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(54) **METHODS OF DIAGNOSIS OF CANCER,  
COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS OF  
SCREENING FOR MODULATORS OF  
CANCER**

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

Described herein are genes whose expression are up-regulated or down-regulated in specific cancers or other diseases, or are otherwise regulated in disease. Related methods and compositions that can be used for diagnosis, prognosis, and treatment of those medical conditions are disclosed. Also described herein are methods that can be used to identify modulators of these selected conditions.

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## METHODS OF DIAGNOSIS OF CANCER, COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS OF SCREENING FOR MODULATORS OF CANCER

### CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application claims priority from U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/448,784 filed Feb. 19, 2003, which is hereby incorporated by reference herein in its entirety.

### FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0002] The invention relates to the identification of nucleic acid and protein expression profiles and nucleic acids, products, and antibodies thereto that are involved in cancer and other diseases; and to the use of such expression profiles and compositions in the diagnosis, prognosis, and therapy of these conditions. The invention further relates to methods for identifying and using agents and/or targets that modulate these conditions.

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0003] Cancer is a major cause of morbidity in the United States. For example, in 1996, the American Cancer Society estimated that 1,359,150 people were diagnosed with a malignant neoplasm and 554,740 died from one of these diseases. Cancer is responsible for 23.9 percent of all American deaths and is exceeded only by heart disease as a cause of mortality (33 percent). Unfortunately, cancer mortality is increasing and sometime early in this century, cancer is expected to become the leading cause of mortality in the United States as it already is in Japan.

[0004] Cancers share the characteristic of disordered control over normal cell division, growth, and differentiation. Their initial clinical manifestations are extremely heterogeneous, with over 70 types of cancer arising in virtually every organ and tissue of the body. Moreover, some of those similarly classified cancer types may represent multiple different molecular diseases. Unfortunately, some cancers may be virtually asymptomatic until late in the disease course, when treatment is more difficult, and prognosis grim.

[0005] Treatment for cancer typically includes surgery, chemotherapy, and/or radiation therapy. Although nearly 50 percent of cancer patients can be effectively treated using these methods, the current therapies all induce serious side effects which diminish quality of life. The identification of novel therapeutic targets and diagnostic markers will be important for improving the diagnosis, prognosis, and treatment of cancer patients.

[0006] Recent advances in molecular medicine have increased the interest in tumor-specific antigens that could serve as targets for various immunotherapeutic or small molecule strategies. Antigens suitable for immunotherapeutic strategies should be highly expressed in cancer tissues, preferably accessible from the vasculature and at the cell surface, and ideally not expressed in normal adult tissues. Expression in tissues that are dispensable for life, however, may be tolerated, e.g., reproductive organs, especially those absent in one sex. Examples of antigens that are currently available for the detection and treatment of certain cancers include Her2/neu and the B-cell antigen CD20. Humanized

monoclonal antibodies directed to Her2/neu (Herceptin®/trastuzumab) are currently in use for the treatment of metastatic breast cancer. See Ross and Fletcher (1998) *Stem Cells* 16:413-428. Similarly, anti-CD20 monoclonal antibodies (Rituxin®/rituximab) are used to effectively treat non-Hodgkin's lymphoma. See Maloney, et al. (1997) *Blood* 90:2188-2195; Leget and Czuczman (1998) *Curr. Opin. Oncol.* 10:548-551.

[0007] The elucidation of a role for novel proteins and compounds in disease states for identification of therapeutic targets and diagnostic markers is valuable for improving the current treatment of cancer patients. Accordingly, provided herein are molecular targets for therapeutic intervention in various defined cancers. Additionally, provided herein are methods that can be used in diagnosis and prognosis of cancer. Further provided are methods that can be used to screen candidate bioactive agents for the ability to modulate cancer.

### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0008] The present invention provides methods for detecting a pathological cell in a patient, the method comprising detecting a nucleic acid or polypeptide comprising a sequence at least 80% identical to a sequence described in Table 2 or the attached listing of SEQ ID NOs:1-116 in a biological sample from the patient, thereby detecting, either qualitatively or quantitatively, the pathological cell. In certain embodiments of the method, the pathological cell has a pathology (i.e. disease state, abnormality, or medical condition) selected from those listed in Table 1, including cancer. In some embodiments of the method, the biological sample comprises nucleic acids (e.g. mRNA); the biological sample is tissue from an organ which is affected by a pathology listed in Table 1, including a cancer; a further step is used of amplifying nucleic acids before the step of detecting the nucleic acid; the detecting is of a protein encoded by the nucleic acid; the nucleic acid comprises a sequence as described in Table 2 or the attached listing of SEQ ID NOs:1-116; the detecting step is carried out by using a labeled nucleic acid probe, utilizing a biochip comprising a sequence at least 80% identical to a sequence as described in Table 2 or the attached listing of SEQ ID NOs:1-116, or detecting a polypeptide encoded by a nucleic acid; or the patient is undergoing a therapeutic regimen to treat a pathology of Table 1, or is suspected of having a pathology (e.g. cancer).

[0009] Compositions are also provided, e.g., an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a sequence as described in Table 2 or SEQ ID NOs:1-58, including, e.g., those which are labeled; an expression vector comprising such nucleic acid; a host cell comprising such expression vector; an isolated polypeptide which is encoded by such a nucleic acid molecule comprising a sequence as described in Table 2 or SEQ ID NOs:59-116; or an antibody that specifically binds a polypeptide comprising a sequence selected from those listed in SEQ ID NOs:59-116. In particular embodiments, the antibody is conjugated to an effector component, is conjugated to a detectable label (including, e.g., a fluorescent label, a radioisotope, or a cytotoxic chemical), an antibody fragment, or is a humanized antibody.

[0010] Additional methods are provided, including methods for specifically targeting a compound to a pathological

cell in a patient, the method comprising administering to the patient an antibody conjugated to, or capable of binding to, the compound, as described, thereby providing the targeting. Others include, e.g., methods for determining the presence or absence of a pathological cell in a patient, the methods comprising contacting a biological sample with an antibody, as described. In more particular methods, the antibody is: conjugated to an effector component, or to a fluorescent label; or the biological sample is a blood, serum, urine, or stool sample.

**[0011]** Further methods include those for identifying, or screening, compounds that modulate the function of pathology-associated polypeptides (e.g. polypeptides that have been identified associated with a disease state via gene expression analysis), the method comprising: contacting the compound with a pathology-associated polypeptide, the polypeptide encoded by a polynucleotide that selectively hybridizes to a sequence at least 80% identical to a sequence as described in Table 2 or the attached listing of SEQ ID NOs:1-116 ; and determining the effect of the compound upon the function of the polypeptide. Another drug screening assay method comprises steps of: administering a test compound to a mammal having a pathology of Table 1 or a cell isolated therefrom; and comparing the level of gene expression of a polynucleotide that selectively hybridizes to a sequence at least 80% identical to a sequence as described in Table 2 or the attached listing of SEQ ID NOs:1-116 in a treated cell or mammal with the level of gene expression of the polynucleotide in a control cell or mammal, wherein a test compound that modulates the level of expression of the polynucleotide is a candidate for the treatment of the pathology.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

**[0012]** In accordance with the objects outlined above, the present invention provides novel methods for diagnosis and prognosis evaluation for various disorders, e.g., angiogenesis, fibrosis, and various defined forms of cancer, including metastatic cancer, as well as methods for screening for compositions which modulate such conditions. Also provided are methods for treating such disorders or cancers. See, e.g., American Society of Clinical Oncology (ed. 2001) *ASCO Curriculum: Symptom Management* Kendall/Hunt, ISBN: 0787277851; Bonadonna, et al. (2001) *Textbook of Breast Cancer* (2d ed.) Dunitz Martin, ISBN: 1853178241; Devita and Hellman (eds. 2001) *Cancer Principles and Practice of Oncology* (2 vols.), Lippincott Williams, ISBN: 0781723876; Howell, et al. (2001) *Breast Cancer* Isis Medical Media, ISBN: 1901865584; Kaye and Laws (2001) *Brain Tumours: An Encyclopedic Approach* (2d ed.) Churchill Livingstone, ISBN: 0443064261; Mihm, et al. (2001) *The Melanocytic Proliferation: A Comprehensive Textbook of Pigmented Lesions* Wiley-Liss, ISBN: 0471252719; Montgomery and Aaron (2001) *Clinical Pathology of Soft-Tissue Tumors* Marcel Dekker, ISBN: 0824702905; Petrovich, et al. (eds. 2001) *Combined Modality of Central Nervous System Tumors* (Medical Radiology) Springer Verlag, ISBN: 3540660534; Rosen (2001) *Rosen's Breast Pathology* Lippincott Williams and Wilkins, ISBN: 0781723795; Shah, et al. (2001) *Oral Cancer* Isis Medical Media, ISBN: 189906687X; Weiss and Goldblum (2001) *Enzinger and Weiss's Soft Tissue Tumors* (4th ed.) Mosby, ISBN: 0323012000; Abeloff, et al. (eds. 2000) *Clinical*

*Oncology* (2d ed.) Churchill Livingstone, ISBN: 044307545X; American Society of Clinical Oncology (ed. 2000) *Cancer Genetics and Cancer Predisposition Testing* Kendall/Hunt, ISBN: 0787276154; Fletcher (2000) *Diagnostic Histopathology of Tumors* (2 vols. 2d ed.) Churchill Livingstone, ISBN: 0443079927; Vogelzang (ed. 2000) *Comprehensive Textbook of Genitourinary Oncology* (2d ed.) Lippincott Williams and Wilkins, ISBN: 0683306456; Holland, et al. (eds. 2000) *Holland-Frei Cancer Medicine* (Book with CD-ROM 5th ed.) Decker, ISBN: 1550091131; Turrisi, et al. (2000) *Lung Cancer* Isis Medical Media, ISBN: 1901865428; Bartolozzi and Lencioni (eds. 1999) *Liver Malignancies: Diagnostic and Interventional Radiology* (Medical Radiology) Springer Verlag, ISBN: 3540647562; Gasparini (ed. 1999) *Prognostic Variables in Node-Negative and Node-Positive Breast Cancer* Kluwer, ISBN: 0792384474; Hansen (ed. 1999) *The IASLC Textbook of Lung Cancer: International Association for the Study of Lung Cancer* Dunitz Martin, ISBN: 1853177083; Raghavan, et al. (eds. 1999) *Textbook of Uncommon Cancer* (2nd ed.) Wiley, ISBN: 0471929212; Thawley, et al. (eds. 1999) *Comprehensive Management of Head and Neck Tumors* (2 vols.) Saunders, ISBN: 0721655823; Whittaker and Holmes (eds. 1999) *Leukemia and Related Disorders* (3d ed.) Blackwell Science, ISBN: 0865426074; Aapro (ed. 1998) *OncoMedia: Medical Oncology* (CD-ROM) Elsevier Science, ISBN: 0080427480; Abeloff (1998) *Clinical Oncology* (Library Version 2 CD-ROM Individual Version 2.0 Windows and Macintosh) Harcourt Brace, ISBN: 0443075557; Benson (ed. 1998) *Gastrointestinal Oncology* (Cancer Treatment and Research, CTAR 98) Kluwer, ISBN: 0792382056; Brambilla and Brambilla (eds. 1998) *Lung Tumors: Fundamental Biology and Clinical Management* (Vol 124) Marcel Dekker, ISBN: 0824701607; Canellos, et al. (eds. 1998) *The Lymphomas* Saunders, ISBN: 0721650309; Greenspan and Remagen (1998) *Differential Diagnosis of Tumors and Tumor-Like Lesions of Bones and Joints* Lippincott Williams and Wilkins Publishers, ISBN: 0397517106; Hiddemann (ed. 1998) *Acute Leukemias VII: Experimental Approaches and Novel Therapies* (Haematologie Und Bluttransfusion, Vol 39), Springer Verlag, ISBN: 3540635041; Husband and Reznik (1998) *Imaging in Oncology* (2 vols.) Mosby, ISBN: 1899066489; Leibel and Phillips (eds. 1998) *Textbook of Radiation Oncology* Saunders, ISBN: 0721653367; Maloney and Miller (eds. 1998) *Cutaneous Oncology: Pathophysiology, Diagnosis, and Management* Blackwell Science, ISBN: 0865425175; Mittal, et al. (eds. 1998) *Advances in Radiation Therapy* Kluwer, ISBN: 0792399811; Oldham (ed. 1998) *Principles of Cancer Biotherapy* (3d ed.) Kluwer, ISBN: 0792335074; Ozols (ed. 1998) *Gynecologic Oncology* Kluwer, ISBN: 0792380703; Parkin, et al. (eds. 1998) *Cancer Incidence in Five Continents* (Iarc Scientific Publications, No 143) Oxford University Press, ISBN: 9283221435; Perez and Brady (eds. 1998) *Principles and Practice of Radiation Oncology* Lippincott Williams and Wilkins, ISBN: 0397584164; Black, et al. (eds. 1997) *Cancer of the Nervous System* Blackwell Science, ISBN: 0865423849; Bonadonna, et al. (1997) *Textbook of Breast Cancer: A Clinical Guide to Therapy* Blackwell Science, ISBN: 1853173487; Pollock (ed. 1997) *Surgical Oncology* Kluwer, ISBN: 0792399005; Sheaves, et al. (eds. 1997) *Clinical Endocrine Oncology* Blackwell Science, ISBN: 086542862X; Vahrson (1997) *Radiation Oncology of Gynecological Cancers* Springer

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[0013] In particular, identification of markers selectively expressed on defined cancers allows for use of that expression in diagnostic, prognostic, or therapeutic methods. As such, the invention defines various compositions, e.g., nucleic acids, polypeptides, antibodies, and small molecule agonists/antagonists, which will be useful to selectively identify those markers. For example, therapeutic methods may take the form of protein therapeutics which use the marker expression for selective localization or modulation of function (for those markers which have a causative disease effect), for vaccines, identification of binding partners, or antagonism, e.g., using antisense or RNAi. The markers may be useful for molecular characterization of subsets of the diseases, e.g., as provided in Table 1, which subsets may actually require very different treatments. Moreover, the markers may also be important in related diseases to the specific disorders and cancers, e.g., which affect similar tissues in non-malignant diseases, or have similar mechanisms of induction/maintenance. Metastatic processes or characteristics may also be targeted. Diagnostic and prognostic uses are made available, e.g., to subset related but distinct diseases, or to determine treatment strategy. The detection methods may be based upon nucleic acid, e.g., PCR or hybridization techniques, or protein, e.g., ELISA, imaging, IHC, etc. The diagnosis may be qualitative or quantitative, and may detect increases or decreases in expression levels.

[0014] Table 2 provides unigene cluster identification numbers for the nucleotide sequence of genes (SEQ ID NOs:1-58) that exhibit increased or decreased expression in diseased samples, particularly sequences involved in angiogenesis, arthritis, prostate cancer, breast cancer, colorectal cancer, cervical cancer, bladder cancer, head and neck cancer, esophageal cancer, lung cancer, ovarian cancer, pancreatic cancer, renal cancer, stomach cancer, skin cancer, testicular cancer, uterine cancer, glioblastoma, Ewing sarcoma, soft tissue sarcoma, and lung fibrosis. Table 2 also provides an exemplar accession number that provides a nucleotide sequence that is part of the unigene cluster.

[0015] Definitions

[0016] The term "cancer protein" or "cancer polynucleotide" or "cancer-associated transcript" refers to nucleic acid and polypeptide polymorphic variants, alleles, mutants, and interspecies homologues that: (1) have a nucleotide sequence that has greater than about 60% nucleotide sequence identity, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, preferably about 92%, 94%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99% or greater nucleotide sequence identity, preferably over a region of over a region of at least about 25, 50, 100, 200, 500, 1000,

or more nucleotides, to a nucleotide sequence of or associated with a gene of Table 2 or SEQ ID NOs: 1-58; (2) bind to antibodies, e.g., polyclonal antibodies, raised against an immunogen comprising an amino acid sequence encoded by a nucleotide sequence of or associated with a gene of Table 2 or SEQ ID NOs:1-58, and conservatively modified variants thereof; (3) specifically hybridize under stringent hybridization conditions to a nucleic acid sequence, or the complement thereof of Table 2 or SEQ ID NOs:1-58 and conservatively modified variants thereof; or (4) have an amino acid sequence that has greater than about 60% amino acid sequence identity, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, preferably 90%, 91%, 93%, 95%, 97%, 98%, or 99% or greater amino sequence identity, preferably over a region of over a region of at least about 25, 50, 100, 200, 500, 1000, or more amino acids, to an amino acid sequence encoded by a nucleotide sequence of or associated with a gene of Table 2 or SEQ ID NOs:1-58. A polynucleotide or polypeptide sequence is typically from a mammal including, but not limited to, primate, e.g., human; rodent, e.g., rat, mouse, hamster; cow, pig, horse, sheep, or other mammal. A "cancer polypeptide" and a "cancer polynucleotide," include both naturally occurring or recombinant forms.

[0017] A "full length" cancer protein or nucleic acid refers to a cancer polypeptide or polynucleotide sequence, or a variant thereof, that contains elements normally contained in one or more naturally occurring, wild type cancer polynucleotide or polypeptide sequences. The "full length" may be prior to, or after, various stages of post-translational processing or splicing, including alternative splicing.

[0018] "Biological sample" as used herein is a sample of biological tissue or fluid that contains nucleic acids or polypeptides, e.g., of a cancer protein, polynucleotide, or transcript. Such samples include, but are not limited to, tissue isolated from primates, e.g., humans, or rodents, e.g., mice, and rats. Biological samples may also include sections of tissues such as biopsy and autopsy samples, frozen sections taken for histologic purposes, archival samples, blood, plasma, serum, sputum, stool, tears, mucus, hair, skin, etc. Biological samples also include explants and primary and/or transformed cell cultures derived from patient tissues. A biological sample is typically obtained from a eukaryotic organism, most preferably a mammal such as a primate, e.g., chimpanzee or human; cow; dog; cat; a rodent, e.g., guinea pig, rat, mouse; rabbit; or a bird; reptile; or fish. Livestock and domestic animals are of interest.

[0019] "Providing a biological sample" means to obtain a biological sample for use in methods described in this invention. Most often, this will be done by removing a sample of cells from an animal, but can also be accomplished by using previously isolated cells (e.g., isolated by another person, at another time, and/or for another purpose), or by performing the methods of the invention in vivo. Archival tissues or materials, having treatment or outcome history, will be particularly useful.

[0020] The terms "identical" or percent "identity," in the context of two or more nucleic acids or polypeptide sequences, refer to two or more sequences or subsequences that are the same or have a specified percentage of amino acid residues or nucleotides that are the same (e.g., about 70% identity, preferably 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 91%, 93%, 95%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or higher identity over a specified

region, when compared and aligned for maximum correspondence over a comparison window or designated region) as measured using, e.g., a BLAST or BLAST 2.0 sequence comparison algorithms with default parameters described below, or by manual alignment and visual inspection (see, e.g., the NCBI web site, or the like). Such sequences are then said to be "substantially identical." This definition also refers to, or may be applied to, the complement of a test sequence. The definition also includes sequences that have deletions and/or insertions, substitutions, and naturally occurring, e.g., polymorphic or allelic variants, and man-made variants. As described below, the preferred algorithms can account for gaps and the like. Preferably, identity exists over a region that is at least about 25 amino acids or nucleotides in length, or more preferably over a region that is about 50-100 amino acids or nucleotides in length.

[0021] For sequence comparison, typically one sequence acts as a reference sequence, to which test sequences are compared. When using a sequence comparison algorithm, test and reference sequences are entered into a computer, subsequence coordinates are designated, if necessary, and sequence algorithm program parameters are designated. Preferably, default program parameters can be used, or alternative parameters can be designated. The sequence comparison algorithm then calculates the percent sequence identities for the test sequences relative to the reference sequence, based on the program parameters.

[0022] A "comparison window", as used herein, includes reference to a segment of contiguous positions selected from the group consisting typically of from about 20 to 600, usually about 50 to 200, more usually about 100 to 150, in which a sequence may be compared to a reference sequence of the same number of contiguous positions after the two sequences are optimally aligned. Methods of alignment of sequences for comparison are well-known. Optimal alignment of sequences for comparison can be conducted, e.g., by the local homology algorithm of Smith and Waterman (1981) *Adv. Appl. Math.* 2:482-489, by the homology alignment algorithm of Needleman and Wunsch (1970) *J. Mol. Biol.* 48:443-453, by the search for similarity method of Pearson and Lipman (1988) *Proc. Nat'l. Acad. Sci. USA* 85:2444-2448, by computerized implementations of these algorithms (GAP, BESTFIT, FASTA, and TFASTA in the Wisconsin Genetics Software Package, Genetics Computer Group, 575 Science Dr., Madison, Wis.), or by manual alignment and visual inspection (see, e.g., Ausubel, et al. (eds. 1995 and supplements) *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology* Wiley).

[0023] Preferred examples of algorithms that are suitable for determining percent sequence identity and sequence similarity include the BLAST and BLAST 2.0 algorithms, which are described in Altschul, et al. (1977) *Nuc. Acids Res.* 25:3389-3402 and Altschul, et al. (1990) *J. Mol. Biol.* 215:403-410. BLAST and BLAST 2.0 are used, with the parameters described herein, to determine percent sequence identity for the nucleic acids and proteins of the invention. Software for performing BLAST analyses is publicly available through the web-site for National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI). This algorithm involves first identifying high scoring sequence pairs (HSPs) by identifying short words of length W in the query sequence, which either match or satisfy some positive-valued threshold score T when aligned with a word of the same length in a database

sequence. T is referred to as the neighborhood word score threshold (Altschul, et al., supra). These initial neighborhood word hits act as seeds for initiating searches to find longer HSPs containing them. The word hits are extended in both directions along each sequence for as far as the cumulative alignment score can be increased. Cumulative scores are calculated using, e.g., for nucleotide sequences, the parameters M (reward score for a pair of matching residues; always>0) and N (penalty score for mismatching residues; always<0). For amino acid sequences, a scoring matrix is used to calculate the cumulative score. Extension of the word hits in each direction are halted when: the cumulative alignment score falls off by the quantity X from its maximum achieved value; the cumulative score goes to zero or below, due to the accumulation of one or more negative-scoring residue alignments; or the end of either sequence is reached. The BLAST algorithm parameters W, T, and X determine the sensitivity and speed of the alignment. The BLASTN program (for nucleotide sequences) uses as defaults a wordlength (W) of 11, an expectation (E) of 10, M=5, N=-4 and a comparison of both strands. For amino acid sequences, the BLASTP program uses as defaults a wordlength of 3, and expectation (E) of 10, and the BLO-SUM62 scoring matrix (see Henikoff and Henikoff(1992) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 89:10915-919) alignments (B) of 50, expectation (E) of 10, M=5, N=-4, and a comparison of both strands.

[0024] The BLAST algorithm also performs a statistical analysis of the similarity between two sequences. See, e.g., Karlin and Altschul (1993) *Proc. Nat'l. Acad. Sci. USA* 90:5873-5787. One measure of similarity provided by the BLAST algorithm is the smallest sum probability (P(N)), which provides an indication of the probability by which a match between two nucleotide or amino acid sequences would occur by chance. For example, a nucleic acid is considered similar to a reference sequence if the smallest sum probability in a comparison of the test nucleic acid to the reference nucleic acid is less than about 0.2, more preferably less than about 0.01, and most preferably less than about 0.001. Log values may be negative large numbers, e.g., 5, 10, 20, 30, 40, 40, 70, 90, 110, 150, 170, etc.

[0025] An indication that two nucleic acid sequences are substantially identical is that the polypeptide encoded by the first nucleic acid is immunologically cross reactive with the antibodies raised against the polypeptide encoded by the second nucleic acid. Thus, a polypeptide is typically substantially identical to a second polypeptide, e.g., where the two peptides differ only by conservative substitutions. Another indication that two nucleic acid sequences are substantially identical is that the two molecules or their complements hybridize to each other under stringent conditions. Yet another indication that two nucleic acid sequences are substantially identical is that the same primers can be used to amplify the sequences.

[0026] A "host cell" is a naturally occurring cell or a transformed cell that contains an expression vector and supports the replication or expression of the expression vector. Host cells may be cultured cells, explants, cells in vivo, and the like. Host cells may be prokaryotic cells such as *E. coli*, or eukaryotic cells such as yeast, insect, amphibian, or mammalian cells such as CHO, HeLa, and the like (see, e.g., the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC) catalog or web site).

[0027] The terms “isolated,” “purified,” or “biologically pure” refer to material that is substantially or essentially free from components that normally accompany it as found in its native state. Purity and homogeneity are typically determined using analytical chemistry techniques such as polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis or high performance liquid chromatography. A protein or nucleic acid that is the predominant species present in a preparation is substantially purified. In particular, an isolated nucleic acid is separated from some open reading frames that naturally flank the gene and encode proteins other than protein encoded by the gene. The term “purified” in some embodiments denotes that a nucleic acid or protein gives rise to essentially one band in an electrophoretic gel. Preferably, it means that the nucleic acid or protein is at least about 85% pure, more preferably at least 95% pure, and most preferably at least 99% pure. “Purify” or “purification” in other embodiments means removing at least one contaminant or component from the composition to be purified. In this sense, purification does not require that the purified compound be homogeneous, e.g., 100% pure.

[0028] The terms “polypeptide,” “peptide,” and “protein” are used interchangeably herein to refer to a polymer of amino acid residues. The terms apply to amino acid polymers in which one or more amino acid residue is an artificial chemical mimetic of a corresponding naturally occurring amino acid, as well as to naturally occurring amino acid polymers, those containing modified residues, and non-naturally occurring amino acid polymers.

[0029] The term “amino acid” refers to naturally occurring and synthetic amino acids, as well as amino acid analogs and amino acid mimetics that function similarly to the naturally occurring amino acids. Naturally occurring amino acids are those encoded by the genetic code, as well as those amino acids that are later modified, e.g., hydroxyproline,  $\gamma$ -carboxyglutamate, and O-phosphoserine. Amino acid analogs refers to compounds that have the same basic chemical structure as a naturally occurring amino acid, e.g., an  $\alpha$ -carbon that is bound to a hydrogen, a carboxyl group, an amino group, and an R group, e.g., homoserine, norleucine, methionine sulfoxide, methionine methyl sulfonium. Such analogs may have modified R groups (e.g., norleucine) or modified peptide backbones, but retain some basic chemical structure as a naturally occurring amino acid. Amino acid mimetic refers to a chemical compound that has a structure that is different from the general chemical structure of an amino acid, but that functions similarly to another amino acid.

[0030] Amino acids may be referred to herein by either their commonly known three letter symbols or by the one-letter symbols recommended by the IUPAC-IUB Biochemical Nomenclature Commission. Nucleotides, likewise, may be referred to by their commonly accepted single-letter codes.

[0031] “Conservatively modified variant” applies to both amino acid and nucleic acid sequences. With respect to particular nucleic acid sequences, conservatively modified variants refers to those nucleic acids which encode identical or essentially identical amino acid sequences, or where the nucleic acid does not encode an amino acid sequence, to essentially identical or associated, e.g., naturally contiguous, sequences. Because of the degeneracy of the genetic code, a

large number of functionally identical nucleic acids encode most proteins. For instance, the codons GCA, GCC, GCG, and GCU each encode the amino acid alanine. Thus, at each position where an alanine is specified by a codon, the codon can be altered to another of the corresponding codons described without altering the encoded polypeptide. Such nucleic acid variations are “silent variations,” which are one species of conservatively modified variations. Every nucleic acid sequence herein which encodes a polypeptide also describes silent variations of the nucleic acid. In certain contexts each codon in a nucleic acid (except AUG, which is ordinarily the only codon for methionine, and TGG, which is ordinarily the only codon for tryptophan) can be modified to yield a functionally similar molecule. Accordingly, a silent variation of a nucleic acid which encodes a polypeptide is implicit in a described sequence with respect to the expression product, but not necessarily with respect to actual probe sequences.

[0032] As to amino acid sequences, one of skill will recognize that individual substitutions, deletions, or additions to a nucleic acid, peptide, polypeptide, or protein sequence which alters, adds, or deletes a single amino acid or a small percentage of amino acids in the encoded sequence is a “conservatively modified variant” where the alteration results in the substitution of an amino acid with a chemically similar amino acid. Conservative substitution tables providing functionally similar amino acids are well known. Such conservatively modified variants are in addition to and do not exclude polymorphic variants, interspecies homologs, and alleles of the invention. Typically conservative substitutions include for one another: 1) Alanine (A), Glycine (G); 2) Aspartic acid (D), Glutamic acid (E); 3) Asparagine (N), Glutamine (Q); 4) Arginine (R), Lysine (K); 5) Isoleucine (I), Leucine (L), Methionine (M), Valine (V); 6) Phenylalanine (F), Tyrosine (Y), Tryptophan (W); 7) Serine (S), Threonine (T); and 8) Cysteine (C), Methionine (M) (see, e.g., Creighton (1984) *Proteins: Structure and Molecular Properties* Freeman).

[0033] Macromolecular structures such as polypeptide structures can be described in terms of various levels of organization. For a general discussion of this organization, see, e.g., Alberts, et al. (eds. 2001) *Molecular Biology of the Cell* (4th ed.) Garland; and Cantor and Schimmel (1980) *Biophysical Chemistry Part I: The Conformation of Biological Macromolecules* Freeman. “Primary structure” refers to the amino acid sequence of a particular peptide. “Secondary structure” refers to locally ordered, three dimensional structures within a polypeptide. These structures are commonly known as domains. Domains are portions of a polypeptide that often form a compact unit of the polypeptide and are typically 25 to approximately 500 amino acids long. Typical domains are made up of sections of lesser organization such as stretches of  $\beta$ -sheet and  $\alpha$ -helices. “Tertiary structure” refers to the complete three dimensional structure of a polypeptide monomer. “Quaternary structure” refers to the three dimensional structure formed, usually by the noncovalent association of independent tertiary units. Anisotropic terms are also known as energy terms.

[0034] “Nucleic acid” or “oligonucleotide” or “polynucleotide” or grammatical equivalents used herein means at least two nucleotides covalently linked together. Oligonucleotides are typically from about 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 25, 30, 40, 50, or more nucleotides in length, up to about 100

nucleotides in length. Nucleic acids and polynucleotides are a polymers of any length, including longer lengths, e.g., 200, 300, 500, 1000, 2000, 3000, 5000, 7000, 10,000, etc. A nucleic acid of the present invention will generally contain phosphodiester bonds, although in some cases, nucleic acid analogs are included that may have at least one different linkage, e.g., phosphoramidate, phosphorothioate, phosphorodithioate, or O-methylphosphoroamidite linkages (see Eckstein (1992) *Oligonucleotides and Analogues: A Practical Approach* Oxford Univ. Press); and peptide nucleic acid backbones and linkages. Other analog nucleic acids include those with positive backbones; non-ionic backbones, and non-ribose backbones, including those described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,235,033 and 5,034,506, and Chapters 6 and 7 of Sanghvi and Cook (eds. 1994) *Carbohydrate Modifications in Antisense Research* ACS Symposium Series 580. Nucleic acids containing one or more carbocyclic sugars are also included within one definition of nucleic acids. Modifications of the ribose-phosphate backbone may be done for a variety of reasons, e.g., to increase the stability and half-life of such molecules in physiological environments or as probes on a biochip. Mixtures of naturally occurring nucleic acids and analogs can be made; alternatively, mixtures of different nucleic acid analogs, and mixtures of naturally occurring nucleic acids and analogs may be made.

[0035] A variety of references disclose such nucleic acid analogs, including, e.g., phosphoramidate (Beaucage, et al. (1993) *Tetrahedron* 49:1925-1963 and references therein; Letsinger (1970) *J. Org. Chem.* 35:3800-3803; Sprinzl, et al. (1977) *Eur. J. Biochem.* 81:579-589; Letsinger, et al. (1986) *Nucl. Acids Res.* 14:3487-499; Sawai, et al. (1984) *Chem. Lett.* 805; Letsinger, et al. (1988) *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 110:4470-4471; and Pauwels, et al. (1986) *Chemica Scripta* 26:141-149), phosphorothioate (Mag, et al. (1991) *Nucleic Acids Res.* 19:1437-441; and U.S. Pat. No. 5,644,048), phosphorodithioate (Brill, et al. (1989) *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 111:2321-2322), O-methylphosphoroamidite linkages (see Eckstein (1992) *Oligonucleotides and Analogues: A Practical Approach*, Oxford Univ. Press), and peptide nucleic acid backbones and linkages (see Egholm (1992) *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 114:1895-1897; Meier, et al. (1992) *Chem. Int. Ed. Engl.* 31:1008-1010; Nielsen (1993) *Nature* 365:566-568; Carlsson, et al. (1996) *Nature* 380:207, all of which are incorporated by reference). Other analog nucleic acids include those with positive backbones (Denpcy, et al. (1995) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 92:6097-101; non-ionic backbones (U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,386,023, 5,637,684, 5,602,240, 5,216,141, and 4,469,863; Kiedrowski, et al. (1991) *Angew. Chem. Intl. Ed. English* 30:423-426; Letsinger, et al. (1988) *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 110:4470-4471; Letsinger, et al. (1994) *Nucleoside and Nucleotide* 13:1597; Chapters 2 and 3 in Sanghvi and Cook (eds. 1994) *Carbohydrate Modifications in Antisense Research* ACS Symposium Series 580; Mesmaeker, et al. (1994) *Bioorganic and Medicinal Chem. Lett.* 4:395-398; Jeffs, et al. (1994) *J. Biomolecular NMR* 34:17; Horn, et al. (1996) *Tetrahedron Lett.* 37:743) and non-ribose backbones, including those described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,235,033 and 5,034,506, and Chapters 6 and 7 in Sanghvi and Cook (eds. 1994) *Carbohydrate Modifications in Antisense Research* ACS Symposium Series 580. Nucleic acids containing one or more carbocyclic sugars are also included within one definition of nucleic acids (see Jenkins, et al.

(1995) *Chem. Soc. Rev.* pp 169-176). Several nucleic acid analogs are described in Rawls (page 35, Jun. 2, 1997) *C&E News*.

[0036] Particularly preferred are peptide nucleic acids (PNA) which includes peptide nucleic acid analogs. These backbones are substantially non-ionic under neutral conditions, in contrast to the highly charged phosphodiester backbone of naturally occurring nucleic acids. This results in at least two advantages. The PNA backbone exhibits improved hybridization kinetics. PNAs have larger changes in the melting temperature ( $T_m$ ) for mismatched versus perfectly matched basepairs. DNA and RNA typically exhibit a 2-4° C. drop in  $T_m$  for an internal mismatch. With the non-ionic PNA backbone, the drop is closer to 7-9° C. Similarly, due to their non-ionic nature, hybridization of the bases attached to these backbones is relatively insensitive to salt concentration. In addition, PNAs are not degraded by cellular enzymes, and thus can be more stable.

[0037] The nucleic acids may be single stranded or double stranded, as specified, or contain portions of both double stranded or single stranded sequence. The depiction of a single strand also defines the sequence of the complementary strand; thus the sequences described herein also provide the complement of the sequence. The nucleic acid may be DNA, both genomic and cDNA, RNA, or a hybrid, where the nucleic acid may contain combinations of deoxyribo- and ribo-nucleotides, and combinations of bases, including uracil, adenine, thymine, cytosine, guanine, inosine, xanthine hypoxanthine, isocytosine, isoguanine, etc. "Transcript" typically refers to a naturally occurring RNA, e.g., a pre-mRNA, hnRNA, or mRNA. As used herein, the term "nucleoside" includes nucleotides and nucleoside and nucleotide analogs, and modified nucleosides such as amino modified nucleosides. In addition, "nucleoside" includes non-naturally occurring analog structures. Thus, e.g., the individual units of a peptide nucleic acid, each containing a base, are referred to herein as a nucleoside.

[0038] A "label" or a "detectable moiety" is a composition detectable by spectroscopic, photochemical, biochemical, immunochemical, physiological, chemical, or other physical means. In general, labels fall into three classes: a) isotopic labels, which may be radioactive or heavy isotopes; b) immune labels, which may be antibodies, antigens, or epitope tags; and c) colored or fluorescent dyes. The labels may be incorporated into the cancer nucleic acids, proteins, and antibodies. For example, the label should be capable of producing, either directly or indirectly, a detectable signal. The detectable moiety may be a radioisotope, such as  $^3\text{H}$ ,  $^{14}\text{C}$ ,  $^{32}\text{P}$ ,  $^{35}\text{S}$ , or  $^{125}\text{I}$ , electron-dense reagents, a fluorescent or chemiluminescent compound, such as fluorescein isothiocyanate, rhodamine, or luciferin, or an enzyme (e.g., as commonly used in an ELISA), biotin, digoxigenin, or haptens and proteins or other entities which can be made detectable such as alkaline phosphatase, beta-galactosidase, or horseradish peroxidase. Methods are known for conjugating the antibody to the label. See, e.g., Hunter, et al. (1962) *Nature* 144:945; David, et al. (1974) *Biochemistry* 13:1014-1021; Pain, et al. (1981) *J. Immunol. Meth.* 40:219-230; and Nygren (1982) *J. Histochem. and Cytochem.* 30:407-412.

[0039] An "effector" or "effector moiety" or "effector component" is a molecule that is bound (or linked, or

conjugated), either covalently, through a linker or a chemical bond, or noncovalently, through ionic, van der Waals, electrostatic, or hydrogen bonds, to an antibody. The “effector” can be a variety of molecules including, e.g., detection moieties including radioactive compounds, fluorescent compounds, enzymes or substrates, tags such as epitope tags, toxins; activatable moieties, chemotherapeutic agents; lipases; antibiotics; chemoattracting moieties, immune modulators (micA/B), or radioisotopes, e.g., emitting “hard” beta, radiation.

**[0040]** A “labeled nucleic acid probe or oligonucleotide” is one that is bound, e.g., covalently, through a linker or a chemical bond, or noncovalently, through ionic, van der Waals, electrostatic, or hydrogen bonds to a label such that the presence of the probe may be detected by detecting the presence of the label bound to the probe. Alternatively, methods using high affinity interactions may achieve the same results where one of a pair of binding partners binds to the other, e.g., biotin, streptavidin.

**[0041]** As used herein a “nucleic acid probe or oligonucleotide” is a nucleic acid capable of binding to a target nucleic acid of complementary sequence through one or more types of chemical bonds, usually through complementary base pairing, e.g., through hydrogen bond formation. As used herein, a probe may include natural (e.g., A, G, C, or T) or modified bases (7-deazaguanosine, inosine, etc.). In addition, the bases in a probe may be joined by a linkage other than a phosphodiester bond, preferably one that does not functionally interfere with hybridization. Thus, e.g., probes may be peptide nucleic acids in which the constituent bases are joined by peptide bonds rather than phosphodiester linkages. Probes may bind target sequences lacking complete complementarity with the probe sequence depending upon the stringency of the hybridization conditions. The probes are preferably directly labeled, e.g., with isotopes, chromophores, lumiphores, chromogens, or indirectly labeled, e.g., with biotin to which a streptavidin complex may later bind. By assaying for the presence or absence of the probe, one can detect the presence or absence of the select sequence or subsequence. Diagnosis or prognosis may be based at the genomic level, or at the level of RNA or protein expression.

**[0042]** The term “recombinant” when used with reference, e.g., to a cell, or nucleic acid, protein, or vector, indicates that the cell, nucleic acid, protein, or vector, has been modified by the introduction of a heterologous nucleic acid or protein or the alteration of a native nucleic acid or protein, or that the cell is derived from a cell so modified. Thus, e.g., recombinant cells express genes that are not found within the native (non-recombinant) form of the cell or express native genes that are otherwise abnormally expressed, under expressed, or not expressed at all. By the term “recombinant nucleic acid” herein is meant nucleic acid, originally formed in vitro, in general, by the manipulation of nucleic acid, e.g., using polymerases and endonucleases, in a form not normally found in nature. In this manner, operably linkage of different sequences is achieved. Thus an isolated nucleic acid, in a linear form, or an expression vector formed in vitro by ligating DNA molecules that are not normally joined, are both considered recombinant for the purposes of this invention. It is understood that once a recombinant nucleic acid is made and reintroduced into a host cell or organism, it will replicate non-recombinantly, e.g., using the in vivo cellular

machinery of the host cell rather than in vitro manipulations; however, such nucleic acids, once produced recombinantly, although subsequently replicated non-recombinantly, are still considered recombinant for the purposes of the invention.

**[0043]** Similarly, a “recombinant protein” is a protein made using recombinant techniques, e.g., through the expression of a recombinant nucleic acid as depicted above. A recombinant protein is distinguished from naturally occurring protein by at least one or more characteristics. The protein may be isolated or purified away from some or most of the proteins and compounds with which it is normally associated in its wild type host, and thus may be substantially pure. An isolated protein is unaccompanied by at least some of the material with which it is normally associated in its natural state, preferably constituting at least about 0.5%, more preferably at least about 5% by weight of the total protein in a given sample. A substantially pure protein comprises at least about 75% by weight of the total protein, with at least about 80% being preferred, and at least about 90% being particularly preferred. The definition includes the production of a cancer protein from one organism in a different organism or host cell. Alternatively, the protein may be made at a significantly higher concentration than is normally seen, through the use of an inducible promoter or high expression promoter, such that the protein is made at increased concentration levels. Alternatively, the protein may be in a form not normally found in nature, as in the addition of an epitope tag or amino acid substitutions, insertions and deletions, as discussed below.

**[0044]** The term “heterologous” when used with reference to portions of a nucleic acid indicates that the nucleic acid comprises two or more subsequences that are not normally found in the same relationship to each other in nature. For instance, the nucleic acid is typically recombinantly produced, having two or more sequences, e.g., from unrelated genes arranged to make a new functional nucleic acid, e.g., a promoter from one source and a coding region from another source. Similarly, a heterologous protein will often refer to two or more subsequences that are not found in the same relationship to each other in nature (e.g., a fusion protein).

**[0045]** A “promoter” is typically an array of nucleic acid control sequences that direct transcription of a nucleic acid. As used herein, a promoter includes necessary nucleic acid sequences near the start site of transcription, such as, in the case of a polymerase II type promoter, a TATA element. A promoter also optionally includes distal enhancer or repressor elements, which can be located as much as several thousand base pairs from the start site of transcription. A “constitutive” promoter is a promoter that is active under most environmental and developmental conditions. An “inducible” promoter is active under environmental or developmental regulation. The term “operably linked” refers to a functional linkage between a nucleic acid expression control sequence (such as a promoter, or array of transcription factor binding sites) and a second nucleic acid sequence, e.g., wherein the expression control sequence directs transcription of the nucleic acid corresponding to the second sequence.

**[0046]** An “expression vector” is a nucleic acid construct, generated recombinantly or synthetically, with a series of

specified nucleic acid elements that permit transcription of a particular nucleic acid in a host cell. The expression vector can be part of a plasmid, virus, or nucleic acid fragment. Typically, the expression vector includes a nucleic acid to be transcribed in operable linkage to a promoter.

[0047] The phrase “selectively (or specifically) hybridizes to” refers to the binding, duplexing, or hybridizing of a molecule selectively to a particular nucleotide sequence under stringent hybridization conditions when that sequence is present in a complex mixture (e.g., total cellular or library DNA or RNA).

[0048] The phrase “stringent hybridization conditions” refers to conditions under which a probe will hybridize to its target subsequence, typically in a complex mixture of nucleic acids, but to no other sequences. Stringent conditions are sequence-dependent and will be different in different circumstances. Longer sequences hybridize specifically at higher temperatures. An extensive guide to the hybridization of nucleic acids is found in “Overview of principles of hybridization and the strategy of nucleic acid assays” in Tijssen (1993) *Hybridization with Nucleic Probes (Laboratory Techniques in Biochemistry and Molecular Biology)* (vol. 24) Elsevier. Generally, stringent conditions are selected to be about 5-10° C. lower than the thermal melting point ( $T_m$ ) for the specific sequence at a defined ionic strength pH. The  $T_m$  is the temperature (under defined ionic strength, pH, and nucleic concentration) at which 50% of the probes complementary to the target hybridize to the target sequence at equilibrium (as the target sequences are present in excess, at  $T_m$ , 50% of the probes are occupied at equilibrium). Stringent conditions will be those in which the salt concentration is less than about 1.0 M sodium ion, typically about 0.01-1.0 M sodium ion concentration (or other salts) at pH 7.0 to 8.3 and the temperature is at least about 30° C. for short probes (e.g., about 10-50 nucleotides) and at least about 60° C. for long probes (e.g., greater than about 50 nucleotides). Stringent conditions may also be achieved with the addition of destabilizing agents such as formamide. For selective or specific hybridization, a positive signal is typically at least two times background, preferably 10 times background hybridization. Exemplary stringent hybridization conditions can be as following: 50% formamide, 5×SSC, and 1% SDS, incubating at 42° C., or, 5×SSC, 1% SDS, incubating at 65° C., with wash in 0.2×SSC, and 0.1% SDS at 65° C. For PCR, a temperature of about 36° C. is typical for low stringency amplification, although annealing temperatures may vary between about 32-48° C. depending on primer length. For high stringency PCR amplification, a temperature of about 62° C. is typical, although high stringency annealing temperatures can range from about 50-65° C., depending on the primer length and specificity. Typical cycle conditions for both high and low stringency amplifications include a denaturation phase of 90-95° C. for 30-120 sec, an annealing phase lasting 30-120 sec, and an extension phase of about 72° C. for 1-2 min. Protocols and guidelines for low and high stringency amplification reactions are provided, e.g., in Innis, et al. (1990) *PCR Protocols: A Guide to Methods and Applications* Academic Press, NY.

[0049] Nucleic acids that do not hybridize to each other under stringent conditions are still substantially identical if the polypeptides which they encode are substantially identical. This occurs, e.g., when a copy of a nucleic acid is

created using the maximum codon degeneracy permitted by the genetic code. In such cases, the nucleic acids typically hybridize under moderately stringent hybridization conditions. Exemplary “moderately stringent hybridization conditions” include a hybridization in a buffer of 40% formamide, 1 M NaCl, 1% SDS at 37° C., and a wash in 1×SSC at 45° C. A positive hybridization is typically at least twice background. Alternative hybridization and wash conditions can be utilized to provide conditions of similar stringency. Additional guidelines for determining hybridization parameters are provided in numerous references, e.g., Ausubel, et al. (eds. 1991 and supplements) *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology* Wiley.

[0050] The phrase “functional effects” in the context of assays for testing compounds that modulate activity of a cancer protein includes the determination of a parameter that is indirectly or directly under the influence of the cancer protein or nucleic acid, e.g., a physiological, functional, physical, or chemical effect, such as the ability to decrease cancer. It includes ligand binding activity; cell viability; cell growth on soft agar; anchorage dependence; contact inhibition and density limitation of growth; cellular proliferation; cellular transformation; growth factor or serum dependence; tumor specific marker levels; invasiveness into Matrigel; tumor growth and metastasis in vivo; mRNA and protein expression in cells undergoing metastasis; and other characteristics of cancer cells. “Functional effects” include in vitro, in vivo, and ex vivo activities.

[0051] By “determining the functional effect” is meant assaying for a compound that increases or decreases a parameter that is indirectly or directly under the influence of a cancer protein sequence, e.g., physiological, functional, enzymatic, physical, or chemical effects. Such functional effects can be measured, e.g., changes in spectroscopic characteristics (e.g., fluorescence, absorbance, refractive index), hydrodynamic (e.g., shape), chromatographic, or solubility properties for the protein, measuring inducible markers or transcriptional activation of the cancer protein, measuring binding activity or binding assays, e.g., binding to antibodies or other ligands, and measuring growth, cellular proliferation, cell viability, cellular transformation, growth factor or serum dependence, tumor specific marker levels, invasiveness into Matrigel, tumor growth and metastasis in vivo, mRNA and protein expression, and other characteristics of cancer cells. The functional effects can be evaluated by many means, e.g., microscopy for quantitative or qualitative measures of alterations in morphological features, measurement of changes in RNA or protein levels for cancer-associated sequences, measurement of RNA stability, identification of downstream or reporter gene expression (CAT, luciferase,  $\beta$ -gal, GFP, and the like), e.g., via chemiluminescence, fluorescence, calorimetric reactions, antibody binding, inducible markers, and ligand binding assays.

[0052] “Inhibitors”, “activators,” and “modulators” of cancer polynucleotide and polypeptide sequences are used to refer to activating, inhibitory, or modulating molecules or compounds identified using in vitro and in vivo assays of cancer polynucleotide and polypeptide sequences. Inhibitors are compounds that, e.g., bind to, partially or totally block activity, decrease, prevent, delay activation, inactivate, desensitize, or down regulate the activity or expression of cancer proteins, e.g., antagonists. Antisense or inhibitory nucleic acids may seem to inhibit expression and subsequent

function of the protein. "Activators" are compounds that increase, open, activate, facilitate, enhance activation, sensitize, agonize, or up regulate cancer protein activity. Inhibitors, activators, or modulators also include genetically modified versions of cancer proteins, e.g., versions with altered activity, as well as naturally occurring and synthetic ligands, antagonists, agonists, antibodies, small chemical molecules, and the like. Such assays for inhibitors and activators include, e.g., expressing the cancer protein in vitro, in cells, or cell membranes, applying putative modulator compounds, and then determining the functional effects on activity, as described above. Activators and inhibitors of cancer can also be identified by incubating cancer cells with the test compound and determining increases or decreases in the expression of 1 or more cancer proteins, e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, or more cancer proteins, such as cancer proteins encoded by the sequences set out in Table 2 or SEQ ID NOs:59-116.

[0053] Samples or assays comprising cancer proteins that are treated with a potential activator, inhibitor, or modulator are compared to control samples without the inhibitor, activator, or modulator to examine the extent of inhibition. Control samples (untreated with inhibitors) are assigned a relative protein activity value of 100%. Inhibition of a polypeptide is achieved when the activity value relative to the control is about 80%, preferably 50%, more preferably 25-0%. Activation of a cancer polypeptide is achieved when the activity value relative to the control (untreated with activators) is about 110%, more preferably 150%, more preferably 200-500% (e.g., two to five fold higher relative to the control), more preferably 1000-3000% higher.

[0054] The phrase "changes in cell growth" refers to any change in cell growth and proliferation characteristics in vitro or in vivo, such as cell viability, formation of foci, anchorage independence, semi-solid or soft agar growth, changes in contact inhibition and density limitation of growth, loss of growth factor or serum requirements, changes in cell morphology, gaining or losing immortalization, gaining or losing tumor specific markers, ability to form or suppress tumors when injected into suitable animal hosts, and/or immortalization of the cell. See, e.g., pp. 231-241 in Freshney (1994) *Culture of Animal Cells a Manual of Basic Technique* (2d ed.) Wiley-Liss.

[0055] "Tumor cell" refers to precancerous, cancerous, and normal cells in a tumor.

[0056] "Cancer cells," "transformed" cells or "transformation" in tissue culture, refers to spontaneous or induced phenotypic changes that do not necessarily involve the uptake of new genetic material. Although transformation can arise from infection with a transforming virus and incorporation of new genomic DNA, or uptake of exogenous DNA, it can also arise spontaneously or following exposure to a carcinogen, thereby mutating an endogenous gene. Transformation is associated with phenotypic changes, such as immortalization of cells, aberrant growth control, nonmorphological changes, and/or malignancy. See, Freshney (2000) *Culture of Animal Cells: A Manual of Basic Technique* (4th ed.) Wiley-Liss.

[0057] "Antibody" refers to a polypeptide comprising a framework region from an immunoglobulin gene or fragments thereof that specifically binds and recognizes an antigen. The recognized immunoglobulin genes include the

kappa, lambda, alpha, gamma, delta, epsilon, and mu constant region genes, as well as the myriad immunoglobulin variable region genes. Light chains are classified as either kappa or lambda. Heavy chains are classified as gamma, mu, alpha, delta, or epsilon, which in turn define the immunoglobulin classes, IgG, IgM, IgA, IgD, and IgE, respectively. Typically, the antigen-binding region of an antibody or its functional equivalent will be most critical in specificity and affinity of binding. See Paul (ed. 1999) *Fundamental Immunology* (4th ed.) Raven.

[0058] An exemplary immunoglobulin (antibody) structural unit comprises a tetramer. Each tetramer is composed of two identical pairs of polypeptide chains, each pair having one "light" (about 25 kD) and one "heavy" chain (about 50-70 kD). The N-terminus of each chain defines a variable region of about 100 to 110 or more amino acids primarily responsible for antigen recognition. The terms variable light chain ( $V_L$ ) and variable heavy chain ( $V_H$ ) refer to these light and heavy chains respectively.

[0059] Antibodies exist, e.g., as intact immunoglobulins or as a number of well-characterized fragments produced by digestion with various peptidases. Thus, e.g., pepsin digests an antibody below the disulfide linkages in the hinge region to produce  $F(ab)_2$ , a dimer of Fab which itself is a light chain joined to  $V_H-C_{H1}$  by a disulfide bond. The  $F(ab)_2$  may be reduced under mild conditions to break the disulfide linkage in the hinge region, thereby converting the  $F(ab)_2$  dimer into an Fab' monomer. The Fab' monomer is essentially Fab with part of the hinge region (see Paul (ed. 1999) *Fundamental Immunology* (4th ed.) Raven. While various antibody fragments are defined in terms of the digestion of an intact antibody, one of skill will appreciate that such fragments may be synthesized de novo either chemically or by using recombinant DNA methodology. Thus, the term antibody, as used herein, also includes antibody fragments either produced by the modification of whole antibodies, or those synthesized de novo using recombinant DNA methodologies (e.g., single chain Fv) or those identified using phage display libraries (see, e.g., McCafferty, et al. (1990) *Nature* 348:552-554).

[0060] For preparation of antibodies, e.g., recombinant, monoclonal, or polyclonal antibodies, many techniques known. See, e.g., Kohler and Milstein (1975) *Nature* 256:495-497; Kozbor, et al. (1983) *Immunology Today* 4:72; Cole, et al. (1985) pp. 77-96 in Reisfeld and Sell (1985) *Monoclonal Antibodies and Cancer Therapy* Liss; Coligan (1991) *Current Protocols in Immunology* Lippincott; Harlow and Lane (1988) *Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual* CSH Press; and Goding (1986) *Monoclonal Antibodies: Principles and Practice* (2d ed.) Academic Press. Techniques for the production of single chain antibodies (U.S. Pat. No. 4,946,778) can be adapted to produce antibodies to polypeptides of this invention. Also, transgenic mice, or other organisms such as other mammals, may be used to express humanized antibodies. Alternatively, phage display technology can be used to identify antibodies and heteromeric Fab fragments that specifically bind to selected antigens. See, e.g., McCafferty, et al. (1990) *Nature* 348:552-554; Marks, et al. (1992) *Biotechnology* 10:779-783.

[0061] A "chimeric antibody" is an antibody molecule in which (a) the constant region, or a portion thereof, is altered, replaced, or exchanged so that the antigen binding site

(variable region) is linked to a constant region of a different or altered class, and/or species, or an entirely different molecule which confers new properties to the chimeric antibody, e.g., an enzyme, toxin, hormone, growth factor, drug, effector function, chemoattractant, immune modulator, etc.; or (b) the variable region, or a portion thereof, is altered, replaced, or exchanged with a variable region having a different or altered antigen specificity.

**[0062]** Identification of Cancer-Associated Sequences

**[0063]** In one aspect, the expression levels of genes are determined in different patient samples for which diagnosis information is desired, to provide expression profiles. An expression profile of a particular sample is essentially a "fingerprint" of the state of the sample; while two states may have any particular gene similarly expressed, the evaluation of a number of genes simultaneously allows the generation of a gene expression profile that is characteristic of the state of the cell. That is, normal tissue may be distinguished from cancerous or metastatic cancerous tissue, or cancer tissue or metastatic cancerous tissue can be compared with tissue from surviving cancer patients. By comparing expression profiles of tissue in known different cancer states, information regarding which genes are important (including both up-and down-regulation of genes) in each of these states is obtained. Molecular profiling may distinguish subtypes of a currently collective disease designation, e.g., different forms of a cancer.

**[0064]** The identification of sequences that are differentially expressed in cancer versus non-cancer tissue allows the use of this information in a number of ways. For example, a particular treatment regime may be evaluated: does a chemotherapeutic drug act to down-regulate cancer, and thus tumor growth or recurrence, in a particular patient. Alternatively, a treatment step may induce other markers which may be used as targets to destroy tumor cells. Similarly, diagnosis and treatment outcomes may be done or confirmed by comparing patient samples with the known expression profiles. Malignant disease may be compared to non-malignant conditions. Metastatic tissue can also be analyzed to determine the stage of cancer in the tissue, or origin of primary tumor, e.g., metastasis from a remote primary site. Furthermore, these gene expression profiles (or individual genes) allow screening of drug candidates with an eye to mimicking or altering a particular expression profile; e.g., screening can be done for drugs that suppress the cancer expression profile. This may be done by making biochips comprising sets of the important cancer genes, which can then be used in these screens. These methods can also be done on the protein basis; that is, protein expression levels of the cancer proteins can be evaluated for diagnostic purposes or to screen candidate agents. In addition, the cancer nucleic acid sequences can be administered for gene therapy purposes, including the administration of antisense nucleic acids, or the cancer proteins (including antibodies and other modulators thereof) administered as therapeutic drugs.

**[0065]** Thus the present invention provides nucleic acid and protein sequences that are differentially expressed in cancer relative to normal tissues and/or non-malignant disease, or in different types of related diseases, herein termed "cancer sequences." As outlined below, cancer sequences include those that are up-regulated (e.g., expressed at a

higher level) in cancer, as well as those that are down-regulated (e.g., expressed at a lower level). In a preferred embodiment, the cancer sequences are from humans; however, cancer sequences from other organisms may be useful in animal models of disease and drug evaluation; thus, other cancer sequences are provided, from vertebrates, including mammals, including rodents (rats, mice, hamsters, guinea pigs, etc.), primates, farm animals (including sheep, goats, pigs, cows, horses, etc.) and pets (e.g., dogs, cats, etc.). Cancer sequences from other organisms may be obtained using the techniques outlined below.

**[0066]** Cancer sequences can include both nucleic acid and amino acid sequences. In a preferred embodiment, the skin cancer sequences are recombinant nucleic acids. These nucleic acid sequences are useful in a variety of applications, including diagnostic applications, which will detect naturally occurring nucleic acids, as well as screening applications; e.g., biochips comprising nucleic acid probes or PCR microtiter plates with selected probes to the cancer sequences.

**[0067]** A cancer sequence can be initially identified by substantial nucleic acid and/or amino acid sequence homology to the cancer sequences outlined herein. Such homology can be based upon the overall nucleic acid or amino acid sequence, and is generally determined as outlined below, e.g., using homology programs or hybridization conditions.

**[0068]** For identifying cancer-associated sequences, the cancer screen typically includes comparing genes identified in different tissues, e.g., normal and cancerous tissues, cancer and non-malignant conditions, non-malignant conditions and normal tissues, or tumor tissue samples from patients who have metastatic disease vs. non metastatic tissue. Other suitable tissue comparisons include comparing cancer samples with metastatic cancer samples from other cancers, such as lung, stomach, gastrointestinal cancers, etc. Samples of different stages of cancer, e.g., survivor tissue, drug resistant states, and tissue undergoing metastasis, are applied to biochips comprising nucleic acid probes. The samples are first microdissected, if applicable, and treated for preparation of mRNA. Suitable biochips are commercially available, e.g., from Affymetrix, Santa Clara, Calif. Gene expression profiles as described herein are generated and the data analyzed.

**[0069]** In one embodiment, the genes showing changes in expression as between normal and disease states are compared to genes expressed in other normal tissues, including, and not limited to lung, heart, brain, liver, stomach, kidney, muscle, colon, small intestine, large intestine, spleen, bone, and/or placenta. In a preferred embodiment, those genes identified during the cancer screen that are expressed in a significant amount in other tissues (e.g., essential organs) are removed from the profile, although in some embodiments, this is not necessary (e.g., where organs may be dispensable, e.g., female or male specific). That is, when screening for drugs, it is usually preferable that the target expression be disease specific, to minimize possible side effects on other organs were there expression.

**[0070]** In a preferred embodiment, cancer sequences are those that are up-regulated in cancer; that is, the expression of these genes is higher in the cancer tissue as compared to non-cancer or non-malignant tissue. "Up-regulation" as used herein often means at least about a two-fold change, pref-

erably at least about a three fold change, with at least about five-fold or higher being preferred. Another embodiment is directed to sequences up-regulated in non-malignant conditions relative to normal. Uniformity among relevant samples is also preferred.

[0071] Unigene cluster identification numbers and accession numbers herein are for the GenBank sequence database and the sequences of the accession numbers are hereby expressly incorporated by reference. GenBank is available, see, e.g., Benson, et al. (1998) *Nuc. Acids Res.* 26:1-7. Sequences are also available in other databases, e.g., European Molecular Biology Laboratory (EMBL) and DNA Database of Japan (DDBJ). In some situations, the sequences may be derived from assembly of available sequences or be predicted from genomic DNA using exon prediction algorithms, such as FGENESH. See Salamov and Solovyev (2000) *Genome Res.* 10:516-522. In other situations, sequences have been derived from cloning and sequencing of isolated nucleic acids.

[0072] In another preferred embodiment, cancer sequences are those that are down-regulated in the cancer; that is, the expression of these genes is lower in cancer tissue as compared to non-cancerous tissue. "Down-regulation" as used herein often means at least about a two-fold change, preferably at least about a three fold change, with at least about five-fold or higher being preferred.

[0073] Informatics

[0074] The ability to identify genes that are over or under expressed in cancer can additionally provide high-resolution, high-sensitivity datasets which can be used in the areas of diagnostics, therapeutics, drug development, pharmacogenetics, protein structure, biosensor development, and other related areas. For example, the expression profiles can be used in diagnostic or prognostic evaluation of patients with cancer or related diseases. See Tables 1-2. Or as another example, subcellular toxicological information can be generated to better direct drug structure and activity correlation (see Anderson (Jun. 11-12, 1998) *Pharmaceutical Proteomics: Targets Mechanism, and Function*, paper presented at the IBC Proteomics conference, Coronado, Calif.). Subcellular toxicological information can also be utilized in a biological sensor device to predict the likely toxicological effect of chemical exposures and likely tolerable exposure thresholds (see U.S. Pat. No. 5,811,231). Similar advantages accrue from datasets relevant to other biomolecules and bioactive agents (e.g., nucleic acids, saccharides, lipids, drugs, and the like).

[0075] Thus, in another embodiment, the present invention provides a database that includes at least one set of assay data. The data contained in the database is acquired, e.g., using array analysis either singly or in a library format. The database can be in a form in which data can be maintained and transmitted, but is preferably an electronic database. The electronic database of the invention can be maintained on any electronic device allowing for the storage of and access to the database, such as a personal computer, but is preferably distributed on a wide area network, such as the World Wide Web.

[0076] The focus of the present section on databases that include peptide sequence data is for clarity of illustration only. Similar databases can be assembled for assay data acquired using an assay of the invention.

[0077] The compositions and methods for identifying and/or quantitating the relative and/or absolute abundance of a variety of molecular and macromolecular species from a biological sample representing cancer, e.g., the identification of cancer-associated sequences described herein, provide an abundance of information which can be correlated with pathological conditions, predisposition to disease, drug testing, therapeutic monitoring, gene-disease causal linkages, identification of correlates of immunity and physiological status, among others. Although the data generated from the assays of the invention is suited for manual review and analysis, in a preferred embodiment, data processing using high-speed computers is utilized.

[0078] An array of methods for indexing and retrieving biomolecular information is available. For example, U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,023,659 and 5,966,712 disclose a relational database system for storing biomolecular sequence information in a manner that allows sequences to be catalogued and searched according to one or more protein function hierarchies. U.S. Pat. No. 5,953,727 discloses a relational database having sequence records containing information in a format that allows a collection of partial-length DNA sequences to be catalogued and searched according to association with one or more sequencing projects for obtaining full-length sequences from the collection of partial length sequences. U.S. Pat. No. 5,706,498 discloses a gene database retrieval system for making a retrieval of a gene sequence similar to a sequence data item in a gene database based on the degree of similarity between a key sequence and a target sequence. U.S. Pat. No. 5,538,897 discloses a method using mass spectroscopy fragmentation patterns of peptides to identify amino acid sequences in computer databases by comparison of predicted mass spectra with experimentally-derived mass spectra using a closeness-of-fit measure. U.S. Pat. No. 5,926,818 discloses a multi-dimensional database comprising a functionality for multi-dimensional data analysis described as on-line analytical processing (OLAP), which entails the consolidation of projected and actual data according to more than one consolidation path or dimension. U.S. Pat. No. 5,295,261 reports a hybrid database structure in which the fields of each database record are divided into two classes, navigational and informational data, with navigational fields stored in a hierarchical topological map which can be viewed as a tree structure or as the merger of two or more such tree structures. See also Baxevanis, et al. (2001) *Bioinformatics: A Practical Guide to the Analysis of Genes and Proteins* Wiley; Mount (2001) *Bioinformatics: Sequence and Genome Analysis* CSH Press, NY; Durbin, et al. (eds. 1999) *Biological Sequence Analysis: Probabilistic Models of Proteins and Nucleic Acids* Cambridge University Press; Baxevanis and Ouellette (eds. 1998) *Bioinformatics: A Practical Guide to the Analysis of Genes and Proteins* (2d. ed.) Wiley-Liss; Rashidi and Buehler (1999) *Bioinformatics: Basic Applications in Biological Science and Medicine* CRC Press; Setubal, et al. (eds. 1997) *Introduction to Computational Molecular Biology* Brooks/Cole; Misener and Krawetz (eds. 2000) *Bioinformatics: Methods and Protocols* Humana Press; Higgins and Taylor (eds. 2000) *Bioinformatics: Sequence, Structure, and Databanks: A Practical Approach* Oxford University Press; Brown (2001) *Bioinformatics: A Biologist's Guide to Biocomputing and the Internet* Eaton Pub.; Han and Kamber (2000) *Data Mining: Concepts and Techniques* Kaufmann Pub.; and Waterman

(1995) *Introduction to Computational Biology: Maps, Sequences, and Genomes* Chap and Hall.

[0079] The present invention provides a computer database comprising a computer and software for storing in computer-retrievable form assay data records cross-tabulated, e.g., with data specifying the source of the target-containing sample from which each sequence specificity record was obtained.

[0080] In an exemplary embodiment, at least one of the sources of target-containing sample is from a control tissue sample known to be free of pathological disorders. In a variation, at least one of the sources is a known pathological tissue specimen, e.g., a neoplastic lesion or another tissue specimen to be analyzed for cancer. In another variation, the assay records cross-tabulate one or more of the following parameters for each target species in a sample: (1) a unique identification code, which can include, e.g., a target molecular structure and/or characteristic separation coordinate (e.g., electrophoretic coordinates); (2) sample source; and (3) absolute and/or relative quantity of the target species present in the sample.

[0081] The invention also provides for the storage and retrieval of a collection of target data in a computer data storage apparatus, which can include magnetic disks, optical disks, magneto-optical disks, DRAM, SRAM, SGRAM, SDRAM, RDRAM, DDR RAM, magnetic bubble memory devices, and other data storage devices, including CPU registers and on-CPU data storage arrays. Typically, the target data records are stored as a bit pattern in an array of magnetic domains on a magnetizable medium or as an array of charge states or transistor gate states, such as an array of cells in a DRAM device (e.g., each cell comprised of a transistor and a charge storage area, which may be on the transistor). In one embodiment, the invention provides such storage devices, and computer systems built therewith, comprising a bit pattern encoding a protein expression fingerprint record comprising unique identifiers for at least 10 target data records cross-tabulated with target source.

[0082] When the target is a peptide or nucleic acid, the invention preferably provides a method for identifying related peptide or nucleic acid sequences, comprising performing a computerized comparison between a peptide or nucleic acid sequence assay record stored in or retrieved from a computer storage device or database and at least one other sequence. The comparison can include a sequence analysis or comparison algorithm or computer program embodiment thereof (e.g., FASTA, TFASTA, GAP, BEST-FIT) and/or the comparison may be of the relative amount of a peptide or nucleic acid sequence in a pool of sequences determined from a polypeptide or nucleic acid sample of a specimen.

[0083] The invention also preferably provides a magnetic disk, such as an IBM-compatible (DOS, Windows, Windows95/98/2000, Windows NT, OS/2) or other format (e.g., Linux, SunOS, Solaris, AIX, SCO Unix, VMS, MV, Macintosh, etc.) floppy diskette or hard (fixed, Winchester) disk drive, comprising a bit pattern encoding data from an assay of the invention in a file format suitable for retrieval and processing in a computerized sequence analysis, comparison, or relative quantitation method.

[0084] The invention also provides a network, comprising a plurality of computing devices linked via a data link, such

as an Ethernet cable (coax or 10BaseT), telephone line, ISDN line, wireless network, optical fiber, or other suitable signal transmission medium, whereby at least one network device (e.g., computer, disk array, etc.) comprises a pattern of magnetic domains (e.g., magnetic disk) and/or charge domains (e.g., an array of DRAM cells) composing a bit pattern encoding data acquired from an assay of the invention.

[0085] The invention also provides a method for transmitting assay data that includes generating an electronic signal on an electronic communications device, such as a modem, ISDN terminal adapter, DSL, cable modem, ATM switch, or the like, wherein the signal includes (in native or encrypted format) a bit pattern encoding data from an assay or a database comprising a plurality of assay results obtained by the method of the invention.

[0086] In a preferred embodiment, the invention provides a computer system for comparing a query target to a database containing an array of data structures, such as an assay result obtained by the method of the invention, and ranking database targets based on the degree of identity and gap weight to the target data. A central processor is preferably initialized to load and execute the computer program for alignment and/or comparison of the assay results. Data for a query target is entered into the central processor via an I/O device. Execution of the computer program results in the central processor retrieving the assay data from the data file, which comprises a binary description of an assay result.

[0087] The target data or record and the computer program can be transferred to secondary memory, which is typically random access memory (e.g., DRAM, SRAM, SGRAM, or SDRAM). Targets are ranked according to the degree of correspondence between a selected assay characteristic (e.g., binding to a selected affinity moiety) and the same characteristic of the query target and results are output via an I/O device. For example, a central processor can be a conventional computer (e.g., Intel Pentium, PowerPC, Alpha, PA-8000, SPARC, MIPS 4400, MIPS 10000, VAX, etc.); a program can be a commercial or public domain molecular biology software package (e.g., UWGCG Sequence Analysis Software, Darwin); a data file can be an optical or magnetic disk, a data server, a memory device (e.g., DRAM, SRAM, SGRAM, SDRAM, EPROM, bubble memory, flash memory, etc.); an I/O device can be a terminal comprising a video display and a keyboard, a modem, an ISDN terminal adapter, an Ethernet port, a punched card reader, a magnetic strip reader, or other suitable I/O device.

[0088] The invention also preferably provides the use of a computer system, such as that described above, which comprises: (1) a computer; (2) a stored bit pattern encoding a collection of peptide sequence specificity records obtained by the methods of the invention, which may be stored in the computer; (3) a comparison target, such as a query target; and (4) a program for alignment and comparison, typically with rank-ordering of comparison results on the basis of computed similarity values. See, e.g., Ewens and Grant (2001) *Statistical Methods in Bioinformatics: An Introduction* Springer-Verlag. Mathematical approaches can also be used to conclude whether similarities or differences in the gene expression exhibited by different samples are significant. See, e.g., Golub, et al. (1999) *Science* 286:531-537; Duda, et al. (2001) *Pattern Classification* Wiley; and Hastie,

et al. (2001) *The Elements of Statistical Learning: Data Mining, Inference, and Prediction* Springer-Verlag. One approach to determine whether a sample is more similar to or has maximum similarity with a given condition between the sample and one or more pools representing different conditions for comparison; the pool with the smallest vector angle is then chosen as the most similar to the biological sample among the pools compared. Characteristics of cancer-associated proteins

[0089] Cancer proteins of the present invention may be classified as secreted proteins, transmembrane proteins, or intracellular proteins. In one embodiment, the cancer protein is an intracellular protein. Intracellular proteins may be found in the cytoplasm and/or in the nucleus. Intracellular proteins are involved in all aspects of cellular function and replication (including, e.g., signaling pathways); aberrant expression of such proteins often results in unregulated or dysregulated cellular processes (see, e.g., Alberts, et al. (eds. 1994) *Molecular Biology of the Cell* (3d ed.) Garland). For example, many intracellular proteins have enzymatic activity such as protein kinase activity, protein phosphatase activity, protease activity, nucleotide cyclase activity, polymerase activity, and the like. Intracellular proteins also serve as docking proteins that are involved in organizing complexes of proteins, or targeting proteins to various subcellular localizations, and are involved in maintaining the structural integrity of organelles.

