

(19) United States

(12) Patent Application Publication (10) Pub. No.: US 2006/0228763 A1

Oct. 12, 2006

(43) **Pub. Date:**

(54) PERIOSTIN-BASED DIAGNOSTIC ASSAYS

(75) Inventors: Lan Bo Chen, Lexington, MA (US); Meiru Dai, Malden, MA (US); Hidefumi Sasaki, Nagoya (JP); Daniel Auclair, Asland, MA (US)

> Correspondence Address: FISH & RICHARDSON P.C. P.O. BOX 1022 MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55440-1022 (US)

(73) Assignee: Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, Inc., a Massachusetts corporation

(21) Appl. No.: 11/454,752

(22) Filed: Jun. 16, 2006

Related U.S. Application Data

- (62) Division of application No. 10/217,371, filed on Aug. 13, 2002, now Pat. No. 7,087,727.
- (60) Provisional application No. 60/312,123, filed on Aug. 13, 2001.

Publication Classification

(51) **Int. Cl.** G01N 33/53 (2006.01)C07K 16/28 (2006.01)C12N 5/06 (2006.01)

ABSTRACT (57)

The invention includes novel human periostin polypeptides and DNAs encoding them. Also embraced by the invention are human periostin specific antibodies, diagnostic assays for metastasis of breast cancer to bone, and preeclempsia.

at gattccctttttacccat gttttctctactattgctgcttattgttaaccctataaacgccaacaat cattatgacaa gatcttggctcatagtcgtatcaggggtcgggaccaaggcccaaatgtctgtgcccttcaacagattttgggcaccaaaaagaa at a ctt cag cact t g taa aa aa a g t ccat c t g t g a cag aa aa c g a c t g t t t a t a g aa t g t t g c c t g g t a cag aa aa c g a c t g t t t a t a g aa t g t t g c c t g g t a cag aa aa c g a c t g t t t a t a g aa t g t t g c c t g g t a c g atatatgagaatgaaaggaatgaaaggctgcccagcagttttgcccattgaccatgtttatggcactctgggcatcgtggg tgcaccgagtaatgaggcttgggacaacttggattctgatatccgtagaggtttggagagcaacgtgaatgttgaattactgaatgctttacatagtcacatgattaataagagaatgttgaccaaggacttaaaaaatggcatgattattccttcaatgtat aacaatttggggcttttcattaaccattatcctaatggggttgtcactgttaattgtgctcgaatcatccatgggaaccagatt gcaacaaatggtgttgtccatgtcattgaccgtgtgcttacacaaattggtacctcaattcaagacttcattgaagcagaa gatgacettteatettttagageagetgeeateaeateggacatattggaggeeettggaagagagggteaetteaeaet ctttgctcccaccaatgaggcttttgagaaacttccacgaggtgtcctagaaaggttcatgggagacaaagtggcttccg a agct ctt at gaag tacca cat ctt aaa tact ctc cagt gtt ct gag tot at tat ggg ag gag cagt ctt t gag ac gct ggaag ta ctat gag ag gag cagt ctt tag ag ac gct gga ag ac gct gga ag ac gct gga ac gctaggaaatacaattgagataggatgtgacggtgacagtataacagtaaatggaatcaaaatggtgaacaaaaaggatatt aacagcaaaccaccttcacggatcttgtggcccaattaggcttggcatctgctctgaggccagatggagaatacactttg attgaaagtaaaagttggccttaatgagctttacaacgggcaaatactggaaaccatcggaggcaaacagctcagagt cacatattccgcgagatcatcaagccagcagagaaatccctccatgaaaagttaaaacaagataagcgctttagcaccttecteagectacttgaagetgeagaettgaaagageteetgacacaacetggagaetggacattatttgtgecaaceaat gatgcttttaagggaatgactagtgaagaaaaagaaattctgatacgggacaaaaatgctcttcaaaacatcattctttatc acctgacaccaggagttttcattggaaaaggatttgaacctggtgttactaacattttaaagaccacacaaggaagcaaagtaattcatgttgtagataaactcctctatccagcagacacacctgttggaaatgatcaactgctggaaatacttaataaatt aatcaaatacatccaaattaagtttgttcgtggtagcaccttcaaagaaatccccgtgactgtctatacaactaaaattataa aaaagtcaaaattgaaggtgaacctgaattcagactgattaaagaaggtgaaacaataactgaagtgatccatggaga gccaattattaaaaaatacaccaaaatcattgatggagtgcctgtggaaataactgaaaaagagacacgagaagaacg aatcattacaggtcctgaaataaaatacactaggatttctactggaggtggagaaacagaagaaactctgaagaaattgt aggtcgttctcag

