, the CDRs and the constant region or domain as shown in FIG. 18.

FIG. 35 lists nucleotide bases encoding amino acids of the light chain (LC) of 17D2 (SEQ ID NO:78) as shown in FIG. 19.

FIG. 36 lists nucleotide bases encoding amino acids of the light chain (LC) of 17D2 (SEQ ID NO:78) as shown in FIG. 19, and shows the nucleotide bases encoding the variable region or domain, the CDRs and the constant region or domain as shown in FIG. 20.

FIG. 37 lists nucleotide bases encoding amino acids of the heavy chain (HC) of 14D3 (SEQ ID NO:79) as shown in FIG. 21.

FIG. 38 lists nucleotide bases encoding amino acids of the heavy chain (HC) of 14D3 (SEQ ID NO:79) as shown in FIG. 21, and shows the nucleotide bases encoding the variable region or domain, the CDRs and the constant region or domain as shown in FIG. 22.

FIG. 39 lists nucleotide bases encoding amino acids of the light chain (LC) of 14D3 (SEQ ID NO:80) as shown in FIG. 23.

FIG. 40 lists nucleotide bases encoding amino acids of the light chain (LC) of 14D3 (SEQ ID NO:80) as shown in FIG. 23, and shows the nucleotide bases encoding the variable region or domain, the CDRs and the constant region or domain as shown in FIG. 24.

FIG. 41 lists amino acids of the heavy chain (HC) of 3B3 (SEQ ID NO:81).

FIG. 42 lists amino acids of the heavy chain (HC) of 3B3 (SEQ ID NO:81), showing the variable region or domain (namely amino acid numbers 8 to 112), the CDRs (namely CDR1 amino acid numbers 31 to 35, CDRII amino acid

numbers 50 to 66 and CDRIII amino acid numbers 99 to 101) and the constant region or domain (namely amino acid numbers 113 to 196).

FIG. 43 lists amino acids of the light chain (LC) of 3B3 (SEQ ID NO:82).

FIG. 44 lists amino acids of the light chain (LC) of 3B3 (SEQ ID NO:82), showing the variable region or domain (namely amino acid numbers 9 to 111), the CDRs (namely CDR1 amino acid numbers 24 to 38, CDRII amino acid numbers 54 to 60 and CDRIII amino acid numbers 93 to 101) and the constant region or domain (namely amino acids numbers 112 to 211).

FIG. 45 lists amino acids of the heavy chain (HC) of 3C7 (SEQ ID NO:83).

FIG. 46 lists amino acids of the heavy chain (HC) of 3C7 (SEQ ID NO:83), showing the variable region or domain (namely amino acid numbers 10 to 115), the CDRs (namely CDR1 amino acid numbers 31 to 35, CDRII amino acid numbers 50 to 66 and CDRIII amino acid numbers 99 to 104) and the constant region or domain (namely amino acid numbers 116 to 200).

FIG. 47 lists amino acids of the light chain (LC) of 3C7 (SEQ ID NO:84).

FIG. 48 lists amino acids of the light chain (LC) of 3C7 (SEQ ID NO:84), showing the variable region or domain (namely amino acid numbers 9 to 111), the CDRs (namely CDR1 amino acid numbers 24 to 38, CDRII amino acid numbers 54 to 60 and CDRIII amino acid numbers 93 to 101) and the constant region or domain (namely amino acids numbers 112 to 211).

FIG. 49 lists amino acids of the heavy chain (HC) of 2B4 (SEQ ID NO:85).

FIG. 50 lists amino acids of the heavy chain (HC) of 2B4 (SEQ ID NO:85), showing the variable region or domain (namely amino acid numbers 9 to 122), the CDRs (namely CDR1 amino acid numbers 31 to 35, CDRII amino acid numbers 50 to 66 and CDRIII amino acid numbers 99 to 111) and the constant region or domain (namely amino acid numbers 123 to 207).

FIG. 51 lists amino acids of the light chain (LC) of 2B4 (SEQ ID NO:86).

FIG. 52 lists amino acids of the light chain (LC) of 2B4 (SEQ ID NO:86), showing the variable region or domain (namely amino acid numbers 9 to 112), the CDRs (namely CDR1 amino acid numbers 24 to 39, CDRII amino acid numbers 78 to 82 and CDRIII amino acid numbers 94 to 102) and the constant region or domain (namely amino acids numbers 113 to 212).

FIG. 53 lists nucleotide bases encoding amino acids of the heavy chain (HC) of 3B3 (SEQ ID NO:87) as shown in FIG. 41.

FIG. 54 lists nucleotide bases encoding amino acids of the heavy chain (HC) of 3B3 (SEQ ID NO:87) as shown in FIG. 41, and shows the nucleotide bases encoding the variable region or domain, the CDRs and the constant region or domain as shown in FIG. 42.

FIG. 55 lists nucleotide bases encoding amino acids of the light chain (LC) of 3B3 (SEQ ID NO:88) as shown in FIG. 43.

FIG. 56 lists nucleotide bases encoding amino acids of the light chain (LC) of 3B3 (SEQ ID NO:88) as shown in FIG. 43, and shows the nucleotide bases encoding the variable region or domain, the CDRs and the constant region or domain as shown in FIG. 44.

FIG. 57 lists nucleotide bases encoding amino acids of the heavy chain (HC) of 3C7 (SEQ ID NO:89) as shown in FIG. 45.

FIG. 58 lists nucleotide bases encoding amino acids of the heavy chain (HC) of 3C7 (SEQ ID NO:89) as shown in FIG. 45, and shows the nucleotide bases encoding the variable region or domain, the CDRs and the constant region or domain as shown in FIG. 46.

FIG. 59 lists nucleotide bases encoding amino acids of the light chain (LC) of 3C7 (SEQ ID NO:90) as shown in FIG. 47.

FIG. 60 lists nucleotide bases encoding amino acids of the light chain (LC) of 3C7 (SEQ ID NO:90) as shown in FIG. 47, and shows the nucleotide bases encoding the variable region or domain, the CDRs and the constant region or domain as shown in FIG. 48.

FIG. 61 lists nucleotide bases encoding amino acids of the heavy chain (HC) of 2B4 (SEQ ID NO:91) as shown in FIG. 49.

FIG. 62 lists nucleotide bases encoding amino acids of the heavy chain (HC) of 2B4 (SEQ ID NO:91) as shown in FIG. 49, and shows the nucleotide bases encoding the variable region or domain, the CDRs and the constant region or domain as shown in FIG. 50.

FIG. 63 lists nucleotide bases encoding amino acids of the light chain (LC) of 2B4 (SEQ ID NO:92) as shown in FIG. 51.

FIG. 64 lists nucleotide bases encoding amino acids of the light chain (LC) of 2B4 (SEQ ID NO:92) as shown in FIG. 51, and shows the nucleotide bases encoding the variable region or domain, the CDRs and the constant region or domain as shown in FIG. 52.

More specifically, the FIGS. 1 to 8 illustrate the following:

FIG. 1 lists amino acids 1 to 200 of TSH receptors in the above mentioned species, which include the following amino acid sequences employed in the present invention:

- amino acids 22 to 91 of a TSH receptor,
- amino acids 32 to 41 of a TSH receptor, and
- amino acids 36 to 42 of a TSH receptor.

FIG. 2 lists nucleotide bases 1 to 300 in the above mentioned species, which include coding regions for the above mentioned amino acid sequences present in FIG. 1.

FIG. 3 lists amino acids 200 to 300 of TSH receptors in the above mentioned species, which include the following amino acid sequences employed in the present invention:

- amino acids 246 to 260 of a TSH receptor, and
- amino acids 247 to 260 of a TSH receptor.

FIG. 4 lists nucleotide bases 700 to 899 in the above mentioned species, which include coding regions for the above mentioned amino acid sequences present in FIG. 3.

FIG. 5 lists amino acids 250 to 449 of TSH receptors in the above mentioned species, which include the following amino acid sequences employed in the present invention:

- amino acids 260 to 363 of a TSH receptor; and
- amino acids 277 to 296 of a TSH receptor.

FIG. 6 lists nucleotide bases 750 to 1100 in the above mentioned species, which include coding regions for the above mentioned amino acid sequences present in FIG. 5.

FIG. 7 lists amino acids 350 to 500 of TSH receptors in the above mentioned species, which include the following amino acid sequences employed in the present invention:

- amino acids 380 to 418 of a TSH receptor; and
- amino acids 381 to 385 of a TSH receptor.

FIG. 8 lists nucleotide bases 1100 to 1299 in the above mentioned species, which include coding regions for the above mentioned amino acid sequences present in FIG. 7.

EXAMPLE 1

(1) Production of Mouse Monoclonal Antibodies to the TSH Receptor

BALB/c mice were immunised with a recombinant, highly purified mature form of the TSH receptor expressed in CHO

cells. [Y Oda, J Sanders, M Evans, A Kiddie, A Munkley, C James, T Richards, J Wills, J Furmaniak, B Rees Smith "Epitope analysis of the human thyrotrophin (TSH) receptor using monoclonal antibodies." *Thyroid* 2000 10(12): 1051-1059.] Mouse antibodies were also raised by DNA immunization technique with full length human TSHR cDNA cloned in pcDNA3.1. MABs were cloned using standard techniques and IgGs were purified from culture supernatants by affinity chromatography on Protein A Sepharose. The reactivity of MABs with the TSH receptor was tested by (a) Western blotting with partially purified receptors, (b) inhibition of TSH binding to the TSH receptor, and (c) immunoprecipitation of ³⁵S-labelled TSH receptors produced in an in vitro transcription/translation system as described in Y Oda, J Sanders, S Roberts, M Maruyama, R Kato, M Perez, V B Peteresen, N Wedlock, J Furmaniak, B Rees Smith "Binding characteristics of antibodies to the TSH receptor." *Journal of Molecular Endocrinology* 1998 20: 233-244.

(2) Inhibition of ¹²⁵I-TSH Binding to the TSH Receptor

The inhibition of ¹²⁵I-TSH binding to the TSH receptor was analysed in an assay where, 50 μL of detergent solubilised TSH receptor was preincubated with 50 μL of MAB purified as described in step (1) for 15 minutes at room temperature before addition of 100 μL of ¹²⁵I-TSH (30,000 cpm) followed by incubation at 37° C. for one hour. The complexes of ¹²⁵I-TSH/TSH receptor were precipitated by addition of 2 mL 16.5% polyethylene glycol and 25 μL healthy blood donor serum, centrifuged at 1500×g for 30 minutes at 4° C., aspirated and the radioactivity of the pellets counted using known techniques.

MABs termed: 2B4 MAB (at IgG concentration of 5 μg/mL), 8E2 MAB (at IgG concentration of 1 μg/mL) and 18C5 MAB (at IgG concentration 1 mg/mL) showed 76%, 38% and 91% inhibition of TSH binding, respectively. Fab fragments were produced from 2B4 MAB, 8E2 MAB and 18C5 MAB IgGs by digestion with L-cysteine/papain or pepsin, followed by the separation of Fc and Fab on Protein A column.

(3) Epitope Recognition by MABs

Western blotting analysis [Y Oda, J Sanders, M Evans, A Kiddie, A Munkley, C James, T Richards, J Wills, J Furmaniak, B Rees Smith "Epitope analysis of the human thyrotrophin (TSH) receptor using monoclonal antibodies." *Thyroid* 2000 10(12): 1051-1059.] showed that 2B4 MAB bound to an epitope between amino acid (aa) 380 and 418, 8E2 MAB to an epitope between aa 22 and 91 and 18C5 MAB to an epitope between aa 246 and 260 of the TSH receptor sequence. Analysis with overlapping TSH receptor peptides covering these regions [Y Oda, J Sanders, M Evans, A Kiddie, A Munkley, C James, T Richards, J Wills, J Furmaniak, B Rees Smith "Epitope analysis of the human thyrotrophin (TSH) receptor using monoclonal antibodies." *Thyroid* 2000 10(12): 1051-1059.] showed that 2B4 MAB reacted with the aa 381 to 385, 8E2 MAB with the aa 36 to 42 and 18C5 MAB with the aa 247 to 260.

(4) Preparation of ¹²⁵I-Labelled TSH Receptor

Solubilised preparations of TSH receptor were labelled with ¹²⁵I by way of ¹²⁵I-labelled MAB (4E31) reactive with the C-terminal end of the TSH receptor prepared as described in J Sanders, Y Oda, S Roberts, A Kiddie, T Richards, J

Bolton, V McGrath, S Walters, D Jaskolski, J Furmaniak, B Rees Smith "The interaction of TSH receptor autoantibodies with ¹²⁵I-labelled TSH receptor." *Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism* 1999 84(10):3797-3802. Aliquots of ¹²⁵I-labelled 4E31 F(ab)₂ were incubated for 15 minutes at room temperature with solubilised TSH receptor and then used an immunoprecipitation assay as described in step (5).

(5) Inhibition of TSH Receptor Autoantibody (TRAb) Binding to the TSH Receptor by MAbs

The inhibition of TRAb binding to the TSH receptor by MAbs was tested as follows:

10 μL of ¹²⁵I-labelled TSH receptor (30,000 cpm) prepared in step (4) was preincubated with 20 μL of 2B4 Fab (5 and 10 mg/mL) for 15 minutes at room temperature followed by incubation with 20 μL of TRAb positive patient serum for one hour at room temperature. 50 μL of solid phase Protein A (an anti-human IgG reagent) was then added and incubation continued for one hour at room temperature followed by washing step and centrifugation at 1500×g at 4° C. for 30 minutes; aspiration and counting of the radioactivity of the pellets. Similar experiments were carried out with 8E2 and 18C5 Fabs and the combination of two Fabs together.

Results of Example 1

Results of the inhibition of TRAb binding to the TSH receptor are shown in Table 1.

EXAMPLE 2

Methods

(1) Production of Mouse Monoclonal Antibodies to the TSH Receptor

BALB/C mice were immunised with a recombinant, highly purified mature form of the TSH receptor expressed in CHO cells (Y. Oda, J. Sanders, M. Evans, A. Kiddie, A. Munkley, C. James, T. Richards, J. Wills, J. Furmaniak, B. Rees Smith "Epitope analysis of the human thyrotropin (TSH) receptor using monoclonal antibodies" *Thyroid* 2000 10(12): 1051-1059). Mouse antibodies were also raised by DNA immunisation techniques with full length human TSHR cDNA cloned in pRC/CM.1. MAbs were cloned using standard techniques and IgGs were purified from culture supernatants by affinity chromatography on Protein A Sepharose.

(Fab)₂ fragments were produced from the purified MAb IgGs by digestion with pepsin followed by chromatography on a protein A affinity column as described in Y. Oda, J. Sanders, S. Roberts, M. Maruyama, R P Kato, M. Perez, V B Petersen, N. Wedlock, J. Furmaniak, B. Rees Smith 1998 "Binding characteristics of antibodies to the TSH receptor". *Journal of Molecular Endocrinology* 20: 233-244.

Fab fragments were prepared by digestion of the purified MAbs with papain as described in E. Hendry, G. Taylor, F. Grennan-Jones, A. Sullivan, N. Liddy, J. Godfrey, N. Hayakawa, M. Powell J. Furmaniak, B Rees Smith 2001 "X-ray crystal structure of a monoclonal antibody that binds to a major autoantigenic epitope on thyroid peroxidase." *Thyroid* 11(12): 1091-1099.

The reactivity of MAbs with the TSH receptor was tested by (a) western blotting with partially purified receptors, (b) inhibition of the TSH binding to the TSH receptor and (c) immunoprecipitation of ³⁵S-labelled TSH receptors produced in an in vitro transcription/translation system as described in Y. Oda, J. Sanders, S. Roberts, M. Maruyama, R. Kato, M. Perez, V B. Petersen, N. Wedlock, J. Furmaniak, B.

Rees Smith "Binding characteristics of antibodies to the TSH receptor" *Journal of Molecular Endocrinology* 1998 20: 233-244.

(2) Inhibition of ¹²⁵I TSH Binding to the TSH Receptor

(a) PEG Method for Use with Detergent Solubilised TSHR

The inhibition of ¹²⁵I TSH binding to detergent solubilised TSH receptor was analysed in an assay where 50 μL of MAb purified as described in Methods (1) above was preincubated with receptor for 15 minutes at room temperature before addition of 100 μL of ¹²⁵I TSH (30,000 cpm) followed by incubation at 37° C. for one hour. The complexes of ¹²⁵I TSH and TSH receptor were precipitated by addition of 2 mL 16.5% polyethylene glycol and 25 μL healthy blood donor serum, centrifuged at 1500×g for 30 minutes at 4° C., aspirated and the radioactivity of the pellets counted in a gamma counter.

(b) Method Using Tubes Coated with TSHR

In this procedure, plastic tubes are first coated with a MAb such as 4E31 which binds to a part of the TSHR unrelated to TSH or TRAb binding. Detergent solubilised TSHR preparations are then added, captured by the TSHR MAb and then become immobilised on the tube surface in such a way as to be able to bind TSH or TRAb. In particular the MAb 4E31 reactive with the TSHR C terminus (10 μg/mL F(ab)₂ preparation in 0.1 M Na₂CO₃ pH 9.2) was added to plastic tubes (Nunc Maxisorp, 200 μL per tube) and coating allowed to proceed overnight 4° C. After washing and post-coating (10 mg/mL bovine serum albumin) the tubes were washed again with assay buffer (10 mM Tris-HCl pH 7.8, 50 mM NaCl, 1 mg/mL bovine serum albumin, 0.1% Triton X-100). 200 μL of a detergent solubilised TSHR preparation was then added and incubated overnight at 4° C. followed by aspiration and washing steps. Thereafter, 20 μL of "start" buffer (10 mM Tris-HCl pH 7.8, 50 mM NaCl, bovine serum albumin 1 mg/mL, 6 mM NaN₃, 1% Triton X-100) was added to the TSHR coated tubes followed by 100 μL of purified MAb IgG or patient sera and incubated at room temperature for 2 hours with gentle shaking. After aspiration, the tubes were washed twice with 1 mL of assay buffer before addition of 100 μL of ¹²⁵I TSH (80,000 cpm) and incubation at room temperature for 20-60 min with shaking. The tubes were then washed twice with 1 mL of assay buffer, aspirated and counted in a gamma counter.

(3) Analysis of Thyroid Stimulating or Blocking Activities of MAbs.

The ability of MAbs to either stimulate the production of cyclic AMP in isolated porcine thyroid cells (thyroid stimulating activity) or to act as TSH antagonists by blocking TSH stimulation of cyclic AMP (blocking activity) was assessed using reagents from Yamasa Corporation, Tokyo, Japan.

In addition the ability of the MAbs to stimulate production of cyclic AMP in Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cells expressing human TSHR was analysed as described by M. Kita, L. Ahma, P C. Mariani, H. Viase, P. Unger, P. N. Graves, T. F. Davies 1999 "Regulation and transfer of a murine model of thyrotropin receptor antibody mediated Graves' disease." *Endocrinology* 140: 1392-1398.

(4) Binding of ¹²⁵I-Labelled MAbs to the TSHR and Effect of TRAb

Purified IgG from two of the MAbs that showed thyroid stimulating activity (16E5 and 14D3, table 2) were labelled with ¹²⁵I followed by separation of unincorporated ¹²⁵I by filtration on Sephadex G-50 as in (4) in Example 1.

Plastic tubes were coated with TSHR preparations as in 2b above. Thereafter, 100 μL of test serum (from healthy blood donors or from patients with Graves' disease) were added and tubes incubated for 2 hours at room temperature with shaking.

After this incubation, the tubes were washed 2 times with assay buffer. Then, 100 μL of ^{125}I -labelled 16E5 or 14D3 IgG (30,000 cpm diluted in 20 mM Tris-HCl pH 7.3, 50 mM NaCl, 1 mg/mL bovine serum albumin, 0.1% Triton X-100) was added to the tubes and incubated for 1 hour at room temperature with shaking. The tubes were then washed twice with the same buffer that was used for diluting ^{125}I -labelled MABs and counted in a gamma counter.