[0090] An increasingly appreciated concept in characterizing proteins is the presence in the proteins of one or more structural motifs for which defined functions have been attributed. In addition to the highly conserved sequences found in the enzymatic domain of proteins, highly conserved sequences have been identified in proteins that are involved in protein-protein interaction. For example, Src-homology-2 (SH2) domains bind tyrosine-phosphorylated targets in a sequence dependent manner. PTB domains, which are distinct from SH2 domains, also bind tyrosine phosphorylated targets. SH3 domains bind to proline-rich targets. In addition, PH domains, tetratricopeptide repeats and WD domains to name only a few, have been shown to mediate protein-protein interactions. Some of these may also be involved in binding to phospholipids or other second messengers. These motifs can be identified on the basis of amino acid sequence; thus, an analysis of the sequence of proteins may provide insight into both the enzymatic potential of the molecule and/or molecules with which the protein may associate. One useful database is Pfam (protein families), which is a large collection of multiple sequence alignments and hidden Markov models covering many common protein domains. Versions are available via the internet from Washington University in St. Louis, the Sanger Center in England, and the Karolinska Institute in Sweden. See, e.g., Bateman, et al. (2000) *Nuc. Acids Res.* 28:263-266; Sonnhammer, et al. (1997) *Proteins* 28:405-420; Bateman, et al. (1999) *Nuc. Acids Res.* 27:260-262; and Sonnhammer, et al. (1998) *Nuc. Acids Res.* 26:320-322.

[0091] In another embodiment, the cancer sequences are transmembrane proteins. Transmembrane proteins are molecules that span a phospholipid bilayer of a cell. They may have an intracellular domain, an extracellular domain, or both. The intracellular domains of such proteins may have a number of functions including those already described for intracellular proteins. For example, the intracellular domain

may have enzymatic activity and/or may serve as a binding site for additional proteins. Frequently the intracellular domain of transmembrane proteins serves both roles. For example certain receptor tyrosine kinases have both protein kinase activity and SH2 domains. In addition, autophosphorylation of tyrosines on the receptor molecule itself, creates binding sites for additional SH2 domain containing proteins.

[0092] Transmembrane proteins may contain from one to many transmembrane domains. For example, receptor tyrosine kinases, certain cytokine receptors, receptor guanylyl cyclases and receptor serine/threonine protein kinases contain a single transmembrane domain. However, various other proteins including channels and adenylyl cyclases contain numerous transmembrane domains. Many important cell surface receptors such as G protein coupled receptors (GPCRs) are classified as "seven transmembrane domain" proteins, as they contain 7 membrane spanning regions. Characteristics of transmembrane domains include approximately 17 consecutive hydrophobic amino acids that may be followed by charged amino acids. Therefore, upon analysis of the amino acid sequence of a particular protein, the localization and number of transmembrane domains within the protein may be predicted (see, e.g., PSORT web site <http://psort.nibb.ac.jp/>). Important transmembrane protein receptors include, but are not limited to the insulin receptor, insulin-like growth factor receptor, human growth hormone receptor, glucose transporters, transferrin receptor, epidermal growth factor receptor, low density lipoprotein receptor, epidermal growth factor receptor, leptin receptor, and interleukin receptors, e.g., IL-1 receptor, IL-2 receptor, etc.

[0093] The extracellular domains of transmembrane proteins are diverse; however, conserved motifs are found repeatedly among various extracellular domains. Conserved structure and/or functions have been ascribed to different extracellular motifs. Many extracellular domains are involved in binding to other molecules. In one aspect, extracellular domains are found on receptors. Factors that bind the receptor domain include circulating ligands, which may be peptides, proteins, or small molecules such as adenosine and the like. For example, growth factors such as EGF, FGF, and PDGF are circulating growth factors that bind to their cognate receptors to initiate a variety of cellular responses. Other factors include cytokines, mitogenic factors, neurotrophic factors, and the like. Extracellular domains also bind to cell-associated molecules. In this respect, they may mediate cell-cell interactions. Cell-associated ligands can be tethered to the cell, e.g., via a glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI) anchor, or may themselves be transmembrane proteins. Extracellular domains may also associate with the extracellular matrix and contribute to the maintenance of the cell structure.

[0094] Cancer proteins that are transmembrane are particularly preferred in the present invention as they are readily accessible targets for immunotherapeutics, as are described herein. In addition, as outlined below, transmembrane proteins can be also useful in imaging modalities. Antibodies may be used to label such readily accessible proteins in situ. Alternatively, antibodies can also label intracellular proteins, in which case samples are typically permeabilized to provide access to intracellular proteins. In addition, some membrane proteins can be processed to release a soluble protein, or to expose a residual fragment.

Released soluble proteins may be useful diagnostic markers, processed residual protein fragments may be useful lung markers of disease.

[0095] It will also be appreciated that a transmembrane protein can be made soluble by removing transmembrane sequences, e.g., through recombinant methods. Furthermore, transmembrane proteins that have been made soluble can be made to be secreted through recombinant means by adding an appropriate signal sequence.

[0096] In another embodiment, the cancer proteins are secreted proteins; the secretion of which can be either constitutive or regulated. These proteins may have a signal peptide or signal sequence that targets the molecule to the secretory pathway. Secreted proteins are involved in numerous physiological events; e.g., if circulating, they often serve to transmit signals to various other cell types. The secreted protein may function in an autocrine manner (acting on the cell that secreted the factor), a paracrine manner (acting on cells in close proximity to the cell that secreted the factor), an endocrine manner (acting on cells at a distance, e.g., secretion into the blood stream), or exocrine (secretion, e.g., through a duct or to adjacent epithelial surface as sweat glands, sebaceous glands, pancreatic ducts, lacrimal glands, mammary glands, wax producing glands of the ear, etc.). Thus secreted molecules often find use in modulating or altering numerous aspects of physiology. Cancer proteins that are secreted proteins are particularly preferred in the present invention as they serve as good targets for diagnostic markers, e.g., for blood, plasma, serum, or stool tests. Those which are enzymes may be antibody or small molecule targets. Others may be useful as vaccine targets, e.g., via CTL mechanisms.

[0097] Use of Cancer Nucleic Acids

[0098] As described above, cancer sequence is initially identified by substantial nucleic acid and/or amino acid sequence homology or linkage to the cancer sequences outlined herein. Such homology can be based upon the overall nucleic acid or amino acid sequence, and is generally determined as outlined below, using either homology programs or hybridization conditions. Typically, linked sequences on a mRNA are found on the same molecule.

[0099] As detailed elsewhere, percent identity can be determined using an algorithm such as BLAST. A preferred method utilizes the BLASTN module of WU-BLAST-2 set to the default parameters, with overlap span and overlap fraction set to 1 and 0.125, respectively. Alignment may include the introduction of gaps in the sequences to be aligned. In addition, for sequences which contain either more or fewer nucleotides than those of the nucleic acids described, the percentage of homology may be determined based on the number of homologous nucleosides in relation to the total number of nucleosides. Thus, e.g., homology of sequences shorter than those of the sequences identified will be determined using the number of nucleosides in the shorter sequence.

[0100] In one embodiment, the nucleic acid homology is determined through hybridization studies. Thus, e.g., nucleic acids which hybridize under high stringency to a described nucleic acid, or its complement, or is also found on naturally occurring mRNAs is considered a cancer sequence. In another embodiment, less stringent hybridization conditions

are used; e.g., moderate or low stringency conditions may be used; see Ausubel, supra, and Tijssen, supra.

[0101] The cancer nucleic acid sequences of the invention, e.g., the sequences in Table 3, can be fragments of larger genes, e.g., they are nucleic acid segments. "Genes" in this context includes coding regions, non-coding regions, and mixtures of coding and non-coding regions. Accordingly, using the sequences provided herein, extended sequences, in either direction, of the cancer genes can be obtained, using techniques well known for cloning either longer sequences or the full length sequences; see Ausubel, et al., supra. Much can be done by informatics and many sequences can be clustered to include multiple sequences corresponding to a single gene, e.g., systems such as UniGene (see, UniGene database at the NCBI web-site).

[0102] Once a cancer nucleic acid is identified, it can be cloned and, if necessary, its constituent parts recombined to form the entire cancer nucleic acid coding regions or the entire mRNA sequence. Once isolated from its natural source, e.g., contained within a plasmid or other vector or excised therefrom as a linear nucleic acid segment, the recombinant cancer nucleic acid can be further used as a probe to identify and isolate other cancer nucleic acids, e.g., extended coding regions. It can also be used as a "precursor" nucleic acid to make modified or variant cancer nucleic acids and proteins.

[0103] The cancer nucleic acids of the present invention are used in several ways. In one embodiment, nucleic acid probes to the cancer nucleic acids are made and attached to biochips to be used in screening and diagnostic methods, as outlined below, or for administration, e.g., for gene therapy, vaccine, RNAi, and/or antisense applications. Alternatively, cancer nucleic acids that include coding regions of cancer proteins can be put into expression vectors for the expression of cancer proteins, again for screening purposes or for administration to a patient.

[0104] In a preferred embodiment, nucleic acid probes to cancer nucleic acids (both the nucleic acid sequences outlined in the figures and/or the complements thereof) are made. The nucleic acid probes attached to the biochip are designed to be substantially complementary to the cancer nucleic acids, e.g., the target sequence (either the target sequence of the sample or to other probe sequences, e.g., in sandwich assays), such that hybridization of the target sequence and the probes of the present invention occurs. As outlined below, this complementarity need not be perfect; there may be any number of base pair mismatches which will interfere with hybridization between the target sequence and the single stranded nucleic acids of the present invention. However, if the number of mutations is so great that no hybridization can occur under even the least stringent of hybridization conditions, the sequence is not a complementary target sequence. Thus, by "substantially complementary" herein is meant that the probes are sufficiently complementary to the target sequences to hybridize under normal reaction conditions, particularly high stringency conditions, as outlined herein.

[0105] A nucleic acid probe is generally single stranded but can be partially single and partially double stranded. The strandedness of the probe is dictated by the structure, composition, and properties of the target sequence. In general, the nucleic acid probes range from about 8-100 bases

long, with from about 10-80 bases being preferred, and from about 30-50 bases being particularly preferred. That is, generally whole genes are not used. In some embodiments, much longer nucleic acids can be used, up to hundreds of bases.

[0106] In a preferred embodiment, more than one probe per sequence is used, with either overlapping probes or probes to different sections of the target being used. That is, two, three, four or more probes, with three being preferred, are used to build in a redundancy for a particular target. The probes can be overlapping (e.g., have some sequence in common), or separate. In some cases, PCR primers may be used to amplify signal for higher sensitivity.

[0107] Nucleic acids can be attached or immobilized to a solid support in a wide variety of ways. By "immobilized" and grammatical equivalents herein is meant the association or binding between the nucleic acid probe and the solid support is sufficient to be stable under the conditions of binding, washing, analysis, and removal as outlined. The binding can typically be covalent or non-covalent. By "non-covalent binding" and grammatical equivalents herein is meant one or more of electrostatic, hydrophilic, and hydrophobic interactions. Included in non-covalent binding is the covalent attachment of a molecule, e.g., streptavidin to the support and the non-covalent binding of the biotinylated probe to the streptavidin. By "covalent binding" and grammatical equivalents herein is meant that the two moieties, the solid support and the probe, are attached by at least one bond, including sigma bonds, pi bonds, and coordination bonds. Covalent bonds can be formed directly between the probe and the solid support or can be formed by a cross linker or by inclusion of a specific reactive group on either the solid support or the probe or both molecules. Immobilization may also involve a combination of covalent and non-covalent interactions.

[0108] In general, the probes are attached to the biochip in a wide variety of ways. As described herein, the nucleic acids can either be synthesized first, with subsequent attachment to the biochip, or can be directly synthesized on the biochip.

[0109] The biochip comprises a suitable solid substrate. By "substrate" or "solid support" or other grammatical equivalents herein is meant a material that can be modified for the attachment or association of the nucleic acid probes and is amenable to at least one detection method. Often, the substrate may contain discrete individual sites appropriate for individual partitioning and identification. The number of possible substrates is very large, and include, but are not limited to, glass and modified or functionalized glass, plastics (including acrylics, polystyrene and copolymers of styrene and other materials, polypropylene, polyethylene, polybutylene, polyurethanes, Teflon, etc.), polysaccharides, nylon or nitrocellulose, resins, silica or silica-based materials including silicon and modified silicon, carbon, metals, inorganic glasses, plastics, etc. In general, the substrates allow optical detection and do not appreciably fluoresce. See WO 0055627.

[0110] Generally the substrate is planar, although other configurations of substrates may be used as well. For example, the probes may be placed on the inside surface of a tube for flow-through sample analysis to minimize sample

volume. Similarly, the substrate may be flexible, such as a flexible foam, including closed cell foams made of particular plastics.

[0111] In a preferred embodiment, the surface of the biochip and the probe may be derivatized with chemical functional groups for subsequent attachment of the two. Thus, e.g., the biochip is derivatized with a chemical functional group including, but not limited to, amino groups, carboxy groups, oxo groups, and thiol groups, with amino groups being particularly preferred. Using these functional groups, the probes can be attached using functional groups on the probes. For example, nucleic acids containing amino groups can be attached to surfaces comprising amino groups, e.g., using linkers; e.g., homo- or hetero-bifunctional linkers as are well known (see 1994 Pierce Chemical Company catalog, technical section on cross-linkers, pages 155-200). In addition, in some cases, additional linkers, such as alkyl groups (including substituted and heteroalkyl groups) may be used.

[0112] In this embodiment, oligonucleotides are synthesized, and then attached to the surface of the solid support. Either the 5' or 3' terminus may be attached to the solid support, or attachment may be via linkage to an internal nucleoside. In another embodiment, the immobilization to the solid support may be very strong, yet non-covalent. For example, biotinylated oligonucleotides can be made, which bind to surfaces covalently coated with streptavidin, resulting in attachment.

[0113] Alternatively, the oligonucleotides may be synthesized on the surface. For example, photoactivation techniques utilizing photopolymerization compounds and techniques are used. In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acids can be synthesized in situ, using known photolithographic techniques, such as those described in WO 95/25116; WO 95/35505; U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,700,637 and 5,445,934; and references cited within, all of which are expressly incorporated by reference; these methods of attachment form the basis of the Affymetrix GeneChip™ technology.

[0114] Often, amplification-based assays are performed to measure the expression level of cancer-associated sequences. These assays are typically performed in conjunction with reverse transcription. In such assays, a cancer-associated nucleic acid sequence acts as a template in an amplification reaction (e.g., Polymerase Chain Reaction, or PCR). In a quantitative amplification, the amount of amplification product will be proportional to the amount of template in the original sample. Comparison to appropriate controls provides a measure of the amount of cancer-associated RNA. Methods of quantitative amplification are well known. Detailed protocols for quantitative PCR are provided, e.g., in Innis, et al. (1990) *PCR Protocols: A Guide to Methods and Applications* Academic Press.

[0115] In some embodiments, a TaqMan based assay is used to measure expression. TaqMan based assays use a fluorogenic oligonucleotide probe that contains a 5' fluorescent dye and a 3' quenching agent. The probe hybridizes to a PCR product, but cannot itself be extended due to a blocking agent at the 3' end. When the PCR product is amplified in subsequent cycles, the 5' nuclease activity of the polymerase, e.g., AmpliTaq, results in the cleavage of the TaqMan probe. This cleavage separates the 5' fluorescent

dye and the 3' quenching agent, thereby resulting in an increase in fluorescence as a function of amplification (see, e.g., literature provided by Perkin-Elmer at their public web site).

[0116] Other suitable amplification methods include, but are not limited to, ligase chain reaction (LCR) (see Wu and Wallace (1989) *Genomics* 4:560-569, Landegren, et al. (1988) *Science* 241:1077-1080, and Barringer, et al. (1990) *Gene* 89:117-122), transcription amplification (Kwoh, et al. (1989) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 86:1173-1177), self-sustained sequence replication (Guatelli, et al. (1990) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 87:1874-1878), dot PCR, linker adapter PCR, etc.

[0117] Expression of Cancer Proteins from Nucleic Acids

[0118] In a preferred embodiment, cancer nucleic acids, e.g., encoding cancer proteins, are used to make a variety of expression vectors to express cancer proteins which can then be used in screening assays, as described below. Expression vectors and recombinant DNA technology are well known (see, e.g., Ausubel, supra, and Fernandez and Hoeffler (eds. 1999) *Gene Expression Systems* Academic Press) to express proteins. The expression vectors may be either self-replicating extrachromosomal vectors or vectors which integrate into a host genome. Generally, these expression vectors include transcriptional and translational regulatory nucleic acid operably linked to the nucleic acid encoding the cancer protein. The term "control sequences" refers to DNA sequences used for the expression of an operably linked coding sequence in a particular host organism. Control sequences that are suitable for prokaryotes, e.g., include a promoter, optionally an operator sequence, and a ribosome binding site. Eukaryotic cells are known to utilize promoters, polyadenylation signals, and enhancers.

[0119] Nucleic acid is "operably linked" when it is placed into a functional relationship with another nucleic acid sequence. For example, DNA for a presequence or secretory leader is operably linked to DNA for a polypeptide if it is expressed as a preprotein that participates in the secretion of the polypeptide; a promoter or enhancer is operably linked to a coding sequence if it affects the transcription of the sequence; or a ribosome binding site is operably linked to a coding sequence if it is positioned so as to facilitate translation. Generally, "operably linked" means that the DNA sequences being linked are contiguous, and, in the case of a secretory leader, contiguous and in reading phase. However, enhancers do not have to be contiguous. Linking is typically accomplished by ligation at convenient restriction sites. If such sites do not exist, synthetic oligonucleotide adaptors or linkers are used in accordance with conventional practice. Transcriptional and translational regulatory nucleic acid will generally be appropriate to the host cell used to express the cancer protein. Numerous types of appropriate expression vectors and suitable regulatory sequences are known for a variety of host cells.

[0120] In general, transcriptional and translational regulatory sequences may include, but are not limited to, promoter sequences, ribosomal binding sites, transcriptional start and stop sequences, translational start and stop sequences, and enhancer or activator sequences. In a preferred embodiment, the regulatory sequences include a promoter and transcriptional start and stop sequences.

[0121] Promoter sequences may be either constitutive or inducible promoters. The promoters may be either naturally

occurring promoters or hybrid promoters. Hybrid promoters, which combine elements of more than one promoter, are also known, and are useful in the present invention.

[0122] An expression vector may comprise additional elements. For example, the expression vector may have two replication systems, thus allowing it to be maintained in two organisms, e.g., in mammalian or insect cells for expression and in a prokaryotic host for cloning and amplification. Furthermore, for integrating expression vectors, the expression vector often contains at least one sequence homologous to the host cell genome, and preferably two homologous sequences which flank the expression construct. The integrating vector may be directed to a specific locus in the host cell by selecting the appropriate homologous sequence for inclusion in the vector. Constructs for integrating vectors are available. See, e.g., Fernandez and Hoeffler, supra; and Kitamura, et al. (1995) *Proc. Nat'l Acad. Sci. USA* 92:9146-9150.

[0123] In addition, in a preferred embodiment, the expression vector contains a selectable marker gene to allow the selection of transformed host cells. Selection genes are well known and will vary with the host cell used.

[0124] The cancer proteins of the present invention are usually produced by culturing a host cell transformed with an expression vector containing nucleic acid encoding a cancer protein, under the appropriate conditions to induce or cause expression of the cancer protein. Conditions appropriate for cancer protein expression will vary with the choice of the expression vector and the host cell, and will be easily ascertained through routine experimentation or optimization. For example, the use of constitutive promoters in the expression vector will require optimizing the growth and proliferation of the host cell, while the use of an inducible promoter requires the appropriate growth conditions for induction. In addition, in some embodiments, the timing of the harvest is important. For example, the baculoviral systems used in insect cell expression are lytic viruses, and thus harvest time selection can be crucial for product yield.

[0125] Appropriate host cells include yeast, bacteria, archaeobacteria, fungi, and insect and animal cells, including mammalian cells. Of particular interest are *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* and other yeasts, *E. coli*, *Bacillus subtilis*, Sf9 cells, C129 cells, 293 cells, Neurospora, BHK, CHO, COS, HeLa cells, HUVEC (human umbilical vein endothelial cells), THP1 cells (a macrophage cell line), and various other human cells and cell lines.

[0126] In a preferred embodiment, the cancer proteins are expressed in mammalian cells. Mammalian expression systems may be used, and include retroviral and adenoviral systems. One expression vector system is a retroviral vector system such as is generally described in PCT/US97/01019 and PCT/US97/01048. Of particular use as mammalian promoters are the promoters from mammalian viral genes, since the viral genes are often highly expressed and have a broad host range. Examples include the SV40 early promoter, mouse mammary tumor virus LTR promoter, adenovirus major late promoter, herpes simplex virus promoter, and the CMV promoter (see, e.g., Fernandez and Hoeffler, supra). Typically, transcription termination and polyadenylation sequences recognized by mammalian cells are regulatory regions located 3' to the translation stop codon and thus, together with the promoter elements, flank the coding

sequence. Examples of transcription terminator and polyadenylation signals include those derived from SV40.

[0127] Methods of introducing exogenous nucleic acid into mammalian hosts, as well as other hosts, are available, and will vary with the host cell used. Techniques include dextran-mediated transfection, calcium phosphate precipitation, polybrene mediated transfection, protoplast fusion, electroporation, viral infection, encapsulation of the polynucleotide(s) in liposomes, and direct microinjection of the DNA into nuclei.

[0128] In a preferred embodiment, cancer proteins are expressed in bacterial systems. Promoters from bacteriophage may also be used. In addition, synthetic promoters and hybrid promoters are also useful; e.g., the tac promoter is a hybrid of the trp and lac promoter sequences. Furthermore, a bacterial promoter can include naturally occurring promoters of non-bacterial origin that have the ability to bind bacterial RNA polymerase and initiate transcription. In addition to a functioning promoter sequence, an efficient ribosome binding site is desirable. The expression vector may also include a signal peptide sequence that provides for secretion of the cancer protein in bacteria. The protein is either secreted into the growth media (gram-positive bacteria) or into the periplasmic space, located between the inner and outer membrane of the cell (gram-negative bacteria). The bacterial expression vector may also include a selectable marker gene to allow for the selection of bacterial strains that have been transformed. Suitable selection genes include genes which render the bacteria resistant to drugs such as ampicillin, chloramphenicol, erythromycin, kanamycin, neomycin, and tetracycline. Selectable markers also include biosynthetic genes, such as those in the histidine, tryptophan, and leucine biosynthetic pathways. These components are assembled into expression vectors. Expression vectors for bacteria are well known, and include vectors for *Bacillus subtilis*, *E. coli*, *Streptococcus cremoris*, and *Streptococcus lividans*, among others (e.g., Fernandez and Hoefler, supra). The bacterial expression vectors are transformed into bacterial host cells using techniques such as calcium chloride treatment, electroporation, and others.

[0129] In one embodiment, cancer proteins are produced in insect cells using, e.g., expression vectors for the transformation of insect cells, and in particular, baculovirus-based expression vectors.

[0130] In a preferred embodiment, a cancer protein is produced in yeast cells. Yeast expression systems are well known, and include expression vectors for *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, *Candida albicans* and *C. maltosa*, *Hansenula polymorpha*, *Kluyveromyces fragilis* and *K. lactis*, *Pichia guilliermondii* and *P. pastoris*, *Schizosaccharomyces pombe*, and *Yarrowia lipolytica*.

[0131] The cancer protein may also be made as a fusion protein, using available techniques. Thus, e.g., for the creation of monoclonal antibodies, if the desired epitope is small, the cancer protein may be fused to a carrier protein to form an immunogen. Alternatively, the cancer protein may be made as a fusion protein to increase expression, or for other reasons. For example, when the cancer protein is a cancer peptide, the nucleic acid encoding the peptide may be linked to other nucleic acid for expression purposes. Fusion with detection epitope tags can be made, e.g., with FLAG, His6, myc, HA, etc.

[0132] In a preferred embodiment, the cancer protein is purified or isolated after expression. Cancer proteins may be isolated or purified in a variety of ways depending on what other components are present in the sample and the requirements for purified product, e.g., natural conformation or denatured. Standard purification methods include ammonium sulfate precipitations, electrophoretic, molecular, immunological, and chromatographic techniques, including ion exchange, hydrophobic, affinity, and reverse-phase HPLC chromatography, and chromatofocusing. For example, the cancer protein may be purified using a standard anti-cancer protein antibody column. Ultrafiltration and diafiltration techniques, in conjunction with protein concentration, are also useful. See, e.g., Walsh (2002) *Proteins: Biochemistry and Biotechnology* Wiley; Hardin, et al. (eds. 2001) *Cloning, Gene Expression and Protein Purification* Oxford Univ. Press; Wilson, et al. (eds. 2000) *Encyclopedia of Separation Science* Academic Press; and Scopes (1993) *Protein Purification* Springer-Verlag. The degree of purification necessary will vary depending on the use of the cancer protein. In some instances no purification will be necessary.

[0133] Once expressed and purified if necessary, the cancer proteins and nucleic acids are useful in a number of applications. They may be used as immunoselection reagents, as vaccine reagents, as screening agents, therapeutic entities, for production of antibodies, as transcription or translation inhibitors, etc.

#### [0134] Variants of Cancer Proteins

[0135] Also included within one embodiment of cancer proteins are amino acid variants of the naturally occurring sequences, as determined herein. Preferably, the variants are preferably greater than about 75% homologous to the wild-type sequence, more preferably greater than about 80%, even more preferably greater than about 85%, and most preferably greater than 90%. In some embodiments the homology will be as high as about 93-95% or 98%. As for nucleic acids, homology in this context means sequence similarity or identity, with identity being preferred. This homology will be determined using standard techniques, as are outlined above for nucleic acid homologies.

[0136] Cancer proteins of the present invention may be shorter or longer than the wild type amino acid sequences. Thus, in a preferred embodiment, included within the definition of cancer proteins are portions or fragments of the wild type sequences herein. In addition, as outlined above, the cancer nucleic acids of the invention may be used to obtain additional coding regions, and thus additional protein sequence.

[0137] In one embodiment, the cancer proteins are derivative or variant cancer proteins as compared to the wild-type sequence. That is, as outlined more fully below, the derivative cancer peptide will often contain at least one amino acid substitution, deletion, or insertion, with amino acid substitutions being particularly preferred. The amino acid substitution, insertion, or deletion may occur at many residue positions within the cancer peptide.

[0138] Also included within one embodiment of cancer proteins of the present invention are amino acid sequence variants. These variants typically fall into one or more of three classes: substitutional, insertional, or deletional vari-

ants. These variants ordinarily are prepared by site specific mutagenesis of nucleotides in the DNA encoding the cancer protein, using cassette or PCR mutagenesis or other techniques, to produce DNA encoding the variant, and thereafter expressing the DNA in recombinant cell culture as outlined above. However, variant cancer protein fragments having up to about 100-150 residues may be prepared by in vitro synthesis using established techniques. Amino acid sequence variants are characterized by the predetermined nature of the variation, a feature that sets them apart from naturally occurring allelic or interspecies variation of the cancer protein amino acid sequence. The variants typically exhibit a similar qualitative biological activity as a naturally occurring analogue, although variants can also be selected which have modified characteristics.

[0139] While the site or region for introducing an amino acid sequence variation is often predetermined, the mutation per se need not be predetermined. For example, in order to optimize the performance of a mutation at a given site, random mutagenesis may be conducted at the target codon or region and the expressed cancer variants screened for the optimal combination of desired activity. Techniques for making substitution mutations at predetermined sites in DNA having a known sequence are well known, e.g., M13 primer mutagenesis and PCR mutagenesis. Screening of mutants is often done using assays of cancer protein activities.

[0140] Amino acid substitutions are typically of single residues; insertions usually will be on the order of from about 1-20 amino acids, although considerably larger insertions may be tolerated. Deletions generally range from about 1-20 residues, although in some cases deletions may be much larger.

[0141] Substitutions, deletions, insertions, or combination thereof may be used to arrive at a final derivative. Generally these changes are done on a few amino acids to minimize the alteration of the molecule. However, larger changes may be tolerated in certain circumstances. When small alterations in the characteristics of the cancer protein are desired, substitutions are generally made in accordance with the amino acid substitution relationships described.

[0142] The variants typically exhibit essentially the same qualitative biological activity and will elicit the same immune response as a naturally-occurring analog, although variants also are selected to modify the characteristics of cancer proteins as needed. Alternatively, the variant may be designed such that a biological activity of the cancer protein is altered. For example, glycosylation sites may be added, altered, or removed.

[0143] Substantial changes in function or immunological identity are sometimes made by selecting substitutions that are less conservative than those described above. For example, substitutions may be made which more significantly affect: the structure of the polypeptide backbone in the area of the alteration, for example the alpha-helical or beta-sheet structure; the charge or hydrophobicity of the molecule at the target site; or the bulk of the side chain. Substitutions which generally are expected to produce the greatest changes in the polypeptide's properties are those in which (a) a hydrophilic residue, e.g., serine or threonine is substituted for (or by) a hydrophobic residue, e.g., leucine, isoleucine, phenylalanine, valine, or alanine; (b) a cysteine

or proline is substituted for (or by) another residue; (c) a residue having an electropositive side chain, e.g., lysine, arginine, or histidine, is substituted for (or by) an electronegative residue, e.g., glutamic or aspartic acid; (d) a residue having a bulky side chain, e.g., phenylalanine, is substituted for (or by) one not having a side chain, e.g., glycine; or (e) a proline residue is incorporated or substituted, which changes the degree of rotational freedom of the peptidyl bond.

[0144] Variants typically exhibit a similar qualitative biological activity and will elicit the same immune response as the naturally-occurring analog, although variants also are selected to modify the characteristics of the skin cancer proteins as needed. Alternatively, the variant may be designed such that the biological activity of the cancer protein is altered. For example, glycosylation sites may be altered or removed.

[0145] Covalent modifications of cancer polypeptides are included within the scope of this invention. One type of covalent modification includes reacting targeted amino acid residues of a cancer polypeptide with an organic derivatizing agent that is capable of reacting with selected side chains or the N- or C-terminal residues of a cancer polypeptide. Derivatization with bifunctional agents is useful, for instance, for crosslinking cancer polypeptides to a water-insoluble support matrix or surface for use in a method for purifying anti-cancer polypeptide antibodies or screening assays, as is more fully described below. Commonly used crosslinking agents include, e.g., 1,1-bis(diazoacetyl)-2-phenylethane, glutaraldehyde, N-hydroxysuccinimide esters, e.g., esters with 4-azidosalicylic acid, homobifunctional imidoesters, including disuccinimidyl esters such as 3,3'-dithiobis(succinimidylpropionate), bifunctional maleimides such as bis-N-maleimido-1,8-octane and agents such as methyl-3-((p-azidophenyl)dithio)propioimidate.

[0146] Other modifications include deamidation of glutamyl and asparagyl residues to the corresponding glutamyl and aspartyl residues, respectively, hydroxylation of proline and lysine, phosphorylation of hydroxyl groups of serinyl, threonyl, or tyrosyl residues, methylation of the amino groups of the lysine, arginine, and histidine side chains (e.g., pp. 79-86, Creighton (1992) *Proteins: Structure and Molecular Properties Freeman*), acetylation of the N-terminal amine, and amidation of a C-terminal carboxyl group.

[0147] Another type of covalent modification of the cancer polypeptide included within the scope of this invention comprises altering the native glycosylation pattern of the polypeptide. "Altering the native glycosylation pattern" is intended for purposes herein to mean deleting one or more carbohydrate moieties found in native sequence cancer polypeptide, and/or adding one or more glycosylation sites that are not present in the native sequence cancer polypeptide. Glycosylation patterns can be altered in many ways. Different cell types to express cancer-associated sequences can result in different glycosylation patterns.

[0148] Addition of glycosylation sites to cancer polypeptides may also be accomplished by altering the amino acid sequence thereof. The alteration may be made, e.g., by the addition of, or substitution by, one or more serine or threonine residues to the native sequence cancer polypeptide (for O-linked glycosylation sites). The cancer amino acid

sequence may optionally be altered through changes at the DNA level, particularly by mutating the DNA encoding the cancer polypeptide at preselected bases such that codons are generated that will translate into the desired amino acids.

[0149] Another means of increasing the number of carbohydrate moieties on the cancer polypeptide is by chemical or enzymatic coupling of glycosides to the polypeptide. See, e.g., WO 87/05330; pp. 259-306 in Aplin and Wriston (1981) *CRC Crit. Rev. Biochem.*

[0150] Removal of carbohydrate moieties present on the cancer polypeptide may be accomplished chemically or enzymatically or by mutational substitution of codons encoding for amino acid residues that serve as targets for glycosylation. Chemical deglycosylation techniques are applicable. See, e.g., Sojar and Bahl (1987) *Arch. Biochem. Biophys.* 259:52-57 and Edge, et al. (1981) *Anal. Biochem.* 118:131-137. Enzymatic cleavage of carbohydrate moieties on polypeptides can be achieved by the use of a variety of endo- and exo-glycosidases. See, e.g., Thotakura, et al. (1987) *Meth. Enzymol.* 138:350-359.

[0151] Another type of covalent modification of cancer comprises linking the cancer polypeptide to one of a variety of nonproteinaceous polymers, e.g., polyethylene glycol, polypropylene glycol, or polyoxyalkylenes, in the manner set forth in U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,640,835; 4,496,689; 4,301,144; 4,670,417; 4,791,192, or 4,179,337.

[0152] Cancer polypeptides of the present invention may also be modified in a way to form chimeric molecules comprising a cancer polypeptide fused to another heterologous polypeptide or amino acid sequence. In one embodiment, such a chimeric molecule comprises a fusion of a cancer polypeptide with a tag polypeptide which provides an epitope to which an anti-tag antibody can selectively bind. The epitope tag is generally placed at the amino- or carboxyl-terminus of the cancer polypeptide. The presence of such epitope-tagged forms of a cancer polypeptide can be detected using an antibody against the tag polypeptide. Also, provision of the epitope tag enables the cancer polypeptide to be readily purified by affinity purification using an anti-tag antibody or another type of affinity matrix that binds to the epitope tag. In an alternative embodiment, the chimeric molecule may comprise a fusion of a cancer polypeptide with an immunoglobulin or a particular region of an immunoglobulin. For a bivalent form of the chimeric molecule, such a fusion could be to the Fc region of an IgG molecule.

[0153] Various tag polypeptides and their respective antibodies are available. Examples include poly-histidine (poly-his) or poly-histidine-glycine (poly-his-gly) tags; HIS6 and metal chelation tags, the flu HA tag polypeptide and its antibody 12CA5 (Field, et al. (1988) *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 8:2159-2165); the c-myc tag and the 8F9, 3C7, 6E10, G4, B7, and 9E10 antibodies thereto (Evan, et al. (1985) *Molecular and Cellular Biology* 5:3610-3616); and the Herpes Simplex virus glycoprotein D (gD) tag and its antibody (Paborsky, et al. (1990) *Protein Engineering* 3(6):547-553). Other tag polypeptides include the Flag-peptide (Hopp, et al. (1988) *BioTechnology* 6:1204-1210); the KT3 epitope peptide (Martin, et al. (1992) *Science* 255:192-194); tubulin epitope peptide (Skinner, et al. (1991) *J. Biol. Chem.* 266:15163-15166); and the T7 gene 10 protein peptide tag (Lutz-Freyermuth, et al. (1990) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 87:6393-6397).

[0154] Also included are other cancer proteins of the cancer family, and cancer proteins from other organisms, which are cloned and expressed as outlined below. Thus, probe or degenerate polymerase chain reaction (PCR) primer sequences may be used to find other related cancer proteins from humans or other organisms. Particularly useful probe and/or PCR primer sequences include the unique areas of the cancer nucleic acid sequence. Preferred PCR primers are from about 15-35 nucleotides in length, with from about 20-30 being preferred, and may contain inosine as needed. The conditions for PCR reaction have been well described (e.g., Innis, PCR Protocols, supra).

[0155] In addition, cancer proteins can be made that are longer than those encoded by the nucleic acids of Table 2 or the attached listing of SEQ ID NOs:1-58, e.g., by the elucidation of extended sequences, the addition of epitope or purification tags, the addition of other fusion sequences, etc.

[0156] Cancer proteins may also be identified as being encoded by cancer nucleic acids. Thus, cancer proteins are encoded by nucleic acids that will hybridize to the sequences of the sequence listings, or their complements, as outlined herein.

[0157] Antibodies to Cancer Proteins

[0158] In a preferred embodiment, when the cancer protein is to be used to generate antibodies, e.g., for immunotherapy or immunodiagnosis, the cancer protein should share at least one epitope or determinant with the full length protein. By "epitope" or "determinant" herein is typically meant a portion of a protein which will generate and/or bind an antibody or T-cell receptor in the context of MHC. Thus, in most instances, antibodies made to a smaller cancer protein will be able to bind to the full-length protein, particularly linear epitopes. In a preferred embodiment, the epitope is unique; that is, antibodies generated to a unique epitope show little or no cross-reactivity. In a preferred embodiment, the epitope is selected from a protein sequence set out in the Table 2 or the attached listing of SEQ ID NOs:59-116.

[0159] Methods of preparing polyclonal antibodies exist (e.g., Coligan, supra; and Harlow and Lane, supra). Polyclonal antibodies can be raised in a mammal, e.g., by one or more injections of an immunizing agent and, if desired, an adjuvant. Typically, the immunizing agent and/or adjuvant will be injected in the mammal by multiple subcutaneous or intraperitoneal injections. The immunizing agent may include a protein encoded by a nucleic acid of Table 2 or SEQ ID NOs:1-58 or fragment thereof or a fusion protein thereof. It may be useful to conjugate the immunizing agent to a protein known to be immunogenic in the mammal being immunized. Examples of such immunogenic proteins include but are not limited to keyhole limpet hemocyanin, serum albumin, bovine thyroglobulin, and soybean trypsin inhibitor. Examples of adjuvants which may be employed include Freund's complete adjuvant and MPL-TDM adjuvant (monophosphoryl Lipid A, synthetic trehalose dicorynomycolate). Various immunization protocols may be used.

[0160] The antibodies may, alternatively, be monoclonal antibodies. Monoclonal antibodies may be prepared using hybridoma methods, such as those described by Kohler and Milstein (1975) *Nature* 256:495. In a hybridoma method, a

mouse, hamster, or other appropriate host animal, is typically immunized with an immunizing agent to elicit lymphocytes that produce or are capable of producing antibodies that will specifically bind to the immunizing agent. Alternatively, the lymphocytes may be immunized in vitro. The immunizing agent will typically include a polypeptide encoded by a nucleic acid of Table 2 or the attached listing of SEQ ID NOs:1-58, or fragment thereof, or a fusion protein thereof. Generally, either peripheral blood lymphocytes ("PBLs") are used if cells of human origin are desired, or spleen cells or lymph node cells are used if non-human mammalian sources are desired. The lymphocytes are then fused with an immortalized cell line using a suitable fusing agent, such as polyethylene glycol, to form a hybridoma cell (e.g., pp. 59-103 in Goding (1986) *Monoclonal Antibodies: Principles and Practice* Academic Press). Immortalized cell lines are usually transformed mammalian cells, particularly myeloma cells of rodent, bovine, or human origin. Usually, rat or mouse myeloma cell lines are employed. The hybridoma cells may be cultured in a suitable culture medium that preferably contains one or more substances that inhibit the growth or survival of the unfused, immortalized cells. For example, if the parental cells lack the enzyme hypoxanthine guanine phosphoribosyl transferase (HGPRT or HPRT), the culture medium for the hybridomas typically will include hypoxanthine, aminopterin, and thymidine ("HAT medium"), which substances prevent the growth of HGPRT-deficient cells.

[0161] In one embodiment, the antibodies are bispecific antibodies. Bispecific antibodies are monoclonal, preferably human or humanized, antibodies that have binding specificities for at least two different antigens or that have binding specificities for two epitopes on the same antigen. In one embodiment, one of the binding specificities is for a protein encoded by a nucleic acid of Table 2 or the attached listing of SEQ ID NOs:1-58, or a fragment thereof, the other one is for another antigen, and preferably for a cell-surface protein or receptor or receptor subunit, preferably one that is tumor specific. Alternatively, tetramer-type technology may create multivalent reagents.

[0162] In a preferred embodiment, the antibodies to cancer protein are capable of reducing or eliminating a biological function of a cancer protein, in a naked form or conjugated to an effector moiety, as is described below. That is, the addition of anti-cancer protein antibodies (either polyclonal or preferably monoclonal) to cancer tissue (or cells containing cancer) may reduce or eliminate the cancer. Generally, at least a 25% decrease in activity, growth, size, or the like is preferred, with at least about 50% being particularly preferred and about a 95-100% decrease being especially preferred.

[0163] In a preferred embodiment the antibodies to the cancer proteins are humanized antibodies (e.g., Xenerex Biosciences, Medarex, Inc., Abgenix, Inc., Protein Design Labs, Inc.) Humanized forms of non-human (e.g., murine) antibodies are chimeric molecules of immunoglobulins, immunoglobulin chains or fragments thereof (such as Fv, Fab, Fab', F(ab')<sub>2</sub> or other antigen-binding subsequences of antibodies) which contain minimal sequence derived from non-human immunoglobulin. Humanized antibodies include human immunoglobulins (recipient antibody) in which residues from a complementary determining region (CDR) of the recipient are replaced by residues from a CDR of a

non-human species (donor antibody) such as mouse, rat, or rabbit having the desired specificity, affinity, and capacity. In some instances, Fv framework residues of a human immunoglobulin are replaced by corresponding non-human residues. Humanized antibodies may also comprise residues which are found neither in the recipient antibody nor in the imported CDR or framework sequences. In general, a humanized antibody will comprise substantially all of at least one, and typically two, variable domains, in which all or substantially all of the CDR regions correspond to those of a non-human immunoglobulin and all or substantially all of the framework (FR) regions are those of a human immunoglobulin consensus sequence. The humanized antibody optimally also will typically comprise at least a portion of an immunoglobulin constant region (Fc), typically that of a human immunoglobulin (Jones, et al. (1986) *Nature* 321:522-525; Riechmann, et al. (1988) *Nature* 332:323-329; and Presta (1992) *Curr. Op. Struct. Biol.* 2:593-596). Humanization can be essentially performed following the method of Winter and co-workers (Jones, et al. (1986) *Nature* 321:522-525; Riechmann, et al. (1988) *Nature* 332:323-327; Verhoeven, et al. (1988) *Science* 239:1534-1536), by substituting rodent CDRs or CDR sequences for corresponding sequences of a human antibody. Accordingly, such humanized antibodies are chimeric antibodies (U.S. Pat. No. 4,816,567), wherein substantially less than an intact human variable domain has been substituted by corresponding sequence from a non-human species.

[0164] Human antibodies can also be produced using phage display libraries (Hoogenboom and Winter (1992) *J. Mol. Biol.* 227:381-388; Marks, et al. (1991) *J. Mol. Biol.* 222:581-597) or human monoclonal antibodies (e.g., p. 77, Cole, et al. in Reisfeld and Sell (1985) *Monoclonal Antibodies and Cancer Therapy* Liss; and Boemer, et al. (1991) *J. Immunol.* 147:86-95). Similarly, human antibodies can be made by introducing human immunoglobulin loci into transgenic animals, e.g., mice in which the endogenous immunoglobulin genes have been partially or completely inactivated. Upon challenge, human antibody production is observed, which closely resembles that seen in humans in nearly all respects, including gene rearrangement, assembly, and antibody repertoire. This approach is described, e.g., in U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,545,807; 5,545,806; 5,569,825; 5,625,126; 5,633,425; 5,661,016, and in the following scientific publications: Marks, et al. (1992) *Bio/Technology* 10:779-783; Lonberg, et al. (1994) *Nature* 368:856-859; Morrison (1994) *Nature* 368:812-13; Fishwild, et al. (1996) *Nature Biotechnology* 14:845-851; Neuberger (1996) *Nature Biotechnology* 14:826; and Lonberg and Huszar (1995) *Intern. Rev. Immunol.* 13:65-93.

[0165] By immunotherapy is meant treatment of cancer with an antibody raised against cancer proteins. As used herein, immunotherapy can be passive or active. Passive immunotherapy as defined herein is the passive transfer of antibody to a recipient (patient). Active immunization is the induction of antibody and/or T-cell responses in a recipient (patient). Induction of an immune response is the result of providing the recipient with an antigen to which antibodies are raised. The antigen may be provided by injecting a polypeptide against which antibodies are desired to be raised into a recipient, or contacting the recipient with a nucleic acid capable of expressing the antigen and under conditions for expression of the antigen, leading to an immune response.

[0166] In a preferred embodiment the cancer proteins against which antibodies are raised are secreted proteins as described above. Without being bound by theory, antibodies used for treatment may bind and prevent the secreted protein from binding to its receptor, thereby inactivating the secreted cancer protein, e.g., in autocrine signaling.

[0167] In another preferred embodiment, the cancer protein to which antibodies are raised is a transmembrane protein. Without being bound by theory, antibodies used for treatment may bind the extracellular domain of the cancer protein and prevent it from binding to other proteins, such as circulating ligands or cell-associated molecules. The antibody may cause down-regulation of the transmembrane cancer protein. The antibody may be a competitive, non-competitive or uncompetitive inhibitor of protein binding to the extracellular domain of the cancer protein. The antibody may also be an antagonist of the cancer protein. Further, the antibody may prevent activation of the transmembrane cancer protein, or may induce or suppress a particular cellular pathway. In one aspect, when the antibody prevents the binding of other molecules to the cancer protein, the antibody prevents growth of the cell. The antibody may also be used to target or sensitize the cell to cytotoxic agents, including, but not limited to TNF- $\alpha$ , TNF- $\beta$ , IL-1, INF- $\gamma$ , and IL-2, or chemotherapeutic agents including 5FU, vinblastine, actinomycin D, cisplatin, methotrexate, and the like. In some instances the antibody may belong to a sub-type that activates serum complement when complexed with the transmembrane protein thereby mediating cytotoxicity or antigen-dependent cytotoxicity (ADCC). Thus, cancer may be treated by administering to a patient antibodies directed against the transmembrane cancer protein. Antibody-labeling may activate a co-toxin, localize a toxin payload, target a drug loaded liposome, or otherwise provide means to locally ablate cells.

[0168] In another preferred embodiment, the antibody is conjugated to an effector moiety. The effector moiety can be various molecules, including labeling moieties such as radioactive labels or fluorescent labels, or can be a therapeutic moiety. In one aspect the therapeutic moiety is a small molecule that modulates the activity of a cancer protein. In another aspect the therapeutic moiety may modulate the activity of molecules associated with or in close proximity to a cancer protein. The therapeutic moiety may inhibit enzymatic or signaling activity such as protease or collagenase or protein kinase activity associated with cancer, or be an attractant of other cells, such as NK cells. See, e.g., U.S. Ser. No. 09/544,494.

[0169] In a preferred embodiment, the therapeutic moiety can also be a cytotoxic agent. In this method, targeting the cytotoxic agent to cancer tissue or cells results in a reduction in the number of afflicted cells, thereby reducing symptoms associated with cancer. Cytotoxic agents are numerous and varied and include, but are not limited to, cytotoxic drugs or toxins or active fragments of such toxins. Suitable toxins and their corresponding fragments include diphtheria A chain, exotoxin A chain, ricin A chain, abrin A chain, curcin, crotin, phenomycin, enomycin, saporin, auristatin, and the like. Cytotoxic agents also include radiochemicals made by conjugating radioisotopes to antibodies raised against cancer proteins, or binding of a radionuclide to a chelating agent that has been covalently attached to the antibody. Targeting the therapeutic moiety to transmembrane cancer proteins not

only serves to increase the local concentration of therapeutic moiety in the cancer afflicted area, but also serves to reduce deleterious side effects that may be associated with the untargeted therapeutic moiety. Antibody fragments may be used to target toxin loaded liposomes.

[0170] In another preferred embodiment, the cancer protein against which the antibodies are raised is an intracellular protein. In this case, the antibody may be conjugated to a protein which facilitates entry into the cell. In one case, the antibody enters the cell by endocytosis. In another embodiment, a nucleic acid encoding the antibody is administered to the individual or cell. Moreover, wherein the cancer protein can be targeted within a cell, e.g., the nucleus, an antibody thereto may contain a signal for that target localization, e.g., a nuclear localization signal.

[0171] The cancer antibodies of the invention specifically bind to cancer proteins. By "specifically bind" herein is meant that the antibodies bind to the protein with a  $K_d$  of at least about 0.1 mM, more usually at least about 1  $\mu$ M, preferably at least about 0.1  $\mu$ M or better, and most preferably, 0.01  $\mu$ M or better. Selectivity of binding to the specific target and not to related sequences is often also important.

[0172] Detection of Cancer Sequence for Diagnostic and Therapeutic Applications

[0173] In one aspect, the RNA expression levels of genes are determined for different cellular states in the cancer phenotype. Expression levels of genes in normal tissue (e.g., not undergoing cancer) and in cancer tissue (and in some cases, for varying severities of cancer that relate to prognosis, as outlined below), or in non-malignant disease are evaluated to provide expression profiles. A gene expression profile of a particular cell state or point of development is essentially a "fingerprint" of the state of the cell. While two states may have a particular gene similarly expressed, the evaluation of a number of genes simultaneously allows the generation of a gene expression profile that is reflective of the state of the cell. By comparing expression profiles of cells in different states, information regarding which genes are important (including both up- and down-regulation of genes) in each of these states is obtained. Then, diagnosis may be performed or confirmed to determine whether a tissue sample has the gene expression profile of normal or cancerous tissue. This will provide for molecular diagnosis of related conditions.

[0174] "Differential expression," or grammatical equivalents as used herein, refers to qualitative or quantitative differences in the temporal and/or cellular gene expression patterns within and among cells and tissue. Thus, a differentially expressed gene can qualitatively have its expression altered, including an activation or inactivation, in, e.g., normal versus cancer tissue. Genes may be turned on or turned off in a particular state, relative to another state thus permitting comparison of two or more states. A qualitatively regulated gene will exhibit an expression pattern within a state or cell type which is detectable by standard techniques. Some genes will be expressed in one state or cell type, but not in both. Alternatively, the difference in expression may be quantitative, e.g., in that expression is increased or decreased; e.g., gene expression is either upregulated, resulting in an increased amount of transcript, or downregulated, resulting in a decreased amount of transcript. The degree to which expression differs need only be large enough to

quantify via standard characterization techniques as outlined below, such as by use of Affymetrix GeneChip® expression arrays. See, Lockhart (1996) *Nature Biotechnology* 14:1675-1680. **Other techniques include, but are not limited to, quantitative reverse transcriptase PCR, northern analysis, and RNase protection. As outlined above, preferably the change in expression (e.g., upregulation or down-regulation) is at least about 50%, more preferably at least about 100%, more preferably at least about 150%, more preferably at least about 200%, with from 300 to at least 1000% being especially preferred.**

[0175] Evaluation may be at the gene transcript or the protein level. The amount of gene expression may be monitored using nucleic acid probes to the RNA or DNA equivalent of the gene transcript, and the quantification of gene expression levels, or, alternatively, the final gene product itself (protein) can be monitored, e.g., with antibodies to the cancer protein and standard immunoassays (ELISAs, etc.) or other techniques, including mass spectroscopy assays, 2D gel electrophoresis assays, etc. Proteins corresponding to cancer genes, e.g., those identified as being important in a cancer or disease phenotype, can be evaluated in a cancer diagnostic test. In a preferred embodiment, gene expression monitoring is performed simultaneously on a number of genes. Multiple protein expression monitoring can be performed as well.

[0176] In this embodiment, the cancer nucleic acid probes are attached to biochips as outlined herein for the detection and quantification of cancer sequences in a particular cell. The assays are further described below in the example. PCR techniques can be used to provide greater sensitivity.

[0177] In a preferred embodiment nucleic acids encoding the cancer protein are detected. Although DNA or RNA encoding the cancer protein may be detected, of particular interest are methods wherein an mRNA encoding a cancer protein is detected. Probes to detect mRNA can be a nucleotide/deoxynucleotide probe that is complementary to and hybridizes with the mRNA and includes, but is not limited to, oligonucleotides, cDNA, or RNA. Probes also should contain a detectable label, as defined herein. In one method the mRNA is detected after immobilizing the nucleic acid to be examined on a solid support such as nylon membranes and hybridizing the probe with the sample. Following washing to remove the non-specifically bound probe, the label is detected. In another method, detection of the mRNA is performed in situ. In this method permeabilized cells or tissue samples are contacted with a detectably labeled nucleic acid probe for sufficient time to allow the probe to hybridize with the target mRNA. Following washing to remove the non-specifically bound probe, the label is detected. For example a digoxigenin labeled riboprobe (RNA probe) that is complementary to the mRNA encoding a cancer protein is detected by binding the digoxigenin with an anti-digoxigenin secondary antibody and developed with nitro blue tetrazolium and 5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indoyl phosphate.

[0178] In a preferred embodiment, various proteins from the three classes of proteins as described herein (secreted, transmembrane, or intracellular proteins) are used in diagnostic assays. The cancer proteins, antibodies, nucleic acids, modified proteins, and cells containing cancer sequences are used in diagnostic assays. This can be performed on an

individual gene or corresponding polypeptide level. In a preferred embodiment, the expression profiles are used, preferably in conjunction with high throughput screening techniques to allow monitoring for expression profile genes and/or corresponding polypeptides.

[0179] As described and defined herein, cancer proteins, including intracellular, transmembrane, or secreted proteins, find use as markers of cancer, e.g., for prognostic or diagnostic purposes. Detection of these proteins in putative cancer tissue allows for detection, prognosis, or diagnosis of cancer or similar disease, and for selection of therapeutic strategy. In one embodiment, antibodies are used to detect cancer proteins. A preferred method separates proteins from a sample by electrophoresis on a gel (typically a denaturing and reducing protein gel, but may be another type of gel, including isoelectric focusing gels and the like). Following separation of proteins, the cancer protein is detected, e.g., by immunoblotting with antibodies raised against the cancer protein.

[0180] In another preferred method, antibodies to the cancer protein find use in in situ imaging techniques, e.g., in histology. See, e.g., Asai, et al. (eds. 1993) *Methods in Cell Biology: Antibodies in Cell Biology* (vol. 37) Academic Press. In this method, cells are contacted with from one to many antibodies to the cancer protein(s). Following washing to remove non-specific antibody binding, the presence of the antibody or antibodies is detected. In one embodiment the antibody is detected by incubating with a secondary antibody that contains a detectable label. In another method the primary antibody to the cancer protein(s) contains a detectable label, e.g., an enzyme marker that can act on a substrate. In another preferred embodiment each one of multiple primary antibodies contains a distinct and detectable label. This method finds particular use in simultaneous screening for a plurality of cancer proteins. Many other histological imaging techniques are also provided by the invention.

[0181] In a preferred embodiment the label is detected in a fluorometer which has the ability to detect and distinguish emissions of different wavelengths. In addition, a fluorescence activated cell sorter (FACS) can be used in the method.

[0182] In another preferred embodiment, antibodies find use in diagnosing cancer from blood, serum, plasma, stool, and other samples. Such samples, therefore, are useful as samples to be probed or tested for the presence of cancer proteins. Antibodies can be used to detect a cancer protein by previously described immunoassay techniques including ELISA, immunoblotting (western blotting), immunoprecipitation, BIACORE technology and the like. Conversely, the presence of antibodies may indicate an immune response against an endogenous cancer protein.

[0183] In a preferred embodiment, in situ hybridization of labeled cancer nucleic acid probes to tissue arrays is done. For example, arrays of tissue samples, including cancer tissue and/or normal tissue, are made. In situ hybridization (see, e.g., Ausubel, supra) is then performed. When comparing the fingerprints between an individual and a standard, a diagnosis, a prognosis, or a prediction may be based on the findings. It is further understood that the genes which indicate the diagnosis may differ from those which indicate the prognosis and molecular profiling of the condition of the cells may lead to distinctions between responsive or refractory conditions or may be predictive of outcomes.

[0184] In a preferred embodiment, the cancer proteins, antibodies, nucleic acids, modified proteins, and cells containing cancer sequences are used in prognosis assays. As above, gene expression profiles can be generated that correlate to cancer, clinical, pathological, or other information, in terms of long term prognosis. Again, this may be done on either a protein or gene level, with the use of genes being preferred. Single or multiple genes may be useful in various combinations. As above, cancer probes may be attached to biochips for the detection and quantification of cancer sequences in a tissue or patient. The assays proceed as outlined above for diagnosis. PCR method may provide more sensitive and accurate quantification.

[0185] Assays for Therapeutic Compounds

[0186] In a preferred embodiment, the proteins, nucleic acids, and antibodies as described herein are used in drug screening assays. The cancer proteins, antibodies, nucleic acids, modified proteins, and cells containing cancer sequences are used in drug screening assays or by evaluating the effect of drug candidates on a "gene expression profile" or expression profile of polypeptides. In a preferred embodiment, the expression profiles are used, preferably in conjunction with high throughput screening techniques, to allow monitoring for expression profile genes after treatment with a candidate agent (e.g., Zlokarnik, et al. (1998) *Science* 279:84-88; Heid (1996) *Genome Res.* 6:986-994.

[0187] In a preferred embodiment, the cancer proteins, antibodies, nucleic acids, modified proteins and cells containing the native or modified cancer proteins are used in screening assays. That is, the present invention provides novel methods for screening for compositions which modulate the cancer phenotype or an identified physiological function of a cancer protein. As above, this can be done on an individual gene level or by evaluating the effect of drug candidates on a "gene expression profile". In a preferred embodiment, the expression profiles are used, preferably in conjunction with high throughput screening techniques, to allow monitoring for expression profile genes after treatment with a candidate agent, see Zlokarnik, supra.

[0188] Having identified the differentially expressed genes herein, a variety of assays may be performed. In a preferred embodiment, assays may be run on an individual gene or protein level. That is, having identified a particular gene as up regulated in cancer, test compounds can be screened for the ability to modulate gene expression or for binding to the cancer protein. "Modulation" thus includes both an increase and a decrease in gene expression. The preferred amount of modulation will depend on the original change of the gene expression in normal versus tissue undergoing cancer, with changes of at least 10%, preferably 50%, more preferably 100-300%, and in some embodiments 300-1000% or greater. Thus, if a gene exhibits a 4-fold increase in cancer tissue compared to normal tissue, a decrease of about four-fold is often desired; similarly, a 10-fold decrease in cancer tissue compared to normal tissue often provides a target value of a 10-fold increase in expression to be induced by the test compound.

[0189] The amount of gene expression may be monitored using nucleic acid probes and the quantification of gene expression levels, or, alternatively, the gene product itself can be monitored, e.g., through the use of antibodies to the

cancer protein and standard immunoassays. Proteomics and separation techniques may also allow quantification of expression.

[0190] In a preferred embodiment, gene expression or protein monitoring of a number of entities, e.g., an expression profile, is monitored simultaneously. Such profiles will typically involve a plurality of those entities described herein.

[0191] In this embodiment, the cancer nucleic acid probes are attached to biochips as outlined herein for the detection and quantification of cancer sequences in a particular cell. Alternatively, PCR may be used. Thus, a series, e.g., of microtiter plate, may be used with dispensed primers in desired wells. A PCR reaction can then be performed and analyzed for each well.

[0192] Modulators of Cancer

[0193] Expression monitoring can be performed to identify compounds that modify the expression of one or more cancer-associated sequences, e.g., a polynucleotide sequence set out in Table 2 or SEQ ID NOs:1-58. Generally, in a preferred embodiment, a test modulator is added to the cells prior to analysis. Moreover, screens are also provided to identify agents that modulate cancer, modulate cancer proteins, bind to a cancer protein, or interfere with the binding of a cancer protein and an antibody or other binding partner.

[0194] The term "test compound" or "drug candidate" or "modulator" or grammatical equivalents as used herein describes a molecule, e.g., protein, oligopeptide, small organic molecule, polysaccharide, polynucleotide, etc., to be tested for the capacity to directly or indirectly alter the cancer phenotype or the expression of a cancer sequence, e.g., a nucleic acid or protein sequence. In preferred embodiments, modulators alter expression profiles, or expression profile nucleic acids or proteins provided herein. In one embodiment, the modulator suppresses a cancer phenotype, e.g., to a normal or non-malignant tissue fingerprint. In another embodiment, a modulator induced a cancer phenotype. Generally, a plurality of assay mixtures are run in parallel with different agent concentrations to obtain a differential response to the various concentrations. Typically, one of these concentrations serves as a negative control, e.g., at zero concentration or below the level of detection.

[0195] Drug candidates encompass numerous chemical classes, though typically they are organic molecules, preferably small organic compounds having a molecular weight of more than 100 and less than about 2,500 daltons. Preferred small molecules are less than 2000, or less than 1500, or less than 1000, or less than 500 D. Candidate agents comprise functional groups necessary for structural interaction with proteins, particularly hydrogen bonding, and typically include at least an amine, carbonyl, hydroxyl or carboxyl group, preferably at least two of the functional chemical groups. The candidate agents often comprise cyclical carbon or heterocyclic structures and/or aromatic or polyaromatic structures substituted with one or more of the above functional groups. Candidate agents are also found among biomolecules including peptides, saccharides, fatty acids, steroids, purines, pyrimidines, derivatives, structural analogs, or combinations thereof. Particularly preferred are peptides.

[0196] In one aspect, a modulator will neutralize the effect of a cancer protein. By "neutralize" is meant that activity of a protein is inhibited or blocked and the consequent effect on the cell.

[0197] In certain embodiments, combinatorial libraries of potential modulators will be screened for an ability to bind to a cancer polypeptide or to modulate activity. Conventionally, new chemical entities with useful properties are generated by identifying a chemical compound (called a "lead compound") with some desirable property or activity, e.g., inhibiting activity, creating variants of the lead compound, and evaluating the property and activity of those variant compounds. Often, high throughput screening (HTS) methods are employed for such an analysis. See, e.g., Janzen (2002) *High Throughput Screening Methods and Protocols Humana*; Devlin (ed. 1997) *High Throughput Screening: The Discovery of Bioactive Substances Dekker*; and Mei and Czarnik (eds. 2002) *Integrated Drug Discovery Techniques Dekker*.

[0198] In one preferred embodiment, high throughput screening methods involve providing a library containing a large number of potential therapeutic compounds (candidate compounds). Such "combinatorial chemical libraries" are then screened in one or more assays to identify those library members (particular chemical species or subclasses) that display a desired characteristic activity. The compounds thus identified can serve as conventional "lead compounds" or can themselves be used as potential or actual therapeutics.

[0199] A combinatorial chemical library is a collection of diverse chemical compounds generated by either chemical synthesis or biological synthesis by combining a number of chemical "building blocks" such as reagents. For example, a linear combinatorial chemical library, such as a polypeptide (e.g., mutein) library, is formed by combining a set of chemical building blocks called amino acids in every possible way for a given compound length (e.g., the number of amino acids in a polypeptide compound). Millions of chemical compounds can be synthesized through such combinatorial mixing of chemical building blocks (Gallop, et al. (1994) *J. Med. Chem.* 37:1233-1251).

[0200] Preparation and screening of combinatorial chemical libraries is well known. Such combinatorial chemical libraries include, but are not limited to, peptide libraries (see, e.g., U.S. Pat. No. 5,010,175, Furka (1991) *Pept. Prot. Res.* 37:487-493, Houghton, et al. (1991) *Nature* 354:84-88), peptoids (PCT Publication No WO 91/19735), encoded peptides (PCT Publication WO 93/20242), random bio-oligomers (PCT Publication WO 92/00091), benzodiazepines (U.S. Pat. No. 5,288,514), diversomers such as hydantoins, benzodiazepines and dipeptides (Hobbs, et al. (1993) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 90:6909-6913, vinylogous polypeptides (Hagihara, et al. (1992) *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.* 114:6568-570), nonpeptidic peptidomimetics with a Beta-D-Glucose scaffolding (Hirschmann, et al. (1992) *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.* 114:9217-9218), analogous organic syntheses of small compound libraries (Chen, et al. (1994) *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.* 116:2661-662), oligocarbamates (Cho, et al. (1993) *Science* 261:1303-1305), and/or peptidyl phosphonates (Campbell, et al. (1994) *J. Org. Chem.* 59:658). See, generally, Gordon, et al. (1994) *J. Med. Chem.* 37:1385-1401, nucleic acid libraries (see, e.g., Stratagene, Corp.), peptide nucleic acid libraries (see, e.g., U.S. Pat. No. 5,539,

083), antibody libraries (see, e.g., Vaughn, et al. (1996) *Nature Biotechnology* 14(3):309-314, and PCT/US96/10287), carbohydrate libraries (see, e.g., Liang, et al. (1996) *Science* 274:1520-1522, and U.S. Pat. No. 5,593,853), and small organic molecule libraries (see, e.g., benzodiazepines, page 33 Baum (Jan. 18, 1993) *C&EN*; isoprenoids, U.S. Pat. No. 5,569,588; thiazolidinones and metathiazanones, U.S. Pat. No. 5,549,974; pyrrolidines, U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,525,735 and 5,519,134; morpholino compounds, U.S. Pat. No. 5,506,337; benzodiazepines, U.S. Pat. No. 5,288,514; and the like).

[0201] Devices for the preparation of combinatorial libraries are commercially available (see, e.g., 357 MPS, 390 MPS, Advanced Chem Tech, Louisville Ky., Symphony, Rainin, Woburn, Mass., 433A Applied Biosystems, Foster City, Calif., 9050 Plus, Millipore, Bedford, Mass.).

[0202] A number of well known robotic systems have also been developed for solution phase chemistries. These systems include automated workstations like the automated synthesis apparatus developed by Takeda Chemical Industries, LTD. (Osaka, Japan) and many robotic systems utilizing robotic arms (Zymate II, Zymark Corporation, Hopkinton, Mass.; Orca, Hewlett-Packard, Palo Alto, Calif.), which mimic manual synthetic operations performed by a chemist. The above devices are suitable for use with the present invention. The nature and implementation of modifications to these devices (if any) so that they can operate as discussed herein will be apparent. In addition, numerous combinatorial libraries are themselves commercially available (see, e.g., ComGenex, Princeton, N.J., Asinex, Moscow, Ru, Tripes, Inc., St. Louis, Mo., ChemStar, Ltd, Moscow, RU, 3D Pharmaceuticals, Exton, Pa., Martek Biosciences, Columbia, Md., etc.).

[0203] The assays to identify modulators are amenable to high throughput screening. Preferred assays thus detect enhancement or inhibition of cancer gene transcription, inhibition, or enhancement of polypeptide expression, and inhibition or enhancement of polypeptide activity.

[0204] High throughput assays for the presence, absence, quantification, or other properties of particular nucleic acids or protein products are well known. Similarly, binding assays and reporter gene assays are similarly well known. Thus, e.g., U.S. Pat. No. 5,559,410 discloses high throughput screening methods for proteins, U.S. Pat. No. 5,585,639 discloses high throughput screening methods for nucleic acid binding (e.g., in arrays), while U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,576,220 and 5,541,061 disclose high throughput methods of screening for ligand/antibody binding.

[0205] In addition, high throughput screening systems are commercially available (see, e.g., Zymark Corp., Hopkinton, Mass.; Air Technical Industries, Mentor, Ohio; Beckman Instruments, Inc. Fullerton, Calif.; Precision Systems, Inc., Natick, Mass., etc.). These systems typically automate entire procedures, including sample and reagent pipetting, liquid dispensing, timed incubations, and final readings of the microplate in detector(s) appropriate for the assay. These configurable systems provide high throughput and rapid start up as well as a high degree of flexibility and customization. The manufacturers of such systems provide detailed protocols for various high throughput systems. Thus, e.g., Zymark Corp. provides technical bulletins describing screening systems for detecting the modulation of gene transcription, ligand binding, and the like.

[0206] In one embodiment, modulators are proteins, often naturally occurring proteins or fragments of naturally occurring proteins. Thus, e.g., cellular extracts containing proteins, or random or directed digests of proteinaceous cellular extracts, may be used. In this way libraries of proteins may be made for screening in the methods of the invention. Particularly preferred in this embodiment are libraries of bacterial, fungal, viral, and mammalian proteins, with the latter being preferred, and human proteins being especially preferred. Particularly useful test compound will be directed to the class of proteins to which the target belongs, e.g., substrates for enzymes or ligands and receptors.

[0207] In a preferred embodiment, modulators are peptides of from about 5-30 amino acids, with from about 5-20 amino acids being preferred, and from about 7-15 being particularly preferred. The peptides may be digests of naturally occurring proteins, random peptides, or "biased" random peptides. By "randomized" or grammatical equivalents herein is meant that each nucleic acid and peptide consists of essentially random nucleotides and amino acids, respectively. Since generally these random peptides (or nucleic acids, discussed below) are chemically synthesized, they may incorporate a nucleotide or amino acid at any position. The synthetic process can be designed to generate randomized proteins or nucleic acids, to allow the formation of all or most of the possible combinations over the length of the sequence, thus forming a library of randomized candidate bioactive proteinaceous agents.

[0208] In one embodiment, the library is fully randomized, with no sequence preferences or constants at any position. In a preferred embodiment, the library is biased. That is, some positions within the sequence are either held constant, or are selected from a limited number of possibilities. For example, in a preferred embodiment, the nucleotides or amino acid residues are randomized within a defined class, e.g., of hydrophobic amino acids, hydrophilic residues, sterically biased (either small or large) residues, towards the creation of nucleic acid binding domains, the creation of cysteines, for cross-linking, prolines for SH-3 domains, serines, threonines, tyrosines, or histidines for phosphorylation sites, etc., or to purines, etc.

[0209] Modulators of cancer can also be nucleic acids, as defined above.

[0210] As described above generally for proteins, nucleic acid modulating agents may be naturally occurring nucleic acids, random nucleic acids, or "biased" random nucleic acids. For example, digests of prokaryotic or eukaryotic genomes may be used as is outlined above for proteins.

[0211] In a preferred embodiment, the candidate compounds are organic chemical moieties, a wide variety of which are available in the literature.

[0212] After the candidate agent has been added and the cells allowed to incubate for some period of time, the sample containing a target sequence to be analyzed is added to the biochip. If required, the target sequence is prepared using known techniques. For example, the sample may be treated to lyse the cells, using known lysis buffers, electroporation, etc., with purification and/or amplification such as PCR performed as appropriate. For example, an in vitro transcription with labels covalently attached to the nucleotides is performed. Generally, the nucleic acids are labeled with biotin-FITC or PE, or with cy3 or cy5.

[0213] In a preferred embodiment, the target sequence is labeled with, e.g., a fluorescent, a chemiluminescent, a chemical, or a radioactive signal, to provide a means of detecting the target sequence's specific binding to a probe. The label also can be an enzyme, such as, alkaline phosphatase or horseradish peroxidase, which when provided with an appropriate substrate produces a product that can be detected. Alternatively, the label can be a labeled compound or small molecule, such as an enzyme inhibitor, that binds but is not catalyzed or altered by the enzyme. The label also can be a moiety or compound, such as, an epitope tag or biotin which specifically binds to streptavidin. For the example of biotin, the streptavidin is labeled as described above, thereby, providing a detectable signal for the bound target sequence. Unbound labeled streptavidin is typically removed prior to analysis.

[0214] These assays can be direct hybridization assays or can comprise "sandwich assays", which include the use of multiple probes, as is generally outlined in U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,681,702, 5,597,909, 5,545,730, 5,594,117, 5,591,584, 5,571,670, 5,580,731, 5,571,670, 5,591,584, 5,624,802, 5,635,352, 5,594,118, 5,359,100, 5,124,246, and 5,681,697, all of which are hereby incorporated by reference. In this embodiment, in general, the target nucleic acid is prepared as outlined above, and then added to the biochip comprising a plurality of nucleic acid probes, under conditions that allow the formation of a hybridization complex.

[0215] A variety of hybridization conditions may be used in the present invention, including high, moderate, and low stringency conditions as outlined above. The assays are generally run under stringency conditions which allows formation of the label probe hybridization complex only in the presence of target. Stringency can be controlled by altering a step parameter that is a thermodynamic variable, including, but not limited to, temperature, formamide concentration, salt concentration, chaotropic salt concentration, pH, organic solvent concentration, etc.

[0216] These parameters may also be used to control non-specific binding, as is generally outlined in U.S. Pat. No. 5,681,697. Thus it may be desirable to perform certain steps at higher stringency conditions to reduce non-specific binding.

[0217] The reactions outlined herein may be accomplished in a variety of ways. Components of the reaction may be added simultaneously, or sequentially, in different orders, with preferred embodiments outlined below. In addition, the reaction may include a variety of other reagents. These include salts, buffers, neutral proteins, e.g., albumin, detergents, etc. which may be used to facilitate optimal hybridization and detection, and/or reduce non-specific or background interactions. Reagents that otherwise improve the efficiency of the assay, such as protease inhibitors, nuclease inhibitors, anti-microbial agents, etc., may also be used as appropriate, depending on the sample preparation methods and purity of the target.

[0218] The assay data are analyzed to determine the expression levels, and changes in expression levels as between states of individual genes, forming a gene expression profile.

[0219] Screens are performed to identify modulators of the cancer phenotype. In one embodiment, screening is per-

formed to identify modulators that can induce or suppress a particular expression profile, thus preferably generating the associated phenotype. In another embodiment, e.g., for diagnostic applications, having identified differentially expressed genes important in a particular state, screens can be performed to identify modulators that alter expression of individual genes. In another embodiment, screening is performed to identify modulators that alter a biological function of the expression product of a differentially expressed gene. Again, having identified the importance of a gene in a particular state, screens are performed to identify agents that bind and/or modulate the biological activity of the gene product.