Fig. 1A

MIPFLPMFSLLLLLIVNPINANNHYDKILAHSRIRGRDQGPNVCALQQILGT KKKYFSTCKNWYKKSICGQKTTVLYECCPGYMRMEGMKGCPAVLPIDHV YGTLGIVGATTTQRYSDASKLREEIEGKGSFTYFAPSNEAWDNLDSDIRRG LESNVNVELLNALHSHMINKRMLTKDLKNGMIIPSMYNNLGLFINHYPNG VVTVNCARIIHGNQIATNGVVHVIDRVLTQIGTSIQDFIEAEDDLSSFRAAAI TSDILEALGRDGHFTLFAPTNEAFEKLPRGVLERFMGDKVASEALMKYHIL NTLQCSESIMGGAVFETLEGNTIEIGCDGDSITVNGIKMVNKKDIVTNNGVI HLIDQVLIPDSAKQVIELAGKQQTTFTDLVAQLGLASALRPDGEYTLLAPV NNAFSDDTLSMVQRLLKLILQNHILKVKVGLNELYNGQILETIGGKQLRVF VYRTAVCIENSCMEKGSKQGRNGAIHIFREIIKPAEKSLHEKLKQDKRFSTF LSLLEAADLKELLTQPGDWTLFVPTNDAFKGMTSEEKEILIRDKNALQNIIL YHLTPGVFIGKGFEPGVTNILKTTQGSKIFLKEVNDTLLVNELKSKESDIMT TNGVIHVVDKLLYPADTPVGNDQLLEILNKLIKYIQIKFVRGSTFKEIPVTV YTTKIITKVVEPKIKVIEGSLQPIIKTEGPTLTKVKIEGEPEFRLIKEGETITEVI HGEPIIKKYTKIIDGVPVEITEKETREERIITGPEIKYTRISTGGGETEETLKKL LQEEVTKVTKFIEGGDGHLFEDEEIKRLLQGDTPVRKLQANKKVQGSRRR **LREGRSO**

Fig. 1B

at gattccctttttacccat gttttctctactat tgct gcttat tgttaaccctataaacgccaacaat cattat gacaa gatcttggctcatagtcgtatcaggggtcgggaccaaaggcccaaatgtctgtgcccttcaacagattttgggcaccaaaaagaa tatatgagaatggaaggaatgaaaggctgcccagcagttttgcccattgaccatgtttatggcactctgggcatcgtggg tgcaccgagtaatgaggcttgggacaacttggattctgatatccgtagaggtttggagagcaacgtgaatgttgaattactgaatgctttacatagtcacatgattaataagagaatgttgaccaaggacttaaaaaatggcatgattattccttcaatgtat a a caattt ggggctttt catta accattatcct a at ggggtt gt cact gt taatt gt gct cgaat cat ccat gggaac cag at the same of the samegatgacettteatettttagageagetgeeateaeateggacatattggaggeeettggaagagggggeaetteaeaet ctttgctcccaccaatgaggcttttgagaaacttccacgaggtgtcctagaaaggttcatgggagacaaagtggcttccg a agct ctt at gaag tacca cat ctt aaa tact ctc cagt gtt ct gag tct at tat ggg ag gag cagt cttt gag ac get ggaag ta gag cagt ctt gag ac get ggag ag cagt ctt gag ac get ggag aaggaaatacaattgagataggatgtgacggtgacagtataacagtaaatggaatcaaaatggtgaacaaaaaggatatt aacagcaaaccaccttcacggatcttgtggcccaattaggcttggcatctgctctgaggccagatggagaatacactttg ctgg cacctgtg aata at g cattttctg at gatactct cag cat ggtt cag cgcctcctt a aatta at tctg cag aat cacatattgaaagtaaaagttggccttaatgagctttacaacgggcaaatactggaaaccatcggaggcaaacagctcagagt cttcg tatatcg tacagctg tctg cattgaaa att catgcatggagaa aagggagataagcaagggagaa acggtgcg atterwise to the control of the contrcacatattccgcgagatcatcaagccagcagagaaatccctccatgaaaagttaaaacaagataagcgctttagcacct gatgcttttaagggaatgactagtgaagaaaaagaaattctgatacgggacaaaaaatgctcttcaaaacatcattctttatcacctgacaccaggagttttcattggaaaaggatttgaacctggtgttactaacattttaaagaccacacaaggaagcaaa at ctt tct gaaa agaa gaa t gaaa t gaaa t gaaa t gaaa t gaaa t caa aa agaa t ct ga caa caa aa t g g ta aa t gaaa t gaaagtaattcatgttgtagataaactcctctatccagcagacacacctgttggaaatgatcaactgctggaaatacttaataaatt a at caa at a cat ccaa at taa ag ttt gtt cgt gg tag cac ctt caa ag aa at ccc cgt ga ct gt cta taa gc caa tt at taa ag caa tta ttaa ag caa tta taa ag caa ag caa taa ag caa ag caa taa ag caa taa ag caa taa ag caa ag caa taa ag caa ag caa taa ag caa agaaatacaccaaaatcattgatggagtgcctgtggaaataactgaaaaagagacacgagaagaacgaatcattacaggt cctgaaataaaatacactaggatttctactggaggtggagaaacagaagaaactctgaagaaattgttacaagaagag gtcaccaaggggaagttgcaagccaacaaaaaagttcaaggttctagaagacgattaagggaaggtcgttctcag