(5) Binding of TSHR to MAB Coated Tubes and Effect of TRAb

Detergent solubilised TSHR preparations (20 μL were incubated for 1 hour at room temperature with 100 μL of test serum and 20 μL of start buffer (2b above). 100 μL of this mixture was then added to plastic tubes coated with TSHR MAB (as in 2b above) and incubated for 1 hour with shaking at room temperature. Then the tubes were aspirated and washed twice (2b above) and 100 μL (30,000 cpm) of ^{125}I -labelled C-terminal TSHR MAB 4E31 F(ab)₂ preparation labelled with ^{125}I as in 4 above added. After further incubation for 1 hour at room temperature with shaking, the tubes were aspirated, washed twice and the radioactivity counted with a gamma counter.

Oligonucleotide primers were designed using the sequences as described previously (Kettleborough C. A. et al "Optimization of primers for cloning libraries of mouse immunoglobulin genes using the polymerase chain reaction." European Journal of Immunology 1993 23:206-211).

Both sense and antisense primers included additional 5' restriction endonuclease site sequences to facilitate cloning of PCR products. RT-PCR products were cloned into pUC18 DNA prepared by the Qiagen method (Qiagen) and sequenced by the Sanger-Coulson method

Results of Example 2

(1) Thyroid stimulating activity of the TSHR MABs is shown in tables 2 and 3. Four of the MABs (16E5, 14D3, 17D2, and 4D7) were able to stimulate cyclic AMP production in isolated porcine thyroid cells. In addition when Fab fragments from three of these MABs were tested, all three also stimulated cyclic AMP production (table 2). For comparison a TRAb positive patient serum showed similar levels of stimulation to the MABs (table 2). Also, TSHR MAB 2B4 which has the ability to inhibit TSH binding to the TSHR strongly did not show thyroid stimulating activity (table 2). Another TSHR MAB and Fab (3B3) did not stimulate cyclic AMP production nor did the Tg MAB Fab 2G2 (table 2).

In a further series of experiments some of the MABs which were able to stimulate porcine thyroid cells (16E5 and 14D3) were tested for their ability to stimulate cyclic AMP production in CHO cells expressing human TSHR (table 3). Similar results were obtained to those observed with porcine thyroid cells.

(2) In the presence of sera from healthy blood donors, ^{125}I -labelled 16E5 bound to TSHR coated tubes is in the range from 23 to 35% of total counts added (table 4). In the presence of sera from patients with Graves' disease (all TRAb positive) the binding of ^{125}I -labelled 16E5 was markedly reduced and was in the range from 1.9 to 7.5% (table 4).

This indicated that Graves' disease patient sera with TRAb activity inhibit the binding of TSHR MAB 16E5 to the TSHR. Further experiments with labelled 16E5 are shown in table 5 where a comparison of the effects of Graves' disease patient sera on (a) ^{125}I -labelled 16E5 to TSHR coated tubes and (b) ^{125}I -labelled TSH binding to TSHR coated tubes. Similar experiments to those shown

in table 5 were carried out with ^{125}I -labelled TSHR MAB 14D3 and the results are shown in table 6.

The effects of Graves' disease patient sera on TSHR coated tube binding by ^{125}I -labelled 16E5, 14D3 or TSH were similar with strong inhibition of binding being observed in most cases (tables 5 and 6). In contrast to Graves' disease patient sera, sera from healthy blood donors had little effect on labelled MAB or labelled TSH binding to TSHR coated tubes (tables 5 and 6). Table 7 shows the effect of sera containing autoantibodies other than the TSHR autoantibodies on TSHR coated tube binding by labelled TSH, 16E5 and 14D3. As can be seen from table 7, sera containing autoantibodies to glutamic acid decarboxylase (D1 and D2) or to 21-hydroxylase (A1 and A2) had no effect on TSH or MAB binding. However, the serum G42 from a patient with Graves' disease showed a strong, dose-dependent inhibition of both TSH and MAB binding.

(3) As shown in table 8, plastic tubes coated with MAB 16E5 were able to bind TSHR and this binding was inhibited by Graves' sera containing TSHR autoantibodies. In particular, detection of TSHR binding by the ^{125}I -labelled TSHR MAB 4E31 showed that (a) in the presence of sera from healthy blood donors, labelled 4E31 binding ranged from 13.5-17.8% of total cpm added whereas (b) in the presence of Graves' sera, labelled MAB binding ranged from 1.8-4.8% of total cpm added. Similar results were obtained with plastic tubes coated with MAB 14D3 (table 9).

Conclusions

The results shown in tables 2-9 show:

- we have produced TSHR MABs and MAB Fab fragments which can stimulate isolated thyroid cells in a similar way to TRAb in patient sera and in a similar way to TSH. Different MABs show different degrees of stimulating activity.
- these MABs can be used instead of labelled TSH in assays for TSHR autoantibodies (TRAb).
- when the MABs are coated onto plastic surfaces, they can bind TSHR preparations. This binding is inhibited by TRAb in patient sera, thus providing a new type of TRAb assay.
- the ability of the MABs to stimulate the thyroid means that they are potentially useful as alternatives to TSH in *in vivo* applications.

EXAMPLE 3

Inhibition of ^{125}I -16E5 Fab Binding to Solubilised TSH Receptor by TSH Receptor Mabs

Method

The inhibition of 11I-16E5 Fab binding to detergent solubilised TSH receptor was analysed in an assay where 50 μL of Mab IgG (100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$) purified as described above was incubated with receptor for 30 minutes at room temperature before addition of 100 μL of ^{125}I -16E5 Fab (30,000 cpm) followed by incubation at room temperature for 2 hours. The complexes of ^{125}I -16E5 Fab and TSH receptor were precipitated by addition of 2 ml 16.5% polyethylene glycol and 50 μL healthy blood donor serum, centrifuged at 1500 \times g for 30 minutes at 4 $^{\circ}$ C., aspirated and the radioactivity of the pellets counted in a gamma counter.

The results are shown in Table 10. From Table 10 it can be seen that Mab 4D7 (which binds to epitope region 246 to 260 and stimulates isolated thyroid cells) quite strongly inhibits labelled 16E5 Fab binding to the TSH receptor (24.2% inhibition). Two other Mabs, 3C7 and 18C5 also quite strongly

inhibit 16E5 Fab binding (17 and 15.7% inhibition respectively) and also bind to the epitope region 246 to 260. Weak or no inhibition is observed with the other Mabs. This suggests that epitope region 246 to 260 is involved in 16E5 binding to the TSH receptor. As the other stimulating Mabs 14D3 and 17D2 compete well with 16E5 binding to the TSH receptor as can be seen from Table 10, epitope region 246 to 260 is probably also important for TSH receptor binding by 14D3 and 17D2.

TABLE 1

Inhibition of binding of TRAb in patient serum (K3) to the TSH receptor by Mab Fab ^s		
	Serum K3 1/10	
	Labelled TSHR immunoprecipitated (%)	% inhibition
Buffer	17.5	—
2B4 (5 mg/mL)	10.1	42
2B4 (10 mg/mL)	3.9	77.7
18C5 (5 mg/mL)	13.7	21.7
18C5 (10 mg/mL)	9.7	44
8E2 (5 mg/mL)	15.0	14.3
8E2 (10 mg/mL)	13.0	25.7
2B4 + 18C5 (5 mg/mL)	5.7	67.4
18C5 + 8E2 (5 mg/mL)	12.4	29.1
2B4 + 8E2 (5 mg/mL)	8.1	53.7
Unlabelled TSH (2.94 mg/mL)	7.8	55.4
2B4 + 8E2 + 18C5 (3.3 mg/mL)	7.4	57.7

$$\% \text{ inhibition} = 100 - \left(\frac{A}{B} \times 100 \right)$$

where
 A = ¹²⁵I-TSHR (cpm) immunoprecipitated in the presence of test sera and test Mab Fab as a percentage of total cpm of material added to the tube;
 B = ¹²⁵I-TSHR (cpm) immunoprecipitated in the presence of test sera and assay buffer as a percentage of total cpm of material added to the tube

The above results show that:

- (1) the sequences of the TSH receptor which are involved in the TSHR binding are also involved in TRAb binding;
- (2) mouse Mab reactive with these sequences can be used effectively to inhibit TRAb binding to the TSH receptor; and
- (3) one or more of the MABs reactive with one or more of the above TSH receptor sequences can be used to detect and measure TRAb.

TABLE 2

Thyroid stimulating activity of TSHR MABs tested using isolated porcine thyroid cells			
Test sample		Stimulation (%) ¹	Inhibition of TSH binding (%) ^{2,3}
16E5 IgG	200 µg/ml	466	nt
	20 µg/ml	332	83.3
	2 µg/ml	269	73.6
	0.2 µg/ml	157	nt
14D3 IgG	0.02 µg/ml	52	nt
	200 µg/ml	557	nt
	20 µg/ml	351	76.4
	2 µg/ml	323	61.0
17D2 IgG	0.2 µg/ml	227	nt
	0.02 µg/ml	78	nt
	200 µg/ml	377	nt
	20 µg/ml	207	81.3
4D7 IgG	2 µg/ml	134	73.7
	200 µg/ml	259	33 ⁴
	20 µg/ml	31	nt

TABLE 2-continued

Thyroid stimulating activity of TSHR MABs tested using isolated porcine thyroid cells			
Test sample		Stimulation (%) ¹	Inhibition of TSH binding (%) ^{2,3}
3B3 IgG ^a	200 µg/ml	34	30.7
	20 µg/ml	37	6.1
2B4 IgG ^a	20 µg/ml	100	nt
	2 µg/ml	116	69.9
3C7 Fab	1 mg/ml	348	45.2
4D7 Fab	1 mg/ml	512	48.6
16E5 Fab	200 µg/ml	425	53 ⁵
14D3 Fab	200 µg/ml	648	64 ⁵
17D2 Fab	200 µg/ml	274	45 ⁵
3B3 Fab ^a	200 µg/ml	42	66.5 ⁴
	1 mg/ml	55	0
2G2 Fab ⁶	200 µg/ml	37	0
	dil 1:2	771	65 ⁷
TRAb +ve patient	dil 1:4	530	nt
Pool of healthy blood donor sera		29	0.6
TRAb negative serum		70	0

Table 2 footnotes

¹MAB IgG or Fab preparations were diluted in the pool of healthy blood donor sera. Stimulation (%) was calculated as 100x the ratio of: cyclic AMP produced in the presence of test sample to cyclic AMP produced in the presence of a pool of healthy blood donor sera. A stimulation level of >180% was assessed as positive i.e. this level of stimulation was always greater than that observed by sera from individual healthy blood donors.

²Inhibition of TSH binding level of >10% is positive

³Method = coated tube

⁴Inhibition tested at 250 µg/ml

⁵Inhibition tested at 10 µg/ml

⁶2G2 is a MAB reactive with thyroglobulin i.e. unreactive with the TSHR

⁷Inhibition with undiluted serum

⁸3B3 and 2B4 IgGs act as TSH antagonists i.e. block the ability of TSH to stimulate cyclic AMP production by isolated porcine thyroid cells.
 nt = not tested at this concentration

TABLE 3

Test sample ¹	Stimulation (%) ²	Inhibition of TSH binding (%) ^{3,4}
16E5 20 µg/mL	850	78.5 ⁵
14D3 20 µg/mL	908	71.8 ⁵
2B4 20 µg/mL	111	84.4
TRAb +ve patient	850	65.0 ⁶
Pool of healthy blood donor sera	100	0

Table 3 footnotes:

¹All samples were diluted 1:10 prior to addition to cells.

²Stimulation (%) was calculated as 100x the ratio of: cyclic AMP produced in the presence of test sample to cyclic AMP produced in the presence of a pool of healthy blood donor sera.

³Inhibition of TSH binding level of >10% is positive.

⁴Method = coated tubes

⁵Inhibition tested at 10 µg/mL

⁶Tested for inhibition undiluted.

TABLE 4

Binding of ¹²⁵ I-labelled Mab 16E5 to TSHR coated tubes and effect of TRAb in patient sera			
Test Material ¹	Inhibition of TSH binding (%) ²	¹²⁵ I-16E5 bound to TSHR coated tubes (% total counts added)	
G1	21	5.6	
G2	22.7	6.5	
G3	24.7	3.5	
G4	22.7	6.0	
60	G5	28.1	3.6
	G6	29.4	2.5
G7	29.3	5.8	
G8	39	1.9	
G9	31.9	6.8	
G10	34.8	5.4	
65	G11	34.5	3.4
	G12	35.3	4.2

TABLE 4-continued

Binding of ¹²⁵ I-labelled Mab 16E5 to TSHR coated tubes and effect of TRAb in patient sera		
Test Material ¹	Inhibition of TSH binding (%) ²	¹²⁵ I-16E5 bound to TSHR coated tubes (% total counts added)
G13	35.6	6.2
G14	36.9	2.8
G15	30.3	4.3
G16	35	2.2
G17	47.6	3.9
G18	43	3.4
G19	53.5	3.7
G20	59.2	7.5
G21	58.9	4.9
NPS	<14	27.5
NSF 1	<14	23.3
NSF 2	<14	30.2
NSF 3	<14	29.1

TABLE 4-continued

Binding of ¹²⁵ I-labelled Mab 16E5 to TSHR coated tubes and effect of TRAb in patient sera		
Test Material ¹	Inhibition of TSH binding (%) ²	¹²⁵ I-16E5 bound to TSHR coated tubes (% total counts added)
NSF 4	<14	22.8
NSF 5	<14	28.9
NSF 6	<14	31.0
NSF 7	<14	29.2
NSF 8	<14	35.3
NSF 9	<14	26.3
NSF 10	<14	25.2

15 Table 4 footnotes:

¹sera G1-G22 are from patients with Graves' disease sera NSF 1-NSF 10 are from healthy blood donors NPS = pool of healthy blood donor sera

²Inhibition of TSH binding >14% is positive; PEG method used

TABLE 5

Effect of Graves' disease patient sera on ¹²⁵I-16E5 binding and ¹²⁵I-TSH binding to TSHR coated tubes

Test material ¹	¹²⁵ I-16E5 bound to TSHR coated tubes (% total counts added) ²	Inhibition of ¹²⁵ I-16E5 binding (%) ^{2,3}	¹²⁵ I-TSH bound to TSHR coated tubes (% total counts added) ⁴	Inhibition of ¹²⁵ I-TSH binding (%) ^{3,4}
G23	13.2	44.0	8.9	27.1
G28	5.8	75.4	3.8	68.5
G29	13.3	43.6	8.0	34.4
G30	9.2	61.0	5.3	56.9
G32	11.9	49.6	7.5	38.4
G36	15.5	34.3	10.1	17.5
G38	16.1	31.8	10.0	18.3
G41	17.8	24.6	10.8	11.4
G43	5.9	75.0	4.0	67.2
G44	18.6	21.2	12.4	-ve
G45	5.1	78.4	3.5	71.0
G46	3.8	83.9	2.7	77.9
G47	7.2	69.5	4.3	64.8
G48	6.9	70.8	4.8	60.8
G49	9.1	61.4	6.1	49.6
G50	8.7	63.1	6.3	48.4
G51	11.9	49.6	7.9	35.2
G52	12.3	47.9	7.4	39.0
NSF 4	23.0	2.6	12.5	-ve
NSF 5	25.3	-ve	12.3	-ve
NSF 10	22.4	5.1	12.5	-ve
NSF 16	23.3	1.3	12.0	1.8
NSF 17	24.2	-ve	11.5	5.3
NSF 18	19.9	15.7	11.2	8.0
NSF 20	21.5	8.9	12.3	-ve
NSF 21	23.3	1.3	12.3	-ve
NSF 22	24.5	-ve	12.4	-ve
NSF 26	26.5	-ve	12.8	-ve

Table 5 footnotes:

¹Sera G53-G52 are from patients with Graves' disease; sera NSF are from healthy blood donors

²mean binding in the presence of healthy blood donor sera was 23.6% for ¹²⁵I-16E5

³inhibition of binding was calculated using the formula

$$\% \text{ inhibition} = 100 - \left(\frac{A}{B} \times 100 \right)$$

where

A = binding in the presence of test serum;

B = mean binding in the presence of healthy blood donor sera

⁴mean binding in the presence of healthy blood donor sera was 12.2% for ¹²⁵I-TSH

TABLE 6

Binding of ¹²⁵I-labelled MAb 14D3 to TSHR coated tubes and effect of TSHAb in patient sera

Test material ¹	¹²⁵ I-14D3 bound to TSHR coated tubes (% total counts added) ²	Inhibition of ¹²⁵ I-14D3 binding (%) ^{2,3}	¹²⁵ I-TSH bound to TSHR coated tubes (% total counts added) ⁴	Inhibition of ¹²⁵ I-TSH binding (%) ^{3,4}
G23	13.9	20	8.9	26.6
G24	11.3	35	6.9	43.4
G25	14.1	19	7.2	40.5
G26	7.3	58	2.6	78.3
G27	12.3	29.7	7.3	40.1
G28	8.0	54.4	3.8	68.3
G29	13.2	24.4	8.0	34.0
G30	12.5	28.4	5.3	56.6
G31	9.8	44	4.3	64.3
G32	11.4	34.8	7.5	38.0
G33	12.7	27.2	6.1	49.9
G34	10.9	37.5	7.5	37.8
G35	9.8	43.6	4.3	64.6
G36	13.5	22.8	10.1	16.9
G37	11.9	31.6	9.3	23.4
G38	11.3	35.4	10.0	17.6
G39	12.3	29.5	7.9	34.8
G40	9.8	44.0	7.2	40.9
G41	14.0	19.8	10.8	10.7
NSF 4	17.4	0.3	12.5	-ve
NSF 5	16.5	9.1	12.3	-ve
NSF 10	17.6	-ve	12.5	-ve
NSF 16	17.7	-ve	12.0	1.1
NSF 17	17.0	2.7	11.5	4.6
NSF 18	16.6	8.6	11.2	7.3
NSF 20	18.3	-ve	12.3	-ve
NSF 21	16.8	3.6	12.3	-ve
NSF 22	16.3	6.7	12.4	-ve
NSF 26	18.4	-ve	12.8	-ve

Table 6 footnotes:

¹Sera G23-41 are from patients with Graves' disease

Sera NSF are from healthy blood donors

²Mean binding in the presence of healthy blood donor sera was 17.4% for ¹²⁵I-14D3.

³Inhibition of binding was calculated using the formula:

$$\% \text{ inhibition} = 100 - \left(\frac{A}{B} \times 100 \right)$$

where

A = binding in the presence of test serum;

B = mean binding in the presence of healthy blood donor sera

⁴Mean binding in the presence of healthy blood donor sera was 12.1% for ¹²⁵I-TSH.