[0220] In addition, screens can be done for genes that are induced in response to a candidate agent or treatment process. After identifying a modulator based upon its ability to suppress a cancer expression pattern leading to a normal expression pattern (or its converse), or to modulate a single cancer gene expression profile so as to mimic the expression of the gene from normal tissue, a screen as described above can be performed to identify genes that are specifically modulated in response to the agent. Comparing expression profiles between normal tissue and agent treated cancer tissue reveals genes that are not expressed in normal tissue or cancer tissue, but are expressed in agent treated tissue. These agent-specific sequences can be identified and used by methods described herein for cancer genes or proteins. In particular, these sequences and the proteins they encode find use in marking or identifying agent treated cells. In addition, antibodies can be raised against the agent induced proteins and used to target novel therapeutics, e.g., toxin loaded liposomes, to the treated cancer tissue sample.

[0221] Thus, in one embodiment, a test compound is administered to a population of cancer cells that have an associated cancer expression profile. By "administration" or "contacting" herein is meant that the candidate agent is added to the cells in such a manner as to allow the agent to act upon the cell, whether by uptake and intracellular action, or by action at the cell surface. In some embodiments, nucleic acid encoding a proteinaceous candidate agent (e.g., a peptide) may be put into a viral construct such as an adenoviral or retroviral construct, and added to the cell, such that expression of the peptide agent is accomplished, e.g., PCT US97/01019. Regulatable gene therapy systems can also be used.

[0222] Once a test compound has been administered to the cells, the cells can be washed if desired and are allowed to incubate under preferably physiological conditions for some period of time. The cells are then harvested and a new gene expression profile is generated, as outlined herein.

[0223] Thus, e.g., cancer or non-malignant tissue may be screened for agents that modulate, e.g., induce or suppress a cancer phenotype. A change in at least one gene, preferably many, of the expression profile indicates that the agent has an effect on cancer activity. By defining such a signature for the cancer phenotype, screens for new drugs that alter the phenotype can be devised. With this approach, the drug target need not be known and need not be represented in the original expression screening platform, nor does the level of transcript for the target protein need to change.

[0224] In a preferred embodiment, as outlined above, screens may be done on individual genes and gene products

(proteins). That is, having identified a particular differentially expressed gene as important in a particular state, screening of modulators of either the expression of the gene or the gene product itself can be done. The gene products of differentially expressed genes are sometimes referred to herein as "cancer proteins" or a "cancer modulatory protein". The cancer modulatory protein may be a fragment, or alternatively, be the full length protein to the fragment encoded by the nucleic acids of Table 2 or SEQ ID NOs:1-58. Preferably, the cancer modulatory protein is a fragment. In a preferred embodiment, the cancer amino acid sequence which is used to determine sequence identity or similarity is encoded by a nucleic acid of the Table 2 or SEQ ID NOs:1-58. In another embodiment, the sequences are naturally occurring allelic variants of a protein encoded by a nucleic acid of the Table 2 or SEQ ID NOs:1-58. In another embodiment, the sequences are sequence variants as further described herein.

[0225] Preferably, the cancer modulatory protein is a fragment of about 14-24 amino acids long. More preferably the fragment is a soluble fragment. Preferably, the fragment includes a non-transmembrane region. In a preferred embodiment, the fragment has an N-terminal Cys to aid in solubility. In one embodiment, the C-terminus of the fragment is kept as a free acid and the N-terminus is a free amine to aid in coupling, e.g., to cysteine.

[0226] In one embodiment the cancer proteins are conjugated to an immunogenic agent as discussed herein. In one embodiment the cancer protein is conjugated to BSA.

[0227] Measurements of cancer polypeptide activity, or of cancer or the cancer phenotype can be performed using a variety of assays. For example, the effects of the test compounds upon the function of the cancer polypeptides can be measured by examining parameters described above. A suitable physiological change that affects activity can be used to assess the influence of a test compound on the polypeptides of this invention. When the functional consequences are determined using intact cells or animals, one can also measure a variety of effects such as, in the case of cancer associated with tumors, tumor growth, tumor metastasis, neovascularization, hormone release, transcriptional changes to both known and uncharacterized genetic markers (e.g., northern blots), changes in cell metabolism such as cell growth or pH changes, and changes in intracellular second messengers such as cGMP. In the assays of the invention, mammalian cancer polypeptide is typically used, e.g., mouse, preferably human.

[0228] Assays to identify compounds with modulating activity can be performed in vitro. For example, a cancer polypeptide is first contacted with a potential modulator and incubated for a suitable amount of time, e.g., from 0.5-48 hours. In one embodiment, the cancer polypeptide levels are determined in vitro by measuring the level of protein or mRNA. The level of protein is typically measured using immunoassays such as western blotting, ELISA, and the like with an antibody that selectively binds to the cancer polypeptide or a fragment thereof. For measurement of mRNA, amplification, e.g., using PCR, LCR, or hybridization assays, e.g., northern hybridization, RNase protection, dot blotting, are preferred. The level of protein or mRNA is typically detected using directly or indirectly labeled detection agents, e.g., fluorescently or radioactively labeled

nucleic acids, radioactively or enzymatically labeled antibodies, and the like, as described herein.

[0229] Alternatively, a reporter gene system can be devised using a cancer protein promoter operably linked to a reporter gene such as luciferase, green fluorescent protein, CAT, or  $\beta$ -gal. The reporter construct is typically transfected into a cell. After treatment with a potential modulator, the amount of reporter gene transcription, translation, or activity is measured according to standard techniques.

[0230] In a preferred embodiment, as outlined above, screens may be done on individual genes and gene products (proteins). That is, having identified a particular differentially expressed gene as important in a particular state, screening of modulators of the expression of the gene or the gene product itself can be done. The gene products of differentially expressed genes are sometimes referred to herein as "cancer proteins." The cancer protein may be a fragment, or alternatively, the full length protein to a fragment shown herein.

[0231] In one embodiment, screening for modulators of expression of specific genes is performed. Typically, the expression of only one or a few genes are evaluated. In another embodiment, screens are designed to first find compounds that bind to differentially expressed proteins. These compounds are then evaluated for the ability to modulate differentially expressed activity. Moreover, once initial candidate compounds are identified, variants can be further screened to better evaluate structure activity relationships.

[0232] In a preferred embodiment, binding assays are done. In general, purified or isolated gene product is used; that is, the gene products of one or more differentially expressed nucleic acids are made. For example, antibodies are generated to the protein gene products, and standard immunoassays are run to determine the amount of protein present. Alternatively, cells comprising the cancer proteins can be used in the assays.

[0233] Thus, in a preferred embodiment, the methods comprise combining a cancer protein and a candidate compound, and determining the binding of the compound to the cancer protein. Preferred embodiments utilize the human cancer protein, although other mammalian proteins may also be used, e.g., for the development of animal models of human disease. In some embodiments, as outlined herein, variant or derivative cancer proteins may be used.

[0234] Generally, in a preferred embodiment of the methods herein, the cancer protein or the candidate agent is non-diffusably bound to an insoluble support, preferably having isolated sample receiving areas (e.g., a microtiter plate, an array, etc.). The insoluble supports may be made of a composition to which the compositions can be bound, is readily separated from soluble material, and is otherwise compatible with the overall method of screening. The surface of such supports may be solid or porous and of a convenient shape. Examples of suitable insoluble supports include microtiter plates, arrays, membranes, and beads. These are typically made of glass, plastic (e.g., polystyrene), polysaccharides, nylon or nitrocellulose, teflon™, etc. Microtiter plates and arrays are especially convenient because a large number of assays can be carried out simultaneously, using small amounts of reagents and samples. The

particular manner of binding of the composition is typically not crucial so long as it is compatible with the reagents and overall methods of the invention, maintains the activity of the composition, and is nondiffusable. Preferred methods of binding include the use of antibodies (which do not sterically block either the ligand binding site or activation sequence when the protein is bound to the support), direct binding to "sticky" or ionic supports, chemical crosslinking, the synthesis of the protein or agent on the surface, etc. Following binding of the protein or agent, excess unbound material is removed by washing. The sample receiving areas may then be blocked through incubation with bovine serum albumin (BSA), casein, or other innocuous protein or other moiety.

[0235] In a preferred embodiment, the cancer protein is bound to the support, and a test compound is added to the assay. Alternatively, the candidate agent is bound to the support and the cancer protein is added. Novel binding agents include specific antibodies, non-natural binding agents identified in screens of chemical libraries, peptide analogs, etc. Of particular interest are screening assays for agents that have a low toxicity for human cells. A wide variety of assays may be used for this purpose, including labeled in vitro protein-protein binding assays, electrophoretic mobility shift assays, immunoassays for protein binding, functional assays (phosphorylation assays, etc.), and the like.

[0236] The determination of the binding of the test modulating compound to the cancer protein may be done in a number of ways. In a preferred embodiment, the compound is labeled, and binding determined directly, e.g., by attaching all or a portion of the cancer protein to a solid support, adding a labeled candidate agent (e.g., a fluorescent label), washing off excess reagent, and determining whether the label is present on the solid support. Various blocking and washing steps may be utilized as appropriate.

[0237] In some embodiments, only one of the components is labeled, e.g., the proteins (or proteinaceous candidate compounds) can be labeled. Alternatively, more than one component can be labeled with different labels, e.g., 125I for the proteins and a fluorophor for the compound. Proximity reagents, e.g., quenching or energy transfer reagents are also useful.

[0238] In one embodiment, the binding of the test compound is determined by competitive binding assay. The competitor may be a binding moiety known to bind to the target molecule (e.g., a cancer protein), such as an antibody, peptide, binding partner, ligand, etc. Under certain circumstances, there may be competitive binding between the compound and the binding moiety, with the binding moiety displacing the compound. In one embodiment, the test compound is labeled. Either the compound, or the competitor, or both, is added first to the protein for a time sufficient to allow binding, if present. Incubations may be performed at a temperature which facilitates optimal activity, typically between about 4-40° C. Incubation periods are typically optimized, e.g., to facilitate rapid high throughput screening. Typically between 0.1-1 hour will be sufficient. Excess reagent is generally removed or washed away. The second component is then added, and the presence or absence of the labeled component is followed, to indicate binding.

[0239] In a preferred embodiment, the competitor is added first, followed by a test compound. Displacement of the

competitor is an indication that the test compound is binding to the cancer protein and thus is capable of binding to, and potentially modulating, the activity of the cancer protein. In this embodiment, either component can be labeled. Thus, e.g., if the competitor is labeled, the presence of label in the wash solution indicates displacement by the agent. Alternatively, if the test compound is labeled, the presence of the label on the support indicates displacement.

[0240] In an alternative embodiment, the test compound is added first, with incubation and washing, followed by the competitor. The absence of binding by the competitor may indicate that the test compound is bound to the cancer protein with a higher affinity. Thus, if the test compound is labeled, the presence of the label on the support, coupled with a lack of competitor binding, may indicate that the test compound is capable of binding to the cancer protein.

[0241] In a preferred embodiment, the methods comprise differential screening to identify agents that are capable of modulating the activity of the cancer proteins. In one embodiment, the methods comprise combining a cancer protein and a competitor in a first sample. A second sample comprises a test compound, a cancer protein, and a competitor. The binding of the competitor is determined for both samples, and a change, or difference in binding between the two samples indicates the presence of an agent capable of binding to the cancer protein and potentially modulating its activity. That is, if the binding of the competitor is different in the second sample relative to the first sample, the agent is capable of binding to the cancer protein.

[0242] Alternatively, differential screening is used to identify drug candidates that bind to the native cancer protein, but cannot bind to modified cancer proteins. The structure of the cancer protein may be modeled, and used in rational drug design to synthesize agents that interact with that site. Drug candidates that affect the activity of a cancer protein are also identified by screening drugs for the ability to either enhance or reduce the activity of the protein.

[0243] Positive controls and negative controls may be used in the assays. Preferably control and test samples are performed in at least triplicate to obtain statistically significant results. Incubation of all samples is for a time sufficient for the binding of the agent to the protein. Following incubation, samples are washed free of non-specifically bound material and the amount of bound, generally labeled agent determined. For example, where a radiolabel is employed, the samples may be counted in a scintillation counter to determine the amount of bound compound.

[0244] A variety of other reagents may be included in the screening assays. These include reagents like salts, neutral proteins, e.g., albumin, detergents, etc., which may be used to facilitate optimal protein-protein binding and/or reduce non-specific or background interactions. Also reagents that otherwise improve the efficiency of the assay, such as protease inhibitors, nuclease inhibitors, anti-microbial agents, etc., may be used. The mixture of components may be added in an order that provides for the requisite binding.

[0245] In a preferred embodiment, the invention provides methods for screening for a compound capable of modulating the activity of a cancer protein. The methods comprise adding a test compound, as defined above, to a cell comprising cancer proteins. Preferred cell types include almost

any cell. The cells contain a recombinant nucleic acid that encodes a cancer protein. In a preferred embodiment, a library of candidate agents are tested on a plurality of cells.

[0246] In one aspect, the assays are evaluated in the presence or absence of previous or subsequent exposure of physiological signals, e.g., hormones, antibodies, peptides, antigens, cytokines, growth factors, action potentials, pharmacological agents including chemotherapeutics, radiation, carcinogenics, or other cells (e.g., cell-cell contacts). In another example, the determinations are determined at different stages of the cell cycle process.

[0247] In this way, compounds that modulate cancer agents are identified. Compounds with pharmacological activity are able to enhance or interfere with the activity of the cancer protein. Once identified, similar structures are evaluated to identify critical structural feature of the compound.

[0248] In one embodiment, a method of inhibiting cancer cell division is provided. The method comprises administration of a cancer inhibitor. In another embodiment, a method of inhibiting cancer is provided. The method may comprise administration of a cancer inhibitor. In a further embodiment, methods of treating cells or individuals with cancer are provided, e.g., comprising administration of a cancer inhibitor.

[0249] In one embodiment, a cancer inhibitor is an antibody as discussed above. In another embodiment, the cancer inhibitor is an antisense molecule.

[0250] A variety of cell growth, proliferation, viability, and metastasis assays are available, as described below.

[0251] Soft Agar Growth or Colony Formation in Suspension

[0252] Normal cells require a solid substrate to attach and grow. When the cells are transformed, they lose this phenotype and grow detached from the substrate. For example, transformed cells can grow in stirred suspension culture or suspended in semi-solid media, such as semi-solid or soft agar. The transformed cells, when transfected with tumor suppressor genes, regenerate normal phenotype and require a solid substrate to attach and grow. Soft agar growth or colony formation in suspension assays can be used to identify modulators of cancer sequences, which when expressed in host cells, inhibit abnormal cellular proliferation and transformation. A therapeutic compound would reduce or eliminate the host cells' ability to grow in stirred suspension culture or suspended in semi-solid media, such as semi-solid or soft.

[0253] Techniques for soft agar growth or colony formation in suspension assays are described, e.g., in Freshney (1998) *Culture of Animal Cells: A Manual of Basic Technique* (3d ed.) Wiley-Liss; Freshney (2000) *Culture of Animal Cells: A Manual of Basic Technique* (4th ed.) Wiley-Liss; and Garkavtsev, et al. (1996) *Nature Genet.* 14:415-20. Contact inhibition and density limitation of growth Normal cells typically grow in a flat and organized pattern in a petri dish until they touch other cells. When the cells touch one another, they are contact inhibited and stop growing. When cells are transformed, however, the cells are not contact inhibited and continue to grow to high densities in disorganized foci. Thus, the transformed cells grow to a higher

saturation density than normal cells. This can be detected morphologically by the formation of a disoriented monolayer of cells or rounded cells in foci within the regular pattern of normal surrounding cells. Alternatively, labeling index with ( $^3\text{H}$ )-thymidine at saturation density can be used to measure density limitation of growth. See Freshney (2000), supra. The transformed cells, when transfected with tumor suppressor genes, regenerate a normal phenotype and become contact inhibited and would grow to a lower density.

[0254] In this assay, labeling index with ( $^3\text{H}$ )-thymidine at saturation density is a preferred method of measuring density limitation of growth. Transformed host cells are transfected with a cancer-associated sequence and are grown for 24 hours at saturation density in non-limiting medium conditions. The percentage of cells labeling with ( $^3\text{H}$ )-thymidine is determined autoradiographically. See, Freshney (1998), supra.

[0255] Growth Factor or Serum Dependence

[0256] Transformed cells typically have a lower serum dependence than their normal counterparts (see, e.g., Temin (1966) *J. Natl. Cancer Inst.* 37:167-175; Eagle, et al. (1970) *J. Exp. Med.* 131:836-879); Freshney, supra. This is in part due to release of various growth factors by the transformed cells. Growth factor or serum dependence of transformed host cells can be compared with that of control.

[0257] Tumor Specific Markers Levels

[0258] Tumor cells release an increased amount of certain factors (hereinafter "tumor specific markers") than their normal counterparts. For example, plasminogen activator (PA) is released from human glioma at a higher level than from normal brain cells (see, e.g., Gullino "Angiogenesis, tumor vascularization, and potential interference with tumor growth" pp. 178-184 in Mihich (ed. 1985) *Biological Responses in Cancer* Plenum. Similarly, tumor angiogenesis factor (TAF) is released at a higher level in tumor cells than their normal counterparts. See, e.g., Folkman (1992) *Sem. Cancer Biol.* 3:89-96.

[0259] Various techniques which measure the release of these factors are described in Freshney (1998), supra. Also, see, Unkeless, et al. (1974) *J. Biol. Chem.* 249:4295-4305; Strickland and Beers (1976) *J. Biol. Chem.* 251:5694-5702; Whur, et al. (1980) *Br. J. Cancer* 42:305-312; Gullino "Angiogenesis, tumor vascularization, and potential interference with tumor growth" pp. 178-184 in Mihich (ed. 1985) *Biological Responses in Cancer* Plenum; Freshney (1985) *Anticancer Res.* 5:111-130.

[0260] Invasiveness into Matrigel

[0261] The degree of invasiveness into Matrigel or some other extracellular matrix constituent can be used as an assay to identify compounds that modulate cancer-associated sequences. Tumor cells exhibit a good correlation between malignancy and invasiveness of cells into Matrigel or some other extracellular matrix constituent. In this assay, tumorigenic cells are typically used as host cells. Expression of a tumor suppressor gene in these host cells would decrease invasiveness of the host cells.

[0262] Techniques described in Freshney (1994), supra, can be used. Briefly, the level of invasion of host cells can be measured by using filters coated with Matrigel or some other extracellular matrix constituent. Penetration into the

gel, or through to the distal side of the filter, is rated as invasiveness, and rated histologically by number of cells and distance moved, or by prelabeling the cells with  $^{125}\text{I}$  and counting the radioactivity on the distal side of the filter or bottom of the dish. See, e.g., Freshney (1984), supra.

[0263] Tumor Growth In Vivo

[0264] Effects of cancer-associated sequences on cell growth can be tested in transgenic or immune-suppressed mice. Knock-out transgenic mice can be made, in which the cancer gene is disrupted or in which a cancer gene is inserted. Knock-out transgenic mice can be made by insertion of a marker gene or other heterologous gene into the endogenous cancer gene site in the mouse genome via homologous recombination. Such mice can also be made by substituting the endogenous cancer gene with a mutated version of the cancer gene, or by mutating the endogenous cancer gene, e.g., by exposure to carcinogens.

[0265] A DNA construct is introduced into the nuclei of embryonic stem cells. Cells containing the newly engineered genetic lesion are injected into a host mouse embryo, which is re-implanted into a recipient female. Some of these embryos develop into chimeric mice that possess germ cells partially derived from the mutant cell line. Therefore, by breeding the chimeric mice it is possible to obtain a new line of mice containing the introduced genetic lesion (see, e.g., Capecchi, et al. (1989) *Science* 244:1288-1292). Chimeric targeted mice can be derived according to Hogan, et al. (1988) *Manipulating the Mouse Embryo: A Laboratory Manual* CSH Press; and Robertson (ed. 1987) *Teratocarcinomas and Embryonic Stem Cells: A Practical Approach* IRL Press, Washington, D.C.

[0266] Alternatively, various immune-suppressed or immune-deficient host animals can be used. For example, genetically athymic "nude" mouse (see, e.g., Giovanella, et al. (1974) *J. Natl. Cancer Inst.* 52:921-930), a SCID mouse, a thymectomized mouse, or an irradiated mouse (see, e.g., Bradley, et al. (1978) *Br. J. Cancer* 38:263-272; Selby, et al. (1980) *Br. J. Cancer* 41:52-61) can be used as a host. Transplantable tumor cells (typically about  $10^6$  cells) injected into isogenic hosts will produce invasive tumors in a high proportion of cases, while normal cells of similar origin will not. In hosts which developed invasive tumors, cells expressing a cancer-associated sequences are injected subcutaneously. After a suitable length of time, preferably about 4-8 weeks, tumor growth is measured (e.g., by volume or by its two largest dimensions) and compared to the control. Tumors that have statistically significant reduction (using, e.g., Student's T test) are said to have inhibited growth.

[0267] Polynucleotide Modulators of Cancer

[0268] Antisense and RNAi Polynucleotides

[0269] In certain embodiments, the activity of a cancer-associated protein is down-regulated, or entirely inhibited, by the use of an inhibitory or antisense polynucleotide, e.g., a nucleic acid complementary to, and which can preferably hybridize specifically to, a coding mRNA nucleic acid sequence, e.g., a cancer protein mRNA, or a subsequence thereof. Binding of the antisense polynucleotide to the mRNA reduces the translation and/or stability of the mRNA.

[0270] In the context of this invention, antisense polynucleotides can comprise naturally-occurring nucleotides, or

synthetic species formed from naturally-occurring subunits or their close homologs. Antisense polynucleotides may also have altered sugar moieties or inter-sugar linkages. Exemplary among these are the phosphorothioate and other sulfur containing species. Analogs are comprehended by this invention so long as they function effectively to hybridize with the cancer protein mRNA. See, e.g., Isis Pharmaceuticals, Carlsbad, Calif.; Sequitor, Inc., Natick, Mass.

[0271] Such antisense polynucleotides can readily be synthesized using recombinant means, or can be synthesized in vitro. Equipment for such synthesis is sold by several vendors, including Applied Biosystems. The preparation of other oligonucleotides such as phosphorothioates and alkylated derivatives is also well known.

[0272] Antisense molecules as used herein include antisense or sense oligonucleotides. Sense oligonucleotides can, e.g., be employed to block transcription by binding to the anti-sense strand. The antisense and sense oligonucleotide comprise a single-stranded nucleic acid sequence (either RNA or DNA) capable of binding to target mRNA (sense) or DNA (antisense) sequences for cancer molecules. A preferred antisense molecule is for a cancer sequence in the Table 2 or the attached listing of SEQ ID NOs:1-116, or for a ligand or activator thereof. Antisense or sense oligonucleotides, according to the present invention, comprise a fragment generally at least about 14 nucleotides, preferably from about 14-30 nucleotides. The ability to derive an antisense or a sense oligonucleotide, based upon a cDNA sequence encoding a given protein is described in, e.g., Stein and Cohen (1988) *Cancer Res.* 48:2659-2668; and van der Krol, et al. (1988) *BioTechniques* 6:958-976.

[0273] RNA interference is a mechanism to suppress gene expression in a sequence specific manner. See, e.g., Brumelkamp, et al. (2002) *Scienceexpress* (Mar. 21, 2002); Sharp (1999) *Genes Dev.* 13:139-141; and Cathew (2001) *Curr. Op. Cell Biol.* 13:244-248. In mammalian cells, short, e.g., 21 nt, double stranded small interfering RNAs (siRNA) have been shown to be effective at inducing an RNAi response. See, e.g., Elbashir, et al. (2001) *Nature* 411:494-498. The mechanism may be used to downregulate expression levels of identified genes, e.g., treatment of or validation of relevance to disease.

[0274] Ribozymes

[0275] In addition to antisense polynucleotides, ribozymes can be used to target and inhibit transcription of cancer-associated nucleotide sequences. A ribozyme is an RNA molecule that catalytically cleaves other RNA molecules. Different kinds of ribozymes have been described, including group I ribozymes, hammerhead ribozymes, hairpin ribozymes, RNase P, and axhead ribozymes (see, e.g., Castanotto, et al. (1994) *Adv. in Pharmacology* 25: 289-317 for a general review of the properties of different ribozymes).

[0276] The general features of hairpin ribozymes are described, e.g., in Hampel, et al. (1990) *Nucl. Acids Res.* 18:299-304; European Patent Publication No. 0 360 257; U.S. Pat. No. 5,254,678. Methods of preparation are described in, e.g., WO 94/26877; Ojwang, et al. (1993) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 90:6340-6344; Yamada, et al. (1994) *Human Gene Therapy* 1:39-45; Leavitt, et al. (1995) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 92:699-703; Leavitt, et al. (1994)

*Human Gene Therapy* 5:1151-120; and Yamada, et al. (1994) *Virology* 205: 121-126.

[0277] Polynucleotide modulators of cancer may be introduced into a cell containing the target nucleotide sequence by formation of a conjugate with a ligand binding molecule, as described in WO 91/04753. Suitable ligand binding molecules include, but are not limited to, cell surface receptors, growth factors, other cytokines, or other ligands that bind to cell surface receptors. Preferably, conjugation of the ligand binding molecule does not substantially interfere with the ability of the ligand binding molecule to bind to its corresponding molecule or receptor, or block entry of the sense or antisense oligonucleotide or its conjugated version into the cell. Alternatively, a polynucleotide modulator of cancer may be introduced into a cell containing the target nucleic acid sequence, e.g., by formation of an polynucleotide-lipid complex, as described in WO 90/10448. It is understood that the use of antisense molecules or knock out and knock in models may also be used in screening assays as discussed above, in addition to methods of treatment.

[0278] Thus, in one embodiment, methods of modulating cancer in cells or organisms are provided. In one embodiment, the methods comprise administering to a cell an anti-cancer antibody that reduces or eliminates the biological activity of an endogenous cancer protein. Alternatively, the methods comprise administering to a cell or organism a recombinant nucleic acid encoding a cancer protein. This may be accomplished in any number of ways. In a preferred embodiment, e.g., when the cancer sequence is down-regulated in cancer, such state may be reversed by increasing the amount of cancer gene product in the cell. This can be accomplished, e.g., by overexpressing the endogenous cancer gene or administering a gene encoding the cancer sequence, using known gene-therapy techniques. In a preferred embodiment, the gene therapy techniques include the incorporation of the exogenous gene using enhanced homologous recombination (EHR), e.g., as described in PCT/US93/0386. Alternatively, e.g., when the cancer sequence is up-regulated in cancer, the activity of the endogenous cancer gene is decreased, e.g., by the administration of a cancer antisense or other inhibitor, e.g., RNAi.

[0279] In one embodiment, the cancer proteins of the present invention may be used to generate polyclonal and monoclonal antibodies to cancer proteins. Similarly, the cancer proteins can be coupled, using standard technology, to affinity chromatography columns. These columns may then be used to purify cancer antibodies useful for production, diagnostic, or therapeutic purposes. In a preferred embodiment, the antibodies are generated to epitopes unique to a cancer protein; that is, the antibodies show little or no cross-reactivity to other proteins. The cancer antibodies may be coupled to standard affinity chromatography columns and used to purify cancer proteins. The antibodies may also be used as blocking polypeptides, as outlined above, since they will specifically bind to the cancer protein.

[0280] Methods of Identifying Variant Cancer-Associated Sequences

[0281] Without being bound by theory, expression of various cancer sequences is correlated with cancer. Accordingly, disorders based on mutant or variant cancer genes may be determined. In one embodiment, the invention provides methods for identifying cells containing variant cancer

genes, e.g., determining all or part of the sequence of at least one endogenous cancer gene in a cell. In a preferred embodiment, the invention provides methods of identifying the cancer genotype of an individual, e.g., determining all or part of the sequence of at least one cancer gene of the individual. This is generally done in at least one tissue of the individual, and may include the evaluation of a number of tissues or different samples of the same tissue. The method may include comparing the sequence of the sequenced cancer gene to a known cancer gene, e.g., a wild-type gene.

[0282] The sequence of all or part of the cancer gene can then be compared to the sequence of a known cancer gene to determine if any differences exist. This can be done using known homology programs, such as Bestfit, etc. In a preferred embodiment, the presence of a difference in the sequence between the cancer gene of the patient and the known cancer gene correlates with a disease state or a propensity for a disease state, as outlined herein.

[0283] In a preferred embodiment, the cancer genes are used as probes to determine the number of copies of the cancer gene in the genome.

[0284] In another preferred embodiment, the cancer genes are used as probes to determine the chromosomal localization of the cancer genes. Information such as chromosomal localization finds use in providing a diagnosis or prognosis in particular when chromosomal abnormalities such as translocations, and the like are identified in the cancer gene locus. Administration of pharmaceutical and vaccine compositions

[0285] In one embodiment, a therapeutically effective dose of a cancer protein or modulator thereof, is administered to a patient. By "therapeutically effective dose" herein is meant a dose that produces effects for which it is administered. The exact dose will depend on the purpose of the treatment, and will be ascertainable using known techniques. See, e.g., Ansel, et al. (1999) *Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms and Drug Delivery* Lippincott; Lieberman (1992) *Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms* (vols. 1-3) Dekker, ISBN 0824770846, 082476918X, 0824712692, 0824716981; Lloyd (1999) *The Art, Science and Technology of Pharmaceutical Compounding* Amer. Pharmaceut. Assn.; and Pickar (1998) *Dosage Calculations* Thomson. Adjustments for cancer degradation, systemic versus localized delivery, and rate of new protease synthesis, as well as the age, body weight, general health, sex, diet, time of administration, drug interaction, and the severity of the condition may be necessary. U.S. patent application Ser. No. 09/687,576, further discloses the use of compositions and methods of diagnosis and treatment in cancer.

[0286] A "patient" for the purposes of the present invention includes both humans and other animals, particularly mammals. Thus the methods are applicable to both human therapy and veterinary applications. In the preferred embodiment the patient is a mammal, preferably a primate, and in the most preferred embodiment the patient is human.

[0287] The administration of the cancer proteins and modulators thereof of the present invention can be done in a variety of ways, including, but not limited to, orally, subcutaneously, intravenously, intranasally, transdermally, intraperitoneally, intramuscularly, intrapulmonary, vaginally, rectally, or intraocularly. In some instances, e.g., in the treatment of wounds and inflammation, the cancer proteins and modulators may be directly applied as a solution or spray.

[0288] The pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention comprise a cancer protein in a form suitable for administration to a patient. In the preferred embodiment, the pharmaceutical compositions are in a water soluble form, such as being present as pharmaceutically acceptable salts, which is meant to include both acid and base addition salts. "Pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt" refers to those salts that retain the biological effectiveness of the free bases and that are not biologically or otherwise undesirable, formed with inorganic acids such as hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, phosphoric acid, and the like, and organic acids such as acetic acid, propionic acid, glycolic acid, pyruvic acid, oxalic acid, maleic acid, malonic acid, succinic acid, fumaric acid, tartaric acid, citric acid, benzoic acid, cinnamic acid, mandelic acid, methanesulfonic acid, ethanesulfonic acid, p-toluenesulfonic acid, salicylic acid, and the like. "Pharmaceutically acceptable base addition salts" include those derived from inorganic bases such as sodium, potassium, lithium, ammonium, calcium, magnesium, iron, zinc, copper, manganese, aluminum salts, and the like. Particularly preferred are the ammonium, potassium, sodium, calcium, and magnesium salts. Salts derived from pharmaceutically acceptable organic non-toxic bases include salts of primary, secondary, and tertiary amines, substituted amines including naturally occurring substituted amines, cyclic amines and basic ion exchange resins, such as isopropylamine, trimethylamine, diethylamine, triethylamine, tripropylamine, and ethanolamine.

[0289] The pharmaceutical compositions may also include one or more of the following: carrier proteins such as serum albumin; buffers; fillers such as microcrystalline cellulose, lactose, corn and other starches; binding agents; sweeteners and other flavoring agents; coloring agents; and polyethylene glycol.

[0290] The pharmaceutical compositions can be administered in a variety of unit dosage forms depending upon the method of administration. For example, unit dosage forms suitable for oral administration include, but are not limited to, powder, tablets, pills, capsules and lozenges. It is recognized that cancer protein modulators (e.g., antibodies, antisense constructs, ribozymes, small organic molecules, etc.) when administered orally, should be protected from digestion. This is typically accomplished either by complexing the molecule(s) with a composition to render it resistant to acidic and enzymatic hydrolysis, or by packaging the molecule(s) in an appropriately resistant carrier, such as a liposome or a protection barrier. Means of protecting agents from digestion are available.

[0291] The compositions for administration will commonly comprise a cancer protein modulator dissolved in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, preferably an aqueous carrier. A variety of aqueous carriers can be used, e.g., buffered saline and the like. These solutions are sterile and generally free of undesirable matter. These compositions may be sterilized by conventional, well known sterilization techniques. The compositions may contain pharmaceutically acceptable auxiliary substances as required to approximate physiological conditions such as pH adjusting and buffering agents, toxicity adjusting agents, and the like, e.g., sodium acetate, sodium chloride, potassium chloride, calcium chloride, sodium lactate, and the like. The concentration of active agent in these formulations can vary widely, and will be selected primarily based on fluid volumes, viscosities,

body weight, and the like in accordance with the particular mode of administration selected and the patient's needs (e.g., (1980) *Remington's Pharmaceutical Science* (18th ed.) Mack, and Hardman and Limbird (eds. 2001) *Goodman and Gilman: The Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics* (10th ed.) McGraw-Hill.

[0292] Thus, a typical pharmaceutical composition for intravenous administration would be about 0.1 to 10 mg per patient per day. Dosages from 0.1 up to about 100 mg per patient per day may be used, particularly when the drug is administered to a secluded site and not into the blood stream, such as into a body cavity or into a lumen of an organ. Substantially higher dosages are possible in topical administration. Actual methods for preparing parenterally administrable compositions will be known or apparent.

[0293] The compositions containing modulators of cancer proteins can be administered for therapeutic or prophylactic treatments. In therapeutic applications, compositions are administered to a patient suffering from a disease (e.g., a cancer) in an amount sufficient to cure or at least partially arrest the disease and its complications. An amount adequate to accomplish this is defined as a "therapeutically effective dose." Amounts effective for this use will depend upon the severity of the disease and the general state of the patient's health. Single or multiple administrations of the compositions may be administered depending on the dosage and frequency as required and tolerated by the patient. In any event, the composition should provide a sufficient quantity of the agents of this invention to effectively treat the patient. An amount of modulator that is capable of preventing or slowing the development of cancer in a mammal is referred to as a "prophylactically effective dose." The particular dose required for a prophylactic treatment will depend upon the medical condition and history of the mammal, the particular cancer being prevented, as well as other factors such as age, weight, gender, administration route, efficiency, etc. Such prophylactic treatments may be used, e.g., in a mammal who has previously had cancer to prevent a recurrence of the cancer, or in a mammal who is suspected of having a significant likelihood of developing cancer based, at least in part, upon gene expression profiles. Vaccine strategies may be used, in either a DNA vaccine form, or protein vaccine.

[0294] It will be appreciated that the present cancer protein-modulating compounds can be administered alone or in combination with additional cancer modulating compounds or with other therapeutic agent, e.g., other anti-cancer agents or treatments.

[0295] In numerous embodiments, one or more nucleic acids, e.g., polynucleotides comprising nucleic acid sequences set forth in Table 2 or the attached listing of SEQ ID NOs:1-58, such as RNAi, antisense polynucleotides or ribozymes, will be introduced into cells, in vitro or in vivo. The present invention provides methods, reagents, vectors, and cells useful for expression of cancer-associated polypeptides and nucleic acids using in vitro (cell-free), ex vivo or in vivo (cell or organism-based) recombinant expression systems.

[0296] The particular procedure used to introduce the nucleic acids into a host cell for expression of a protein or nucleic acid is application specific. Many procedures for introducing foreign nucleotide sequences into host cells may be used. These include the use of calcium phosphate trans-

fection, spheroplasts, electroporation, liposomes, microinjection, plasma vectors, viral vectors, and other well known methods for introducing cloned genomic DNA, cDNA, synthetic DNA, or other foreign genetic material into a host cell (see, e.g., Berger and Kimmel (1987) *Guide to Molecular Cloning Techniques* from *Methods in Enzymology* (vol. 152) Academic Press; Ausubel, et al. (eds. 1999 and supplements) *Current Protocols* Lippincott; and Sambrook, et al. (2001) *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual* (3d ed., Vol. 1-3) CSH Press.

[0297] In a preferred embodiment, cancer proteins and modulators are administered as therapeutic agents, and can be formulated as outlined above. Similarly, cancer genes (including both the full-length sequence, partial sequences, or regulatory sequences of the cancer coding regions) can be administered in a gene therapy application. These cancer genes can include inhibitory applications, e.g., as inhibitory RNA, gene therapy (e.g., for incorporation into the genome), or antisense compositions.

[0298] Cancer polypeptides and polynucleotides can also be administered as vaccine compositions to stimulate HTL, CTL, and antibody responses. Such vaccine compositions can include, e.g., lipidated peptides (see, e.g., Vitiello, et al. (1995) *J. Clin. Invest.* 95:341-349), peptide compositions encapsulated in poly(DL-lactide-co-glycolide) ("PLG") microspheres (see, e.g., Eldridge, et al. (1991) *Molec. Immunol.* 28:287-294.; Alonso, et al. (1994) *Vaccine* 12:299-306; Jones, et al. (1995) *Vaccine* 13:675-681), peptide compositions contained in immune stimulating complexes (ISCOMS) (see, e.g., Takahashi, et al. (1990) *Nature* 344:873-875; Hu, et al. (1998) *Clin Exp Immunol.* 113:235-243), multiple antigen peptide systems (MAPs) (see, e.g., Tam (1988) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 85:5409-5413; Tam (1996) *J. Immunol. Methods* 196:17-32), peptides formulated as multivalent peptides; peptides for use in ballistic delivery systems, typically crystallized peptides, viral delivery vectors (Perkus, et al., p. 379, in Kaufmann (ed. 1996) *Concepts in Vaccine Development* de Gruyter; Chakrabarti, et al. (1986) *Nature* 320:535-537; Hu, et al. (1986) *Nature* 320:537-540; Kieny, et al. (1986) *Bio/Technology* 4:790-795; Top, et al. (1971) *J. Infect. Dis.* 124:148-154; Chanda, et al. (1990) *Virology* 175:535-547), particles of viral or synthetic origin (see, e.g., Kofler, et al. (1996) *J. Immunol. Methods* 192:25-35; Eldridge, et al. (1993) *Sem. Hematol.* 30:16-24; Faló, et al. (1995) *Nature Med.* 1:649-653), adjuvants (Warren, et al. (1986) *Annu. Rev. Immunol.* 4:369-388; Gupta, et al. (1993) *Vaccine* 11:293-306), liposomes (Reddy, et al. (1992) *J. Immunol.* 148:1585-1589; Rock (1996) *Immunol. Today* 17:131-137), or, naked or particle absorbed cDNA (Ulmer, et al. (1993) *Science* 259:1745-1749; Robinson, et al. (1993) *Vaccine* 11:957-960; Shiver, et al., p 423, in Kaufmann (ed. 1996) *Concepts in Vaccine Development* de Gruyter; Cease and Berzofsky (1994) *Annu. Rev. Immunol.* 12:923-989; and Eldridge, et al. (1993) *Sem. Hematol.* 30:16-24). Toxin-targeted delivery technologies, also known as receptor mediated targeting, such as those of Avant Immunotherapeutics, Inc. (Needham, Mass.) may also be used.

[0299] Vaccine compositions often include adjuvants. Many adjuvants contain a substance designed to protect the antigen from rapid catabolism, such as aluminum hydroxide or mineral oil, and a stimulator of immune responses, such as lipid A, Bortadella pertussis, or Mycobacterium tubercu-

losis derived proteins. Certain adjuvants are commercially available as, e.g., Freund's Incomplete Adjuvant and Complete Adjuvant (Difco Laboratories, Detroit, Mich.); Merck Adjuvant 65 (Merck and Company, Inc., Rahway, N.J.); AS-2 (SmithKline Beecham, Philadelphia, Pa.); aluminum salts such as aluminum hydroxide gel (alum) or aluminum phosphate; salts of calcium, iron, or zinc; an insoluble suspension of acylated tyrosine; acylated sugars; cationically or anionically derivatized polysaccharides; polyphosphazenes; biodegradable microspheres; monophosphoryl lipid A and quil A. Cytokines, such as GM-CSF, interleukin-2, -7, -12, and other like growth factors, may also be used as adjuvants.

[0300] Vaccines can be administered as nucleic acid compositions wherein DNA or RNA encoding one or more of the polypeptides, or a fragment thereof, is administered to a patient. This approach is described, for instance, in Wolff et al. (1990) *Science* 247:1465-1468, as well as U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,580,859; 5,589,466; 5,804,566; 5,739,118; 5,736,524; 5,679,647; WO 98/04720; and in more detail below. Examples of DNA-based delivery technologies include "naked DNA", facilitated (bupivacaine, polymers, peptide-mediated) delivery, cationic lipid complexes, and particle-mediated ("gene gun") or pressure-mediated delivery (see, e.g., U.S. Pat. No. 5,922,687).

[0301] For therapeutic or prophylactic immunization purposes, the peptides of the invention can be expressed by viral or bacterial vectors. Examples of expression vectors include attenuated viral hosts, such as vaccinia or fowlpox. This approach involves the use of vaccinia virus, e.g., as a vector to express nucleotide sequences that encode cancer polypeptides or polypeptide fragments. Upon introduction into a host, the recombinant vaccinia virus expresses the immunogenic peptide, and thereby elicits an immune response. Vaccinia vectors and methods useful in immunization protocols are described in, e.g., U.S. Pat. No. 4,722,848. Another vector is BCG (Bacille Calmette Guerin). BCG vectors are described in Stover, et al. (1991) *Nature* 351:456-460. A wide variety of other vectors are available for therapeutic administration or immunization, e.g., adeno and adeno-associated virus vectors, retroviral vectors, Salmonella typhi vectors, detoxified anthrax toxin vectors, and the like. See, e.g., Shata, et al. (2000) *Mol Med Today* 6:66-71; Shedlock, et al. (2000) *J. Leukoc. Biol.* 68:793-806; Hipp, et al. (2000) *In Vivo* 14:571-85.

[0302] Methods for the use of genes as DNA vaccines are well known, and include placing a cancer gene or portion of a cancer gene under the control of a regulatable promoter or a tissue-specific promoter for expression in a cancer patient. The cancer gene used for DNA vaccines can encode full-length cancer proteins, but more preferably encodes portions of the cancer proteins including peptides derived from the cancer protein. In one embodiment, a patient is immunized with a DNA vaccine comprising a plurality of nucleotide sequences derived from a cancer gene. For example, cancer-associated genes or sequence encoding subfragments of a cancer protein are introduced into expression vectors and tested for their immunogenicity in the context of Class I MHC and an ability to generate cytotoxic T cell responses. This procedure provides for production of cytotoxic T cell responses against cells which present antigen, including intracellular epitopes.

[0303] In a preferred embodiment, DNA vaccines include a gene encoding an adjuvant molecule with the DNA vaccine. Such adjuvant molecules include cytokines that increase the immunogenic response to the cancer polypeptide encoded by the DNA vaccine. Additional or alternative adjuvants are available.

[0304] In another preferred embodiment, cancer genes find use in generating animal models of cancer. When the cancer gene identified is repressed or diminished in cancer tissue, gene therapy technology, e.g., wherein inhibitory or antisense RNA directed to the cancer gene will also diminish or repress expression of the gene. Animal models of cancer find use in screening for modulators of a cancer-associated sequence or modulators of cancer. Similarly, transgenic animal technology, including gene knockout technology, e.g., as a result of homologous recombination with an appropriate gene targeting vector, will result in the absence or increased expression of the cancer protein. When desired, tissue-specific expression or knockout of the cancer protein may be necessary.

[0305] It is also possible that the cancer protein is over-expressed in cancer. As such, transgenic animals can be generated that overexpress the cancer protein. Depending on the desired expression level, promoters of various strengths can be employed to express the transgene. Also, the number of copies of the integrated transgene can be determined and compared for a determination of the expression level of the transgene. Animals generated by such methods will find use as animal models of cancer and are additionally useful in screening for modulators to treat cancer.

[0306] Kits for Use in Diagnostic and/or Prognostic Applications

[0307] For use in diagnostic, research, and therapeutic applications suggested above, kits are also provided by the invention. In diagnostic and research applications, such kits may include at least one of the following: assay reagents, buffers, cancer-specific nucleic acids or antibodies, hybridization probes and/or primers, antisense polynucleotides, ribozymes, dominant negative cancer polypeptides or polynucleotides, small molecule inhibitors of cancer-associated sequences etc. A therapeutic product may include sterile saline or another pharmaceutically acceptable emulsion and suspension base.

[0308] In addition, the kits may include instructional materials containing instructions (e.g., protocols) for the practice of the methods of this invention. While the instructional materials typically comprise written or printed materials, they are not limited to such. A medium capable of storing such instructions and communicating them to an end user is contemplated by this invention. Such media include, but are not limited to, electronic storage media (e.g., magnetic discs, tapes, cartridges, chips), optical media (e.g., CD ROM), and the like. Such media may include addresses to internet sites that provide such instructional materials.

[0309] The present invention also provides for kits for screening for modulators of cancer-associated sequences. Such kits can be prepared from readily available materials and reagents. For example, such kits can comprise one or more of the following materials: a cancer-associated polypeptide or polynucleotide, reaction tubes, and instructions for testing cancer-associated activity. Optionally, the kit contains biologically active cancer protein. A wide variety of kits and components can be prepared according to the present invention, depending upon the intended user of the

kit and the particular needs of the user. Diagnosis would typically involve evaluation of a plurality of genes or products. The genes will typically be selected based on correlations with important parameters in disease which may be identified in historical or outcome data.

## EXAMPLES

### Example 1

#### Gene Chip Analysis

[0310] Molecular profiles of various normal and cancerous tissues were determined and analyzed using gene chips.

RNA was isolated and gene chip analysis was performed as described (Glynn, et al. (2000) *Nature* 403:672-676; Zhao, et al. (2000) *Genes Dev.* 14:981-993).

[0311] Table 1

[0312] Table 1 lists medical conditions, pathologies, abnormalities, or organs affected by disease, referred to in Table 2, for which markers have been identified, and other related medical conditions (including various stages and/or metastases) in which those markers will also be useful, e.g., in therapeutic, diagnostic, prognostic, subsetting, vaccine, and other uses.

TABLE 1

blood	hemangiomas, lymphangiomas, angiosarcoma, lymphangiosarcoma, Kaposi's sarcoma, wound healing, tissue remodeling, psoriasis, ischemic, heart disease, inflammatory diseases (e.g., arthritis, asthma, chronic bronchitis), atherosclerosis, endometriosis, presumed ocular histoplasmosis syndrome, hypoxia, solid tumors, lymphomas, lymphadenitis, lymphangitis, autoimmune diseases (e.g., RA, SLE, juvenile chronic arthritis, pigmented villonodular synovitis, etc.), retinal neovascularization syndromes (e.g., diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration, presumed ocular histoplasmosis syndrome, etc.), scleritis/conjunctivitis, hypertrophic scars (keloid), birth control, uterine fibroids
bladder:	carcinoma in situ, papillary carcinomas, transitional cell carcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma
bone:	Ewing sarcoma, sarcomas arising from skeletal and extraskelatal connective tissues, including the peripheral nervous system (e.g. chondrosarcoma, osteosarcoma)
brain:	glioblastoma, oligodendroglioma, anaplastic astrocytoma, meningioma, medulablastoma, neuroblastoma, ependymoma, schwannoma, craniopharyngioma, pineoblastoma, pineocytoma, neurofibroma, neurofibrosarcoma, malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumors, granular cell tumors, plexosarcoma, ganglioneuroblastoma, neuroepithelioma, neuroma, ganglioneuroma
breast:	ductal carcinoma in situ, lobular carcinoma in situ
cervix:	cancer of the cervix, vagina, or vulva
colon/rectum:	precancerous colorectal disease (e.g., neoplastic polyps (adenomas), familial adenomatous polyposis, ulcerative colitis), colon cancer, e.g., epithelial tumor (e.g., adenocarcinoma, mucinous adenocarcinoma, signet-ring cell adenocarcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma, adenosquamous carcinoma, undifferentiated carcinoma, unclassified carcinoma), carcinoid tumor (e.g., argentaffin, nonargentaffin, composite), non-epithelial tumor (e.g., leiomyosarcoma, others), inflammatory bowel disease (e.g., ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease (granulomatous colitis), dysplasia), rectal cancer, cancer of the anal region (e.g., squamous cell carcinoma, transitional carcinoma, adenocarcinoma, carcinoma, papillary villous carcinoma, mucinous adenocarcinoma, melanoma)
esophagus:	pre-malignant or predisposing conditions (e.g., esophagitis), squamous cell cancers (e.g., cancers of the head and neck, lung, or cervix), gastrodigestive carcinomas (e.g., cancers of the stomach, colon, or rectum)
fibrosis:	lung fibrosis (idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis, hypersensitivity pneumonitis, interstitial pneumonitis, nonspecific idiopathic pneumonitis), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (e.g., emphysema, chronic bronchitis), asthma, bronchiectasis, cirrhosis (liver fibrosis), renal fibrosis, scleroderma, wound healing
head and neck:	tumors of the nasal cavity, paranasal sinuses, nasopharynx, oral cavity, oral pharynx, lip, larynx, hypopharynx, salivary glands, paragangliomas, esophagus
kidney:	clear cell (nonpapillary) carcinoma, papillary carcinoma, chromophobe renal carcinoma, hypernephroma, adenocarcinoma, sporadic renal carcinomas, hereditary renal carcinomas (von Hippel-Lindau disease), carcinoma of the renal pelvis, ureteral carcinoma, fibroma, papillary adenoma, angiomyolipoma, oncocytoma
leukocytes:	acute lymphoblastic leukemia/lymphoma, chronic lymphocytic leukemia, follicular lymphoma, large B-cell lymphoma, Burkitt lymphoma, plasma cell neoplasms, mantle cell lymphoma, lymphoplasmacytic lymphoma, peripheral T-cell lymphoma, adult T-cell leukemia/lymphoma, Hodgkin disease, acute myelogenous leukemia, chronic myelogenous leukemia, thymic hyperplasia, hairy cell leukemia, malignant transformation, inappropriate activation or abnormalities of leukocytes (e.g., immature, precursor B (pre-B) or precursor T (pre-T) lymphocytes, monocytes, neutrophils, eosinophils, basophils, dendritic cells, lymphoblasts), arthritis, inflammation, leukocytosis, lymphadenitis, lymphangitis, bacteremia, chronic nonspecific lymphadenitis, psoriasis, wound healing
liver:	hepatitis (e.g., types A, B, C), benign epithelial tumors and tumor bile conditions, primary malignant epithelial tumors, primary malignant mesenchymal tumors, tumors of the gallbladder or bile duct
lung:	lung cancer, small cell lung carcinoma (oat cell carcinoma), non-small cell carcinomas (e.g., squamous cell carcinoma, adenocarcinoma, large cell lung carcinoma, carcinoid, granulomatous), fibrosis (idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis, hypersensitivity pneumonitis, interstitial pneumonitis, nonspecific idiopathic pneumonitis), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (e.g., emphysema, chronic bronchitis), asthma, bronchiectasis, esophageal cancer
ovary:	ovarian carcinoma (e.g., epithelial (serous tumors, mucinous tumors, endometrioid tumors), germ cell (e.g., teratomas, choriocarcinomas, polyembryomas, embryonal carcinoma, endodermal sinus tumor, dysgerminoma, gonadoblastoma), stromal carcinomas (e.g., granulosa stromal cell tumors)), fallopian tube carcinoma, peritoneal carcinoma, leiomyoma
pancreas:	adenocarcinoma, ductal adenocarcinoma, mucinous cyst adenocarcinoma, acinar cell carcinoma, unclassified large cell carcinoma, small cell carcinoma, pancreatoblastoma, duct-ectatic mucin-hypersecreting tumor, mucinous cyst adenoma, papillary cystic neoplasm, serous cyst adenoma, diabetes mellitus, chronic pancreatitis
prostate:	epithelial neoplasms (e.g., adenocarcinoma, small cell tumors, transitional cell carcinoma, carcinoma in situ, and basal cell carcinoma), carcinosarcoma, non-epithelial neoplasms (e.g., mesenchymal and lymphoma), germ cell tumors, prostatic intraepithelial neoplasia (PIN), hormone independent prostate cancer, benign prostate hyperplasia, prostatitis

TABLE 1-continued

skin/melanoma:	melanoma, lentigo (common benign localized hyperplasia of melanocytes), nevocellular nevi (congenital or acquired neoplasm of melanocytes), actinic keratosis (overgrowth of outer layers of skin), basal cell carcinoma, Merkel cell carcinoma, benign fibrous histiocytoma (dermal neoplasms of fibroblasts and histiocytes), dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans (well differentiated fibrosarcoma of the skin), xanthomas (tumor-like collections of foamy histiocytes within the dermis), dermal vascular tumors, seborrheic keratoses (benign tumor), acanthosis nigricans (benign or malignant hyperplasia and hyperpigmentation of skin), and squamous cell carcinomas of the skin, lung, cervix, esophagus, uterus, head, neck, or bladder
soft tissue:	soft tissue tumors (e.g., fibrosarcoma, liposarcoma, leiomyosarcoma, histiocytoma, fibrohistiocytic sarcoma) smooth muscle tumors (e.g., rhabdomyoma, rhabdomyosarcoma) tumors of the blood and lymph vessels (e.g., angiosarcoma, lymphangiosarcoma, Kaposi's sarcoma), perivascular tumors (e.g., glomus tumors, hemangiopericytoma), synovial tumors (e.g., mesothelioma), neural tumors (e.g., neurofibroma, neurofibrosarcoma, malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumors, granular cell tumors, plexosarcoma, ganglioneuroblastoma, neuroepithelioma, extraskeletal Ewing's sarcoma, schwannoma, neuroma, ganglioneuroma), paraganglioma, extraskeletal cartilaginous and osseous tumors (e.g., chondrosarcoma, osteosarcoma), pluripotential mesenchymal tumors, epithelioid sarcomas, rhabdoid tumors, desmoplastic small cell tumors, alveolar sarcoma
stomach:	adenocarcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma, adenoacanthoma, carcinoid, leiomyosarcoma, gastritis (chronic atrophic, H. pylori associated), hyperplastic polyps, lipoma, leiomyoma, esophageal adenocarcinomas
testicles:	germ cell tumors (including seminomas, embryonal carcinomas, teratomas, choriocarcinomas, yolk sac tumors), sex chord stromal tumors (including Leydig cell tumors, Sertoli cell tumors, and Granulosa cell tumors), germ cell and gonadal stromal elements (e.g., gonadoblastomas), adnexal and paratesticular tumors (e.g., mesotheliomas, soft tissue sarcomas, and adnexal of the rete testes), miscellaneous neoplasms (including carcinoid, lymphoma, and cysts)
uterus:	epithelial tumors (e.g., endometrioid, papillary endometrioid, papillary serous, clear cell, mucinous), mesenchymal tumors (e.g., endometrial stromal sarcoma, leiomyosarcoma, nonspecific sarcomas), mixed tumors (e.g., malignant mixed mullerian tumors, adenosarcoma)

[0313] Table 2: Disease Indications of Selected Genes

[0314] Table 2 provides disease indications for about 59 selected genes. These genes may be useful as targets for small molecule, antibody, or DNA vaccine therapy. They may also have utility as prognostic or diagnostic markers. These genes were identified using Eos/Affymetrix Genechip arrays. The columns in Table 2 are as follows:

- [0315] Pkey: Unique Eos probeset identifier number
- [0316] Ex Accn: Exemplar Accession number
- [0317] UnigeneID: UniGene ID number
- [0318] UnigeneTitle: UniGene title
- [0319] Disease Indications: Diseases indicated for selected gene as described in Table 1 and abbreviated as follows:
- [0320] AWPC (androgen independent prostate diseases), arth (arthritic diseases), bph (benign prostatic

hyperplasia), blad (bladder diseases), angio (blood vessel diseases), EWS (bone diseases), glio (brain diseases), breast (breast diseases), cerv (cervical diseases), colon (colorectal diseases), esoph (esophageal diseases), fibro (fibrotic diseases), headnk (head & neck diseases), leio (leiomyoma diseases), leuk (leukocyte diseases), hepC (liver diseases), lung (lung diseases), ovar (ovarian diseases), endo (ovarian endometrioid diseases), omuc (ovarian mucinous diseases), panc (pancreatic diseases), pros (prostate diseases), renal (renal diseases), mela (skin diseases), stom (stomach diseases), test (testicular diseases), uter (uterine diseases)

- [0321] AA: Refseq amino acid accession number
- [0322] NA: Refseq nucleotide accession number
- [0323] SEQ ID NOs: Sequence identification numbers linking Pkey to corresponding SEQ ID NOs:1-116.

TABLE 2

Disease Indications of Selected Genes							
Pkey	Ex Accn	UnigeneID	Unigene Title	Disease Indications	NA	AA	SEQ ID NOs.
453983	H94997	Hs. 318751	ESTs	angio	FGENESH	FGENESH	Seq ID No. 1 & 59
453983	H94997	Hs. 318751	ESTs	angio	NM_020249.1	NP_064634.1	Seq ID No. 2 & 60
428758	AA433988	Hs. 98502	CA125 antigen; mucin 16	ovar, cerv, lung, panc, stom, renal	NM_002253.1	NP_002244.1	Seq ID No. 3 & 61
450983	AA305384	Hs. 25740	ERO1 (S. cerevisiae)-like	blad, lung, ovar, panc	NM_014584.1	NP_055399.1	Seq ID No. 4 & 62
417771	AA804698	Hs. 82547	retinoic acid receptor responder (tazaro)	blad, cerv, panc, pros, ovar	NM_002888.1	NP_002879.1	Seq ID No. 5 & 63
448262	AW880830	Hs. 186273	<i>Homo sapiens</i> quiescin Q6 (QSCN6)	blad	NM_002826.2	NP_002817.2	Seq ID No. 6 & 64

TABLE 2-continued

Pkey	Ex Accn	UnigeneID	Unigene Title	Disease Indications	Disease Indications of Selected Genes		SEQ ID NOS.
					NA	AA	
407720	AB037776	Hs. 38002	immunoglobulin superfamily, member 9	lung	NM_020789.1	NP_065840.1	Seq ID No. 7 & 65
435013	H91923	Hs. 110024	NM_020142: Homo sapiens NADH: ubiquinoneo ESTs	renal, lung, sarc	NM_020142.2	NP_064527.1	Seq ID No. 8 & 66
330844	AA063037	Hs. 66803		lung	NM_016247.1	NP_057331.1	Seq ID No. 9 & 67
440659	AF134160	Hs. 7327	claudin 1	lung	NM_021101	NP_066924.1	Seq ID No. 10 & 68
449101	AA205847	Hs. 23016	G protein-coupled receptor	lung, headnk	XM_051522.4	XP_051522.2	Seq ID No. 11 & 69
429263	AA019004	Hs. 198396	ATP-binding cassette, sub-family A (ABC1	lung	NM_000350.1	NP_000341.1	Seq ID No. 12 & 70
421474	U76362	Hs. 104637	solute carrier family 1 (glutamate trans	lung	NM_006671.2	NP_006662.2	Seq ID No. 13 & 71
421753	BE314828	Hs. 107911	ATP-binding cassette, sub-family B (MDR/	lung	NM_005689	NP_005680.1	Seq ID No. 14 & 72
408482	NM_000676	Hs. 45743	adenosine A2b receptor	lung, esoph, headnk, colon	NM_000676	NP_000667.1	Seq ID No. 15 & 73
426761	A1015709	Hs. 172089	PORIMIN Prooncosis receptor inducing me	lung, esoph, pros, uter, panc, colon, ovar, headnk	NM_052932	NP_443164	Seq ID No. 16 & 74
429736	AF125304	Hs. 212680	tumor necrosis factor receptor superfami	lung	NM_004195	NP_004186.1	Seq ID No. 17 & 75
430985	AA490232	Hs. 27323	ESTs, Weakly similar to 178885 serine/th	lung	AK091896.1	BAC03767.1	Seq ID No. 18 & 76
431890	X17033	Hs. 271986	integrin, alpha 2 (CD49B, alpha 2 subuni	blad, headnk, lung, panc, cerv, stom	NM_002203.2	NP_002194.1	Seq ID No. 19 & 77
432583	AW023624	Hs. 162282	potassium channel TASK-4; potassium chan	lung	NM_031460	NP_113648.1	Seq ID No. 20 & 78
446872	X97058	Hs. 16362	pyrimidinergic receptor P2Y, G-protein c	lung	NM_004154	NP_004145.1	Seq ID No. 21 & 79
453102	NM_007197	Hs. 31664	frizzled ( <i>Drosophila</i> ) homolog 10	lung, headnk, colon	NM_007197	NP_009128.1	Seq ID No. 22 & 80
404287	NM_173674.1	Hs. 449321	<i>Homo sapiens</i> discoidin, CUB and LCCL domain containing 1 (DCBLD1)	panc, lung, colon, uter, esoph	NM_173674.1	NP_775945.1	Seq ID No. 23 & 81
404287	NM_173674.1	Hs. 449321	<i>Homo sapiens</i> discoidin, CUB and LCCL domain containing 1 (DCBLD1)	panc, lung, colon, uter, esoph	NM_173674.1	NP_775945.1	Seq ID No. 24 & 82
418318	U47732	Hs. 84072	transmembrane 4 superfamily member 3	panc, pros, colon, stom, omuc	NM_004616.2	NP_004607.1	Seq ID No. 25 & 83
444754	T83911	Hs. 11881	transmembrane 4 superfamily member 4	panc, omuc, stom, lung, colon	NM_004617.2	NP_004608.1	Seq ID No. 26 & 84
428505	AL035461	Hs. 2281	chromogranin B (secretogranin 1)	panc, lung	NM_001819	NP_001810.1	Seq ID No. 27 & 85
448844	AI581519	Hs. 177164	FGENESH predicted novel cell surface pr	panc, lung, stom, omuc	XM_093082.1	XP_093082.1	Seq ID No. 28 & 86
448844	AI581519	Hs. 177164	FGENESH predicted novel cell surface pr	panc, lung, stom, omuc	FGENESH	FGENESH	Seq ID No. 29 & 87
426227	U67058	Hs. 154299	Human proteinase activated receptor-2 mR	panc, lung, colon, esoph, stom	NM_005242.2	NP_005233.2	Seq ID No. 30 & 88
445417	AK001058	Hs. 12680	a disintegrin-like and metalloprotease w	panc, headnk, stom, lung, esoph, sarc, colon	NM_030955	NP_112217.1	Seq ID No. 31 & 89

TABLE 2-continued

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				Disease Indications	NA		AA
413719	BE439580	Hs. 75498	small inducible cytokine subfamily A (Cy	leuk, panc, lung, headnk, cerv, colon, uter, stom, esoph	NM_004591	NP_004582.1	Seq ID No. 32 & 90
416498	U33632	Hs. 79351	potassium channel, subfamily K, member 1	panc, stom, breast, endo, colon	NM_002245.2	NP_002236.1	Seq ID No. 33 & 91
413095	AA494359	Hs. 30715	potassium voltage-gated channel, Isk-rel	panc, stom, renal, colon	NM_005472.1	NP_005463.1	Seq ID No. 34 & 92
426125	X87241	Hs. 166994	FAT tumor suppressor ( <i>Drosophila</i> ) homolo	colon, stom, panc, pros, renal, fibro, cerv	NM_005245.1	NP_005236.1	Seq ID No. 35 & 93
436729	BE621807	Hs. 351316	transmembrane 4 superfamily member 1	panc, colon, stom, ovar, lung, blad	NM_014220.1	NP_055035.1	Seq ID No. 36 & 94
437145	AF007216	Hs. 5462	solute carrier family 4, sodium bicarbon	panc, pros, stom	NM_003759.1	NP_003750.1	Seq ID No. 37 & 95
451820	AW058357	Hs. 199248	ESTs	panc	NM_000958	NP_000949.1	Seq ID No. 38 & 96
427557	NM_002659	Hs. 179657	plasminogen activator, urokinase recepto	panc, colon, stom, ovar, cerv, blad, lung, headnk, esoph	NM_002659.1	NP_002650.1	Seq ID No. 39 & 97
408308	AL033377	Hs. 44197	hypothetical protein DKFZp564D0462	panc, renal, colon	AK027843.1	BAB55406.1	Seq ID No. 40 & 98
428242	H55709	Hs. 2250	leukemia inhibitory factor (cholinergic	ovar, panc, leuk, lung	NM_002309.2	NP_002300.1	Seq ID No. 41 & 99
428778	AK000530	Hs. 193326	fibroblast growth factor receptor-like 1	ovar	NM_021923	NP_068742	Seq ID No. 42 & 100
439659	AW970780	Hs. 59483	leucine-rich repeat-containing G protein	ovar, stom, mela, colon	XM_097508	XP_097508	Seq ID No. 43 & 101
411825	AK000334	Hs. 352415	solute carrier family 39 (zinc transport	colon, ovar	NM_130849	NP_570901	Seq ID No. 44 & 102
442133	AW874138	Hs. 129017	ESTs; type Ia transmembrane protein	ovar, uter	XM_087172	XP_087172	Seq ID No. 45 & 103
412314	AA825247	Hs. 356084	G protein-coupled receptor 27 (GPR27) (S	ovar, uter, test	NM_018971	NP_061844	Seq ID No. 46 & 104
411828	AW161449	Hs. 72290	wingless-type MMTV integration site fami	ovar	NM_004625	NP_004616	Seq ID No. 47 & 105
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433336	AF017986	Hs. 31386	secreted frizzled-related protein 2 (str	ovar, fibro, headnk, lung, panc, blad	XM_050625	XP_050625	Seq ID No. 49 & 107
432128	AA127221	Hs. 66	Interleukin 1 receptor-like 1	angio	BC030975.1	AAH30975.1	Seq ID No. 50 & 108
446921	AB012113	Hs. 16530	small inducible cytokine subfamily A (Cy	breast, panc, headnk, lung, fibro, mela	NM_002988.1	NP_002979.1	Seq ID No. 51 & 109
450623	H02562	Hs. 28848	Nedd4 binding protein 3 (N4BP3)	angio	XM_038920.3	XP_038920.2	Seq ID No. 52 & 110
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432179	X75208	Hs. 2913	EphB3	ovar, colon, lung, pros	NM_004443	NP_004434.1	Seq ID No. 54 & 112
431870	AW449902	Hs. 105500	<i>Homo sapiens</i> POU domain, class 5, transc	renal	FGENESH	FGENESH	Seq ID No. 55 & 113
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437212	AI765021	Hs. 210775	ESTs	renal, uter, ovar	NM_001074.1	NP_001065.1	Seq ID No. 57 & 115
442438	AA995998	Hs. 371863	gb: os26b03.s1 NCL_CGAP_Kid5 <i>Homo sapiens</i>	uter, ovar, renal	FGENESH	FGENESH	Seq ID No. 58 & 116

[0324] It is understood that the examples described above in no way serve to limit the true scope of this invention, but rather are presented for illustrative purposes. All publications, sequences of accession numbers, and patent applica-

tions cited in this specification are herein incorporated by reference as if each individual publication, accession number, or patent application were specifically and individually indicated to be incorporated by reference.