Fig. 2A

MIPFLPMFSLLLLLIVNPINANNHYDKILAHSRIRGRDQGPNVCALQQILGT KKKYFSTCKNWYKKSICGQKTTVLYECCPGYMRMEGMKGCPAVLPIDHV YGTLGIVGATTTQRYSDASKLREEIEGKGSFTYFAPSNEAWDNLDSDIRRG LESNVNVELLNALHSHMINKRMLTKDLKNGMIIPSMYNNLGLFINHYPNG VVTVNCARIIHGNQIATNGVVHVIDRVLTQIGTSIQDFIEAEDDLSSFRAAAI TSDILEALGRDGHFTLFAPTNEAFEKLPRGVLERFMGDKVASEALMKYHIL NTLQCSESIMGGAVFETLEGNTIEIGCDGDSITVNGIKMVNKKDIVTNNGVI HLIDQVLIPDSAKQVIELAGKQQTTFTDLVAQLGLASALRPDGEYTLLAPV NNAFSDDTLSMVQRLLKLILQNHILKVKVGLNELYNGQILETIGGKQLRVF VYRTAVCIENSCMEKGSKQGRNGAIHIFREIIKPAEKSLHEKLKQDKRFSTF LSLLEAADLKELLTQPGDWTLFVPTNDAFKGMTSEEKEILIRDKNALQNIIL YHLTPGVFIGKGFEPGVTNILKTTQGSKIFLKEVNDTLLVNELKSKESDIMT TNGVIHVVDKLLYPADTPVGNDQLLEILNKLIKYIQIKFVRGSTFKEIPVTV YKPIIKKYTKIIDGVPVEITEKETREERIITGPEIKYTRISTGGGETEETLKKLL QEEVTKGKLQANKKVQGSRRRLREGRSQ

Fig. 2B

at gattccctttttacccat gttttctctactattgctgcttattgttaaccctataaacgccaacaatcattatgacaagatcttggctcatagtcgtatcaggggtcgggaccaaggcccaaatgtctgtgcccttcaacagattttgggcaccaaaaagaa atacttcagcacttgtaagaactggtataaaaagtccatctgtggacagaaaacgactgttttatatgaatgttgccctggt tatatgagaatgaaaggaatgaaaggctgcccagcagttttgcccattgaccatgtttatggcactctgggcatcgtggg tgcaccgagtaatgaggcttgggacaacttggattctgatatccgtagaggtttggagagcaacgtgaatgttgaattac tga atgcttta catagtca catgatta ataa gaga atgtt gacca aggactta aa aa atggcatgatta ttccttca atgtation of the state of theaacaatttggggcttttcattaaccattatcctaatggggttgtcactgttaattgtgctcgaatcatccatgggaaccagatt gcaacaa at ggt gt t gt ccat gt cat t gac c gt g t t acacaa at t ggt acct ca at t cat gaa g cagaagatgaccttt catctttt agag cagctgccatcacatcggacatattggaggcccttggaagagaggtcacttcacactctttgctcccacca at gaggctttt gagaaacttccac gaggtgtcctagaaaggttcat gggagacaaagtggcttccgaagctcttatgaagtaccacatcttaaatactctccagtgttctgagtctattatgggaggagcagtctttgagacgctgga aggaaatacaattgagataggatgtgacggtgacagtataacagtaaatggaatcaaaatggtgaacaaaaaggatatt aacagcaaaccaccttcacggatcttgtggcccaattaggcttggcatctgctctgaggccagatggagaatacactttg ctgg cacctgtg aat a at g cattttctg at gatactct cag cat ggtt cag cgcctcctt a aat ta at tctg cag aat cacat general catter and the contract of the contract of the contract catter and the contract catattgaa ag taaa ag ttggcctta at gag ctttacaac gg gcaa at act gg aa accat cg gag gcaa ac ag ctcag ag taaa ag ttggaa accat cg gag gcaa ac ag ctcag ag taaa ag ttggaa accat cg gag gcaa accat cg gcacatattccgcgagatcatcaagccagcagagaaatccctccatgaaaagttaaaacaagataagcgctttagcaccttect cage ctacttgaag ctg cagaettgaaag ag ctectgaca caa acctg gag acttg gacatt att tgtg ccaac caatta tectgaag ctg cagaettgaag acct gacatt acct gag acct gacatt acct gag acttg gacatt acct gag acct acctgatgcttttaagggaatgactagtgaagaaaaagaaattctgatacgggacaaaaatgctcttcaaaaacatcattctttatc gtaattcatgttgtagataaactcctctatccagcagacacacctgttggaaatgatcaactgctggaaatacttaataaatt a at caa at a cate caa at taa gettigt tegtigg tage a cette a a agaa at eccegt gae tig te tata a gee a at tata a a cate caa at taa a gee a cette a agaa at eccegt gae tig te tata a gee a cette a agaa at eccegt gae tig te tata a gee a cette a agaa at eccegt gae tig te tata a gee a cette a agaa at eccegt gae tig te tata a gee a cette a agaa at eccegt gae tig te tata a gee a cette a agaa at eccegt gae tig te tata a gee a cette a agaa at eccegt gae tig te tata a gee a cette a agaa at eccegt gae tig te tata a gee a cette a agaa at eccegt gae tig te tata a gee a cette a agaa at eccegt gae tig te tata a gee a cette a agaa at eccegt gae tig te tata a gee a cette a agaa at eccegt gae tig te tata a gee a cette a cetteaaatacaccaaaatcattgatggagtgcctgtggaaataactgaaaaagagacacgagaagaacgaatcattacaggt cctgaaataaaatacactaggatttctactggaggtggagaaacagaagaaactctgaagaaattgttacaagaagag gacacacccgtgaggaagttgcaagccaacaaaaaagttcaaggttctagaagacgattaagggaaggtcgttctca g