TABLE 7

Effect of sera from various patients in TSHR coated tube binding by labelled TSH, 16E5 and 14D3

Test sample	% inhibition of binding to TSHR coated tubes ² using:		
	¹²⁵ I-TSH	¹²⁵ I-16E5	¹²⁵ I-14D3
G42/5	87	71	77
G42/10	82	56	51
G42/20	70	34	24
D1/10	2	3	2
D1/100	-2	3	0
D2/10	1	1	-7
D2/100	-2	0	0
A1/10	-1	3	2
A1/100	-1	3	-1
A2/10	5	3	5
A2/100	1	3	1

Table 7 footnotes:

¹Serum G42 is from a patient with Graves' disease;

sera D1 and D2 are from patients with type 1 diabetes mellitus (positive for auto antibodies to glutamic acid decarboxylase);

sera A1 and A2 are from patients with Addison's disease (positive for

45

TABLE 7-continued

Effect of sera from various patients in TSHR coated tube binding by labelled TSH, 16E5 and 14D3

Test sample	% inhibition of binding to TSHR coated tubes ² using:		
	¹²⁵ I-TSH	¹²⁵ I-16E5	¹²⁵ I-14D3
steroid 21-hydroxylase autoantibodies)			
All test samples were diluted in a pool of serum from healthy blood donors and dilution factor shown as /5, /10, /20 or /100			
² Inhibition of binding was calculated using the formula			
$\% \text{ inhibition} = 100 - \left(\frac{A}{B} \times 100 \right)$			

where

A = binding in the presence of test serum;

B = mean binding in the presence of a pool of healthy blood donor sera

60

TABLE 8

Effect of patient sera on binding of the TSHR to 16E5 F(ab) ₂ coated tubes			
Test material ¹	¹²⁵ I-43E1 labelled TSHR bound to 16E5 F(ab) ₂ coated tubes (% total counts added)	Inhibition of binding ²	Inhibition of TSH binding (%) ³
G43	1.8	91.4	72.3
G44	4.8	77.2	45.1
G45	3.0	85.6	71.8
G46	2.0	90.2	83.8
G47	1.8	91.4	75.3
NSF 10	17.8	14.4	<14
NSF 17	14.8	29.1	<14
NSF 21	13.5	34.9	<14

Table 8 footnotes:

¹Sera G43-47 are from patients wwith Graves' disease; Sera NSF are from healthy blood donors

²Inhibition of binding was calculated using the formula:

$$\% \text{ inhibition} = 100 - \left(\frac{A}{B} \times 100 \right)$$

where

A = binding 4E31 binding in the presence of test serum;

B = mean labelled 4E31 binding for healthy blood donor sera (15.4%)

³Inhibition of TSH binding >14% is positive; PEG method used

TABLE 9

Effect of patient sera on binding of the TSHR to 14D3 F(ab) ₂ coated tubes			
Test material ¹	¹²⁵ I-4E31 labelled TSHR bound to 14D3 F(ab) ₂ coated tubes (% total counts added)	Inhibition of binding ²	Inhibition of TSH binding (%) ³
Serum A	4.0	70	72
Serum B	6.9	49	40
Serum C	3.0	78	85
Serum D	2.6	81	80
NSF 5	15.1	-12	<14
NSF 17	14.6	-9	<14
NSF 21	12.0	10	<14
NSF 23	11.8	12	<14

Table 9 footnotes:

¹Sera A-D are from patients with Graves' disease; Sera NSF are from healthy blood donors

²Inhibition of binding was calculated using the formula:

$$\% \text{ inhibition} = 100 - \left(\frac{A}{B} \times 100 \right)$$

where

A = labelled 4E31 binding in the presence of test serum;

B = mean labelled 4E31 binding for healthy blood donor sera (15.4%)

³Inhibition of TSH binding >14% is positive; PEG method used

TABLE 10

Inhibition of ¹²⁵ I-16E5 Fab binding to TSHR by TSHR MAbs		
IgG (100 µg/ml)	% inhibition	Epitope region (aa)
16E5	70.4	—
17D3	68.8	—
14D3	67.6	—
17D2	69.2	—
2G2	-ve	Thyroglobulin specific
5D6	-ve	22-41
8E2	-ve	22-41
4B5	7.1	22-41
10C4	-ve	37-56
10D5	-ve	37-71
4D2	-ve	37-71
2E2	-ve	52-71
1D6	-ve	202-221
7B5	-ve	202-221
16B6	-ve	202-221
3C3	11.2	202-236
4B4	-ve	217-236
4E4	-ve	217-236
8D3	-ve	217-236
6D7	-ve	217-236
18C5	15.7	246-260
3C7	17	246-260
4D7	24.2	246-260
3B3	8.8	277-296
5B5	-ve	307-326
4E6	-ve	307-326
6E2	-ve	322-341
9C2	-ve	322-341
6B4	-ve	337-356
3E4	-ve	337-371
3F3	-ve	352-371
3B2	-ve	352-371
7C2	-ve	367-386
2B4	-ve	381-385
3E6	5.4	381-385
8E3	4.8	381-385
7C4	-ve	381-385
1D5	4.2	381-385
4E2	-ve	381-385
3D3	-ve	382-401
2C4	-ve	382-401
10C2	-ve	382-401
7E5	-ve	382-401

SEQUENCE LISTING

<160> NUMBER OF SEQ ID NOS: 92

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<211> LENGTH: 200

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<220> FEATURE:

<221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Figure 1

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Met Arg Pro Ala Asp Leu Leu Gln Leu Val Leu Leu Leu Asp Leu Pro
1 5 10 15

Arg Asp Leu Gly Gly Met Gly Cys Ser Ser Pro Pro Cys Glu Cys His
20 25 30

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Gln Glu Glu Asp Phe Arg Val Thr Cys Lys Asp Ile Gln Arg Ile Pro
 35 40 45
 Ser Leu Pro Pro Ser Thr Gln Thr Leu Lys Leu Ile Glu Thr His Leu
 50 55 60
 Arg Thr Ile Pro Ser His Ala Phe Ser Asn Leu Pro Asn Ile Ser Arg
 65 70 75 80
 Ile Tyr Val Ser Ile Asp Val Thr Leu Gln Gln Leu Glu Ser His Ser
 85 90 95
 Phe Tyr Asn Leu Ser Lys Val Thr His Ile Glu Ile Arg Asn Thr Arg
 100 105 110
 Asn Leu Thr Tyr Ile Asp Pro Asp Ala Leu Lys Glu Leu Pro Leu Leu
 115 120 125
 Lys Phe Leu Gly Ile Phe Asn Thr Gly Leu Lys Met Phe Pro Asp Leu
 130 135 140
 Thr Lys Val Tyr Ser Thr Asp Ile Phe Phe Ile Leu Glu Ile Thr Asp
 145 150 155 160
 Asn Pro Tyr Met Thr Ser Ile Pro Val Asn Ala Phe Gln Gly Leu Cys
 165 170 175
 Asn Glu Thr Leu Thr Leu Lys Leu Tyr Asn Asn Gly Phe Thr Ser Val
 180 185 190
 Gln Gly Tyr Ala Phe Asn Gly Thr
 195 200

<210> SEQ ID NO 2
 <211> LENGTH: 200
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Sus scrofa
 <220> FEATURE:
 <221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Figure 1

<400> SEQUENCE: 2

Met Ser Leu Thr Pro Leu Leu Gln Leu Ala Leu Val Leu Ala Leu Pro
 1 5 10 15
 Arg Ser Leu Arg Gly Lys Gly Cys Pro Ser Pro Pro Cys Glu Cys His
 20 25 30
 Gln Glu Asp Asp Phe Arg Val Thr Cys Lys Asp Ile His Ser Ile Pro
 35 40 45
 Pro Leu Pro Pro Asn Thr Gln Thr Leu Lys Phe Ile Glu Thr His Leu
 50 55 60
 Lys Thr Ile Pro Ser Arg Ala Phe Ser Asn Leu Pro Asn Ile Ser Arg
 65 70 75 80
 Ile Tyr Leu Ser Ile Asp Ala Thr Leu Gln Gln Leu Glu Ser Gln Ser
 85 90 95
 Phe Tyr Asn Leu Ser Lys Met Thr His Ile Glu Ile Arg Asn Thr Arg
 100 105 110
 Ser Leu Thr Tyr Ile Asn Pro Gly Ala Leu Lys Asp Leu Pro Leu Leu
 115 120 125
 Lys Phe Leu Gly Ile Phe Asn Thr Gly Leu Arg Ile Phe Pro Asp Leu
 130 135 140
 Thr Lys Val Tyr Ser Thr Asp Val Phe Phe Ile Leu Glu Ile Thr Asp
 145 150 155 160
 Asn Pro Tyr Met Thr Ser Ile Pro Ala Asn Ala Phe Gln Gly Leu Cys
 165 170 175
 Asn Glu Thr Leu Thr Leu Lys Leu Tyr Asn Asn Gly Phe Thr Ser Val
 180 185 190

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Gln Gly His Ala Phe Asn Gly Thr
195 200

<210> SEQ ID NO 3
<211> LENGTH: 200
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Bos taurus
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Figure 1

<400> SEQUENCE: 3

Met Arg Pro Thr Pro Leu Leu Arg Leu Ala Leu Phe Leu Val Leu Pro
1 5 10 15
Ser Ser Leu Gly Gly Glu Arg Cys Pro Ser Pro Pro Cys Glu Cys Arg
20 25 30
Gln Glu Asp Asp Phe Arg Val Thr Cys Lys Asp Ile Gln Ser Ile Pro
35 40 45
Ser Leu Pro Pro Ser Thr Gln Thr Leu Lys Phe Ile Glu Thr His Leu
50 55 60
Lys Thr Ile Pro Ser Arg Ala Phe Ser Asn Leu Pro Asn Ile Ser Arg
65 70 75 80
Ile Tyr Leu Ser Ile Asp Ala Thr Leu Gln Gln Leu Glu Ser His Ser
85 90 95
Phe Tyr Asn Leu Ser Lys Val Thr His Ile Glu Ile Arg Asn Thr Arg
100 105 110
Ser Leu Thr Tyr Ile Asp Ser Gly Ala Leu Lys Glu Leu Pro Leu Leu
115 120 125
Lys Phe Leu Gly Ile Phe Asn Thr Gly Leu Arg Val Phe Pro Asp Leu
130 135 140
Thr Lys Ile Tyr Ser Thr Asp Val Phe Phe Ile Leu Glu Ile Thr Asp
145 150 155 160
Asn Pro Tyr Met Thr Ser Ile Pro Ala Asn Ala Phe Gln Gly Leu Cys
165 170 175
Asn Glu Thr Leu Thr Leu Lys Leu Tyr Asn Asn Gly Phe Thr Ser Ile
180 185 190
Gln Gly His Ala Phe Asn Gly Thr
195 200

<210> SEQ ID NO 4
<211> LENGTH: 200
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Felis catus
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Figure 1

<400> SEQUENCE: 4

Met Arg Gln Thr Pro Leu Leu Gln Leu Ala Leu Leu Leu Ser Leu Pro
1 5 10 15
Arg Ser Leu Gly Gly Lys Gly Cys Pro Ser Pro Pro Cys Glu Cys His
20 25 30
Gln Glu Asp Asp Phe Arg Val Thr Cys Lys Asp Ile His Arg Ile Pro
35 40 45
Ser Leu Pro Pro Ser Thr Gln Thr Leu Lys Phe Ile Glu Thr His Leu
50 55 60
Lys Thr Ile Pro Ser Arg Ala Phe Ser Asn Leu Pro Asn Ile Ser Arg
65 70 75 80

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Ile Tyr Leu Ser Ile Asp Ala Thr Leu Gln Arg Leu Glu Ser His Ser
      85                      90                      95
Phe Tyr Asn Leu Ser Lys Met Thr His Ile Glu Ile Arg Asn Thr Arg
      100                      105                      110
Ser Leu Thr Tyr Ile Asp Pro Gly Ala Leu Lys Glu Leu Pro Leu Leu
      115                      120                      125
Lys Phe Leu Gly Ile Phe Asn Thr Gly Leu Gly Val Phe Pro Asp Leu
      130                      135                      140
Thr Lys Val Tyr Ser Thr Asp Val Phe Phe Ile Leu Glu Ile Thr Asp
      145                      150                      155                      160
Asn Pro Tyr Met Thr Ser Ile Pro Ala Asn Ala Phe Gln Gly Leu Cys
      165                      170                      175
Asn Glu Thr Leu Thr Leu Lys Leu Tyr Asn Asn Gly Phe Thr Ser Ile
      180                      185                      190
Gln Gly His Ala Phe Asn Gly Thr
      195                      200

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<210> SEQ ID NO 5
<211> LENGTH: 200
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Canis familiaris
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Figure 1

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<400> SEQUENCE: 5

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Met Arg Pro Pro Pro Leu Leu His Leu Ala Leu Leu Leu Ala Leu Pro
  1                      5                      10                      15
Arg Ser Leu Gly Gly Lys Gly Cys Pro Ser Pro Pro Cys Glu Cys His
      20                      25                      30
Gln Glu Asp Asp Phe Arg Val Thr Cys Lys Asp Ile His Arg Ile Pro
      35                      40                      45
Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Thr Gln Thr Leu Lys Phe Ile Glu Thr Gln Leu
      50                      55                      60
Lys Thr Ile Pro Ser Arg Ala Phe Ser Asn Leu Pro Asn Ile Ser Arg
      65                      70                      75                      80
Ile Tyr Leu Ser Ile Asp Ala Thr Leu Gln Arg Leu Glu Ser His Ser
      85                      90                      95
Phe Tyr Asn Leu Ser Lys Met Thr His Ile Glu Ile Arg Asn Thr Arg
      100                      105                      110
Ser Leu Thr Ser Ile Asp Pro Asp Ala Leu Lys Glu Leu Pro Leu Leu
      115                      120                      125
Lys Phe Leu Gly Ile Phe Asn Thr Gly Leu Gly Val Phe Pro Asp Val
      130                      135                      140
Thr Lys Val Tyr Ser Thr Asp Val Phe Phe Ile Leu Glu Ile Thr Asp
      145                      150                      155                      160
Asn Pro Tyr Met Ala Ser Ile Pro Ala Asn Ala Phe Gln Gly Leu Cys
      165                      170                      175
Asn Glu Thr Leu Thr Leu Lys Leu Tyr Asn Asn Gly Phe Thr Ser Ile
      180                      185                      190
Gln Gly His Ala Phe Asn Gly Thr
      195                      200

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<210> SEQ ID NO 6
<211> LENGTH: 200
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Mus musculus
<220> FEATURE:

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<221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Figure 1

<400> SEQUENCE: 6

Met Arg Pro Gly Ser Leu Leu Leu Leu Val Leu Leu Leu Ala Leu Ser
1          5          10          15

Arg Ser Leu Arg Gly Lys Glu Cys Ala Ser Pro Pro Cys Glu Cys His
          20          25          30

Gln Glu Asp Asp Phe Arg Val Thr Cys Lys Glu Leu His Arg Ile Pro
          35          40          45

Ser Leu Pro Pro Ser Thr Gln Thr Leu Lys Leu Ile Glu Thr His Leu
          50          55          60

Lys Thr Ile Pro Ser Leu Ala Phe Ser Ser Leu Pro Asn Ile Ser Arg
65          70          75          80

Ile Tyr Leu Ser Ile Asp Ala Thr Leu Gln Arg Leu Glu Pro His Ser
          85          90          95

Phe Tyr Asn Leu Ser Lys Met Thr His Ile Glu Ile Arg Asn Thr Arg
          100          105          110

Ser Leu Thr Tyr Ile Asp Pro Asp Ala Leu Thr Glu Leu Pro Leu Leu
          115          120          125

Lys Phe Leu Gly Ile Phe Asn Thr Gly Leu Arg Ile Phe Pro Asp Leu
          130          135          140

Thr Lys Ile Tyr Ser Thr Asp Ile Phe Phe Ile Leu Glu Ile Thr Asp
          145          150          155          160

Asn Pro Tyr Met Thr Ser Val Pro Glu Asn Ala Phe Gln Gly Leu Cys
          165          170          175

Asn Glu Thr Leu Thr Leu Lys Leu Tyr Asn Asn Gly Phe Thr Ser Val
          180          185          190

Gln Gly His Ala Phe Asn Gly Thr
          195          200

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<210> SEQ ID NO 7
<211> LENGTH: 200
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Rattus norvegicus
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Figure 1

<400> SEQUENCE: 7

Met Arg Pro Gly Ser Leu Leu Gln Leu Thr Leu Leu Leu Ala Leu Pro
1          5          10          15

Arg Ser Leu Trp Gly Arg Gly Cys Thr Ser Pro Pro Cys Glu Cys His
          20          25          30

Gln Glu Asp Asp Phe Arg Val Thr Cys Lys Glu Leu His Gln Ile Pro
          35          40          45

Ser Leu Pro Pro Ser Thr Gln Thr Leu Lys Leu Ile Glu Thr His Leu
          50          55          60

Lys Thr Ile Pro Ser Leu Ala Phe Ser Ser Leu Pro Asn Ile Ser Arg
65          70          75          80

Ile Tyr Leu Ser Ile Asp Ala Thr Leu Gln Arg Leu Glu Pro His Ser
          85          90          95

Phe Tyr Asn Leu Ser Lys Met Thr His Ile Glu Ile Arg Asn Thr Arg
          100          105          110

Ser Leu Thr Tyr Ile Asp Pro Asp Ala Leu Thr Glu Leu Pro Leu Leu
          115          120          125

Lys Phe Leu Gly Ile Phe Asn Thr Gly Leu Arg Ile Phe Pro Asp Leu

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130 135 140

Thr Lys Ile Tyr Ser Thr Asp Val Phe Phe Ile Leu Glu Ile Thr Asp
 145 150 155 160

Asn Pro Tyr Met Thr Ser Val Pro Glu Asn Ala Phe Gln Gly Leu Cys
 165 170 175

Asn Glu Thr Leu Thr Leu Lys Leu Tyr Asn Asn Gly Phe Thr Ser Ile
 180 185 190

Gln Gly His Ala Phe Asn Gly Thr
 195 200

<210> SEQ ID NO 8
 <211> LENGTH: 200
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Ovis aries
 <220> FEATURE:
 <221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Figure 1

<400> SEQUENCE: 8

Met Arg Pro Thr Pro Leu Leu Arg Leu Ala Leu Leu Leu Val Leu Pro
 1 5 10 15

Ser Ser Leu Trp Gly Glu Arg Cys Pro Ser Pro Pro Cys Glu Cys Arg
 20 25 30

Gln Glu Asp Asp Phe Arg Val Thr Cys Lys Asp Ile Gln Arg Ile Pro
 35 40 45

Ser Leu Pro Pro Ser Thr Gln Thr Leu Lys Phe Ile Glu Thr His Leu
 50 55 60

Lys Thr Ile Pro Ser Arg Ala Phe Ser Asn Leu Pro Asn Ile Ser Arg
 65 70 75 80

Ile Tyr Leu Ser Ile Asp Ala Thr Leu Gln Gln Leu Glu Ser His Ser
 85 90 95

Phe Tyr Asn Leu Ser Lys Val Thr His Ile Glu Ile Arg Asn Thr Arg
 100 105 110

Ser Leu Thr Tyr Ile Asp Ser Gly Ala Leu Lys Glu Leu Pro Leu Leu
 115 120 125

Lys Phe Leu Gly Ile Phe Asn Thr Gly Leu Arg Val Phe Pro Asp Leu
 130 135 140

Thr Lys Ile Tyr Ser Thr Asp Val Phe Phe Ile Leu Glu Ile Thr Asp
 145 150 155 160

Asn Pro Tyr Met Thr Ser Val Pro Ala Asn Ala Phe Gln Gly Leu Ser
 165 170 175

Asn Glu Thr Leu Thr Leu Lys Leu Tyr Asn Asn Gly Phe Thr Ser Ile
 180 185 190

Gln Gly His Ala Phe Asn Gly Thr
 195 200

<210> SEQ ID NO 9
 <211> LENGTH: 300
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Felis catus
 <220> FEATURE:
 <221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Figure 2

<400> SEQUENCE: 9

atgaggcaga cgccccgtct gcagctggcg ttacttctct ccctgccag gagcctgggg 60

gggaaagggg gtccgtctcc gccctgcgag tgtcaccagg aagatgactt cagagtcc 120

tgcaaggata ttcaccgtat cccagccta ccgcccagca cgcagactct gaaatttata 180

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gagactcadc tgaaaacccat tcccagtcgt gcattttcaa atctgcccac tatttccagg 240
atctacttgt caatagatgc aactctgcag cgactggaat cacattcctt ctacaatttg 300

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<210> SEQ ID NO 10
<211> LENGTH: 300
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Bos taurus
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Figure 2

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<400> SEQUENCE: 10

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atgaggccga cgccccctct cgggctggcg ctgtttctgg tctgcccag cagcctcggg 60
ggggagaggt gtccgtctcc gccctgcgaa tgccgccagg aggacgactt cagagtcacc 120
tgcaaggaca tccagagcat cccctagctta cccccagca cgcagacctt gaagtttata 180
gagactcadc tgaaaacccat tcccagtcgt gcgtttctca atctgcccac tatttccagg 240
atctacttgt caatagatgc aactctgcag cagctggaat cacattcctt ctacaatttg 300