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<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 3

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<211> LENGTH: 3334
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

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<400> SEQUENCE: 4

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<211> LENGTH: 840
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

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<400> SEQUENCE: 5

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<210> SEQ ID NO 6
<211> LENGTH: 3314
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

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&lt;210&gt; SEQ ID NO 7

&lt;211&gt; LENGTH: 4020

&lt;212&gt; TYPE: DNA

&lt;213&gt; ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 7

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<210> SEQ ID NO 8
<211> LENGTH: 1284
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

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<400> SEQUENCE: 8

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<210> SEQ ID NO 9
<211> LENGTH: 4165
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
<220> FEATURE:

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<221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
<222> LOCATION: (4076)..(4076)
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: n is a, c, g, or t
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: misc_feature
<222> LOCATION: (4091)..(4091)
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: n is a, c, g, or t

<400> SEQUENCE: 9

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tggaagtntc aaggatttg acactcaatt aaggattctg tctctcctc attccttttg    180
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&lt;211&gt; LENGTH: 1237

&lt;212&gt; TYPE: DNA

&lt;213&gt; ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 10

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&lt;210&gt; SEQ ID NO 11

&lt;211&gt; LENGTH: 2010

&lt;212&gt; TYPE: DNA

&lt;213&gt; ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 11

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&lt;212&gt; TYPE: DNA

&lt;213&gt; ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 12

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&lt;210&gt; SEQ ID NO 13

&lt;211&gt; LENGTH: 2663

&lt;212&gt; TYPE: DNA

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&lt;213&gt; ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 13

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&lt;211&gt; LENGTH: 2993

&lt;212&gt; TYPE: DNA

&lt;213&gt; ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 14

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&lt;210&gt; SEQ ID NO 15

&lt;211&gt; LENGTH: 1733

&lt;212&gt; TYPE: DNA

&lt;213&gt; ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 15

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cgggcggggc gcgcccga tgggtgccgc ctcttggccg cggggggccc cgaccctggtg 180
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acgtggcgtg gtagctggtc atcgcgcgc tttcgttggc gggcaacgtg ctggtgtgcg 420
ccgcggtggg cacggcgaac actctgcaga cccccacaa ctacttctg gtgtccctgg 480
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atggtggaat attactgaaa ctattttact gtgaaacagt gtgaactatt ataatgcaaa 1680
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&lt;210&gt; SEQ ID NO 16

&lt;211&gt; LENGTH: 3338

&lt;212&gt; TYPE: DNA

&lt;213&gt; ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 16

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cccagcccgg ccccgcgcgc ccggctgcgc acgcgacgcc cctccaggc cccgctcctg 60
cgccctatct ggtcattcgg ggggcaagcg gcgggagggg aaactgtcgc gccggaaggg 120
gaagcggagc cggcgcgggc tgcgcagagg agccgctctc gccgcccca cctcggctgg 180
gagcccacga ggctgcccga tcctgccttc ggaacaatgg gactcggcgc gcgaggtgct 240
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agcgcagcca tggcggagac tctccaacat gtgccttctg accatacaaa tgaacttcc 360
aacagtactg tgaaccacc aacttcagtt gcctcagact ccagtaatac aacggtcacc 420
accatgaaac ctacagcggc atctaataca acaacaccag ggatggtctc aacaaatag 480
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gtaacaatca caacaactat gcattctgaa gcaaagaaag gatcaaaatt tgatactggg 660
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aaaatgtatt actcaagaag aggcattcgg tatcgaacca tagatgaaca tgatgccatc 780
atthaaggaa atccatggac caaggatgga atacagattg atgctgcctc atcaattaat 840

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tatgaccagt aattgaaaga cgtcatcact gaaagacaga atgccatctg ggcatacaaa	1140
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cagtatatta tagtgataat tttgtatfff caamaaaaaa aaagttaaac ttttcttttc 3240
tttttattat aatgaccagc ttttggtatt tcattgttac caagtctat ttttagataa 3300
aattgttctc cttctaataa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa 3338

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<210> SEQ ID NO 17
<211> LENGTH: 1214
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

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<400> SEQUENCE: 17

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ggctcttgaa acccgagcat ggcacagcac ggggcgatgg gcgcgtttcg ggcctgtgc 180
ggcctggcgc tgcgtgtgcg cctcagcctg ggtcagcggc ccaccggggg tcccgggtgc 240
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aaaaaaaaaa aaaa 1214

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<210> SEQ ID NO 18
<211> LENGTH: 2322
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

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<400> SEQUENCE: 18

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atgccttcc tggggccca cgtgctggac ctgcgctgtc agacgcacag ctgctgccc 180
cagatctcct ggtctctctt ctgcgagcag ctctgcctcc tgctgggcag cgcctcggg 240
ggcgtcttca aaaggacctt gcccagtcac ctatggggcc tgttcacctc ctctctggcc 300

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atctccctgg tgtttgccgt catccccttc tgccgcgacg tgaaggtgct ggcctcagtc 360
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aggatgtacc agaaggactc ggccgtcttc ctccagggtg tccatttctt cgtgggcttt 480
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gccaatagca cggccaacac cacctcccga ggccacctgt tccatgtctc cagggtgctg 600
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ccagtgccca tggctgtgct gatgctgctg tccaaggagc ggctgctgac ctgctgtccc 780
cagagagggc cctctcttct gtctgctgat gagcttgctt tggagacaca gcctcctgag 840
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&lt;210&gt; SEQ ID NO 19

&lt;211&gt; LENGTH: 5361

&lt;212&gt; TYPE: DNA

&lt;213&gt; ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 19

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aaaactgcag gtcagtttgg atgaagaaat tgtgggggtt gggggagggt cggggggcag	3780
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acaggtttt tcaatttatg ctgctcatcc aaagttgcca cagatgatac ttccaagtga	4140
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caagaatttg acttgaaaa g	5361

&lt;210&gt; SEQ ID NO 20

&lt;211&gt; LENGTH: 1519

&lt;212&gt; TYPE: DNA

&lt;213&gt; ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 20

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ctagtccacc gctcccggcg ccggctcccc gcctctcccg ctatgtaccg accgcgagcc	120
cgggcggctc ccgagggcag ggtccggggc tgcgcggtgc ccagcacctg gctcctgctg	180
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gcggcgcagg actccagccg cagcttccag cgcgacaagt gggagctggt gcagaacttc	300
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aacggagcca gcctcctcag caacaccacc agcatggggc gctgggagct cgtgggctcc	420
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gggggcaact ggcaggatcc tgacaaggcg cgggtgctgg cgggctctgg cgcctcctc	660
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cttactttag cgggctgcaa tgccgccgat atgatggctg ggagctctgg cagccatacg	1380
gcaccatgaa gttagcgcaa tgtttgagcg gcacaattag ataggaagag tctggatctc	1440
tgatgatcac agagccatcc taacaaacgg aatatcaccg accctccttt atgtgagaga	1500
gaaataaaca tctatgaaa	1519

<210> SEQ ID NO 21  
 <211> LENGTH: 1832  
 <212> TYPE: DNA  
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 21

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tggggctacc tcagggcccc acaggatgag gggctggttt tcagatgagt tttctgcttg	180
cctgtcatct gtagatgtgc taaaaatttg caaactgcct tcttgcagc gtcttgctca	240
ttcttcatga cactcctgat atgtctctca gtttctcat ctgctgcctc tccagacttc	300
tgccagaaca ttgcacgcga cagtttcagg cacagaactg actggcagca ggggctgctc	360
cacgagtggg aatttgctcc agcacttcac ggactgcaag cgaggcactt gctaactctt	420
ggataacaag acctctgcca gaagaacct ggctttgaa ggcggagtgc aggctgagga	480
gatgggtgcg gtcctcagtg agcccctgcc tcctgaaca taggaaacc acctgggcag	540
ccatggaatg ggacaatggc acagggcagg ctctgggctt gccaccacc acctgtgtct	600
accgcgagaa cttcaagcaa ctgctgctgc cacctgtgta ttggcggtg ctggcggtg	660
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gcacggccgt gtacacccta aacctgtctc tggctgacct gctatatgcc tgctcctgc	780
ccctgctcat ctacaactat gcccaagggt atcaactggcc ctttggcgac ttgcctgcc	840
gcctggctcg cttcctcttc tatgccaaac tgcacggcag catcctcttc ctacactgca	900
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cagccaaatg gcagaggcag ggtcgtgag tcctccaggt cctgggcagc cttcatattt	1560
gccatttgtt ccggggcacc aggagcccca ccaaccccaa accatgcgga gaattagagt	1620
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ctggctcttg agaggcccca gtcagccatg gagagctggg gaaaccacat taaggtgctc 1800
acaaaaatac agtgtgacgt gtactgtcaa aa 1832

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<210> SEQ ID NO 22
<211> LENGTH: 2811
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

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<400> SEQUENCE: 22

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agcccatcga gatcccgatg tgcaaggaca tcggctacaa catgactcgt atgccaacc 180
tgatgggcca cgagaaccag cgcgaggcag ccacccagtt gcacgagttc gcgccgctgg 240
tggagtacgg ctgccacggc cacctccgct tcttcctgtg ctcgctgtac gcgccgatgt 300
gcaccgagca ggtctctacc cccatccccg cctgcccggg catgtgcgag caggccccgc 360
tcaagtgtc cccgattatg gagcagttca acttcaagtg gcccgactcc ctggactgcc 420
ggaaactccc caacaagaac gaccccaact acctgtgcat ggaggcgccc aacaacggct 480
cggacgagcc caccgggggc tcgggctgtt tcccggcgtt gttccggccg cagcgcccc 540
acagcgcgca ggagcaccgg ctgaaggacg ggggccccgg gcgcggcggc tgcgacaacc 600
cgggcaagtt ccaccacgtg gagaagagcg cgtcgtgcgc gccgctctgc acgccccggc 660
tggacgtgta ctggagccgc gaggacaagc gcttcgcagt ggtctggctg gccatctggg 720
cggtgctgtg cttcttctcc agcgccttca ccgtgctcac cttcctcacc gacccggccc 780
gcttcgcta ccccgagcgc cccatcatct tcctctccat gtgctactgc gtctactccg 840
tgggtaacct catccgcctc ttcgcccggc ccgagagcat cgcctgcgac cgggacagcg 900
gccagcteta tgtcatccag gagggactgg agagcaccgg ctgcacgctg gtcttccctg 960
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tggcggggga cgagctcacc ggggtctgct acgtgggag catggacgtc aacgcgctca 1200
ccggcttcgt gctcattccc ctggcctgct acctggtcat cggcactcc tcctcctct 1260
cgggcttcgt ggcctgttc cacatccgga gggatgatga gacgggagcg gagaacacgg 1320
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ccgcctccat ccccgccgtg gagatcttca tggatgaagat ctttatgctg ctggtgggtg 1560
ggatcaccag cgggatgtgg atttggacct ccaagactct gcagtcctgg cagcaggtgt 1620
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cccagtcgcc cacctgcgtg tgaacagggc tggagggag ggcacagggg cggccggagc 1800
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aagctcctcc agtgaagtag cctcttgtgt aactaatttg tggtaaagta gttgattcag	2040
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ttctcttcac agtgccagga aagagtgggt tctgcgtgtg tatatttga atatatgata	2760
tttttcatgc tccactattt tattaataat aaatatggt ctttaaaaa a	2811

&lt;210&gt; SEQ ID NO 23

&lt;211&gt; LENGTH: 2010

&lt;212&gt; TYPE: DNA

&lt;213&gt; ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 23

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gggtcatggt gcccgcgcc cgcggcgcg gcgactggc gcgggctgcc gggcgggcc	180
tcctggcttt gctgctcgc gtctccgcc cgctccggt gcaggcggag gagctgggtg	240
atggctgtgg acacctagt acttatcagg atagtggcac aatgacatct aagaattatc	300
ccgggacctc cccaatcac actgtttgcg aaaagacaat tacagtacca aaggggaaaa	360
gactgattct gaggttggga gatttgata tcgaatcca gacctgtgct tctgactatc	420
ttctcttcac cagctcttca gatcaatat gtccatactg tggaaagtat actgttccca	480
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ctggccgggg ttttttgcgt acctatgca gcagcgacca tccagattta ataacatggt	600
tggaaacgag tagccattat ttgaagacag aatacagcaa attctgccc gctggttga	660
gagacgtagc aggagacatt tctgggaata tggtagatgg atatagagat acctctttat	720
tgtgcaaagc tgccatccat gcaggaataa ttgctgatga actaggtggc cagatcagtg	780
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ggcttcggg cgacagtagc aacaaccaca aaccacgaga gtggctggag atcgatttgg	1080

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gggagaaaa gaaaataaca ggaattagga ccacaggatc tacacagtcg aacttcaact 1140
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aaggaattgt gaataatgaa gaaaagggtg ttcagggtaa ctctaacttt cgggaccag 1260
tgcaaaacaa tttcatccct cccatcgtgg ccagatatgt gggggttgc cccagacat 1320
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acaacaacaa agggcagtaa attaaagtc tctttgtaag gtacagttac cgattaatct 1920
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aaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa 2010

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&lt;210&gt; SEQ ID NO 24

&lt;211&gt; LENGTH: 2010

&lt;212&gt; TYPE: DNA

&lt;213&gt; ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 24

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gggtcatggt gcccgcgccc cgcggcgcg ggcactggc ggggctgcc gggcgggcc 180
tcctggcttt gctgctcgc gtctccgcc cgtccggct gcaggcggag gagctgggtg 240
atggctgtgg acacctagt acttatcagg atagtggcac aatgacatct aagaattatc 300
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gactgattct gaggttggga gatttgata tcgaatcca gacctgtgct tctgactatc 420
ttctcttcc cagctcttca gatcaatat gtccatactg tggaaagtat actgttccca 480
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aaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa	2010

&lt;210&gt; SEQ ID NO 25

&lt;211&gt; LENGTH: 1159

&lt;212&gt; TYPE: DNA

&lt;213&gt; ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 25

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gacaagcctg taacgaatag ttaaattcac ggcatctgga ttcctaattc tttccgaaa	180
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ccataattgt gtttcaagaa gagtttaaat gctgctggtt ggtcaatgga gctgctgatt	660
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gcaaaagcta taatggaaaa caagtttaca aagagacctg tatttctttc ataaaagact	780
tcttggcaaa aaatttgatt atagttattg gaatatcatt tggactggca gttattgaga	840
tactgggttt ggtgttttct atggtcctgt attgccagat cgggaacaaa tgaatctgtg	900
gatgatcaa cctatcgtca gtcaaacccc tttaaaatgt tgctttggct ttgtaaattt	960
aaatatgtaa gtgctatata agtcaggagc agctgtcttt ttaaaatgct tcggctagct	1020
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aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa 1159
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<210> SEQ ID NO 26
<211> LENGTH: 1428
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
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<400> SEQUENCE: 26
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attgaattgg agacaattac aaggactctc tggccaaaaa cccttgaaga ggccccgtga 180
aggaggcagt gagagccttt tgattgtgta cctgtgtcgt accaccccag aatgtgcact 240
gggggctgtg ccagatgcct gggggggacc ctccattccc ttgctttttt tggcttcctg 300
gctaacaatcc tgttatthttt tcttgaggga aaagtgatag atgacaacga ccacctttcc 360
caagagatct ggtttttcgg aggaatatta ggaagcgggtg tcttgatgat cttccctgcg 420
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<210> SEQ ID NO 27
<211> LENGTH: 2454
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
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<400> SEQUENCE: 27
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ctccggtcca gccgccatct tcttttccgc acaggggccc cagagcgggg ccatgcagcc 120
aacgctgctt ctcagcctcc tgggagccgt ggggctggcg gctgtcaatt ccatgccagt 180
ggataacagg aaccacaatg aaggaatggt gactcgtctc atcattgagg tctctcaaa 240
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tgccctgtcg aagtcacgcy ctccacccat caccctgag tgccgccaag tcctgaagac	300
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aagattgtta agagaccag ctgatgcctc ggaagccac gagtctcca gcaggggaga	420
ggcaggagcc ccaggggagg aggacatcca aggcccaaca aaggcagaca cagagaaatg	480
ggcagagggg ggcgggcaca gccgagagcy agcggatgag ccccagtggg gcctctatcc	540
ctccgacagc caagtctctg aagaagtgaa gacacgccat tctgagaaga gccagagaga	600
ggatgaggag gaggaggagg gagagaacta tcaaaaaggg gagcgagggg aagatagcag	660
tgaagagaaa caccttgaag agccaggaga gacacaaaac gcttttctca atgaaagaaa	720
gcaggcttca gctataaaaa aagaggagtt agtggccaga tcggaaacac atgctgccgg	780
gcattctcag gagaagacac atagccgaga gaagagtagc caggagagtg gagaggagcc	840
agggagccag gagaatcacc cccaggagtc taaaggccaa ccccgaagcc aggaagaatc	900
tgaggaaagt gaggaagatg ccacctctga ggtggacaaa cgacgcacga ggcccagaca	960
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gcagcagcag ggagacctgc aggcactaa agaaaacag gaggaagcta ggtttcaaga	1620
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cccagaatac aactatgact ggtgggagaa aaagcccttc tctgaggatg tgaactgggg	1860
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gcataattct tctgcaaaa tagacatatt aacatgctta tgacaatgac tgtctactg	2400
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&lt;211&gt; LENGTH: 1980

&lt;212&gt; TYPE: DNA

&lt;213&gt; ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 28

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agcccaactg tgtattacag acattgaggt ggtaccgggt ccttatctct tctgcttctt     180
gtggggctct agcagctggt cttagcacca gtcagtggct cactgaactg gaatttagtg     240
agacaaaact ggaagcttca gctttgaaat tgctctatgg aggcttaaaa gatccaaatt     300
gcaaattaca gaagctcaac ttgcagtttt ctttatctgt aaccgctgca aaacttccag     360
ttggaatggt tggaaattgt tctggtttct cgggatcatt ggtgcaatct cattttggct     420
actgtcagga cagttcttctc aaatgtgatc tttgtaagct gctctggcct tccaccagag     480
ttgctgtctc aaaggattgt gggagtccta agtccttctc atcagaaggg ctgaactggg     540
caggaagact tgaggcagtg gaggaggttt tggggttggg ggtgcttcta cagcccggtg     600
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acttagaagt caaggcagaa ccaagcctga gaaaaggtag tatggatctc cagagacca     720
ccctacaagt tgcctcctt tgcaaaatct tctccctcaa actatttctc tttattgcat     780
tgcctaattc tctgggtcag gttagtgtgg tgcaagtgac catcccagac ggtttcgtga     840
acgtgactgt tggatcta atgactctca tctgcatcta caccaccact gtggcctccc     900
gagaacagct ttccatccag tggctcttctc tccataagaa ggagatggag ccaatttctt     960
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tcacttcttc acatccagaa gttggaatca ttggtggggc cttgattggt agcctggtag    1560
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aggagcctgc cccagagcct gccccaggat cagagcctat ggcagtgcct gaccttgaca    1860
tcagagctgga gctggagcca gaaacgcagt cggaattgga gccagagcca gagccagagc    1920
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&lt;210&gt; SEQ ID NO 29

&lt;211&gt; LENGTH: 1242

&lt;212&gt; TYPE: DNA

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&lt;213&gt; ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 29

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ctcatctgca tctacaccac cactgtggcc tcccgagaac agctttccat ccagtggctc    180
ttcttcata agaaggagat ggagccaatt tcttctcctt gggaggaggg gaagtggcca    240
gatgttgagg ctgtgaaggg cactcttgat ggacagcagg ctgaactcca gatttacttt    300
tctcaaggtg gacaagctgt agccatcggg caatttaaag atcgaattac agggccaac    360
gatccaggta atgcatctat cactatctcg catatgcagc cagcagacag tggaatttac    420
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agtgtgtag tgaaaccttc taagcccctt ttagcgttc aaggaagacc agaaactggc    540
cacactatct cccttctctg tctctctgcg cttggaacac cttcccctgt gtactactgg    600
cataaacttg agggaagaga catcgtgcca gtgaaagaaa acttcaaccc aaccaccggg    660
atthttgtca ttgaaatct gacaaattht gaacaaggtt attaccagtg tactgccatc    720
aacagacttg gcaatagttc ctgcaaatc gatctcactt cttcacatcc agaagtggga    780
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cagtcggaat tgagccaga gccagagcca gagccagagt cagagcctgg ggtttagtt    1200
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&lt;210&gt; SEQ ID NO 30

&lt;211&gt; LENGTH: 1451

&lt;212&gt; TYPE: DNA

&lt;213&gt; ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 30

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cggcccgcgc tggggagcgc cgcagcagag gctccgattc ggggcagggtg agaggctgac    60
tttctctcgg tgcgtccagt ggagctctga gtttcgaatc ggtggcggcg gattccccgc    120
gcgcccggcg tcggggcttc caggaggatg cggagcccga gcgcggcgtg gctgctgggg    180
gocgccatcc tgctagcagc ctctctctcc tgcagtggca ccatccaagg aaccaataga    240
tcctctaaag gaagaagcct tattggtaaag gttgatggca catcccacgt cactggaaaa    300
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cagaggtatt gggtcacgt gaaccccatg gggcactcca ggaagaaggc aaacattgcc	720
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acataccacc g	1451

&lt;210&gt; SEQ ID NO 31

&lt;211&gt; LENGTH: 5115

&lt;212&gt; TYPE: DNA

&lt;213&gt; ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 31

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ccgggtggct gcgcccattc cacacccgcc gaaagcggac actgtcagct gaatcactcc	120
ccttttagga ggaggaggc gaaaaggctg tctagctaatt ttctgcttaa aaaagcacag	180
gagatcgcgg gtcagctttg cagtcgctgc cttctcgcgc ctgacctgc acccctgcat	240
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acgtccccc ctgtcgtcga gaggaccaa catttcggca gatgcagtgc agtgaatttg	2160
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tccagcaatg ccttctagc cggagagttc tgaacccaaa caaaggcact atttccaatg	3360
gaaaaaacc accaacacta aagcccgtcc ctccacctac atccaggccc agaatgctga	3420
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&lt;210&gt; SEQ ID NO 32

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&lt;212&gt; TYPE: DNA

&lt;213&gt; ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 32

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&lt;211&gt; LENGTH: 1901

&lt;212&gt; TYPE: DNA

&lt;213&gt; ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 33

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<210> SEQ ID NO 34
<211> LENGTH: 492
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

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<400> SEQUENCE: 34

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tgcatcaggt ct 492

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<210> SEQ ID NO 35
<211> LENGTH: 14756
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

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<400> SEQUENCE: 35

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cttaaatga tgagtctata ttatctagct ttctattacc ctaatataaa ctggtataag	5520
aagactttcc tttttcttt atgcatggaa gcatcaataa attgtttaa aaccatgtat	5580
agtaaattca gcttaaccgg tgatcttctt aagttaaagg tacttttgtt ttataaaagc	5640
tctagataaa actttctttt ctgatcatga atcaagtatc tgtggtttca tgcccctctc	5700
tatacctttc aaagaactcc tgaagcaact taactcatca tttcagcctc tgagtagagg	5760
taaaacctat gtgtacttct gtttatgac catattgata tttatgacat gaacacagaa	5820
tagtacctta catttgctaa acagacagtt aatatcaaat ctttcaata ttctgggaa	5880
ccagggaggt ttttaaaat gtcattactt tcaaaggaac agaagtagtt aacaaaacta	5940
acaagcaaaa cctgaggttt acctagtgc accaaattat cgggtattta actgaattta	6000
cccattgact aagaatgaac cggatttggg ggtggttttg tttctatgca aactggacac	6060
aaattacaac agtaaatttt tttataagtg cttctccctt ctccatgatg tgacttccgg	6120
agataaagga ttcaaaagat aaagacaaag tacgctcaga gttgtaacc agaaagtcct	6180
ggctgtgggt gcagaaacac tgttggaaga aaagagatga ctaagtcaag tgtctgcctt	6240
atcaaaagag caaaaatgcc tctggttttg tgtttgggag aaaaatatct tggacgcact	6300
gttttctctg ataaaagtca tcttctctac tgtgtgaaat gaatacttgg aattctaatt	6360
gttttgtgtg ccaggggcag taatgtccct gcctcttctc ccaatcaagg ttgaggagtg	6420
gggctgggga gaggacttaa ctgacttaag aagtaggaaa acaaaaacct ctctcctcag	6480
cctccacct ccaagagagg aggaaaaaca gttgtctgct gtctgtaatt cagtttgcgt	6540
gtattttatg ctcatgcacc aaccatata gagtaaatct tttatcaact atatactgg	6600
gtttaataga gaatgattgt cttccagatt ttttggttcc ttttttaact gtgttaaagt	6660
acttgaaatg tattgactgc tgactatatt ttaaaaaaa aatgaaataa tttgagttgt	6720
attacagagg ttgacattgt tcagggatgg gacaaagcct tcttcaatcc tttcatact	6780
acttaatgat tttggtgcag gaacctgaga ttttctgatt tatatttcat gatatttca	6840

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atttgctcct cacagcatga gcatgaagcc cagtggcacc aaatggctgg gtacaatcaa 6900
gtgatatttt gtagcacctc actatctgaa aggccatgag ttttcagatg atttcattga 6960
gcttcattgc agcctgaaat tttaaaaaag ttgtgtaata cgccaaccag tcaagttgtg 7020
ttttggccag agatntagat atgtccaatt tcctggctca tttcattgtg ctctatgggt 7080
acgtataaaa agcaagaatt ctgtttccta ggcaaacatt gcaactcagg gctaaagtca 7140
tccagtgaaa ctttttagagc cagaagtaac tttgtcccag tctacaatg tgaagagat 7200
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cagaatcaat acgcactttc agatattcct atttttatct tcttaagtct ttattaactt 7320
tggagagaga aatgatgcat ctttttattt taaatgaagt agatcaacat ggtggaacaa 7380
aatgataaag aacagaaaac atttcaatat attactaata actttttcca atataaatcc 7440
taaaattcct ataacatagt attttacagt tttatgaagc tttctattgt gacttttatg 7500
gaattaagag atgaagaaga tgagatatatt tagcatttat atttttcaaa attatatgta 7560
tacttaaaaa taaagtaact ttatgc 7586

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&lt;210&gt; SEQ ID NO 38

&lt;211&gt; LENGTH: 1958

&lt;212&gt; TYPE: DNA

&lt;213&gt; ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 38

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cggcacagcc tcacacctga acgctgtcct cccgcagacg agaccggcgg gcaactgcaaa 60
gctgggactc gtctttgaa gaaaaaaaaat agcagtaag aaatccagca ccattcttca 120
ctgacccatc ccgctgcacc tcttgtttcc caagtttttg aaagctggca actctgacct 180
cgggtgctca aaatcgacag ccaactgagc cggctttgag aagccgaaga tttggcagtt 240
tccagactga gcaggacaag gtgaaagcag gttggaggcg ggtccaggac atctgagggc 300
tgaccctggg ggctcgtgag gctgccaccg ctgctgccgc tacagaccca gccttgcaact 360
ccaaggctgc gcaccgccag ccactatcat gtccactccc ggggtcaatt cgtccgcctc 420
cttgagcccc gaccggctga acagcccagt gaccatcccg gcggtgatgt tcatcttcgg 480
ggtggtgggc aacctggtgg ccactgtggt gctgtgcaag tcgcgcaagg agcagaagga 540
gacgaccttc tacacgctgg tatgtgggct ggctgtcacc gacctgttg gcactttggt 600
ggtgagcccc gtgaccatcg ccaactatca gaagggcaa tggcccgggg gccagccgct 660
gtgcgagtac agcaccttca ttctgtctct cttcagcctg tccggcctca gcatcatctg 720
cgccatgagt gtcgagcgt acctggccat caacctgccc tatttctaca gcaactacgt 780
ggacaagcga ttggcggggc tcacgtctct tgcagtctat gcgtccaacg tgcctttttg 840
cgcgctgccc aacatgggtc tcggtagctc gcggtgca g taccagaca cctggtgctt 900
catcgactgg accaccaacg tgacggcgca cgcgcctac tctacatgt acgcgggctt 960
cagctccttc ctcaattctc ccacgtcct ctgcaacgtg cttgtgtgcg gcgctgct 1020
ccgcatgca cgcagttca tgcgccgca ctcgctgggc accgagcagc accacgcggc 1080
cgcggccgcc tcggttgct cccggggcca ccccgtgcc tcccagcct tgcgcgct 1140
cagcgacttt cggcgccgcc ggagcttccg ccgcatcgcg ggcgccgaga tccagatggt 1200
catcttactc attgccacct cctggtggt gctcatctgc tccatcccgc tcgtggtgcg 1260

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agtattcgtc aaccagttat atcagccaag tttggagcga gaagtcagta aaaatccaga 1320
tttgaggcc atccgaattg cttctgtgaa ccccatccta gaccctgga tatatacct 1380
cctgagaaag acagtgtctca gtaaagcaat agagaagatc aaatgcctct tctgccgcat 1440
tggcgggtcc cgcagggagc gctccggaca gactgtctca gacagtcaa ggacatcttc 1500
tgccatgtca ggccactctc gtccttcat ctccgggag ctgaaggaga tcagcagtac 1560
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caggaatttg cttccaggtg tgcctggcat ggcctggcc caggaagaca ccacctcact 1680
gaggactttg cgaatatcag agacctcaga ctcttcacag ggtcaggact cagagagtgt 1740
cttactggtg gatgaggctg gtgggagcgg cagggtggg cctgcccta aggggagctc 1800
cctgcaagtc acatttcca gtgaaacct gaacttatca gaaaatgta tataatagc 1860
aaggaaagaa atacagtact gttctggac cttataaaa tctgtgcaa tagacacata 1920
catgtccat ttagctgtgc tcagaagggc tatcatca 1958

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&lt;210&gt; SEQ ID NO 39

&lt;211&gt; LENGTH: 1740

&lt;212&gt; TYPE: DNA

&lt;213&gt; ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 39

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cagtatcct cctgacaaaa ctaacaaaa tcctgttagc caaataatca gccacattca 60
tatttacgt caaagtttt atcctcattt tacagcagtg gagagcgatt gccccgggtc 120
ccacgttagg aagagagaga actgggattt gcaccaggc aatctgggga cagagctgtg 180
atcacaactc catgagtcag ggccgagcca gcccttcac caccagccgg ccgcgccccg 240
ggaaggaagt ttgtggcgga ggaggttcgt acgggaggag ggggagcgc ccacgcatct 300
gggctgact cgctctttcg caaacgtct gggaggagtc cctggggcca caaaactgcc 360
tccttctga ggccagaagg agagaagacg tgcagggacc ccgcgcacag gagctgccct 420
cgcgacatgg gtcaccgcc cgtctgccg ctgctgtctc tgctccacac ctgctccca 480
gcctcttggg gcctgcggtg catgcagtg aagaccaacg gggattgccg tgtggaagag 540
tgcccttg gacaggacct ctgcaggacc acgatcgtgc gcttgggga agaaggagaa 600
gagctggagc tggtgagaa aagctgtacc cactcagaga agaccaacag gaccctgagc 660
tatcggactg gcttgaagat caccagcctt accgaggttg tgtgtgggtt agacttgtgc 720
aaccaggca actctggccg ggctgtcacc tattcccga gccgttacct cgaatgcatt 780
tcctgtggct catcagacat gagctgtgag aggggccgc accagagcct gcagtgccgc 840
agccctgaag aacagtgcct ggatgtggg acccactgga tccaggaagg tgaagaaggg 900
cgtccaaagg atgaccgcca cctccgtggc tgtggctacc ttcccggctg cccgggctcc 960
aatggtttcc acaacaacga caccttcac ttctgaaat gotgcaacac caccaaatgc 1020
aacgagggcc caatcctgga gcttgaaaat ctgccgcaga atggccgcca gtgttacagc 1080
tgcaagggga acagcaccga tggatgtccc tctgaagaga ctttctcat tgactgccga 1140
ggcccatga atcaatgtct ggtagccacc ggcactcac aaccgaaaa ccaaagctat 1200
atggtaaag gctgtgcaac cgctcaatg tgccaacatg cccacctggg tgacgccttc 1260
agcatgaacc acattgatgt ctctgtgtg actaaaagtg gctgtaacca cccagacctg 1320

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gatgtccagt accgcagtgg ggctgctcct cagcctggcc ctgccatct cagcctcacc	1380
atcacccctgc taatgactgc cagactgtgg ggaggcaactc tcctctggac ctaaacctga	1440
aatccccctc tctgccttgg ctggatccgg gggaccctt tgccttccc tcggtccca	1500
gccctacaga cttgctgtgt gacctcaggc cagtgtgccg acctctctgg gcctcagttt	1560
tcccagctat gaaaacagct atctcacaaa gttgtgtgaa gcagaagaga aaagctggag	1620
gaaggccgtg ggcaatggga gagctcttgt tattattaat attgttgccg ctggtgtgtt	1680
gttgttatta attaatatc atattatta tttatactt acataaagat tttgtaccag	1740

&lt;210&gt; SEQ ID NO 40

&lt;211&gt; LENGTH: 3088

&lt;212&gt; TYPE: DNA

&lt;213&gt; ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 40

ttgcttgagt catcttctga agctttaaaa acaattgatg aattggcctt caagatagac	60
ctaaaatagca catcacatgt gaatattaca actcggaaact tggctctcag cgtatcatcc	120
ctgttaccag ggacaaatgc aatttcaaat tttagcattg gtcttccaag caataatgaa	180
tcgtatttcc agatggattt tgagagtgga caagtggatc cactggcatc tgtaattttg	240
cctccaaact tacttgagaa ttttaagtcca gaagattctg tattagttag aagagcacag	300
tttactttct tcaacaaaac tggacttttc caggatgtag gaccccaaag aaaaacttta	360
gtgagttatg tgatggcgtg cagtattgga aacattacta tccagaatct gaaggatcct	420
gttcaaaaaa aaatcaaca tacaagaact caggaagtgc atcatccat ctgtgccttc	480
tgggatctga acaaaaaaaa aagttttgga ggatggaaca cgtcaggatg tgttgacac	540
agagattcag atgcaagtga gacagtctgc ctgtgtaacc acttcacaca ctttgagtt	600
ctgatggacc ttccaagaag tgcctcacag ttagatgcaa gaaacactaa agtcctcact	660
ttcatcagct atattgggtg tggaatatct gctatttttt cagcagcaac tctcctgaca	720
tatgttgctt ttgagaaatt gcgaagggat tatccctcca aaatcttgat gaacctgagc	780
acagccctgc tgttctgaa tctcctcttc ctcttagatg gctggatcac ctcttcaat	840
gtggatggac tttgcattgc tgttgacgtc ctgttgcatc tcttcttctt ggcaaccttt	900
acctggatgg ggctagaagc aattcacatg tacattgctc tagttaaagt atttaacact	960
tacattcggc gatacattct aaaattctgc atcattggct ggggtttgcc tgccttagtg	1020
gtgtcagttg ttctagcag cagaacaac aatgaagtct atggaaaaga aagttatggg	1080
aaagaaaaag gtgatgaatt ctgttggtt caagatccag tcatatttta tgtgacctgt	1140
gctgggtatt ttggagtcatt gttttttctg aacattgcca tgttcattgt ggtaatgggtg	1200
cagatctgtg ggaggaatgg caagagaagc aaccggacc tggagagaaga agtgtaagg	1260
aacctgcca gtgtgggttag cttgaccttt ctgttgggca tgacatgggg ttttgcatc	1320
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caaggcttat ttatattcat cttccactgt gctatgaagg agaattgtca gaaacagtgg	1440
cggcggcatc tctgctgtgg tagatttcgg ttagcagata actcagattg gagtaagaca	1500
gctaccaata tcatcaagaa aagttctgat aatctaggaa aatctttgtc ttcaagctcc	1560
attggttcca actcaaccta tottacatcc aaatctaat ccagctctac cacctatttc	1620

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aaaaggaata gccacacaga taatgtctcc tatgagcatt ccttcaaca aagtggatca 1680
ctcagacagt gcttccatgg acaagtcctt gtcaaaactg gcccatgctg atggagatca 1740
aacatcaatc atccctgtcc atcaggtcat tgataaggtc aagggttatt gcaatgctca 1800
ttcagacaac ttctataaaa atattatcat gtcagacacc ttcagccaca gcacaaagtt 1860
ttaatgtcct taagaaaaag aaatcaatct gcagaaatgt gaagatttgc aagcagtgt 1920
aactgcaact agtgatgtaa atgtgctatt acctaggtaa ctgcataat ataaggaatg 1980
tattttgtta agaagccttt tgtgaaattc agaatttttc ttttaatat atttcttcca 2040
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aagctatgat ttgtaaaaa tataattgaa tcagagtaat cataatgcag gggagacatt 2160
caaattagag acaagggaga agcaatgctg aggaagacc tagatagagc tcattttact 2220
ccacctaatc gttatatctg gatataccca ttttctgcat cttctttctc aacaataaac 2280
tgtccttgct ttggagactt taagacattt cctaaagcac aaataaaagc ctcgattttc 2340
cccattgaga gttttgttcc aaggaatatg aagtgagaca tatgggtgag tcataataat 2400
caaaaataat tatgaagagc tgggtctgca atagctagtc taaaaactac ttgtgtgtca 2460
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gaacctagag gcctttctct ctgcacgaaa aacaggtagt ttgcagtctg agatatggga 2880
gagcttttag gctacacagc aacccaaggg acctctcacc ttttgctgag cttcaatcag 2940
gaagctatct gcctggctcc agcagatgat gagataatga ggtagtgggt tttttattac 3000
tgttccattt tgcaacatcc tgcaacacca tcttgggaga caagagcatt acccagcttg 3060
gctttcacgg gggagggttg ttttcagt 3088

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&lt;210&gt; SEQ ID NO 41

&lt;211&gt; LENGTH: 3868

&lt;212&gt; TYPE: DNA

&lt;213&gt; ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 41

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atgaacctct gaaaactgcc ggcattctgag gtttctctca aggcctctg aagtgcagcc 60
cataatgaag gtcttggcgg caggagttgt gccctgctg ttggttctgc actggaaca 120
tggggggggg agccccctcc ccatcaccct tgtaacgcc acctgtgcca tacgccacc 180
atgtcacaac aacctcatga accagatcag gagccaactg gcacagctca atggcagtgc 240
caatgccctc tttattctct attacacagc ccagggggag cgttcccca acaacctgga 300
caagctatgt ggccccaacg tgacggactt cccgcccttc cagccaacg gcacggagaa 360
ggccaagctg gtggagctgt accgcatagt cgtgtacctt ggcacctccc tgggcaacat 420
caccggggac cagaagatcc tcaaccccag tgccctcagc ctccacagca agctcaacgc 480
caccgccgac atcctcgag gctccttag caacgtgctg tgccgctgt gcagcaagta 540

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ccacgtgggc catgtggacg tgacctacgg ccctgacacc togggtaagg atgtcttcca	600
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ccaggccttc tagcaggagg tcttgaagtg tgctgtgaac cgagggatct caggagttag	720
gtccagatgt gggggcctgt ccaagggtgg ctggggccca gggcatcgct aaacccaaat	780
gggggctgct ggcagacccc gaggggtcct ggccagtcca ctccactctg ggctgggctg	840
tgatgaagct gagcagagtg gaaacttcca tagggaggga gctagaagaa ggtgccctt	900
cctctgggag attgtggact ggggagcgtg ggctggactt ctgcctctac ttgtcccttt	960
ggccccttgc tcactttgtg cagtgaacaa actacacaag tcactotaca gagccctgac	1020
cacagggtga gacagcaggg cccaggggag tggaccagcc cccagcaaat tatcaccatc	1080
tgtgcctttg ctgccctta ggttgggact taggtgggcc agaggggcta ggatcccaa	1140
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aggctgtcct cttttgagga tgatcagaga acttgggcat aggaacaatc tggcagaagt	1260
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cctgggaagg aagacactgg gagggaggaga ggccctggaa gctttggtag gttctctgtt	1380
ctcttccccg tgatcttccc tgcagcctgg gatggccagg gtctgatggc tggacctgca	1440
gcaggggttt gtggaggtgg gttagggcagg ggcaggttgc taagtcaagg gcagaggttc	1500
tgagggacc aggctcttcc tctgggtaaa ggtctgtaag aaggggctgg ggtagctcag	1560
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ggggactgga ggcctctctt ggtccccagg gcaagggaac agcagaactt agggtcaggg	1680
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tcccctgtcc ctactcaaca aaatatgatg atggctcccg acacaagcgc cagggccagg	1860
gcttagcagg gcctggtctg gaagtcgaca atgttacaag tggaataagc ttacgggtga	1920
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gctccacccc catcccctac tgtgacttgc tttagcgtgt cagggtcag gctgcagggg	2040
ctgggccaat ttgtggagag gccgggtgcc tttctgtctt gcttccaggg ggctggttca	2100
caactgtctt gggcgcccca gcattgtgtt gtgaggcgca ctgttcttg cagatattgt	2160
gccccctgga gcagtgaggc agacagctct tgtggccac cctgtccttg tttctgtgtc	2220
cccatgctgc ctctgaaata gcgcctgga acaacctgc ccctgcaccc agcatgctcc	2280
gacacagcag ggaagctcct cctgtggccc ggacacccat agacgggtgcg gggggcctg	2340
ctgggccaag cccaggaag gtggggtaga ctggggggat cagctgcca ttgctcccaa	2400
gaggaggaga gggaggctgc agacgcctgg gactcagacc aggaagctgt gggccctcct	2460
gctccacccc catcccactc cccccatgt ctgggctccc aggcaggga cccgatctct	2520
tcctttgtgc tggggccagg cgagtgaga aacgcctcc agtctgagag caggggagg	2580
aaggaggcag cagagttagg gcagctgctc agagcagtg tctggcttct tctcaaacc	2640
tgaggggct gccgcctcc aagttcctc gacaagatga tggtaactaat tatggtactt	2700
ttcactcact ttgcacctt cctgtcgtct ctctaagcac ttacctgga tggcgctg	2760
gcagtggtca ggcaggtcct gaggcctggg gttgggggtg aggggtcggc cggagtgt	2820

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ccatctgtcc atcccaacag caagacgagg atgtggctgt tgagatgtgg gccacactca 2880
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ctggctgcat tccccagga tgggcttcca gaaagacaaa cttgtctgga aaccagagtt 3000
gctgattcca cccggggggc cggctgact cgcccatcac ctcatctccc tgtggacttg 3060
ggagctctgt gccagccca ccttgccggc ctggctctga gtcgctctcc caccagcct 3120
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cgtccaccct gcacagcatc actgaatcac agagccttg cgtgaaacag ctctgccagg 3240
ccgggagctg ggtttctctt ccctttttat ctgctggtgt ggaccacacc tgggcctggc 3300
cggaggaaga gagagtttac caagagagat gtctccgggc ccttatttat tatttaaca 3360
tttttttaaa aagcactgct agtttacttg tctctcctcc coatgtccc catcgtctc 3420
ctgtccctg acttggggca ctccaccct gaccagcca gtccagctct gccttgccgg 3480
ctctccagag tagacatag gtgtgggggt ggagctctgg caccgggga ggtagcattt 3540
ccctgcagat ggtacagatg ttctgcctt agagtcact ctagtcccc acctcaatcc 3600
cggatccag ccttcagtcc cgcccacgtg ctagctcctg gggcccaccg tgcggcctta 3660
gaggtttccc tccttccttt ccaactgaaa gcacatggcc ttgggtgaca aattcctctt 3720
tgatgaatgt accctgtggg gatgttcat actgacagat ttttttatt tattcaatgt 3780
cataattaaa atatttattt tttataccaa atgaatcact tttttttta agaaaaaaaa 3840
gagaaatgaa taaagaatct actcttcg 3868

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&lt;210&gt; SEQ ID NO 42

&lt;211&gt; LENGTH: 3145

&lt;212&gt; TYPE: DNA

&lt;213&gt; ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 42

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ccccaggtcc ggacagggcg agatgacgcc gagccccctg ttgctgctcc tgctgccgcc 60
gctgctgctg ggggccttcc caccggccgc cgccgccga ggcccccaa agatggcgga 120
caaggtggtc ccacggcagg tggcccggtt gggccgcaet gtgcggtgc agtgcaccgt 180
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aaaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaa	aaaaa				3145

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<211> LENGTH: 3273

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 43

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cacagagett cagcctggcc tcttcacca cctgcgcttc ttggaggagc tgcgtctctc 180  
tgggaacct ctctcacaca tcccaggaca agcattctct ggtctctaca gcctgaaaat 240  
cctgatgctg cagaacaatc agctgggagg aatccccgca gaggcgctgt gggagctgcc 300  
gagcctgcag tcgctgcgcc tagatgccaa cctcatctcc ctgggtcccg agaggagctt 360  
tgaggggctg tcctccctcc gccactctg gctggagcag aatgcactca cggagatccc 420  
tgtcagggcc ctcaacaacc tccctgcctc gcaggccatg accctggccc tcaaccgcat 480  
cagccacatc cccgactacg cgttcacaga tctcaccagc cttgtggtgc tgcatttgca 540  
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actagacctg aattataaca agctgcagga gttccctgtg gccatccgga ccctgggcag 660  
actgcaggaa ctggggttcc ataacaaca catcaaggcc atcccagaaa aggccttcat 720  
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agggcacagt ggacagggag acctcacaga gaaagcctg gaagggtatt tcccgtgtga	3180
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&lt;210&gt; SEQ ID NO 44

&lt;211&gt; LENGTH: 2192

&lt;212&gt; TYPE: DNA

&lt;213&gt; ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 44

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ggagctgggg ctgcttcttg ctgtgctggt ggtgacggcg acggcgtccc cgctctgctg	180
tctgctgagc ctgctcacct ctggccaggg cgctctggat caagaggctc tggcggcct	240
gttaaatacg ctggcggacc gtgtgcactg caccaacggg ccgtgtggaa agtgcctgtc	300
tgtggaggac gccctgggcc tggcgagacc tgaggggtca gggctgcccc cgggccgggt	360
cctggaggcc aggtacgtcg cccgcctcag tgcgcccgc gtctgtacc tcagcaacco	420
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ggaccatgct aggagcgggt cttgcttcca cgccttgcg agccctcagt acttctgtga	720
ctttgtgttc cagcagcaca gcagcaggt ccctatgacg ctggccgagc tgtcagcctt	780
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tccttgaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aa 2192

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&lt;210&gt; SEQ ID NO 45

&lt;211&gt; LENGTH: 3014

&lt;212&gt; TYPE: DNA

&lt;213&gt; ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 45

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gatccgccgg ccgcgaccg gggctgcctc ggaacacag aggggtcttc tctcgcctg 180
catataatta gcctgcacac aaagggagca gctgaatgga ggttgcact ctctggaaaa 240
ggatttctga ccgagcgtt ccaatggaca ttctccagtc tctctggaaa gattctcgt 300
aatggatttc ctgctgctcg gtctctgtct aactggctg ctgaggaggc cctcgggggt 360
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gcgcgccggc cagttcacgg ggttaatgca gctcacgtgg ctctatctgg atcacaatca 600
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gcggaagctc accacgctgc atatgcgggc caacgccatc cagtttgtgc ccgtcgcat	840
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aatggacttg tccggcaacg agatcgagta catggagccc catgtgttcg agaccgtgcc	1140
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tgttttggtt ttattttcta ccaggcccag ctctttgtg ggggaataaa aaagaagaaa	2640
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tccaccgtct gtcgagactg cataacagca atttctggaa acaggctgaa gaatctgggc	2760
cagtccagag gcagtggtt cctggtttat gtgtgtggg gtttttagga atttatattt	2820
tcaccttaat tctttcaaca actgccagct gtttgaagca catctgtaat aaacagcttc	2880
tgtttgtaaa atgagactga agttatcctc tccagagaaa ttcctgaatc ttctctgtag	2940

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gttaatacaa gtgt 3014

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<210> SEQ ID NO 46
<211> LENGTH: 1128
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

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<400> SEQUENCE: 46

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ctgctgatcg tgcgggagcg cagcctgcac cgcgccccgt actacctgct gctcagactg 180
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cccgccgcca gccacgactg gaccttccac ggccccggcg ccaccggcca ggcggccgcc 720
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gtcgtggcca gctacctgcg ggtcctgggt cggcccggcg ccgtccccc ggctacctg 960
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<210> SEQ ID NO 47
<211> LENGTH: 1736
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

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<400> SEQUENCE: 47

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gagggagggg cgggggctgg aggcagcagc gcccccgcac tccccgcgtc tcgcacaactt 60
gcaccggtcg ctgcgcggca gcccgcgctc gccccacgcc gcgctcgtc ctccctccct 120
cctcccgtc cgtggctccc gtgctcctgg cgaggctcag gcgcggagcg cgcggacggg 180
cgcaccgaca gacggccccg gggacgcctc ggctcgcgcc tccccggcgg gctatgttga 240
ttgccccgcc ggggcccggc cgcgggatca gcacagccc gcccgcggcc ccggcggcca 300
atcgggacta tgaaccgaa agcgcggcgc tgctggggc acctcttct cagcctgggc 360
atggtctacc tccggtcgg tggcttctcc tcagtggtag ctctgggcgc aagcatcatc 420
tgtaacaaga tcccaggcct ggctcccaga cagcgggcga tctgccagag ccggccccgac 480
gccatcatcg tcataggaga aggtccacaa atgggcctgg acgagtgtca gtttcagttc 540

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cgcaatggcc gctggaactg ctctgcaactg ggagagcgca ccgctcttcg gaaggagctc 600
aaagtgggga gccgggaggg tgcgttcacc tacgccatca ttgccgcggy cgtggcccac 660
gccatcacag ctgcctgtac ccagggcaac ctgagcgact gtggctgcga caaagagaag 720
caaggccagt accaccggga cgagggctgg aagtggggtg gctgctctgc cgacatccgc 780
tacggcatcg gcttcgccaa ggtctttgtg gatgccgggy agatcaagca gaatgcccgy 840
actctcatga acttgcaaaa caacgagga ggccgaaaga tctggagga gaacatgaag 900
ctggaatgta agtgccacgg cgtgtcaggg tcgtgcacca ccaagacgtg ctggaccaca 960
ctgccacagt ttcgggagct gggctacgtg ctcaaggaca agtacaacga ggcggttcac 1020
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ctgtcgtacc gcaagcccat ggacacggac ctggtgtaca tcgagaagtc gcccaactac 1140
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gctccccagg ccagcggctg tgacctcatg tgctgtgggc gtggctacaa caccaccag 1260
tacgcccgcy tgtggcagty caactgtaag ttccactggt gctgctatgt caagtgcaac 1320
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cccgtgcaa gtcagattgc tgggaggact ggaccgtttc caagctgcyg gctccctggc 1440
aggatgctga gcttgtcttt totgtgaggy agggactttt tctggggttt cctgcaggca 1500
tccgtggggg aaaaaaaaaa tctcagagcc ctcaactatt ctgttcaca cccaatgctg 1560
ctccacctc cccagacac agcccaggtc cctcccgcyg tggagcgaag ccttctgcag 1620
caggaaactc ggaccctggy gcctcatcac agcaatattt aacaatttat tctgataaaa 1680
ataatattaa tttatttaat taaaaagaat tcttccaca aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaa 1736

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&lt;210&gt; SEQ ID NO 48

&lt;211&gt; LENGTH: 3195

&lt;212&gt; TYPE: DNA

&lt;213&gt; ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 48

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tgacgcyctc tagcggcgtc cggcccgctc cggccaagga gctggcatgc caagagatca 120
ccgtgccgct gtgtaaggcy atcggctaca actacacct catgccaat cagttcaacc 180
acgacacgca agacgagcgy ggcctggaggy tgaccagtt ctggccgctg gctggagatcc 240
agtgtcgcgc cgatctcaag ttcttctgtg gcagcatgta cacgcccac tgccatagag 300
actacaagaa gccgctgcyg ccctgcccgt cgggtgtgcy gcgcgccaag gccggtgcyg 360
cgccgctcat gcgccagtac ggtctcgcct ggcccagcc catgcyctgc gaccggtgcy 420
ccgagcaaggy caaccctgac acgctgtgca tggactacaa ccgaccgac ctaaccaccg 480
ccgcgcccag cccgcgcgcy cgcctgcgcy cgcgcccgc cggcgagcag ccgcctcgyg 540
gcagcggcca cggccgcccgy ccgggggcca ggccccgca ccgcggaggy gccaggggcyg 600
gtggcggcgy ggcagcggcy gcgccccag ctcgcygcyg cggcggtggy ggaagggcyg 660
ggccccctgy cggcgcygcy gctccctgcy agcccgggy cagtgccgc gcgcctatgy 720
tgagcgtgcy cagcagcgy caccgctct acaaccgct caagacaggy cagatcgyta 780
actgcygcyg gccctgccac aaccctttt tcagccagga cagcgcgcyg ttcaccgctc 840

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tctggatcgg cctgtggtcg gtgctctgct tctgtgccac cttegccacc gtctccacct	900
tccttatcga catggagcgc ttcaagtacc cggagcggcc cattatcttc ctctcggcct	960
gctacctctt cgtgtcggtg ggctacctag tgcgcctggt ggcgggccac gagaagggtg	1020
cgtgcagcgg tggcgcgcgc ggcgcggggg gcgctggggg cgcgggcggc gcggcggcgg	1080
gcgcgggcgc ggcgggcgcg ggcgcggggc gcccgggcgg gcgcggcgag tacgaggagc	1140
tgggcgcggt ggagcagcac gtgcgctacg agaccaccgg ccccgcgctg tgcaccgtgg	1200
tcttcttgct ggtctacttc ttccgcatgg ccagctccat ctggtgggtg atcttgtcgc	1260
tcacatgggt cctggcggcc ggtatgaagt ggggcaacga agccatcgcg ggtactcgc	1320
agtacttcca cctggccgcg tggcttgtgc ccagcgtcaa gtccatcgcg gtgctggcgc	1380
tcagctcggg ggacggcgac ccggtggcgg gcactctgcta cgtgggcaac cagagcctgg	1440
acaacctgcg cggcttctgt ctggcgcgcg tggatcatcta cctcttcacg gccaccatgt	1500
tcctgctggc cggcttctgt tccctgttcc gcactccgctc ggtcatcaag caacaggacg	1560
gccccaccaa gacgcacaag ctggagaagc tgatgatccg cctgggcctg ttcaccgtgc	1620
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cgcgctggga ggcaccgcac aactgccctg gcctgcggga cctgcagccc gaccaggcac	1740
gcaggcccgta ctacgcccgc ttcactgtca agtacttcat gtgcctagtg gtgggcatca	1800
cctcgggcgt gtgggtcttg tccggcaaga cgcctggagtc ctggcgtcc ctgtgcaccc	1860
gctgctgctg ggcagcaag ggcgcgcgcg tggcgggggg cgcgggcgcc acggccgcgg	1920
ggggtgcccg cggcccgggg ggcggcggcg gcgggggacc cggcggcggc gggggcccg	1980
gcggcggcgg gggctccctc tacagcgacg tcagcactgg cctgacgtgg cggtcgggca	2040
cggcgagctc cgtgtcttat ccaaagcaga tgccattgtc ccaggctctga gcggagggga	2100
gggggcgccc aggaggggtg gggagggggg cagagagacc caagtgcagc gaagggacac	2160
ttgatgggct gaggttccca ccccttcaca gtgttgattg ctattagcat gataatgaac	2220
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tgaagcctcc cagacccagc cccttttctt ccattgatgt gcggggagct cctcccgcga	2340
cgcgttaatt tctgttggct gaggaggggt gactctgcgg cgtttccaga acccgagatt	2400
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gagaacctct ttttctccct cgaactctcc tacgtaaact cccacccctg acttacctg	2520
gaggaggggt gaccgccacc tgatgggatt gcacggttg ggtattctta atgaccaggc	2580
aatgcctta agtaaacaaa caagaaatgt cttaattata caccaccgt aaatacgggt	2640
ttcttacatt agaggatgta tttatataat tttttgtaa attgtaaaaa aaaaaagtgt	2700
aaaatatgta tatatccaaa gatatagtgt gtacattttt ttgtaaaaag tttagaggct	2760
taccctgta agaacagata taagtattct attttgtcaa taaaatgact tttgataaat	2820
gatttaacca ttgccctctc cccgcctct tctgagctgt cacctttaa gtgcttgcta	2880
aggacgcatg gggaaaatgg acattttctg gcttgcatt ctgtacactg acctaggca	2940
tggagaaaat tacttgtaa actctagttc ttaagttgt agccaagtaa atatcattgt	3000
tgaactgaaa tcaaaattga gttttgcac cttccccaaa gacgggtttt ttcattggag	3060
ctctttctg atccatggat aacaactctc acttttagtg atgtaaatgg aacttctgca	3120

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aggcagtaat tccccttagg ccttggtatt taccctgcat ggtatcacta aaggtttcaa 3180
aaccctgaaa aaaaa 3195
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<210> SEQ ID NO 49
<211> LENGTH: 1380
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
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<400> SEQUENCE: 49
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ccgggtgtcc gtttctccgc gcccagccg ccggtgccca gcttttcggg gcccagagtc 120
gcaccagcg aagagagcgg gcccgggaca agctcgaact ccggccgcct cgccttccc 180
cggtccgct ccctctgcc cctcgggggc gcgcgccac gatgctgcag ggccctggct 240
cgctgctgct gctcttccc gcctgcact gctgcctggg ctcggcgcgc gggctcttcc 300
tctttggcca gcccacttc tcctacaagc gcagcaattg caagccatc cctgccaac 360
tgcagctgtg ccacggcatc gaataccaga acatgcggct gcccaacctg ctgggccacg 420
agaccatgaa ggaggtgctg gagcaggccg gcgcttgat cccgctggtc atgaagcagt 480
gccaccgga caccaagaag ttctgtgct cgctcttgc ccccgctgc ctcgatgacc 540
tagacgagac catccagcca tgccactgc tctgcgtgca ggtgaaggac cgctgcgcc 600
cggtcagtgc cgccttcggc ttcccctggc ccgacatgct tgagtgcgac cgtttcccc 660
aggacaacga cctttgcac cccctgccta gcagcagcca cctcctgcca gccaccgagg 720
aagctccaaa ggtatgtgaa gcctgcaaaa ataaaaatga tgatgacaac gacataatgg 780
aaacgctttg taaaaatgat tttgactga aaataaaagt gaaggagata acctacatca 840
accgagatac caaaatcatc ctggagacca agagcaagac catttacaag ctgaacggtg 900
tgtccgaaag ggacctgaag aaatcgggct tgtggctcaa agacagcttg cagtgcacct 960
gtgaggagat gaacgacatc aacgcgcct atctggtcat gggacagaaa cagggtgggg 1020
agctgggtgat cacctcggtg aagcgggtgc agaaggggca gagagagttc aagcgcacct 1080
cccgcagcat ccgcaagctg cagtgtagt cccggcatcc tgatggctcc gacaggcctg 1140
ctccagagca cggctgacca tttctgctcc gggatctcag ctcccgttcc ccaagcacac 1200
tcctagctgc tccagtctca gcctgggag cttccccctg cttttgcac gtttgatcc 1260
ccagcatttc ctgagttata aggccacag agtgatagc tgttttcacc taaaggaaaa 1320
gccaccoga atctgtaga aatattcaaa ctaataaaat catgaatatt tttatgaagt 1380
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<210> SEQ ID NO 50
<211> LENGTH: 2573
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
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<400> SEQUENCE: 50
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cccctctgct tttcagtttg gttgagatat aggtactct tcccaactca gtcttgaaga 120
gtatcaccaa ctgcctcatg tgtgggtgacc ttcactgtcg tatgcagtg actcatctgg 180
agtaatctca acaacgagtt accaatactt gctcttgatt gataaacaga atggggtttt 240
ggatcttagc aattctcaca attctcatgt attccacagc agcaaagttt agtaaacaaat 300
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catggggcct gaaaaatgag gctttaattg taagatgtcc tagacaagga aaacctagtt	360
acaccgtgga ttggtattac tcacaaacaa acaaaagtat tcccactcag gaaagaaatc	420
gtgtgtttgc ctccaggccaa cttctgaagt ttctaccagc tgcagttgct gattctggta	480
tttatactcg tattgtcaga agtcccacat tcaataggac tggatatgcg aatgtcacca	540
tatataaaaa acaatcagat tgcaatgttc cagattattt gatgtattca acagtatctg	600
gatcagaaaa aaattccaaa atttattgtc ctaccattga cctctacaac tggacagcac	660
ctcttgagtg gtttaagaat tgtcaggctc ttcaaggatc aaggtagcag gcgcacaagt	720
catttttggc cattgataat gtgatgactg aggacgcagg tgattacacc tgtaaattta	780
tacacaatga aaatggagcc aattatagtg tgacggcgac caggtccttc acggtcaagg	840
atgagcaagg cttttctctg tttccagtaa tcggagcccc tgcacaaaat gaaataaagg	900
aagtggaaat tggaaaaaa gcaaacctaa cttgctctgc ttgttttggg aaaggcactc	960
agttcttggc tgccgtcctg tggcagctta atggaacaaa aattacagac tttggtgaac	1020
caagaattca acaagaggaa gggcaaaatc aaagtttcag caatgggctg gcttgtctag	1080
acatgttttt aagaatagct gacgtgaagg aagaggattt attgtgcag tacgactgtc	1140
tggccctgaa tttgcatggc ttgagaaggc acaccgtaag actaagtagg aaaaatccaa	1200
gtaaggagtg tttctgagac tttgatcacc tgaactttct ctagcaagtg taagcagaat	1260
ggagtgtggt tccaagagat ccaatcaagc aatgggaatg gcctgtgcca taaaatgtgc	1320
ttctcttctt cgggatgttg tttgctgtct gatctttgta gactgttctt gtttctggg	1380
agcttctctg ctgcttaaat tgttcgtctc cccccactcc ctctatcgt tggtttctt	1440
agaacactca gctgcttctt tggtcactct tgttttctaa ctttatgaa tccctctgtg	1500
tcactgtatg tgaaggaaa tgcaccaaca accgtaaact gaacgtgttc ttttgtctc	1560
ttttataact tgcattacat gttgtaagca tggcccgctc tatacctttt tctggtcata	1620
atgaacactc attttgttag cgaggggtgt aaagtgaaca aaaaggggaa gtatcaaaact	1680
actgccattt cagtgagaaa atcctaggtg ctactttata ataagacatt tgttaggcca	1740
ttcttgcatg gatataaga aatacctgag actgggtgat ttatatgaa agaggtttaa	1800
ttggctcaca gttctgcagg ctgtatggga agcatggcgg catctgcttc tggggacacc	1860
tcaggagctt tactcatggc agaaggcaaa gcaaaggcag gcacttcaca cagtaaaagc	1920
aggagcgaga gagaggtgcc acactgaaac agccagatct catgagaagt cactcactat	1980
tgcaaggaca gcatcaaaag gatggtgcta aaccattcat gatgaactca ccccatgat	2040
ccaatcacct cccaccaggc tccacctcga atactgggga ttaccattca gcatgagatt	2100
tgggcaggaa cacagacca aaccatacca cacacattat cattgttaaa ctttgtaaag	2160
tatttaaggc acatggaaca cacgggaagt ctggtagctc agccatttc tttattgcat	2220
ctgttattca ccatgtaatt caggtaccac gtattccagg gagcctttct tggccctcag	2280
tttgagatg acacacttcc caagtactct tgtagcatcc tgtttgtatc atagcactgg	2340
tcacattgcc ttacctaaat ctgtttgaca gtctgtctca cacgactgca agctccatga	2400
gggcagggac atcatctctt ccatctttgg gtccttagtg caatacctgg cagctagcca	2460
gtgctcagct aaatatttgt tgactgaata aatgaatgca caacccaaaa aaaaaaaaaa	2520
aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aataaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaa	2573

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<210> SEQ ID NO 51  
<211> LENGTH: 803  
<212> TYPE: DNA  
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens  
<400> SEQUENCE: 51  
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ctgctcctgt gcacaagttg gtaccaacaa agagctctgc tgcctcgtct atacctcctg 180  
gcagattcca caaaagttca tagttgacta ttctgaaacc agccccaggt gcccgaagcc 240  
agggtgcatc ctccaaacca agagaggccg gcagatctgt gctgacccca ataagaagtg 300  
ggtccagaaa tacatcagcg acctgaagct gaatgcctga ggggctgga agctgcgagg 360  
gccagtgaa cttggtgggc ccaggaggga acaggagcct gagccagggc aatggccctg 420  
ccaccctgga ggccacctct tctaagagtc ccatctgcta tgcccagcca cattaactaa 480  
ctttaatcct agtttatgca tcatatttca ttttgaaatt gatttctatt gttgagctgc 540  
attatgaaat tagtattttc tctgacatct catgacattg tctttatcat cctttcccct 600  
ttcccttcaa ctcttcgtac attcaatgca tggatcaatc agtgtgatta gctttctcag 660  
cagacattgt gccatatgta tcaaatgaca aatctttatt gaatggtttt gctcagcacc 720  
accttttaat atattggcag tacttattat ataaaaggta aaccagcatt ctcaactgtga 780  
aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaa 803

<210> SEQ ID NO 52  
<211> LENGTH: 5855  
<212> TYPE: DNA  
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens  
<400> SEQUENCE: 52  
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gcctgtacc tgttgaact tcatggccac agccccaggc cctgctggca ttgccatggg 180  
cagcgtgggc agcctgttgg aacggcagga ctctcccct gaagagctgc gggcggaact 240  
tgccgggtct cggggctccc gccagcctga tgggctcctc cggaagggtt tgggccagcg 300  
tgagttcctc agctacctgc acctcccaa gaagacagc aagagacca agaaccacaa 360  
gcgggccctc cggaacgagc ctgcccacta tgccaccctc tactaccggg aacattctcg 420  
cgcggtgac ttcagcaaga cctcgtgccc agaacgggtt cgctttgaca agtgccgcat 480  
tcgccctca gtttcaagc ctacggcggg caacgggaaa ggcttctat ccatgcaaag 540  
cctggcgtcc cacaaaggcc agaagctgtg gcgcagcaat ggcagcctgc acacgtggc 600  
ctgccacccg ccctgagcc ccggggcccc ggccagccag gccggggcac agctgctgca 660  
cgccctcagc ctatagtagg gcgccctga gcccgagccc agcctgtccg actcctccag 720  
tgggggtagt tttggtcgca gtcctgtac tggccctagc ccctcagct cctcccctgg 780  
ccaccttaac cacctcgggg gctccctgga ccgggctct caaggaccca aggagctgg 840  
gccaccagct gtgctgagct gctgcccga gccaccacc ccctacaggt tctcctgctc 900  
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agcaaacctg tcagaaggtg ccctgagagc gccggctcag ccttcccttg cactggttg	1860
ggtggaacct gcagagccca ccccgggct ggggagcgc aaggagagga gggatccagt	1920
ggggccgtgg gctgggtagg gtgccttggc aggagccagc acaaggccct cctggcagag	1980
gagcacctag gcagggccca gccctgcttc ctggagtgga tggggccag agaaggaggc	2040
tgggggatca ccagcccaaa ggtcccgaag ggcaggtcag agggagagag gctggagacc	2100
tgggctggag ccttctcca gggaaaggag ctggggtggg aacctggcc tccccagaa	2160
taaaacctg tttctacca gaggctcaga atacgctgag cctgtgacca gaggatgatg	2220
gatggtcggg attgaggtg ttgacctggg cagtagctcc tcccatggcc agtggtcagt	2280
gggaggtgt gccctgcgcy tgtctgatg gccactgggc atgtgtgttg ggagcagagg	2340
agtctactc cttgcctcag ccccacagcy ttccttagct gccgtgtggg ctgaaattcc	2400
tttcttagc accagtgag ttttcagaag gaacaacacc agggaatgcc aaaaaacaa	2460
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cccagagat atccacagcy tcaggccatg cccctcccc caccacctc ctgtctgcct	2580
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agcaaggaat gggaacattt ccccatcagc aacggggctc tagggcatta ttaagtaggg	2760
gtgaaatag attgatttgc attctgaaa gctctcccag gaggaagcat tcccccccc	2820
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gtgtggggc acaggctgaa ttagatgagc tcctgccgca gggggcctg cacactgatg	3180
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&lt;210&gt; SEQ ID NO 53

&lt;211&gt; LENGTH: 2022

&lt;212&gt; TYPE: DNA

&lt;213&gt; ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 53

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gccagaagc tggcggagat cttcagctc aagacacaac ttcggggcag ccgggcacaa	1620
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<210> SEQ ID NO 54  
 <211> LENGTH: 3805  
 <212> TYPE: DNA  
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 54

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cccgccggct gccggcgct ggaagagacc ctcatggaca caaaatgggt aacatctgag	180
ttggcgtgga catctcatcc agaaagtggg tgggaagagg tgagtggcta cgatgaggcc	240
atgaatccca tccgcacata ccagggtgtg aatgtgcgcg agtcaagcca gaacaactgg	300
cttcgcacgg ggttcatctg gcggcgggat gtgcagcggg tctactgga gctcaagttc	360
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&lt;210&gt; SEQ ID NO 55

&lt;211&gt; LENGTH: 1242

&lt;212&gt; TYPE: DNA

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&lt;213&gt; ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 55

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&lt;210&gt; SEQ ID NO 56

&lt;211&gt; LENGTH: 1380

&lt;212&gt; TYPE: DNA

&lt;213&gt; ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 56

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&lt;210&gt; SEQ ID NO 57

&lt;211&gt; LENGTH: 1855

&lt;212&gt; TYPE: DNA

&lt;213&gt; ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 57

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aagctggaag acctgatagg tgagactact tcagtttatt ccagcaagaa agattgtgat 1680
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&lt;210&gt; SEQ ID NO 58

&lt;211&gt; LENGTH: 8619

&lt;212&gt; TYPE: DNA

&lt;213&gt; ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 58

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atgaaaaata gtcagacttt tcagcctttg acccaagac tgagtgagtc acctgttttc 180
atggacagta gtctgatga ggctctggta catcttcttg ctggtttggg aagtgatgga 240
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ccacaaaata gtgatgatga agaaaatgaa ccacagattg aaaaagagga aatggagcct 360
agtttgggta gttcccagag atgggacagc aatattgaag aacattgtgc caaaaagaga 420
tcactgtgca gaaataccca cagaagtcca actgaagatg atgactcatc ttcaggagaa 480
gaaatggaat ggagtataaa cagtttgctt ctagccagtc tttctatacc tcagttgat 540
ggaactgcag atgaaaatag tgacaatcca ttgaacaatg aaaattctag aacctactct 600
tctgtaattg caacaagcaa gctttcagtt aaacctcca tctttcacia agatgctgct 660
acattagaac cctcatcttc tgctaagatt acctttcagt gtaaacacac aagtgcctt 720
tcttcccatg ttttgaacaa ggaagattta attgaagacc tttcacagac aaacaaaaat 780
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tctttcaact tttctgactt aaatcattca aaaaaataag taccctctga aggaaatgaa 1140
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&lt;210&gt; SEQ ID NO 59

&lt;211&gt; LENGTH: 2335

&lt;212&gt; TYPE: PRT

&lt;213&gt; ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 59

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Asp Lys Leu Ala Ser Arg Lys Lys Glu Tyr Ser Gln Gly Ser Val Ala
20           25           30
Asp Leu Thr Pro Asp Asn Trp Lys Asn Ile Thr Val Pro His Ser Gly
35           40           45
Arg His Ser Glu Val Ser Arg Gly Glu Leu Val Cys Arg Thr Cys Ser
50           55           60
Glu Cys Ser Ala Gly Pro His Ile Trp Met Lys Gly Leu Tyr Gln Thr
65           70           75           80
Gln Asp Glu Glu Ala Gly Gly Glu Asn Ile Phe Ile Leu Leu Phe Ile
85           90           95
Glu Ser Thr Gln Phe Gly Gln Phe Val Ala Met Gly Ser Pro Ile Thr
100          105          110
Glu His Lys Val Phe Thr Met Tyr Leu Gly Leu Ala Thr His Leu Phe
115          120          125
Tyr Ser Leu Ile Thr His Pro Phe Val Leu Leu Glu Asn His Ser Cys
130          135          140
Pro Ser Ser Val His Gly Phe Asp Val Ala Gly Leu Ile Phe Asp Lys
145          150          155          160
Val Gly Met Arg Ser Arg Pro Gly Arg Met Gly Ala Leu Phe Ala Tyr
165          170          175
Phe Ala Gly Phe Ile Arg Arg Lys Ala Leu Val Val Cys Leu Phe Val
180          185          190
Phe Cys Trp Ser Asn Glu Ala Ala Asn Lys Pro Pro Ile Gln Glu Ala
195          200          205
Ala Gln Leu Ser Arg Pro Ala Gln Gly Ala Arg Arg Ala Ser Glu Arg
210          215          220
Lys Phe Leu Ala Phe Ser Cys Pro Leu Ala Gly His Tyr Ala Ala Lys
225          230          235          240
Gln Pro Ser Pro Ser Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Ala Pro Pro Ala Pro Pro
245          250          255
Ala Ala Arg Ala Ala Gln Leu Ser Ala Gly Gly Gly Val Ala Gln Pro
260          265          270
Ser Ala Asp Gly Thr Leu Ala Ala Arg Pro Gln Arg Leu Leu Lys Ser
275          280          285
Lys Val Gly Gly Gly Arg Arg Ala Pro Arg Ala Leu His Gly Arg Cys
290          295          300
Leu Ala Ser Pro Pro Gln Pro Arg Arg Ala Gly Gly Arg Gly Val Gly

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	325	330	335
Thr Leu Leu Thr Leu Leu Val Arg Asp Leu Ala Glu Met Gly Ser Pro			
	340	345	350
Asp Ala Ala Ala Ala Val Arg Lys Asp Arg Leu His Pro Arg Gln Val			
	355	360	365
Lys Leu Leu Glu Thr Leu Ser Glu Tyr Glu Ile Val Ser Pro Ile Arg			
	370	375	380
Val Asn Ala Leu Gly Glu Pro Phe Pro Thr Asn Val His Phe Lys Arg			
	385	390	400
Thr Arg Arg Ser Ile Asn Ser Ala Thr Asp Pro Trp Pro Ala Phe Ala			
	405	410	415
Ser Ser Ser Ser Ser Ser Thr Ser Ser Gln Ala His Tyr Arg Leu Ser			
	420	425	430
Ala Phe Gly Gln Gln Phe Leu Phe Asn Leu Thr Ala Asn Ala Gly Phe			
	435	440	445
Ile Ala Pro Leu Phe Thr Val Thr Leu Leu Gly Thr Pro Gly Val Asn			
	450	455	460
Gln Thr Lys Phe Tyr Ser Glu Glu Glu Ala Glu Leu Lys His Cys Phe			
	465	470	480
Tyr Lys Gly Tyr Val Asn Thr Asn Ser Glu His Thr Ala Val Ile Ser			
	485	490	495
Leu Cys Ser Gly Met Gly Leu Leu Asp Val Ser Glu Leu Ser Gly Val			
	500	505	510
Trp Thr Arg Phe Ser Gly Ala Leu Pro Asn Ala Ala Arg Arg Pro Gly			
	515	520	525
Ser Gln Phe Pro Asn Ser Glu Lys Val Thr Gly Val Ala Val Pro Cys			
	530	535	540
Ser Lys Leu Gly His Pro Gly Ala Glu Pro Leu Ser Ala Gly Arg Thr			
	545	550	560
Arg Leu Leu Ile Val Asp Leu Thr Arg His Leu Pro Pro Thr Ser Pro			
	565	570	575
Arg His Leu Arg Ser Arg Cys Gly Thr Val Leu Ala Arg Ala Arg Val			
	580	585	590
Val Leu Asp Phe Pro Lys Arg Arg Ala Phe Leu Pro Arg Ala Cys Asp			
	595	600	605
Ala Glu Thr Phe Pro Ala Gly Pro Trp Ile Leu Thr Pro Arg His Trp			
	610	615	620
Ala Ala Pro Ser Val Arg Cys Arg Ser Trp Val Leu Lys Phe Pro Ser			
	625	630	640
Thr Ser Phe Leu Leu Cys Leu Ser Met Glu Gly Ser Gly Gly Glu Arg			
	645	650	655
Gly Lys Pro Glu Asp Trp Glu Gly Val Val Leu Ala Cys Trp Asp Ser			
	660	665	670
Arg Lys Gly Ile Asn Pro Phe Ser Pro Gln Gln Ser Ala Arg Ser Arg			
	675	680	685
Gly Ser Arg Asn Ala Leu Ser Arg Leu Phe Gly Gly Gly Arg Arg Arg			
	690	695	700
Gln Leu Gly Glu Val Gly Gly Gly Ala Ala Leu Gly Thr Phe Arg Ser			
	705	710	720

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His Asp Gly Asp Tyr Phe Ile Glu Pro Leu Gln Ser Met Asp Glu Gln  
 725 730 735

Glu Asp Glu Glu Glu Gln Asn Lys Pro His Ile Ile Tyr Arg Arg Ser  
 740 745 750

Ala Pro Gln Arg Glu Pro Ser Thr Gly Arg His Ala Cys Asp Thr Ser  
 755 760 765

Gly Leu Gln Lys Cys Leu Ile Asn Gly Ser His Glu Asn Ile Tyr Val  
 770 775 780

Phe Val Glu Cys Phe Leu Glu Thr Ser Gly Leu Leu Met Phe Cys Asp  
 785 790 795 800

Leu Arg Asn Cys Ser Lys Val Pro Val Arg Tyr Ala Val Ser Tyr Phe  
 805 810 815

Cys Thr Pro Ser Leu Asn Ser Asp Ala Ala Ser Gln Asn Ser Leu Glu  
 820 825 830

Tyr Gly Thr Ile His Gln Gln Val Ser Glu Glu Trp Thr Asn Arg Ser  
 835 840 845

Arg Thr Pro Leu Glu Pro Glu His Lys Asn Arg His Ser Lys Asp Lys  
 850 855 860

Lys Lys Thr Arg Ala Arg Lys Trp Gly Glu Arg Ile Asn Leu Ala Gly  
 865 870 875 880

Asp Val Ala Ala Leu Asn Ser Gly Leu Ala Thr Glu Ala Phe Ser Ala  
 885 890 895

Tyr Gly Asn Lys Thr Asp Asn Thr Arg Glu Lys Arg Thr His Arg Arg  
 900 905 910

Thr Lys Arg Phe Leu Ser Tyr Pro Arg Phe Val Glu Val Leu Val Val  
 915 920 925

Ala Asp Asn Arg Met Val Ser Tyr His Gly Glu Asn Leu Gln His Tyr  
 930 935 940

Ile Leu Thr Leu Met Ser Ile Val Ala Ser Ile Tyr Lys Asp Pro Ser  
 945 950 955 960