Fig. 3A

MIPFLPMFSLLLLLIVNPINANNHYDKILAHSRIRGRDOGPNVCALQQILGT KKKYFSTCKNWYKKSICGOKTTVLYECCPGYMRMEGMKGCPAVLPIDHV YGTLGIVGATTTQRYSDASKLREEIEGKGSFTYFAPSNEAWDNLDSDIRRG LESNVNVELLNALHSHMINKRMLTKDLKNGMIIPSMYNNLGLFINHYPNG VVTVNCARIIHGNQIATNGVVHVIDRVLTQIGTSIQDFIEAEDDLSSFRAAAI TSDILEALGRDGHFTLFAPTNEAFEKLPRGVLERFMGDKVASEALMKYHIL NTLOCSESIMGGAVFETLEGNTIEIGCDGDSITVNGIKMVNKKDIVTNNGVI HLIDQVLIPDSAKQVIELAGKQQTTFTDLVAQLGLASALRPDGEYTLLAPV NNAFSDDTLSMVQRLLKLILQNHILKVKVGLNELYNGQILETIGGKOLRVF VYRTAVCIENSCMEKGSKQGRNGAIHIFREIIKPAEKSLHEKLKODKRFSTF LSLLEAADLKELLTQPGDWTLFVPTNDAFKGMTSEEKEILIRDKNALQNIIL YHLTPGVFIGKGFEPGVTNILKTTOGSKIFLKEVNDTLLVNELKSKESDIMT TNGVIHVVDKLLYPADTPVGNDQLLEILNKLIKYIQIKFVRGSTFKEIPVTV YKPIIKKYTKIIDGVPVEITEKETREERIITGPEIKYTRISTGGGETEETLKKLL QEEVTKVTKFIEGGDGHLFEDEEIKRLLQGDTPVRKLQANKKVQGSRRRL REGRSQ

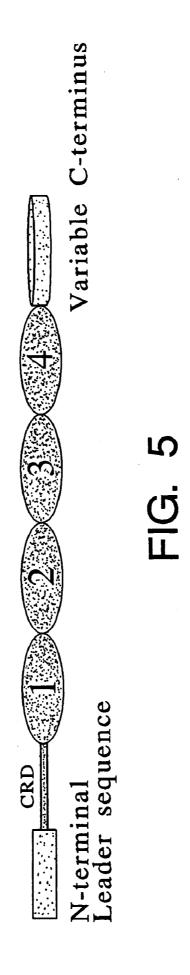
Fig. 3B

at gattccctttttacccat gttttctctactat t gct gcttat t gttaaccctataaac gccaacaat cat tat gacaa gat cttggctcatagtcgtatcaggggtcgggaccaaggcccaaatgtctgtgcccttcaacagattttgggcaccaaaaagaa atacttcagcacttgtaagaactggtataaaaagtccatctgtggacagaaaacgactgtgttatatgaatgttgccctggt tatatgagaatgaaaggaatgaaaggctgcccagcagttttgcccattgaccatgtttatggcactctgggcatcgtggg tgcaccgagtaatgaggcttgggacaacttggattctgatatccgtagaggtttggagagcaacgtgaatgttgaattac tgaatgctttacatagtcacatgattaataagagaatgttgaccaaggacttaaaaaatggcatgattattccttcaatgtat a a ca att tggggcttt t catta a ccattatcct a atggggtt g tcact g tta att g tgctcga at catccat g g g a a cca g attack and the second secgcaacaaatggtgttgtccatgtcattgaccgtgtgcttacacaaattggtacctcaattcaagacttcattgaagcagaa gatgacctttcatcttttagagcagctgccatcacatcggacatattggaggcccttggaagagaggtcacttcacact gaagctcttatgaagtaccacatcttaaatactctccagtgttctgagtctattatgggaggagcagtctttgagacgctgg aaggaaatacaattgagataggatgtgacggtgacagtataacagtaaatggaatcaaaatggtgaacaaaaaggata aaacagcaaaccaccttcacggatcttgtggcccaattaggcttggcatctgctctgaggccagatggagaatacacttt atattgaaagtaaaagttggccttaatgagctttacaacgggcaaatactggaaaccatcggaggcaaacagctcaga ttcacatattccgcgagatcatcaagccagcagagaaatccctccatgaaaagttaaaacaagataagcgctttacgac cttcct cag cct acttgaag ctg cag acttgaa ag ag ctcctgac ac aacctg gag acttggac att atttgtgcca accalled the control of the conatgatgcttttaagggaatgactagtgaagaaaaagaaattctgatacgggacaaaaatgctcttcaaaacatcattcttta gtgtaattcatgttgtagataaactcctctatccagcagacacacctgttggaaatgatcaactgctggaaatacttaataa attaatcaaatacatccaaattaagtttgttcgtggtagcaccttcaaagaaatccccgtgactgtctatagacccacacta acaaaagtcaaaattgaaggtgaacctgaattcagactgattaaagaaggtgaaacaataactgaagtgatccatggag agccaattattaaaaaatacaccaaaatcattgatggagtgcctgtggaaataactgaaaaagagacacgagaagaac gttacaagaagacacacccgtgaggaagttgcaagccaacaaaaaaagttcaaggatc