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<210> SEQ ID NO 11
<211> LENGTH: 300
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Canis familiaris
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Figure 2

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<400> SEQUENCE: 11

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atgaggccgc cgccccctgt gcaacctggcg ctgcttctcg cctgcccag gagcctgggg 60
gggaaggggt gtccctctcc cccctgtgag tgccaccagg aggatgactt cagagtcacc 120
tgcaaggata tccaccgcat cccacccta ccaccagca cgcagactct gaagtttata 180
gagactcagc tgaaaacccat tcccagtcgt gcattttcaa atctgcccac tatttccagg 240
atctacttgt caatagatgc aactctgcag cggctggaat cacattcctt ctacaatttg 300

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<210> SEQ ID NO 12
<211> LENGTH: 300
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Mus musculus
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Figure 2

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<400> SEQUENCE: 12

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atgaggccag ggtccctgct gctgcttgtt ctgctgctcg cctgtccag gagcctgcgg 60
ggcaaagagt gtgcgtctcc accctgtgag tgtcaccagg aggacgactt cagagtcacc 120
tgcaaggagc tccaccgaat cccagcctg ccgcccagca cccagactct gaagctcadc 180
gagactcadc tgaagacccat acccagcttt gcattttcga gtctgcccac tatttccagg 240
atctatttat ctatagatgc aactctgcag cggctggaac cacattcttt ctacaatttg 300

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<210> SEQ ID NO 13
<211> LENGTH: 300
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Sus scrofa
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Figure 2

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<400> SEQUENCE: 13

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atgagctctga cgccccctgtt gcagctggcg ctgcttctcg cctgcccag gagcctcagg 60

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gggaaagggt gtcggtctcc gccctgcgaa tgccaccagg aggagcactt cagagtcacc 120
tgcaaggata tccacagcat cccccctta ccaccaata ctacagactt aaagtttata 180
gagactcacc tgaaaacccat cccagtcgt gcattttcaa atctgcccga tatttccagg 240
atctacctgt caatagatgc aactctacag cagctggaat cacagtcctt ctacaatttg 300

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<210> SEQ ID NO 14
<211> LENGTH: 300
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Rattus norvegicus
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Figure 2

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<400> SEQUENCE: 14
atgaggccag ggtccctgct ccagctcact ctgctgctcg ccctgcccag ggcctctggt 60
ggcagagggt gtacttctcc accctgcgaa tgccaccagg aggagcactt cagagtcacc 120
tgcaaggaac tccaccaaat cccagccta ccgcccagca cccagactct gaagctcacc 180
gagactcacc tgaagaccat tcccagctt gccttttcca gcctgcccga tatttccagg 240
atctatctat ccatagatgc cactctgcag cgactggagc cacattcttt ctacaatttg 300

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<210> SEQ ID NO 15
<211> LENGTH: 300
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Ovis aries
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Figure 2

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<400> SEQUENCE: 15
atgcccgcga cgcctctctc gcggttggcg ctgcttctgg tctgcccag cagcctctggt 60
ggggagagggt gtcggtctcc gccctgcgaa tgcccaccagg aggagcactt cagagtcacc 120
tgcaaggaca tccagcgcct ccctagctta cccccagca cgcagaccct gaagtttata 180
gagactcacc tgaaaacccat tcccagtcgt gcgcttctcaa atttgcccga tatttccagg 240
atctacttgt caatagatgc gactttgcag caactggaat cacattcctt ctacaattta 300

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<210> SEQ ID NO 16
<211> LENGTH: 300
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Figure 2

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<400> SEQUENCE: 16
atgaggccgg cggacttgct gcagctggtg ctgctgctcg acctgcccag ggacctgggc 60
ggaatgggggt gttcgtctcc accctgcgag tgccatcagg aggaggactt cagagtcacc 120
tgcaaggata ttcaacgcat cccagctta ccgcccagta cgcagactct gaagcttatt 180
gagactcacc tgagaactat tccaagtcat gcattttcta atctgcccga tatttccaga 240
atctactgtat ctatagatgt gactctgcag cagctggaat cacactcctt ctacaatttg 300

```

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<210> SEQ ID NO 17
<211> LENGTH: 101
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Figure 3

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<400> SEQUENCE: 17

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Thr Lys Leu Asp Ala Val Tyr Leu Asn Lys Asn Lys Tyr Leu Thr Val
1           5           10           15
Ile Asp Lys Asp Ala Phe Gly Gly Val Tyr Ser Gly Pro Ser Leu Leu
20           25           30
Asp Val Ser Gln Thr Ser Val Thr Ala Leu Pro Ser Lys Gly Leu Glu
35           40           45
His Leu Lys Glu Leu Ile Ala Arg Asn Thr Trp Thr Leu Lys Lys Leu
50           55           60
Pro Leu Ser Leu Ser Phe Leu His Leu Thr Arg Ala Asp Leu Ser Tyr
65           70           75           80
Pro Ser His Cys Cys Ala Phe Lys Asn Gln Lys Lys Ile Arg Gly Ile
85           90           95
Leu Glu Ser Leu Met
100

```

<210> SEQ ID NO 18

<211> LENGTH: 101

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Sus scrofa

<220> FEATURE:

<221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Figure 3

<400> SEQUENCE: 18

```

Thr Lys Leu Asp Ala Val Tyr Leu Asn Lys Asn Lys Tyr Leu Thr Val
1           5           10           15
Ile Asp Lys Asp Ala Phe Gly Gly Val Phe Ser Gly Pro Thr Leu Leu
20           25           30
Asp Val Ser Tyr Thr Ser Val Thr Ala Leu Pro Pro Lys Gly Leu Glu
35           40           45
His Leu Lys Glu Leu Ile Ala Arg Asn Thr Trp Thr Leu Lys Lys Leu
50           55           60
Pro Leu Ser Leu Ser Phe Leu His Leu Thr Arg Ala Asp Leu Ser Tyr
65           70           75           80
Pro Ser His Cys Cys Ala Phe Lys Asn Gln Lys Lys Ile Arg Gly Ile
85           90           95
Leu Glu Ser Leu Met
100

```

<210> SEQ ID NO 19

<211> LENGTH: 101

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Bos taurus

<220> FEATURE:

<221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Figure 3

<400> SEQUENCE: 19

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Thr Lys Leu Asp Ala Val Tyr Leu Asn Lys Asn Lys Tyr Leu Thr Val
1           5           10           15
Ile Gly Gln Asp Ala Phe Ala Gly Val Tyr Ser Gly Pro Thr Leu Leu
20           25           30
Asp Ile Ser Tyr Thr Ser Val Thr Ala Leu Pro Ser Lys Gly Leu Glu
35           40           45
His Leu Lys Glu Leu Ile Ala Arg Asn Thr Trp Thr Leu Arg Lys Leu
50           55           60
Pro Leu Ser Leu Ser Phe Leu His Leu Thr Arg Ala Asp Leu Ser Tyr

```

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65              70              75              80
Pro Ser His Cys Cys Ala Phe Lys Asn Gln Lys Lys Ile Arg Gly Ile
              85              90              95
Leu Gln Ser Leu Met
              100

```

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<210> SEQ ID NO 20
<211> LENGTH: 101
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Felis catus
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Figure 3

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<400> SEQUENCE: 20

```

```

Thr Lys Leu Asp Ala Val Tyr Leu Asn Lys Asn Lys Tyr Leu Thr Ala
1              5              10              15
Ile Asp Gln Asp Ala Phe Gly Gly Val Tyr Ser Gly Pro Thr Leu Leu
              20              25              30
Asp Val Ser Tyr Thr Ser Val Thr Ala Leu Pro Ser Lys Gly Leu Glu
              35              40              45
His Leu Lys Glu Leu Ile Ala Arg Asn Thr Trp Thr Leu Lys Lys Leu
              50              55              60
Pro Leu Thr Leu Ser Phe Leu His Leu Thr Arg Ala Asp Leu Ser Tyr
65              70              75              80
Pro Ser His Cys Cys Ala Phe Lys Asn Gln Lys Lys Ile Arg Gly Ile
              85              90              95
Leu Glu Ser Phe Met
              100

```

```

<210> SEQ ID NO 21
<211> LENGTH: 101
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Canis familiaris
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Figure 3

```

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<400> SEQUENCE: 21

```

```

Thr Lys Leu Asp Ala Val Tyr Leu Asn Lys Asn Lys Tyr Leu Ser Ala
1              5              10              15
Ile Asp Lys Asp Ala Phe Gly Gly Val Tyr Ser Gly Pro Thr Leu Leu
              20              25              30
Asp Val Ser Tyr Thr Ser Val Thr Ala Leu Pro Ser Lys Gly Leu Glu
              35              40              45
His Leu Lys Glu Leu Ile Ala Arg Asn Thr Trp Thr Leu Lys Lys Leu
              50              55              60
Pro Leu Ser Leu Ser Phe Leu His Leu Thr Arg Ala Asp Leu Ser Tyr
65              70              75              80
Pro Ser His Cys Cys Ala Phe Lys Asn Gln Lys Lys Ile Arg Gly Ile
              85              90              95
Leu Glu Ser Leu Met
              100

```

```

<210> SEQ ID NO 22
<211> LENGTH: 101
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Mus musculus
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Figure 3

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-continued

<400> SEQUENCE: 22

Thr Lys Leu Asp Ala Val Tyr Leu Asn Lys Asn Lys Tyr Leu Thr Ala
 1 5 10 15
 Ile Asp Asn Asp Ala Phe Gly Gly Val Tyr Ser Gly Pro Thr Leu Leu
 20 25 30
 Asp Val Ser Ser Thr Ser Val Thr Ala Leu Pro Ser Lys Gly Leu Glu
 35 40 45
 His Leu Lys Glu Leu Ile Ala Lys Asp Thr Trp Thr Leu Lys Lys Leu
 50 55 60
 Pro Leu Ser Leu Ser Phe Leu His Leu Thr Arg Ala Asp Leu Ser Tyr
 65 70 75 80
 Pro Ser His Cys Cys Ala Phe Lys Asn Gln Lys Lys Ile Arg Gly Ile
 85 90 95
 Leu Glu Ser Leu Met
 100

<210> SEQ ID NO 23

<211> LENGTH: 101

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Rattus norvegicus

<220> FEATURE:

<221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Figure 3

<400> SEQUENCE: 23

Thr Lys Leu Asp Ala Val Tyr Leu Asn Lys Asn Lys Tyr Leu Thr Ala
 1 5 10 15
 Ile Asp Lys Asp Ala Phe Gly Gly Val Tyr Ser Gly Pro Thr Leu Leu
 20 25 30
 Asp Val Ser Ser Thr Ser Val Thr Ala Leu Pro Ser Lys Gly Leu Glu
 35 40 45
 His Leu Lys Glu Leu Ile Ala Lys Asn Thr Trp Thr Leu Lys Lys Leu
 50 55 60
 Pro Leu Ser Leu Ser Phe Leu His Leu Thr Arg Ala Asp Leu Ser Tyr
 65 70 75 80
 Pro Ser His Cys Cys Ala Phe Lys Asn Gln Lys Lys Ile Arg Gly Ile
 85 90 95
 Leu Glu Ser Leu Met
 100

<210> SEQ ID NO 24

<211> LENGTH: 101

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Ovis aries

<220> FEATURE:

<221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Figure 3

<400> SEQUENCE: 24

Thr Lys Leu Asp Ala Val Tyr Leu Asn Lys Asn Lys Tyr Leu Thr Val
 1 5 10 15
 Ile Asp Gln Asp Ala Phe Ala Gly Val Tyr Ser Gly Pro Thr Leu Leu
 20 25 30
 Asp Ile Ser Tyr Thr Ser Val Thr Ala Leu Pro Ser Lys Gly Leu Glu
 35 40 45
 His Leu Lys Glu Leu Ile Ala Arg Asn Thr Trp Thr Leu Lys Lys Leu
 50 55 60
 Pro Leu Ser Leu Ser Phe Leu His Leu Thr Arg Ala Asp Leu Ser Tyr

-continued

65	70	75	80	
Pro Ser His Cys Cys Ala Phe Lys Asn Gln Lys Asn Ile Arg Gly Ile				
	85	90	95	
Leu Gln Ser Leu Met				
	100			
<210> SEQ ID NO 25				
<211> LENGTH: 200				
<212> TYPE: DNA				
<213> ORGANISM: Felis catus				
<220> FEATURE:				
<221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature				
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Figure 4				
<400> SEQUENCE: 25				
tcttacacca gtgtcactgc cctgccatcc aaaggcctgg agcacctgaa ggaattgata				60
gcaagaaaca cttggactct aaagaaactt ccacttacct tgagtttctt tcacctcaca				120
cgggctgacc tttcttatcc aagccactgc tgtgctttta agaatcagaa gaaaatcaga				180
ggaatccttg agtccttcat				200
<210> SEQ ID NO 26				
<211> LENGTH: 200				
<212> TYPE: DNA				
<213> ORGANISM: Bos taurus				
<220> FEATURE:				
<221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature				
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Figure 4				
<400> SEQUENCE: 26				
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gcaagaaaca cttggactct aaggaaactt cctctttcct tgagtttctt tcacctcaca				120
cgggctgacc tttcttatcc gagccactgc tgcgctttta agaatcagaa gaaaatcaga				180
ggaatccttc agtcctttaat				200
<210> SEQ ID NO 27				
<211> LENGTH: 200				
<212> TYPE: DNA				
<213> ORGANISM: Canis familiaris				
<220> FEATURE:				
<221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature				
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Figure 4				
<400> SEQUENCE: 27				
tcttacacca gtgttactgc cctgccatcc aaaggcctgg agcatctaaa ggagctgata				60
gcaagaaaca cttggactct aaagaaactt ccactttcct tgagtttctt tcaccttaca				120
cgggctgacc tttcttatcc aagccactgc tgtgctttta agaatcagaa gaaaatcaga				180
ggaatccttg agtcctttaat				200
<210> SEQ ID NO 28				
<211> LENGTH: 200				
<212> TYPE: DNA				
<213> ORGANISM: Mus musculus				
<220> FEATURE:				
<221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature				
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Figure 4				
<400> SEQUENCE: 28				
tcttcacca gcgtcactgc ccttcttccc aaaggcctgg agcacctcaa agaactgatc				60
gcaaaagaca cttggactct caaaaagctc ccgctgtcgt tgagtttctt ccacctcact				120

-continued

cgggctgacc tctcttacc gagccactgc tgcgctttta agaaccagaa gaaaatcagg 180
 ggaatcctgg agtctttgat 200

<210> SEQ ID NO 29
 <211> LENGTH: 200
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Sus scrofa
 <220> FEATURE:
 <221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Figure 4

<400> SEQUENCE: 29

tcttatacca gtgttactgc cctgccaccc aaaggcctgg aacacctgaa ggaactgata 60
 gcaagaaata cttggactct aaagaaactt ccactgtcct tgagtttctt tcacctcaca 120
 cgagctgacc tttcttatcc aagccactgc tgtgctttta agaatcagaa gaagatcaga 180
 ggaatccttg agtctttaat 200

<210> SEQ ID NO 30
 <211> LENGTH: 200
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Rattus norvegicus
 <220> FEATURE:
 <221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Figure 4

<400> SEQUENCE: 30

tcttccacca gcgttactgc tcttctctcc aaaggcctgg agcacctcaa agagctgatc 60
 gcgaagaaca cctggactct caaaaagctc ccctgtcct tgagcttctt ccacctcaact 120
 cgggctgacc tctcttacc aagtcactgc tgtgctttta agaaccagaa gaaaatcagg 180
 ggaatcctag agtctttgat 200

<210> SEQ ID NO 31
 <211> LENGTH: 200
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Ovis aries
 <220> FEATURE:
 <221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Figure 4

<400> SEQUENCE: 31

tcttatacca gtgtcactgc cctaccatcc aaaggcctgg aacacctgaa ggaattgata 60
 gcaagaaaca cttggactct aaagaaactt cctcttctt tgagtttctt tcacctcaca 120
 cgggctgacc tttcttatcc gagccactgc tgtgctttta agaatcagaa gaatatcaga 180
 ggaatccttc agtctttaat 200

<210> SEQ ID NO 32
 <211> LENGTH: 200
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens
 <220> FEATURE:
 <221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Figure 4

<400> SEQUENCE: 32

tctcaaacca gtgtcactgc ccttccatcc aaaggcctgg agcacctgaa ggaactgata 60
 gcaagaaaca cctggactct taagaaactt ccacttctt tgagtttctt tcacctcaca 120
 cgggctgacc tttcttacc aagccactgc tgtgccttta agaatcagaa gaaaatcaga 180
 ggaatccttg agtctttgat 200

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<210> SEQ ID NO 33
 <211> LENGTH: 200
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens
 <220> FEATURE:
 <221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Figure 5

<400> SEQUENCE: 33

Lys Glu Leu Ile Ala Arg Asn Thr Trp Thr Leu Lys Lys Leu Pro Leu
 1 5 10 15
 Ser Leu Ser Phe Leu His Leu Thr Arg Ala Asp Leu Ser Tyr Pro Ser
 20 25 30
 His Cys Cys Ala Phe Lys Asn Gln Lys Lys Ile Arg Gly Ile Leu Glu
 35 40 45
 Ser Leu Met Cys Asn Glu Ser Ser Met Gln Ser Leu Arg Gln Arg Lys
 50 55 60
 Ser Val Asn Ala Leu Asn Ser Pro Leu His Gln Glu Tyr Glu Glu Asn
 65 70 75 80
 Leu Gly Asp Ser Ile Val Gly Tyr Lys Glu Lys Ser Lys Phe Gln Asp
 85 90 95
 Thr His Asn Asn Ala His Tyr Tyr Val Phe Phe Glu Glu Gln Glu Asp
 100 105 110
 Glu Ile Ile Gly Phe Gly Gln Glu Leu Lys Asn Pro Gln Glu Glu Thr
 115 120 125
 Leu Gln Ala Phe Asp Ser His Tyr Asp Tyr Thr Ile Cys Gly Asp Ser
 130 135 140
 Glu Asp Met Val Cys Thr Pro Lys Ser Asp Glu Phe Asn Pro Cys Glu
 145 150 155 160
 Asp Ile Met Gly Tyr Lys Phe Leu Arg Ile Val Val Trp Phe Val Ser
 165 170 175
 Leu Leu Ala Leu Leu Gly Asn Val Phe Val Leu Leu Ile Leu Leu Thr
 180 185 190
 Ser His Tyr Lys Leu Asn Val Pro
 195 200

<210> SEQ ID NO 34
 <211> LENGTH: 200
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Sus scrofa
 <220> FEATURE:
 <221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Figure 5

<400> SEQUENCE: 34

Lys Glu Leu Ile Ala Arg Asn Thr Trp Thr Leu Lys Lys Leu Pro Leu
 1 5 10 15
 Ser Leu Ser Phe Leu His Leu Thr Arg Ala Asp Leu Ser Tyr Pro Ser
 20 25 30
 His Cys Cys Ala Phe Lys Asn Gln Lys Lys Ile Arg Gly Ile Leu Glu
 35 40 45
 Ser Leu Met Cys Asn Glu Ser Ser Ile Arg Ser Leu Arg Gln Arg Lys
 50 55 60
 Ser Val Asn Ala Val Asn Gly Pro Phe Tyr Gln Glu Tyr Glu Glu Asp
 65 70 75 80
 Leu Gly Asp Thr Ser Val Gly Asn Lys Glu Asn Ser Lys Phe Gln Asp
 85 90 95
 Thr His Ser Asn Ser His Tyr Tyr Val Phe Phe Glu Glu Gln Glu Asp

-continued

	100							105											110
Glu	Ile	Ile	Gly	Phe	Gly	Gln	Glu	Leu	Lys	Asn	Pro	Gln	Glu	Glu	Thr				
	115						120					125							
Leu	Gln	Ala	Phe	Asp	Ser	His	Tyr	Asp	Tyr	Thr	Val	Cys	Gly	Gly	Ser				
	130					135						140							
Glu	Asp	Met	Val	Cys	Thr	Pro	Lys	Ser	Asp	Glu	Phe	Asn	Pro	Cys	Glu				
145					150					155				160					
Asp	Ile	Met	Gly	Tyr	Arg	Phe	Leu	Arg	Ile	Val	Val	Trp	Phe	Val	Ser				
			165					170						175					
Leu	Leu	Ala	Leu	Leu	Gly	Asn	Val	Phe	Val	Leu	Val	Ile	Leu	Leu	Thr				
			180					185					190						
Ser	His	Tyr	Lys	Leu	Thr	Val	Pro												
	195					200													

<210> SEQ ID NO 35
 <211> LENGTH: 200
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Bos taurus
 <220> FEATURE:
 <221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Figure 5
 <220> FEATURE:
 <221> NAME/KEY: MISC_FEATURE
 <222> LOCATION: (80)..(80)
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: spacer for sequence alignment of figure 5

<400> SEQUENCE: 35

Lys	Glu	Leu	Ile	Ala	Arg	Asn	Thr	Trp	Thr	Leu	Arg	Lys	Leu	Pro	Leu
1				5					10					15	
Ser	Leu	Ser	Phe	Leu	His	Leu	Thr	Arg	Ala	Asp	Leu	Ser	Tyr	Pro	Ser
			20					25					30		
His	Cys	Cys	Ala	Phe	Lys	Asn	Gln	Lys	Lys	Ile	Arg	Gly	Ile	Leu	Gln
		35					40					45			
Ser	Leu	Met	Cys	Asn	Glu	Ser	Ser	Ile	Arg	Gly	Leu	Arg	Gln	Arg	Lys
		50				55					60				
Ser	Ala	Ser	Ala	Leu	Asn	Gly	Pro	Phe	Tyr	Gln	Glu	Tyr	Glu	Asp	Xaa
65				70						75				80	
Leu	Gly	Asp	Gly	Ser	Ala	Gly	Tyr	Lys	Glu	Asn	Ser	Lys	Phe	Gln	Asp
			85						90					95	
Thr	Gln	Ser	Asn	Ser	His	Tyr	Tyr	Val	Phe	Phe	Glu	Glu	Gln	Glu	Asp
			100					105					110		
Glu	Ile	Ile	Gly	Phe	Gly	Gln	Gln	Leu	Lys	Asn	Pro	Gln	Glu	Glu	Thr
	115						120					125			
Leu	Gln	Ala	Phe	Asp	Ser	His	Tyr	Asp	Tyr	Thr	Val	Cys	Gly	Gly	Ser
	130					135						140			
Glu	Asp	Met	Val	Cys	Thr	Pro	Lys	Ser	Asp	Glu	Phe	Asn	Pro	Cys	Glu
145					150					155				160	
Asp	Ile	Met	Gly	Tyr	Lys	Phe	Leu	Arg	Ile	Val	Val	Trp	Phe	Val	Ser
			165					170						175	
Leu	Leu	Ala	Leu	Leu	Gly	Asn	Val	Phe	Val	Leu	Val	Ile	Leu	Leu	Thr
			180					185					190		
Ser	His	Tyr	Lys	Leu	Thr	Val	Pro								
	195					200									

<210> SEQ ID NO 36
 <211> LENGTH: 200
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Felis catus
 <220> FEATURE:

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<221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Figure 5
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: MISC_FEATURE
<222> LOCATION: (111)..(111)
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: spacer for sequence alignment of Figure 5

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<400> SEQUENCE: 36

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```

Lys Glu Leu Ile Ala Arg Asn Thr Trp Thr Leu Lys Lys Leu Pro Leu
1           5           10           15
Thr Leu Ser Phe Leu His Leu Thr Arg Ala Asp Leu Ser Tyr Pro Ser
20           25           30
His Cys Cys Ala Phe Lys Asn Gln Lys Lys Ile Arg Gly Ile Leu Glu
35           40           45
Ser Phe Met Cys Asn Asp Ser Ser Ile Arg Ser Leu Arg Gln Arg Lys
50           55           60
Ser Val Asn Ala Leu Asn Gly Pro Phe Asp Gln Glu Tyr Glu Glu Tyr
65           70           75           80
Leu Gly Asp Ser His Ala Gly Tyr Lys Asp Asn Ser Lys Phe Gln Asp
85           90           95
Thr Arg Ser Asn Ser His Tyr Tyr Val Phe Phe Glu Glu Gln Xaa Asp
100          105          110
Glu Ile Leu Gly Phe Gly Gln Glu Leu Lys Asn Pro Gln Glu Glu Thr
115          120          125
Leu Gln Ala Phe Asp Ser His Tyr Asp Tyr Thr Val Cys Gly Gly Asn
130          135          140
Glu Asp Met Val Cys Thr Pro Lys Ser Asp Glu Phe Asn Pro Cys Glu
145          150          155          160
Asp Ile Met Gly Tyr Lys Phe Leu Arg Ile Val Val Trp Phe Val Ser
165          170          175
Leu Leu Ala Leu Leu Gly Asn Val Phe Val Leu Ile Ile Leu Leu Thr
180          185          190
Ser His Tyr Lys Leu Thr Val Pro
195          200