Ile Gly Asn Leu Ile Asn Ile Val Ile Val Asn Leu Ile Val Ile His  
 965 970 975

Asn Glu Gln Asp Gly Pro Ser Ile Ser Phe Asn Ala Gln Thr Thr Leu  
 980 985 990

Lys Asn Phe Cys Gln Trp Gln His Ser Lys Asn Ser Pro Gly Gly Ile  
 995 1000 1005

His His Asp Thr Ala Val Leu Leu Thr Arg Gln Asp Ile Cys Arg  
 1010 1015 1020

Ala His Asp Lys Cys Asp Thr Leu Gly Leu Ala Glu Leu Gly Thr  
 1025 1030 1035

Ile Cys Asp Pro Tyr Arg Ser Cys Ser Ile Ser Glu Asp Ser Gly  
 1040 1045 1050

Leu Ser Thr Ala Phe Thr Ile Ala His Glu Leu Gly His Val Phe  
 1055 1060 1065

Asn Met Pro His Asp Asp Asn Asn Lys Cys Lys Glu Glu Gly Val  
 1070 1075 1080

Lys Ser Pro Gln His Val Met Ala Pro Thr Leu Asn Phe Tyr Thr  
 1085 1090 1095

Asn Pro Trp Met Trp Ser Lys Cys Ser Arg Lys Tyr Ile Thr Glu  
 1100 1105 1110

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Phe	Leu	Asp	Thr	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Glu	Cys	Leu	Leu	Asn	Glu	Pro	Glu
1115						1120					1125			
Ser	Arg	Pro	Tyr	Pro	Leu	Pro	Val	Gln	Leu	Pro	Gly	Ile	Leu	Tyr
1130						1135					1140			
Asn	Val	Asn	Lys	Gln	Cys	Glu	Leu	Ile	Phe	Gly	Pro	Gly	Ser	Gln
1145						1150					1155			
Val	Cys	Pro	Tyr	Met	His	Cys	Lys	Tyr	Gly	Phe	Cys	Val	Pro	Lys
1160						1165					1170			
Glu	Met	Asp	Val	Pro	Val	Thr	Asp	Gly	Ser	Trp	Gly	Ser	Trp	Ser
1175						1180					1185			
Pro	Phe	Gly	Thr	Cys	Ser	Arg	Thr	Cys	Gly	Gly	Gly	Ile	Lys	Thr
1190						1195					1200			
Ala	Ile	Arg	Glu	Cys	Asn	Arg	Pro	Glu	Pro	Lys	Asn	Gly	Gly	Lys
1205						1210					1215			
Tyr	Cys	Val	Gly	Arg	Arg	Met	Lys	Phe	Lys	Ser	Cys	Asn	Thr	Glu
1220						1225					1230			
Pro	Cys	Leu	Lys	Gln	Lys	Arg	Asp	Phe	Arg	Asp	Glu	Gln	Cys	Ala
1235						1240					1245			
His	Phe	Asp	Gly	Lys	His	Phe	Asn	Ile	Asn	Gly	Leu	Leu	Pro	Asn
1250						1255					1260			
Val	Arg	Trp	Val	Pro	Lys	Tyr	Ser	Gly	Ile	Leu	Met	Lys	Asp	Arg
1265						1270					1275			
Cys	Lys	Leu	Phe	Cys	Arg	Val	Ala	Gly	Asn	Thr	Ala	Tyr	Tyr	Gln
1280						1285					1290			
Leu	Arg	Asp	Arg	Val	Ile	Asp	Gly	Thr	Pro	Cys	Gly	Gln	Asp	Thr
1295						1300					1305			
Asn	Asp	Ile	Cys	Val	Gln	Gly	Leu	Cys	Arg	Gln	Ala	Gly	Cys	Asp
1310						1315					1320			
His	Val	Leu	Asn	Ser	Lys	Ala	Arg	Arg	Asp	Lys	Cys	Gly	Val	Cys
1325						1330					1335			
Gly	Gly	Asp	Asn	Ser	Ser	Cys	Lys	Thr	Val	Ala	Gly	Thr	Phe	Asn
1340						1345					1350			
Thr	Val	His	Tyr	Gly	Tyr	Asn	Thr	Val	Val	Arg	Ile	Pro	Ala	Gly
1355						1360					1365			
Ala	Thr	Asn	Ile	Asp	Val	Arg	Gln	His	Ser	Phe	Ser	Gly	Glu	Thr
1370						1375					1380			
Asp	Asp	Asp	Asn	Tyr	Leu	Ala	Leu	Ser	Ser	Ser	Lys	Gly	Glu	Phe
1385						1390					1395			
Leu	Leu	Asn	Gly	Asn	Phe	Val	Val	Thr	Met	Ala	Lys	Arg	Glu	Ile
1400						1405					1410			
Arg	Ile	Gly	Asn	Ala	Val	Val	Glu	Tyr	Ser	Gly	Ser	Glu	Thr	Ala
1415						1420					1425			
Val	Glu	Arg	Ile	Asn	Ser	Thr	Asp	Arg	Ile	Glu	Gln	Glu	Leu	Leu
1430						1435					1440			
Leu	Gln	Val	Leu	Ser	Val	Gly	Lys	Leu	Tyr	Asn	Pro	Asp	Val	Arg
1445						1450					1455			
Tyr	Ser	Phe	Asn	Ile	Pro	Ile	Glu	Asp	Lys	Pro	Gln	Gln	Phe	Tyr
1460						1465					1470			
Trp	Asn	Ser	His	Gly	Pro	Trp	Gln	Ala	Cys	Ser	Lys	Pro	Cys	Gln
1475						1480					1485			
Gly	Glu	Arg	Lys	Arg	Lys	Leu	Val	Cys	Thr	Arg	Glu	Ser	Asp	Gln

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1490	1495	1500
Leu Thr Val Ser Asp Gln Arg Cys Asp Arg Leu Pro Gln Pro Gly 1505	1510	1515
His Ile Thr Glu Pro Cys Gly Thr Asp Cys Asp Leu Arg Trp His 1520	1525	1530
Val Ala Ser Arg Ser Glu Cys Ser Ala Gln Cys Gly Leu Gly Tyr 1535	1540	1545
Arg Thr Leu Asp Ile Tyr Cys Ala Lys Tyr Ser Arg Leu Asp Gly 1550	1555	1560
Lys Thr Glu Lys Val Asp Asp Gly Phe Cys Ser Ser His Pro Lys 1565	1570	1575
Pro Ser Asn Arg Glu Lys Cys Ser Gly Glu Cys Asn Thr Gly Gly 1580	1585	1590
Trp Arg Tyr Ser Ala Trp Thr Glu Cys Ser Lys Ser Cys Asp Gly 1595	1600	1605
Gly Thr Gln Arg Arg Arg Ala Ile Cys Val Asn Thr Arg Asn Asp 1610	1615	1620
Val Leu Asp Asp Ser Lys Cys Thr His Gln Glu Lys Val Thr Ile 1625	1630	1635
Gln Arg Cys Ser Glu Phe Pro Cys Pro Gln Trp Lys Ser Gly Asp 1640	1645	1650
Trp Ser Glu Cys Leu Val Thr Cys Gly Lys Gly His Lys His Arg 1655	1660	1665
Gln Val Trp Cys Gln Phe Gly Glu Asp Arg Leu Asn Asp Arg Met 1670	1675	1680
Cys Asp Pro Glu Thr Lys Pro Thr Ser Met Gln Thr Cys Gln Gln 1685	1690	1695
Pro Glu Cys Ala Ser Trp Gln Ala Gly Pro Trp Gly Gln Cys Ser 1700	1705	1710
Val Thr Cys Gly Gln Gly Tyr Gln Leu Arg Ala Val Lys Cys Ile 1715	1720	1725
Ile Gly Thr Tyr Met Ser Val Val Asp Asp Asn Asp Cys Asn Ala 1730	1735	1740
Ala Thr Arg Pro Thr Asp Thr Gln Asp Cys Glu Leu Pro Ser Cys 1745	1750	1755
His Pro Pro Pro Ala Ala Pro Glu Thr Arg Arg Ser Thr Tyr Ser 1760	1765	1770
Ala Pro Arg Thr Gln Trp Arg Phe Gly Ser Trp Thr Pro Cys Ser 1775	1780	1785
Ala Thr Cys Gly Lys Gly Thr Arg Met Arg Tyr Val Ser Cys Arg 1790	1795	1800
Asp Glu Asn Gly Ser Val Ala Asp Glu Ser Ala Cys Ala Thr Leu 1805	1810	1815
Pro Arg Pro Val Ala Lys Glu Glu Cys Ser Val Thr Pro Cys Gly 1820	1825	1830
Gln Trp Lys Ala Leu Asp Trp Ser Ser Cys Ser Val Thr Cys Gly 1835	1840	1845
Gln Gly Arg Ala Thr Arg Gln Val Met Cys Val Asn Tyr Ser Asp 1850	1855	1860
His Val Ile Asp Arg Ser Glu Cys Asp Gln Asp Tyr Ile Pro Glu 1865	1870	1875

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Thr	Asp	Gln	Asp	Cys	Ser	Met	Ser	Pro	Cys	Pro	Gln	Arg	Thr	Pro
1880						1885					1890			
Asp	Ser	Gly	Leu	Ala	Gln	His	Pro	Phe	Gln	Asn	Glu	Asp	Tyr	Arg
1895						1900					1905			
Pro	Arg	Ser	Ala	Ser	Pro	Ser	Arg	Thr	His	Val	Leu	Gly	Gly	Asn
1910						1915					1920			
Gln	Trp	Arg	Thr	Gly	Pro	Trp	Gly	Ala	Thr	Tyr	Trp	Arg	Glu	Asn
1925						1930					1935			
Thr	Met	Glu	Phe	Leu	Glu	Leu	Phe	Leu	Pro	Glu	Ser	Leu	Thr	Gly
1940						1945					1950			
Pro	Gly	Ser	Lys	Ser	Cys	Asp	Gln	His	Tyr	Gly	Ser	Thr	Cys	Ala
1955						1960					1965			
Gly	Gly	Ser	Gln	Arg	Arg	Val	Val	Val	Cys	Gln	Asp	Glu	Asn	Gly
1970						1975					1980			
Tyr	Thr	Ala	Asn	Asp	Cys	Val	Glu	Arg	Ile	Lys	Pro	Asp	Glu	Gln
1985						1990					1995			
Arg	Ala	Cys	Glu	Ser	Gly	Pro	Cys	Pro	Gln	Trp	Ala	Tyr	Gly	Asn
2000						2005					2010			
Trp	Gly	Glu	Cys	Thr	Lys	Leu	Cys	Gly	Gly	Gly	Ile	Arg	Thr	Arg
2015						2020					2025			
Leu	Val	Val	Cys	Gln	Arg	Ser	Asn	Gly	Glu	Arg	Phe	Pro	Asp	Leu
2030						2035					2040			
Ser	Cys	Glu	Ile	Leu	Asp	Lys	Pro	Pro	Asp	Arg	Glu	Gln	Cys	Asn
2045						2050					2055			
Thr	His	Ala	Cys	Pro	His	Asp	Ala	Ala	Trp	Ser	Thr	Gly	Pro	Trp
2060						2065					2070			
Ser	Ser	Ser	Met	Trp	Gln	Val	Asn	Asn	Lys	Thr	Val	Thr	Leu	Gly
2075						2080					2085			
Asn	Leu	Cys	Ser	Val	Ser	Cys	Gly	Arg	Gly	His	Lys	Gln	Arg	Asn
2090						2095					2100			
Val	Tyr	Cys	Met	Ala	Lys	Asp	Gly	Ser	His	Leu	Glu	Ser	Asp	Tyr
2105						2110					2115			
Cys	Lys	His	Leu	Ala	Lys	Pro	His	Gly	His	Arg	Lys	Cys	Arg	Gly
2120						2125					2130			
Gly	Arg	Cys	Pro	Lys	Trp	Lys	Ala	Gly	Ala	Trp	Ser	Gln	Lys	Thr
2135						2140					2145			
Thr	Asn	Ser	Asp	Cys	Thr	Glu	Ala	Asp	Cys	Gly	His	Leu	Ala	Glu
2150						2155					2160			
Ile	Glu	Ser	Gln	Phe	Ile	Leu	Glu	Val	Leu	Glu	Glu	Arg	Ala	Val
2165						2170					2175			
Asp	Glu	Ser	Ser	Arg	Lys	Tyr	Leu	Cys	Pro	Phe	Ala	Cys	Leu	Gln
2180						2185					2190			
Lys	Cys	Ser	Val	Ser	Cys	Gly	Arg	Gly	Val	Gln	Gln	Arg	His	Val
2195						2200					2205			
Gly	Cys	Gln	Ile	Gly	Thr	His	Lys	Ile	Ala	Arg	Glu	Thr	Glu	Cys
2210						2215					2220			
Asn	Pro	Tyr	Thr	Arg	Pro	Glu	Ser	Glu	Arg	Asp	Cys	Gln	Gly	Pro
2225						2230					2235			
Arg	Cys	Pro	Leu	Tyr	Thr	Trp	Arg	Ala	Glu	Glu	Trp	Gln	Glu	Thr
2240						2245					2250			

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Tyr His Gly Leu Leu Ser Pro Ser Pro Ser Leu Cys His Ala Lys  
 2255 2260 2265  
 Leu Asn Pro Ala Pro Arg Ser Gly Lys Pro Gln Pro Arg Cys His  
 2270 2275 2280  
 Phe Leu Ser Glu Ala Phe Ala Asn His Thr Thr Pro Leu Asn Leu  
 2285 2290 2295  
 Ser Gln Met Leu Leu His Ser Ala Leu Thr Thr His Ala Asp Tyr  
 2300 2305 2310  
 Cys Thr Leu Ala Val Asn Thr Trp Asn Ser His Cys Leu Phe Phe  
 2315 2320 2325  
 Ser Ser Met Leu Ser Val Ile  
 2330 2335

<210> SEQ ID NO 60  
 <211> LENGTH: 1072  
 <212> TYPE: PRT  
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 60

Met Gln Phe Val Ser Trp Ala Thr Leu Leu Thr Leu Leu Val Arg Asp  
 1 5 10 15  
 Leu Ala Glu Met Gly Ser Pro Asp Ala Ala Ala Ala Val Arg Lys Asp  
 20 25 30  
 Arg Leu His Pro Arg Gln Val Lys Leu Leu Glu Thr Leu Gly Glu Tyr  
 35 40 45  
 Glu Ile Val Ser Pro Ile Arg Val Asn Ala Leu Gly Glu Pro Phe Pro  
 50 55 60  
 Thr Asn Val His Phe Lys Arg Thr Arg Arg Ser Ile Asn Ser Ala Thr  
 65 70 75 80  
 Asp Pro Trp Pro Ala Phe Ala Ser Ser Ser Ser Ser Thr Ser Ser  
 85 90 95  
 Gln Ala His Tyr Arg Leu Ser Ala Phe Gly Gln Gln Phe Leu Phe Asn  
 100 105 110  
 Leu Thr Ala Asn Ala Gly Phe Ile Ala Pro Leu Phe Thr Val Thr Leu  
 115 120 125  
 Leu Gly Thr Pro Gly Val Asn Gln Thr Lys Phe Tyr Ser Glu Glu Glu  
 130 135 140  
 Ala Glu Leu Lys His Cys Phe Tyr Lys Gly Tyr Val Asn Thr Asn Ser  
 145 150 155 160  
 Glu His Thr Ala Val Ile Ser Leu Cys Ser Gly Met Leu Gly Thr Phe  
 165 170 175  
 Arg Ser His Asp Gly Asp Tyr Phe Ile Glu Pro Leu Gln Ser Met Asp  
 180 185 190  
 Glu Gln Glu Asp Glu Glu Glu Gln Asn Lys Pro His Ile Ile Tyr Arg  
 195 200 205  
 Arg Ser Ala Pro Gln Arg Glu Pro Ser Thr Gly Arg His Ala Cys Asp  
 210 215 220  
 Thr Ser Glu His Lys Asn Arg His Ser Lys Asp Lys Lys Lys Thr Arg  
 225 230 235 240  
 Ala Arg Lys Trp Gly Glu Arg Ile Asn Leu Ala Gly Asp Val Ala Ala  
 245 250 255  
 Leu Asn Ser Gly Leu Ala Thr Glu Ala Phe Ser Ala Tyr Gly Asn Lys  
 260 265 270

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Thr Asp Asn Thr Arg Glu Lys Arg Thr His Arg Arg Thr Lys Arg Phe  
 275 280 285

Leu Ser Tyr Pro Arg Phe Val Glu Val Leu Val Val Ala Asp Asn Arg  
 290 295 300

Met Val Ser Tyr His Gly Glu Asn Leu Gln His Tyr Ile Leu Thr Leu  
 305 310 315 320

Met Ser Ile Val Ala Ser Ile Tyr Lys Asp Pro Ser Ile Gly Asn Leu  
 325 330 335

Ile Asn Ile Val Ile Val Asn Leu Ile Val Ile His Asn Glu Gln Asp  
 340 345 350

Gly Pro Ser Ile Ser Phe Asn Ala Gln Thr Thr Leu Lys Asn Leu Cys  
 355 360 365

Gln Trp Gln His Ser Lys Asn Ser Pro Gly Gly Ile His His Asp Thr  
 370 375 380

Ala Val Leu Leu Thr Arg Gln Asp Ile Cys Arg Ala His Asp Lys Cys  
 385 390 395 400

Asp Thr Leu Gly Leu Ala Glu Leu Gly Thr Ile Cys Asp Pro Tyr Arg  
 405 410 415

Ser Cys Ser Ile Ser Glu Asp Ser Gly Leu Ser Thr Ala Phe Thr Ile  
 420 425 430

Ala His Glu Leu Gly His Val Phe Asn Met Pro His Asp Asp Asn Asn  
 435 440 445

Lys Cys Lys Glu Glu Gly Val Lys Ser Pro Gln His Val Met Ala Pro  
 450 455 460

Thr Leu Asn Phe Tyr Thr Asn Pro Trp Met Trp Ser Lys Cys Ser Arg  
 465 470 475 480

Lys Tyr Ile Thr Glu Phe Leu Asp Thr Gly Tyr Gly Glu Cys Leu Leu  
 485 490 495

Asn Glu Pro Glu Ser Arg Pro Tyr Pro Leu Pro Val Gln Leu Pro Gly  
 500 505 510

Ile Leu Tyr Asn Val Asn Lys Gln Cys Glu Leu Ile Phe Gly Pro Gly  
 515 520 525

Ser Gln Val Cys Pro Tyr Met Met Gln Cys Arg Arg Leu Trp Cys Asn  
 530 535 540

Asn Val Asn Gly Val His Lys Gly Cys Arg Thr Gln His Thr Pro Trp  
 545 550 555 560

Ala Asp Gly Thr Glu Cys Glu Pro Gly Lys His Cys Lys Tyr Gly Phe  
 565 570 575

Cys Val Pro Lys Glu Met Asp Val Pro Val Thr Asp Gly Ser Trp Gly  
 580 585 590

Ser Trp Ser Pro Phe Gly Thr Cys Ser Arg Thr Cys Gly Gly Gly Ile  
 595 600 605

Lys Thr Ala Ile Arg Glu Cys Asn Arg Pro Glu Pro Lys Asn Gly Gly  
 610 615 620

Lys Tyr Cys Val Gly Arg Arg Met Lys Phe Lys Ser Cys Asn Thr Glu  
 625 630 635 640

Pro Cys Leu Lys Gln Lys Arg Asp Phe Arg Asp Glu Gln Cys Ala His  
 645 650 655

Phe Asp Gly Lys His Phe Asn Ile Asn Gly Leu Leu Pro Asn Val Arg  
 660 665 670

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Trp Val Pro Lys Tyr Ser Gly Ile Leu Met Lys Asp Arg Cys Lys Leu  
 675 680 685

Phe Cys Arg Val Ala Gly Asn Thr Ala Tyr Tyr Gln Leu Arg Asp Arg  
 690 695 700

Val Ile Asp Gly Thr Pro Cys Gly Gln Asp Thr Asn Asp Ile Cys Val  
 705 710 715 720

Gln Gly Leu Cys Arg Gln Ala Gly Cys Asp His Val Leu Asn Ser Lys  
 725 730 735

Ala Arg Arg Asp Lys Cys Gly Val Cys Gly Gly Asp Asn Ser Ser Cys  
 740 745 750

Lys Thr Val Ala Gly Thr Phe Asn Thr Val His Tyr Gly Tyr Asn Thr  
 755 760 765

Val Val Arg Ile Pro Ala Gly Ala Thr Asn Ile Asp Val Arg Gln His  
 770 775 780

Ser Phe Ser Gly Glu Thr Asp Asp Asn Tyr Leu Ala Leu Ser Ser  
 785 790 795 800

Ser Lys Gly Glu Phe Leu Leu Asn Gly Asn Phe Val Val Thr Met Ala  
 805 810 815

Lys Arg Glu Ile Arg Ile Gly Asn Ala Val Val Glu Tyr Ser Gly Ser  
 820 825 830

Glu Thr Ala Val Glu Arg Ile Asn Ser Thr Asp Arg Ile Glu Gln Glu  
 835 840 845

Leu Leu Leu Gln Val Leu Ser Val Gly Lys Leu Tyr Asn Pro Asp Val  
 850 855 860

Arg Tyr Ser Phe Asn Ile Pro Ile Glu Asp Lys Pro Gln Gln Phe Tyr  
 865 870 875 880

Trp Asn Ser His Gly Pro Trp Gln Ala Cys Ser Lys Pro Cys Gln Gly  
 885 890 895

Glu Arg Lys Arg Lys Leu Val Cys Thr Arg Glu Ser Asp Gln Leu Thr  
 900 905 910

Val Ser Asp Gln Arg Cys Asp Arg Leu Pro Gln Pro Gly His Ile Thr  
 915 920 925

Glu Pro Cys Gly Thr Asp Cys Asp Leu Arg Trp His Val Ala Ser Arg  
 930 935 940

Ser Glu Cys Ser Ala Gln Cys Gly Leu Gly Tyr Arg Thr Leu Asp Ile  
 945 950 955 960

Tyr Cys Ala Lys Tyr Ser Arg Leu Asp Gly Lys Thr Glu Lys Val Asp  
 965 970 975

Asp Gly Phe Cys Ser Ser His Pro Lys Pro Ser Asn Arg Glu Lys Cys  
 980 985 990

Ser Gly Glu Cys Asn Thr Gly Gly Trp Arg Tyr Ser Ala Trp Thr Glu  
 995 1000 1005

Cys Ser Lys Ser Cys Asp Gly Gly Thr Gln Arg Arg Arg Ala Ile  
 1010 1015 1020

Cys Val Asn Thr Arg Asn Asp Val Leu Asp Asp Ser Lys Cys Thr  
 1025 1030 1035

His Gln Glu Lys Val Thr Ile Gln Arg Cys Ser Glu Phe Pro Cys  
 1040 1045 1050

Pro Gln Trp Lys Ser Gly Asp Trp Ser Glu Val Arg Trp Glu Gly  
 1055 1060 1065

Cys Tyr Phe Pro

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1070

&lt;210&gt; SEQ ID NO 61

&lt;211&gt; LENGTH: 1356

&lt;212&gt; TYPE: PRT

&lt;213&gt; ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 61

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Met Gln Ser Lys Val Leu Leu Ala Val Ala Leu Trp Leu Cys Val Glu
1           5           10           15

Thr Arg Ala Ala Ser Val Gly Leu Pro Ser Val Ser Leu Asp Leu Pro
20           25           30

Arg Leu Ser Ile Gln Lys Asp Ile Leu Thr Ile Lys Ala Asn Thr Thr
35           40           45

Leu Gln Ile Thr Cys Arg Gly Gln Arg Asp Leu Asp Trp Leu Trp Pro
50           55           60

Asn Asn Gln Ser Gly Ser Glu Gln Arg Val Glu Val Thr Glu Cys Ser
65           70           75           80

Asp Gly Leu Phe Cys Lys Thr Leu Thr Ile Pro Lys Val Ile Gly Asn
85           90           95

Asp Thr Gly Ala Tyr Lys Cys Phe Tyr Arg Glu Thr Asp Leu Ala Ser
100          105          110

Val Ile Tyr Val Tyr Val Gln Asp Tyr Arg Ser Pro Phe Ile Ala Ser
115          120          125

Val Ser Asp Gln His Gly Val Val Tyr Ile Thr Glu Asn Lys Asn Lys
130          135          140

Thr Val Val Ile Pro Cys Leu Gly Ser Ile Ser Asn Leu Asn Val Ser
145          150          155          160

Leu Cys Ala Arg Tyr Pro Glu Lys Arg Phe Val Pro Asp Gly Asn Arg
165          170          175

Ile Ser Trp Asp Ser Lys Lys Gly Phe Thr Ile Pro Ser Tyr Met Ile
180          185          190

Ser Tyr Ala Gly Met Val Phe Cys Glu Ala Lys Ile Asn Asp Glu Ser
195          200          205

Tyr Gln Ser Ile Met Tyr Ile Val Val Val Val Gly Tyr Arg Ile Tyr
210          215          220

Asp Val Val Leu Ser Pro Ser His Gly Ile Glu Leu Ser Val Gly Glu
225          230          235          240

Lys Leu Val Leu Asn Cys Thr Ala Arg Thr Glu Leu Asn Val Gly Ile
245          250          255

Asp Phe Asn Trp Glu Tyr Pro Ser Ser Lys His Gln His Lys Lys Leu
260          265          270

Val Asn Arg Asp Leu Lys Thr Gln Ser Gly Ser Glu Met Lys Lys Phe
275          280          285

Leu Ser Thr Leu Thr Ile Asp Gly Val Thr Arg Ser Asp Gln Gly Leu
290          295          300

Tyr Thr Cys Ala Ala Ser Ser Gly Leu Met Thr Lys Lys Asn Ser Thr
305          310          315          320

Phe Val Arg Val His Glu Lys Pro Phe Val Ala Phe Gly Ser Gly Met
325          330          335

Glu Ser Leu Val Glu Ala Thr Val Gly Glu Arg Val Arg Ile Pro Ala
340          345          350

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755					760					765					
Val	Gly	Thr	Ala	Val	Ile	Ala	Met	Phe	Phe	Trp	Leu	Leu	Leu	Val	Ile
770					775						780				
Ile	Leu	Arg	Thr	Val	Lys	Arg	Ala	Asn	Gly	Gly	Glu	Leu	Lys	Thr	Gly
785					790						795				800
Tyr	Leu	Ser	Ile	Val	Met	Asp	Pro	Asp	Glu	Leu	Pro	Leu	Asp	Glu	His
				805					810					815	
Cys	Glu	Arg	Leu	Pro	Tyr	Asp	Ala	Ser	Lys	Trp	Glu	Phe	Pro	Arg	Asp
			820					825					830		
Arg	Leu	Lys	Leu	Gly	Lys	Pro	Leu	Gly	Arg	Gly	Ala	Phe	Gly	Gln	Val
			835				840					845			
Ile	Glu	Ala	Asp	Ala	Phe	Gly	Ile	Asp	Lys	Thr	Ala	Thr	Cys	Arg	Thr
850					855						860				
Val	Ala	Val	Lys	Met	Leu	Lys	Glu	Gly	Ala	Thr	His	Ser	Glu	His	Arg
865					870					875					880
Ala	Leu	Met	Ser	Glu	Leu	Lys	Ile	Leu	Ile	His	Ile	Gly	His	His	Leu
				885					890						895
Asn	Val	Val	Asn	Leu	Leu	Gly	Ala	Cys	Thr	Lys	Pro	Gly	Gly	Pro	Leu
			900					905					910		
Met	Val	Ile	Val	Glu	Phe	Cys	Lys	Phe	Gly	Asn	Leu	Ser	Thr	Tyr	Leu
			915				920						925		
Arg	Ser	Lys	Arg	Asn	Glu	Phe	Val	Pro	Tyr	Lys	Thr	Lys	Gly	Ala	Arg
			930			935					940				
Phe	Arg	Gln	Gly	Lys	Asp	Tyr	Val	Gly	Ala	Ile	Pro	Val	Asp	Leu	Lys
945					950					955					960
Arg	Arg	Leu	Asp	Ser	Ile	Thr	Ser	Ser	Gln	Ser	Ser	Ala	Ser	Ser	Gly
				965					970						975
Phe	Val	Glu	Glu	Lys	Ser	Leu	Ser	Asp	Val	Glu	Glu	Glu	Glu	Ala	Pro
				980				985							990
Glu	Asp	Leu	Tyr	Lys	Asp	Phe	Leu	Thr	Leu	Glu	His	Leu	Ile	Cys	Tyr
			995			1000							1005		
Ser	Phe	Gln	Val	Ala	Lys	Gly	Met	Glu	Phe	Leu	Ala	Ser	Arg	Lys	
	1010					1015						1020			
Cys	Ile	His	Arg	Asp	Leu	Ala	Ala	Arg	Asn	Ile	Leu	Leu	Ser	Glu	
	1025					1030						1035			
Lys	Asn	Val	Val	Lys	Ile	Cys	Asp	Phe	Gly	Leu	Ala	Arg	Asp	Ile	
	1040					1045						1050			
Tyr	Lys	Asp	Pro	Asp	Tyr	Val	Arg	Lys	Gly	Asp	Ala	Arg	Leu	Pro	
	1055					1060						1065			
Leu	Lys	Trp	Met	Ala	Pro	Glu	Thr	Ile	Phe	Asp	Arg	Val	Tyr	Thr	
	1070					1075						1080			
Ile	Gln	Ser	Asp	Val	Trp	Ser	Phe	Gly	Val	Leu	Leu	Trp	Glu	Ile	
	1085					1090						1095			
Phe	Ser	Leu	Gly	Ala	Ser	Pro	Tyr	Pro	Gly	Val	Lys	Ile	Asp	Glu	
	1100					1105						1110			
Glu	Phe	Cys	Arg	Arg	Leu	Lys	Glu	Gly	Thr	Arg	Met	Arg	Ala	Pro	
	1115					1120						1125			
Asp	Tyr	Thr	Thr	Pro	Glu	Met	Tyr	Gln	Thr	Met	Leu	Asp	Cys	Trp	
	1130					1135						1140			
His	Gly	Glu	Pro	Ser	Gln	Arg	Pro	Thr	Phe	Ser	Glu	Leu	Val	Glu	
	1145					1150						1155			

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His Leu Gly Asn Leu Leu Gln Ala Asn Ala Gln Gln Asp Gly Lys  
 1160 1165 1170  
 Asp Tyr Ile Val Leu Pro Ile Ser Glu Thr Leu Ser Met Glu Glu  
 1175 1180 1185  
 Asp Ser Gly Leu Ser Leu Pro Thr Ser Pro Val Ser Cys Met Glu  
 1190 1195 1200  
 Glu Glu Glu Val Cys Asp Pro Lys Phe His Tyr Asp Asn Thr Ala  
 1205 1210 1215  
 Gly Ile Ser Gln Tyr Leu Gln Asn Ser Lys Arg Lys Ser Arg Pro  
 1220 1225 1230  
 Val Ser Val Lys Thr Phe Glu Asp Ile Pro Leu Glu Glu Pro Glu  
 1235 1240 1245  
 Val Lys Val Ile Pro Asp Asp Asn Gln Thr Asp Ser Gly Met Val  
 1250 1255 1260  
 Leu Ala Ser Glu Glu Leu Lys Thr Leu Glu Asp Arg Thr Lys Leu  
 1265 1270 1275  
 Ser Pro Ser Phe Gly Gly Met Val Pro Ser Lys Ser Arg Glu Ser  
 1280 1285 1290  
 Val Ala Ser Glu Gly Ser Asn Gln Thr Ser Gly Tyr Gln Ser Gly  
 1295 1300 1305  
 Tyr His Ser Asp Asp Thr Asp Thr Thr Val Tyr Ser Ser Glu Glu  
 1310 1315 1320  
 Ala Glu Leu Leu Lys Leu Ile Glu Ile Gly Val Gln Thr Gly Ser  
 1325 1330 1335  
 Thr Ala Gln Ile Leu Gln Pro Asp Ser Gly Thr Thr Leu Ser Ser  
 1340 1345 1350  
 Pro Pro Val  
 1355

<210> SEQ ID NO 62  
 <211> LENGTH: 468  
 <212> TYPE: PRT  
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 62

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



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Gly Pro Arg Pro Thr Ala Pro Leu Leu Ala Leu Leu Leu Leu Ala Ala  
                   20                                  25                                  30  
 Pro Val Ala Ala Pro Ala Gly Ser Gly Gly Pro Asp Asp Pro Gly Gln  
                   35                                  40                                  45  
 Pro Gln Asp Ala Gly Val Pro Arg Arg Leu Leu Gln Gln Lys Ala Arg  
                   50                                  55                                  60  
 Ala Ala Leu His Phe Phe Asn Phe Arg Ser Gly Ser Pro Ser Ala Leu  
   65                                  70                                  75                                  80  
 Arg Val Leu Ala Glu Val Gln Glu Gly Arg Ala Trp Ile Asn Pro Lys  
                   85                                  90                                  95  
 Glu Gly Cys Lys Val His Val Val Phe Ser Thr Glu Arg Tyr Asn Pro  
                   100                                  105                                  110  
 Glu Ser Leu Leu Gln Glu Gly Glu Gly Arg Leu Gly Lys Cys Ser Ala  
                   115                                  120                                  125  
 Arg Val Phe Phe Lys Asn Gln Lys Pro Arg Pro Thr Ile Asn Val Thr  
                   130                                  135                                  140  
 Cys Thr Arg Leu Ile Glu Lys Lys Lys Arg Gln Gln Glu Asp Tyr Leu  
   145                                  150                                  155                                  160  
 Leu Tyr Lys Gln Met Lys Gln Leu Lys Asn Pro Leu Glu Ile Val Ser  
                   165                                  170                                  175  
 Ile Pro Asp Asn His Gly His Ile Asp Pro Ser Leu Arg Leu Ile Trp  
                   180                                  185                                  190  
 Asp Leu Ala Phe Leu Gly Ser Ser Tyr Val Met Trp Glu Met Thr Thr  
                   195                                  200                                  205  
 Gln Val Ser His Tyr Tyr Leu Ala Gln Leu Thr Ser Val Arg Gln Trp  
                   210                                  215                                  220  
 Val Arg Lys Thr  
 225

<210> SEQ ID NO 64  
 <211> LENGTH: 747  
 <212> TYPE: PRT  
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 64

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

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Thr Leu Arg Glu Arg Leu Ile Asp Ala Leu Glu Ser His His Asp Thr  
 145 150 155 160

Trp Pro Pro Ala Cys Pro Pro Leu Glu Pro Ala Lys Leu Glu Glu Ile  
 165 170 175

Asp Gly Phe Phe Ala Arg Asn Asn Glu Glu Tyr Leu Ala Leu Ile Phe  
 180 185 190

Glu Lys Gly Gly Ser Tyr Leu Gly Arg Glu Val Ala Leu Asp Leu Ser  
 195 200 205

Gln His Lys Gly Val Ala Val Arg Arg Val Leu Asn Thr Glu Ala Asn  
 210 215 220

Val Val Arg Lys Phe Gly Val Thr Asp Phe Pro Ser Cys Tyr Leu Leu  
 225 230 235 240

Phe Arg Asn Gly Ser Val Ser Arg Val Pro Val Leu Met Glu Ser Arg  
 245 250 255

Ser Phe Tyr Thr Ala Tyr Leu Gln Arg Leu Ser Gly Leu Thr Arg Glu  
 260 265 270

Ala Ala Gln Thr Thr Val Ala Pro Thr Thr Ala Asn Lys Ile Ala Pro  
 275 280 285

Thr Val Trp Lys Leu Ala Asp Arg Ser Lys Ile Tyr Met Ala Asp Leu  
 290 295 300

Glu Ser Ala Leu His Tyr Ile Leu Arg Ile Glu Val Gly Arg Phe Pro  
 305 310 315 320

Val Leu Glu Gly Gln Arg Leu Val Ala Leu Lys Lys Phe Val Ala Val  
 325 330 335

Leu Ala Lys Tyr Phe Pro Gly Arg Pro Leu Val Gln Asn Phe Leu His  
 340 345 350

Ser Val Asn Glu Trp Leu Lys Arg Gln Lys Arg Asn Lys Ile Pro Tyr  
 355 360 365

Ser Phe Phe Lys Thr Ala Leu Asp Asp Arg Lys Glu Gly Ala Val Leu  
 370 375 380

Ala Lys Lys Val Asn Trp Ile Gly Cys Gln Gly Ser Glu Pro His Phe  
 385 390 395 400

Arg Gly Phe Pro Cys Ser Leu Trp Val Leu Phe His Phe Leu Thr Val  
 405 410 415

Gln Ala Ala Arg Gln Asn Val Asp His Ser Gln Glu Ala Ala Lys Ala  
 420 425 430

Lys Glu Val Leu Pro Ala Ile Arg Gly Tyr Val His Tyr Phe Phe Gly  
 435 440 445

Cys Arg Asp Cys Ala Ser His Phe Glu Gln Met Ala Ala Ala Ser Met  
 450 455 460

His Arg Val Gly Ser Pro Asn Ala Ala Val Leu Trp Leu Trp Ser Ser  
 465 470 475 480

His Asn Arg Val Asn Ala Arg Leu Ala Gly Ala Pro Ser Glu Asp Pro  
 485 490 495

Gln Phe Pro Lys Val Gln Trp Pro Pro Arg Glu Leu Cys Ser Ala Cys  
 500 505 510

His Asn Glu Arg Leu Asp Val Pro Val Trp Asp Val Glu Ala Thr Leu  
 515 520 525

Asn Phe Leu Lys Ala His Phe Ser Pro Ser Asn Ile Ile Leu Asp Phe  
 530 535 540

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Pro Ala Ala Gly Ser Ala Ala Arg Arg Asp Val Gln Asn Val Ala Ala
545                550                555                560

Ala Pro Glu Leu Ala Met Gly Ala Leu Glu Leu Glu Ser Arg Asn Ser
                    565                570                575

Thr Leu Asp Pro Gly Lys Pro Glu Met Met Lys Ser Pro Thr Asn Thr
                    580                585                590

Thr Pro His Val Pro Ala Glu Gly Pro Glu Ala Ser Arg Pro Pro Lys
                    595                600                605

Leu His Pro Gly Leu Arg Ala Ala Pro Gly Gln Glu Pro Pro Glu His
        610                615                620

Met Ala Glu Leu Gln Arg Asn Glu Gln Glu Gln Pro Leu Gly Gln Trp
625                630                635                640

His Leu Ser Lys Arg Asp Thr Gly Ala Ala Leu Leu Ala Glu Ser Arg
        645                650                655

Ala Glu Lys Asn Arg Leu Trp Gly Pro Leu Glu Val Arg Arg Val Gly
        660                665                670

Arg Ser Ser Lys Gln Leu Val Asp Ile Pro Glu Gly Gln Leu Glu Ala
        675                680                685

Arg Ala Gly Arg Gly Arg Gly Gln Trp Leu Gln Val Leu Gly Gly Gly
        690                695                700

Phe Ser Tyr Leu Asp Ile Ser Leu Cys Val Gly Leu Tyr Ser Leu Ser
705                710                715                720

Phe Met Gly Leu Leu Ala Met Tyr Thr Tyr Phe Gln Ala Lys Ile Arg
        725                730                735

Ala Leu Lys Gly His Ala Gly His Pro Ala Ala
        740                745

<210> SEQ ID NO 65
<211> LENGTH: 1163
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 65

Met Val Trp Cys Leu Gly Leu Ala Val Leu Ser Leu Val Ile Ser Gln
1                5                10                15

Gly Ala Asp Gly Arg Gly Lys Pro Glu Val Val Ser Val Val Gly Arg
20                25                30

Ala Glu Glu Ser Val Val Leu Gly Cys Asp Leu Leu Pro Pro Ala Gly
35                40                45

Arg Pro Pro Leu His Val Ile Glu Trp Leu Arg Phe Gly Phe Leu Leu
50                55                60

Pro Ile Phe Ile Gln Phe Gly Leu Tyr Ser Pro Arg Ile Asp Pro Asp
65                70                75                80

Tyr Val Gly Arg Val Arg Leu Gln Lys Gly Ala Ser Leu Gln Ile Glu
85                90                95

Gly Leu Arg Val Glu Asp Gln Gly Trp Tyr Glu Cys Arg Val Phe Phe
100               105               110

Leu Asp Gln His Ile Pro Glu Asp Asp Phe Ala Asn Gly Ser Trp Val
115               120               125

His Leu Thr Val Asn Ser Pro Pro Gln Phe Gln Glu Thr Pro Pro Ala
130               135               140

Val Leu Glu Val Gln Glu Leu Glu Pro Val Thr Leu Arg Cys Val Ala
145               150               155               160

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Arg Gly Ser Pro Leu Pro His Val Thr Trp Lys Leu Arg Gly Lys Asp  
 165 170 175  
 Leu Gly Gln Gly Gln Gly Gln Val Gln Val Gln Asn Gly Thr Leu Arg  
 180 185 190  
 Ile Arg Arg Val Glu Arg Gly Ser Ser Gly Val Tyr Thr Cys Gln Ala  
 195 200 205  
 Ser Ser Thr Glu Gly Ser Ala Thr His Ala Thr Gln Leu Leu Val Leu  
 210 215 220  
 Gly Pro Pro Val Ile Val Val Pro Pro Lys Asn Ser Thr Val Asn Ala  
 225 230 235 240  
 Ser Gln Asp Val Ser Leu Ala Cys His Ala Glu Ala Tyr Pro Ala Asn  
 245 250 255  
 Leu Thr Tyr Ser Trp Phe Gln Asp Asn Ile Asn Val Phe His Ile Ser  
 260 265 270  
 Arg Leu Gln Pro Arg Val Gln Ile Leu Val Asp Gly Ser Leu Arg Leu  
 275 280 285  
 Leu Ala Thr Gln Pro Asp Asp Ala Gly Cys Tyr Thr Cys Val Pro Ser  
 290 295 300  
 Asn Gly Leu Leu His Pro Pro Ser Ala Ser Ala Tyr Leu Thr Val Leu  
 305 310 315 320  
 Cys Met Pro Gly Val Ile Arg Cys Pro Val Arg Ala Asn Pro Pro Leu  
 325 330 335  
 Leu Phe Val Ser Trp Thr Lys Asp Gly Lys Ala Leu Gln Leu Asp Lys  
 340 345 350  
 Phe Pro Gly Trp Ser Gln Gly Thr Glu Gly Ser Leu Ile Ile Ala Leu  
 355 360 365  
 Gly Asn Glu Asp Ala Leu Gly Glu Tyr Ser Cys Thr Pro Tyr Asn Ser  
 370 375 380  
 Leu Gly Thr Ala Gly Pro Ser Pro Val Thr Arg Val Leu Leu Lys Ala  
 385 390 395 400  
 Pro Pro Ala Phe Ile Glu Arg Pro Lys Glu Glu Tyr Phe Gln Glu Val  
 405 410 415  
 Gly Arg Glu Leu Leu Ile Pro Cys Ser Ala Gln Gly Asp Pro Pro Pro  
 420 425 430  
 Val Val Ser Trp Thr Lys Val Gly Arg Gly Leu Gln Gly Gln Ala Gln  
 435 440 445  
 Val Asp Ser Asn Ser Ser Leu Ile Leu Arg Pro Leu Thr Lys Glu Ala  
 450 455 460  
 His Gly His Trp Glu Cys Ser Ala Ser Asn Ala Val Ala Arg Val Ala  
 465 470 475 480  
 Thr Ser Thr Asn Val Tyr Val Leu Gly Thr Ser Pro His Val Val Thr  
 485 490 495  
 Asn Val Ser Val Val Ala Leu Pro Lys Gly Ala Asn Val Ser Trp Glu  
 500 505 510  
 Pro Gly Phe Asp Gly Gly Tyr Leu Gln Arg Phe Ser Val Trp Tyr Thr  
 515 520 525  
 Pro Leu Ala Lys Arg Pro Asp Arg Met His His Asp Trp Val Ser Leu  
 530 535 540  
 Ala Val Pro Val Gly Ala Ala His Leu Leu Val Pro Gly Leu Gln Pro  
 545 550 555 560

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His Thr Gln Tyr Gln Phe Ser Val Leu Ala Gln Asn Lys Leu Gly Ser  
                   565  570  575

Gly Pro Phe Ser Glu Ile Val Leu Ser Ala Pro Glu Gly Leu Pro Thr  
                   580  585  590

Thr Pro Ala Ala Pro Gly Leu Pro Pro Thr Glu Ile Pro Pro Pro Leu  
                   595  600  605

Ser Pro Pro Arg Gly Leu Val Ala Val Arg Thr Pro Arg Gly Val Leu  
                   610  615  620

Leu His Trp Asp Pro Pro Glu Leu Val Pro Lys Arg Leu Asp Gly Tyr  
                   625  630  635  640

Val Leu Glu Gly Arg Gln Gly Ser Gln Gly Trp Glu Val Leu Asp Pro  
                                   645  650  655

Ala Val Ala Gly Thr Glu Thr Glu Leu Leu Val Pro Gly Leu Ile Lys  
                                   660  665  670

Asp Val Leu Tyr Glu Phe Arg Leu Val Ala Phe Ala Gly Ser Phe Val  
                   675  680  685

Ser Asp Pro Ser Asn Thr Ala Asn Val Ser Thr Ser Gly Leu Glu Val  
                   690  695  700

Tyr Pro Ser Arg Thr Gln Leu Pro Gly Leu Leu Pro Gln Pro Val Leu  
                   705  710  715  720

Ala Gly Val Val Gly Gly Val Cys Phe Leu Gly Val Ala Val Leu Val  
                                   725  730  735

Ser Ile Leu Ala Gly Cys Leu Leu Asn Arg Arg Arg Ala Ala Arg Arg  
                   740  745  750

Arg Arg Lys Arg Leu Arg Gln Asp Pro Pro Leu Ile Phe Ser Pro Thr  
                   755  760  765

Gly Lys Ser Ala Ala Pro Ser Ala Leu Gly Ser Gly Ser Pro Asp Ser  
                   770  775  780

Val Ala Lys Leu Lys Leu Gln Gly Ser Pro Val Pro Ser Leu Arg Gln  
                   785  790  795  800

Ser Leu Leu Trp Gly Asp Pro Ala Gly Thr Pro Ser Pro His Pro Asp  
                                   805  810  815

Pro Pro Ser Ser Arg Gly Pro Leu Pro Leu Glu Pro Ile Cys Arg Gly  
                   820  825  830

Pro Asp Gly Arg Phe Val Met Gly Pro Thr Val Ala Ala Pro Gln Glu  
                   835  840  845

Arg Ser Gly Arg Glu Gln Ala Glu Pro Arg Thr Pro Ala Gln Arg Leu  
                   850  855  860

Ala Arg Ser Phe Asp Cys Ser Ser Ser Ser Pro Ser Gly Ala Pro Gln  
                   865  870  875  880

Pro Leu Cys Ile Glu Asp Ile Ser Pro Val Ala Pro Pro Pro Ala Ala  
                   885  890  895

Pro Pro Ser Pro Leu Pro Gly Pro Gly Pro Leu Leu Gln Tyr Leu Ser  
                   900  905  910

Leu Pro Phe Phe Arg Glu Met Asn Val Asp Gly Asp Trp Pro Pro Leu  
                   915  920  925

Glu Glu Pro Ser Pro Ala Ala Pro Pro Asp Tyr Met Asp Thr Arg Arg  
                   930  935  940

Cys Pro Thr Ser Ser Phe Leu Arg Ser Pro Glu Thr Pro Pro Val Ser  
                   945  950  955  960

Pro Arg Glu Ser Leu Pro Gly Ala Val Val Gly Ala Gly Ala Thr Ala



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1	5	10	15
Phe Val Leu Ile Glu Gly Asp Phe Pro Ser Leu Thr Ala Gln Thr Tyr	20	25	30
Leu Ser Ile Glu Glu Ile Gln Glu Pro Lys Ser Ala Val Ser Phe Leu	35	40	45
Leu Pro Glu Glu Ser Thr Asp Leu Ser Leu Ala Thr Lys Lys Lys Gln	50	55	60
Pro Leu Asp Arg Arg Glu Thr Glu Arg Gln Trp Leu Ile Arg Arg Arg	65	70	75
Arg Ser Ile Leu Phe Pro Asn Gly Val Lys Ile Cys Pro Asp Glu Ser	85	90	95
Val Ala Glu Ala Val Ala Asn His Val Lys Tyr Phe Lys Val Arg Val	100	105	110
Cys Gln Glu Ala Val Trp Glu Ala Phe Arg Thr Phe Trp Asp Arg Leu	115	120	125
Pro Gly Arg Glu Glu Tyr His Tyr Trp Met Asn Leu Cys Glu Asp Gly	130	135	140
Val Thr Ser Ile Phe Glu Met Gly Thr Asn Phe Ser Glu Ser Val Glu	145	150	155
His Arg Ser Leu Ile Met Lys Lys Leu Thr Tyr Ala Lys Glu Thr Val	165	170	175
Ser Ser Ser Glu Leu Ser Ser Pro Val Pro Val Gly Asp Thr Ser Thr	180	185	190
Leu Gly Asp Thr Thr Leu Ser Val Pro His Pro Glu Val Asp Ala Tyr	195	200	205
Glu Gly Ala Ser Glu Ser Ser Leu Glu Arg Pro Glu Glu Ser Ile Ser	210	215	220
Asn Glu Ile Glu Asn Val Ile Glu Glu Ala Thr Lys Pro Ala Gly Glu	225	230	235
Gln Ile Ala Glu Phe Ser Ile His Leu Leu Gly Lys Gln Tyr Arg Glu	245	250	255
Glu Leu Gln Asp Ser Ser Ser Phe His His Gln His Leu Glu Glu Glu	260	265	270
Phe Ile Ser Glu Val Glu Asn Ala Phe Thr Gly Leu Pro Gly Tyr Lys	275	280	285
Glu Ile Arg Val Leu Glu Phe Arg Ser Pro Lys Glu Asn Asp Ser Gly	290	295	300
Val Asp Val Tyr Tyr Ala Val Thr Phe Asn Gly Glu Ala Ile Ser Asn	305	310	315
Thr Thr Trp Asp Leu Ile Ser Leu His Ser Asn Lys Val Glu Asn His	325	330	335
Gly Leu Val Glu Leu Asp Asp Lys Pro Thr Val Val Tyr Thr Ile Ser	340	345	350
Asn Phe Arg Asp Tyr Ile Ala Glu Thr Leu Gln Gln Asn Phe Leu Leu	355	360	365
Gly Asn Ser Ser Leu Asn Pro Asp Pro Asp Ser Leu Gln Leu Ile Asn	370	375	380
Val Arg Gly Val Leu Arg His Gln Thr Glu Asp Leu Val Trp Asn Thr	385	390	395
Gln Ser Ser Ser Leu Gln Ala Thr Pro Ser Ser Ile Leu Asp Asn Thr	405	410	415

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Phe Gln Ala Ala Trp Pro Ser Ala Asp Glu Ser Ile Thr Ser Ser Ile  
 420 425 430  
 Pro Pro Leu Asp Phe Ser Ser Gly Pro Pro Ser Ala Thr Gly Arg Glu  
 435 440 445  
 Leu Trp Ser Glu Ser Pro Leu Gly Asp Leu Val Ser Thr His Lys Leu  
 450 455 460  
 Ala Phe Pro Ser Lys Met Gly Leu Ser Ser Ser Pro Glu Val Leu Glu  
 465 470 475 480  
 Val Ser Ser Leu Thr Leu His Ser Val Thr Pro Ala Val Leu Gln Thr  
 485 490 495  
 Gly Leu Pro Val Ala Ser Glu Glu Arg Thr Ser Gly Ser His Leu Val  
 500 505 510  
 Glu Asp Gly Leu Ala Asn Val Glu Glu Ser Glu Asp Phe Leu Ser Ile  
 515 520 525  
 Asp Ser Leu Pro Ser Ser Ser Phe Thr Gln Pro Val Pro Lys Glu Thr  
 530 535 540  
 Ile Pro Ser Met Glu Asp Ser Asp Val Ser Leu Thr Ser Ser Pro Tyr  
 545 550 555 560  
 Leu Thr Ser Ser Ile Pro Phe Gly Leu Asp Ser Leu Thr Ser Lys Val  
 565 570 575  
 Lys Asp Gln Leu Lys Val Ser Pro Phe Leu Pro Asp Ala Ser Met Glu  
 580 585 590  
 Lys Glu Leu Ile Phe Asp Gly Gly Leu Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Gln Lys  
 595 600 605  
 Val Asp Leu Ile Thr Trp Pro Trp Ser Glu Thr Ser Ser Glu Lys Ser  
 610 615 620  
 Ala Glu Pro Leu Ser Lys Pro Trp Leu Glu Asp Asp Asp Ser Leu Leu  
 625 630 635 640  
 Pro Ala Glu Ile Glu Asp Lys Lys Leu Val Leu Val Asp Lys Met Asp  
 645 650 655  
 Ser Thr Asp Gln Ile Ser Lys His Ser Lys Tyr Glu His Asp Asp Arg  
 660 665 670  
 Ser Thr His Phe Pro Glu Glu Glu Pro Leu Ser Gly Pro Ala Val Pro  
 675 680 685  
 Ile Phe Ala Asp Thr Ala Ala Glu Ser Ala Ser Leu Thr Leu Pro Lys  
 690 695 700  
 His Ile Ser Glu Val Pro Gly Val Asp Asp Cys Ser Val Thr Lys Ala  
 705 710 715 720  
 Pro Leu Ile Leu Thr Ser Val Ala Ile Ser Ala Ser Thr Asp Lys Ser  
 725 730 735  
 Asp Gln Ala Asp Ala Ile Leu Arg Glu Asp Met Glu Gln Ile Thr Glu  
 740 745 750  
 Ser Ser Asn Tyr Glu Trp Phe Asp Ser Glu Val Ser Met Val Lys Pro  
 755 760 765  
 Asp Met Gln Thr Leu Trp Thr Ile Leu Pro Glu Ser Glu Arg Val Trp  
 770 775 780  
 Thr Arg Thr Ser Ser Leu Glu Lys Leu Ser Arg Asp Ile Leu Ala Ser  
 785 790 795 800  
 Thr Pro Gln Ser Ala Asp Arg Leu Trp Leu Ser Val Thr Gln Ser Thr  
 805 810 815

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Lys Leu Pro Pro Thr Thr Ile Ser Thr Leu Leu Glu Asp Glu Val Ile  
                   820                                  825                                  830

Met Gly Val Gln Asp Ile Ser Leu Glu Leu Asp Arg Ile Gly Thr Asp  
                   835                                  840                                  845

Tyr Tyr Gln Pro Glu Gln Val Gln Glu Gln Asn Gly Lys Val Gly Ser  
                   850                                  855                                  860

Tyr Val Glu Met Ser Thr Ser Val His Ser Thr Glu Met Val Ser Val  
 865                                  870                                  875                                  880

Ala Trp Pro Thr Glu Gly Gly Asp Asp Leu Ser Tyr Thr Gln Thr Ser  
                   885                                  890                                  895

Gly Ala Leu Val Val Phe Phe Ser Leu Arg Val Thr Asn Met Met Phe  
                   900                                  905                                  910

Ser Glu Asp Leu Phe Asn Lys Asn Ser Leu Glu Tyr Lys Ala Leu Glu  
                   915                                  920                                  925

Gln Arg Phe Leu Glu Leu Leu Val Pro Tyr Leu Gln Ser Asn Leu Thr  
                   930                                  935                                  940

Gly Phe Gln Asn Leu Glu Ile Leu Asn Phe Arg Asn Gly Ser Ile Val  
                   945                                  950                                  955                                  960

Val Asn Ser Arg Met Lys Phe Ala Asn Ser Val Pro Pro Asn Val Asn  
                   965                                  970                                  975

Asn Ala Val Tyr Met Ile Leu Glu Asp Phe Cys Thr Thr Ala Tyr Asn  
                   980                                  985                                  990

Thr Met Asn Leu Ala Ile Asp Lys Tyr Ser Leu Asp Val Glu Ser Gly  
                   995                                  1000                                  1005

Asp Glu Ala Asn Pro Cys Lys Phe Gln Ala Cys Asn Glu Phe Ser  
                   1010                                  1015                                  1020

Glu Cys Leu Val Asn Pro Trp Ser Gly Glu Ala Lys Cys Arg Cys  
                   1025                                  1030                                  1035

Phe Pro Gly Tyr Leu Ser Val Glu Glu Arg Pro Cys Gln Ser Leu  
                   1040                                  1045                                  1050

Cys Asp Leu Gln Pro Asp Phe Cys Leu Asn Asp Gly Lys Cys Asp  
                   1055                                  1060                                  1065

Ile Met Pro Gly His Gly Ala Ile Cys Arg Cys Arg Val Gly Glu  
                   1070                                  1075                                  1080

Asn Trp Trp Tyr Arg Gly Lys His Cys Glu Glu Phe Val Ser Glu  
                   1085                                  1090                                  1095

Pro Val Ile Ile Gly Ile Thr Ile Ala Ser Val Val Gly Leu Leu  
                   1100                                  1105                                  1110

Val Ile Phe Ser Ala Ile Ile Tyr Phe Phe Ile Arg Thr Leu Gln  
                   1115                                  1120                                  1125

Ala His His Asp Arg Ser Glu Arg Glu Ser Pro Phe Ser Gly Ser  
                   1130                                  1135                                  1140

Ser Arg Gln Pro Asp Ser Leu Ser Ser Ile Glu Asn Ala Val Lys  
                   1145                                  1150                                  1155

Tyr Asn Pro Val Tyr Glu Ser His Arg Ala Gly Cys Glu Lys Tyr  
                   1160                                  1165                                  1170

Glu Gly Pro Tyr Pro Gln His Pro Phe Tyr Ser Ser Ala Ser Gly  
                   1175                                  1180                                  1185

Asp Val Ile Gly Gly Leu Ser Arg Glu Glu Ile Arg Gln Met Tyr  
                   1190                                  1195                                  1200

Glu Ser Ser Glu Leu Ser Arg Glu Glu Ile Gln Glu Arg Met Arg

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1205	1210	1215
Val Leu Glu Leu Tyr Ala Asn Asp Pro Glu Phe Ala Ala Phe Val		
1220	1225	1230
Arg Glu Gln Gln Val Glu Glu Val		
1235	1240	

<210> SEQ ID NO 68  
 <211> LENGTH: 211  
 <212> TYPE: PRT  
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 68

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

<210> SEQ ID NO 69  
 <211> LENGTH: 360  
 <212> TYPE: PRT  
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 69

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

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50		55				60									
Val	Val	Trp	Val	Asn	Ile	Gln	Ala	Lys	Thr	Thr	Gly	Tyr	Asp	Thr	His
65					70					75					80
Cys	Tyr	Ile	Leu	Asn	Leu	Ala	Ile	Ala	Asp	Leu	Trp	Val	Val	Leu	Thr
				85					90					95	
Ile	Pro	Val	Trp	Val	Val	Ser	Leu	Val	Gln	His	Asn	Gln	Trp	Pro	Met
			100					105						110	
Gly	Glu	Leu	Thr	Cys	Lys	Val	Thr	His	Leu	Ile	Phe	Ser	Ile	Asn	Leu
			115					120					125		
Phe	Gly	Ser	Ile	Phe	Phe	Leu	Thr	Cys	Met	Ser	Val	Asp	Arg	Tyr	Leu
			130			135						140			
Ser	Ile	Thr	Tyr	Phe	Thr	Asn	Thr	Pro	Ser	Ser	Arg	Lys	Lys	Met	Val
145					150						155				160
Arg	Arg	Val	Val	Cys	Ile	Leu	Val	Trp	Leu	Leu	Ala	Phe	Cys	Val	Ser
				165					170						175
Leu	Pro	Asp	Thr	Tyr	Tyr	Leu	Lys	Thr	Val	Thr	Ser	Ala	Ser	Asn	Asn
			180					185						190	
Glu	Thr	Tyr	Cys	Arg	Ser	Phe	Tyr	Pro	Glu	His	Ser	Ile	Lys	Glu	Trp
			195					200					205		
Leu	Ile	Gly	Met	Glu	Leu	Val	Ser	Val	Val	Leu	Gly	Phe	Ala	Val	Pro
			210			215					220				
Phe	Ser	Ile	Ile	Ala	Val	Phe	Tyr	Phe	Leu	Leu	Ala	Arg	Ala	Ile	Ser
225					230						235				240
Ala	Ser	Ser	Asp	Gln	Glu	Lys	His	Ser	Ser	Arg	Lys	Ile	Ile	Phe	Ser
				245					250					255	
Tyr	Val	Val	Val	Phe	Leu	Val	Cys	Trp	Leu	Pro	Tyr	His	Val	Ala	Val
				260				265						270	
Leu	Leu	Asp	Ile	Phe	Ser	Ile	Leu	His	Tyr	Ile	Pro	Phe	Thr	Cys	Arg
		275					280					285			
Leu	Glu	His	Ala	Leu	Phe	Thr	Ala	Leu	His	Val	Thr	Gln	Cys	Leu	Ser
		290				295						300			
Leu	Val	His	Cys	Cys	Val	Asn	Pro	Val	Leu	Tyr	Ser	Phe	Ile	Asn	Arg
305					310					315					320
Asn	Tyr	Arg	Tyr	Glu	Leu	Met	Lys	Ala	Phe	Ile	Phe	Lys	Tyr	Ser	Ala
				325					330					335	
Lys	Thr	Gly	Leu	Thr	Lys	Leu	Ile	Asp	Ala	Ser	Arg	Val	Ser	Glu	Thr
			340					345						350	
Glu	Tyr	Ser	Ala	Leu	Glu	Gln	Ser								
		355				360									

&lt;210&gt; SEQ ID NO 70

&lt;211&gt; LENGTH: 2273

&lt;212&gt; TYPE: PRT

&lt;213&gt; ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 70

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

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Tyr Ser His His Glu Cys His Phe Pro Asn Lys Ala Met Pro Ser Ala  
 50 55 60

Gly Met Leu Pro Trp Leu Gln Gly Ile Phe Cys Asn Val Asn Asn Pro  
 65 70 75 80

Cys Phe Gln Ser Pro Thr Pro Gly Glu Ser Pro Gly Ile Val Ser Asn  
 85 90 95

Tyr Asn Asn Ser Ile Leu Ala Arg Val Tyr Arg Asp Phe Gln Glu Leu  
 100 105 110

Leu Met Asn Ala Pro Glu Ser Gln His Leu Gly Arg Ile Trp Thr Glu  
 115 120 125

Leu His Ile Leu Ser Gln Phe Met Asp Thr Leu Arg Thr His Pro Glu  
 130 135 140

Arg Ile Ala Gly Arg Gly Ile Arg Ile Arg Asp Ile Leu Lys Asp Glu  
 145 150 155 160

Glu Thr Leu Thr Leu Phe Leu Ile Lys Asn Ile Gly Leu Ser Asp Ser  
 165 170 175

Val Val Tyr Leu Leu Ile Asn Ser Gln Val Arg Pro Glu Gln Phe Ala  
 180 185 190

His Gly Val Pro Asp Leu Ala Leu Lys Asp Ile Ala Cys Ser Glu Ala  
 195 200 205

Leu Leu Glu Arg Phe Ile Ile Phe Ser Gln Arg Arg Gly Ala Lys Thr  
 210 215 220

Val Arg Tyr Ala Leu Cys Ser Leu Ser Gln Gly Thr Leu Gln Trp Ile  
 225 230 235 240

Glu Asp Thr Leu Tyr Ala Asn Val Asp Phe Phe Lys Leu Phe Arg Val  
 245 250 255

Leu Pro Thr Leu Leu Asp Ser Arg Ser Gln Gly Ile Asn Leu Arg Ser  
 260 265 270

Trp Gly Gly Ile Leu Ser Asp Met Ser Pro Arg Ile Gln Glu Phe Ile  
 275 280 285

His Arg Pro Ser Met Gln Asp Leu Leu Trp Val Thr Arg Pro Leu Met  
 290 295 300

Gln Asn Gly Gly Pro Glu Thr Phe Thr Lys Leu Met Gly Ile Leu Ser  
 305 310 315 320

Asp Leu Leu Cys Gly Tyr Pro Glu Gly Gly Ser Arg Val Leu Ser  
 325 330 335

Phe Asn Trp Tyr Glu Asp Asn Asn Tyr Lys Ala Phe Leu Gly Ile Asp  
 340 345 350

Ser Thr Arg Lys Asp Pro Ile Tyr Ser Tyr Asp Arg Arg Thr Thr Ser  
 355 360 365

Phe Cys Asn Ala Leu Ile Gln Ser Leu Glu Ser Asn Pro Leu Thr Lys  
 370 375 380

Ile Ala Trp Arg Ala Ala Lys Pro Leu Leu Met Gly Lys Ile Leu Tyr  
 385 390 395 400

Thr Pro Asp Ser Pro Ala Ala Arg Arg Ile Leu Lys Asn Ala Asn Ser  
 405 410 415

Thr Phe Glu Glu Leu Glu His Val Arg Lys Leu Val Lys Ala Trp Glu  
 420 425 430

Glu Val Gly Pro Gln Ile Trp Tyr Phe Phe Asp Asn Ser Thr Gln Met  
 435 440 445

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

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450			455			460									
Asn	Arg	Gln	Leu	Gly	Glu	Glu	Gly	Ile	Thr	Ala	Glu	Ala	Ile	Leu	Asn
465					470					475				480	
Phe	Leu	Tyr	Lys	Gly	Pro	Arg	Glu	Ser	Gln	Ala	Asp	Asp	Met	Ala	Asn
			485						490					495	
Phe	Asp	Trp	Arg	Asp	Ile	Phe	Asn	Ile	Thr	Asp	Arg	Thr	Leu	Arg	Leu
			500						505				510		
Val	Asn	Gln	Tyr	Leu	Glu	Cys	Leu	Val	Leu	Asp	Lys	Phe	Glu	Ser	Tyr
			515						520			525			
Asn	Asp	Glu	Thr	Gln	Leu	Thr	Gln	Arg	Ala	Leu	Ser	Leu	Leu	Glu	Glu
			530				535				540				
Asn	Met	Phe	Trp	Ala	Gly	Val	Val	Phe	Pro	Asp	Met	Tyr	Pro	Trp	Thr
545					550					555					560
Ser	Ser	Leu	Pro	Pro	His	Val	Lys	Tyr	Lys	Ile	Arg	Met	Asp	Ile	Asp
			565						570					575	
Val	Val	Glu	Lys	Thr	Asn	Lys	Ile	Lys	Asp	Arg	Tyr	Trp	Asp	Ser	Gly
			580						585				590		
Pro	Arg	Ala	Asp	Pro	Val	Glu	Asp	Phe	Arg	Tyr	Ile	Trp	Gly	Gly	Phe
			595					600				605			
Ala	Tyr	Leu	Gln	Asp	Met	Val	Glu	Gln	Gly	Ile	Thr	Arg	Ser	Gln	Val
			610				615				620				
Gln	Ala	Glu	Ala	Pro	Val	Gly	Ile	Tyr	Leu	Gln	Gln	Met	Pro	Tyr	Pro
625					630					635					640
Cys	Phe	Val	Asp	Asp	Ser	Phe	Met	Ile	Ile	Leu	Asn	Arg	Cys	Phe	Pro
			645						650					655	
Ile	Phe	Met	Val	Leu	Ala	Trp	Ile	Tyr	Ser	Val	Ser	Met	Thr	Val	Lys
			660					665					670		
Ser	Ile	Val	Leu	Glu	Lys	Glu	Leu	Arg	Leu	Lys	Glu	Thr	Leu	Lys	Asn
			675				680				685				
Gln	Gly	Val	Ser	Asn	Ala	Val	Ile	Trp	Cys	Thr	Trp	Phe	Leu	Asp	Ser
			690				695				700				
Phe	Ser	Ile	Met	Ser	Met	Ser	Ile	Phe	Leu	Leu	Thr	Ile	Phe	Ile	Met
705					710					715					720
His	Gly	Arg	Ile	Leu	His	Tyr	Ser	Asp	Pro	Phe	Ile	Leu	Phe	Leu	Phe
			725						730					735	
Leu	Leu	Ala	Phe	Ser	Thr	Ala	Thr	Ile	Met	Leu	Cys	Phe	Leu	Leu	Ser
			740					745					750		
Thr	Phe	Phe	Ser	Lys	Ala	Ser	Leu	Ala	Ala	Ala	Cys	Ser	Gly	Val	Ile
			755					760					765		
Tyr	Phe	Thr	Leu	Tyr	Leu	Pro	His	Ile	Leu	Cys	Phe	Ala	Trp	Gln	Asp
			770				775				780				
Arg	Met	Thr	Ala	Glu	Leu	Lys	Lys	Ala	Val	Ser	Leu	Leu	Ser	Pro	Val
785					790					795					800
Ala	Phe	Gly	Phe	Gly	Thr	Glu	Tyr	Leu	Val	Arg	Phe	Glu	Glu	Gln	Gly
			805						810					815	
Leu	Gly	Leu	Gln	Trp	Ser	Asn	Ile	Gly	Asn	Ser	Pro	Thr	Glu	Gly	Asp
			820					825					830		
Glu	Phe	Ser	Phe	Leu	Leu	Ser	Met	Gln	Met	Met	Leu	Leu	Asp	Ala	Ala
			835				840						845		
Cys	Tyr	Gly	Leu	Leu	Ala	Trp	Tyr	Leu	Asp	Gln	Val	Phe	Pro	Gly	Asp
			850				855				860				

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Tyr Gly Thr Pro Leu Pro Trp Tyr Phe Leu Leu Gln Glu Ser Tyr Trp  
 865 870 875 880  
 Leu Ser Gly Glu Gly Cys Ser Thr Arg Glu Glu Arg Ala Leu Glu Lys  
 885 890 895  
 Thr Glu Pro Leu Thr Glu Glu Thr Glu Asp Pro Glu His Pro Glu Gly  
 900 905 910  
 Ile His Asp Ser Phe Phe Glu Arg Glu His Pro Gly Trp Val Pro Gly  
 915 920 925  
 Val Cys Val Lys Asn Leu Val Lys Ile Phe Glu Pro Cys Gly Arg Pro  
 930 935 940  
 Ala Val Asp Arg Leu Asn Ile Thr Phe Tyr Glu Asn Gln Ile Thr Ala  
 945 950 955 960  
 Phe Leu Gly His Asn Gly Ala Gly Lys Thr Thr Thr Leu Ser Ile Leu  
 965 970 975  
 Thr Gly Leu Leu Pro Pro Thr Ser Gly Thr Val Leu Val Gly Gly Arg  
 980 985 990  
 Asp Ile Glu Thr Ser Leu Asp Ala Val Arg Gln Ser Leu Gly Met Cys  
 995 1000 1005  
 Pro Gln His Asn Ile Leu Phe His His Leu Thr Val Ala Glu His  
 1010 1015 1020  
 Met Leu Phe Tyr Ala Gln Leu Lys Gly Lys Ser Gln Glu Glu Ala  
 1025 1030 1035  
 Gln Leu Glu Met Glu Ala Met Leu Glu Asp Thr Gly Leu His His  
 1040 1045 1050  
 Lys Arg Asn Glu Glu Ala Gln Asp Leu Ser Gly Gly Met Gln Arg  
 1055 1060 1065  
 Lys Leu Ser Val Ala Ile Ala Phe Val Gly Asp Ala Lys Val Val  
 1070 1075 1080  
 Ile Leu Asp Glu Pro Thr Ser Gly Val Asp Pro Tyr Ser Arg Arg  
 1085 1090 1095  
 Ser Ile Trp Asp Leu Leu Leu Lys Tyr Arg Ser Gly Arg Thr Ile  
 1100 1105 1110  
 Ile Met Pro Thr His His Met Asp Glu Ala Asp His Gln Gly Asp  
 1115 1120 1125  
 Arg Ile Ala Ile Ile Ala Gln Gly Arg Leu Tyr Cys Ser Gly Thr  
 1130 1135 1140  
 Pro Leu Phe Leu Lys Asn Cys Phe Gly Thr Gly Leu Tyr Leu Thr  
 1145 1150 1155  
 Leu Val Arg Lys Met Lys Asn Ile Gln Ser Gln Arg Lys Gly Ser  
 1160 1165 1170  
 Glu Gly Thr Cys Ser Cys Ser Ser Lys Gly Phe Ser Thr Thr Cys  
 1175 1180 1185  
 Pro Ala His Val Asp Asp Leu Thr Pro Glu Gln Val Leu Asp Gly  
 1190 1195 1200  
 Asp Val Asn Glu Leu Met Asp Val Val Leu His His Val Pro Glu  
 1205 1210 1215  
 Ala Lys Leu Val Glu Cys Ile Gly Gln Glu Leu Ile Phe Leu Leu  
 1220 1225 1230  
 Pro Asn Lys Asn Phe Lys His Arg Ala Tyr Ala Ser Leu Phe Arg  
 1235 1240 1245