Fig. 4A

MIPFLPMFSLLLLLIVNPINANNHYDKILAHSRIRGRDQGPNVCALQQILGT KKKYFSTCKNWYKKSICGQKTTVLYECCPGYMRMEGMKGCPAVLPIDHV YGTLGIVGATTTQRYSDASKLREEIEGKGSFTYFAPSNEAWDNLDSDIRRG LESNVNVELLNALHSHMINKRMLTKDLKNGMIIPSMYNNLGLFINHYPNG VVTVNCARIIHGNQIATNGVVHVIDRVLTQIGTSIQDFIEAEDDLSSFRAAAI TSDILEALGRDGHFTLFAPTNEAFEKLPRGVLERIMGDKVASEALMKYHIL NTLQCSESIMGGAVFETLEGNTIEIGCDGDSITVNGIKMVNKKDIVTNNGVI HLIDQVLIPDSAKQVIELAGKQQTTFTDLVAQLGLASALRPDGEYTLLAPV NNAFSDDTLSMDQRLLKLILQNHILKVKVGLNELYNGQILETIGGKQLRVF VYRTAVCIENSCMEKGSKQGRNGAIHIFREIIKPAEKSLHEKLKQDKRFTTF LSLLEAADLKELLTQPGDWTLFVPTNDAFKGMTSEEKEILIRDKNALQNIIL YHLTPGVFIGKGFEPGVTNILKTTQGSKIFLKEVNDTLLVNELKSKESDIMT TNGVIHVVDKLLYPADTPVGNDQLLEILNKLIKYIQIKFVRGSTFKEIPVTV YRPTLTKVKIEGEPEFRLIKEGETITEVIHGEPIIKKYTKIIDGVPVEITEKETR EERIITGPEIKYTRISTGGGETEETLKKLLQEDTPVRKLQANKKSSRI

Fig. 4B



PERIOSTIN-BASED DIAGNOSTIC ASSAYS

[0001] This application is a divisional, and claims priority, of U.S. application Ser. No. 10/217,371, filed Aug. 13, 2002, which claimed priority of U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/312,123, filed Aug. 13, 2001. The disclosures of U.S. application Ser. No. 10/217,371 and U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/312,123 are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0002] This invention relates to methods of diagnosis, and more particularly to methods of diagnosing metastasis of breast cancer to bone and preeclampsia.

BACKGROUND

[0003] Metastatic bone tumors are the most common type of malignant bone lesion seen in adults, and are the most frequent metastatic site after lung and liver [Yoneda et al. (2000) J. Orthop. Sci. 5(1):75-81]. Both osteoblastic and osteolytic bone metastases are major causes of increased morbidity and eventual mortality in breast cancer patients. Approximately 75% of women who die of breast cancer display bone metastases at autopsy [Galasko, Incidence and distribution of skeletal metastases. In: C.S.B. Galasko (ed.) Skeletal Metastases. pp. 14-21, Butterworth, London, 1986; Rubens, The nature of metastatic bone disease. In: Bone Metastases. Diagnosis and Treatment, pp. 1-10, Springer, London, 1991].

[0004] Preeclampsia is among the most frequent causes of maternal death and perinatal mortality [Roberts et al. (1993) Lancet 341:1447-1451].

[0005] In light of the above considerations, it is important that there be available simple and reliable tests for metastasis of breast cancer to bone and preeclampsia.

SUMMARY

[0006] The inventors have identified novel human deletion variants of the protein originally designated osteoblastspecific factor-2 (OSF-2) and now called periostin [Takeshita et al. (1993) Biochem. J. 294:272-278; Horiuchi et al. (1999) J. Bone Miner. Res. 14:1239-1249]. One of the novel periostin variants was isolated from colon cancer cells and is designated TCG1. Text that refers to periostin without specifying a particular variant is pertinent to all the variants disclosed herein. The invention includes these novel periostin polypeptides, DNAs encoding them, vectors containing the DNAs, and cells containing the vectors. The invention also features antibodies, including monoclonal antibodies (mAbs), specific for human periostin and assays using such antibodies for measuring periostin in samples (e.g., blood samples). In addition, the invention embodies methods for diagnosing metastasis of breast cancer to bone and preeclampsia.

[0007] More specifically, the invention features a purified antibody that binds specifically to human periostin. The antibody can be a polyclonal antibody or a monoclonal antibody (mAb), e.g., a mAb secreted by the 5H8 hybridoma (ATCC accession no. PTA-4589), the 8H11 hybridoma (ATCC accession no.PTA-4590), the 1B11 hybridoma, the 2C6 hybridoma, the 6B1 hybridoma, the 8E3 hybridoma, the 10 A3 hybridoma, or the 7E4 hybridoma. Also embodied by

the invention is a hybridoma that secretes a mAb that binds to human periostin, e.g., any of the hybridomas listed above.

[0008] Another aspect of the invention is a method of detecting human periostin in a sample. The method involves: (a) contacting the sample with an antibody that binds to human periostin; and (b) determining whether the antibody binds to a component of the sample. Binding of the antibody to a component of the sample indicates the presence of periostin in the sample. The method can further include, prior to contacting the sample with the first antibody that binds to human periostin, contacting the sample with a second antibody that binds to human periostin. An epitope on human periostin to which the first antibody binds is not the same as an epitope to which the second antibody binds. The second antibody can be bound to a solid substrate. The first antibody can be a polyclonal antibody or a mAb. The mAb can be a mAb that is secreted by any of the abovementioned hybridomas. In addition, the second antibody can be a mAb (such as any of the above-mentioned mAbs) or a polyclonal antibody. The method can comprise, for example, an immunoblot assay or an ELISA assay and the detecting step can involve detecting, for example, chemiluminesence, radioactivity or fluorescence. Alternatively, the detecting step can involve measuring, for example, absorbance of visible or ultraviolet light. The first antibody can be biotinylated and the detecting step involve the use of avidin. Alternatively, the detecting step can involve the use of an antibody that binds to an immunoglobulin molecule.