```

```

<210> SEQ ID NO 37
<211> LENGTH: 200
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Canis familiaris
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Figure 5

```

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<400> SEQUENCE: 37

```

```

Lys Glu Leu Ile Ala Arg Asn Thr Trp Thr Leu Lys Lys Leu Pro Leu
1           5           10           15
Ser Leu Ser Phe Leu His Leu Thr Arg Ala Asp Leu Ser Tyr Pro Ser
20           25           30
His Cys Cys Ala Phe Lys Asn Gln Lys Lys Ile Arg Gly Ile Leu Glu
35           40           45
Ser Leu Met Cys Asn Glu Ser Ser Ile Arg Ser Leu Arg Gln Arg Lys
50           55           60
Ser Val Asn Thr Leu Asn Gly Pro Phe Asp Gln Glu Tyr Glu Glu Tyr
65           70           75           80
Leu Gly Asp Ser His Ala Gly Tyr Lys Asp Asn Ser Gln Phe Gln Asp
85           90           95
Thr Asp Ser Asn Ser His Tyr Tyr Val Phe Phe Glu Glu Gln Glu Asp
100          105          110

```

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Glu Ile Leu Gly Phe Gly Gln Glu Leu Lys Asn Pro Gln Glu Glu Thr
 115 120 125

Leu Gln Ala Phe Asp Ser His Tyr Asp Tyr Thr Val Cys Gly Gly Asn
 130 135 140

Glu Asp Met Val Cys Thr Pro Lys Ser Asp Glu Phe Asn Pro Cys Glu
 145 150 155 160

Asp Ile Met Gly Tyr Lys Phe Leu Arg Ile Val Val Trp Phe Val Ser
 165 170 175

Leu Leu Ala Leu Leu Gly Asn Val Phe Val Leu Ile Val Leu Leu Thr
 180 185 190

Ser His Tyr Lys Leu Thr Val Pro
 195 200

<210> SEQ ID NO 38
 <211> LENGTH: 200
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Mus musculus
 <220> FEATURE:
 <221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Figure 5

<400> SEQUENCE: 38

Lys Glu Leu Ile Ala Lys Asp Thr Trp Thr Leu Lys Lys Leu Pro Leu
 1 5 10 15

Ser Leu Ser Phe Leu His Leu Thr Arg Ala Asp Leu Ser Tyr Pro Ser
 20 25 30

His Cys Cys Ala Phe Lys Asn Gln Lys Lys Ile Arg Gly Ile Leu Glu
 35 40 45

Ser Leu Met Cys Asn Glu Ser Ser Ile Arg Asn Leu Arg Gln Arg Lys
 50 55 60

Ser Val Asn Ile Leu Arg Gly Pro Ile Tyr Gln Glu Tyr Glu Glu Asp
 65 70 75 80

Pro Gly Asp Asn Ser Val Gly Tyr Lys Gln Asn Ser Lys Phe Gln Glu
 85 90 95

Ser Pro Ser Asn Ser His Tyr Tyr Val Phe Phe Glu Glu Gln Glu Asp
 100 105 110

Glu Val Val Gly Phe Gly Gln Glu Leu Lys Asn Pro Gln Glu Glu Thr
 115 120 125

Leu Gln Ala Phe Glu Ser His Tyr Asp Tyr Thr Val Cys Gly Asp Asn
 130 135 140

Glu Asp Met Val Cys Thr Pro Lys Ser Asp Glu Phe Asn Pro Cys Glu
 145 150 155 160

Asp Ile Met Gly Tyr Arg Phe Leu Arg Ile Val Val Trp Phe Val Ser
 165 170 175

Leu Leu Ala Leu Leu Gly Asn Ile Phe Val Leu Leu Ile Leu Leu Thr
 180 185 190

Ser His Tyr Lys Leu Thr Val Pro
 195 200

<210> SEQ ID NO 39
 <211> LENGTH: 200
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Rattus norvegicus
 <220> FEATURE:
 <221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Figure 5

<400> SEQUENCE: 39

Lys Glu Leu Ile Ala Lys Asn Thr Trp Thr Leu Lys Lys Leu Pro Leu

-continued

	165	170	175	
Leu Leu Ala Leu Leu Gly Asn Val Phe Val Leu Val Ile Leu Leu Thr	180	185	190	
Ser His Tyr Lys Leu Thr Val Pro	195	200		
<210> SEQ ID NO 41				
<211> LENGTH: 351				
<212> TYPE: DNA				
<213> ORGANISM: Felis catus				
<220> FEATURE:				
<221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature				
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Figure 6				
<220> FEATURE:				
<221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature				
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<223> OTHER INFORMATION: spacers for sequence alignment of figure 6				
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gaaaatcaga ggaatccttg agtccttcat gtgtaatgac agcagtattc ggagcctgcg				180
tcagagaaaa tctgtgaatg ctttgaatgg tcccttcgac caggaatag aagagtatct				240
aggtgacagc catgctggat ataaggacaa ctctaagttc caggatactc gcagcaactc				300
tcattattat gtcttctttg aagaacaann ngacgagatc cttggttttg g				351
<210> SEQ ID NO 42				
<211> LENGTH: 351				
<212> TYPE: DNA				
<213> ORGANISM: Bos taurus				
<220> FEATURE:				
<221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature				
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Figure 6				
<220> FEATURE:				
<221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature				
<222> LOCATION: (236)..(238)				
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: spacers for sequence alignment of figure 6				
<400> SEQUENCE: 42				
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tcacctcaca cgggctgacc tttcttatcc gagccactgc tgcgctttta agaatcagaa				120
gaaaatcaga ggaatccttc agtctttaat gtgtaacgag agcagtattc ggggctgcg				180
tcagagaaaa tccgcaagtg ctttgaatgg tcccttctac caggaatag aggatnncct				240
gggtgatggc agtgcctgggt acaaggagaa ctccaagttc caagataccc aaagcaactc				300
tcattactat gtcttctttg aggagcaaga agatgagatc atcggttttg g				351
<210> SEQ ID NO 43				
<211> LENGTH: 351				
<212> TYPE: DNA				
<213> ORGANISM: Canis familiaris				
<220> FEATURE:				
<221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature				
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Figure 6				
<400> SEQUENCE: 43				
ggagctgata gcaagaaca cttggactct aaagaaactc ccactttcct tgagtttcct				60
tcaccttaca cgggctgacc tttcttatcc aagccactgc tgtgctttta agaatcagaa				120
gaaaatcaga ggaatccttg agtccttaat gtgtaatgaa agcagtattc ggagcctgcg				180
ccagagaaaa tctgtgaata ctttgaatgg cccctttgac caggaatag aagagtatct				240

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gggtgacagc catgctgggt acaaggacaa ctctcagttc caggataccg atagcaattc 300
 tcattattat gtcttcttcg aagaacaaga agatgagatc ctcggttttg g 351

<210> SEQ ID NO 44
 <211> LENGTH: 351
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Mus musculus
 <220> FEATURE:
 <221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Figure 6

<400> SEQUENCE: 44
 agaactgata gcaaaagaca cctggactct caaaaagctc ccgctgtcgt tgagtttcct 60
 ccacctcact cgggctgacc tctcttacc gagccactgc tgcgctttta agaaccagaa 120
 gaaaatcagg ggaatcctgg agtctttgat gtgtaatgag agcagtatcc ggaaccttcg 180
 tcaaaggaaa tcagtgaaca tcttgagggg tccctctac caggaatag aagaagatcc 240
 gggtgacaac agtgttgggt acaaacaaaa ctccaagttc caggagagcc caagcaactc 300
 tcactattac gtcttctttg aagaacaaga ggatgaggtc gttggtttcg g 351

<210> SEQ ID NO 45
 <211> LENGTH: 351
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Sus scrofa
 <220> FEATURE:
 <221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Figure 6

<400> SEQUENCE: 45
 ggaactgata gcaagaata cttggactct aaagaaactt ccactgtcct tgagtttcct 60
 tcacctcaca cgagctgacc tttcttacc aagccactgc tgtgctttta agaatcagaa 120
 gaagatcaga ggaatccttg agtctttaat gtgtaatgag agcagtatcc ggagcctgag 180
 tcagagaaaa tctgtgaaatg ctgtaaatgg tcccttttac caagaatag aagaggatct 240
 gggcgacacg agtgttggga ataaggaaaa ctccaagttc caggataccc atagcaactc 300
 ccattactac gtcttctttg aagaacaaga ggatgagatc attggttttg g 351

<210> SEQ ID NO 46
 <211> LENGTH: 351
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Rattus norvegicus
 <220> FEATURE:
 <221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Figure 6

<400> SEQUENCE: 46
 agagctgata gcgaagaaca cctggactct caaaaagctc cccctgtcct tgagtttcct 60
 ccacctcact cgggctgacc tctcttacc aagtcactgc tgtgctttta agaaccagaa 120
 gaaaatcagg ggaatcctag agtctttgat gtgtaatgag agtagtatcc ggaacctgag 180
 tcaaagaaag tcagtgaacg tcatgagggg tccctctac caggaatag aagaaggtct 240
 gggtgacaac catgttgggt acaaacaaaa ctccaagttc caggagggcc caagcaactc 300
 tcactattac gtcttctttg aagaacaaga ggacgagatc atcggtttcg g 351

<210> SEQ ID NO 47
 <211> LENGTH: 351
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Ovis aries
 <220> FEATURE:

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<221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Figure 6

<400> SEQUENCE: 47

```

ggaattgata gcaagaaaca cttggactct aaagaaactt cctctttcct tgagtttcct      60
tcacctcaca cgggctgacc tttcttatcc gagccactgc tgtgctttta agaatcagaa      120
gaatatcaga ggaatccttc agtctttaat gtgtaacgag agcagtattht ggggcctgcg      180
tcagagaaaa tccgcgagtg ctttgaatgg tcccttctac caggaatatg aagaggatct      240
gggtgatggc agtgcctggg acaaggagaa ctccaagttc caagataccc acagcaactc      300
tcattactat gtcttctttg aggatcaaga agatgagatc atcgggtttt g                351
    
```

<210> SEQ ID NO 48
<211> LENGTH: 351
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Figure 6

<400> SEQUENCE: 48

```

ggaactgata gcaagaaaca cctggactct taagaaactt ccactttcct tgagtttcct      60
tcacctcaca cgggctgacc tttcttacc aagccactgc tgtgccttta agaatcagaa      120
gaaaaatcaga ggaatccttg agtccttgat gtgtaatgag agcagtatgc agagcttgcg      180
ccagagaaaa tctgtgaatg ccttgaatag ccccctccac caggaatatg aagagaatct      240
gggtgacagc attgttgggt acaaggaaaa gtccaagttc caggatactc ataacaacgc      300
tcattattac gtcttctttg aagaacaaga ggatgagatc attgggtttt g                351
    
```

<210> SEQ ID NO 49
<211> LENGTH: 151
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Figure 7

<400> SEQUENCE: 49

```

Ala His Tyr Tyr Val Phe Phe Glu Glu Gln Glu Asp Glu Ile Ile Gly
 1          5          10          15
Phe Gly Gln Glu Leu Lys Asn Pro Gln Glu Glu Thr Leu Gln Ala Phe
 20          25          30
Asp Ser His Tyr Asp Tyr Thr Ile Cys Gly Asp Ser Glu Asp Met Val
 35          40          45
Cys Thr Pro Lys Ser Asp Glu Phe Asn Pro Cys Glu Asp Ile Met Gly
 50          55          60
Tyr Lys Phe Leu Arg Ile Val Val Trp Phe Val Ser Leu Leu Ala Leu
 65          70          75          80
Leu Gly Asn Val Phe Val Leu Leu Ile Leu Leu Thr Ser His Tyr Lys
 85          90          95
Leu Asn Val Pro Arg Phe Leu Met Cys Asn Leu Ala Phe Ala Asp Phe
 100         105         110
Cys Met Gly Met Tyr Leu Leu Leu Ile Ala Ser Val Asp Leu Tyr Thr
 115         120         125
His Ser Glu Tyr Tyr Asn His Ala Ile Asp Trp Gln Thr Gly Pro Gly
 130         135         140
Cys Asn Thr Ala Gly Phe Phe
 145         150
    
```

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<210> SEQ ID NO 50
 <211> LENGTH: 151
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Sus scrofa
 <220> FEATURE:
 <221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Figure 7

<400> SEQUENCE: 50

```

Ser His Tyr Tyr Val Phe Phe Glu Glu Gln Glu Asp Glu Ile Ile Gly
1          5          10          15
Phe Gly Gln Glu Leu Lys Asn Pro Gln Glu Glu Thr Leu Gln Ala Phe
          20          25          30
Asp Ser His Tyr Asp Tyr Thr Val Cys Gly Gly Ser Glu Asp Met Val
          35          40          45
Cys Thr Pro Lys Ser Asp Glu Phe Asn Pro Cys Glu Asp Ile Met Gly
          50          55          60
Tyr Arg Phe Leu Arg Ile Val Val Trp Phe Val Ser Leu Leu Ala Leu
65          70          75          80
Leu Gly Asn Val Phe Val Leu Val Ile Leu Leu Thr Ser His Tyr Lys
          85          90          95
Leu Thr Val Pro Arg Phe Leu Met Cys Asn Leu Ala Phe Ala Asp Phe
          100          105          110
Cys Met Gly Met Tyr Leu Leu Leu Ile Ala Ser Val Asp Leu Tyr Thr
          115          120          125
Gln Ser Glu Tyr Tyr Asn His Ala Ile Asp Trp Gln Thr Gly Pro Gly
130          135          140
Cys Asn Thr Ala Gly Phe Phe
145          150

```

<210> SEQ ID NO 51
 <211> LENGTH: 151
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Bos taurus
 <220> FEATURE:
 <221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Figure 7

<400> SEQUENCE: 51

```

Ser His Tyr Tyr Val Phe Phe Glu Glu Gln Glu Asp Glu Ile Ile Gly
1          5          10          15
Phe Gly Gln Gln Leu Lys Asn Pro Gln Glu Glu Thr Leu Gln Ala Phe
          20          25          30
Asp Ser His Tyr Asp Tyr Thr Val Cys Gly Gly Ser Glu Asp Met Val
          35          40          45
Cys Thr Pro Lys Ser Asp Glu Phe Asn Pro Cys Glu Asp Ile Met Gly
          50          55          60
Tyr Lys Phe Leu Arg Ile Val Val Trp Phe Val Ser Leu Leu Ala Leu
65          70          75          80
Leu Gly Asn Val Phe Val Leu Val Ile Leu Leu Thr Ser His Tyr Lys
          85          90          95
Leu Thr Val Pro Arg Phe Leu Met Cys Asn Leu Ala Phe Ala Asp Phe
          100          105          110
Cys Met Gly Leu Tyr Leu Leu Leu Ile Ala Ser Val Asp Leu Tyr Thr
          115          120          125
Gln Ser Glu Tyr Tyr Asn His Ala Ile Asp Trp Gln Thr Gly Pro Gly
130          135          140