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Glu	Leu	Glu	Glu	Thr	Leu	Ala	Asp	Leu	Gly	Leu	Ser	Ser	Phe	Gly
1250						1255					1260			
Ile	Ser	Asp	Thr	Pro	Leu	Glu	Glu	Ile	Phe	Leu	Lys	Val	Thr	Glu
1265						1270					1275			
Asp	Ser	Asp	Ser	Gly	Pro	Leu	Phe	Ala	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gln	Gln	Lys
1280						1285					1290			
Arg	Glu	Asn	Val	Asn	Pro	Arg	His	Pro	Cys	Leu	Gly	Pro	Arg	Glu
1295						1300					1305			
Lys	Ala	Gly	Gln	Thr	Pro	Gln	Asp	Ser	Asn	Val	Cys	Ser	Pro	Gly
1310						1315					1320			
Ala	Pro	Ala	Ala	His	Pro	Glu	Gly	Gln	Pro	Pro	Pro	Glu	Pro	Glu
1325						1330					1335			
Cys	Pro	Gly	Pro	Gln	Leu	Asn	Thr	Gly	Thr	Gln	Leu	Val	Leu	Gln
1340						1345					1350			
His	Val	Gln	Ala	Leu	Leu	Val	Lys	Arg	Phe	Gln	His	Thr	Ile	Arg
1355						1360					1365			
Ser	His	Lys	Asp	Phe	Leu	Ala	Gln	Ile	Val	Leu	Pro	Ala	Thr	Phe
1370						1375					1380			
Val	Phe	Leu	Ala	Leu	Met	Leu	Ser	Ile	Val	Ile	Leu	Pro	Phe	Gly
1385						1390					1395			
Glu	Tyr	Pro	Ala	Leu	Thr	Leu	His	Pro	Trp	Ile	Tyr	Gly	Gln	Gln
1400						1405					1410			
Tyr	Thr	Phe	Phe	Ser	Met	Asp	Glu	Pro	Gly	Ser	Glu	Gln	Phe	Thr
1415						1420					1425			
Val	Leu	Ala	Asp	Val	Leu	Leu	Asn	Lys	Pro	Gly	Phe	Gly	Asn	Arg
1430						1435					1440			
Cys	Leu	Lys	Glu	Gly	Trp	Leu	Pro	Glu	Tyr	Pro	Cys	Gly	Asn	Ser
1445						1450					1455			
Thr	Pro	Trp	Lys	Thr	Pro	Ser	Val	Ser	Pro	Asn	Ile	Thr	Gln	Leu
1460						1465					1470			
Phe	Gln	Lys	Gln	Lys	Trp	Thr	Gln	Val	Asn	Pro	Ser	Pro	Ser	Cys
1475						1480					1485			
Arg	Cys	Ser	Thr	Arg	Glu	Lys	Leu	Thr	Met	Leu	Pro	Glu	Cys	Pro
1490						1495					1500			
Glu	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Leu	Pro	Pro	Pro	Gln	Arg	Thr	Gln	Arg	Ser
1505						1510					1515			
Thr	Glu	Ile	Leu	Gln	Asp	Leu	Thr	Asp	Arg	Asn	Ile	Ser	Asp	Phe
1520						1525					1530			
Leu	Val	Lys	Thr	Tyr	Pro	Ala	Leu	Ile	Arg	Ser	Ser	Leu	Lys	Ser
1535						1540					1545			
Lys	Phe	Trp	Val	Asn	Glu	Gln	Arg	Tyr	Gly	Gly	Ile	Ser	Ile	Gly
1550						1555					1560			
Gly	Lys	Leu	Pro	Val	Val	Pro	Ile	Thr	Gly	Glu	Ala	Leu	Val	Gly
1565						1570					1575			
Phe	Leu	Ser	Asp	Leu	Gly	Arg	Ile	Met	Asn	Val	Ser	Gly	Gly	Pro
1580						1585					1590			
Ile	Thr	Arg	Glu	Ala	Ser	Lys	Glu	Ile	Pro	Asp	Phe	Leu	Lys	His
1595						1600					1605			
Leu	Glu	Thr	Glu	Asp	Asn	Ile	Lys	Val	Trp	Phe	Asn	Asn	Lys	Gly
1610						1615					1620			
Trp	His	Ala	Leu	Val	Ser	Phe	Leu	Asn	Val	Ala	His	Asn	Ala	Ile

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1625	1630	1635
Leu Arg Ala Ser Leu Pro Lys Asp Arg Ser Pro Glu Glu Tyr Gly		
1640	1645	1650
Ile Thr Val Ile Ser Gln Pro Leu Asn Leu Thr Lys Glu Gln Leu		
1655	1660	1665
Ser Glu Ile Thr Val Leu Thr Thr Ser Val Asp Ala Val Val Ala		
1670	1675	1680
Ile Cys Val Ile Phe Ser Met Ser Phe Val Pro Ala Ser Phe Val		
1685	1690	1695
Leu Tyr Leu Ile Gln Glu Arg Val Asn Lys Ser Lys His Leu Gln		
1700	1705	1710
Phe Ile Ser Gly Val Ser Pro Thr Thr Tyr Trp Val Thr Asn Phe		
1715	1720	1725
Leu Trp Asp Ile Met Asn Tyr Ser Val Ser Ala Gly Leu Val Val		
1730	1735	1740
Gly Ile Phe Ile Gly Phe Gln Lys Lys Ala Tyr Thr Ser Pro Glu		
1745	1750	1755
Asn Leu Pro Ala Leu Val Ala Leu Leu Leu Leu Tyr Gly Trp Ala		
1760	1765	1770
Val Ile Pro Met Met Tyr Pro Ala Ser Phe Leu Phe Asp Val Pro		
1775	1780	1785
Ser Thr Ala Tyr Val Ala Leu Ser Cys Ala Asn Leu Phe Ile Gly		
1790	1795	1800
Ile Asn Ser Ser Ala Ile Thr Phe Ile Leu Glu Leu Phe Asp Asn		
1805	1810	1815
Asn Arg Thr Leu Leu Arg Phe Asn Ala Val Leu Arg Lys Leu Leu		
1820	1825	1830
Ile Val Phe Pro His Phe Cys Leu Gly Arg Gly Leu Ile Asp Leu		
1835	1840	1845
Ala Leu Ser Gln Ala Val Thr Asp Val Tyr Ala Arg Phe Gly Glu		
1850	1855	1860
Glu His Ser Ala Asn Pro Phe His Trp Asp Leu Ile Gly Lys Asn		
1865	1870	1875
Leu Phe Ala Met Val Val Glu Gly Val Val Tyr Phe Leu Leu Thr		
1880	1885	1890
Leu Leu Val Gln Arg His Phe Phe Leu Ser Gln Trp Ile Ala Glu		
1895	1900	1905
Pro Thr Lys Glu Pro Ile Val Asp Glu Asp Asp Asp Val Ala Glu		
1910	1915	1920
Glu Arg Gln Arg Ile Ile Thr Gly Gly Asn Lys Thr Asp Ile Leu		
1925	1930	1935
Arg Leu His Glu Leu Thr Lys Ile Tyr Leu Gly Thr Ser Ser Pro		
1940	1945	1950
Ala Val Asp Arg Leu Cys Val Gly Val Arg Pro Gly Glu Cys Phe		
1955	1960	1965
Gly Leu Leu Gly Val Asn Gly Ala Gly Lys Thr Thr Thr Phe Lys		
1970	1975	1980
Met Leu Thr Gly Asp Thr Thr Val Thr Ser Gly Asp Ala Thr Val		
1985	1990	1995
Ala Gly Lys Ser Ile Leu Thr Asn Ile Ser Glu Val His Gln Asn		
2000	2005	2010

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Met Gly Tyr Cys Pro Gln Phe Asp Ala Ile Asp Glu Leu Leu Thr  
2015 2020 2025

Gly Arg Glu His Leu Tyr Leu Tyr Ala Arg Leu Arg Gly Val Pro  
2030 2035 2040

Ala Glu Glu Ile Glu Lys Val Ala Asn Trp Ser Ile Lys Ser Leu  
2045 2050 2055

Gly Leu Thr Val Tyr Ala Asp Cys Leu Ala Gly Thr Tyr Ser Gly  
2060 2065 2070

Gly Asn Lys Arg Lys Leu Ser Thr Ala Ile Ala Leu Ile Gly Cys  
2075 2080 2085

Pro Pro Leu Val Leu Leu Asp Glu Pro Thr Thr Gly Met Asp Pro  
2090 2095 2100

Gln Ala Arg Arg Met Leu Trp Asn Val Ile Val Ser Ile Ile Arg  
2105 2110 2115

Lys Gly Arg Ala Val Val Leu Thr Ser His Ser Met Glu Glu Cys  
2120 2125 2130

Glu Ala Leu Cys Thr Arg Leu Ala Ile Met Val Lys Gly Ala Phe  
2135 2140 2145

Arg Cys Met Gly Thr Ile Gln His Leu Lys Ser Lys Phe Gly Asp  
2150 2155 2160

Gly Tyr Ile Val Thr Met Lys Ile Lys Ser Pro Lys Asp Asp Leu  
2165 2170 2175

Leu Pro Asp Leu Asn Pro Val Glu Gln Phe Phe Gln Gly Asn Phe  
2180 2185 2190

Pro Gly Ser Val Gln Arg Glu Arg His Tyr Asn Met Leu Gln Phe  
2195 2200 2205

Gln Val Ser Ser Ser Ser Leu Ala Arg Ile Phe Gln Leu Leu Leu  
2210 2215 2220

Ser His Lys Asp Ser Leu Leu Ile Glu Glu Tyr Ser Val Thr Gln  
2225 2230 2235

Thr Thr Leu Asp Gln Val Phe Val Asn Phe Ala Lys Gln Gln Thr  
2240 2245 2250

Glu Ser His Asp Leu Pro Leu His Pro Arg Ala Ala Gly Ala Ser  
2255 2260 2265

Arg Gln Ala Gln Asp  
2270

<210> SEQ ID NO 71  
 <211> LENGTH: 560  
 <212> TYPE: PRT  
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 71

Met Val Pro His Ala Ile Leu Ala Arg Gly Arg Asp Val Cys Arg Arg  
1 5 10 15

Asn Gly Leu Leu Ile Leu Ser Val Leu Ser Val Ile Val Gly Cys Leu  
20 25 30

Leu Gly Phe Phe Leu Arg Thr Arg Arg Leu Ser Pro Gln Glu Ile Ser  
35 40 45

Tyr Phe Gln Phe Pro Gly Glu Leu Leu Met Arg Met Leu Lys Met Met  
50 55 60

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

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65	70	75	80
Asp Ala Lys Thr	Ser Ser Arg Leu Gly Val Leu Thr Val Ala Tyr Tyr		
	85	90	95
Leu Trp Thr Thr Phe Met Ala Val Ile Val Gly Ile Phe Met Val Ser			
	100	105	110
Ile Ile His Pro Gly Ser Ala Ala Gln Lys Glu Thr Thr Glu Gln Ser			
	115	120	125
Gly Lys Pro Ile Met Ser Ser Ala Asp Ala Leu Leu Asp Leu Ile Arg			
	130	135	140
Asn Met Phe Pro Ala Asn Leu Val Glu Ala Thr Phe Lys Gln Tyr Arg			
	145	150	155
Thr Lys Thr Thr Pro Val Val Lys Ser Pro Lys Val Ala Pro Glu Glu			
	165	170	175
Ala Pro Pro Arg Arg Ile Leu Ile Tyr Gly Val Gln Glu Glu Asn Gly			
	180	185	190
Ser His Val Gln Asn Phe Ala Leu Asp Leu Thr Pro Pro Pro Glu Val			
	195	200	205
Val Tyr Lys Ser Glu Pro Gly Thr Ser Asp Gly Met Asn Val Leu Gly			
	210	215	220
Ile Val Phe Phe Ser Ala Thr Met Gly Ile Met Leu Gly Arg Met Gly			
	225	230	235
Asp Ser Gly Ala Pro Leu Val Ser Phe Cys Gln Cys Leu Asn Glu Ser			
	245	250	255
Val Met Lys Ile Val Ala Val Ala Val Trp Tyr Phe Pro Phe Gly Ile			
	260	265	270
Val Phe Leu Ile Ala Gly Lys Ile Leu Glu Met Asp Asp Pro Arg Ala			
	275	280	285
Val Gly Lys Lys Leu Gly Phe Tyr Ser Val Thr Val Val Cys Gly Leu			
	290	295	300
Val Leu His Gly Leu Phe Ile Leu Pro Leu Leu Tyr Phe Phe Ile Thr			
	305	310	315
Lys Lys Asn Pro Ile Val Phe Ile Arg Gly Ile Leu Gln Ala Leu Leu			
	325	330	335
Ile Ala Leu Ala Thr Ser Ser Ser Ser Ala Thr Leu Pro Ile Thr Phe			
	340	345	350
Lys Cys Leu Leu Glu Asn Asn His Ile Asp Arg Arg Ile Ala Arg Phe			
	355	360	365
Val Leu Pro Val Gly Ala Thr Ile Asn Met Asp Gly Thr Ala Leu Tyr			
	370	375	380
Glu Ala Val Ala Ala Ile Phe Ile Ala Gln Val Asn Asn Tyr Glu Leu			
	385	390	395
Asp Phe Gly Gln Ile Ile Thr Ile Ser Ile Thr Ala Thr Ala Ala Ser			
	405	410	415
Ile Gly Ala Ala Gly Ile Pro Gln Ala Gly Leu Val Thr Met Val Ile			
	420	425	430
Val Leu Thr Ser Val Gly Leu Pro Thr Asp Asp Ile Thr Leu Ile Ile			
	435	440	445
Ala Val Asp Trp Ala Leu Asp Arg Phe Arg Thr Met Ile Asn Val Leu			
	450	455	460
Gly Asp Ala Leu Ala Ala Gly Ile Met Ala His Ile Cys Arg Lys Asp			
	465	470	475
			480

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Phe Ala Arg Asp Thr Gly Thr Glu Lys Leu Leu Pro Cys Glu Thr Lys  
 485 490 495

Pro Val Ser Leu Gln Glu Ile Val Ala Ala Gln Gln Asn Gly Cys Val  
 500 505 510

Lys Ser Val Ala Glu Ala Ser Glu Leu Thr Leu Gly Pro Thr Cys Pro  
 515 520 525

His His Val Pro Val Gln Val Glu Arg Asp Glu Glu Leu Pro Ala Ala  
 530 535 540

Ser Leu Asn His Cys Thr Ile Gln Ile Ser Glu Leu Glu Thr Asn Val  
 545 550 555 560

<210> SEQ ID NO 72  
 <211> LENGTH: 840  
 <212> TYPE: PRT  
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 72

Met Val Thr Val Gly Asn Tyr Cys Glu Ala Glu Gly Pro Val Gly Pro  
 1 5 10 15

Ala Trp Met Gln Asp Gly Leu Ser Pro Cys Phe Phe Phe Thr Leu Val  
 20 25 30

Pro Ser Thr Arg Met Ala Leu Gly Thr Leu Ala Leu Val Leu Ala Leu  
 35 40 45

Pro Cys Arg Arg Arg Glu Arg Pro Ala Gly Ala Asp Ser Leu Ser Trp  
 50 55 60

Gly Ala Gly Pro Arg Ile Ser Pro Tyr Val Leu Gln Leu Leu Leu Ala  
 65 70 75 80

Thr Leu Gln Ala Ala Leu Pro Leu Ala Gly Leu Ala Gly Arg Val Gly  
 85 90 95

Thr Ala Arg Gly Ala Pro Leu Pro Ser Tyr Leu Leu Leu Ala Ser Val  
 100 105 110

Leu Glu Ser Leu Ala Gly Ala Cys Gly Leu Trp Leu Leu Val Val Glu  
 115 120 125

Arg Ser Gln Ala Arg Gln Arg Leu Ala Met Gly Ile Trp Ile Lys Phe  
 130 135 140

Arg His Ser Pro Gly Leu Leu Leu Leu Trp Thr Val Ala Phe Ala Ala  
 145 150 155 160

Glu Asn Leu Ala Leu Val Ser Trp Asn Ser Pro Gln Trp Trp Trp Ala  
 165 170 175

Arg Ala Asp Leu Gly Gln Gln Val Gln Phe Ser Leu Trp Val Leu Arg  
 180 185 190

Tyr Val Val Ser Gly Gly Leu Phe Val Leu Gly Leu Trp Ala Pro Gly  
 195 200 205

Leu Arg Pro Gln Ser Tyr Thr Leu Gln Val His Glu Glu Asp Gln Asp  
 210 215 220

Val Glu Arg Ser Gln Val Arg Ser Ala Ala Gln Gln Ser Thr Trp Arg  
 225 230 235 240

Asp Phe Gly Arg Lys Leu Arg Leu Leu Ser Gly Tyr Leu Trp Pro Arg  
 245 250 255

Gly Ser Pro Ala Leu Gln Leu Val Val Leu Ile Cys Leu Gly Leu Met  
 260 265 270

Gly Leu Glu Arg Ala Leu Asn Val Leu Val Pro Ile Phe Tyr Arg Asn

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275					280					285					
Ile	Val	Asn	Leu	Leu	Thr	Glu	Lys	Ala	Pro	Trp	Asn	Ser	Leu	Ala	Trp
290						295					300				
Thr	Val	Thr	Ser	Tyr	Val	Phe	Leu	Lys	Phe	Leu	Gln	Gly	Gly	Gly	Thr
305					310					315					320
Gly	Ser	Thr	Gly	Phe	Val	Ser	Asn	Leu	Arg	Thr	Phe	Leu	Trp	Ile	Arg
				325					330					335	
Val	Gln	Gln	Phe	Thr	Ser	Arg	Arg	Val	Glu	Leu	Leu	Ile	Phe	Ser	His
			340					345					350		
Leu	His	Glu	Leu	Ser	Leu	Arg	Trp	His	Leu	Gly	Arg	Arg	Thr	Gly	Glu
		355					360					365			
Val	Leu	Arg	Ile	Ala	Asp	Arg	Gly	Thr	Ser	Ser	Val	Thr	Gly	Leu	Leu
	370					375					380				
Ser	Tyr	Leu	Val	Phe	Asn	Val	Ile	Pro	Thr	Leu	Ala	Asp	Ile	Ile	Ile
385					390					395					400
Gly	Ile	Ile	Tyr	Phe	Ser	Met	Phe	Phe	Asn	Ala	Trp	Phe	Gly	Leu	Ile
				405					410					415	
Val	Phe	Leu	Cys	Met	Ser	Leu	Tyr	Leu	Thr	Leu	Thr	Ile	Val	Val	Thr
			420					425					430		
Glu	Trp	Arg	Thr	Lys	Phe	Arg	Arg	Ala	Met	Asn	Thr	Gln	Glu	Asn	Ala
		435					440					445			
Thr	Arg	Ala	Arg	Ala	Val	Asp	Ser	Leu	Leu	Asn	Phe	Glu	Thr	Val	Lys
	450					455					460				
Tyr	Tyr	Asn	Ala	Glu	Ser	Tyr	Glu	Val	Glu	Arg	Tyr	Arg	Glu	Ala	Ile
465					470					475					480
Ile	Lys	Tyr	Gln	Gly	Leu	Glu	Trp	Lys	Ser	Ser	Ala	Ser	Leu	Val	Leu
			485					490						495	
Leu	Asn	Gln	Thr	Gln	Asn	Leu	Val	Ile	Gly	Leu	Gly	Leu	Leu	Ala	Gly
			500					505						510	
Ser	Leu	Leu	Cys	Ala	Tyr	Phe	Val	Thr	Glu	Gln	Lys	Leu	Gln	Val	Gly
		515					520					525			
Asp	Tyr	Val	Leu	Phe	Gly	Thr	Tyr	Ile	Ile	Gln	Leu	Tyr	Met	Pro	Leu
	530					535					540				
Asn	Trp	Phe	Gly	Thr	Tyr	Tyr	Arg	Met	Ile	Gln	Thr	Asn	Phe	Ile	Asp
545					550					555					560
Met	Glu	Asn	Met	Phe	Asp	Leu	Leu	Lys	Glu	Glu	Thr	Glu	Val	Lys	Asp
			565					570						575	
Leu	Pro	Gly	Ala	Gly	Pro	Leu	Arg	Phe	Gln	Lys	Gly	Arg	Ile	Glu	Phe
			580					585						590	
Glu	Asn	Val	His	Phe	Ser	Tyr	Ala	Asp	Gly	Arg	Glu	Thr	Leu	Gln	Asp
		595					600					605			
Val	Ser	Phe	Thr	Val	Met	Pro	Gly	Gln	Thr	Leu	Ala	Leu	Val	Gly	Pro
	610					615						620			
Ser	Gly	Ala	Gly	Lys	Ser	Thr	Ile	Leu	Arg	Leu	Leu	Phe	Arg	Phe	Tyr
625					630					635					640
Asp	Ile	Ser	Ser	Gly	Cys	Ile	Arg	Ile	Asp	Gly	Gln	Asp	Ile	Ser	Gln
				645					650					655	
Val	Thr	Gln	Ala	Ser	Leu	Arg	Ser	His	Ile	Gly	Val	Val	Pro	Gln	Asp
			660					665					670		
Thr	Val	Leu	Phe	Asn	Asp	Thr	Ile	Ala	Asp	Asn	Ile	Arg	Tyr	Gly	Arg
		675					680						685		

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Val Thr Ala Gly Asn Asp Glu Val Glu Ala Ala Ala Gln Ala Ala Gly  
 690 695 700  
 Ile His Asp Ala Ile Met Ala Phe Pro Glu Gly Tyr Arg Thr Gln Val  
 705 710 715 720  
 Gly Glu Arg Gly Leu Lys Leu Ser Gly Gly Glu Lys Gln Arg Val Ala  
 725 730 735  
 Ile Ala Arg Thr Ile Leu Lys Ala Pro Gly Ile Ile Leu Leu Asp Glu  
 740 745 750  
 Ala Thr Ser Ala Leu Asp Thr Ser Asn Glu Arg Ala Ile Gln Ala Ser  
 755 760 765  
 Leu Ala Lys Val Cys Ala Asn Arg Thr Thr Ile Val Val Ala His Arg  
 770 775 780  
 Leu Ser Thr Val Val Asn Ala Asp Gln Ile Leu Val Ile Lys Asp Gly  
 785 790 795 800  
 Cys Ile Val Glu Arg Gly Arg His Glu Ala Leu Leu Ser Arg Gly Gly  
 805 810 815  
 Val Tyr Ala Asp Met Trp Gln Leu Gln Gln Gly Gln Glu Glu Thr Ser  
 820 825 830  
 Glu Asp Thr Lys Pro Gln Thr Met  
 835 840

&lt;210&gt; SEQ ID NO 73

&lt;211&gt; LENGTH: 332

&lt;212&gt; TYPE: PRT

&lt;213&gt; ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 73

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

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195	200	205
Ala Cys Arg Gln Leu Gln Arg Thr Glu Leu Met Asp His Ser Arg Thr		
210	215	220
Thr Leu Gln Arg Glu Ile His Ala Ala Lys Ser Leu Ala Met Ile Val		
225	230	235
Gly Ile Phe Ala Leu Cys Trp Leu Pro Val His Ala Val Asn Cys Val		
245	250	255
Thr Leu Phe Gln Pro Ala Gln Gly Lys Asn Lys Pro Lys Trp Ala Met		
260	265	270
Asn Met Ala Ile Leu Leu Ser His Ala Asn Ser Val Val Asn Pro Ile		
275	280	285
Val Tyr Ala Tyr Arg Asn Arg Asp Phe Arg Tyr Thr Phe His Lys Ile		
290	295	300
Ile Ser Arg Tyr Leu Leu Cys Gln Ala Asp Val Lys Ser Gly Asn Gly		
305	310	315
Gln Ala Gly Val Gln Pro Ala Leu Gly Val Gly Leu		
325	330	

<210> SEQ ID NO 74  
 <211> LENGTH: 180  
 <212> TYPE: PRT  
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 74

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

<210> SEQ ID NO 75  
 <211> LENGTH: 240  
 <212> TYPE: PRT  
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

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&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 75

Met Ala Gln His Gly Ala Met Gly Ala Phe Arg Ala Leu Cys Gly Leu  
 1 5 10 15  
 Ala Leu Leu Cys Ala Leu Ser Leu Gly Gln Arg Pro Thr Gly Gly Pro  
 20 25 30  
 Gly Cys Gly Pro Gly Arg Leu Leu Leu Gly Thr Gly Thr Asp Ala Arg  
 35 40 45  
 Cys Cys Arg Val His Thr Thr Arg Cys Cys Arg Asp Tyr Pro Gly Glu  
 50 55 60  
 Glu Cys Cys Ser Glu Trp Asp Cys Met Cys Val Gln Pro Glu Phe His  
 65 70 75 80  
 Cys Gly Asp Pro Cys Cys Thr Thr Cys Arg His His Pro Cys Pro Pro  
 85 90 95  
 Gly Gln Gly Val Gln Ser Gln Gly Lys Phe Ser Phe Gly Phe Gln Cys  
 100 105 110  
 Ile Asp Cys Ala Ser Gly Thr Phe Ser Gly Gly His Glu Gly His Cys  
 115 120 125  
 Lys Pro Trp Thr Asp Cys Thr Gln Phe Gly Phe Leu Thr Val Phe Pro  
 130 135 140  
 Gly Asn Lys Thr His Asn Ala Val Cys Val Pro Gly Ser Pro Pro Ala  
 145 150 155 160  
 Glu Pro Leu Gly Trp Leu Thr Val Val Leu Leu Ala Val Ala Ala Cys  
 165 170 175  
 Val Leu Leu Leu Thr Ser Ala Gln Leu Gly Leu His Ile Trp Gln Leu  
 180 185 190  
 Arg Ser Gln Cys Met Trp Pro Arg Glu Thr Gln Leu Leu Leu Glu Val  
 195 200 205  
 Pro Pro Ser Thr Glu Asp Ala Arg Ser Cys Gln Phe Pro Glu Glu Glu  
 210 215 220  
 Arg Gly Glu Arg Ser Ala Glu Glu Lys Gly Arg Leu Gly Asp Leu Trp  
 225 230 235 240

&lt;210&gt; SEQ ID NO 76

&lt;211&gt; LENGTH: 514

&lt;212&gt; TYPE: PRT

&lt;213&gt; ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 76

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

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

Gln Leu Val Arg Met Tyr Gln Lys Asp Ser Ala Val Phe Leu Gln Val  
130 135 140

Leu His Phe Phe Val Gly Phe Gly Ala Leu Leu Ser Pro Leu Ile Ala  
145 150 155 160

Asp Pro Phe Leu Ser Glu Ala Asn Cys Leu Pro Ala Asn Ser Thr Ala  
165 170 175

Asn Thr Thr Ser Arg Gly His Leu Phe His Val Ser Arg Val Leu Gly  
180 185 190

Gln His His Val Asp Ala Lys Pro Trp Ser Asn Gln Thr Phe Pro Gly  
195 200 205

Leu Thr Pro Lys Asp Gly Ala Gly Thr Arg Val Ser Tyr Ala Phe Trp  
210 215 220

Ile Met Ala Leu Ile Asp Leu Pro Val Pro Met Ala Val Leu Met Leu  
225 230 235 240

Leu Ser Lys Glu Arg Leu Leu Thr Cys Cys Pro Gln Arg Arg Pro Leu  
245 250 255

Leu Leu Ser Ala Asp Glu Leu Ala Leu Glu Thr Gln Pro Pro Glu Lys  
260 265 270

Glu Asp Ala Ser Ser Leu Pro Pro Lys Phe Gln Ser His Leu Gly His  
275 280 285

Glu Asp Leu Phe Ser Cys Cys Gln Arg Lys Asn Leu Arg Gly Ala Pro  
290 295 300

Tyr Ser Phe Phe Ala Ile His Ile Thr Gly Ala Leu Val Leu Phe Met  
305 310 315 320

Thr Asp Gly Leu Thr Gly Ala Tyr Ser Ala Phe Val Tyr Ser Tyr Ala  
325 330 335

Val Glu Lys Pro Leu Ser Val Gly His Lys Val Ala Gly Tyr Leu Pro  
340 345 350

Ser Leu Phe Trp Gly Phe Ile Thr Leu Gly Arg Leu Leu Ser Ile Pro  
355 360 365

Ile Ser Ser Arg Met Lys Pro Ala Thr Met Val Phe Ile Asn Val Val  
370 375 380

Gly Val Val Val Thr Phe Leu Val Leu Leu Ile Phe Ser Tyr Asn Val  
385 390 395 400

Val Phe Leu Phe Val Gly Thr Ala Ser Leu Gly Leu Phe Leu Ser Ser  
405 410 415

Thr Phe Pro Ser Met Leu Ala Tyr Thr Glu Asp Ser Leu Gln Tyr Lys  
420 425 430

Gly Cys Ala Thr Thr Val Leu Val Thr Gly Ala Gly Val Gly Glu Met  
435 440 445

Val Leu Gln Met Leu Val Gly Ser Ile Phe Gln Ala Gln Gly Ser Tyr  
450 455 460

Ser Phe Leu Val Cys Gly Val Ile Phe Gly Cys Leu Ala Phe Thr Phe  
465 470 475 480

Tyr Ile Leu Leu Leu Phe Phe His Arg Met His Pro Gly Leu Pro Ser  
485 490 495

Val Pro Thr Gln Asp Arg Ser Ile Gly Met Glu Asn Ser Glu Cys Tyr  
500 505 510

Gln Arg

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<210> SEQ ID NO 77
<211> LENGTH: 1181
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 77

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

Leu Ala Leu Ser Gln Gly Ile Leu Asn Cys Cys Leu Ala Tyr Asn Val
20          25          30

Gly Leu Pro Glu Ala Lys Ile Phe Ser Gly Pro Ser Ser Glu Gln Phe
35          40          45

Gly Tyr Ala Val Gln Gln Phe Ile Asn Pro Lys Gly Asn Trp Leu Leu
50          55          60

Val Gly Ser Pro Trp Ser Gly Phe Pro Glu Asn Arg Met Gly Asp Val
65          70          75          80

Tyr Lys Cys Pro Val Asp Leu Ser Thr Ala Thr Cys Glu Lys Leu Asn
85          90          95

Leu Gln Thr Ser Thr Ser Ile Pro Asn Val Thr Glu Met Lys Thr Asn
100         105         110

Met Ser Leu Gly Leu Ile Leu Thr Arg Asn Met Gly Thr Gly Gly Phe
115         120         125

Leu Thr Cys Gly Pro Leu Trp Ala Gln Gln Cys Gly Asn Gln Tyr Tyr
130         135         140

Thr Thr Gly Val Cys Ser Asp Ile Ser Pro Asp Phe Gln Leu Ser Ala
145         150         155         160

Ser Phe Ser Pro Ala Thr Gln Pro Cys Pro Ser Leu Ile Asp Val Val
165         170         175

Val Val Cys Asp Glu Ser Asn Ser Ile Tyr Pro Trp Asp Ala Val Lys
180         185         190         195

Asn Phe Leu Glu Lys Phe Val Gln Gly Leu Asp Ile Gly Pro Thr Lys
200         205

Thr Gln Val Gly Leu Ile Gln Tyr Ala Asn Asn Pro Arg Val Val Phe
210         215         220

Asn Leu Asn Thr Tyr Lys Thr Lys Glu Glu Met Ile Val Ala Thr Ser
225         230         235         240

Gln Thr Ser Gln Tyr Gly Gly Asp Leu Thr Asn Thr Phe Gly Ala Ile
245         250         255

Gln Tyr Ala Arg Lys Tyr Ala Tyr Ser Ala Ala Ser Gly Gly Arg Arg
260         265         270

Ser Ala Thr Lys Val Met Val Val Val Thr Asp Gly Glu Ser His Asp
275         280         285

Gly Ser Met Leu Lys Ala Val Ile Asp Gln Cys Asn His Asp Asn Ile
290         295         300

Leu Arg Phe Gly Ile Ala Val Leu Gly Tyr Leu Asn Arg Asn Ala Leu
305         310         315         320

Asp Thr Lys Asn Leu Ile Lys Glu Ile Lys Ala Ile Ala Ser Ile Pro
325         330         335

Thr Glu Arg Tyr Phe Phe Asn Val Ser Asp Glu Ala Ala Leu Leu Glu
340         345         350

Lys Ala Gly Thr Leu Gly Glu Gln Ile Phe Ser Ile Glu Gly Thr Val

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Pro Ala Leu Glu Ala Tyr Ser Glu Thr Ala Lys Val Phe Ser Ile Pro  
 770 775 780

Phe His Lys Asp Cys Gly Glu Asp Gly Leu Cys Ile Ser Asp Leu Val  
 785 790 795 800

Leu Asp Val Arg Gln Ile Pro Ala Ala Gln Glu Gln Pro Phe Ile Val  
 805 810 815

Ser Asn Gln Asn Lys Arg Leu Thr Phe Ser Val Thr Leu Lys Asn Lys  
 820 825 830

Arg Glu Ser Ala Tyr Asn Thr Gly Ile Val Val Asp Phe Ser Glu Asn  
 835 840 845

Leu Phe Phe Ala Ser Phe Ser Leu Pro Val Asp Gly Thr Glu Val Thr  
 850 855 860

Cys Gln Val Ala Ala Ser Gln Lys Ser Val Ala Cys Asp Val Gly Tyr  
 865 870 875 880

Pro Ala Leu Lys Arg Glu Gln Gln Val Thr Phe Thr Ile Asn Phe Asp  
 885 890 895

Phe Asn Leu Gln Asn Leu Gln Asn Gln Ala Ser Leu Ser Phe Gln Ala  
 900 905 910

Leu Ser Glu Ser Gln Glu Glu Asn Lys Ala Asp Asn Leu Val Asn Leu  
 915 920 925

Lys Ile Pro Leu Leu Tyr Asp Ala Glu Ile His Leu Thr Arg Ser Thr  
 930 935 940

Asn Ile Asn Phe Tyr Glu Ile Ser Ser Asp Gly Asn Val Pro Ser Ile  
 945 950 955 960

Val His Ser Phe Glu Asp Val Gly Pro Lys Phe Ile Phe Ser Leu Lys  
 965 970 975

Val Thr Thr Gly Ser Val Pro Val Ser Met Ala Thr Val Ile Ile His  
 980 985 990

Ile Pro Gln Tyr Thr Lys Glu Lys Asn Pro Leu Met Tyr Leu Thr Gly  
 995 1000 1005

Val Gln Thr Asp Lys Ala Gly Asp Ile Ser Cys Asn Ala Asp Ile  
 1010 1015 1020

Asn Pro Leu Lys Ile Gly Gln Thr Ser Ser Ser Val Ser Phe Lys  
 1025 1030 1035

Ser Glu Asn Phe Arg His Thr Lys Glu Leu Asn Cys Arg Thr Ala  
 1040 1045 1050

Ser Cys Ser Asn Val Thr Cys Trp Leu Lys Asp Val His Met Lys  
 1055 1060 1065

Gly Glu Tyr Phe Val Asn Val Thr Thr Arg Ile Trp Asn Gly Thr  
 1070 1075 1080

Phe Ala Ser Ser Thr Phe Gln Thr Val Gln Leu Thr Ala Ala Ala  
 1085 1090 1095

Glu Ile Asn Thr Tyr Asn Pro Glu Ile Tyr Val Ile Glu Asp Asn  
 1100 1105 1110

Thr Val Thr Ile Pro Leu Met Ile Met Lys Pro Asp Glu Lys Ala  
 1115 1120 1125

Glu Val Pro Thr Gly Val Ile Ile Gly Ser Ile Ile Ala Gly Ile  
 1130 1135 1140

Leu Leu Leu Leu Ala Leu Val Ala Ile Leu Trp Lys Leu Gly Phe  
 1145 1150 1155

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Phe Lys Arg Lys Tyr Glu Lys Met Thr Lys Asn Pro Asp Glu Ile  
1160 1165 1170

Asp Glu Thr Thr Glu Leu Ser Ser  
1175 1180

<210> SEQ ID NO 78  
<211> LENGTH: 332  
<212> TYPE: PRT  
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 78

Met Tyr Arg Pro Arg Ala Arg Ala Ala Pro Glu Gly Arg Val Arg Gly  
1 5 10 15

Cys Ala Val Pro Ser Thr Val Leu Leu Leu Ala Tyr Leu Ala Tyr  
20 25 30

Leu Ala Leu Gly Thr Gly Val Phe Trp Thr Leu Glu Gly Arg Ala Ala  
35 40 45

Gln Asp Ser Ser Arg Ser Phe Gln Arg Asp Lys Trp Glu Leu Leu Gln  
50 55 60

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

Val Val Gln Ala Tyr Lys Asn Gly Ala Ser Leu Leu Ser Asn Thr Thr  
85 90 95

Ser Met Gly Arg Trp Glu Leu Val Gly Ser Phe Phe Phe Ser Val Ser  
100 105 110

Thr Ile Thr Thr Ile Gly Tyr Gly Asn Leu Ser Pro Asn Thr Met Ala  
115 120 125

Ala Arg Leu Phe Cys Ile Phe Phe Ala Leu Val Gly Ile Pro Leu Asn  
130 135 140

Leu Val Val Leu Asn Arg Leu Gly His Leu Met Gln Gln Gly Val Asn  
145 150 155 160

His Trp Ala Ser Arg Leu Gly Gly Thr Trp Gln Asp Pro Asp Lys Ala  
165 170 175

Arg Trp Leu Ala Gly Ser Gly Ala Leu Leu Ser Gly Leu Leu Leu Phe  
180 185 190

Leu Leu Leu Pro Pro Leu Leu Phe Ser His Met Glu Gly Trp Ser Tyr  
195 200 205

Thr Glu Gly Phe Tyr Phe Ala Phe Ile Thr Leu Ser Thr Val Gly Phe  
210 215 220

Gly Asp Tyr Val Ile Gly Met Asn Pro Ser Gln Arg Tyr Pro Leu Trp  
225 230 235 240

Tyr Lys Asn Met Val Ser Leu Trp Ile Leu Phe Gly Met Ala Trp Leu  
245 250 255

Ala Leu Ile Ile Lys Leu Ile Leu Ser Gln Leu Glu Thr Pro Gly Arg  
260 265 270

Val Cys Ser Cys Cys His His Ser Ser Lys Glu Asp Phe Lys Ser Gln  
275 280 285

Ser Trp Arg Gln Gly Pro Asp Arg Glu Pro Glu Ser His Ser Pro Gln  
290 295 300

Gln Gly Cys Tyr Pro Glu Gly Pro Met Gly Ile Ile Gln His Leu Glu  
305 310 315 320

Pro Ser Ala His Ala Ala Gly Cys Gly Lys Asp Ser  
325 330

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<210> SEQ ID NO 79  
 <211> LENGTH: 328  
 <212> TYPE: PRT  
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens  
  
 <400> SEQUENCE: 79  
  
 Met Glu Trp Asp Asn Gly Thr Gly Gln Ala Leu Gly Leu Pro Pro Thr  
 1 5 10 15  
  
 Thr Cys Val Tyr Arg Glu Asn Phe Lys Gln Leu Leu Leu Pro Pro Val  
 20 25 30  
  
 Tyr Ser Ala Val Leu Ala Ala Gly Leu Pro Leu Asn Ile Cys Val Ile  
 35 40 45  
  
 Thr Gln Ile Cys Thr Ser Arg Arg Ala Leu Thr Arg Thr Ala Val Tyr  
 50 55 60  
  
 Thr Leu Asn Leu Ala Leu Ala Asp Leu Leu Tyr Ala Cys Ser Leu Pro  
 65 70 75 80  
  
 Leu Leu Ile Tyr Asn Tyr Ala Gln Gly Asp His Trp Pro Phe Gly Asp  
 85 90 95  
  
 Phe Ala Cys Arg Leu Val Arg Phe Leu Phe Tyr Ala Asn Leu His Gly  
 100 105 110  
  
 Ser Ile Leu Phe Leu Thr Cys Ile Ser Phe Gln Arg Tyr Leu Gly Ile  
 115 120 125  
  
 Cys His Pro Leu Ala Pro Trp His Lys Arg Gly Gly Arg Arg Ala Ala  
 130 135 140  
  
 Trp Leu Val Cys Val Ala Val Trp Leu Ala Val Thr Thr Gln Cys Leu  
 145 150 155 160  
  
 Pro Thr Ala Ile Phe Ala Ala Thr Gly Ile Gln Arg Asn Arg Thr Val  
 165 170 175  
  
 Cys Tyr Asp Leu Ser Pro Pro Ala Leu Ala Thr His Tyr Met Pro Tyr  
 180 185 190  
  
 Gly Met Ala Leu Thr Val Ile Gly Phe Leu Leu Pro Phe Ala Ala Leu  
 195 200 205  
  
 Leu Ala Cys Tyr Cys Leu Leu Ala Cys Arg Leu Cys Arg Gln Asp Gly  
 210 215 220  
  
 Pro Ala Glu Pro Val Ala Gln Glu Arg Arg Gly Lys Ala Ala Arg Met  
 225 230 235 240  
  
 Ala Val Val Val Ala Ala Ala Phe Ala Ile Ser Phe Leu Pro Phe His  
 245 250 255  
  
 Ile Thr Lys Thr Ala Tyr Leu Ala Val Arg Ser Thr Pro Gly Val Pro  
 260 265 270  
  
 Cys Thr Val Leu Glu Ala Phe Ala Ala Ala Tyr Lys Gly Thr Arg Pro  
 275 280 285  
  
 Phe Ala Ser Ala Asn Ser Val Leu Asp Pro Ile Leu Phe Tyr Phe Thr  
 290 295 300  
  
 Gln Lys Lys Phe Arg Arg Arg Pro His Glu Leu Leu Gln Lys Leu Thr  
 305 310 315 320  
  
 Ala Lys Trp Gln Arg Gln Gly Arg  
 325

<210> SEQ ID NO 80  
 <211> LENGTH: 581  
 <212> TYPE: PRT

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&lt;213&gt; ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 80

Met Gln Arg Pro Gly Pro Arg Leu Trp Leu Val Leu Gln Val Met Gly  
 1 5 10 15  
 Ser Cys Ala Ala Ile Ser Ser Met Asp Met Glu Arg Pro Gly Asp Gly  
 20 25 30  
 Lys Cys Gln Pro Ile Glu Ile Pro Met Cys Lys Asp Ile Gly Tyr Asn  
 35 40 45  
 Met Thr Arg Met Pro Asn Leu Met Gly His Glu Asn Gln Arg Glu Ala  
 50 55 60  
 Ala Ile Gln Leu His Glu Phe Ala Pro Leu Val Glu Tyr Gly Cys His  
 65 70 75 80  
 Gly His Leu Arg Phe Phe Leu Cys Ser Leu Tyr Ala Pro Met Cys Thr  
 85 90 95  
 Glu Gln Val Ser Thr Pro Ile Pro Ala Cys Arg Val Met Cys Glu Gln  
 100 105 110  
 Ala Arg Leu Lys Cys Ser Pro Ile Met Glu Gln Phe Asn Phe Lys Trp  
 115 120 125  
 Pro Asp Ser Leu Asp Cys Arg Lys Leu Pro Asn Lys Asn Asp Pro Asn  
 130 135 140  
 Tyr Leu Cys Met Glu Ala Pro Asn Asn Gly Ser Asp Glu Pro Thr Arg  
 145 150 155 160  
 Gly Ser Gly Leu Phe Pro Pro Leu Phe Arg Pro Gln Arg Pro His Ser  
 165 170 175  
 Ala Gln Glu His Pro Leu Lys Asp Gly Gly Pro Gly Arg Gly Gly Cys  
 180 185 190  
 Asp Asn Pro Gly Lys Phe His His Val Glu Lys Ser Ala Ser Cys Ala  
 195 200 205  
 Pro Leu Cys Thr Pro Gly Val Asp Val Tyr Trp Ser Arg Glu Asp Lys  
 210 215 220  
 Arg Phe Ala Val Val Trp Leu Ala Ile Trp Ala Val Leu Cys Phe Phe  
 225 230 235 240  
 Ser Ser Ala Phe Thr Val Leu Thr Phe Leu Ile Asp Pro Ala Arg Phe  
 245 250 255  
 Arg Tyr Pro Glu Arg Pro Ile Ile Phe Leu Ser Met Cys Tyr Cys Val  
 260 265 270  
 Tyr Ser Val Gly Tyr Leu Ile Arg Leu Phe Ala Gly Ala Glu Ser Ile  
 275 280 285  
 Ala Cys Asp Arg Asp Ser Gly Gln Leu Tyr Val Ile Gln Glu Gly Leu  
 290 295 300  
 Glu Ser Thr Gly Cys Thr Leu Val Phe Leu Val Leu Tyr Tyr Phe Gly  
 305 310 315 320  
 Met Ala Ser Ser Leu Trp Trp Val Val Leu Thr Leu Thr Trp Phe Leu  
 325 330 335  
 Ala Ala Gly Lys Lys Trp Gly His Glu Ala Ile Glu Ala Asn Ser Ser  
 340 345 350  
 Tyr Phe His Leu Ala Ala Trp Ala Ile Pro Ala Val Lys Thr Ile Leu  
 355 360 365  
 Ile Leu Val Met Arg Arg Val Ala Gly Asp Glu Leu Thr Gly Val Cys  
 370 375 380



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Arg Ala Ser His Tyr Leu Lys Thr Glu Tyr Ser Lys Phe Cys Pro Ala  
 165 170 175  
 Gly Cys Arg Asp Val Ala Gly Asp Ile Ser Gly Asn Met Val Asp Gly  
 180 185 190  
 Tyr Arg Asp Thr Ser Leu Leu Cys Lys Ala Ala Ile His Ala Gly Ile  
 195 200 205  
 Ile Ala Asp Glu Leu Gly Gly Gln Ile Ser Val Leu Gln Arg Lys Gly  
 210 215 220  
 Ile Ser Arg Tyr Glu Gly Ile Leu Ala Asn Gly Val Leu Ser Arg Asp  
 225 230 235 240  
 Gly Ser Leu Ser Asp Lys Arg Phe Leu Phe Thr Ser Asn Gly Cys Ser  
 245 250 255  
 Arg Ser Leu Ser Phe Glu Pro Asp Gly Gln Ile Arg Ala Ser Ser Ser  
 260 265 270  
 Trp Gln Ser Val Asn Glu Ser Gly Asp Gln Val His Trp Ser Pro Gly  
 275 280 285  
 Gln Ala Arg Leu Gln Asp Gln Gly Pro Ser Trp Ala Ser Gly Asp Ser  
 290 295 300  
 Ser Asn Asn His Lys Pro Arg Glu Trp Leu Glu Ile Asp Leu Gly Glu  
 305 310 315 320  
 Lys Lys Lys Ile Thr Gly Ile Arg Thr Thr Gly Ser Thr Gln Ser Asn  
 325 330 335  
 Phe Asn Phe Tyr Val Lys Ser Phe Val Met Asn Phe Lys Asn Asn Asn  
 340 345 350  
 Ser Lys Trp Lys Thr Tyr Lys Gly Ile Val Asn Asn Glu Glu Lys Val  
 355 360 365  
 Phe Gln Gly Asn Ser Asn Phe Arg Asp Pro Val Gln Asn Asn Phe Ile  
 370 375 380  
 Pro Pro Ile Val Ala Arg Tyr Val Arg Val Val Pro Gln Thr Trp His  
 385 390 395 400  
 Gln Arg Ile Ala Leu Lys Val Glu Leu Ile Gly Cys Gln Ile Thr Gln  
 405 410 415  
 Gly Asn Asp Ser Leu Val Trp Arg Lys Thr Ser Gln Ser Thr Ser Val  
 420 425 430  
 Ser Thr Lys Lys Glu Asp Glu Thr Ile Thr Arg Pro Ile Pro Ser Glu  
 435 440 445  
 Glu Thr Ser Thr Gly Ile Asn Ile Thr Thr Val Ala Ile Pro Leu Val  
 450 455 460  
 Leu Leu Val Val Leu Val Phe Ala Gly Met Gly Ile Phe Ala Ala Phe  
 465 470 475 480  
 Arg Lys Lys Lys Lys Lys Gly Ser Pro Tyr Gly Ser Ala Glu Ala Gln  
 485 490 495  
 Lys Thr Asp Cys Trp Lys Gln Ile Lys Tyr Pro Phe Ala Arg His Gln  
 500 505 510  
 Ser Ala Glu Phe Thr Ile Ser Tyr Asp Asn Glu Lys Glu Met Thr Gln  
 515 520 525  
 Lys Leu Asp Leu Ile Thr Ser Asp Met Ala Gly  
 530 535

&lt;210&gt; SEQ ID NO 82

&lt;211&gt; LENGTH: 539

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&lt;212&gt; TYPE: PRT

&lt;213&gt; ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 82

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Met Val Pro Gly Ala Arg Gly Gly Gly Ala Leu Ala Arg Ala Ala Gly
1           5           10           15
Arg Gly Leu Leu Ala Leu Leu Leu Ala Val Ser Ala Pro Leu Arg Leu
20           25           30
Gln Ala Glu Glu Leu Gly Asp Gly Cys Gly His Leu Val Thr Tyr Gln
35           40           45
Asp Ser Gly Thr Met Thr Ser Lys Asn Tyr Pro Gly Thr Tyr Pro Asn
50           55           60
His Thr Val Cys Glu Lys Thr Ile Thr Val Pro Lys Gly Lys Arg Leu
65           70           75           80
Ile Leu Arg Leu Gly Asp Leu Asp Ile Glu Ser Gln Thr Cys Ala Ser
85           90           95
Asp Tyr Leu Leu Phe Thr Ser Ser Ser Asp Gln Tyr Gly Pro Tyr Cys
100          105          110
Gly Ser Met Thr Val Pro Lys Glu Leu Leu Leu Asn Thr Ser Glu Val
115          120          125
Thr Val Arg Phe Glu Ser Gly Ser His Ile Ser Gly Arg Gly Phe Leu
130          135          140
Leu Thr Tyr Ala Ser Ser Asp His Pro Asp Leu Ile Thr Cys Leu Glu
145          150          155          160
Arg Ala Ser His Tyr Leu Lys Thr Glu Tyr Ser Lys Phe Cys Pro Ala
165          170          175
Gly Cys Arg Asp Val Ala Gly Asp Ile Ser Gly Asn Met Val Asp Gly
180          185          190
Tyr Arg Asp Thr Ser Leu Leu Cys Lys Ala Ala Ile His Ala Gly Ile
195          200          205
Ile Ala Asp Glu Leu Gly Gly Gln Ile Ser Val Leu Gln Arg Lys Gly
210          215          220
Ile Ser Arg Tyr Glu Gly Ile Leu Ala Asn Gly Val Leu Ser Arg Asp
225          230          235          240
Gly Ser Leu Ser Asp Lys Arg Phe Leu Phe Thr Ser Asn Gly Cys Ser
245          250          255
Arg Ser Leu Ser Phe Glu Pro Asp Gly Gln Ile Arg Ala Ser Ser Ser
260          265          270
Trp Gln Ser Val Asn Glu Ser Gly Asp Gln Val His Trp Ser Pro Gly
275          280          285
Gln Ala Arg Leu Gln Asp Gln Gly Pro Ser Trp Ala Ser Gly Asp Ser
290          295          300
Ser Asn Asn His Lys Pro Arg Glu Trp Leu Glu Ile Asp Leu Gly Glu
305          310          315          320
Lys Lys Lys Ile Thr Gly Ile Arg Thr Thr Gly Ser Thr Gln Ser Asn
325          330          335
Phe Asn Phe Tyr Val Lys Ser Phe Val Met Asn Phe Lys Asn Asn Asn
340          345          350
Ser Lys Trp Lys Thr Tyr Lys Gly Ile Val Asn Asn Glu Glu Lys Val
355          360          365
Phe Gln Gly Asn Ser Asn Phe Arg Asp Pro Val Gln Asn Asn Phe Ile
370          375          380

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Pro Pro Ile Val Ala Arg Tyr Val Arg Val Val Pro Gln Thr Trp His
385                               390                               395                               400

Gln Arg Ile Ala Leu Lys Val Glu Leu Ile Gly Cys Gln Ile Thr Gln
                               405                               410                               415

Gly Asn Asp Ser Leu Val Trp Arg Lys Thr Ser Gln Ser Thr Ser Val
                               420                               425                               430

Ser Thr Lys Lys Glu Asp Glu Thr Ile Thr Arg Pro Ile Pro Ser Glu
                               435                               440                               445

Glu Thr Ser Thr Gly Ile Asn Ile Thr Thr Val Ala Ile Pro Leu Val
                               450                               455                               460

Leu Leu Val Val Leu Val Phe Ala Gly Met Gly Ile Phe Ala Ala Phe
465                               470                               475                               480

Arg Lys Lys Lys Lys Lys Gly Ser Pro Tyr Gly Ser Ala Glu Ala Gln
                               485                               490                               495

Lys Thr Asp Cys Trp Lys Gln Ile Lys Tyr Pro Phe Ala Arg His Gln
                               500                               505                               510

Ser Ala Glu Phe Thr Ile Ser Tyr Asp Asn Glu Lys Glu Met Thr Gln
                               515                               520                               525

Lys Leu Asp Leu Ile Thr Ser Asp Met Ala Gly
530                               535

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&lt;210&gt; SEQ ID NO 83

&lt;211&gt; LENGTH: 237

&lt;212&gt; TYPE: PRT

&lt;213&gt; ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 83

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Met Ala Gly Val Ser Ala Cys Ile Lys Tyr Ser Met Phe Thr Phe Asn
1                               5                               10                               15

Phe Leu Phe Trp Leu Cys Gly Ile Leu Ile Leu Ala Leu Ala Ile Trp
20                               25                               30

Val Arg Val Ser Asn Asp Ser Gln Ala Ile Phe Gly Ser Glu Asp Val
35                               40                               45

Gly Ser Ser Ser Tyr Val Ala Val Asp Ile Leu Ile Ala Val Gly Ala
50                               55                               60

Ile Ile Met Ile Leu Gly Phe Leu Gly Cys Cys Gly Ala Ile Lys Glu
65                               70                               75                               80

Ser Arg Cys Met Leu Leu Leu Phe Phe Ile Gly Leu Leu Leu Ile Leu
85                               90                               95

Leu Leu Gln Val Ala Thr Gly Ile Leu Gly Ala Val Phe Lys Ser Lys
100                              105                              110

Ser Asp Arg Ile Val Asn Glu Thr Leu Tyr Glu Asn Thr Lys Leu Leu
115                              120                              125

Ser Ala Thr Gly Glu Ser Glu Lys Gln Phe Gln Glu Ala Ile Ile Val
130                              135                              140

Phe Gln Glu Glu Phe Lys Cys Cys Gly Leu Val Asn Gly Ala Ala Asp
145                              150                              155                              160

Trp Gly Asn Asn Phe Gln His Tyr Pro Glu Leu Cys Ala Cys Leu Asp
165                              170                              175

Lys Gln Arg Pro Cys Gln Ser Tyr Asn Gly Lys Gln Val Tyr Lys Glu
180                              185                              190

Thr Cys Ile Ser Phe Ile Lys Asp Phe Leu Ala Lys Asn Leu Ile Ile

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195	200	205
Val Ile Gly Ile Ser Phe Gly Leu Ala Val Ile Glu Ile Leu Gly Leu		
210	215	220
Val Phe Ser Met Val Leu Tyr Cys Gln Ile Gly Asn Lys		
225	230	235

<210> SEQ ID NO 84  
 <211> LENGTH: 202  
 <212> TYPE: PRT  
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 84

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

<210> SEQ ID NO 85  
 <211> LENGTH: 677  
 <212> TYPE: PRT  
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 85

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

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65	70	75	80
Phe Glu Val Arg	Leu Leu Arg Asp	Pro Ala Asp Ala	Ser Glu Ala His
	85	90	95
Glu Ser Ser Ser	Arg Gly Glu Ala	Gly Ala Pro Gly	Glu Glu Asp Ile
	100	105	110
Gln Gly Pro Thr	Lys Ala Asp Thr	Glu Lys Trp Ala	Glu Gly Gly Gly
	115	120	125
His Ser Arg Glu	Arg Ala Asp Glu	Pro Gln Trp Ser	Leu Tyr Pro Ser
	130	135	140
Asp Ser Gln Val	Ser Glu Glu Val	Lys Thr Arg His	Ser Glu Lys Ser
	145	150	155
Gln Arg Glu Asp	Glu Glu Glu Glu	Glu Gly Glu Asn	Tyr Gln Lys Gly
	165	170	175
Glu Arg Gly Glu	Asp Ser Ser Glu	Glu Lys His Leu	Glu Glu Pro Gly
	180	185	190
Glu Thr Gln Asn	Ala Phe Leu Asn	Glu Arg Lys Gln	Ala Ser Ala Ile
	195	200	205
Lys Lys Glu Glu	Leu Val Ala Arg	Ser Glu Thr His	Ala Ala Gly His
	210	215	220
Ser Gln Glu Lys	Thr His Ser Arg	Glu Lys Ser Ser	Gln Glu Ser Gly
	225	230	235
Glu Glu Ala Gly	Ser Gln Glu Asn	His Pro Gln Glu	Ser Lys Gly Gln
	245	250	255
Pro Arg Ser Gln	Glu Glu Ser Glu	Glu Gly Glu Glu	Asp Ala Thr Ser
	260	265	270
Glu Val Asp Lys	Arg Arg Thr Arg	Pro Arg His His	His Gly Arg Ser
	275	280	285
Arg Pro Asp Arg	Ser Ser Gln Gly	Gly Ser Leu Pro	Ser Glu Glu Lys
	290	295	300
Gly His Pro Gln	Glu Glu Ser Glu	Glu Ser Asn Val	Ser Met Ala Ser
	305	310	315
Leu Gly Glu Lys	Arg Asp His His	Ser Thr His Tyr	Arg Ala Ser Glu
	325	330	335
Glu Glu Pro Glu	Tyr Gly Glu Glu	Ile Lys Gly Tyr	Pro Gly Val Gln
	340	345	350
Ala Pro Glu Asp	Leu Glu Trp Glu	Arg Tyr Arg Gly	Arg Gly Ser Glu
	355	360	365
Glu Tyr Arg Ala	Pro Arg Pro Gln	Ser Glu Glu Ser	Trp Asp Glu Glu
	370	375	380
Asp Lys Arg Asn	Tyr Pro Ser Leu	Glu Leu Asp Lys	Met Ala His Gly
	385	390	395
Tyr Gly Glu Glu	Ser Glu Glu Glu	Arg Gly Leu Glu	Pro Gly Lys Gly
	405	410	415
Arg His His Arg	Gly Arg Gly Gly	Glu Pro Arg Ala	Tyr Phe Met Ser
	420	425	430
Asp Thr Arg Glu	Glu Lys Arg Phe	Leu Gly Glu Gly	His His Arg Val
	435	440	445
Gln Glu Asn Gln	Met Asp Lys Ala	Arg Arg His Pro	Gln Gly Ala Trp
	450	455	460
Lys Glu Leu Asp	Arg Asn Tyr Leu	Asn Tyr Gly Glu	Glu Glu Gly Ala
	465	470	475
			480

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Gly Lys Trp Gln Gln Gln Gly Asp Leu Gln Asp Thr Lys Glu Asn Arg  
 485 490 495  
 Glu Glu Ala Arg Phe Gln Asp Lys Gln Tyr Ser Ser His His Thr Ala  
 500 505 510  
 Glu Lys Arg Lys Arg Leu Gly Glu Leu Phe Asn Pro Tyr Tyr Asp Pro  
 515 520 525  
 Leu Gln Trp Lys Ser Ser His Phe Glu Arg Arg Asp Asn Met Asn Asp  
 530 535 540  
 Asn Phe Leu Glu Gly Glu Glu Glu Asn Glu Leu Thr Leu Asn Glu Lys  
 545 550 555 560  
 Asn Phe Phe Pro Glu Tyr Asn Tyr Asp Trp Trp Glu Lys Lys Pro Phe  
 565 570 575  
 Ser Glu Asp Val Asn Trp Gly Tyr Glu Lys Arg Asn Leu Ala Arg Val  
 580 585 590  
 Pro Lys Leu Asp Leu Lys Arg Gln Tyr Asp Arg Val Ala Gln Leu Asp  
 595 600 605  
 Gln Leu Leu His Tyr Arg Lys Lys Ser Ala Glu Phe Pro Asp Phe Tyr  
 610 615 620  
 Asp Ser Glu Glu Pro Val Ser Thr His Gln Glu Ala Glu Asn Glu Lys  
 625 630 635 640  
 Asp Arg Ala Asp Gln Thr Val Leu Thr Glu Asp Glu Lys Lys Glu Leu  
 645 650 655  
 Glu Asn Leu Ala Ala Met Asp Leu Glu Leu Gln Lys Ile Ala Glu Lys  
 660 665 670  
 Phe Ser Gln Arg Gly  
 675  
  
 <210> SEQ ID NO 86  
 <211> LENGTH: 631  
 <212> TYPE: PRT  
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens  
  
 <400> SEQUENCE: 86  
 Met Lys Leu Leu Cys Glu Gly Leu Lys Gln Pro Asn Cys Val Leu Gln  
 1 5 10 15  
 Thr Leu Arg Trp Tyr Arg Cys Leu Ile Ser Ser Ala Ser Cys Gly Ala  
 20 25 30  
 Leu Ala Ala Val Leu Ser Thr Ser Gln Trp Leu Thr Glu Leu Glu Phe  
 35 40 45  
 Ser Glu Thr Lys Leu Glu Ala Ser Ala Leu Lys Leu Leu Tyr Gly Gly  
 50 55 60  
 Leu Lys Asp Pro Asn Cys Lys Leu Gln Lys Leu Asn Leu Gln Phe Ser  
 65 70 75 80  
 Leu Ser Val Thr Ala Ala Lys Leu Pro Val Gly Met Val Gly Asn Cys  
 85 90 95  
 Ser Gly Phe Ser Gly Ser Leu Val Gln Ser His Phe Gly Tyr Cys Gln  
 100 105 110  
 Asp Ser Ser Phe Lys Cys Asp Leu Cys Lys Leu Leu Trp Pro Ser Thr  
 115 120 125  
 Arg Val Ala Ala Ala Lys Asp Cys Gly Ser Pro Lys Ser Phe Leu Ser  
 130 135 140  
 Glu Gly Leu Asn Trp Ala Gly Arg Leu Glu Ala Val Glu Glu Val Leu

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145	150	155	160
Gly Leu Gly Val	Leu Val Gln Pro	Gly Asp Pro Ala Ser Gln Gly Gly	
	165	170	175
Gly His Cys Glu Asn Tyr Gly Ser Phe Arg Asp Leu Val Asp Leu Glu		185	190
180			
Val Lys Ala Glu Pro Ser Leu Arg Lys Gly Gly Met Asp Leu Gln Arg		200	205
195			
Pro Thr Leu Gln Val Val Leu Leu Cys Lys Ile Phe Ser Leu Lys Leu		215	220
210			
Phe Leu Phe Ile Ala Leu Pro Asn Ser Pro Gly Gln Val Ser Val Val		230	240
225		235	
Gln Val Thr Ile Pro Asp Gly Phe Val Asn Val Thr Val Gly Ser Asn		245	255
245		250	
Val Thr Leu Ile Cys Ile Tyr Thr Thr Thr Val Ala Ser Arg Glu Gln		265	270
260			
Leu Ser Ile Gln Trp Ser Phe Phe His Lys Lys Glu Met Glu Pro Ile		280	285
275			
Ser Ser Pro Trp Glu Glu Gly Lys Trp Pro Asp Val Glu Ala Val Lys		295	300
290			
Gly Thr Leu Asp Gly Gln Gln Ala Glu Leu Gln Ile Tyr Phe Ser Gln		310	320
305		315	
Gly Gly Gln Ala Val Ala Ile Gly Gln Phe Lys Asp Arg Ile Thr Gly		330	335
325			
Ser Asn Asp Pro Gly Asn Ala Ser Ile Thr Ile Ser His Met Gln Pro		345	350
340			
Ala Asp Ser Gly Ile Tyr Ile Cys Asp Val Asn Asn Pro Pro Asp Phe		360	365
355			
Leu Gly Gln Asn Gln Gly Ile Leu Asn Val Ser Val Leu Val Lys Pro		375	380
370			
Ser Lys Pro Leu Cys Ser Val Gln Gly Arg Pro Glu Thr Gly His Thr		390	400
385		395	
Ile Ser Leu Ser Cys Leu Ser Ala Leu Gly Thr Pro Ser Pro Val Tyr		410	415
405			
Tyr Trp His Lys Leu Glu Gly Arg Asp Ile Val Pro Val Lys Glu Asn		425	430
420			
Phe Asn Pro Thr Thr Gly Ile Leu Val Ile Gly Asn Leu Thr Asn Phe		440	445
435			
Glu Gln Gly Tyr Tyr Gln Cys Thr Ala Ile Asn Arg Leu Gly Asn Ser		455	460
450			
Ser Cys Glu Ile Asp Leu Thr Ser Ser His Pro Glu Val Gly Ile Ile		470	480
465		475	
Val Gly Ala Leu Ile Gly Ser Leu Val Gly Ala Ala Ile Ile Ile Ser		490	495
485			
Val Val Cys Phe Ala Arg Asn Lys Ala Lys Ala Lys Ala Lys Glu Arg		505	510
500			
Asn Ser Lys Thr Ile Ala Glu Leu Glu Pro Met Thr Lys Ile Asn Pro		520	525
515			
Arg Gly Glu Ser Glu Ala Met Pro Arg Glu Asp Ala Thr Gln Leu Glu		535	540
530			
Val Thr Leu Pro Ser Ser Ile His Glu Thr Gly Pro Asp Thr Ile Gln		555	560
545		550	

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Glu Pro Asp Tyr Glu Pro Lys Pro Thr Gln Glu Pro Ala Pro Glu Pro  
565 570 575

Ala Pro Gly Ser Glu Pro Met Ala Val Pro Asp Leu Asp Ile Glu Leu  
580 585 590

Glu Leu Glu Pro Glu Thr Gln Ser Glu Leu Glu Pro Glu Pro Glu Pro  
595 600 605

Glu Pro Glu Ser Glu Pro Gly Val Val Val Glu Pro Leu Ser Glu Asp  
610 615 620

Glu Lys Gly Val Val Lys Ala  
625 630

<210> SEQ ID NO 87  
<211> LENGTH: 413  
<212> TYPE: PRT  
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 87

Met Val Phe Ala Phe Trp Lys Val Phe Leu Ile Leu Ser Cys Leu Ala  
1 5 10 15

Gly Gln Val Ser Val Val Gln Val Thr Ile Pro Asp Gly Phe Val Asn  
20 25 30

Val Thr Val Gly Ser Asn Val Thr Leu Ile Cys Ile Tyr Thr Thr Thr  
35 40 45

Val Ala Ser Arg Glu Gln Leu Ser Ile Gln Trp Ser Phe Phe His Lys  
50 55 60

Lys Glu Met Glu Pro Ile Ser Ser Pro Trp Glu Glu Gly Lys Trp Pro  
65 70 75 80

Asp Val Glu Ala Val Lys Gly Thr Leu Asp Gly Gln Gln Ala Glu Leu  
85 90 95

Gln Ile Tyr Phe Ser Gln Gly Gly Gln Ala Val Ala Ile Gly Gln Phe  
100 105 110

Lys Asp Arg Ile Thr Gly Ser Asn Asp Pro Gly Asn Ala Ser Ile Thr  
115 120 125

Ile Ser His Met Gln Pro Ala Asp Ser Gly Ile Tyr Ile Cys Asp Val  
130 135 140

Asn Asn Pro Pro Asp Phe Leu Gly Gln Asn Gln Gly Ile Leu Asn Val  
145 150 155 160

Ser Val Leu Val Lys Pro Ser Lys Pro Leu Cys Ser Val Gln Gly Arg  
165 170 175

Pro Glu Thr Gly His Thr Ile Ser Leu Ser Cys Leu Ser Ala Leu Gly  
180 185 190

Thr Pro Ser Pro Val Tyr Tyr Trp His Lys Leu Glu Gly Arg Asp Ile  
195 200 205

Val Pro Val Lys Glu Asn Phe Asn Pro Thr Thr Gly Ile Leu Val Ile  
210 215 220

Gly Asn Leu Thr Asn Phe Glu Gln Gly Tyr Tyr Gln Cys Thr Ala Ile  
225 230 235 240

Asn Arg Leu Gly Asn Ser Ser Cys Glu Ile Asp Leu Thr Ser Ser His  
245 250 255

Pro Glu Val Gly Ile Ile Val Gly Ala Leu Ile Gly Ser Leu Val Gly  
260 265 270

Ala Ala Ile Ile Ile Ser Val Val Cys Phe Ala Arg Asn Lys Ala Lys



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Thr Cys His Asp Val Leu Pro Glu Gln Leu Leu Val Gly Asp Met Phe
225                230                235                240

Asn Tyr Phe Leu Ser Leu Ala Ile Gly Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Ala Phe
                245                250                255

Leu Thr Ala Ser Ala Tyr Val Leu Met Ile Arg Met Leu Arg Ser Ser
                260                265                270

Ala Met Asp Glu Asn Ser Glu Lys Lys Arg Lys Arg Ala Ile Lys Leu
                275                280                285

Ile Val Thr Val Leu Ala Met Tyr Leu Ile Cys Phe Thr Pro Ser Asn
290                295                300

Leu Leu Leu Val Val His Tyr Phe Leu Ile Lys Ser Gln Gly Gln Ser
305                310                315

His Val Tyr Ala Leu Tyr Ile Val Ala Leu Cys Leu Ser Thr Leu Asn
                325                330                335

Ser Cys Ile Asp Pro Phe Val Tyr Tyr Phe Val Ser His Asp Phe Arg
                340                345                350

Asp His Ala Lys Asn Ala Leu Leu Cys Arg Ser Val Arg Thr Val Lys
                355                360                365

Gln Met Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Ser Lys Lys His Ser Arg Lys Ser Ser
370                375                380

Ser Tyr Ser Ser Ser Ser Thr Thr Val Lys Thr Ser Tyr
385                390                395

<210> SEQ ID NO 89
<211> LENGTH: 1560
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 89

Met Pro Cys Ala Gln Arg Ser Trp Leu Ala Asn Leu Ser Val Val Ala
1                5                10                15

Gln Leu Leu Asn Phe Gly Ala Leu Cys Tyr Gly Arg Gln Pro Gln Pro
                20                25                30

Gly Pro Val Arg Phe Pro Asp Arg Arg Gln Glu His Phe Ile Lys Gly
35                40                45

Leu Pro Glu Tyr His Val Val Gly Pro Val Arg Val Asp Ala Ser Gly
50                55                60

His Phe Leu Ser Tyr Gly Leu His Tyr Pro Ile Thr Ser Ser Arg Arg
65                70                75                80

Lys Arg Asp Leu Asp Gly Ser Glu Asp Trp Val Tyr Tyr Arg Ile Ser
85                90                95

His Glu Glu Lys Asp Leu Phe Phe Asn Leu Thr Val Asn Gln Gly Phe
100               105               110

Leu Ser Asn Ser Tyr Ile Met Glu Lys Arg Tyr Gly Asn Leu Ser His
115               120               125

Val Lys Met Met Ala Ser Ser Ala Pro Leu Cys His Leu Ser Gly Thr
130               135               140

Val Leu Gln Gln Gly Thr Arg Val Gly Thr Ala Ala Leu Ser Ala Cys
145               150               155               160

His Gly Leu Thr Gly Phe Phe Gln Leu Pro His Gly Asp Phe Phe Ile
165               170               175

Glu Pro Val Lys Lys His Pro Leu Val Glu Gly Gly Tyr His Pro His
180               185               190

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Ile Val Tyr Arg Arg Gln Lys Val Pro Glu Thr Lys Glu Pro Thr Cys  
 195 200 205

Gly Leu Lys Asp Ser Val Asn Ile Ser Gln Lys Gln Glu Leu Trp Arg  
 210 215 220

Glu Lys Trp Glu Arg His Asn Leu Pro Ser Arg Ser Leu Ser Arg Arg  
 225 230 235 240

Ser Ile Ser Lys Glu Arg Trp Val Glu Thr Leu Val Val Ala Asp Thr  
 245 250 255

Lys Met Ile Glu Tyr His Gly Ser Glu Asn Val Glu Ser Tyr Ile Leu  
 260 265 270

Thr Ile Met Asn Met Val Thr Gly Leu Phe His Asn Pro Ser Ile Gly  
 275 280 285

Asn Ala Ile His Ile Val Val Val Arg Leu Ile Leu Leu Glu Glu Glu  
 290 295 300

Glu Gln Gly Leu Lys Ile Val His His Ala Glu Lys Thr Leu Ser Ser  
 305 310 315 320

Phe Cys Lys Trp Gln Lys Ser Ile Asn Pro Lys Ser Asp Leu Asn Pro  
 325 330 335

Val His His Asp Val Ala Val Leu Leu Thr Arg Lys Asp Ile Cys Ala  
 340 345 350

Gly Phe Asn Arg Pro Cys Glu Thr Leu Gly Leu Ser His Leu Ser Gly  
 355 360 365

Met Cys Gln Pro His Arg Ser Cys Asn Ile Asn Glu Asp Ser Gly Leu  
 370 375 380

Pro Leu Ala Phe Thr Ile Ala His Glu Leu Gly His Ser Phe Gly Ile  
 385 390 395 400