[0009] Also embraced by the invention is a method of diagnosing a metastasis of breast cancer to bone. The method involves: (a) identifying a breast cancer patient suspected of having or being at risk of having a metastasis of breast cancer to bone; and (b) measuring the level of periostin in a sample of a body fluid from the patient. An elevated level of periostin in the sample, compared to a control level of periostin, is an indication that the patient has a metastasis of breast cancer to the bone. The body fluid can be blood or any other body fluid recited herein, e.g., urine.

[0010] Another aspect of the invention is a method of diagnosing preeclampsia in a patient. The method involves: (a) identifying a pregnant patient suspected of having or being at risk of having preeclampsia; and (b) measuring the level of periostin in a sample of a body fluid from the patient. An elevated level of periostin in the sample, compared to a control level of periostin, is an indication that the patient has preeclampsia. The body fluid can be blood or any other body fluid recited herein, e.g., urine.

[0011] Another aspect of the invention is an isolated DNA that includes a nucleic acid sequence encoding a polypeptide that contains SEQ ID NO:6 or SEQ ID NO:14; the nucleic acid sequence can be SEQ ID NO:5 or SEQ ID NO:13. Alternatively, the isolated DNA can include a nucleic acid sequence encoding a polypeptide containing SEQ ID NO:4 or SEQ ID NO:12; the nucleic acid sequence can be SEQ ID NO:3 or SEQ ID NO:11. The invention also includes a vector containing any of the above DNAs, e.g., a vector in which the nucleic acid sequence is operably linked to a transcriptional regulatory element (TRE). Also included in the invention is a cell containing any of the above vectors.

[0012] Also featured by invention is an isolated polypeptide containing SEQ ID NO:4 or SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO:12 or SEQ ID NO:14. The invention also provides an

antigenic fragment of any of the polypeptides. The fragment is shorter than the full-length polypeptide. The fragment can contain, consecutively, residues 725 and 726 of SEQ ID NO:4 or residues 768-771 of SEQ ID NO:12. Also embraced by the invention is a method of making any of the polypeptides of the invention. The method involves: (a) culturing any of the cells of the invention, provided that the vector that the cell contains includes a TRE operably linked to nucleic acid sequence encoding the polypeptide; and (b) isolating the polypeptide from the culture.

[0013] "Polypeptide" and "protein" are used interchangeably and mean any peptide-linked chain of amino acids, regardless of length or post-translational modification.

[0014] The term "isolated" polypeptide or peptide fragment as used herein refers to a polypeptide or a peptide fragment which either has no naturally-occurring counterpart or has been separated or purified from components which naturally accompany it, e.g., in normal tissues such as lung, kidney, or placenta, tumor tissue such as colon cancer tissue, or body fluids such as blood, serum, or urine. Typically, the polypeptide or peptide fragment is considered "isolated" when it is at least 70%, by dry weight, free from the proteins and other naturally-occurring organic molecules with which it is naturally associated. Preferably, a preparation of a polypeptide (or peptide fragment thereof) of the invention is at least 80%, more preferably at least 90%, and most preferably at least 99%, by dry weight, the polypeptide (or the peptide fragment thereof), respectively, of the invention. Thus, for example, a preparation of polypeptide x is at least 80%, more preferably at least 90%, and most preferably at least 99%, by dry weight, polypeptide x. Since a polypeptide that is chemically synthesized is, by its nature, separated from the components that naturally accompany it, the synthetic polypeptide is "isolated."

[0015] An isolated polypeptide (or peptide fragment) of the invention can be obtained, for example, by extraction from a natural source (e.g., from tissues or bodily fluids); by expression of a recombinant nucleic acid encoding the polypeptide; or by chemical synthesis. A polypeptide that is produced in a cellular system different from the source from which it naturally originates is "isolated," because it will necessarily be free of components which naturally accompany it. The degree of isolation or purity can be measured by any appropriate method, e.g., column chromatography, polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis, or HPLC analysis.

[0016] An "isolated DNA" is either (1) a DNA that contains sequence not identical to that of any naturally occurring sequence, or (2) in the context of a DNA with a naturally-occurring sequence (e.g., a cDNA or genomic DNA), a DNA free of at least one of the genes that flank the gene containing the DNA of interest in the genome of the organism in which the gene containing the DNA of interest naturally occurs. The term therefore includes a recombinant DNA incorporated into a vector, into an autonomously replicating plasmid or virus, or into the genomic DNA of a prokaryote or eukaryote. The term also includes a separate molecule such as: a cDNA where the corresponding genomic DNA has introns and therefore a different sequence; a genomic fragment that lacks at least one of the flanking genes; a fragment of cDNA or genomic DNA produced by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and that lacks at least one of the flanking genes; a restriction fragment that lacks at least one of the flanking genes; a DNA encoding a non-naturally occurring protein such as a fusion protein, mutein, or fragment of a given protein; and a nucleic acid which is a degenerate variant of a cDNA or a naturally occurring nucleic acid. Also included is a recombinant DNA that includes a portion of SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:11, or SEQ ID NO:13. The term "isolated DNA" does not include a DNA present within, for example, cDNA or genomic DNA libraries or genomic DNA restriction digests in, for example, a restriction digest reaction mixture or an electrophoretic gel slice.