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Cys Asn Thr Ala Gly Phe Phe
145 150

<210> SEQ ID NO 52
<211> LENGTH: 151
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: *Felis catus*
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Figure 7
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
<222> LOCATION: (11)..(11)
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: spacer for sequence alignment of figure 7

<400> SEQUENCE: 52

Ser His Tyr Tyr Val Phe Phe Glu Glu Gln Xaa Asp Glu Ile Leu Gly
1 5 10 15
Phe Gly Gln Glu Leu Lys Asn Pro Gln Glu Glu Thr Leu Gln Ala Phe
20 25 30
Asp Ser His Tyr Asp Tyr Thr Val Cys Gly Gly Asn Glu Asp Met Val
35 40 45
Cys Thr Pro Lys Ser Asp Glu Phe Asn Pro Cys Glu Asp Ile Met Gly
50 55 60
Tyr Lys Phe Leu Arg Ile Val Val Trp Phe Val Ser Leu Leu Ala Leu
65 70 75 80
Leu Gly Asn Val Phe Val Leu Ile Ile Leu Leu Thr Ser His Tyr Lys
85 90 95
Leu Thr Val Pro Arg Phe Leu Met Cys Asn Leu Ala Phe Ala Asp Phe
100 105 110
Cys Met Gly Met Tyr Leu Leu Leu Ile Ala Ser Val Asp Leu Tyr Thr
115 120 125
His Ser Glu Tyr Tyr Asn His Ala Ile Asp Trp Gln Thr Gly Pro Gly
130 135 140
Cys Asn Ala Ala Gly Phe Phe
145 150

<210> SEQ ID NO 53
<211> LENGTH: 151
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: *Canis familiaris*
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Figure 7

<400> SEQUENCE: 53

Ser His Tyr Tyr Val Phe Phe Glu Glu Gln Glu Asp Glu Ile Leu Gly
1 5 10 15
Phe Gly Gln Glu Leu Lys Asn Pro Gln Glu Glu Thr Leu Gln Ala Phe
20 25 30
Asp Ser His Tyr Asp Tyr Thr Val Cys Gly Gly Asn Glu Asp Met Val
35 40 45
Cys Thr Pro Lys Ser Asp Glu Phe Asn Pro Cys Glu Asp Ile Met Gly
50 55 60
Tyr Lys Phe Leu Arg Ile Val Val Trp Phe Val Ser Leu Leu Ala Leu
65 70 75 80
Leu Gly Asn Val Phe Val Leu Ile Val Leu Leu Thr Ser His Tyr Lys
85 90 95
Leu Thr Val Pro Arg Phe Leu Met Cys Asn Leu Ala Phe Ala Asp Phe
100 105 110

-continued

Cys Met Gly Met Tyr Leu Leu Leu Ile Ala Ser Val Asp Leu Tyr Thr
 115 120 125

His Ser Glu Tyr Tyr Asn His Ala Ile Asp Trp Gln Thr Gly Pro Gly
 130 135 140

Cys Asn Thr Ala Gly Phe Phe
 145 150

<210> SEQ ID NO 54
 <211> LENGTH: 151
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Mus musculus
 <220> FEATURE:
 <221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Figure 7

<400> SEQUENCE: 54

Ser His Tyr Tyr Val Phe Phe Glu Glu Gln Glu Asp Glu Val Val Gly
 1 5 10 15

Phe Gly Gln Glu Leu Lys Asn Pro Gln Glu Glu Thr Leu Gln Ala Phe
 20 25 30

Glu Ser His Tyr Asp Tyr Thr Val Cys Gly Asp Asn Glu Asp Met Val
 35 40 45

Cys Thr Pro Lys Ser Asp Glu Phe Asn Pro Cys Glu Asp Ile Met Gly
 50 55 60

Tyr Arg Phe Leu Arg Ile Val Val Trp Phe Val Ser Leu Leu Ala Leu
 65 70 75 80

Leu Gly Asn Ile Phe Val Leu Leu Ile Leu Leu Thr Ser His Tyr Lys
 85 90 95

Leu Thr Val Pro Arg Phe Leu Met Cys Asn Leu Ala Phe Ala Asp Phe
 100 105 110

Cys Met Gly Val Tyr Leu Leu Leu Ile Ala Ser Val Asp Leu Tyr Thr
 115 120 125

His Ser Glu Tyr Tyr Asn His Ala Ile Asp Trp Gln Thr Gly Pro Gly
 130 135 140

Cys Asn Thr Ala Gly Phe Phe
 145 150

<210> SEQ ID NO 55
 <211> LENGTH: 151
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Rattus norvegicus
 <220> FEATURE:
 <221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Figure 7

<400> SEQUENCE: 55

Ser His Tyr Tyr Val Phe Phe Glu Glu Gln Glu Asp Glu Ile Ile Gly
 1 5 10 15

Phe Gly Gln Glu Leu Lys Asn Pro Gln Glu Glu Thr Leu Gln Ala Phe
 20 25 30

Asp Ser His Tyr Asp Tyr Thr Val Cys Gly Asp Asn Glu Asp Met Val
 35 40 45

Cys Thr Pro Lys Ser Asp Glu Phe Asn Pro Cys Glu Asp Ile Met Gly
 50 55 60

Tyr Lys Phe Leu Arg Ile Val Val Trp Phe Val Ser Pro Met Ala Leu
 65 70 75 80

Leu Gly Asn Val Phe Val Leu Phe Val Leu Leu Thr Ser His Tyr Lys
 85 90 95

Leu Thr Val Pro Arg Phe Leu Met Cys Asn Leu Ala Phe Ala Asp Phe

-continued

100	105	110
Cys Met Gly Val Tyr Leu Leu Leu Ile Ala Ser Val Asp Leu Tyr Thr		
115	120	125
His Thr Glu Tyr Tyr Asn His Ala Ile Asp Trp Gln Thr Gly Pro Gly		
130	135	140
Cys Asn Thr Ala Gly Phe Phe		
145	150	

<210> SEQ ID NO 56
 <211> LENGTH: 151
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Ovis aries
 <220> FEATURE:
 <221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Figure 7

<400> SEQUENCE: 56

Ser His Tyr Tyr Val Phe Phe Glu Asp Gln Glu Asp Glu Ile Ile Gly		
1	5	10
Phe Gly Gln Glu Leu Lys Asn Pro Gln Glu Glu Thr Leu Gln Ala Phe		
20	25	30
Asp Asn His Tyr Asp Tyr Thr Val Cys Gly Gly Ser Glu Glu Met Val		
35	40	45
Cys Thr Pro Lys Ser Asp Glu Phe Asn Pro Cys Glu Asp Ile Met Gly		
50	55	60
Tyr Lys Phe Leu Arg Ile Val Val Trp Phe Val Ser Leu Leu Ala Leu		
65	70	75
Leu Gly Asn Val Phe Val Leu Val Ile Leu Leu Thr Ser His Tyr Lys		
85	90	95
Leu Thr Val Pro Arg Phe Leu Met Cys Asn Leu Ala Phe Ala Asp Phe		
100	105	110
Cys Met Gly Leu Tyr Leu Leu Leu Ile Ala Ser Val Asp Leu Tyr Thr		
115	120	125
Gln Ser Glu Tyr Tyr Asn His Ala Ile Asp Trp Gln Thr Gly Pro Gly		
130	135	140
Cys Asn Thr Ala Gly Phe Phe		
145	150	

<210> SEQ ID NO 57
 <211> LENGTH: 200
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Felis catus
 <220> FEATURE:
 <221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Figure 8

<400> SEQUENCE: 57

gccaggagct taaaaacca caagaagaga ccctacaggc cttcgatagc cattatgact	60
aaactgtgtg tggaggcaat gaagacatgg tgtgtactcc caagtcagat gagttcaacc	120
cctgtgaaga cataatgggc tacaagttcc tgagaattgt ggtgtggttt gttagtctgc	180
tggctctect gggcaatgtc	200

<210> SEQ ID NO 58
 <211> LENGTH: 200
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Bos taurus
 <220> FEATURE:
 <221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Figure 8

-continued

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<400> SEQUENCE: 58
gccaacagct caaaaacccc caggaggaga ccctgcaggc ctttgacagc cattaagcact    60
ataccgtgtg tgggggcagt gaggacatgg tgtgtacccc caagtcggat gagttcaacc    120
cctgtgagga catcatgggc tacaagttcc tgagaatcgt ggtgtggttt gtgagtctgc    180
tggtctctct gggcaacgtc                                         200

<210> SEQ ID NO 59
<211> LENGTH: 200
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Canis familiaris
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Figure 8

<400> SEQUENCE: 59
ggcaggagct taaaaaccca caggaagaga ccctccaggc ctttgatagc cattatgact    60
acaactgtgtg tgggtggcaat gaagacatgg tgtgtactcc taagtcagat gagttcaacc    120
cctgtgaaga cataatgggc tacaagttcc tgaggattgt ggtgtggttt gttagtctgc    180
tggtctctct gggcaatgtc                                         200

<210> SEQ ID NO 60
<211> LENGTH: 200
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Mus musculus
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Figure 8

<400> SEQUENCE: 60
gccaagagct caaaaatcct caggaagaga ctctccaagc cttcgagagc cactatgact    60
acacgggtgtg tggggacaac gaggacatgg tgtgtacccc caagtcggac gagtttaacc    120
cctgtgaaga tatcatgggc tacaggttcc tgagaatcgt ggtgtggttt gtcagtctgc    180
tggtctctct gggcaatatc                                         200

<210> SEQ ID NO 61
<211> LENGTH: 200
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Sus scrofa
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Figure 8

<400> SEQUENCE: 61
gccaagagct caaaaacccc caggaagaga ccctccaggc ctttgacagc cattaagcact    60
acaccgtgtg tgggggcagt gaagacatgg tgtgcacccc caagtcagat gagttcaacc    120
cctgtgaaga cataatgggc tacaggttcc tgagaatcgt ggtgtggttc gttagcctgc    180
tggtctctct gggcaatgtc                                         200

<210> SEQ ID NO 62
<211> LENGTH: 200
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Rattus norvegicus
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Figure 8

<400> SEQUENCE: 62
gccaagagct caaaaatcct caggaagaga ctctccaagc cttcgacagc cactatgact    60

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acactgtgtg tggggacaac gaggacatgg tgtgtacccc caagtcagac gagtttaacc 120
 cctgtgaaga tatcatgggc tacaagttcc tgagaatcgt ggtatggttt gtcagtcgga 180
 tggetctcct gggcaacgtc 200

<210> SEQ ID NO 63
 <211> LENGTH: 200
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Ovis aries
 <220> FEATURE:
 <221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Figure 8

<400> SEQUENCE: 63
 gccaaagact taaaaacccc caggaggaga ccctgcaggc ctttgacaac cattacgact 60
 ataccgtgtg cggggggagt gaggagatgg tgtgtacccc caagtcggat gagttcaacc 120
 cctgtgagga catcatgggc tacaagttcc tgagaattgt ggtgtggttt gtgagctctgc 180
 tggetctcct gggcaacgtc 200

<210> SEQ ID NO 64
 <211> LENGTH: 200
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens
 <220> FEATURE:
 <221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Figure 8

<400> SEQUENCE: 64
 gccaggagct caaaaacccc caggaagaga ctctacaagc ttttgacagc cattatgact 60
 acaccatattg tggggacagt gaagacatgg tgtgtacccc caagtcggat gagttcaacc 120
 cgtgtgaaga cataatgggc tacaagttcc tgagaattgt ggtgtggttc gttagtctgc 180
 tggetctcct gggcaatgtc 200

<210> SEQ ID NO 65
 <211> LENGTH: 209
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Mus musculus
 <220> FEATURE:
 <221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Figures 9 & 10

<400> SEQUENCE: 65
 Asp Val Gln Leu Lys His Ser Gly Pro Glu Leu Val Lys Pro Gly Ala
 1 5 10 15
 Ser Met Lys Ile Ser Cys Lys Ala Ser Gly Tyr Ser Phe Thr Gly Tyr
 20 25 30
 Thr Met Asn Trp Val Lys Gln Ser His Gly Lys Asn Leu Glu Trp Ile
 35 40 45
 Gly Leu Ile Asn Pro Tyr Thr Gly Gly Thr Asn Tyr Asn Gln Lys Phe
 50 55 60
 Lys Gly Lys Ala Lys Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Ser Ser Thr Ala Phe
 65 70 75 80
 Met Glu Leu Leu Ser Leu Thr Ser Glu Asp Ser Ala Val Tyr Tyr Cys
 85 90 95
 Ala Arg Asp Gly Asn Leu Asp Tyr Trp Gly Gln Gly Thr Thr Leu Thr
 100 105 110
 Val Ser Ser Ala Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro Ser Val Tyr Pro Leu Ala Pro
 115 120 125
 Gly Ser Ala Ala Gln Thr Asn Ser Met Val Thr Leu Gly Cys Leu Val

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Asp Val Gln Leu Val Gln Ser Gly Pro Glu Leu Val Lys Pro Gly Ala
1          5          10          15
Ser Val Lys Met Ser Cys Lys Ala Ser Gly Tyr Ser Phe Thr Gly Tyr
20          25          30
Asn Met His Trp Val Lys Gln Ser His Gly Lys Ser Leu Glu Trp Ile
35          40          45
Gly Tyr Ile Asp Pro Tyr Asn Gly Ala Thr Ser Tyr Asn Gln Lys Phe
50          55          60
Glu Asp Lys Ala Thr Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Ser Ser Thr Ala Tyr
65          70          75          80
Met Gln Leu Asn Ser Leu Thr Ser Glu Asp Ser Ala Val Tyr Tyr Cys
85          90          95
Ala Arg Arg Trp Asp Trp Asp Pro Tyr Ala Met Asp Tyr Trp Gly Gln
100         105         110
Gly Thr Ser Val Thr Val Ser Ser Ala Lys Thr Thr Ala Pro Ser Val
115         120
Tyr Pro Leu Ala Pro Val Cys Gly Asp Thr Ser Gly Ser Ser Val Thr
130         135         140
Leu Gly Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Tyr Phe Pro Glu Pro Val Thr Leu Thr
145         150         155         160
Trp Asn Ser Gly Ser Leu Ser Ser Gly Val His Thr Ser Pro Ala Val
165         170         175
Leu Gln Ser Asp Leu Tyr Thr Leu Ser Ser Ser Val Thr Val Thr Ser
180         185         190
Ser Thr Trp Pro Ser Gln Ser Ile Thr Cys Asn Val Ala His Pro Ala
195         200         205
Ser Lys Thr Lys Val Asp
210

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<210> SEQ ID NO 68
<211> LENGTH: 214
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Mus musculus
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Figures 15 & 16

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<400> SEQUENCE: 68

```

```

Asp Ile Leu Leu Thr Gln Ser Pro Ala Ile Leu Ser Val Ser Pro Gly
1          5          10          15
Glu Arg Val Ser Phe Ser Cys Arg Ala Ser Gln Ser Ile Gly Thr Ser
20          25          30
Ile His Trp Tyr Gln Gln Arg Thr Asn Gly Ser Pro Arg Leu Leu Ile
35          40          45
Lys Tyr Ala Ser Glu Ser Ile Ser Gly Ile Phe Ser Arg Phe Ser Gly
50          55          60
Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr Leu Thr Ile Asn Ser Val Glu Ser
65          70          75          80
Glu Asp Ile Ala Asp Tyr Tyr Cys Gln Gln Ser Asn Arg Trp Pro Leu
85          90          95
Thr Phe Gly Ala Gly Thr Lys Leu Glu Leu Lys Arg Ala Asp Ala Ala
100         105         110
Pro Thr Val Ser Ile Phe Pro Pro Ser Ser Glu Gln Leu Thr Ser Gly
115         120         125
Gly Ala Ser Val Val Cys Phe Leu Asn Asn Phe Tyr Pro Lys Asp Ile
130         135         140

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Asn Val Lys Trp Lys Ile Asp Gly Ser Glu Arg Gln Asn Gly Val Leu
145                               150                       155                160

Asn Ser Trp Thr Asp Gln Asp Ser Lys Asp Ser Thr Tyr Ser Met Ser
165                               170                       175

Ser Thr Leu Thr Leu Thr Lys Asp Glu Tyr Glu Arg His Asn Ser Tyr
180                               185                       190

Thr Cys Glu Ala Thr His Lys Thr Ser Thr Ser Pro Ile Val Lys Ser
195                               200                       205

Phe Asn Arg Asn Glu Cys
210

```

```

<210> SEQ ID NO 69
<211> LENGTH: 214
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Mus musculus
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Figures 17 & 18

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<400> SEQUENCE: 69

```

```

Asp Val Gln Ile Gln Gln Ser Gly Pro Glu Leu Val Lys Pro Gly Ala
1                               5                               10                15

Ser Val Lys Met Ser Cys Lys Ala Ser Gly Tyr Ser Phe Thr Ala Tyr
20                               25                               30

Asn Met His Trp Val Lys Gln Thr His Gly Lys Ser Leu Glu Trp Ile
35                               40                               45

Gly Tyr Ile Asp Pro Tyr Ser Gly Ala Thr Ser Tyr His Gln Lys Phe
50                               55                               60

Lys Gly Lys Ala Thr Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Ser Ser Thr Ala Tyr
65                               70                               75                80

Met Arg Leu Asn Ser Leu Thr Ser Glu Asp Ser Ala Val Tyr Tyr Cys
85                               90                               95

Ala Arg Arg Trp Asp Trp Asp Pro Tyr Ala Met Asp Tyr Trp Gly Gln
100                              105                              110

Gly Thr Ser Val Thr Val Ser Ser Ala Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro Ser Val
115                              120                              125

Tyr Pro Leu Ala Pro Gly Cys Gly Asp Thr Thr Gly Ser Ser Val Thr
130                              135                              140

Leu Gly Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Tyr Phe Pro Glu Ser Val Thr Val Thr
145                              150                              155                160

Trp Asn Ser Gly Ser Leu Ser Ser Ser Val His Thr Phe Pro Ala Leu
165                              170                              175

Leu Gln Ser Gly Leu Tyr Thr Met Ser Ser Ser Val Thr Val Pro Ser
180                              185                              190

Ser Ala Trp Pro Ser Gln Thr Val Thr Cys Ser Val Ala His Pro Ala
195                              200                              205

Ser Asn Thr Thr Val Asp
210

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<210> SEQ ID NO 70
<211> LENGTH: 214
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Mus musculus
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Figures 19 & 20

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<400> SEQUENCE: 70

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Ser Val Glu Met Ser Gln Ser Pro Ala Ile Leu Ser Val Ser Pro Gly

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tccgtgaagg cttctgggta ctcattcaact ggctacacca tgaactgggt gaagcagagc	120
catggaaaga accttgagtg gattggactt attaatcctt acaactggtg tactaactac	180
aaccagaagt tcaagggcaa ggccaaatta actgtagaca agtcatccag cacagccttc	240
atggagctcc tcagctcagc atctgaggac tctgcagtct attactgtgc aagagatggt	300
aaccttgact actggggcca aggcaccact ctcacagtct cctcagccaa aacgacaacc	360
ccatctgtct atccactggc ccttgatct gctgcccata ctaactccat ggtgaccctg	420
ggatgcctgg tcaagggcta tttccctgag ccagtgcagc tgacctgga cctctgatcc	480
ctgtccagcg gtgtgcacac cttcccagct gtctgcagc ctgacctcta cactctgagc	540
agctcagtga ctgtcccctc cagcacctgg cccagcgaga ccgtcacctg caacgttgcc	600
caccagcca gcaagaccaa ggtcgac	627

<210> SEQ ID NO 74
 <211> LENGTH: 654
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Mus musculus
 <220> FEATURE:
 <221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Figures 27 & 28