Gln His Asp Gly Lys Glu Asn Asp Cys Glu Pro Val Gly Arg His Pro  
 405 410 415

Tyr Ile Met Ser Arg Gln Leu Gln Tyr Asp Pro Thr Pro Leu Thr Trp  
 420 425 430

Ser Lys Cys Ser Glu Glu Tyr Ile Thr Arg Phe Leu Asp Arg Gly Trp  
 435 440 445

Gly Phe Cys Leu Asp Asp Ile Pro Lys Lys Lys Gly Leu Lys Ser Lys  
 450 455 460

Val Ile Ala Pro Gly Val Ile Tyr Asp Val His His Gln Cys Gln Leu  
 465 470 475 480

Gln Tyr Gly Pro Asn Ala Thr Phe Cys Gln Glu Val Glu Asn Val Cys  
 485 490 495

Gln Thr Leu Trp Cys Ser Val Lys Gly Phe Cys Arg Ser Lys Leu Asp  
 500 505 510

Ala Ala Ala Asp Gly Thr Gln Cys Gly Glu Lys Lys Trp Cys Met Ala  
 515 520 525

Gly Lys Cys Ile Thr Val Gly Lys Lys Pro Glu Ser Ile Pro Gly Gly  
 530 535 540

Trp Gly Arg Trp Ser Pro Trp Ser His Cys Ser Arg Thr Cys Gly Ala  
 545 550 555 560

Gly Val Gln Ser Ala Glu Arg Leu Cys Asn Asn Pro Glu Pro Lys Phe  
 565 570 575

Gly Gly Lys Tyr Cys Thr Gly Glu Arg Lys Arg Tyr Arg Leu Cys Asn  
 580 585 590

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Val	His	Pro	Cys	Arg	Ser	Glu	Ala	Pro	Thr	Phe	Arg	Gln	Met	Gln	Cys
	595						600					605			
Ser	Glu	Phe	Asp	Thr	Val	Pro	Tyr	Lys	Asn	Glu	Leu	Tyr	His	Trp	Phe
610						615					620				
Pro	Ile	Phe	Asn	Pro	Ala	His	Pro	Cys	Glu	Leu	Tyr	Cys	Arg	Pro	Ile
625					630					635					640
Asp	Gly	Gln	Phe	Ser	Glu	Lys	Met	Leu	Asp	Ala	Val	Ile	Asp	Gly	Thr
				645					650					655	
Pro	Cys	Phe	Glu	Gly	Gly	Asn	Ser	Arg	Asn	Val	Cys	Ile	Asn	Gly	Ile
			660					665					670		
Cys	Lys	Met	Val	Gly	Cys	Asp	Tyr	Glu	Ile	Asp	Ser	Asn	Ala	Thr	Glu
		675					680					685			
Asp	Arg	Cys	Gly	Val	Cys	Leu	Gly	Asp	Gly	Ser	Ser	Cys	Gln	Thr	Val
690						695					700				
Arg	Lys	Met	Phe	Lys	Gln	Lys	Glu	Gly	Ser	Gly	Tyr	Val	Asp	Ile	Gly
705					710					715					720
Leu	Ile	Pro	Lys	Gly	Ala	Arg	Asp	Ile	Arg	Val	Met	Glu	Ile	Glu	Gly
				725					730					735	
Ala	Gly	Asn	Phe	Leu	Ala	Ile	Arg	Ser	Glu	Asp	Pro	Glu	Lys	Tyr	Tyr
			740					745					750		
Leu	Asn	Gly	Gly	Phe	Ile	Ile	Gln	Trp	Asn	Gly	Asn	Tyr	Lys	Leu	Ala
		755					760					765			
Gly	Thr	Val	Phe	Gln	Tyr	Asp	Arg	Lys	Gly	Asp	Leu	Glu	Lys	Leu	Met
770						775						780			
Ala	Thr	Gly	Pro	Thr	Asn	Glu	Ser	Val	Trp	Ile	Gln	Leu	Leu	Phe	Gln
785					790					795					800
Val	Thr	Asn	Pro	Gly	Ile	Lys	Tyr	Glu	Tyr	Thr	Ile	Gln	Lys	Asp	Gly
				805					810					815	
Leu	Asp	Asn	Asp	Val	Glu	Gln	Met	Tyr	Phe	Trp	Gln	Tyr	Gly	His	Trp
			820					825					830		
Thr	Glu	Cys	Ser	Val	Thr	Cys	Gly	Thr	Gly	Ile	Arg	Arg	Gln	Thr	Ala
		835					840					845			
His	Cys	Ile	Lys	Lys	Gly	Arg	Gly	Met	Val	Lys	Ala	Thr	Phe	Cys	Asp
850						855					860				
Pro	Glu	Thr	Gln	Pro	Asn	Gly	Arg	Gln	Lys	Lys	Cys	His	Glu	Lys	Ala
865					870					875					880
Cys	Pro	Pro	Arg	Trp	Trp	Ala	Gly	Glu	Trp	Glu	Ala	Cys	Ser	Ala	Thr
			885						890					895	
Cys	Gly	Pro	His	Gly	Glu	Lys	Lys	Arg	Thr	Val	Leu	Cys	Ile	Gln	Thr
			900					905					910		
Met	Val	Ser	Asp	Glu	Gln	Ala	Leu	Pro	Pro	Thr	Asp	Cys	Gln	His	Leu
		915					920					925			
Leu	Lys	Pro	Lys	Thr	Leu	Leu	Ser	Cys	Asn	Arg	Asp	Ile	Leu	Cys	Pro
930						935						940			
Ser	Asp	Trp	Thr	Val	Gly	Asn	Trp	Ser	Glu	Cys	Ser	Val	Ser	Cys	Gly
945					950					955					960
Gly	Gly	Val	Arg	Ile	Arg	Ser	Val	Thr	Cys	Ala	Lys	Asn	His	Asp	Glu
				965					970					975	
Pro	Cys	Asp	Val	Thr	Arg	Lys	Pro	Asn	Ser	Arg	Ala	Leu	Cys	Gly	Leu
			980					985						990	
Gln	Gln	Cys	Pro	Ser	Ser	Arg	Arg	Val	Leu	Lys	Pro	Asn	Lys	Gly	Thr

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995		1000				1005			
Ile Ser	Asn Gly Lys Asn	Pro	Pro Thr	Leu Lys	Pro	Val Pro Pro			
1010		1015			1020				
Pro Thr	Ser Arg Pro Arg	Met	Leu Thr Thr	Pro Thr	Gly Pro Glu				
1025		1030			1035				
Ser Met	Ser Thr Ser Thr	Pro	Ala Ile Ser Ser	Pro	Ser Pro Thr				
1040		1045			1050				
Thr Ala	Ser Lys Glu Gly	Asp	Leu Gly Gly Lys	Gln	Trp Gln Asp				
1055		1060			1065				
Ser Ser	Thr Gln Pro Glu	Leu	Ser Ser Arg Tyr	Leu	Ile Ser Thr				
1070		1075			1080				
Gly Ser	Thr Ser Gln Pro	Ile	Leu Thr Ser Gln	Ser	Leu Ser Ile				
1085		1090			1095				
Gln Pro	Ser Glu Glu Asn	Val	Ser Ser Ser Asp	Thr	Gly Pro Thr				
1100		1105			1110				
Ser Glu	Gly Gly Leu Val	Ala	Thr Thr Thr Ser	Gly	Ser Gly Leu				
1115		1120			1125				
Ser Ser	Ser Arg Asn Pro	Ile	Thr Trp Pro Val	Thr	Pro Phe Tyr				
1130		1135			1140				
Asn Thr	Leu Thr Lys Gly	Pro	Glu Met Glu Ile	His	Ser Gly Ser				
1145		1150			1155				
Gly Glu	Glu Arg Glu Gln	Pro	Glu Asp Lys Asp	Glu	Ser Asn Pro				
1160		1165			1170				
Val Ile	Trp Thr Lys Ile	Arg	Val Pro Gly Asn	Asp	Ala Pro Val				
1175		1180			1185				
Glu Ser	Thr Glu Met Pro	Leu	Ala Pro Pro Leu	Thr	Pro Asp Leu				
1190		1195			1200				
Ser Arg	Glu Ser Trp Trp	Pro	Pro Phe Ser Thr	Val	Met Glu Gly				
1205		1210			1215				
Leu Leu	Pro Ser Gln Arg	Pro	Thr Thr Ser Glu	Thr	Gly Thr Pro				
1220		1225			1230				
Arg Val	Glu Gly Met Val	Thr	Glu Lys Pro Ala	Asn	Thr Leu Leu				
1235		1240			1245				
Pro Leu	Gly Gly Asp His	Gln	Pro Glu Pro Ser	Gly	Lys Thr Ala				
1250		1255			1260				
Asn Arg	Asn His Leu Lys	Leu	Pro Asn Asn Met	Asn	Gln Thr Lys				
1265		1270			1275				
Ser Ser	Glu Pro Val Leu	Thr	Glu Glu Asp Ala	Thr	Ser Leu Ile				
1280		1285			1290				
Thr Glu	Gly Phe Leu Leu	Asn	Ala Ser Asn Tyr	Lys	Gln Leu Thr				
1295		1300			1305				
Asn Gly	His Gly Ser Ala	His	Trp Ile Val Gly	Asn	Trp Ser Glu				
1310		1315			1320				
Cys Ser	Thr Thr Cys Gly	Leu	Gly Ala Tyr Trp	Lys	Arg Val Glu				
1325		1330			1335				
Cys Thr	Thr Gln Met Asp	Ser	Asp Cys Ala Ala	Ile	Gln Arg Pro				
1340		1345			1350				
Asp Pro	Ala Lys Arg Cys	His	Leu Arg Pro Cys	Ala	Gly Trp Lys				
1355		1360			1365				
Val Gly	Asn Trp Ser Lys	Cys	Ser Arg Asn Cys	Ser	Gly Gly Phe				
1370		1375			1380				

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Lys Ile Arg Glu Ile Gln Cys Val Asp Ser Arg Asp His Arg Asn  
 1385 1390 1395  
 Leu Arg Pro Phe His Cys Gln Phe Leu Ala Gly Ile Pro Pro Pro  
 1400 1405 1410  
 Leu Ser Met Ser Cys Asn Pro Glu Pro Cys Glu Ala Trp Gln Val  
 1415 1420 1425  
 Glu Pro Trp Ser Gln Cys Ser Arg Ser Cys Gly Gly Gly Val Gln  
 1430 1435 1440  
 Glu Arg Gly Val Phe Cys Pro Gly Gly Leu Cys Asp Trp Thr Lys  
 1445 1450 1455  
 Arg Pro Thr Ser Thr Met Ser Cys Asn Glu His Leu Cys Cys His  
 1460 1465 1470  
 Trp Ala Thr Gly Asn Trp Asp Leu Cys Ser Thr Ser Cys Gly Gly  
 1475 1480 1485  
 Gly Phe Gln Lys Arg Ile Val Gln Cys Val Pro Ser Glu Gly Asn  
 1490 1495 1500  
 Lys Thr Glu Asp Gln Asp Gln Cys Leu Cys Asp His Lys Pro Arg  
 1505 1510 1515  
 Pro Pro Glu Phe Lys Lys Cys Asn Gln Gln Ala Cys Lys Lys Ser  
 1520 1525 1530  
 Ala Asp Leu Leu Cys Thr Lys Asp Lys Leu Ser Ala Ser Phe Cys  
 1535 1540 1545  
 Gln Thr Leu Lys Ala Met Lys Lys Cys Ser Val Pro  
 1550 1555 1560

<210> SEQ ID NO 90  
 <211> LENGTH: 96  
 <212> TYPE: PRT  
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 90

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

<210> SEQ ID NO 91  
 <211> LENGTH: 336  
 <212> TYPE: PRT  
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 91

Met Leu Gln Ser Leu Ala Gly Ser Ser Cys Val Arg Leu Val Glu Arg  
 1 5 10 15  
 His Arg Ser Ala Trp Cys Phe Gly Phe Leu Val Leu Gly Tyr Leu Leu  
 20 25 30





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



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Gln	Gly	Val	Val	Pro	Leu	Ser	Ser	Phe	Ile	Glu	Ile	Tyr	Ile	Glu
1115						1120					1125			
Val	Glu	Asp	Val	Asn	Asp	Asn	Ala	Pro	Gln	Thr	Ser	Glu	Pro	Val
1130						1135					1140			
Tyr	Tyr	Pro	Glu	Ile	Met	Glu	Asn	Ser	Pro	Lys	Asp	Val	Ser	Val
1145						1150					1155			
Val	Gln	Ile	Glu	Ala	Phe	Asp	Pro	Asp	Ser	Ser	Ser	Asn	Asp	Lys
1160						1165					1170			
Leu	Met	Tyr	Lys	Ile	Thr	Ser	Gly	Asn	Pro	Gln	Gly	Phe	Phe	Ser
1175						1180					1185			
Ile	His	Pro	Lys	Thr	Gly	Leu	Ile	Thr	Thr	Thr	Ser	Arg	Lys	Leu
1190						1195					1200			
Asp	Arg	Glu	Gln	Gln	Asp	Glu	His	Ile	Leu	Glu	Val	Thr	Val	Thr
1205						1210					1215			
Asp	Asn	Gly	Ser	Pro	Pro	Lys	Ser	Thr	Ile	Ala	Arg	Val	Ile	Val
1220						1225					1230			
Lys	Ile	Leu	Asp	Glu	Asn	Asp	Asn	Lys	Pro	Gln	Phe	Leu	Gln	Lys
1235						1240					1245			
Phe	Tyr	Lys	Ile	Arg	Leu	Pro	Glu	Arg	Glu	Lys	Pro	Asp	Arg	Glu
1250						1255					1260			
Arg	Asn	Ala	Arg	Arg	Glu	Pro	Leu	Tyr	Arg	Val	Ile	Ala	Thr	Asp
1265						1270					1275			
Lys	Asp	Glu	Gly	Pro	Asn	Ala	Glu	Ile	Ser	Tyr	Ser	Ile	Glu	Asp
1280						1285					1290			
Gly	Asn	Glu	His	Gly	Lys	Phe	Phe	Ile	Glu	Pro	Lys	Thr	Gly	Val
1295						1300					1305			
Val	Ser	Ser	Lys	Arg	Phe	Ser	Ala	Ala	Gly	Glu	Tyr	Asp	Ile	Leu
1310						1315					1320			
Ser	Ile	Lys	Ala	Val	Asp	Asn	Gly	Arg	Pro	Gln	Lys	Ser	Ser	Thr
1325						1330					1335			
Thr	Arg	Leu	His	Ile	Glu	Trp	Ile	Ser	Lys	Pro	Lys	Gln	Ser	Leu
1340						1345					1350			
Glu	Pro	Ile	Ser	Phe	Glu	Glu	Ser	Phe	Phe	Thr	Phe	Thr	Val	Met
1355						1360					1365			
Glu	Ser	Asp	Pro	Val	Ala	His	Met	Ile	Gly	Val	Ile	Ser	Val	Glu
1370						1375					1380			
Pro	Pro	Gly	Ile	Pro	Leu	Trp	Phe	Asp	Ile	Thr	Gly	Gly	Asn	Tyr
1385						1390					1395			
Asp	Ser	His	Phe	Asp	Val	Asp	Lys	Gly	Thr	Gly	Thr	Ile	Ile	Val
1400						1405					1410			
Ala	Lys	Pro	Leu	Asp	Ala	Glu	Gln	Lys	Ser	Asn	Tyr	Asn	Leu	Thr
1415						1420					1425			
Val	Glu	Ala	Thr	Asp	Gly	Thr	Thr	Thr	Ile	Leu	Thr	Gln	Val	Phe
1430						1435					1440			
Ile	Lys	Val	Ile	Asp	Thr	Asn	Asp	His	Arg	Pro	Gln	Phe	Ser	Thr
1445						1450					1455			
Ser	Lys	Tyr	Glu	Val	Val	Ile	Pro	Glu	Asp	Thr	Ala	Pro	Glu	Thr
1460						1465					1470			
Glu	Ile	Leu	Gln	Ile	Ser	Ala	Val	Asp	Gln	Asp	Glu	Lys	Asn	Lys
1475						1480					1485			

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Leu	Ile	Tyr	Thr	Leu	Gln	Ser	Ser	Arg	Asp	Pro	Leu	Ser	Leu	Lys
1490						1495					1500			
Lys	Phe	Arg	Leu	Asp	Pro	Ala	Thr	Gly	Ser	Leu	Tyr	Thr	Ser	Glu
1505						1510					1515			
Lys	Leu	Asp	His	Glu	Ala	Val	Ser	Pro	Ala	His	Leu	Thr	Val	Met
1520						1525					1530			
Val	Arg	Asp	Gln	Asp	Val	Pro	Val	Lys	Arg	Asn	Phe	Ala	Arg	Ile
1535						1540					1545			
Val	Val	Asn	Val	Ser	Asp	Thr	Asn	Asp	His	Ala	Pro	Trp	Phe	Thr
1550						1555					1560			
Ala	Ser	Ser	Tyr	Lys	Gly	Arg	Val	Tyr	Glu	Ser	Ala	Ala	Val	Gly
1565						1570					1575			
Ser	Val	Val	Leu	Gln	Val	Thr	Ala	Leu	Asp	Lys	Asp	Lys	Gly	Lys
1580						1585					1590			
Asn	Ala	Glu	Val	Leu	Tyr	Ser	Ile	Glu	Ser	Gly	Asn	Ile	Gly	Asn
1595						1600					1605			
Ile	Gly	Asn	Ser	Phe	Met	Ile	Asp	Pro	Val	Leu	Gly	Ser	Ile	Lys
1610						1615					1620			
Thr	Ala	Lys	Glu	Leu	Asp	Arg	Ser	Asn	Gln	Ala	Glu	Tyr	Asp	Leu
1625						1630					1635			
Met	Val	Lys	Ala	Thr	Asp	Lys	Gly	Ser	Pro	Pro	Met	Ser	Glu	Ile
1640						1645					1650			
Thr	Ser	Val	Arg	Ile	Phe	Val	Thr	Ile	Ala	Asp	Asn	Ala	Ser	Pro
1655						1660					1665			
Lys	Phe	Thr	Ser	Lys	Glu	Tyr	Ser	Val	Glu	Leu	Ser	Glu	Thr	Val
1670						1675					1680			
Ser	Ile	Gly	Ser	Phe	Val	Gly	Met	Val	Thr	Ala	His	Ser	Gln	Ser
1685						1690					1695			
Ser	Val	Val	Tyr	Glu	Ile	Lys	Asp	Gly	Asn	Thr	Gly	Asp	Ala	Phe
1700						1705					1710			
Asp	Ile	Asn	Pro	His	Ser	Gly	Thr	Ile	Ile	Thr	Gln	Lys	Ala	Leu
1715						1720					1725			
Asp	Phe	Glu	Thr	Leu	Pro	Ile	Tyr	Thr	Leu	Ile	Ile	Gln	Gly	Thr
1730						1735					1740			
Asn	Met	Ala	Gly	Leu	Ser	Thr	Asn	Thr	Thr	Val	Leu	Val	His	Leu
1745						1750					1755			
Gln	Asp	Glu	Asn	Asp	Asn	Ala	Pro	Val	Phe	Met	Gln	Ala	Glu	Tyr
1760						1765					1770			
Thr	Gly	Leu	Ile	Ser	Glu	Ser	Ala	Ser	Ile	Asn	Ser	Val	Val	Leu
1775						1780					1785			
Thr	Asp	Arg	Asn	Val	Pro	Leu	Val	Ile	Arg	Ala	Ala	Asp	Ala	Asp
1790						1795					1800			
Lys	Asp	Ser	Asn	Ala	Leu	Leu	Val	Tyr	His	Ile	Val	Glu	Pro	Ser
1805						1810					1815			
Val	His	Thr	Tyr	Phe	Ala	Ile	Asp	Ser	Ser	Thr	Gly	Ala	Ile	His
1820						1825					1830			
Thr	Val	Leu	Ser	Leu	Asp	Tyr	Glu	Glu	Thr	Ser	Ile	Phe	His	Phe
1835						1840					1845			
Thr	Val	Gln	Val	His	Asp	Met	Gly	Thr	Pro	Arg	Leu	Phe	Ala	Glu
1850						1855					1860			
Tyr	Ala	Ala	Asn	Val	Thr	Val	His	Val	Ile	Asp	Ile	Asn	Asp	Cys



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Lys	Leu	Ser	Ile	Arg	Ala	Thr	Asp	Ser	Leu	Thr	Gly	Ala	His	Ala
2255						2260					2265			
Glu	Val	Phe	Val	Asp	Ile	Ile	Val	Asp	Asp	Ile	Asn	Asp	Asn	Pro
2270						2275					2280			
Pro	Val	Phe	Ala	Gln	Gln	Ser	Tyr	Ala	Val	Thr	Leu	Ser	Glu	Ala
2285						2290					2295			
Ser	Val	Ile	Gly	Thr	Ser	Val	Val	Gln	Val	Arg	Ala	Thr	Asp	Ser
2300						2305					2310			
Asp	Ser	Glu	Pro	Asn	Arg	Gly	Ile	Ser	Tyr	Gln	Met	Phe	Gly	Asn
2315						2320					2325			
His	Ser	Lys	Ser	His	Asp	His	Phe	His	Val	Asp	Ser	Ser	Thr	Gly
2330						2335					2340			
Leu	Ile	Ser	Leu	Leu	Arg	Thr	Leu	Asp	Tyr	Glu	Gln	Ser	Arg	Gln
2345						2350					2355			
His	Thr	Ile	Phe	Val	Arg	Ala	Val	Asp	Gly	Gly	Met	Pro	Thr	Leu
2360						2365					2370			
Ser	Ser	Asp	Val	Ile	Val	Thr	Val	Asp	Val	Thr	Asp	Leu	Asn	Gly
2375						2380					2385			
Asn	Pro	Pro	Leu	Phe	Glu	Gln	Gln	Ile	Tyr	Glu	Ala	Arg	Ile	Ser
2390						2395					2400			
Glu	His	Ala	Pro	His	Gly	His	Phe	Val	Thr	Cys	Val	Lys	Ala	Tyr
2405						2410					2415			
Asp	Ala	Asp	Ser	Ser	Asp	Ile	Asp	Lys	Leu	Gln	Tyr	Ser	Ile	Leu
2420						2425					2430			
Ser	Gly	Asn	Asp	His	Lys	His	Phe	Val	Ile	Asp	Ser	Ala	Thr	Gly
2435						2440					2445			
Ile	Ile	Thr	Leu	Ser	Asn	Leu	His	Arg	His	Ala	Leu	Lys	Pro	Phe
2450						2455					2460			
Tyr	Ser	Leu	Asn	Leu	Ser	Val	Ser	Asp	Gly	Val	Phe	Arg	Ser	Ser
2465						2470					2475			
Thr	Gln	Val	His	Val	Thr	Val	Ile	Gly	Gly	Asn	Leu	His	Ser	Pro
2480						2485					2490			
Ala	Phe	Leu	Gln	Asn	Glu	Tyr	Glu	Val	Glu	Leu	Ala	Glu	Asn	Ala
2495						2500					2505			
Pro	Leu	His	Thr	Leu	Val	Met	Glu	Val	Lys	Thr	Thr	Asp	Gly	Asp
2510						2515					2520			
Ser	Gly	Ile	Tyr	Gly	His	Val	Thr	Tyr	His	Ile	Val	Asn	Asp	Phe
2525						2530					2535			
Ala	Lys	Asp	Arg	Phe	Tyr	Ile	Asn	Glu	Arg	Gly	Gln	Ile	Phe	Thr
2540						2545					2550			
Leu	Glu	Lys	Leu	Asp	Arg	Glu	Thr	Pro	Ala	Glu	Lys	Val	Ile	Ser
2555						2560					2565			
Val	Arg	Leu	Met	Ala	Lys	Asp	Ala	Gly	Gly	Lys	Val	Ala	Phe	Cys
2570						2575					2580			
Thr	Val	Asn	Val	Ile	Leu	Thr	Asp	Asp	Asn	Asp	Asn	Ala	Pro	Gln
2585						2590					2595			
Phe	Arg	Ala	Thr	Lys	Tyr	Glu	Val	Asn	Ile	Gly	Ser	Ser	Ala	Ala
2600						2605					2610			
Lys	Gly	Thr	Ser	Val	Val	Lys	Ser	Ala	Ser	Asp	Ala	Asp	Glu	Gly
2615						2620					2625			

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Ser	Asn	Ala	Asp	Ile	Thr	Tyr	Ala	Ile	Glu	Ala	Asp	Ser	Glu	Ser
2630						2635					2640			
Val	Lys	Glu	Asn	Leu	Glu	Ile	Asn	Lys	Leu	Ser	Gly	Val	Ile	Thr
2645						2650					2655			
Thr	Lys	Glu	Ser	Leu	Ile	Gly	Leu	Glu	Asn	Glu	Phe	Phe	Thr	Phe
2660						2665					2670			
Phe	Val	Arg	Ala	Val	Asp	Asn	Gly	Ser	Pro	Ser	Lys	Glu	Ser	Val
2675						2680					2685			
Val	Leu	Val	Tyr	Val	Lys	Ile	Leu	Pro	Pro	Glu	Met	Gln	Leu	Pro
2690						2695					2700			
Lys	Phe	Ser	Glu	Pro	Phe	Tyr	Thr	Phe	Thr	Val	Ser	Glu	Asp	Val
2705						2710					2715			
Pro	Val	Gly	Thr	Glu	Ile	Asp	Leu	Ile	Arg	Ala	Glu	His	Ser	Gly
2720						2725					2730			
Thr	Val	Leu	Tyr	Ser	Leu	Val	Lys	Gly	Asn	Thr	Pro	Glu	Ser	Asn
2735						2740					2745			
Arg	Asp	Glu	Ser	Phe	Val	Ile	Asp	Arg	Gln	Ser	Gly	Arg	Leu	Lys
2750						2755					2760			
Leu	Glu	Lys	Ser	Leu	Asp	His	Glu	Thr	Thr	Lys	Trp	Tyr	Gln	Phe
2765						2770					2775			
Ser	Ile	Leu	Ala	Arg	Cys	Thr	Gln	Asp	Asp	His	Glu	Met	Val	Ala
2780						2785					2790			
Ser	Val	Asp	Val	Ser	Ile	Gln	Val	Lys	Asp	Ala	Asn	Asp	Asn	Ser
2795						2800					2805			
Pro	Val	Phe	Glu	Ser	Ser	Pro	Tyr	Glu	Ala	Phe	Ile	Val	Glu	Asn
2810						2815					2820			
Leu	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ser	Arg	Val	Ile	Gln	Ile	Arg	Ala	Ser	Asp	Ala
2825						2830					2835			
Asp	Ser	Gly	Thr	Asn	Gly	Gln	Val	Met	Tyr	Ser	Leu	Asp	Gln	Ser
2840						2845					2850			
Gln	Ser	Val	Glu	Val	Ile	Glu	Ser	Phe	Ala	Ile	Asn	Met	Glu	Thr
2855						2860					2865			
Gly	Trp	Ile	Thr	Thr	Leu	Lys	Glu	Leu	Asp	His	Glu	Lys	Arg	Asp
2870						2875					2880			
Asn	Tyr	Gln	Ile	Lys	Val	Val	Ala	Ser	Asp	His	Gly	Glu	Lys	Ile
2885						2890					2895			
Gln	Leu	Ser	Ser	Thr	Ala	Ile	Val	Asp	Val	Thr	Val	Thr	Asp	Val
2900						2905					2910			
Asn	Asp	Ser	Pro	Pro	Arg	Phe	Thr	Ala	Glu	Ile	Tyr	Lys	Gly	Thr
2915						2920					2925			
Val	Ser	Glu	Asp	Asp	Pro	Gln	Gly	Gly	Val	Ile	Ala	Ile	Leu	Ser
2930						2935					2940			
Thr	Thr	Asp	Ala	Asp	Ser	Glu	Glu	Ile	Asn	Arg	Gln	Val	Thr	Tyr
2945						2950					2955			
Phe	Ile	Thr	Gly	Gly	Asp	Pro	Leu	Gly	Gln	Phe	Ala	Val	Glu	Thr
2960						2965					2970			
Ile	Gln	Asn	Glu	Trp	Lys	Val	Tyr	Val	Lys	Lys	Pro	Leu	Asp	Arg
2975						2980					2985			
Glu	Lys	Arg	Asp	Asn	Tyr	Leu	Leu	Thr	Ile	Thr	Ala	Thr	Asp	Gly
2990						2995					3000			
Thr	Phe	Ser	Ser	Lys	Ala	Ile	Val	Glu	Val	Lys	Val	Leu	Asp	Ala

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3005						3010						3015
Asn Asp	Asn Ser	Pro Val	Cys	Glu Lys	Thr Leu	Tyr	Ser Asp	Thr				
3020			3025					3030				
Ile Pro	Glu Asp	Val Leu	Pro	Gly Lys	Leu Ile	Met	Gln Ile	Ser				
3035			3040					3045				
Ala Thr	Asp Ala	Asp Ile	Arg	Ser Asn	Ala Glu	Ile	Thr Tyr	Thr				
3050			3055					3060				
Leu Leu	Gly Ser	Gly Ala	Glu	Lys Phe	Lys Leu	Asn	Pro Asp	Thr				
3065			3070					3075				
Gly Glu	Leu Lys	Thr Ser	Thr	Pro Leu	Asp Arg	Glu	Glu Gln	Ala				
3080			3085					3090				
Val Tyr	His Leu	Leu Val	Arg	Ala Thr	Asp Gly	Gly	Gly Arg	Phe				
3095			3100					3105				
Cys Gln	Ala Ser	Ile Val	Val	Thr Leu	Glu Asp	Val	Asn Asp	Asn				
3110			3115					3120				
Ala Pro	Glu Phe	Ser Ala	Asp	Pro Tyr	Ala Ile	Thr	Val Phe	Glu				
3125			3130					3135				
Asn Thr	Glu Pro	Gly Thr	Leu	Leu Thr	Arg Val	Gln	Ala Thr	Asp				
3140			3145					3150				
Ala Asp	Ala Gly	Leu Asn	Arg	Lys Ile	Leu Tyr	Ser	Leu Ile	Asp				
3155			3160					3165				
Ser Ala	Asp Gly	Gln Phe	Ser	Ile Asn	Glu Leu	Ser	Gly Ile	Ile				
3170			3175					3180				
Gln Leu	Glu Lys	Pro Leu	Asp	Arg Glu	Leu Gln	Ala	Val Tyr	Thr				
3185			3190					3195				
Leu Ser	Leu Lys	Ala Val	Asp	Gln Gly	Leu Pro	Arg	Arg Leu	Thr				
3200			3205					3210				
Ala Thr	Gly Thr	Val Ile	Val	Ser Val	Leu Asp	Ile	Asn Asp	Asn				
3215			3220					3225				
Pro Pro	Val Phe	Glu Tyr	Arg	Glu Tyr	Gly Ala	Thr	Val Ser	Glu				
3230			3235					3240				
Asp Ile	Leu Val	Gly Thr	Glu	Val Leu	Gln Val	Tyr	Ala Ala	Ser				
3245			3250					3255				
Arg Asp	Ile Glu	Ala Asn	Ala	Glu Ile	Thr Tyr	Ser	Ile Ile	Ser				
3260			3265					3270				
Gly Asn	Glu His	Gly Lys	Phe	Ser Ile	Asp Ser	Lys	Thr Gly	Ala				
3275			3280					3285				
Val Phe	Ile Ile	Glu Asn	Leu	Asp Tyr	Glu Ser	Ser	His Glu	Tyr				
3290			3295					3300				
Tyr Leu	Thr Val	Glu Ala	Thr	Asp Gly	Gly Thr	Pro	Ser Leu	Ser				
3305			3310					3315				
Asp Val	Ala Thr	Val Asn	Val	Asn Val	Thr Asp	Ile	Asn Asp	Asn				
3320			3325					3330				
Thr Pro	Val Phe	Ser Gln	Asp	Thr Tyr	Thr Thr	Val	Ile Ser	Glu				
3335			3340					3345				
Asp Ala	Val Leu	Glu Gln	Ser	Val Ile	Thr Val	Met	Ala Asp	Asp				
3350			3355					3360				
Ala Asp	Gly Pro	Ser Asn	Ser	His Ile	His Tyr	Ser	Ile Ile	Asp				
3365			3370					3375				
Gly Asn	Gln Gly	Ser Ser	Phe	Thr Ile	Asp Pro	Val	Arg Gly	Glu				
3380			3385					3390				



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Leu	Ser	Phe	Val	Thr	Pro	Arg	His	His	Arg	Ala	Ala	Val	Cys	Leu
3770						3775						3780		
Cys	Lys	Glu	Gly	Arg	Cys	Pro	Pro	Val	His	His	Gly	Cys	Glu	Asp
3785						3790						3795		
Asp	Pro	Cys	Pro	Glu	Gly	Ser	Glu	Cys	Val	Ser	Asp	Pro	Trp	Glu
3800						3805						3810		
Glu	Lys	His	Thr	Cys	Val	Cys	Pro	Ser	Gly	Arg	Phe	Gly	Gln	Cys
3815						3820						3825		
Pro	Gly	Ser	Ser	Ser	Met	Thr	Leu	Thr	Gly	Asn	Ser	Tyr	Val	Lys
3830						3835						3840		
Tyr	Arg	Leu	Thr	Glu	Asn	Glu	Asn	Lys	Leu	Glu	Met	Lys	Leu	Thr
3845						3850						3855		
Met	Arg	Leu	Arg	Thr	Tyr	Ser	Thr	His	Ala	Val	Val	Met	Tyr	Ala
3860						3865						3870		
Arg	Gly	Thr	Asp	Tyr	Ser	Ile	Leu	Glu	Ile	His	His	Gly	Arg	Leu
3875						3880						3885		
Gln	Tyr	Lys	Phe	Asp	Cys	Gly	Ser	Gly	Pro	Gly	Ile	Val	Ser	Val
3890						3895						3900		
Gln	Ser	Ile	Gln	Val	Asn	Asp	Gly	Gln	Trp	His	Ala	Val	Ala	Leu
3905						3910						3915		
Glu	Val	Asn	Gly	Asn	Tyr	Ala	Arg	Leu	Val	Leu	Asp	Gln	Val	His
3920						3925						3930		
Thr	Ala	Ser	Gly	Thr	Ala	Pro	Gly	Thr	Leu	Lys	Thr	Leu	Asn	Leu
3935						3940						3945		
Asp	Asn	Tyr	Val	Phe	Phe	Gly	Gly	His	Ile	Arg	Gln	Gln	Gly	Thr
3950						3955						3960		
Arg	His	Gly	Arg	Ser	Pro	Gln	Val	Gly	Asn	Gly	Phe	Arg	Gly	Cys
3965						3970						3975		
Met	Asp	Ser	Ile	Tyr	Leu	Asn	Gly	Gln	Glu	Leu	Pro	Leu	Asn	Ser
3980						3985						3990		
Lys	Pro	Arg	Ser	Tyr	Ala	His	Ile	Glu	Glu	Ser	Val	Asp	Val	Ser
3995						4000						4005		
Pro	Gly	Cys	Phe	Leu	Thr	Ala	Thr	Glu	Asp	Cys	Ala	Ser	Asn	Pro
4010						4015						4020		
Cys	Gln	Asn	Gly	Gly	Val	Cys	Asn	Pro	Ser	Pro	Ala	Gly	Gly	Tyr
4025						4030						4035		
Tyr	Cys	Lys	Cys	Ser	Ala	Leu	Tyr	Ile	Gly	Thr	His	Cys	Glu	Ile
4040						4045						4050		
Ser	Val	Asn	Pro	Cys	Ser	Ser	Asn	Pro	Cys	Leu	Tyr	Gly	Gly	Thr
4055						4060						4065		
Cys	Val	Val	Asp	Asn	Gly	Gly	Phe	Val	Cys	Gln	Cys	Arg	Gly	Leu
4070						4075						4080		
Tyr	Thr	Gly	Gln	Arg	Cys	Gln	Leu	Ser	Pro	Tyr	Cys	Lys	Asp	Glu
4085						4090						4095		
Pro	Cys	Lys	Asn	Gly	Gly	Thr	Cys	Phe	Asp	Ser	Leu	Asp	Gly	Ala
4100						4105						4110		
Val	Cys	Gln	Cys	Asp	Ser	Gly	Phe	Arg	Gly	Glu	Arg	Cys	Gln	Ser
4115						4120						4125		
Asp	Ile	Asp	Glu	Cys	Ser	Gly	Asn	Pro	Cys	Leu	His	Gly	Ala	Leu
4130						4135						4140		
Cys	Glu	Asn	Thr	His	Gly	Ser	Tyr	His	Cys	Asn	Cys	Ser	His	Glu



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Val Glu Ser Met Pro Met Ser Val Tyr Ala Ser Thr Ala Ser Cys
 4535                               4540                4545

Ser Asp Val Ser Ala Cys Cys Glu Val Glu Ser Glu Val Met Met
 4550                               4555                4560

Ser Asp Tyr Glu Ser Gly Asp Asp Gly His Phe Glu Glu Val Thr
 4565                               4570                4575

Ile Pro Pro Leu Asp Ser Gln Gln His Thr Glu Val
 4580                               4585                4590

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<210> SEQ ID NO 94
<211> LENGTH: 202
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

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<400> SEQUENCE: 94

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Met Cys Tyr Gly Lys Cys Ala Arg Cys Ile Gly His Ser Leu Val Gly
 1                               5                10                15

Leu Ala Leu Leu Cys Ile Ala Ala Asn Ile Leu Leu Tyr Phe Pro Asn
 20                               25                30

Gly Glu Thr Lys Tyr Ala Ser Glu Asn His Leu Ser Arg Phe Val Trp
 35                               40                45

Phe Phe Ser Gly Ile Val Gly Gly Gly Leu Leu Met Leu Leu Pro Ala
 50                               55                60

Phe Val Phe Ile Gly Leu Glu Gln Asp Asp Cys Cys Gly Cys Cys Gly
 65                               70                75                80

His Glu Asn Cys Gly Lys Arg Cys Ala Met Leu Ser Ser Val Leu Ala
 85                               90                95

Ala Leu Ile Gly Ile Ala Gly Ser Gly Tyr Cys Val Ile Val Ala Ala
 100                              105                110

Leu Gly Leu Ala Glu Gly Pro Leu Cys Leu Asp Ser Leu Gly Gln Trp
 115                              120                125

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

Thr Trp Ser Glu Cys Thr Glu Pro Lys His Ile Val Glu Trp Asn Val
 145                              150                155                160

Ser Leu Phe Ser Ile Leu Leu Ala Leu Gly Gly Ile Glu Phe Ile Leu
 165                              170                175

Cys Leu Ile Gln Val Ile Asn Gly Val Leu Gly Gly Ile Cys Gly Phe
 180                              185                190

Cys Cys Ser His Gln Gln Gln Tyr Asp Cys
 195                              200

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<210> SEQ ID NO 95
<211> LENGTH: 1035
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

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<400> SEQUENCE: 95

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Met Ser Thr Glu Asn Val Glu Gly Lys Pro Ser Asn Leu Gly Glu Arg
 1                               5                10                15

Gly Arg Ala Arg Ser Ser Thr Phe Leu Arg Val Val Gln Pro Met Phe
 20                               25                30

Asn His Ser Ile Phe Thr Ser Ala Val Ser Pro Ala Ala Glu Arg Ile
 35                               40                45

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Arg Phe Ile Leu Gly Glu Glu Asp Asp Ser Pro Ala Pro Pro Gln Leu  
 50 55 60  
 Phe Thr Glu Leu Asp Glu Leu Leu Ala Val Asp Gly Gln Glu Met Glu  
 65 70 75 80  
 Trp Lys Glu Thr Ala Arg Trp Ile Lys Phe Glu Glu Lys Val Glu Gln  
 85 90 95  
 Gly Gly Glu Arg Trp Ser Lys Pro His Val Ala Thr Leu Ser Leu His  
 100 105 110  
 Ser Leu Phe Glu Leu Arg Thr Cys Met Glu Lys Gly Ser Ile Met Leu  
 115 120 125  
 Asp Arg Glu Ala Ser Ser Leu Pro Gln Leu Val Glu Met Ile Val Asp  
 130 135 140  
 His Gln Ile Glu Thr Gly Leu Leu Lys Pro Glu Leu Lys Asp Lys Val  
 145 150 155 160  
 Thr Tyr Thr Leu Leu Arg Lys His Arg His Gln Thr Lys Lys Ser Asn  
 165 170 175  
 Leu Arg Ser Leu Ala Asp Ile Gly Lys Thr Val Ser Ser Ala Ser Arg  
 180 185 190  
 Met Phe Thr Asn Pro Asp Asn Gly Ser Pro Ala Met Thr His Arg Asn  
 195 200 205  
 Leu Thr Ser Ser Ser Leu Asn Asp Ile Ser Asp Lys Pro Glu Lys Asp  
 210 215 220  
 Gln Leu Lys Asn Lys Phe Met Lys Lys Leu Pro Arg Asp Ala Glu Ala  
 225 230 235 240  
 Ser Asn Val Leu Val Gly Glu Val Asp Phe Leu Asp Thr Pro Phe Ile  
 245 250 255  
 Ala Phe Val Arg Leu Gln Gln Ala Val Met Leu Gly Ala Leu Thr Glu  
 260 265 270  
 Val Pro Val Pro Thr Arg Phe Leu Phe Ile Leu Leu Gly Pro Lys Gly  
 275 280 285  
 Lys Ala Lys Ser Tyr His Glu Ile Gly Arg Ala Ile Ala Thr Leu Met  
 290 295 300  
 Ser Asp Glu Val Phe His Asp Ile Ala Tyr Lys Ala Lys Asp Arg His  
 305 310 315 320  
 Asp Leu Ile Ala Gly Ile Asp Glu Phe Leu Asp Glu Val Ile Val Leu  
 325 330 335  
 Pro Pro Gly Glu Trp Asp Pro Ala Ile Arg Ile Glu Pro Pro Lys Ser  
 340 345 350  
 Leu Pro Ser Ser Asp Lys Arg Lys Asn Met Tyr Ser Gly Gly Glu Asn  
 355 360 365  
 Val Gln Met Asn Gly Asp Thr Pro His Asp Gly Gly His Gly Gly Gly  
 370 375 380  
 Gly His Gly Asp Cys Glu Glu Leu Gln Arg Thr Gly Arg Phe Cys Gly  
 385 390 395 400  
 Gly Leu Ile Lys Asp Ile Lys Arg Lys Ala Pro Phe Phe Ala Ser Asp  
 405 410 415  
 Phe Tyr Asp Ala Leu Asn Ile Gln Ala Leu Ser Ala Ile Leu Phe Ile  
 420 425 430  
 Tyr Leu Ala Thr Val Thr Asn Ala Ile Thr Phe Gly Gly Leu Leu Gly  
 435 440 445

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Asp Ala Thr Asp Asn Met Gln Gly Val Leu Glu Ser Phe Leu Gly Thr  
 450 455 460  
 Ala Val Ser Gly Ala Ile Phe Cys Leu Phe Ala Gly Gln Pro Leu Thr  
 465 470 475 480  
 Ile Leu Ser Ser Thr Gly Pro Val Leu Val Phe Glu Arg Leu Leu Phe  
 485 490 495  
 Asn Phe Ser Lys Asp Asn Asn Phe Asp Tyr Leu Glu Phe Arg Leu Trp  
 500 505 510  
 Ile Gly Leu Trp Ser Ala Phe Leu Cys Leu Ile Leu Val Ala Thr Asp  
 515 520 525  
 Ala Ser Phe Leu Val Gln Tyr Phe Thr Arg Phe Thr Glu Glu Gly Phe  
 530 535 540  
 Ser Ser Leu Ile Ser Phe Ile Phe Ile Tyr Asp Ala Phe Lys Lys Met  
 545 550 555 560  
 Ile Lys Leu Ala Asp Tyr Tyr Pro Ile Asn Ser Asn Phe Lys Val Gly  
 565 570 575  
 Tyr Asn Thr Leu Phe Ser Cys Thr Cys Val Pro Pro Asp Pro Ala Asn  
 580 585 590  
 Ile Ser Ile Ser Asn Asp Thr Thr Leu Ala Pro Glu Tyr Leu Pro Thr  
 595 600 605  
 Met Ser Ser Thr Asp Met Tyr His Asn Thr Thr Phe Asp Trp Ala Phe  
 610 615 620  
 Leu Ser Lys Lys Glu Cys Ser Lys Tyr Gly Gly Asn Leu Val Gly Asn  
 625 630 635 640  
 Asn Cys Asn Phe Val Pro Asp Ile Thr Leu Met Ser Phe Ile Leu Phe  
 645 650 655  
 Leu Gly Thr Tyr Thr Ser Ser Met Ala Leu Lys Lys Phe Lys Thr Ser  
 660 665 670  
 Pro Tyr Phe Pro Thr Thr Ala Arg Lys Leu Ile Ser Asp Phe Ala Ile  
 675 680 685  
 Ile Leu Ser Ile Leu Ile Phe Cys Val Ile Asp Ala Leu Val Gly Val  
 690 695 700  
 Asp Thr Pro Lys Leu Ile Val Pro Ser Glu Phe Lys Pro Thr Ser Pro  
 705 710 715 720  
 Asn Arg Gly Trp Phe Val Pro Pro Phe Gly Glu Asn Pro Trp Trp Val  
 725 730 735  
 Cys Leu Ala Ala Ala Ile Pro Ala Leu Leu Val Thr Ile Leu Ile Phe  
 740 745 750  
 Met Asp Gln Gln Ile Thr Ala Val Ile Val Asn Arg Lys Glu His Lys  
 755 760 765  
 Leu Lys Lys Gly Ala Gly Tyr His Leu Asp Leu Phe Trp Val Ala Ile  
 770 775 780  
 Leu Met Val Ile Cys Ser Leu Met Ala Leu Pro Trp Tyr Val Ala Ala  
 785 790 795 800  
 Thr Val Ile Ser Ile Ala His Ile Asp Ser Leu Lys Met Glu Thr Glu  
 805 810 815  
 Thr Ser Ala Pro Gly Glu Gln Pro Lys Phe Leu Gly Val Arg Glu Gln  
 820 825 830  
 Arg Val Thr Gly Thr Leu Val Phe Ile Leu Thr Gly Leu Ser Val Phe  
 835 840 845  
 Met Ala Pro Ile Leu Lys Phe Ile Pro Met Pro Val Leu Tyr Gly Val

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850	855	860
Phe Leu Tyr Met Gly Val Ala Ser Leu Asn Gly Val Gln Phe Met Asp 865 870 875 880		
Arg Leu Lys Leu Leu Leu Met Pro Leu Lys His Gln Pro Asp Phe Ile 885 890 895		
Tyr Leu Arg His Val Pro Leu Arg Arg Val His Leu Phe Thr Phe Leu 900 905 910		
Gln Val Leu Cys Leu Ala Leu Leu Trp Ile Leu Lys Ser Thr Val Ala 915 920 925		
Ala Ile Ile Phe Pro Val Met Ile Leu Ala Leu Val Ala Val Arg Lys 930 935 940		
Gly Met Asp Tyr Leu Phe Ser Gln His Asp Leu Ser Phe Leu Asp Asp 945 950 955 960		
Val Ile Pro Glu Lys Asp Lys Lys Lys Lys Glu Asp Glu Lys Lys Lys 965 970 975		
Lys Lys Lys Lys Gly Ser Leu Asp Ser Asp Asn Asp Asp Ser Asp Cys 980 985 990		
Pro Tyr Ser Glu Lys Val Pro Ser Ile Lys Ile Pro Met Asp Ile Met 995 1000 1005		
Glu Gln Gln Pro Phe Leu Ser Asp Ser Lys Pro Ser Asp Arg Glu 1010 1015 1020		
Arg Ser Pro Thr Phe Leu Glu Arg His Thr Ser Cys 1025 1030 1035		

&lt;210&gt; SEQ ID NO 96

&lt;211&gt; LENGTH: 480

&lt;212&gt; TYPE: PRT

&lt;213&gt; ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 96

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

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Asn Val Thr Ala His Ala Ala Tyr Ser Tyr Met Tyr Ala Gly Phe Ser
      180                      185                      190

Ser Phe Leu Ile Leu Ala Thr Val Leu Cys Asn Val Leu Val Cys Gly
      195                      200                      205

Ala Leu Leu Arg Met His Arg Gln Phe Met Arg Arg Thr Ser Leu Gly
      210                      215                      220

Thr Glu Gln His His Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ser Val Ala Ser Arg Gly
      225                      230                      235                      240

His Pro Ala Ala Ser Pro Ala Leu Pro Arg Leu Ser Asp Phe Arg Arg
      245                      250                      255

Arg Arg Ser Phe Arg Arg Ile Ala Gly Ala Glu Ile Gln Met Val Ile
      260                      265                      270

Leu Leu Ile Ala Thr Ser Leu Val Val Leu Ile Cys Ser Ile Pro Leu
      275                      280                      285

Val Val Arg Val Phe Val Asn Gln Leu Tyr Gln Pro Ser Leu Glu Arg
      290                      295                      300

Glu Val Ser Lys Asn Pro Asp Leu Gln Ala Ile Arg Ile Ala Ser Val
      305                      310                      315                      320

Asn Pro Ile Leu Asp Pro Trp Ile Tyr Ile Leu Leu Arg Lys Thr Val
      325                      330                      335

Leu Ser Lys Ala Ile Glu Lys Ile Lys Cys Leu Phe Cys Arg Ile Gly
      340                      345                      350

Gly Ser Arg Arg Glu Arg Ser Gly Gln His Cys Ser Asp Ser Gln Arg
      355                      360                      365

Thr Ser Ser Ala Met Ser Gly His Ser Arg Ser Phe Ile Ser Arg Glu
      370                      375                      380

Leu Lys Glu Ile Ser Ser Thr Ser Gln Thr Leu Leu Pro Asp Leu Ser
      385                      390                      395                      400

Leu Pro Asp Leu Ser Glu Asn Gly Leu Gly Gly Arg Asn Leu Leu Pro
      405                      410                      415

Gly Val Pro Gly Met Gly Leu Ala Gln Glu Asp Thr Thr Ser Leu Arg
      420                      425                      430

Thr Leu Arg Ile Ser Glu Thr Ser Asp Ser Ser Gln Gly Gln Asp Ser
      435                      440                      445

Glu Ser Val Leu Leu Val Asp Glu Ala Gly Gly Ser Gly Arg Ala Gly
      450                      455                      460

Pro Ala Pro Lys Gly Ser Ser Leu Gln Val Thr Phe Pro Ser Glu Thr
      465                      470                      475                      480

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&lt;210&gt; SEQ ID NO 97

&lt;211&gt; LENGTH: 335

&lt;212&gt; TYPE: PRT

&lt;213&gt; ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 97

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Met Gly His Pro Pro Leu Leu Pro Leu Leu Leu Leu Leu His Thr Cys
  1      5      10      15

Val Pro Ala Ser Trp Gly Leu Arg Cys Met Gln Cys Lys Thr Asn Gly
      20      25      30

Asp Cys Arg Val Glu Glu Cys Ala Leu Gly Gln Asp Leu Cys Arg Thr
      35      40      45

Thr Ile Val Arg Leu Trp Glu Glu Gly Glu Glu Leu Glu Leu Val Glu
      50      55      60

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Lys Ser Cys Thr His Ser Glu Lys Thr Asn Arg Thr Leu Ser Tyr Arg  
 65 70 75 80  
 Thr Gly Leu Lys Ile Thr Ser Leu Thr Glu Val Val Cys Gly Leu Asp  
 85 90 95  
 Leu Cys Asn Gln Gly Asn Ser Gly Arg Ala Val Thr Tyr Ser Arg Ser  
 100 105 110  
 Arg Tyr Leu Glu Cys Ile Ser Cys Gly Ser Ser Asp Met Ser Cys Glu  
 115 120 125  
 Arg Gly Arg His Gln Ser Leu Gln Cys Arg Ser Pro Glu Glu Gln Cys  
 130 135 140  
 Leu Asp Val Val Thr His Trp Ile Gln Glu Gly Glu Glu Gly Arg Pro  
 145 150 155 160  
 Lys Asp Asp Arg His Leu Arg Gly Cys Gly Tyr Leu Pro Gly Cys Pro  
 165 170 175  
 Gly Ser Asn Gly Phe His Asn Asn Asp Thr Phe His Phe Leu Lys Cys  
 180 185 190  
 Cys Asn Thr Thr Lys Cys Asn Glu Gly Pro Ile Leu Glu Leu Glu Asn  
 195 200 205  
 Leu Pro Gln Asn Gly Arg Gln Cys Tyr Ser Cys Lys Gly Asn Ser Thr  
 210 215 220  
 His Gly Cys Ser Ser Glu Glu Thr Phe Leu Ile Asp Cys Arg Gly Pro  
 225 230 235 240  
 Met Asn Gln Cys Leu Val Ala Thr Gly Thr His Glu Pro Lys Asn Gln  
 245 250 255  
 Ser Tyr Met Val Arg Gly Cys Ala Thr Ala Ser Met Cys Gln His Ala  
 260 265 270  
 His Leu Gly Asp Ala Phe Ser Met Asn His Ile Asp Val Ser Cys Cys  
 275 280 285  
 Thr Lys Ser Gly Cys Asn His Pro Asp Leu Asp Val Gln Tyr Arg Ser  
 290 295 300  
 Gly Ala Ala Pro Gln Pro Gly Pro Ala His Leu Ser Leu Thr Ile Thr  
 305 310 315 320  
 Leu Leu Met Thr Ala Arg Leu Trp Gly Gly Thr Leu Leu Trp Thr  
 325 330 335

&lt;210&gt; SEQ ID NO 98

&lt;211&gt; LENGTH: 512

&lt;212&gt; TYPE: PRT

&lt;213&gt; ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 98

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

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85				90				95							
Trp	Asp	Leu	Asn	Lys	Asn	Lys	Ser	Phe	Gly	Gly	Trp	Asn	Thr	Ser	Gly
			100						105				110		
Cys	Val	Ala	His	Arg	Asp	Ser	Asp	Ala	Ser	Glu	Thr	Val	Cys	Leu	Cys
		115					120						125		
Asn	His	Phe	Thr	His	Phe	Gly	Val	Leu	Met	Asp	Leu	Pro	Arg	Ser	Ala
		130				135					140				
Ser	Gln	Leu	Asp	Ala	Arg	Asn	Thr	Lys	Val	Leu	Thr	Phe	Ile	Ser	Tyr
		145			150						155				160
Ile	Gly	Cys	Gly	Ile	Ser	Ala	Ile	Phe	Ser	Ala	Ala	Thr	Leu	Leu	Thr
			165							170				175	
Tyr	Val	Ala	Phe	Glu	Lys	Leu	Arg	Arg	Asp	Tyr	Pro	Ser	Lys	Ile	Leu
			180						185				190		
Met	Asn	Leu	Ser	Thr	Ala	Leu	Leu	Phe	Leu	Asn	Leu	Leu	Phe	Leu	Leu
		195					200						205		
Asp	Gly	Trp	Ile	Thr	Ser	Phe	Asn	Val	Asp	Gly	Leu	Cys	Ile	Ala	Val
		210					215				220				
Ala	Val	Leu	Leu	His	Phe	Phe	Leu	Leu	Ala	Thr	Phe	Thr	Trp	Met	Gly
		225				230				235					240
Leu	Glu	Ala	Ile	His	Met	Tyr	Ile	Ala	Leu	Val	Lys	Val	Phe	Asn	Thr
			245							250				255	
Tyr	Ile	Arg	Arg	Tyr	Ile	Leu	Lys	Phe	Cys	Ile	Ile	Gly	Trp	Gly	Leu
			260						265					270	
Pro	Ala	Leu	Val	Val	Ser	Val	Val	Leu	Ala	Ser	Arg	Asn	Asn	Asn	Glu
		275					280						285		
Val	Tyr	Gly	Lys	Glu	Ser	Tyr	Gly	Lys	Glu	Lys	Gly	Asp	Glu	Phe	Cys
		290				295					300				
Trp	Ile	Gln	Asp	Pro	Val	Ile	Phe	Tyr	Val	Thr	Cys	Ala	Gly	Tyr	Phe
					310					315					320
Gly	Val	Met	Phe	Phe	Leu	Asn	Ile	Ala	Met	Phe	Ile	Val	Val	Met	Val
			325						330					335	
Gln	Ile	Cys	Gly	Arg	Asn	Gly	Lys	Arg	Ser	Asn	Arg	Thr	Leu	Arg	Glu
			340						345				350		
Glu	Val	Leu	Arg	Asn	Leu	Arg	Ser	Val	Val	Ser	Leu	Thr	Phe	Leu	Leu
		355					360						365		
Gly	Met	Thr	Trp	Gly	Phe	Ala	Phe	Phe	Ala	Trp	Gly	Pro	Leu	Asn	Ile
		370				375					380				
Pro	Phe	Met	Tyr	Leu	Phe	Ser	Ile	Phe	Asn	Ser	Leu	Gln	Gly	Leu	Phe
		385				390				395					400
Ile	Phe	Ile	Phe	His	Cys	Ala	Met	Lys	Glu	Asn	Val	Gln	Lys	Gln	Trp
			405						410					415	
Arg	Arg	His	Leu	Cys	Cys	Gly	Arg	Phe	Arg	Leu	Ala	Asp	Asn	Ser	Asp
			420						425				430		
Trp	Ser	Lys	Thr	Ala	Thr	Asn	Ile	Ile	Lys	Lys	Ser	Ser	Asp	Asn	Leu
			435				440						445		
Gly	Lys	Ser	Leu	Ser	Ser	Ser	Ser	Ile	Gly	Ser	Asn	Ser	Thr	Tyr	Leu
		450				455					460				
Thr	Ser	Lys	Ser	Lys	Ser	Ser	Ser	Thr	Thr	Tyr	Phe	Lys	Arg	Asn	Ser
		465			470					475					480
His	Thr	Asp	Asn	Val	Ser	Tyr	Glu	His	Ser	Phe	Asn	Lys	Ser	Gly	Ser
			485						490					495	

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Leu Arg Gln Cys Phe His Gly Gln Val Leu Val Lys Thr Gly Pro Cys  
500 505 510

&lt;210&gt; SEQ ID NO 99

&lt;211&gt; LENGTH: 202

&lt;212&gt; TYPE: PRT

&lt;213&gt; ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 99

Met Lys Val Leu Ala Ala Gly Val Val Pro Leu Leu Leu Val Leu His  
1 5 10 15

Trp Lys His Gly Ala Gly Ser Pro Leu Pro Ile Thr Pro Val Asn Ala  
20 25 30

Thr Cys Ala Ile Arg His Pro Cys His Asn Asn Leu Met Asn Gln Ile  
35 40 45

Arg Ser Gln Leu Ala Gln Leu Asn Gly Ser Ala Asn Ala Leu Phe Ile  
50 55 60

Leu Tyr Tyr Thr Ala Gln Gly Glu Pro Phe Pro Asn Asn Leu Asp Lys  
65 70 75 80

Leu Cys Gly Pro Asn Val Thr Asp Phe Pro Pro Phe His Ala Asn Gly  
85 90 95

Thr Glu Lys Ala Lys Leu Val Glu Leu Tyr Arg Ile Val Val Tyr Leu  
100 105 110

Gly Thr Ser Leu Gly Asn Ile Thr Arg Asp Gln Lys Ile Leu Asn Pro  
115 120 125

Ser Ala Leu Ser Leu His Ser Lys Leu Asn Ala Thr Ala Asp Ile Leu  
130 135 140

Arg Gly Leu Leu Ser Asn Val Leu Cys Arg Leu Cys Ser Lys Tyr His  
145 150 155 160

Val Gly His Val Asp Val Thr Tyr Gly Pro Asp Thr Ser Gly Lys Asp  
165 170 175

Val Phe Gln Lys Lys Lys Leu Gly Cys Gln Leu Leu Gly Lys Tyr Lys  
180 185 190

Gln Ile Ile Ala Val Leu Ala Gln Ala Phe  
195 200

&lt;210&gt; SEQ ID NO 100

&lt;211&gt; LENGTH: 504

&lt;212&gt; TYPE: PRT

&lt;213&gt; ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 100

Met Thr Pro Ser Pro Leu Leu Leu Leu Leu Leu Pro Pro Leu Leu Leu  
1 5 10 15

Gly Ala Phe Pro Pro Ala Ala Ala Ala Arg Gly Pro Pro Lys Met Ala  
20 25 30

Asp Lys Val Val Pro Arg Gln Val Ala Arg Leu Gly Arg Thr Val Arg  
35 40 45

Leu Gln Cys Pro Val Glu Gly Asp Pro Pro Pro Leu Thr Met Trp Thr  
50 55 60

Lys Asp Gly Arg Thr Ile His Ser Gly Trp Ser Arg Phe Arg Val Leu  
65 70 75 80

Pro Gln Gly Leu Lys Val Lys Gln Val Glu Arg Glu Asp Ala Gly Val  
85 90 95

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Tyr Val Cys Lys Ala Thr Asn Gly Phe Gly Ser Leu Ser Val Asn Tyr  
 100 105 110

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

Pro Asp Ser Ser Ser Gly Gly Gln Glu Asp Pro Ala Ser Gln Gln Trp  
 130 135 140

Ala Arg Pro Arg Phe Thr Gln Pro Ser Lys Met Arg Arg Arg Val Ile  
 145 150 155 160

Ala Arg Pro Val Gly Ser Ser Val Arg Leu Lys Cys Val Ala Ser Gly  
 165 170 175

His Pro Arg Pro Asp Ile Thr Trp Met Lys Asp Asp Gln Ala Leu Thr  
 180 185 190

Arg Pro Glu Ala Ala Glu Pro Arg Lys Lys Lys Trp Thr Leu Ser Leu  
 195 200 205

Lys Asn Leu Arg Pro Glu Asp Ser Gly Lys Tyr Thr Cys Arg Val Ser  
 210 215 220

Asn Arg Ala Gly Ala Ile Asn Ala Thr Tyr Lys Val Asp Val Ile Gln  
 225 230 235 240

Arg Thr Arg Ser Lys Pro Val Leu Thr Gly Thr His Pro Val Asn Thr  
 245 250 255

Thr Val Asp Phe Gly Gly Thr Thr Ser Phe Gln Cys Lys Val Arg Ser  
 260 265 270

Asp Val Lys Pro Val Ile Gln Trp Leu Lys Arg Val Glu Tyr Gly Ala  
 275 280 285

Glu Gly Arg His Asn Ser Thr Ile Asp Val Gly Gly Gln Lys Phe Val  
 290 295 300

Val Leu Pro Thr Gly Asp Val Trp Ser Arg Pro Asp Gly Ser Tyr Leu  
 305 310 315 320

Asn Lys Leu Leu Ile Thr Arg Ala Arg Gln Asp Asp Ala Gly Met Tyr  
 325 330 335

Ile Cys Leu Gly Ala Asn Thr Met Gly Tyr Ser Phe Arg Ser Ala Phe  
 340 345 350

Leu Thr Val Leu Pro Asp Pro Lys Pro Gln Gly Pro Pro Val Ala Ser  
 355 360 365

Ser Ser Ser Ala Thr Ser Leu Pro Trp Pro Val Val Ile Gly Ile Pro  
 370 375 380

Ala Gly Ala Val Phe Ile Leu Gly Thr Leu Leu Leu Trp Leu Cys Gln  
 385 390 395 400

Ala Gln Lys Lys Pro Cys Thr Pro Ala Pro Ala Pro Pro Leu Pro Gly  
 405 410 415

His Arg Pro Pro Gly Thr Ala Arg Asp Arg Ser Gly Asp Lys Asp Leu  
 420 425 430

Pro Ser Leu Ala Ala Leu Ser Ala Gly Pro Gly Val Gly Leu Cys Glu  
 435 440 445

Glu His Gly Ser Pro Ala Ala Pro Gln His Leu Leu Gly Pro Gly Pro  
 450 455 460

Val Ala Gly Pro Lys Leu Tyr Pro Lys Leu Tyr Thr Asp Ile His Thr  
 465 470 475 480

His Thr His Thr His Ser His Thr His Ser His Val Glu Gly Lys Val  
 485 490 495

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His Gln His Ile His Tyr Gln Cys  
500

<210> SEQ ID NO 101  
<211> LENGTH: 915  
<212> TYPE: PRT  
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 101

Met Gly Arg Pro Arg Leu Thr Leu Val Cys His Val Ser Ile Ile Ile  
1 5 10 15

Ser Ala Arg Asp Leu Ser Met Asn Asn Leu Thr Glu Leu Gln Pro Gly  
20 25 30

Leu Phe His His Leu Arg Phe Leu Glu Glu Leu Arg Leu Ser Gly Asn  
35 40 45

His Leu Ser His Ile Pro Gly Gln Ala Phe Ser Gly Leu Tyr Ser Leu  
50 55 60

Lys Ile Leu Met Leu Gln Asn Asn Gln Leu Gly Gly Ile Pro Ala Glu  
65 70 75 80

Ala Leu Trp Glu Leu Pro Ser Leu Gln Ser Leu Arg Leu Asp Ala Asn  
85 90 95

Leu Ile Ser Leu Val Pro Glu Arg Ser Phe Glu Gly Leu Ser Ser Leu  
100 105 110

Arg His Leu Trp Leu Asp Asp Asn Ala Leu Thr Glu Ile Pro Val Arg  
115 120 125

Ala Leu Asn Asn Leu Pro Ala Leu Gln Ala Met Thr Leu Ala Leu Asn  
130 135 140

Arg Ile Ser His Ile Pro Asp Tyr Ala Phe Gln Asn Leu Thr Ser Leu  
145 150 155 160

Val Val Leu His Leu His Asn Asn Arg Ile Gln His Leu Gly Thr His  
165 170 175

Ser Phe Glu Gly Leu His Asn Leu Glu Thr Leu Asp Leu Asn Tyr Asn  
180 185 190

Lys Leu Gln Glu Phe Pro Val Ala Ile Arg Thr Leu Gly Arg Leu Gln  
195 200 205

Glu Leu Gly Phe His Asn Asn Asn Ile Lys Ala Ile Pro Glu Lys Ala  
210 215 220

Phe Met Gly Asn Pro Leu Leu Gln Thr Ile His Phe Tyr Asp Asn Pro  
225 230 235 240

Ile Gln Phe Val Gly Arg Ser Ala Phe Gln Tyr Leu Pro Lys Leu His  
245 250 255

Thr Leu Ser Leu Asn Gly Ala Met Asp Ile Gln Glu Phe Pro Asp Leu  
260 265 270

Lys Gly Thr Thr Ser Leu Glu Ile Leu Thr Leu Thr Arg Ala Gly Ile  
275 280 285

Arg Leu Leu Pro Ser Gly Met Cys Gln Gln Leu Pro Arg Leu Arg Val  
290 295 300

Leu Glu Leu Ser His Asn Gln Ile Glu Glu Leu Pro Ser Leu His Arg  
305 310 315 320

Cys Gln Lys Leu Glu Glu Ile Gly Leu Gln His Asn Arg Ile Trp Glu  
325 330 335

Ile Gly Ala Asp Thr Phe Ser Gln Leu Ser Ser Leu Gln Ala Leu Asp  
340 345 350

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Leu Ser Trp Asn Ala Ile Arg Ser Ile His Pro Glu Ala Phe Ser Thr  
 355 360 365

Leu His Ser Leu Val Lys Leu Asp Leu Thr Asp Asn Gln Leu Thr Thr  
 370 375 380

Leu Pro Leu Ala Gly Leu Gly Gly Leu Met His Leu Lys Leu Lys Gly  
 385 390 395 400

Asn Leu Ala Leu Ser Gln Ala Phe Ser Lys Asp Ser Phe Pro Lys Leu  
 405 410 415

Arg Ile Leu Glu Val Pro Tyr Ala Tyr Gln Cys Cys Pro Tyr Gly Met  
 420 425 430

Cys Ala Ser Phe Phe Lys Ala Ser Gly Gln Trp Glu Ala Glu Asp Leu  
 435 440 445

His Leu Asp Asp Glu Glu Ser Ser Lys Arg Pro Leu Gly Leu Leu Ala  
 450 455 460

Arg Gln Ala Glu Asn His Tyr Asp Gln Asp Leu Asp Glu Leu Gln Leu  
 465 470 475 480

Glu Met Glu Asp Ser Lys Pro His Pro Ser Val Gln Cys Ser Pro Thr  
 485 490 495

Pro Gly Pro Phe Lys Pro Cys Glu Tyr Leu Phe Glu Ser Trp Gly Ile  
 500 505 510

Arg Leu Ala Val Trp Ala Ile Val Leu Leu Ser Val Leu Cys Asn Gly  
 515 520 525

Leu Val Leu Leu Thr Val Phe Ala Gly Gly Pro Val Pro Leu Pro Pro  
 530 535 540

Val Lys Phe Val Val Gly Ala Ile Ala Gly Ala Asn Thr Leu Thr Gly  
 545 550 555 560

Ile Ser Cys Gly Leu Leu Ala Ser Val Asp Ala Leu Thr Phe Gly Gln  
 565 570 575

Phe Ser Glu Tyr Gly Ala Arg Trp Glu Thr Gly Leu Gly Cys Arg Ala  
 580 585 590

Thr Gly Phe Leu Ala Val Leu Gly Ser Glu Ala Ser Val Leu Leu Leu  
 595 600 605

Thr Leu Ala Ala Val Gln Cys Ser Val Ser Val Ser Cys Val Arg Ala  
 610 615 620

Tyr Gly Lys Ser Pro Ser Leu Gly Ser Val Arg Ala Gly Val Leu Gly  
 625 630 635 640

Cys Leu Ala Leu Ala Gly Leu Ala Ala Ala Leu Pro Leu Ala Ser Val  
 645 650 655

Gly Glu Tyr Gly Ala Ser Pro Leu Cys Leu Pro Tyr Ala Pro Pro Glu  
 660 665 670

Gly Gln Pro Ala Ala Leu Gly Phe Thr Val Ala Leu Val Met Met Asn  
 675 680 685

Ser Phe Cys Phe Leu Val Val Ala Gly Ala Tyr Ile Lys Leu Tyr Cys  
 690 695 700

Asp Leu Pro Arg Gly Asp Phe Glu Ala Val Trp Asp Cys Ala Met Val  
 705 710 715 720

Arg His Val Ala Trp Leu Ile Phe Ala Asp Gly Leu Leu Tyr Cys Pro  
 725 730 735

Val Ala Phe Leu Ser Phe Ala Ser Met Leu Gly Leu Phe Pro Val Thr  
 740 745 750



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Gly Ser Cys Phe His Ala Leu Pro Ser Pro Gln Tyr Phe Val Asp Phe  
 195 200 205  
 Val Phe Gln Gln His Ser Ser Glu Val Pro Met Thr Leu Ala Glu Leu  
 210 215 220  
 Ser Ala Leu Met Gln Arg Leu Gly Val Gly Arg Glu Ala His Ser Asp  
 225 230 235 240  
 His Ser His Arg His Arg Gly Ala Ser Ser Arg Asp Pro Val Pro Leu  
 245 250 255  
 Ile Ser Ser Ser Asn Ser Ser Ser Val Trp Asp Thr Val Cys Leu Ser  
 260 265 270  
 Ala Arg Asp Val Met Ala Ala Tyr Gly Leu Ser Glu Gln Ala Gly Val  
 275 280 285  
 Thr Pro Glu Ala Trp Ala Gln Leu Ser Pro Ala Leu Leu Gln Gln Gln  
 290 295 300  
 Leu Ser Gly Ala Cys Thr Ser Gln Ser Arg Pro Pro Val Gln Asp Gln  
 305 310 315 320  
 Leu Ser Gln Ser Glu Arg Tyr Leu Tyr Gly Ser Leu Ala Thr Leu Leu  
 325 330 335  
 Ile Cys Leu Cys Ala Val Phe Gly Leu Leu Leu Leu Thr Cys Thr Gly  
 340 345 350  
 Cys Arg Gly Val Ala His Tyr Ile Leu Gln Thr Phe Leu Ser Leu Ala  
 355 360 365  
 Val Gly Ala Leu Thr Gly Asp Ala Val Leu His Leu Thr Pro Lys Val  
 370 375 380  
 Leu Gly Leu His Thr His Ser Glu Glu Gly Leu Ser Pro Gln Pro Thr  
 385 390 395 400  
 Trp Arg Leu Leu Ala Met Leu Ala Gly Leu Tyr Ala Phe Phe Leu Phe  
 405 410 415  
 Glu Asn Leu Phe Asn Leu Leu Leu Pro Arg Asp Pro Glu Asp Leu Glu  
 420 425 430  
 Asp Gly Pro Cys Gly His Ser Ser His Ser His Gly Gly His Ser His  
 435 440 445  
 Gly Val Ser Leu Gln Leu Ala Pro Ser Glu Leu Arg Gln Pro Lys Pro  
 450 455 460  
 Pro His Glu Gly Ser Arg Ala Asp Leu Val Ala Glu Glu Ser Pro Glu  
 465 470 475 480  
 Leu Leu Asn Pro Glu Pro Arg Arg Leu Ser Pro Glu Leu Arg Leu Leu  
 485 490 495  
 Pro Tyr Met Ile Thr Leu Gly Asp Ala Val His Asn Phe Ala Asp Gly  
 500 505 510  
 Leu Ala Val Gly Ala Ala Phe Ala Ser Ser Trp Lys Thr Gly Leu Ala  
 515 520 525  
 Thr Ser Leu Ala Val Phe Cys His Glu Leu Pro His Glu Leu Gly Asp  
 530 535 540  
 Phe Ala Ala Leu Leu His Ala Gly Leu Ser Val Arg Gln Ala Leu Leu  
 545 550 555 560  
 Leu Asn Leu Ala Ser Ala Leu Thr Ala Phe Ala Gly Leu Tyr Val Ala  
 565 570 575  
 Leu Ala Val Gly Val Ser Glu Glu Ser Glu Ala Trp Ile Leu Ala Val  
 580 585 590