[0017] As used herein, an "antigenic fragment" of a periostin polypeptide is a fragment of the polypeptide that is shorter than the full-length polypeptide and has at least 5% (e.g., 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, 98%, 99%, 100%, or more) of the ability of the full-length polypeptide to bind to an antibody specific for periostin. Fragments of interest can be made by recombinant, synthetic, or proteolytic digestive methods. Such fragments can then be isolated and tested for their ability to bind to an antibody specific for periostin by methods known in the art. As used herein, "full-length" periostin is immature periostin and thus includes the periostin native signal sequence.

[0018] As used herein, an expression control sequence that is "operably linked" to a coding sequence is incorporated into a genetic construct so that the expression control sequence effectively controls expression of the coding sequence.

[0019] As used herein, the term "antibody" refers not only to whole antibody molecules, but also to antigen-binding fragments, e.g., Fab, F(ab')₂, Fv, and single chain Fv (scFv) fragments. As used herein, a "scFv" fragment is a recombinant fragment of an antibody molecule that contains, in a single polypeptide chain, the antigen-binding regions of an immunoglobulin (Ig) heavy and an Ig light chain. scFv fragments generally either contain (a) no Ig heavy or Ig light chain constant regions or (b) less than the whole constant region of an Ig heavy and/or Ig light chain. Also included are chimeric antibodies.

[0020] As used herein, "testing for expression of a periostin gene in non-small cell cancer (NSCLC) tissue" means testing for expression of a periostin gene in NSCLC cells and stromal cells within and immediately surrounding the tumor as it occurs in vivo.

[0021] Unless otherwise defined, all technical and scientific terms used herein have the same meaning as commonly understood by one of ordinary skill in the art to which this invention pertains. In case of conflict, the present document, including definitions, will control. Preferred methods and materials are described below, although methods and materials similar or equivalent to those described herein can be used in the practice or testing of the present invention. All publications, patent applications, patents and other references mentioned herein are incorporated by reference in their entirety. The materials, methods, and examples disclosed herein are illustrative only and not intended to be limiting.

[0022] Other features and advantages of the invention, e.g., testing for metastasis of breast cancer to bone, will be apparent from the following description, from the drawings and from the claims.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[0023] FIG. 1A is a depiction of the nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:1) of cDNA encoding full-length OSF-2.

[0024] FIG. 1B is a depiction of the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:2) of full-length OSF-2.

[0025] FIG. 2A is a depiction of the nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:3) of cDNA encoding full-length periostin-L.

[0026] FIG. 2B is a depiction of the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:4) of full-length perisotin-L.

[0027] FIG. 3A is a depiction of the nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:7) of cDNA encoding full-length periostin-K.

[0028] FIG. 3B is a depiction of the amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:8) of full-length periostin-K.

[0029] FIG. 4A is a depiction of the nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:11) of cDNA encoding full-length periostin-C (TCG1).

[0030] FIG. 4B is a depiction of amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO:12) of full-length periostin-C (TCG1).

[0031] FIG. 5 is a schematic representation of the periostin-C (TCG1) molecule showing the relative positions of an N-terminal leader sequence, a cysteine-rich domain ("CRD"), four internal homologous repeats ("1", "2", "3", and "4"), and a C-terminal domain that varies between periostin variants ("Variable C-terminus").

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0032] Sequencing of cDNA products of a reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) analysis of RNA isolated from various tissues revealed novel splice variants of human periostin. One variant that is expressed in placenta and lung is referred to herein as periostin-L. Another that is expressed in kidney is designated periostin-K. In addition, screening of a human carcinoma cDNA library with a DNA fragment derived by differential display of cDNA derived from colon cancer tissue and from normal colon tissue identified a transcript that is over-expressed in colon cancer cells. The cDNA molecule identified encodes another variant (designated herein as TCG1 or periostin-C) of the periostin molecule.

[0033] The inventors have also produced a polyclonal antibody (E17) and a variety of monoclonal antibodies that bind to periostin. Using these antibodies, they have also developed a "sandwich" ELISA assay using chemiluminescence for detection.

[0034] In clinical studies, the inventors have shown that serum levels of periostin are elevated in breast cancer patients having metastases to bone (compared to breast cancer patients having no sign of bone metastasis), and in patients with preeclampsia (compared to normotensive pregnant women). In a study of patients with a variety of lung cancers, 24% of the patients were found to have elevated serum periostin levels. Moreover, all the patients with very high levels (i.e., >1,000 ng/ml) have died. These findings suggest that periostin is a marker for cancer (e.g., lung cancer), particularly advanced cancer. They also provide the bases for assays to diagnose bone metastasis in breast cancer and preeclampsia.

[0035] In addition, ovarian cancer cells and brain tumor cells overexpress periostin [Ismail et al. (2000) Cancer Res. 60:6744-6749; Lal et al. (1999) Cancer Res. 59:5403-5407].