<400> SEQUENCE: 74	
agcattgtga tgtcacagtc gccagcttct ttggctgtgt ctctagggca gagggccacc	60
atctcctgca gagccagcga aactgttgat aattatggct ttagttttat gcaactggtc	120
caacagatac cgggacagcc acccaaacct ctcactatg ctgcatccaa ccaaggatcc	180
ggggtcctcg ccaggtttag tggcagtggt tctgggacag acttcagcct caacatccat	240
cctatggagg aggatgatac tgcaatgtat ttctgtcagc aaagtaagga ggttccgtac	300
acgttcggag gggggaccaa gctggaata aaacgggctg atgctgcacc aactgtatcc	360
atcttcccac catccagtga gcagttaaca tctggaggtg cctcagtcgt gtgcttcttg	420
aacaacttct accccaaaga catcaatgct aagtggaaga ttgatggcag tgaacgacaa	480
aatggcgtcc tgaacagttg gactgatcag gacagcaaag acagcaccta cagcatgagc	540
agcacctca cgttgaccaa ggacgagtat gaacgacata acagctatac ctgtgaggcc	600
actcacaaga catcaacttc acccattgct aagagcttca acaggaatga gtgt	654

<210> SEQ ID NO 75
 <211> LENGTH: 642
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Mus musculus
 <220> FEATURE:
 <221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Figures 29 & 30

<400> SEQUENCE: 75	
gacgtccagt tgggcaatc tggacctgag ctgggtgaagc ctggagcttc agtgaagatg	60
tccgtcaagg cttctgggta ctcattcaact ggctacaaca tgcactgggt gaagcagagc	120
catggaaaga gccttgagtg gattgggtat attgatcctt acaatgggtg tactagctac	180
aaccagaat tcgaggacaa ggccacattg actgtagaca aatcttcag cacagcctac	240
atgcagctca acagcctgac atctgaggac tctgcagtct attactgtgc aagaagatgg	300
gactgggacc cttatgctat ggactactgg ggtcaaggaa cctcagtcac cgtctcctca	360
gccaaaacaa cagcccctc ggtctatcca ctggcccctg tgtgtggaga tacaagtggc	420
tccctggtga ctctaggatg cctgggtcaag ggttatttcc ctgagccagt gaccttgacc	480

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tggaaactctg gatccctgtc cagtgggtgtg cacacctccc cagctgtcct gcagcttgac 540
ctctacaccc tcagcagctc agtgactgta acctcgagca cctggcccag ccagtcctc 600
acctgcaatg tggcccaccc gggcagcaag accaaggctg ac 642

```

```

<210> SEQ ID NO 76
<211> LENGTH: 642
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Mus musculus
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Figures 31 & 32

```

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<400> SEQUENCE: 76
gacatcttgc tgactcagtc tccagccatc ctgtctgtga gtccaggaga aagagtcagt 60
ttctcctgca gggccagtc gagcattggc acaagcatac actggtatca gcaagaaca 120
aatggttctc caaggcttct cataaagat gcttctgagt ccatctctgg gatattttct 180
aggtttagtg gcagtgatc agggacagat tttactctta ccatcaacag tgtggagtct 240
gaagatattg cagattatta ctgtcaacaa agtaataggt ggccgctcac gttcggagct 300
gggaccaagc tggagctgaa acgggctgat gctgcaccaa ctgtatccat ctcccacca 360
tccagtgagc agttaacatc tggaggtgcc tcagtcgtgt gcttctttaa caacttctac 420
cccaaagaca tcaatgtcaa gtggaagatt gatggcagtg aacgacaaaa tggcgtcctg 480
aacagttgga ctgatcagga cagcaaagac agcacctaca gcatgagcag caccctcagc 540
ttgaccaagg acgagtatga acgacataac agctatacct gtgaggccac tcacaagaca 600
tcaacttcac ccattgtcaa gagcttcaac aggaatgagt gt 642

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<210> SEQ ID NO 77
<211> LENGTH: 642
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Mus musculus
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Figures 33 & 34

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<400> SEQUENCE: 77
gacgtccaga tccagcagtc tgggctgag ctggtgaagc ctggagcttc agtgaagatg 60
tcttgcaagg cttctgggta ctcatcact gcctacaaca tgcactgggt gaagcagacc 120
catggaaga gccttgagtg gattggttat attgatcctt acagtgggtc tactagctac 180
caccagaaat tcaagggcaa gggcacattg actgttgaca aatcttcag cacagcctac 240
atgcgcctca acagcctgac atctgaggac tctgcagtct attactgtgc aagaagatgg 300
gactgggacc cttatgctat ggactactgg ggtcaaggaa cctcagtcac cgtctcctca 360
gccaaaacaa cacccccatac agtctatcca ctggcccctg ggtgtggaga tacaactggt 420
tctctcgtga ctctgggatg cctgggcaag ggctacttcc ctgagtcagt gactgtgact 480
tggaaactctg gatccctgtc cagcagtggt cacaccttcc cagctctcct gcagctctgga 540
ctctacacta tgagcagctc agtgactgtc cctccagcg cctggccaag tcagaccgtc 600
acctgcagcg ttgctcacc gggcagcaac accacggctg ac 642

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<210> SEQ ID NO 78
<211> LENGTH: 642
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Mus musculus
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Figures 35 & 36

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<400> SEQUENCE: 78

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agcgttgaga tgtcacagtc gccagccatc ctgtctgtga gtccaggaga aagaatcagt    60
ttctcctgca gggccagtc gagcattggc acaagcatac actgggatca gcaaagaaca    120
aatggttctc caaggcttct cattaagtat gcttctgcgt ctatctctgg gatcccttcc    180
aggtttagtg gcagtggtac agggacagat tttactctta gcatcaacag tgtggagtct    240
gaagatattg cagattatta ctgtcaacaa agtaatagct ggccgctcac gttcggtgct    300
gggaccaagc tggagctgaa acgggctgat gctgcaccaa ctgtatccat cttcccacca    360
tccagtgagc agttaacatc tggaggtgcc tcagtcgtgt gcttctttaa caacttctac    420
cccaaagaca tcaatgtcaa gtggaagatt gatggcagtg aacgacaaaa tggcgtcctg    480
aacagttgga ctgatcagga cagcaaagac agcacctaca gcatgagcag caccctcacg    540
tggaccaagg acgagtatga acgacataac agctatacct gtgaggccac tcacaagaca    600
tcaacttcac ccattgtcaa gagcttcaac aggaatgagt gt                                642

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<210> SEQ ID NO 79

<211> LENGTH: 642

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Mus musculus

<220> FEATURE:

<221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Figures 37 & 38

<400> SEQUENCE: 79

```

gacgtccaga tgcagcagcc tgggcctgag ctggggaagc ctggagcttc actaaagatg    60
tcttgcaagg cttctgggta ctcatcact ggctacaaca tgcactgggt gaagcagagc    120
catggaaaaga gccttgagtg gattggatat attgatcctt acagtgggtgc tactagctac    180
aaccagaaat tcgagggcaa gcccacattg actgtagaca aatcttcag cacagcctac    240
atgcagctca acagcctgac atctgaggac tctgcagtct attactgtgc aagaagatgg    300
gactgggacc cttatgctat ggactactgg ggtcaaggaa cctcagtcac cgtctcctca    360
gccaaaacaa cagccccatc ggtctatcca ctggcccctg tgtgtggaga tacaagtggc    420
tctcgtgga ctctaggatg cctgggcaag ggttatttcc ctgagccagt gaccttgacc    480
tggaaactctg gatccctgtc cagtgggtgt cacaccttcc cagctgtcct gcagtctgac    540
ctctacaccc tcagcagctc agtgactgta acctegagca cctggcccag ccagtcctac    600
acctgcaatg tggcccaccc agccagcaac accaaggtcg ac                                642

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<210> SEQ ID NO 80

<211> LENGTH: 642

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Mus musculus

<220> FEATURE:

<221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Figures 39 & 40

<400> SEQUENCE: 80

```

aacattctga tgacacagtc tccagccatc ttgtctgtga gtccaggaga aagagtcagt    60
ttgcctgca gggccagtc gagcattggc acaagcatac actgggatca gcaaagaaca    120
aatggttctc caaggcttct cataaagtat gcttctgagt ctatctctgg gatcccttcc    180
aggtttagtg gcagtggtac agggacagat tttactctta gcatcaacag tgtggagtct    240
gaagatattg cagattatta ctgtcaacaa actaataggt ggccgctcac gttcggtgct    300
gggaccaagc tggagctgaa acgggctgat gctgcaccaa ctgtatccat cttcccacca    360

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tccagtgagc agttaacatc tggaggtgcc tcagtcgtgt gcttottgaa caacttctac 420
cccaaagaca tcaatgtcaa gtggaagatt gatggcagtg aacgacaaaa tggcgtcctg 480
aacagttgga ctgatcagga cagcaaagac agcacctaca gcatgagcag caccctcagc 540
ttgaccaagg acgagtatga acgacataac agctatacct gtgaggccac tcacaagaca 600
tcaacttcac ccattgtcaa gagcttcaac aggaatgagt gt 642

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<210> SEQ ID NO 81
<211> LENGTH: 206
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Mus musculus
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Figures 41 & 42

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<400> SEQUENCE: 81

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Asp Val Gln Leu Gln Gln Pro Gly Ala Glu Leu Val Lys Pro Gly Ala
1          5          10          15
Ser Val Lys Leu Ser Cys Thr Thr Ser Gly Val Asn Ile Lys Asp Thr
20         25         30
Tyr Met His Trp Met Lys Gln Arg Pro Glu Gln Gly Leu Glu Trp Ile
35         40         45
Gly Arg Ile Asp Pro Ala Asn Gly Asn Thr Lys Tyr Asp Pro Lys Phe
50         55         60
Arg Gly Lys Ala Thr Ile Thr Ala Asp Thr Ser Ser Asn Thr Val Tyr
65         70         75         80
Val Gln Leu Arg Ser Leu Thr Ser Glu Asp Thr Ala Val Tyr Tyr Cys
85         90         95
Ala Tyr Asp Gly Tyr Trp Gly Gln Gly Thr Leu Val Thr Val Ser Ala
100        105        110
Ala Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro Ser Val Tyr Pro Leu Ala Pro Gly Ser Ala
115        120        125
Ala Gln Thr Asn Ser Met Val Thr Leu Gly Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Tyr
130        135        140
Phe Pro Glu Pro Val Thr Val Thr Trp Asn Ser Gly Ser Leu Ser Ser
145        150        155        160
Gly Val His Thr Phe Pro Ala Val Leu Gln Ser Asp Leu Tyr Thr Leu
165        170        175
Ser Ser Ser Val Thr Val Pro Ser Ser Thr Trp Pro Ser Glu Thr Val
180        185        190
Thr Cys Asn Val Ala His Pro Ala Ser Ser Thr Lys Val Asp
195        200        205

```

```

<210> SEQ ID NO 82
<211> LENGTH: 218
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Mus musculus
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Figures 43 & 44

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<400> SEQUENCE: 82

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Asn Ile Val Met Thr Gln Thr Pro Ala Ser Leu Ala Val Ser Leu Gly
1          5          10          15
Gln Arg Ala Thr Ile Ser Cys Arg Ala Ser Glu Ser Val Asp Ser Tyr
20         25         30
Gly Asn Asn Phe Met His Trp Tyr Gln Gln Lys Pro Gly Gln Ser Pro
35         40         45

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Arg Leu Leu Ile Tyr Arg Ala Ser Asn Leu Glu Ser Gly Ile Pro Ala
 50 55 60
 Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Arg Thr Asp Phe Thr Leu Thr Thr Asn
 65 70 75 80
 Pro Val Glu Ala Asp Asp Val Ala Thr Tyr Tyr Cys Gln Gln Ser His
 85 90 95
 Lys Asp Pro Leu Thr Phe Gly Ala Gly Thr Lys Leu Glu Leu Lys Arg
 100 105 110
 Ala Asp Ala Ala Pro Thr Val Ser Ile Phe Pro Pro Ser Ser Glu Gln
 115 120 125
 Leu Thr Ser Gly Gly Ala Ser Val Val Cys Phe Leu Asn Asn Phe Tyr
 130 135 140
 Pro Lys Asp Ile Asn Val Lys Trp Lys Ile Asp Gly Ser Glu Arg Gln
 145 150 155 160
 Asn Gly Val Leu Asn Ser Trp Thr Asp Gln Asp Ser Lys Asp Ser Thr
 165 170 175
 Tyr Ser Met Ser Ser Thr Leu Thr Leu Thr Lys Asp Glu Tyr Glu Arg
 180 185 190
 His Asn Ser Tyr Thr Cys Glu Ala Thr His Lys Thr Ser Thr Ser Pro
 195 200 205
 Ile Val Lys Ser Phe Lys Ala Asn Glu Cys
 210 215

<210> SEQ ID NO 83
 <211> LENGTH: 209
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Mus musculus
 <220> FEATURE:
 <221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Figures 45 & 46

<400> SEQUENCE: 83

Asp Val Gln Leu Lys His Ser Gly Pro Glu Leu Val Lys Pro Gly Ala
 1 5 10 15
 Ser Met Lys Ile Ser Cys Lys Ala Ser Gly Tyr Ser Phe Thr Gly Tyr
 20 25 30
 Thr Met Asn Trp Val Lys Gln Ser His Gly Lys Asn Leu Asp Trp Ile
 35 40 45
 Gly Leu Ile Asn Pro Tyr Asn Gly Gly Thr Ser Tyr Asp Gln Lys Phe
 50 55 60
 Lys Gly Lys Ala Thr Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Ser Ser Thr Ala Tyr
 65 70 75 80
 Met Glu Leu Leu Ser Leu Thr Ser Glu Asp Ser Ala Val Tyr Tyr Cys
 85 90 95
 Ala Arg Asp Gly Leu Met Asp Tyr Trp Gly Gln Gly Thr Ser Val Thr
 100 105 110
 Val Ser Ser Ala Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro Ser Val Tyr Pro Leu Ala Pro
 115 120 125
 Gly Ser Ala Ala Gln Thr Asn Ser Met Val Thr Leu Gly Cys Leu Val
 130 135 140
 Lys Gly Tyr Phe Pro Glu Pro Val Thr Val Thr Trp Asn Ser Gly Ser
 145 150 155 160
 Leu Ser Ser Gly Val His Thr Phe Pro Ala Val Leu Gln Ser Asp Leu
 165 170 175
 Tyr Thr Leu Ser Ser Ser Val Thr Val Pro Ser Ser Thr Trp Pro Ser
 180 185 190

-continued

Glu Thr Val Thr Cys Asn Val Ala His Pro Ala Ser Lys Thr Lys Val
 195 200 205

Asp

<210> SEQ ID NO 84
 <211> LENGTH: 218
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Mus musculus
 <220> FEATURE:
 <221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Figures 47 & 48

<400> SEQUENCE: 84

Asp Ile Val Met Thr Gln Thr Pro Ala Ser Leu Ala Val Ser Leu Gly
 1 5 10 15
 Gln Arg Ala Thr Ile Phe Cys Arg Ala Ser Gln Ser Val Asp Tyr Asn
 20 25 30
 Gly Ile Ser Tyr Met His Trp Phe Gln Gln Lys Pro Gly Gln Pro Pro
 35 40 45
 Lys Leu Leu Ile Tyr Ala Ala Ser Asn Leu Glu Ser Gly Ile Pro Ala
 50 55 60
 Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr Leu Asn Ile His
 65 70 75 80
 Pro Val Glu Glu Glu Asp Ala Ala Thr Tyr Tyr Cys Gln Gln Ser Phe
 85 90 95
 Glu Asp Pro His Thr Phe Gly Gly Gly Thr Lys Leu Glu Ile Lys Arg
 100 105 110
 Ala Asp Ala Ala Pro Thr Val Ser Ile Phe Pro Pro Ser Ser Glu Gln
 115 120 125
 Leu Thr Ser Gly Gly Ala Ser Val Val Cys Phe Leu Asn Asn Phe Tyr
 130 135 140
 Pro Lys Asp Ile Asn Val Lys Trp Lys Ile Asp Gly Ser Glu Arg Gln
 145 150 155 160
 Asn Gly Val Leu Asn Ser Trp Thr Asp Gln Asp Ser Lys Asp Ser Thr
 165 170 175
 Tyr Ser Met Ser Ser Thr Leu Thr Leu Thr Lys Asp Glu Tyr Glu Arg
 180 185 190
 His Asn Ser Tyr Thr Cys Glu Ala Thr His Lys Thr Ser Thr Ser Pro
 195 200 205
 Ile Val Lys Ser Phe Asn Arg Asn Glu Cys
 210 215

<210> SEQ ID NO 85
 <211> LENGTH: 216
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Mus musculus
 <220> FEATURE:
 <221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Figures 49 & 50

<400> SEQUENCE: 85

Asp Val Gln Leu Gln Gln Ser Gly Thr Val Leu Ala Arg Pro Gly Ala
 1 5 10 15
 Ser Val Arg Met Ser Cys Lys Ala Ser Gly Tyr Ser Phe Thr Arg Tyr
 20 25 30
 Trp Ile His Trp Leu Lys Gln Arg Pro Gly Gln Gly Leu Glu Trp Ile
 35 40 45
 Gly Ala Ile Phe Pro Gly Asn Arg Asp Thr Ser Tyr Asn Gln Arg Phe

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195	200	205
Pro Ile Val Lys Ser Phe Asn Arg Asn Glu Cys		
210	215	
<210> SEQ ID NO 87 <211> LENGTH: 618 <212> TYPE: DNA <213> ORGANISM: Mus musculus <220> FEATURE: <221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Figures 53 & 54		
<400> SEQUENCE: 87		
gacgtccagc tccagcagcc tggagcagag cttgtgaagc caggggcctc agtcaagttg		60
tctgcacca cttctggcgt caacattaaa gacacctata tgcactggat gaagcagagg		120
cctgaacagg gcctggagtg gattggaagg attgatcctg cgaatggtaa tactaaatat		180
gaccggaaat tccggggcaa ggccactata acagcagaca catcctccaa caggtctac		240
gtgcaactca gaagcctgac atctgaggac actgccgtct attactgtgc ctatgatggt		300
tactggggcc aagggactct ggctactgtc tctgcagcca aaacgacacc cccatctgtc		360
tatccactgg cccctggatc tctgcacca actaactcca tggtgaccct gggatgctg		420
gtcaagggct atttcctga gccagtgaca gtgacctgga actctggatc cctgtccagc		480
gggtgtgcaca ccttcccagc tgcctgcag tctgacctct acaactctgag cagctcagtg		540
actgtccctc ccagcactct gccagcagag accgtcacct gcaacgttgc ccacccggcc		600
agcagcacca aggtcgac		618
<210> SEQ ID NO 88 <211> LENGTH: 654 <212> TYPE: DNA <213> ORGANISM: Mus musculus <220> FEATURE: <221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Figures 55 & 56		
<400> SEQUENCE: 88		
aacattgtga tgaccctaac tccagcctct ttggctgtgt ctctagggca gagggccacc		60
atatcctgca gagccagtga aagtgttgat agttatggca ataattttat gcaactggatc		120
cagcagaaac caggacagtc acccagactc ctcatctatc gtgcatccaa cctagaatct		180
gggatccctg ccaggttcag tggcagtggt tctaggacag acttcacctc caccactaat		240
cctgtggagg ctgatgatgt tgcaacctat tactgtcagc aaagtcataa ggatccgctc		300
acgttcgggt ctgggaccaa gctggagctg aaacgggctg atgctgcacc aactgtatcc		360
atcttcccac catccagtga gcagttaaca tctggagggt cctcagtcgt gtgcttcttg		420
aacaacttct accccaaaga catcaatgct aagtgaaga ttgatggcag tgaacgacaa		480
aatggcgtcc tgaacagttg gactgatcag gacagcaaag acagcaccta cagcatgagc		540
agcacctca cgttgaccaa ggacgagtat gaacgacata acagctatac ctgtgaggcc		600
actcacaaga catcaacttc acccattgct aagagcttca aggaacatga gtgt		654
<210> SEQ ID NO 89 <211> LENGTH: 626 <212> TYPE: DNA <213> ORGANISM: Mus musculus <220> FEATURE: <221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Figures 57 & 58		

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<400> SEQUENCE: 89

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gacgtccagc tgaagcatca ggacctgagc tggatgaagcc tggagcttca atgaagatat    60
cctgcaaggc ttctggttac tcattcactg gctacacccat gaactgggtg aagcagagcc    120
atgaaaagaa ccttgagtgg attggactta ttaatcctta caatgggtgg actagctacg    180
accagaagtt caagggcaag gccacattaa ctgtagacaa gtcacccagc acagcctaca    240
tggagctcct cagtctgaca tctgaggact ctgcagtcta ttactgtgca agagatggcc    300
tgateggacta ctgggggtcaa ggaacctcag tcacctctc ctcagccaaa acgacacccc    360
catctgtcta tccactggcc cctggactctg ctgcccctaac taactccatg gtgaccctgg    420
gatgcctggt caagggctat ttccctgagc cagtgcagct gacctggaac tctggatccc    480
tgtccagcgg tgtgcacacc ttcccagctg tctctgagtc tgacctctac actctgagca    540
gctcagtgac tgtcccctcc agcacctggc ccagcgagac cgtcacctgc aacgttgccc    600
accgggccag caagaccaag gtgcagc                                     626

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<210> SEQ ID NO 90

<211> LENGTH: 654

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Mus musculus

<220> FEATURE:

<221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Figures 59 & 60

<400> SEQUENCE: 90