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Ala Thr Gly Leu Phe Leu Tyr Val Ala Leu Cys Asp Met Leu Pro Ala
    595                                600                                605

Met Leu Lys Val Arg Asp Pro Arg Pro Trp Leu Leu Phe Leu Leu His
    610                                615                                620

Asn Val Gly Leu Leu Gly Gly Trp Thr Val Leu Leu Leu Leu Ser Leu
    625                                630                                635                                640

Tyr Glu Asp Asp Ile Thr Phe
    645

<210> SEQ ID NO 103
<211> LENGTH: 522
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 103

Met Asp Phe Leu Leu Leu Gly Leu Cys Leu Tyr Trp Leu Leu Arg Arg
 1          5          10          15

Pro Ser Gly Val Val Leu Cys Leu Leu Gly Ala Cys Phe Gln Met Leu
20          25          30

Pro Ala Ala Pro Ser Gly Cys Pro Gln Leu Cys Arg Cys Glu Gly Arg
35          40          45

Leu Leu Tyr Cys Glu Ala Leu Asn Leu Thr Glu Ala Pro His Asn Leu
50          55          60

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

Arg Ala Gly Gln Phe Thr Gly Leu Met Gln Leu Thr Trp Leu Tyr Leu
85          90          95

Asp His Asn His Ile Cys Ser Val Gln Gly Asp Ala Phe Gln Lys Leu
100         105         110

Arg Arg Val Lys Glu Leu Thr Leu Ser Ser Asn Gln Ile Thr Gln Leu
115         120         125

Pro Asn Thr Thr Phe Arg Pro Met Pro Asn Leu Arg Ser Val Asp Leu
130         135         140

Ser Tyr Asn Lys Leu Gln Ala Leu Ala Pro Asp Leu Phe His Gly Leu
145         150         155         160

Arg Lys Leu Thr Thr Leu His Met Arg Ala Asn Ala Ile Gln Phe Val
165         170         175

Pro Val Arg Ile Phe Gln Asp Cys Arg Ser Leu Lys Phe Leu Asp Ile
180         185         190

Gly Tyr Asn Gln Leu Lys Ser Leu Ala Arg Asn Ser Phe Ala Gly Leu
195         200         205

Phe Lys Leu Thr Glu Leu His Leu Glu His Asn Asp Leu Val Lys Val
210         215         220

Asn Phe Ala His Phe Pro Arg Leu Ile Ser Leu His Ser Leu Cys Leu
225         230         235         240

Arg Arg Asn Lys Val Ala Ile Val Val Ser Ser Leu Asp Trp Val Trp
245         250         255

Asn Leu Glu Lys Met Asp Leu Ser Gly Asn Glu Ile Glu Tyr Met Glu
260         265         270

Pro His Val Phe Glu Thr Val Pro His Leu Gln Ser Leu Gln Leu Asp
275         280         285

Ser Asn Arg Leu Thr Tyr Ile Glu Pro Arg Ile Leu Asn Ser Trp Lys
290         295         300

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Ser Leu Thr Ser Ile Thr Leu Ala Gly Asn Leu Trp Asp Cys Gly Arg
305                               310                               315                               320

Asn Val Cys Ala Leu Ala Ser Trp Leu Asn Asn Phe Gln Gly Arg Tyr
                               325                               330                               335

Asp Gly Asn Leu Gln Cys Ala Ser Pro Glu Tyr Ala Gln Gly Glu Asp
                               340                               345                               350

Val Leu Asp Ala Val Tyr Ala Phe His Leu Cys Glu Asp Gly Ala Glu
                               355                               360                               365

Pro Thr Ser Gly His Leu Leu Ser Ala Val Thr Asn Arg Ser Asp Leu
370                               375                               380

Gly Pro Pro Ala Ser Ser Ala Thr Thr Leu Ala Asp Gly Gly Glu Gly
385                               390                               395                               400

Gln His Asp Gly Thr Phe Glu Pro Ala Thr Val Ala Leu Pro Gly Gly
                               405                               410                               415

Glu His Ala Glu Asn Ala Val Gln Ile His Lys Val Val Thr Gly Thr
                               420                               425                               430

Met Ala Leu Ile Phe Ser Phe Leu Ile Val Val Leu Val Leu Tyr Val
                               435                               440                               445

Ser Trp Lys Cys Phe Pro Ala Ser Leu Arg Gln Leu Arg Gln Cys Phe
450                               455                               460

Val Thr Gln Arg Arg Lys Gln Lys Gln Lys Gln Thr Met His Gln Met
465                               470                               475                               480

Ala Ala Met Ser Ala Gln Glu Tyr Tyr Val Asp Tyr Lys Pro Asn His
                               485                               490                               495

Ile Glu Gly Ala Leu Val Thr Ile Asn Glu Tyr Gly Ser Cys Thr Cys
                               500                               505                               510

His Gln Gln Pro Ala Arg Glu Cys Glu Val
                               515                               520

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<210> SEQ ID NO 104
<211> LENGTH: 375
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

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<400> SEQUENCE: 104

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Met Ala Asn Ala Ser Glu Pro Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Gly Glu Ala Ala
1           5           10           15

Ala Leu Gly Leu Lys Leu Ala Thr Leu Ser Leu Leu Leu Cys Val Ser
20           25           30

Leu Ala Gly Asn Val Leu Phe Ala Leu Leu Ile Val Arg Glu Arg Ser
35           40           45

Leu His Arg Ala Pro Tyr Tyr Leu Leu Leu Asp Leu Cys Leu Ala Asp
50           55           60

Gly Leu Arg Ala Leu Ala Cys Leu Pro Ala Val Met Leu Ala Ala Arg
65           70           75           80

Arg Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Ala Pro Pro Gly Ala Leu Gly Cys Lys
85           90           95

Leu Leu Ala Phe Leu Ala Ala Leu Phe Cys Phe His Ala Ala Phe Leu
100          105          110

Leu Leu Gly Val Gly Val Thr Arg Tyr Leu Ala Ile Ala His His Arg
115          120          125

Phe Tyr Ala Glu Arg Leu Ala Gly Trp Pro Cys Ala Ala Met Leu Val

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130	135	140
Cys Ala Ala Trp Ala Leu Ala Leu Ala Ala Ala Phe Pro Pro Val Leu 145 150 155 160		
Asp Gly Gly Gly Asp Asp Glu Asp Ala Pro Cys Ala Leu Glu Gln Arg 165 170 175		
Pro Asp Gly Ala Pro Gly Ala Leu Gly Phe Leu Leu Leu Leu Ala Val 180 185 190		
Val Val Gly Ala Thr His Leu Val Tyr Leu Arg Leu Leu Phe Phe Ile 195 200 205		
His Asp Arg Arg Lys Met Arg Pro Ala Arg Leu Val Pro Ala Val Ser 210 215 220		
His Asp Trp Thr Phe His Gly Pro Gly Ala Thr Gly Gln Ala Ala Ala 225 230 235 240		
Asn Trp Thr Ala Gly Phe Gly Arg Gly Pro Thr Pro Pro Ala Leu Val 245 250 255		
Gly Ile Arg Pro Ala Gly Pro Gly Arg Gly Ala Arg Arg Leu Leu Val 260 265 270		
Leu Glu Glu Phe Lys Thr Glu Lys Arg Leu Cys Lys Met Phe Tyr Ala 275 280 285		
Val Thr Leu Leu Phe Leu Leu Leu Trp Gly Pro Tyr Val Val Ala Ser 290 295 300		
Tyr Leu Arg Val Leu Val Arg Pro Gly Ala Val Pro Gln Ala Tyr Leu 305 310 315 320		
Thr Ala Ser Val Trp Leu Thr Phe Ala Gln Ala Gly Ile Asn Pro Val 325 330 335		
Val Cys Phe Leu Phe Asn Arg Glu Leu Arg Asp Cys Phe Arg Ala Gln 340 345 350		
Phe Pro Cys Cys Gln Ser Pro Arg Thr Thr Gln Ala Thr His Pro Cys 355 360 365		
Asp Leu Lys Gly Ile Gly Leu 370 375		

&lt;210&gt; SEQ ID NO 105

&lt;211&gt; LENGTH: 349

&lt;212&gt; TYPE: PRT

&lt;213&gt; ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 105

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

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Ala Gly Val Ala His Ala Ile Thr Ala Ala Cys Thr Gln Gly Asn Leu  
 115 120 125

Ser Asp Cys Gly Cys Asp Lys Glu Lys Gln Gly Gln Tyr His Arg Asp  
 130 135 140

Glu Gly Trp Lys Trp Gly Gly Cys Ser Ala Asp Ile Arg Tyr Gly Ile  
 145 150 155 160

Gly Phe Ala Lys Val Phe Val Asp Ala Arg Glu Ile Lys Gln Asn Ala  
 165 170 175

Arg Thr Leu Met Asn Leu His Asn Asn Glu Ala Gly Arg Lys Ile Leu  
 180 185 190

Glu Glu Asn Met Lys Leu Glu Cys Lys Cys His Gly Val Ser Gly Ser  
 195 200 205

Cys Thr Thr Lys Thr Cys Trp Thr Thr Leu Pro Gln Phe Arg Glu Leu  
 210 215 220

Gly Tyr Val Leu Lys Asp Lys Tyr Asn Glu Ala Val His Val Glu Pro  
 225 230 235 240

Val Arg Ala Ser Arg Asn Lys Arg Pro Thr Phe Leu Lys Ile Lys Lys  
 245 250 255

Pro Leu Ser Tyr Arg Lys Pro Met Asp Thr Asp Leu Val Tyr Ile Glu  
 260 265 270

Lys Ser Pro Asn Tyr Cys Glu Glu Asp Pro Val Thr Gly Ser Val Gly  
 275 280 285

Thr Gln Gly Arg Ala Cys Asn Lys Thr Ala Pro Gln Ala Ser Gly Cys  
 290 295 300

Asp Leu Met Cys Cys Gly Arg Gly Tyr Asn Thr His Gln Tyr Ala Arg  
 305 310 315 320

Val Trp Gln Cys Asn Cys Lys Phe His Trp Cys Cys Tyr Val Lys Cys  
 325 330 335

Asn Thr Cys Ser Glu Arg Thr Glu Met Tyr Thr Cys Lys  
 340 345

&lt;210&gt; SEQ ID NO 106

&lt;211&gt; LENGTH: 694

&lt;212&gt; TYPE: PRT

&lt;213&gt; ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 106

Met Glu Trp Gly Tyr Leu Leu Glu Val Thr Ser Leu Leu Ala Ala Leu  
 1 5 10 15

Ala Leu Leu Gln Arg Ser Ser Gly Ala Ala Ala Ala Ser Ala Lys Glu  
 20 25 30

Leu Ala Cys Gln Glu Ile Thr Val Pro Leu Cys Lys Gly Ile Gly Tyr  
 35 40 45

Asn Tyr Thr Tyr Met Pro Asn Gln Phe Asn His Asp Thr Gln Asp Glu  
 50 55 60

Ala Gly Leu Glu Val His Gln Phe Trp Pro Leu Val Glu Ile Gln Cys  
 65 70 75 80

Ser Pro Asp Leu Lys Phe Phe Leu Cys Ser Met Tyr Thr Pro Ile Cys  
 85 90 95

Leu Glu Asp Tyr Lys Lys Pro Leu Pro Pro Cys Arg Ser Val Cys Glu  
 100 105 110

Arg Ala Lys Ala Gly Cys Ala Pro Leu Met Arg Gln Tyr Gly Phe Ala  
 115 120 125

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Trp Pro Asp Arg Met Arg Cys Asp Arg Leu Pro Glu Gln Gly Asn Pro  
 130 135 140  
 Asp Thr Leu Cys Met Asp Tyr Asn Arg Thr Asp Leu Thr Thr Ala Ala  
 145 150 155 160  
 Pro Ser Pro Pro Arg Arg Leu Pro Pro Pro Pro Gly Glu Gln Pro  
 165 170 175  
 Pro Ser Gly Ser Gly His Gly Arg Pro Pro Gly Ala Arg Pro Pro His  
 180 185 190  
 Arg Gly Gly Gly Arg Gly Gly Gly Gly Gly Asp Ala Ala Ala Pro Pro  
 195 200 205  
 Ala Arg Gly Gly Gly Gly Gly Gly Lys Ala Arg Pro Pro Gly Gly Gly  
 210 215 220  
 Ala Ala Pro Cys Glu Pro Gly Cys Gln Cys Arg Ala Pro Met Val Ser  
 225 230 235 240  
 Val Ser Ser Glu Arg His Pro Leu Tyr Asn Arg Val Lys Thr Gly Gln  
 245 250 255  
 Ile Ala Asn Cys Ala Leu Pro Cys His Asn Pro Phe Phe Ser Gln Asp  
 260 265 270  
 Glu Arg Ala Phe Thr Val Phe Trp Ile Gly Leu Trp Ser Val Leu Cys  
 275 280 285  
 Phe Val Ser Thr Phe Ala Thr Val Ser Thr Phe Leu Ile Asp Met Glu  
 290 295 300  
 Arg Phe Lys Tyr Pro Glu Arg Pro Ile Ile Phe Leu Ser Ala Cys Tyr  
 305 310 315 320  
 Leu Phe Val Ser Val Gly Tyr Leu Val Arg Leu Val Ala Gly His Glu  
 325 330 335  
 Lys Val Ala Cys Ser Gly Gly Ala Pro Gly Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Gly  
 340 345 350  
 Ala Gly Gly Ala Ala Ala Gly Ala Gly Ala Ala Gly Ala Gly Ala Gly  
 355 360 365  
 Gly Pro Gly Gly Arg Gly Glu Tyr Glu Glu Leu Gly Ala Val Glu Gln  
 370 375 380  
 His Val Arg Tyr Glu Thr Thr Gly Pro Ala Leu Cys Thr Val Val Phe  
 385 390 395 400  
 Leu Leu Val Tyr Phe Phe Gly Met Ala Ser Ser Ile Trp Trp Val Ile  
 405 410 415  
 Leu Ser Leu Thr Trp Phe Leu Ala Ala Gly Met Lys Trp Gly Asn Glu  
 420 425 430  
 Ala Ile Ala Gly Tyr Ser Gln Tyr Phe His Leu Ala Ala Trp Leu Val  
 435 440 445  
 Pro Ser Val Lys Ser Ile Ala Val Leu Ala Leu Ser Ser Val Asp Gly  
 450 455 460  
 Asp Pro Val Ala Gly Ile Cys Tyr Val Gly Asn Gln Ser Leu Asp Asn  
 465 470 475 480  
 Leu Arg Gly Phe Val Leu Ala Pro Leu Val Ile Tyr Leu Phe Ile Gly  
 485 490 495  
 Thr Met Phe Leu Leu Ala Gly Phe Val Ser Leu Phe Arg Ile Arg Ser  
 500 505 510  
 Val Ile Lys Gln Gln Asp Gly Pro Thr Lys Thr His Lys Leu Glu Lys  
 515 520 525

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Leu Met Ile Arg Leu Gly Leu Phe Thr Val Leu Tyr Thr Val Pro Ala  
 530 535 540  
 Ala Val Val Val Ala Cys Leu Phe Tyr Glu Gln His Asn Arg Pro Arg  
 545 550 555 560  
 Trp Glu Ala Thr His Asn Cys Pro Cys Leu Arg Asp Leu Gln Pro Asp  
 565 570 575  
 Gln Ala Arg Arg Pro Asp Tyr Ala Val Phe Met Leu Lys Tyr Phe Met  
 580 585 590  
 Cys Leu Val Val Gly Ile Thr Ser Gly Val Trp Val Trp Ser Gly Lys  
 595 600 605  
 Thr Leu Glu Ser Trp Arg Ser Leu Cys Thr Arg Cys Cys Trp Ala Ser  
 610 615 620  
 Lys Gly Ala Ala Val Gly Gly Gly Ala Gly Ala Thr Ala Ala Gly Gly  
 625 630 635 640  
 Gly Gly Gly Pro Gly Gly Gly Gly Gly Gly Gly Pro Gly Gly Gly Gly  
 645 650 655  
 Gly Pro Gly Gly Gly Gly Ser Leu Tyr Ser Asp Val Ser Thr Gly  
 660 665 670  
 Leu Thr Trp Arg Ser Gly Thr Ala Ser Ser Val Ser Tyr Pro Lys Gln  
 675 680 685  
 Met Pro Leu Ser Gln Val  
 690

&lt;210&gt; SEQ ID NO 107

&lt;211&gt; LENGTH: 295

&lt;212&gt; TYPE: PRT

&lt;213&gt; ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 107

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





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130	135	140
Ser Asn Gly Ser Leu His Thr Leu Ala Cys His Pro Pro Leu Ser Pro 145 150 155 160		
Gly Pro Arg Ala Ser Gln Ala Arg Ala Gln Leu Leu His Ala Leu Ser 165 170 175		
Leu Asp Glu Gly Gly Pro Glu Pro Glu Pro Ser Leu Ser Asp Ser Ser 180 185 190		
Ser Gly Gly Ser Phe Gly Arg Ser Pro Gly Thr Gly Pro Ser Pro Phe 195 200 205		
Ser Ser Ser Leu Gly His Leu Asn His Leu Gly Gly Ser Leu Asp Arg 210 215 220		
Ala Ser Gln Gly Pro Lys Glu Ala Gly Pro Pro Ala Val Leu Ser Cys 225 230 235 240		
Leu Pro Glu Pro Pro Pro Pro Tyr Glu Phe Ser Cys Ser Ser Ala Glu 245 250 255		
Glu Met Gly Ala Val Leu Pro Glu Thr Cys Glu Glu Leu Lys Arg Gly 260 265 270		
Leu Gly Asp Glu Asp Gly Ser Asn Pro Phe Thr Gln Val Leu Glu Glu 275 280 285		
Arg Gln Arg Leu Trp Leu Ala Glu Leu Lys Arg Leu Tyr Val Glu Arg 290 295 300		
Leu His Glu Val Thr Gln Lys Ala Glu Arg Ser Glu Arg Asn Leu Gln 305 310 315 320		
Leu Gln Leu Phe Met Ala Gln Gln Glu Gln Arg Arg Leu Arg Lys Glu 325 330 335		
Leu Arg Ala Gln Gln Gly Leu Ala Pro Glu Pro Arg Ala Pro Gly Thr 340 345 350		
Leu Pro Glu Ala Asp Pro Ser Ala Arg Pro Glu Glu Glu Ala Arg Trp 355 360 365		
Glu Val Cys Gln Lys Thr Ala Glu Ile Ser Leu Leu Lys Gln Gln Leu 370 375 380		
Arg Glu Ala Gln Ala Glu Leu Ala Gln Lys Leu Ala Glu Ile Phe Ser 385 390 395 400		
Leu Lys Thr Gln Leu Arg Gly Ser Arg Ala Gln Ala Gln Ala Gln Asp 405 410 415		
Ala Glu Leu Val Arg Leu Arg Glu Ala Val Arg Ser Leu Gln Glu Gln 420 425 430		
Ala Pro Arg Glu Glu Ala Pro Gly Ser Cys Glu Thr Asp Asp Cys Lys 435 440 445		
Ser Arg Gly Leu Leu Gly Glu Ala Gly Gly Ser Glu Ala Arg Asp Ser 450 455 460		
Ala Glu Gln Leu Arg Ala Glu Leu Leu Gln Glu Arg Leu Arg Gly Gln 465 470 475 480		
Glu Gln Ala Leu Arg Phe Glu Gln Glu Arg Arg Thr Trp Gln Glu Glu 485 490 495		
Lys Glu Arg Val Leu Arg Tyr Gln Arg Glu Ile Gln Gly Gly Tyr Met 500 505 510		
Asp Met Tyr Arg Arg Asn Gln Ala Leu Glu Gln Glu Leu Arg Ala Leu 515 520 525		
Arg Glu Pro Pro Thr Pro Trp Ser Pro Arg Leu Glu 530 535 540		

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<210> SEQ ID NO 111  
 <211> LENGTH: 673  
 <212> TYPE: PRT  
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens  
  
 <400> SEQUENCE: 111  
  
 Met Pro Gly Gln Lys Phe Phe Leu Glu Val Leu Cys Cys Pro Ser Lys  
 1 5 10 15  
  
 Asn Trp Arg Ser Ser Ala Ala Glu Arg Val Pro Pro Ser Pro Ile Arg  
 20 25 30  
  
 Leu Arg Arg Arg Arg Pro Pro Ala Phe Ser Arg Arg Leu Pro Leu Arg  
 35 40 45  
  
 Arg Ser Asp Pro Ala Arg Ser Pro Gly Pro Ser Arg Arg Leu Ala Gly  
 50 55 60  
  
 Gly Phe Lys Ser Ala Arg Gly Ser Cys Asp Ala Gln Gly Leu Arg Ser  
 65 70 75 80  
  
 Arg Gly Pro Ala Ser Ala Ser Pro Pro Trp Ala Ala Val Ser Ser Ile  
 85 90 95  
  
 Ser Thr Lys Asp Trp Ser Glu Ser Asn Ser Ser Pro Cys Ser Glu Ile  
 100 105 110  
  
 Pro Val Leu Pro Ala Asn Leu Gly Asp Trp Arg Gly Ile Trp Trp Gly  
 115 120 125  
  
 Thr Trp Gln Glu Ala Pro Gly Pro Ala Gly Ile Ala Met Gly Ser Val  
 130 135 140  
  
 Gly Ser Leu Leu Glu Arg Gln Asp Phe Ser Pro Glu Glu Leu Arg Ala  
 145 150 155 160  
  
 Ala Leu Ala Gly Ser Arg Gly Ser Arg Gln Pro Asp Gly Leu Leu Arg  
 165 170 175  
  
 Lys Gly Leu Gly Gln Arg Glu Phe Leu Ser Tyr Leu His Leu Pro Lys  
 180 185 190  
  
 Lys Asp Ser Lys Ser Thr Lys Asn Thr Lys Arg Ala Pro Arg Asn Glu  
 195 200 205  
  
 Pro Ala Asp Tyr Ala Thr Leu Tyr Tyr Arg Glu His Ser Arg Ala Gly  
 210 215 220  
  
 Asp Phe Ser Lys Thr Ser Leu Pro Glu Arg Gly Arg Phe Asp Lys Cys  
 225 230 235 240  
  
 Arg Ile Arg Pro Ser Val Phe Lys Pro Thr Ala Gly Asn Gly Lys Gly  
 245 250 255  
  
 Phe Leu Ser Met Gln Ser Leu Ala Ser His Lys Gly Gln Lys Leu Trp  
 260 265 270  
  
 Arg Ser Asn Gly Ser Leu His Thr Leu Ala Cys His Pro Pro Leu Ser  
 275 280 285  
  
 Pro Gly Pro Arg Ala Ser Gln Ala Arg Ala Gln Leu Leu His Ala Leu  
 290 295 300  
  
 Ser Leu Asp Glu Gly Gly Pro Glu Pro Glu Pro Ser Leu Ser Asp Ser  
 305 310 315 320  
  
 Ser Ser Gly Gly Ser Phe Gly Arg Ser Pro Gly Thr Gly Pro Ser Pro  
 325 330 335  
  
 Phe Ser Ser Ser Leu Gly His Leu Asn His Leu Gly Gly Ser Leu Asp  
 340 345 350  
  
 Arg Ala Ser Gln Gly Pro Lys Glu Ala Gly Pro Pro Ala Val Leu Ser

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

Ile

&lt;210&gt; SEQ ID NO 112

&lt;211&gt; LENGTH: 998

&lt;212&gt; TYPE: PRT

&lt;213&gt; ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 112

Met Ala Arg Ala Arg Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Ser Pro Pro Pro Gly Leu  
1 5 10 15Leu Pro Leu Leu Pro Pro Leu Leu Leu Leu Pro Leu Leu Leu Leu Pro  
20 25 30

Ala Gly Cys Arg Ala Leu Glu Glu Thr Leu Met Asp Thr Lys Trp Val

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35					40					45					
Thr	Ser	Glu	Leu	Ala	Trp	Thr	Ser	His	Pro	Glu	Ser	Gly	Trp	Glu	Glu
50						55					60				
Val	Ser	Gly	Tyr	Asp	Glu	Ala	Met	Asn	Pro	Ile	Arg	Thr	Tyr	Gln	Val
65					70					75					80
Cys	Asn	Val	Arg	Glu	Ser	Ser	Gln	Asn	Asn	Trp	Leu	Arg	Thr	Gly	Phe
				85					90					95	
Ile	Trp	Arg	Arg	Asp	Val	Gln	Arg	Val	Tyr	Val	Glu	Leu	Lys	Phe	Thr
				100					105					110	
Val	Arg	Asp	Cys	Asn	Ser	Ile	Pro	Asn	Ile	Pro	Gly	Ser	Cys	Lys	Glu
				115					120					125	
Thr	Phe	Asn	Leu	Phe	Tyr	Tyr	Glu	Ala	Asp	Ser	Asp	Val	Ala	Ser	Ala
				130					135					140	
Ser	Ser	Pro	Phe	Trp	Met	Glu	Asn	Pro	Tyr	Val	Lys	Val	Asp	Thr	Ile
				145					150					155	160
Ala	Pro	Asp	Glu	Ser	Phe	Ser	Arg	Leu	Asp	Ala	Gly	Arg	Val	Asn	Thr
				165					170					175	
Lys	Val	Arg	Ser	Phe	Gly	Pro	Leu	Ser	Lys	Ala	Gly	Phe	Tyr	Leu	Ala
				180					185					190	
Phe	Gln	Asp	Gln	Gly	Ala	Cys	Met	Ser	Leu	Ile	Ser	Val	Arg	Ala	Phe
				195					200					205	
Tyr	Lys	Lys	Cys	Ala	Ser	Thr	Thr	Ala	Gly	Phe	Ala	Leu	Phe	Pro	Glu
				210					215					220	
Thr	Leu	Thr	Gly	Ala	Glu	Pro	Thr	Ser	Leu	Val	Ile	Ala	Pro	Gly	Thr
				225					230					235	240
Cys	Ile	Pro	Asn	Ala	Val	Glu	Val	Ser	Val	Pro	Leu	Lys	Leu	Tyr	Cys
				245					250					255	
Asn	Gly	Asp	Gly	Glu	Trp	Met	Val	Pro	Val	Gly	Ala	Cys	Thr	Cys	Ala
				260					265					270	
Thr	Gly	His	Glu	Pro	Ala	Ala	Lys	Glu	Ser	Gln	Cys	Arg	Pro	Cys	Pro
				275					280					285	
Pro	Gly	Ser	Tyr	Lys	Ala	Lys	Gln	Gly	Glu	Gly	Pro	Cys	Leu	Pro	Cys
				290					295					300	
Pro	Pro	Asn	Ser	Arg	Thr	Thr	Ser	Pro	Ala	Ala	Ser	Ile	Cys	Thr	Cys
				305					310					315	320
His	Asn	Asn	Phe	Tyr	Arg	Ala	Asp	Ser	Asp	Ser	Ala	Asp	Ser	Ala	Cys
				325					330					335	
Thr	Thr	Val	Pro	Ser	Pro	Pro	Arg	Gly	Val	Ile	Ser	Asn	Val	Asn	Glu
				340					345					350	
Thr	Ser	Leu	Ile	Leu	Glu	Trp	Ser	Glu	Pro	Arg	Asp	Leu	Gly	Gly	Arg
				355					360					365	
Asp	Asp	Leu	Leu	Tyr	Asn	Val	Ile	Cys	Lys	Lys	Cys	His	Gly	Ala	Gly
				370					375					380	
Gly	Ala	Ser	Ala	Cys	Ser	Arg	Cys	Asp	Asp	Asn	Val	Glu	Phe	Val	Pro
				385					390					395	400
Arg	Gln	Leu	Gly	Leu	Thr	Glu	Arg	Arg	Val	His	Ile	Ser	His	Leu	Leu
				405					410					415	
Ala	His	Thr	Arg	Tyr	Thr	Phe	Glu	Val	Gln	Ala	Val	Asn	Gly	Val	Ser
				420					425					430	
Gly	Lys	Ser	Pro	Leu	Pro	Pro	Arg	Tyr	Ala	Ala	Val	Asn	Ile	Thr	Thr
				435					440					445	

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Asn Gln Ala Ala Pro Ser Glu Val Pro Thr Leu Arg Leu His Ser Ser  
 450 455 460

Ser Gly Ser Ser Leu Thr Leu Ser Trp Ala Pro Pro Glu Arg Pro Asn  
 465 470 475 480

Gly Val Ile Leu Asp Tyr Glu Met Lys Tyr Phe Glu Lys Ser Glu Gly  
 485 490 495

Ile Ala Ser Thr Val Thr Ser Gln Met Asn Ser Val Gln Leu Asp Gly  
 500 505 510

Leu Arg Pro Asp Ala Arg Tyr Val Val Gln Val Arg Ala Arg Thr Val  
 515 520 525

Ala Gly Tyr Gly Gln Tyr Ser Arg Pro Ala Glu Phe Glu Thr Thr Ser  
 530 535 540

Glu Arg Gly Ser Gly Ala Gln Gln Leu Gln Glu Gln Leu Pro Leu Ile  
 545 550 555 560

Val Gly Ser Ala Thr Ala Gly Leu Val Phe Val Val Ala Val Val Val  
 565 570 575

Ile Ala Ile Val Cys Leu Arg Lys Gln Arg His Gly Ser Asp Ser Glu  
 580 585 590

Tyr Thr Glu Lys Leu Gln Gln Tyr Ile Ala Pro Gly Met Lys Val Tyr  
 595 600 605

Ile Asp Pro Phe Thr Tyr Glu Asp Pro Asn Glu Ala Val Arg Glu Phe  
 610 615 620

Ala Lys Glu Ile Asp Val Ser Cys Val Lys Ile Glu Glu Val Ile Gly  
 625 630 635 640

Ala Gly Glu Phe Gly Glu Val Cys Arg Gly Arg Leu Lys Gln Pro Gly  
 645 650 655

Arg Arg Glu Val Phe Val Ala Ile Lys Thr Leu Lys Val Gly Tyr Thr  
 660 665 670

Glu Arg Gln Arg Arg Asp Phe Leu Ser Glu Ala Ser Ile Met Gly Gln  
 675 680 685

Phe Asp His Pro Asn Ile Ile Arg Leu Glu Gly Val Val Thr Lys Ser  
 690 695 700

Arg Pro Val Met Ile Leu Thr Glu Phe Met Glu Asn Cys Ala Leu Asp  
 705 710 715 720

Ser Phe Leu Arg Leu Asn Asp Gly Gln Phe Thr Val Ile Gln Leu Val  
 725 730 735

Gly Met Leu Arg Gly Ile Ala Ala Gly Met Lys Tyr Leu Ser Glu Met  
 740 745 750

Asn Tyr Val His Arg Asp Leu Ala Ala Arg Asn Ile Leu Val Asn Ser  
 755 760 765

Asn Leu Val Cys Lys Val Ser Asp Phe Gly Leu Ser Arg Phe Leu Glu  
 770 775 780

Asp Asp Pro Ser Asp Pro Thr Tyr Thr Ser Ser Leu Gly Gly Lys Ile  
 785 790 795 800

Pro Ile Arg Trp Thr Ala Pro Glu Ala Ile Ala Tyr Arg Lys Phe Thr  
 805 810 815

Ser Ala Ser Asp Val Trp Ser Tyr Gly Ile Val Met Trp Glu Val Met  
 820 825 830

Ser Tyr Gly Glu Arg Pro Tyr Trp Asp Met Ser Asn Gln Asp Val Ile  
 835 840 845



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Val Thr Pro Gly Ala Val Lys Leu Glu Lys Glu Lys Leu Glu Gln Asn  
 210 215 220  
 Pro Glu Glu Ala Arg Lys Val Phe Ser Gln Thr Thr Ile Cys Arg Phe  
 225 230 235 240  
 Glu Ala Leu Gln Leu Ser Phe Lys Asn Met Cys Lys Leu Arg Pro Leu  
 245 250 255  
 Leu Gln Lys Trp Val Glu Glu Ala Asp Asn Asn Glu Asn Leu Gln Glu  
 260 265 270  
 Ile Cys Lys Ala Glu Thr Leu Val Gln Ala Arg Lys Arg Lys Arg Thr  
 275 280 285  
 Ser Ile Glu Asn Arg Val Arg Gly Asn Leu Glu Asn Leu Phe Leu Gln  
 290 295 300  
 Cys Pro Lys Pro Thr Leu Gln Gln Ile Ser His Ile Ala Gln Gln Leu  
 305 310 315 320  
 Gly Leu Glu Lys Asp Val Val Arg Val Trp Phe Cys Asn Arg Arg Gln  
 325 330 335  
 Lys Gly Lys Arg Ser Ser Ser Asp Tyr Ala Gln Arg Glu Asp Phe Glu  
 340 345 350  
 Ala Ala Gly Ser Pro Phe Ser Gly Gly Pro Val Ser Phe Pro Leu Ala  
 355 360 365  
 Pro Gly Pro His Phe Gly Thr Pro Gly Tyr Gly Ser Pro His Phe Thr  
 370 375 380  
 Ala Leu Tyr Ser Ser Val Pro Phe Pro Glu Gly Glu Ala Phe Pro Pro  
 385 390 395 400  
 Val Ser Val Thr Thr Leu Gly Ser Pro Met His Ser Asn  
 405 410  
  
 <210> SEQ ID NO 114  
 <211> LENGTH: 360  
 <212> TYPE: PRT  
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens  
  
 <400> SEQUENCE: 114  
 Met Ala Gly His Leu Ala Ser Asp Phe Ala Phe Ser Pro Pro Pro Gly  
 1 5 10 15  
 Gly Gly Gly Asp Gly Pro Gly Gly Pro Glu Pro Gly Trp Val Asp Pro  
 20 25 30  
 Arg Thr Trp Leu Ser Phe Gln Gly Pro Pro Gly Gly Pro Gly Ile Gly  
 35 40 45  
 Pro Gly Val Gly Pro Gly Ser Glu Val Trp Gly Ile Pro Pro Cys Pro  
 50 55 60  
 Pro Pro Tyr Glu Phe Cys Gly Gly Met Ala Tyr Cys Gly Pro Gln Val  
 65 70 75 80  
 Gly Val Gly Leu Val Pro Gln Gly Gly Leu Glu Thr Ser Gln Pro Glu  
 85 90 95  
 Gly Glu Ala Gly Val Gly Val Glu Ser Asn Ser Asp Gly Ala Ser Pro  
 100 105 110  
 Glu Pro Cys Thr Val Thr Pro Gly Ala Val Lys Leu Glu Lys Glu Lys  
 115 120 125  
 Leu Glu Gln Asn Pro Glu Glu Ser Gln Asp Ile Lys Ala Leu Gln Lys  
 130 135 140  
 Glu Leu Glu Gln Phe Ala Lys Leu Leu Lys Gln Lys Arg Ile Thr Leu

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145		150		155		160
Gly Tyr Thr	Gln Ala Asp Val	Gly Leu Thr	Leu Gly Val	Leu Phe Gly		
	165		170		175	
Lys Val Phe	Ser Gln Thr Thr	Ile Cys Arg	Phe Glu Ala	Leu Gln Leu		
	180		185		190	
Ser Phe Lys	Asn Met Cys Lys	Leu Arg Pro	Leu Leu Gln	Lys Trp Val		
	195		200		205	
Glu Glu Ala	Asp Asn Asn Glu	Asn Leu Gln	Glu Ile Cys	Lys Ala Glu		
	210		215		220	
Thr Leu Val	Gln Ala Arg Lys	Arg Lys Arg	Thr Ser Ile	Glu Asn Arg		
	225		230		235	
Val Arg Gly	Asn Leu Glu Asn	Leu Phe Leu	Gln Cys Pro	Lys Pro Thr		
	245		250		255	
Leu Gln Gln	Ile Ser His Ile	Ala Gln Gln	Leu Gly Leu	Glu Lys Asp		
	260		265		270	
Val Val Arg	Val Trp Phe Cys	Asn Arg Arg	Gln Lys Gly	Lys Arg Ser		
	275		280		285	
Ser Ser Asp	Tyr Ala Gln Arg	Glu Asp Phe	Glu Ala Ala	Gly Ser Pro		
	290		295		300	
Phe Ser Gly	Gly Pro Val Ser	Phe Pro Leu	Ala Pro Gly	Pro His Phe		
	305		310		315	
Gly Thr Pro	Gly Tyr Gly Ser	Pro His Phe	Thr Ala Leu	Tyr Ser Ser		
	325		330		335	
Val Pro Phe	Pro Glu Gly Glu	Ala Phe Pro	Pro Val Ser	Val Thr Thr		
	340		345		350	
Leu Gly Ser	Pro Met His Ser	Asn				
	355		360			

&lt;210&gt; SEQ ID NO 115

&lt;211&gt; LENGTH: 529

&lt;212&gt; TYPE: PRT

&lt;213&gt; ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 115

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

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Phe Asp Val Ile Phe Ala Asp Ala Ile Phe Pro Cys Ser Glu Leu Leu  
 145 150 155 160  
 Ala Glu Leu Phe Asn Ile Pro Phe Val Tyr Ser Leu Ser Phe Ser Pro  
 165 170 175  
 Gly Tyr Thr Phe Glu Lys His Ser Gly Gly Phe Ile Phe Pro Pro Ser  
 180 185 190  
 Tyr Val Pro Val Val Met Ser Glu Leu Thr Asp Gln Met Thr Phe Met  
 195 200 205  
 Glu Arg Val Lys Asn Met Ile Tyr Val Leu Tyr Phe Asp Phe Trp Phe  
 210 215 220  
 Glu Ile Phe Asp Met Lys Lys Trp Asp Gln Phe Tyr Ser Glu Val Leu  
 225 230 235 240  
 Gly Arg Pro Thr Thr Leu Ser Glu Thr Met Gly Lys Ala Asp Val Trp  
 245 250 255  
 Leu Ile Arg Asn Ser Trp Asn Phe Gln Phe Pro His Pro Leu Leu Pro  
 260 265 270  
 Asn Val Asp Phe Val Gly Gly Leu His Cys Lys Pro Ala Lys Pro Leu  
 275 280 285  
 Pro Lys Glu Met Glu Asp Phe Val Gln Ser Ser Gly Glu Asn Gly Val  
 290 295 300  
 Val Val Phe Ser Leu Gly Ser Met Val Ser Asn Met Thr Glu Glu Arg  
 305 310 315 320  
 Ala Asn Val Ile Ala Ser Ala Leu Ala Gln Ile Pro Gln Lys Val Leu  
 325 330 335  
 Trp Arg Phe Asp Gly Asn Lys Pro Asp Thr Leu Gly Leu Asn Thr Arg  
 340 345 350  
 Leu Tyr Lys Trp Ile Pro Gln Asn Asp Leu Leu Gly His Pro Lys Thr  
 355 360 365  
 Arg Ala Phe Ile Thr His Gly Gly Ala Asn Gly Ile Tyr Glu Ala Ile  
 370 375 380  
 Tyr His Gly Ile Pro Met Val Gly Ile Pro Leu Phe Ala Asp Gln Pro  
 385 390 395 400  
 Asp Asn Ile Ala His Met Lys Ala Arg Gly Ala Ala Val Arg Val Asp  
 405 410 415  
 Phe Asn Thr Met Ser Ser Thr Asp Leu Leu Asn Ala Leu Lys Arg Val  
 420 425 430  
 Ile Asn Asp Pro Ser Tyr Lys Glu Asn Val Met Lys Leu Ser Arg Ile  
 435 440 445  
 Gln His Asp Gln Pro Val Lys Pro Leu Asp Arg Ala Val Phe Trp Ile  
 450 455 460  
 Glu Phe Val Met Arg His Lys Gly Ala Lys His Leu Arg Val Ala Ala  
 465 470 475 480  
 His Asp Leu Thr Trp Phe Gln Tyr His Ser Leu Asp Val Ile Gly Phe  
 485 490 495  
 Leu Leu Val Cys Val Ala Thr Val Ile Phe Ile Val Thr Lys Cys Cys  
 500 505 510  
 Leu Phe Cys Phe Trp Lys Phe Ala Arg Lys Ala Lys Lys Gly Lys Asn  
 515 520 525

Asp

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&lt;211&gt; LENGTH: 2872

&lt;212&gt; TYPE: PRT

&lt;213&gt; ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 116

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Met Leu Gln Cys Thr Pro Ala Asn Met Val Glu Val His Lys Asp Lys
1           5           10           15
Glu Ser Ser Lys Gly His Thr Arg His Lys Val Glu Glu Ala Leu Ile
20           25           30
Asn Glu Glu Ala Ile Leu Asn Leu Met Glu Asn Ser Gln Thr Phe Gln
35           40           45
Pro Leu Thr Gln Arg Leu Ser Glu Ser Pro Val Phe Met Asp Ser Ser
50           55           60
Pro Asp Glu Ala Leu Val His Leu Leu Ala Gly Leu Glu Ser Asp Gly
65           70           75           80
Tyr Arg Gly Glu Arg Asn Arg Met Pro Ser Pro Cys Arg Ser Phe Gly
85           90           95
Asn Asn Lys Tyr Pro Gln Asn Ser Asp Asp Glu Glu Asn Glu Pro Gln
100          105          110
Ile Glu Lys Glu Glu Met Glu Leu Ser Leu Val Met Ser Gln Arg Trp
115          120          125
Asp Ser Asn Ile Glu Glu His Cys Ala Lys Lys Arg Ser Leu Cys Arg
130          135          140
Asn Thr His Arg Ser Ser Thr Glu Asp Asp Asp Ser Ser Ser Gly Glu
145          150          155          160
Glu Met Glu Trp Ser Asp Asn Ser Leu Leu Leu Ala Ser Leu Ser Ile
165          170          175
Pro Gln Leu Asp Gly Thr Ala Asp Glu Asn Ser Asp Asn Pro Leu Asn
180          185          190
Asn Glu Asn Ser Arg Thr His Ser Ser Val Ile Ala Thr Ser Lys Leu
195          200          205
Ser Val Lys Pro Ser Ile Phe His Lys Asp Ala Ala Thr Leu Glu Pro
210          215          220
Ser Ser Ser Ala Lys Ile Thr Phe Gln Cys Lys His Thr Ser Ala Leu
225          230          235          240
Ser Ser His Val Leu Asn Lys Glu Asp Leu Ile Glu Asp Leu Ser Gln
245          250          255
Thr Asn Lys Asn Thr Glu Lys Gly Leu Asp Asn Ser Val Thr Ser Phe
260          265          270
Thr Asn Glu Ser Thr Tyr Ser Met Lys Tyr Pro Gly Ser Leu Ser Ser
275          280          285
Thr Val His Ser Glu Asn Ser His Lys Glu Asn Ser Lys Lys Glu Ile
290          295          300
Leu Pro Val Ser Ser Cys Glu Ser Ser Ile Phe Asp Tyr Glu Glu Asp
305          310          315          320
Ile Pro Ser Val Thr Arg Gln Val Pro Ser Arg Lys Tyr Thr Asn Ile
325          330          335
Arg Lys Ile Glu Lys Asp Ser Pro Phe Ile His Met His Arg His Pro
340          345          350
Asn Glu Asn Thr Leu Gly Lys Asn Ser Phe Asn Phe Ser Asp Leu Asn
355          360          365
His Ser Lys Asn Lys Val Ser Ser Glu Gly Asn Glu Lys Gly Asn Ser

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370	375	380
Thr Ala Leu Ser Ser Leu Phe Pro Ser Ser Phe Thr Glu Asn Cys Glu 385	390	395 400
Leu Leu Ser Cys Ser Gly Glu Asn Arg Thr Met Val His Ser Leu Asn 405	410	415
Ser Thr Ala Asp Glu Ser Gly Leu Asn Lys Leu Lys Ile Arg Tyr Glu 420	425	430
Glu Phe Gln Glu His Lys Thr Glu Lys Pro Ser Leu Ser Gln Gln Ala 435	440	445
Ala His Tyr Met Phe Phe Pro Ser Val Val Leu Ser Asn Cys Leu Thr 450	455	460
Arg Pro Gln Lys Leu Ser Pro Val Thr Tyr Lys Leu Gln Pro Gly Asn 465	470	475 480
Lys Pro Ser Arg Leu Lys Leu Asn Lys Arg Lys Leu Ala Gly His Gln 485	490	495
Glu Thr Ser Thr Lys Ser Ser Glu Thr Gly Ser Thr Lys Asp Asn Phe 500	505	510
Ile Gln Asn Asn Pro Cys Asn Ser Asn Pro Glu Lys Asp Asn Ala Leu 515	520	525
Ala Ser Asp Leu Thr Lys Thr Thr Arg Gly Ala Phe Glu Asn Lys Thr 530	535	540
Pro Thr Asp Gly Phe Ile Asp Cys His Phe Gly Asp Gly Thr Leu Glu 545	550	555 560
Thr Glu Gln Ser Phe Gly Leu Tyr Gly Asn Lys Tyr Thr Leu Arg Ala 565	570	575
Lys Arg Lys Val Asn Tyr Glu Thr Glu Asp Ser Glu Ser Ser Phe Val 580	585	590
Thr His Asn Ser Lys Ile Ser Leu Pro His Pro Met Glu Ile Gly Glu 595	600	605
Ser Leu Asp Gly Thr Leu Lys Ser Arg Lys Arg Arg Lys Met Ser Lys 610	615	620
Lys Leu Pro Pro Val Ile Ile Lys Tyr Ile Ile Ile Asn Arg Phe Arg 625	630	635 640
Gly Arg Lys Asn Met Leu Val Lys Leu Gly Lys Ile Asp Ser Lys Glu 645	650	655
Lys Gln Val Ile Leu Thr Glu Glu Lys Met Glu Leu Tyr Lys Lys Leu 660	665	670
Ala Pro Leu Lys Asp Phe Trp Pro Lys Val Pro Asp Ser Pro Ala Thr 675	680	685
Lys Tyr Pro Ile Tyr Pro Leu Thr Pro Lys Lys Ser His Arg Arg Lys 690	695	700
Ser Lys His Lys Ser Ala Lys Lys Lys Thr Gly Lys Gln Gln Arg Thr 705	710	715 720
Asn Asn Glu Asn Ile Lys Arg Thr Leu Ser Phe Arg Lys Lys Arg Ser 725	730	735
His Ala Ile Leu Ser Pro Pro Ser Pro Ser Tyr Asn Ala Glu Thr Glu 740	745	750
Asp Cys Asp Leu Asn Tyr Ser Asp Val Met Ser Lys Leu Gly Phe Leu 755	760	765
Ser Glu Arg Ser Thr Ser Pro Ile Asn Ser Ser Pro Pro Arg Cys Trp 770	775	780

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Ser Pro Thr Asp Pro Arg Ala Glu Glu Ile Met Ala Ala Ala Glu Lys  
 785 790 795 800  
 Glu Ala Met Leu Phe Lys Gly Pro Asn Val Tyr Lys Lys Thr Val Asn  
 805 810 815  
 Ser Arg Ile Gly Lys Thr Ser Arg Ala Arg Ala Gln Ile Lys Lys Ser  
 820 825 830  
 Lys Ala Lys Leu Ala Asn Pro Ser Ile Val Thr Lys Lys Arg Asn Lys  
 835 840 845  
 Arg Asn Gln Thr Asn Lys Leu Val Asp Asp Gly Lys Lys Lys Pro Arg  
 850 855 860  
 Ala Lys Gln Lys Thr Asn Glu Lys Gly Thr Ser Arg Lys His Thr Thr  
 865 870 875 880  
 Leu Lys Asp Glu Lys Ile Lys Ser Gln Ser Gly Ala Glu Val Lys Phe  
 885 890 895  
 Val Leu Lys His Gln Asn Val Ser Glu Phe Ala Ser Ser Ser Gly Gly  
 900 905 910  
 Ser Gln Leu Leu Phe Lys Gln Lys Asp Met Pro Leu Met Gly Ser Ala  
 915 920 925  
 Val Asp His Pro Leu Ser Ala Ser Leu Pro Thr Gly Ile Asn Ala Gln  
 930 935 940  
 Gln Lys Leu Ser Gly Cys Phe Ser Ser Phe Leu Glu Ser Lys Lys Ser  
 945 950 955 960  
 Val Asp Leu Gln Thr Phe Pro Ser Ser Arg Asp Asp Leu His Pro Ser  
 965 970 975  
 Val Val Cys Asn Ser Ile Gly Pro Gly Val Ser Lys Ile Asn Val Gln  
 980 985 990  
 Arg Pro His Asn Gln Ser Ala Met Phe Thr Leu Lys Glu Ser Thr Leu  
 995 1000 1005  
 Ile Gln Lys Asn Ile Phe Asp Leu Ser Asn His Leu Ser Gln Val  
 1010 1015 1020  
 Ala Gln Asn Thr Gln Ile Ser Ser Gly Met Ser Ser Lys Ile Glu  
 1025 1030 1035  
 Asp Asn Ala Asn Asn Ile Gln Arg Asn Tyr Leu Ser Ser Ile Gly  
 1040 1045 1050  
 Lys Leu Ser Glu Tyr Arg Asn Ser Leu Glu Ser Lys Leu Asp Gln  
 1055 1060 1065  
 Ala Tyr Thr Pro Asn Phe Leu His Cys Lys Asp Ser Gln Gln Gln  
 1070 1075 1080  
 Ile Val Cys Ile Ala Glu Gln Ser Lys His Ser Glu Thr Cys Ser  
 1085 1090 1095  
 Pro Gly Asn Thr Ala Ser Glu Glu Ser Gln Met Pro Asn Asn Cys  
 1100 1105 1110  
 Phe Val Thr Ser Leu Arg Ser Pro Ile Lys Gln Ile Ala Trp Glu  
 1115 1120 1125  
 Gln Lys Gln Arg Gly Phe Ile Leu Asp Met Ser Asn Phe Lys Pro  
 1130 1135 1140  
 Glu Arg Val Lys Pro Arg Ser Leu Ser Glu Ala Ile Ser Gln Thr  
 1145 1150 1155  
 Lys Ala Leu Ser Gln Cys Lys Asn Arg Asn Val Ser Thr Pro Ser  
 1160 1165 1170

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Ala	Phe	Gly	Glu	Gly	Gln	Ser	Gly	Leu	Ala	Val	Leu	Lys	Glu	Leu
1175						1180					1185			
Leu	Gln	Lys	Arg	Gln	Gln	Lys	Ala	Gln	Asn	Ala	Asn	Thr	Thr	Gln
1190						1195					1200			
Asp	Pro	Leu	Ser	Asn	Lys	His	Gln	Pro	Asn	Lys	Asn	Ile	Ser	Gly
1205						1210					1215			
Ser	Leu	Glu	His	Asn	Lys	Ala	Asn	Lys	Arg	Thr	Arg	Ser	Val	Thr
1220						1225					1230			
Ser	Pro	Arg	Lys	Pro	Arg	Thr	Pro	Arg	Ser	Thr	Lys	Gln	Lys	Glu
1235						1240					1245			
Lys	Ile	Pro	Lys	Leu	Leu	Lys	Val	Asp	Ser	Leu	Asn	Leu	Gln	Asn
1250						1255					1260			
Ser	Ser	Gln	Leu	Asp	Asn	Ser	Val	Ser	Asp	Asp	Ser	Pro	Ile	Phe
1265						1270					1275			
Phe	Ser	Asp	Pro	Gly	Phe	Glu	Ser	Cys	Tyr	Ser	Leu	Glu	Asp	Ser
1280						1285					1290			
Leu	Ser	Pro	Glu	His	Asn	Tyr	Asn	Phe	Asp	Ile	Asn	Thr	Ile	Gly
1295						1300					1305			
Gln	Thr	Gly	Phe	Cys	Ser	Phe	Tyr	Ser	Gly	Ser	Gln	Phe	Val	Pro
1310						1315					1320			
Ala	Asp	Gln	Asn	Leu	Pro	Gln	Lys	Phe	Leu	Ser	Asp	Ala	Val	Gln
1325						1330					1335			
Asp	Leu	Phe	Pro	Gly	Gln	Ala	Ile	Glu	Lys	Asn	Glu	Phe	Leu	Ser
1340						1345					1350			
His	Asp	Asn	Gln	Lys	Cys	Asp	Glu	Asp	Lys	His	His	Thr	Thr	Asp
1355						1360					1365			
Ser	Ala	Ser	Trp	Ile	Arg	Ser	Gly	Thr	Leu	Ser	Pro	Glu	Ile	Phe
1370						1375					1380			
Glu	Lys	Ser	Thr	Ile	Asp	Ser	Asn	Glu	Asn	Arg	Arg	His	Asn	Gln
1385						1390					1395			
Trp	Lys	Asn	Ser	Phe	His	Pro	Leu	Thr	Thr	Arg	Ser	Asn	Ser	Ile
1400						1405					1410			
Met	Asp	Ser	Phe	Cys	Val	Gln	Gln	Ala	Glu	Asp	Cys	Leu	Ser	Glu
1415						1420					1425			
Lys	Ser	Arg	Leu	Asn	Arg	Ser	Ser	Val	Ser	Lys	Glu	Val	Phe	Leu
1430						1435					1440			
Ser	Leu	Pro	Gln	Pro	Asn	Asn	Ser	Asp	Trp	Ile	Gln	Gly	His	Thr
1445						1450					1455			
Arg	Lys	Glu	Met	Gly	Gln	Ser	Leu	Asp	Ser	Ala	Asn	Thr	Ser	Phe
1460						1465					1470			
Thr	Ala	Ile	Leu	Ser	Ser	Pro	Asp	Gly	Glu	Leu	Val	Asp	Val	Ala
1475						1480					1485			
Cys	Glu	Asp	Leu	Glu	Leu	Tyr	Val	Ser	Arg	Asn	Asn	Asp	Met	Leu
1490						1495					1500			
Thr	Pro	Thr	Pro	Asp	Ser	Ser	Pro	Arg	Ser	Thr	Ser	Ser	Pro	Ser
1505						1510					1515			
Gln	Ser	Lys	Asn	Gly	Ser	Phe	Thr	Pro	Arg	Thr	Ala	Asn	Ile	Leu
1520						1525					1530			
Lys	Pro	Leu	Met	Ser	Pro	Pro	Ser	Arg	Glu	Glu	Ile	Met	Ala	Thr
1535						1540					1545			
Leu	Leu	Asp	His	Asp	Leu	Ser	Glu	Thr	Ile	Tyr	Gln	Glu	Pro	Phe

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1550	1555	1560
Cys Ser Asn Pro Ser Asp Val	Pro Glu Lys Pro Arg	Glu Ile Gly
1565	1570	1575
Gly Arg Leu Leu Met Val Glu	Thr Arg Leu Ala Asn	Asp Leu Ala
1580	1585	1590
Glu Phe Glu Gly Asp Phe Ser	Leu Glu Gly Leu Arg	Leu Trp Lys
1595	1600	1605
Thr Ala Phe Ser Ala Met Thr	Gln Asn Pro Arg Pro	Gly Ser Pro
1610	1615	1620
Leu Arg Ser Gly Gln Gly Val	Val Asn Lys Gly Ser	Ser Asn Ser
1625	1630	1635
Pro Lys Met Val Glu Asp Lys	Lys Ile Val Ile Met	Pro Cys Lys
1640	1645	1650
Cys Ala Pro Ser Arg Gln Leu	Val Gln Val Trp Leu	Gln Ala Lys
1655	1660	1665
Glu Glu Tyr Glu Arg Ser Lys	Lys Leu Pro Lys Thr	Lys Pro Thr
1670	1675	1680
Gly Val Val Lys Ser Ala Glu	Asn Phe Ser Ser Ser	Val Asn Pro
1685	1690	1695
Asp Asp Lys Pro Val Val Pro	Pro Lys Met Asp Val	Ser Pro Cys
1700	1705	1710
Ile Leu Pro Thr Thr Ala His	Thr Lys Glu Asp Val	Asp Asn Ser
1715	1720	1725
Gln Ile Ala Leu Gln Ala Pro	Thr Thr Gly Cys Ser	Gln Thr Ala
1730	1735	1740
Ser Glu Ser Gln Met Leu Pro	Pro Val Ala Ser Ala	Ser Asp Pro
1745	1750	1755
Glu Lys Asp Glu Asp Asp Asp	Asp Asn Tyr Tyr Ile	Ser Tyr Ser
1760	1765	1770
Ser Pro Asp Ser Pro Val Ile	Pro Pro Trp Gln Gln	Pro Ile Ser
1775	1780	1785
Pro Asp Ser Lys Ala Leu Asn	Gly Asp Asp Arg Pro	Ser Ser Pro
1790	1795	1800
Val Glu Glu Leu Pro Ser Leu	Ala Phe Glu Asn Phe	Leu Lys Pro
1805	1810	1815
Ile Lys Asp Gly Ile Gln Lys	Ser Pro Cys Ser Glu	Pro Gln Glu
1820	1825	1830
Pro Leu Val Ile Ser Pro Ile	Asn Thr Arg Ala Arg	Thr Gly Lys
1835	1840	1845
Cys Glu Ser Leu Cys Phe His	Ser Thr Pro Ile Ile	Gln Arg Lys
1850	1855	1860
Leu Leu Glu Arg Leu Pro Glu	Ala Pro Gly Leu Ser	Pro Leu Ser
1865	1870	1875
Thr Glu Pro Lys Thr Gln Lys	Leu Ser Asn Lys Lys	Gly Ser Asn
1880	1885	1890
Thr Asp Thr Leu Arg Arg Val	Leu Leu Thr Gln Ala	Lys Asn Gln
1895	1900	1905
Phe Ala Ala Val Asn Thr Pro	Gln Lys Glu Thr Ser	Gln Ile Asp
1910	1915	1920
Gly Pro Ser Leu Asn Asn Thr	Tyr Gly Phe Lys Val	Ser Ile Gln
1925	1930	1935

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Asn	Leu	Gln	Glu	Ala	Lys	Ala	Leu	His	Glu	Ile	Gln	Asn	Leu	Thr
1940						1945					1950			
Leu	Ile	Ser	Val	Glu	Leu	His	Ala	Arg	Thr	Arg	Arg	Asp	Leu	Glu
1955						1960						1965		
Pro	Asp	Pro	Glu	Phe	Asp	Pro	Ile	Cys	Ala	Leu	Phe	Tyr	Cys	Ile
1970						1975						1980		
Ser	Ser	Asp	Thr	Pro	Leu	Pro	Asp	Thr	Glu	Lys	Thr	Glu	Leu	Thr
1985						1990						1995		
Gly	Val	Ile	Val	Ile	Asp	Lys	Asp	Lys	Thr	Val	Phe	Ser	Gln	Asp
2000						2005						2010		
Ile	Arg	Tyr	Gln	Thr	Pro	Leu	Leu	Ile	Arg	Ser	Gly	Ile	Thr	Gly
2015						2020						2025		
Leu	Glu	Val	Thr	Tyr	Ala	Ala	Asp	Glu	Lys	Ala	Leu	Phe	His	Glu
2030						2035						2040		
Ile	Ala	Asn	Ile	Ile	Lys	Arg	Tyr	Asp	Pro	Asp	Ile	Leu	Leu	Gly
2045						2050						2055		
Tyr	Glu	Ile	Gln	Met	His	Ser	Trp	Gly	Tyr	Leu	Leu	Gln	Arg	Ala
2060						2065						2070		
Ala	Ala	Leu	Ser	Ile	Asp	Leu	Cys	Arg	Met	Ile	Ser	Arg	Val	Pro
2075						2080						2085		
Asp	Asp	Lys	Ile	Glu	Asn	Arg	Phe	Ala	Ala	Glu	Arg	Asp	Glu	Tyr
2090						2095						2100		
Gly	Ser	Tyr	Thr	Met	Ser	Glu	Ile	Asn	Ile	Val	Gly	Arg	Ile	Thr
2105						2110						2115		
Leu	Asn	Leu	Trp	Arg	Ile	Met	Arg	Asn	Glu	Val	Ala	Leu	Thr	Asn
2120						2125						2130		
Tyr	Thr	Phe	Glu	Asn	Val	Ser	Phe	His	Val	Leu	His	Gln	Arg	Phe
2135						2140						2145		
Pro	Leu	Phe	Thr	Phe	Arg	Val	Leu	Ser	Asp	Trp	Phe	Asp	Asn	Lys
2150						2155						2160		
Thr	Asp	Leu	Tyr	Arg	Tyr	Cys	Ser	Ile	Thr	Leu	Lys	Lys	Arg	Gln
2165						2170						2175		
Gln	Thr	Ser	Ala	Leu	Tyr	His	Trp	Gln	Val	Leu	Gly	Pro	Ile	Tyr
2180						2185						2190		
Phe	Trp	Val	Ile	Phe	Thr	Ser	Tyr	Asn	Ile	Lys	Ile	Leu	Phe	Met
2195						2200						2205		
Asp	Leu	Leu	Arg	Val	Leu	Leu	Phe	Val	Phe	Leu	Arg	Arg	Trp	Lys
2210						2215						2220		
Met	Val	Asp	His	Tyr	Val	Ser	Arg	Val	Arg	Gly	Asn	Leu	Gln	Met
2225						2230						2235		
Leu	Glu	Gln	Leu	Asp	Leu	Ile	Gly	Lys	Thr	Ser	Glu	Met	Ala	Arg
2240						2245						2250		
Leu	Phe	Gly	Ile	Gln	Phe	Leu	His	Val	Leu	Thr	Arg	Gly	Ser	Gln
2255						2260						2265		
Tyr	Arg	Val	Glu	Ser	Met	Met	Leu	Arg	Ile	Ala	Lys	Pro	Met	Asn
2270						2275						2280		
Tyr	Ile	Pro	Val	Thr	Pro	Ser	Val	Gln	Gln	Arg	Ser	Gln	Met	Arg
2285						2290						2295		
Ala	Pro	Gln	Cys	Val	Pro	Leu	Ile	Met	Glu	Pro	Glu	Ser	Arg	Phe
2300						2305						2310		

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Tyr	Ser	Asn	Ser	Val	Leu	Val	Leu	Asp	Phe	Gln	Ser	Leu	Tyr	Pro
2315						2320					2325			
Ser	Ile	Val	Ile	Ala	Tyr	Asn	Tyr	Cys	Phe	Ser	Thr	Cys	Leu	Gly
2330						2335					2340			
His	Val	Glu	Asn	Leu	Gly	Lys	Tyr	Asp	Glu	Phe	Lys	Phe	Gly	Cys
2345						2350					2355			
Thr	Ser	Leu	Arg	Val	Pro	Pro	Asp	Leu	Leu	Tyr	Gln	Val	Arg	His
2360						2365					2370			
Asp	Ile	Thr	Val	Ser	Pro	Asn	Gly	Val	Ala	Phe	Val	Lys	Pro	Ser
2375						2380					2385			
Val	Arg	Lys	Gly	Val	Leu	Pro	Arg	Met	Leu	Glu	Glu	Ile	Leu	Lys
2390						2395					2400			
Thr	Arg	Phe	Met	Val	Lys	Gln	Ser	Met	Lys	Ala	Tyr	Lys	Gln	Asp
2405						2410					2415			
Arg	Ala	Leu	Ser	Arg	Met	Leu	Asp	Ala	Arg	Gln	Leu	Gly	Leu	Lys
2420						2425					2430			
Leu	Ile	Ala	Asn	Val	Thr	Phe	Gly	Tyr	Thr	Ser	Ala	Asn	Phe	Ser
2435						2440					2445			
Gly	Arg	Met	Pro	Cys	Ile	Glu	Val	Gly	Asp	Ser	Ile	Val	His	Lys
2450						2455					2460			
Ala	Arg	Glu	Thr	Leu	Glu	Arg	Ala	Ile	Lys	Leu	Val	Asn	Asp	Thr
2465						2470					2475			
Lys	Lys	Trp	Gly	Ala	Arg	Val	Val	Tyr	Gly	Asp	Thr	Asp	Ser	Met
2480						2485					2490			
Phe	Val	Leu	Leu	Lys	Gly	Ala	Thr	Lys	Glu	Gln	Ser	Phe	Lys	Ile
2495						2500					2505			
Gly	Gln	Glu	Ile	Ala	Glu	Ala	Val	Thr	Ala	Thr	Asn	Pro	Lys	Pro
2510						2515					2520			
Val	Lys	Leu	Lys	Phe	Glu	Lys	Val	Tyr	Leu	Pro	Cys	Val	Leu	Gln
2525						2530					2535			
Thr	Lys	Lys	Arg	Tyr	Val	Gly	Tyr	Met	Tyr	Glu	Thr	Leu	Asp	Gln
2540						2545					2550			
Lys	Asp	Pro	Val	Phe	Asp	Ala	Lys	Gly	Ile	Glu	Thr	Val	Arg	Arg
2555						2560					2565			
Asp	Ser	Cys	Pro	Ala	Val	Ser	Lys	Ile	Leu	Glu	Arg	Ser	Leu	Lys
2570						2575					2580			
Leu	Leu	Phe	Glu	Thr	Arg	Asp	Ile	Ser	Leu	Ile	Lys	Gln	Tyr	Val
2585						2590					2595			
Gln	Arg	Gln	Cys	Met	Lys	Leu	Leu	Glu	Gly	Lys	Ala	Ser	Ile	Gln
2600						2605					2610			
Asp	Phe	Ile	Phe	Ala	Lys	Glu	Tyr	Arg	Gly	Ser	Phe	Ser	Tyr	Lys
2615						2620					2625			
Pro	Gly	Ala	Cys	Val	Pro	Ala	Leu	Glu	Leu	Thr	Ser	Phe	Phe	Ile
2630						2635					2640			
Val	Leu	Leu	Leu	Phe	Asn	Ser	Asp	Leu	Ile	Cys	Glu	Lys	Asp	Gly
2645						2650					2655			
Phe	His	Asn	Ser	Ile	Trp	Val	Trp	Phe	Phe	Ser	Leu	Asn	Ser	Asn
2660						2665					2670			
Arg	Lys	Met	Leu	Thr	Tyr	Asp	Arg	Arg	Ser	Glu	Pro	Gln	Val	Gly
2675						2680					2685			
Glu	Arg	Val	Pro	Tyr	Val	Ile	Ile	Tyr	Gly	Thr	Pro	Gly	Val	Pro

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2690	2695	2700
Leu Ile Gln Leu Val Arg Arg Pro Val Glu Val Leu Gln Asp Pro 2705 2710 2715		
Thr Leu Arg Leu Asn Ala Thr Tyr Tyr Ile Thr Lys Gln Ile Leu 2720 2725 2730		
Pro Pro Leu Ala Arg Ile Phe Ser Leu Ile Gly Ile Asp Val Phe 2735 2740 2745		
Ser Trp Tyr His Glu Leu Pro Arg Ile His Lys Ala Thr Ser Ser 2750 2755 2760		
Ser Arg Ser Glu Pro Glu Gly Arg Lys Gly Thr Ile Ser Gln Tyr 2765 2770 2775		
Phe Thr Thr Leu His Cys Pro Val Cys Asp Asp Leu Thr Gln His 2780 2785 2790		
Gly Ile Cys Ser Lys Cys Arg Ser Gln Pro Gln His Val Ala Val 2795 2800 2805		
Ile Leu Asn Gln Glu Ile Arg Glu Leu Glu Arg Gln Gln Glu Gln 2810 2815 2820		
Leu Val Lys Ile Cys Lys Asn Cys Thr Gly Cys Phe Asp Arg His 2825 2830 2835		
Ile Pro Cys Val Ser Leu Asn Cys Pro Val Leu Phe Lys Leu Ser 2840 2845 2850		
Arg Val Asn Arg Glu Leu Ser Lys Ala Pro Tyr Leu Arg Gln Leu 2855 2860 2865		
Leu Asp Gln Phe 2870		

What is claimed is:

1. A method for detecting a pathological cell in a patient, said method comprising detecting in a biological sample from said patient a nucleic acid or polypeptide comprising a sequence at least 80% identical to a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs:1-116.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein said pathological cell has a pathology selected from those listed Table 1.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein said biological sample is tissue from an organ which is affected by a pathology listed in Table 1.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein said nucleic acids are mRNA.

5. The method of claim 1, further comprising a step of amplifying nucleic acids.

6. The method of claim 1, wherein said nucleic acid comprises a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs:1-58.

7. The method of claim 1, wherein said polypeptide comprises a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs:59-116.

8. The method of claim 1, wherein said detecting comprises using a biochip comprising a nucleic acid at least 80% identical to SEQ ID NOs: 1-58.

9. The method of claim 1, wherein said patient is undergoing a therapeutic regimen to treat a pathology selected from those listed Table 1.

10. The method of claim 1, wherein said patient is suspected of having a pathology selected from those listed Table 1.

11. An isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs:1-58.

12. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 11, wherein the nucleic acid is labeled.

13. An expression vector comprising the nucleic acid of claim 11.

14. A host cell comprising the expression vector of claim 13.

15. An isolated nucleic acid encoding a polypeptide sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs: 59-116.

16. An isolated polypeptide encoded by a sequence selected from SEQ ID NOs:1-58.

17. An antibody that specifically binds a polypeptide of claim 16.

18. The antibody of claim 17, wherein the antibody is a humanized antibody.

19. The antibody of claim 17, wherein the antibody is an antibody fragment.

20. The antibody of claim 17, wherein the antibody is conjugated to an effector component.

21. The antibody of claim 17, wherein the antibody is conjugated to a detectable label or a cytotoxic chemical.

22. A method for specifically targeting a compound to a pathological cell in a patient, said method comprising administering to said patient an antibody of claim 17, wherein said antibody is conjugated to the compound.

23. A method for detecting a pathological cell in a patient, said method comprising contacting a biological sample with an antibody of claim 17.

**24.** The method of claim 22, wherein said antibody is conjugated to an effector component or a fluorescent label.

**25.** The method of claim 22, wherein said said biological sample is a blood, serum, urine, or stool sample.

**26.** A method for identifying a compound that modulates a pathology-associated polypeptide, said method comprising:

- a) contacting said compound with a pathology-associated polypeptide, said polypeptide encoded by a polynucleotide that selectively hybridizes to a sequence at least 80% identical to SEQ ID NOs:1-58; and
- b) determining the effect of said compound upon the function of said polypeptide.

**27.** A screening assay comprising:

- a) administering a test compound to a cell from a mammal exhibiting a pathology selected from those listed in Table 1;
- b) administering a test compound to a cell from a mammal not exhibiting said pathology;
- c) comparing the expression level of a polynucleotide of the cell comprising a sequence at least 80% identical to SEQ ID NOs:1-58 with the expression level of said polynucleotide of a control cell;

whereby modulation of the expression level of the polynucleotide of the cell indicates that the test compound is a drug candidate.

\* \* \* \* \*

专利名称(译)	癌症调节剂的癌症诊断方法，组合物和筛选方法		
公开(公告)号	<a href="#">US20040219579A1</a>	公开(公告)日	2004-11-04
申请号	US10/783528	申请日	2004-02-19
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	阿齐兹娜塔莎 GISH KURTÇ WILSON KEITHê 兹洛特尼克ALBERT		
申请(专利权)人(译)	阿齐兹娜塔莎 GISH KURT C. WILSON KEITH E. 兹洛特尼克ALBERT		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	蛋白质设计LABS , INC.		
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外部链接	<a href="#">Espacenet</a> <a href="#">USPTO</a>		

### 摘要(译)

本文描述的是其表达在特定癌症或其他疾病中上调或下调，或以其他方式在疾病中受到调节的基因。公开了可用于诊断，预后和治疗那些医学病症的相关方法和组合物。本文还描述了可用于鉴定这些选定条件的调节剂的方法。

TABLE 2

Pkey	Ex Accn	UnigeneID	Unigene Title	Disease Indications	Disease Indications of Selected Genes		SEQ ID NOS.
					NA	AA	
453983	HB4997	Hs. 318751	ESTs	angio	FGENESH	FGENESH	Seq ID No. 1 & 59
453983	HB4997	Hs. 318751	ESTs	angio	NM_020249.1	NP_064634.1	Seq ID No. 2 & 60
428758	AA433988	Hs. 98502	CA125 antigen; mucin 16	ovar, cerv, lung, panc, stom, renal	NM_002253.1	NP_002244.1	Seq ID No. 3 & 61
450983	AA305384	Hs. 25740	ER01 (S. cerevisiae)-like	blad, lung, ovar, panc	NM_014584.1	NP_055399.1	Seq ID No. 4 & 62
417771	AA804698	Hs. 82547	retinoic acid receptor responder (lazaro)	blad, cerv, panc, pros, ovar	NM_002888.1	NP_002879.1	Seq ID No. 5 & 63
448262	AW880830	Hs. 186273	<i>Homo sapiens</i> quiescin Q6 (QSCN6)	blad	NM_002826.2	NP_002817.2	Seq ID No. 6 & 64