```

gatattgtga tgacccaaac tccagcttct ttggctgtgt ctctaggaca gagagccact    60
atcttctgca gagccagcca gagtgtcgat tataatggaa ttagtatat gcactgggtc    120
caacagaaac caggacagcc acccaaacctc ctcatctatg ctgcatccaa cctagaatct    180
gggatccctg ccagggtcag tggcagtggg tctgggacag acttcacct caacatccat    240
cctgtggagg aggaagatgc tgcaacctat tactgtcagc aaagttttga ggatccgcac    300
acgttcggag gggggaccaa gctggaaata aaacgggctg atgctgcacc aactgtatcc    360
atcttcccac catccagtga gcagttaaca tctggaggtg cctcagtcgt gtgcttcttg    420
aacaacttct accccaaaga catcaatgct aagtgaaga ttgatggcag tgaacgacaa    480
aatggcgtcc tgaacagttg gactgatcag gacagcaaag acagcaccta cagcatgagc    540
agcacctca cgttgaccaa ggacgagtat gaacgacata acagctatac ctgtgaggcc    600
actcacaaga catcaacttc acccattgct aagagcttca acaggaatga gtgt        654

```

<210> SEQ ID NO 91

<211> LENGTH: 648

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Mus musculus

<220> FEATURE:

<221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Figures 61 & 62

<400> SEQUENCE: 91

```

gacgtccagc tgcagcagtc tgggactgtg ctggcaagcc ctggggcttc cgtgaggatg    60
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cctggacagg gtctagaatg gattgggtct atttttctctg gaaatcgtga taccagttac    180
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The invention claimed is:

1. A method of screening a sample of body fluid for TSH receptor autoantibodies wherein said sample is from a subject suspected of suffering from, susceptible to, having or recovering from autoimmune disease associated with an immune reaction to a TSH receptor, said method comprising:

- (a) contacting said sample with:
 - a polypeptide comprising a full length TSH receptor so as to permit said polypeptide to bind with TSH receptor autoantibodies present in said sample; and
 - one or more murine monoclonal antibodies capable of competing with autoantibodies to TSH receptor in the binding of said full length TSH receptor, wherein said one or more monoclonal antibodies is positive for thyroid stimulating activity at a concentration of 20 µg/ml in a cyclic AMP thyroid cell assay and inhibits binding of TSH to TSH receptor, said one or more monoclonal antibodies being classified as positive if the thyroid stimulating activity of said one or more monoclonal antibodies is greater than 180 percent in the cyclic AMP thyroid cell assay wherein said percent thyroid stimulating activity comprises 100 X ratio of cyclic AMP produced in the presence of said one or more monoclonal antibodies to cyclic AMP produced in the presence of sera pooled from healthy blood donors; and
- (b) detecting binding of said polypeptide with said autoantibodies thereby providing an indication of the presence of said autoantibodies in said sample.

2. A method of diagnosing the likely onset or presence of autoimmune disease associated with an immune reaction to a TSH receptor in a subject suspected of suffering from, susceptible to, having or recovering from, autoimmune disease associated with an immune reaction to a TSH receptor, the method comprising detecting autoantibodies produced in response to a TSH receptor in a sample of body fluid from the subject according to claim 1, and whereby the detected autoantibodies can provide a diagnosis of the likely onset or presence of autoimmune disease associated with an immune reaction to a TSH receptor in the subject.

3. A method according to claim 1, wherein said one or more monoclonal antibodies comprises a binding affinity of at least 10⁸ molar⁻¹ for TSH receptor.

4. A method according to claim 1, wherein said one or more monoclonal antibodies is positive for thyroid stimulating activity at a concentration of 2 µg/ml in the cyclic AMP thyroid cell assay.

5. A method according to claim 1, wherein said one or more monoclonal antibodies includes a monoclonal antibody comprising:

- i) a V_H domain wherein CDR1 comprises amino acid residues 31 to 35 of SEQ ID NO: 67, CDR2 comprises amino acid residues 50 to 66 of SEQ ID NO:67, and CDR3 comprises amino acid residues 99 to 109 of SEQ ID NO:67; and
- a V_L domain wherein CDR1 comprises amino acid residues 24 to 34 of SEQ ID NO:68, CDR2 comprises

- amino acid residues 50 to 56 of SEQ ID NO:68, and CDR3 comprises amino acid residues 89 to 97 of SEQ ID NO: 68;
- ii) a V_H domain wherein CDR1 comprises amino acid residues 31 to 35 of SEQ ID NO:69, CDR 2 comprises amino acid residues 50 to 66 of SEQ ID NO:69, and CDR 3 comprises amino acid residues 99 to 109 of SEQ ID NO:69, and
- a V_L domain wherein CDR1 comprises amino acid residues 24 to 34 of SEQ ID NO:70, CDR2 comprises amino acid residues 50 to 56 of SEQ ID NO:70, and CDR3 comprises amino acid residues 89 to 97 of SEQ ID NO: 70; or
- iii) a V_H domain wherein CDR1 comprises amino acid residues 31 to 35 of SEQ ID NO: 71, CDR2 comprises amino acid residues 50 to 66 of SEQ ID NO:71, and CDR 3 comprises amino acid residues 99 to 109 of SEQ ID NO:71, and
- a V_L domain wherein CDR1 comprises amino acid residues 24 to 34 of SEQ ID NO:72, CDR2 comprises amino acid residues 50 to 56 of SEQ ID NO:72, and CDR3 comprises amino acid residues 89 to 97 of SEQ ID NO: 72.
6. A method according to claim 1, wherein said one or more monoclonal antibodies includes a monoclonal antibody comprising:
- i) a V_H domain comprising amino acid residues 9 to 120 of SEQ ID NO:67 and a V_L domain comprising amino acid residues 9 to 107 of SEQ ID NO:68;
- ii) a V_H domain comprising amino acid residues 9 to 120 of SEQ ID NO:69 and a V_L domain comprising amino acid residues 9 to 107 of SEQ ID NO:70; or
- iii) a V_H domain comprising amino acid residues 9 to 120 of SEQ ID NO:71 and a V_L domain comprising amino acid residues 9 to 107 of SEQ ID NO:72.
7. A method of screening a sample of body fluid for TSH receptor autoantibodies wherein said sample is from a subject suspected of suffering from, susceptible to, having or recovering from autoimmune disease associated with an immune reaction to a TSH receptor, said method comprising:
- (a) providing said sample of body fluid from said subject;
- (b) contacting said sample with
- (i) a full length TSH receptor comprising amino acid residues 246-260, wherein the amino acid sequence of residues 246-260 comprises amino acid residues 47 to 61 of SEQ ID NO:17 or 22, and
- (ii) one or more murine monoclonal antibodies capable of competing with autoantibodies to a TSH receptor in the binding of said full length TSH receptor, wherein said one or more competitor monoclonal antibodies is positive for thyroid stimulating activity at a concentration of 20 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ in a cyclic AMP thyroid cell assay and inhibits binding of TSH to TSH receptor, said one or more monoclonal antibodies being classified as positive if the thyroid stimulating activity of said one or more monoclonal antibodies is greater than 180 percent in the cyclic AMP thyroid cell assay, said percent thyroid stimulating activity comprising 100 \times ratio of cyclic AMP produced in the presence of said one or more monoclonal competitor antibodies to cyclic AMP produced in the presence of sera pooled from healthy blood donors,
- so as to permit said full length TSH receptor with either autoantibodies to TSH receptor present in said sample, or said one or more competitor monoclonal antibodies; and

- (c) detecting the binding of said full length TSH receptor with said autoantibodies present in said sample, thereby providing an indication of the presence of said autoantibodies to a TSH receptor in said sample.
8. A method according to claim 7, wherein said one or more competitor monoclonal antibodies comprises a binding affinity of at least 10^8 molar⁻¹ for TSH receptor.
9. A method according to claim 7, wherein said one or more monoclonal antibodies is positive for thyroid stimulating activity at a concentration of 2 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ in the cyclic AMP thyroid cell assay.
10. A method according to claim 7, wherein said one or more monoclonal antibodies includes a monoclonal antibody comprising:
- i) a V_H domain wherein CDR1 comprises amino acid residues 31 to 35 of SEQ ID NO: 67, CDR2 comprises amino acid residues 50 to 66 of SEQ ID NO:67, and CDR3 comprises amino acid residues 99 to 109 of SEQ ID NO:67; and
- a V_L domain wherein CDR1 comprises amino acid residues 24 to 34 of SEQ ID NO:68, CDR2 comprises amino acid residues 50 to 56 of SEQ ID NO:68, and CDR3 comprises amino acid residues 89 to 97 of SEQ ID NO: 68;
- ii) a V_H domain wherein CDR1 comprises amino acid residues 31 to 35 of SEQ ID NO:69, CDR 2 comprises amino acid residues 50 to 66 of SEQ ID NO:69, and CDR 3 comprises amino acid residues 99 to 109 of SEQ ID NO:69, and
- a V_L domain wherein CDR1 comprises amino acid residues 24 to 34 of SEQ ID NO:70, CDR2 comprises amino acid residues 50 to 56 of SEQ ID NO:70, and CDR3 comprises amino acid residues 89 to 97 of SEQ ID NO: 70; or
- iii) a V_H domain wherein CDR1 comprises amino acid residues 31 to 35 of SEQ ID NO: 71, CDR2 comprises amino acid residues 50 to 66 of SEQ ID NO:71, and CDR 3 comprises amino acid residues 99 to 109 of SEQ ID NO:71, and
- a V_L domain wherein CDR1 comprises amino acid residues 24 to 34 of SEQ ID NO:72, CDR2 comprises amino acid residues 50 to 56 of SEQ ID NO:72, and CDR3 comprises amino acid residues 89 to 97 of SEQ ID NO: 72.
11. A method according to claim 7, wherein said one or more monoclonal antibodies includes a monoclonal antibody comprising:
- i) a V_H domain comprising amino acid residues 9 to 120 of SEQ ID NO:67 and a V_L domain comprising amino acid residues 9 to 107 of SEQ ID NO:68;
- ii) a V_H domain comprising amino acid residues 9 to 120 of SEQ ID NO:69 and a V_L domain comprising amino acid residues 9 to 107 of SEQ ID NO:70; or
- iii) a V_H domain comprising amino acid residues 9 to 120 of SEQ ID NO:71 and a V_L domain comprising amino acid residues 9 to 107 of SEQ ID NO:72.
12. A method of screening a sample of body fluid for autoantibodies to a TSH receptor wherein said sample is from a subject suspected of suffering from, susceptible to, having or recovering from autoimmune disease associated with an immune reaction to a TSH receptor, said method comprising:
- (a) contacting said sample with
- (i) a full length TSH receptor, one or more epitopes thereof or a and
- (ii) one or more murine monoclonal antibodies for the TSH receptor, wherein said one or more monoclonal antibodies:

does not comprise naturally produced autoantibodies to the TSH receptor, inhibits binding of TSH to TSH receptor, and is positive for thyroid stimulating activity at a concentration of 20 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ in a cyclic AMP thyroid cell assay, said one or more monoclonal antibodies being classified as positive if the thyroid stimulating activity of said one or more monoclonal antibodies is greater than 180 percent in the cyclic AMP thyroid cell assay, wherein said percent thyroid stimulating activity comprises 100 \times ratio of cyclic AMP produced in the presence of said one or more monoclonal antibodies to cyclic AMP produced in the presence of sera pooled from healthy blood donors;

so as to permit said TSH receptor to bind with either autoantibodies to TSH receptor present in said sample, or said one or more monoclonal antibodies for the TSH receptor; and

(b) detecting binding of said TSH receptor, with said autoantibodies present in said sample, thereby providing an indication of the presence of said autoantibodies to TSH receptor in said sample.

13. A method according to claim **12**, which comprises providing labeling means for said one or more monoclonal antibodies for a TSH receptor.

14. A method according to claim **12**, wherein said one or more monoclonal antibodies comprises a binding affinity of at least 10^8 molar⁻¹ for TSH receptor.

15. A method according to claim **12**, wherein said one or more monoclonal antibodies is positive for thyroid stimulating activity at a concentration of 2 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ in the cyclic AMP thyroid cell assay.

16. A method according to claim **12**, wherein said one or more monoclonal antibodies includes a monoclonal antibody comprising:

i) a V_H domain wherein CDR1 comprises amino acid residues 31 to 35 of SEQ ID NO: 67, CDR2 comprises amino acid residues 50 to 66 of SEQ ID NO:67, and CDR3 comprises amino acid residues 99 to 109 of SEQ ID NO:67; and

a V_L domain wherein CDR1 comprises amino acid residues 24 to 34 of SEQ ID NO:68, CDR2 comprises amino acid residues 50 to 56 of SEQ ID NO:68, and CDR3 comprises amino acid residues 89 to 97 of SEQ ID NO: 68;

ii) a V_H domain wherein CDR1 comprises amino acid residues 31 to 35 of SEQ ID NO:69, CDR 2 comprises amino acid residues 50 to 66 of SEQ ID NO:69, and CDR3 comprises amino acid residues 99 to 109 of SEQ ID NO:69, and

a V_L domain wherein CDR1 comprises amino acid residues 24 to 34 of SEQ ID NO:70, CDR2 comprises amino acid residues 50 to 56 of SEQ ID NO:70, and CDR3 comprises amino acid residues 89 to 97 of SEQ ID NO: 70; or

iii) a V_H domain wherein CDR1 comprises amino acid residues 31 to 35 of SEQ ID NO: 71, CDR2 comprises amino acid residues 50 to 66 of SEQ ID NO:71, and CDR3 comprises amino acid residues 99 to 109 of SEQ ID NO:71, and

a V_L domain wherein CDR1 comprises amino acid residues 24 to 34 of SEQ ID NO:72, CDR2 comprises amino acid residues 50 to 56 of SEQ ID NO:72, and CDR3 comprises amino acid residues 89 to 97 of SEQ ID NO: 72.

17. A method according to claim **12**, wherein said one or more monoclonal antibodies includes a monoclonal antibody comprising:

i) a V_H domain comprising amino acid residues 9 to 120 of SEQ ID NO:67 and a V_L domain comprising amino acid residues 9 to 107 of SEQ ID NO:68;

ii) a V_H domain comprising amino acid residues 9 to 120 of SEQ ID NO:69 and a V_L domain comprising amino acid residues 9 to 107 of SEQ ID NO:70; or

iii) a V_H domain comprising amino acid residues 9 to 120 of SEQ ID NO:71 and a V_L domain comprising amino acid residues 9 to 107 of SEQ ID NO:72.

18. A method of screening a sample of body fluid for TSH receptor autoantibodies wherein said sample is from a subject suspected of suffering from, susceptible to, having or recovering from autoimmune disease associated with an immune reaction to a TSH receptor, said method comprising:

(a) contacting said sample with

(i) a full length TSH receptor, and

(ii) one or more murine monoclonal antibodies for said TSH receptor, wherein said one or more monoclonal antibodies is positive for thyroid stimulating activity at a concentration of 20 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ in a cyclic AMP thyroid cell assay and inhibits binding of TSH to TSH receptor, said one or more monoclonal antibodies being classified as positive if the thyroid stimulating activity of said one or more monoclonal antibodies is greater than 180 percent in the cyclic AMP thyroid cell assay, said percent thyroid stimulating activity comprising 100 \times ratio of cyclic AMP produced in the presence of said one or more monoclonal antibodies to cyclic AMP produced in the presence of sera pooled from healthy blood donors;

so as to permit said TSH receptor to bind with either autoantibodies to said TSH receptor present in said sample, or said one or more monoclonal antibodies; and

(b) detecting binding of said TSH receptor with said autoantibodies present in said sample, thereby providing an indication of the presence of said autoantibodies to TSH receptor in said sample;

wherein said one or more monoclonal antibodies for said TSH receptor are directly or indirectly immobilised to a surface either prior to, or after step (a).

19. A method according to claim **18**, wherein said one or more monoclonal antibodies does not comprise naturally produced autoantibodies to the TSH receptor.

20. A method according to claim **18**, which comprises providing labeling means for said TSH receptor.

21. A method according to claim **18**, wherein said one or more monoclonal antibodies comprises a binding affinity of at least 10^8 molar⁻¹ for TSH receptor.

22. A method according to claim **18**, wherein said one or more monoclonal antibodies is positive for thyroid stimulating activity at a concentration of 2 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ in the cyclic AMP thyroid cell assay.

23. A method according to claim **18**, wherein said one or more monoclonal antibodies includes a monoclonal antibody comprising:

i) a V_H domain wherein CDR1 comprises amino acid residues 31 to 35 of SEQ ID NO: 67, CDR2 comprises amino acid residues 50 to 66 of SEQ ID NO:67, and CDR3 comprises amino acid residues 99 to 109 of SEQ ID NO:67; and

a V_L domain wherein CDR1 comprises amino acid residues 24 to 34 of SEQ ID NO:68, CDR2 comprises

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- amino acid residues 50 to 56 of SEQ ID NO:68, and CDR3 comprises amino acid residues 89 to 97 of SEQ ID NO: 68;
- ii) a V_H domain wherein CDR1 comprises amino acid residues 31 to 35 of SEQ ID NO:69, CDR 2 comprises amino acid residues 50 to 66 of SEQ ID NO:69, and CDR3 comprises amino acid residues 99 to 109 of SEQ ID NO:69, and
- a V_L domain wherein CDR1 comprises amino acid residues 24 to 34 of SEQ ID NO:70, CDR2 comprises amino acid residues 50 to 56 of SEQ ID NO:70, and CDR3 comprises amino acid residues 89 to 97 of SEQ ID NO: 70; or
- iii) a V_H domain wherein CDR1 comprises amino acid residues 31 to 35 of SEQ ID NO: 71, CDR2 comprises amino acid residues 50 to 66 of SEQ ID NO:71, and CDR3 comprises amino acid residues 99 to 109 of SEQ ID NO:71, and

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- a V_L domain wherein CDR1 comprises amino acid residues 24 to 34 of SEQ ID NO:72, CDR2 comprises amino acid residues 50 to 56 of SEQ ID NO:72, and CDR3 comprises amino acid residues 89 to 97 of SEQ ID NO: 72.
- 24.** A method according to claim **18**, wherein said one or more monoclonal antibodies includes a monoclonal antibody comprising:
- i) a V_H domain comprising amino acid residues 9 to 120 of SEQ ID NO:67 and a V_L domain comprising amino acid residues 9 to 107 of SEQ ID NO:68;
- ii) a V_H domain comprising amino acid residues 9 to 120 of SEQ ID NO:69 and a V_L domain comprising amino acid residues 9 to 107 of SEQ ID NO:70; or
- iii) a V_H domain comprising amino acid residues 9 to 120 of SEQ ID NO:71 and a V_L domain comprising amino acid residues 9 to 107 of SEQ ID NO:72.

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