Periostin Nucleic Acid Molecules

[0036] The periostin nucleic acid molecules of the invention can be cDNA, genomic DNA, synthetic DNA, or RNA, and can be double-stranded or single-stranded (i.e., either a sense or an antisense strand). Segments of these molecules are also considered within the scope of the invention, and can be produced by, for example, the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) or generated by treatment with one or more restriction endonucleases. A ribonucleic acid (RNA) molecule can be produced by in vitro transcription. Preferably, the nucleic acid molecules encode polypeptides that, regardless of length, are soluble under normal physiological conditions

[0037] The nucleic acid molecules of the invention can contain naturally occurring sequences, or sequences that differ from those that occur naturally, but, due to the degeneracy of the genetic code, encode the same polypeptide (for example, the polypeptides with SEQ ID NOS:4, 6, 12 and 14). In addition, these nucleic acid molecules are not limited to coding sequences, e.g., they can include some or all of the non-coding sequences that lie upstream or downstream from a coding sequence.

[0038] The nucleic acid molecules of the invention can be synthesized (for example, by phosphoramidite-based synthesis) or obtained from a biological cell, such as the cell of a mammal. The nucleic acids can be those of a human, non-human primate (e.g., monkey), mouse, rat, guinea pig, cow, sheep, horse, pig, rabbit, dog, or cat. Combinations or modifications of the nucleotides within these types of nucleic acids are also encompassed.

[0039] In addition, the isolated nucleic acid molecules of the invention encompass segments that are not found as such in the natural state. Thus, the invention encompasses recombinant nucleic acid molecules (for example, isolated nucleic acid molecules encoding periostin incorporated into a vector (for example, a plasmid or viral vector) or into the genome of a heterologous cell (or the genome of a homologous cell, at a position other than the natural chromosomal location)). Recombinant nucleic acid molecules and uses therefor are discussed further below.

[0040] Techniques associated with detection or regulation of genes are well known to skilled artisans. Such techniques can be used to diagnose and/or treat disorders associated with aberrant periostin expression.

[0041] A periostin family gene or protein can be identified based on its similarity to the relevant periostin gene or protein, respectively. For example, the identification can be based on sequence identity. The invention features isolated nucleic acid molecules which are at least 50% (or 55%, 65%, 75%, 85%, 95%, or 98%) identical to: (a) the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NOS: 2, 4, 6 or 8; and (b) a nucleic acid molecule which includes a segment of at least 30 (e.g., at least 50, 100, 150, 150, 200, 250, 300, 350, 400, 500, 700, 900, 1,100, 1,400, 1,700, 2,000, 2,200, 2,250, 2,300 or 2,310) nucleotides of SEQ ID NO:3, 5, 11 or 13.

[0042] The determination of percent identity between two sequences is accomplished using the mathematical algo-

rithm of Karlin and Altschul (1993) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 90:5873-5877. Such an algorithm is incorporated into the BLASTN and BLASTP programs of Altschul et al. (1990) J. Mol. Biol. 215, 403-410. BLAST nucleotide searches are performed with the BLASTN program, score=100, wordlength=12, to obtain nucleotide sequences homologous to periostin encoding nucleic acids. BLAST protein searches are performed with the BLASTP program, score=50, wordlength=3, to obtain amino acid sequences homologous to the periostin polypeptide. To obtain gapped alignments for comparative purposes, Gapped BLAST is utilized as described in Altschul et al. (1997) Nucleic Acids Res. 25:3389-3402. When utilizing BLAST and Gapped BLAST programs, the default parameters of the respective programs (e.g., XBLAST and NBLAST) are used.

[0043] Hybridization can also be used as a measure of homology between two nucleic acid sequences. A periostinencoding nucleic acid sequence, or a portion thereof, can be used as a hybridization probe according to standard hybridization techniques. The hybridization of a periostin probe to DNA or RNA from a test source (e.g., a mammalian cell) is an indication of the presence of periostin DNA or RNA in the test source. Hybridization conditions are known to those skilled in the art and can be found in Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, John Wiley & Sons, N.Y., 6.3.1-6.3.6, 1991. Moderate hybridization conditions are defined as equivalent to hybridization in 2× sodium chloride/sodium citrate (SSC) at 30° C., followed by a wash in 1× SSC, 0.1% SDS at 50° C. Highly stringent conditions are defined as equivalent to hybridization in 6x sodium chloride/sodium citrate (SSC) at 45° C., followed by a wash in 0.2×SSC, 0.1% SDS at 65° C.

[0044] The invention also encompasses: (a) vectors (see below) that contain any of the foregoing periostin related coding sequences and/or their complements (that is, "antisense" sequences); (b) expression vectors that contain any of the foregoing periostin related coding sequences operably linked to any transcriptional/translational regulatory elements (examples of which are given below) necessary to direct expression of the coding sequences; (c) expression vectors encoding, in addition to a periostin polypeptide, a sequence unrelated to periostin, such as a reporter, a marker, or a signal peptide fused to periostin; and (d) genetically engineered host cells (see below) that contain any of the foregoing expression vectors and thereby express the nucleic acid molecules of the invention.

[0045] Recombinant nucleic acid molecules can contain a sequence encoding periostin or periostin having an heterologous signal sequence. The full length periostin polypeptide, or a fragment thereof, may be fused to such heterologous signal sequences or to additional polypeptides, as described below. Similarly, the nucleic acid molecules of the invention can encode the mature form of periostin or a form that includes an exogenous polypeptide that facilitates secretion.

[0046] The transcriptional/translational regulatory elements referred to above and further described below include but are not limited to inducible and non-inducible promoters, enhancers, operators and other elements that are known to those skilled in the art and that drive or otherwise regulate gene expression. Such regulatory elements include but are not limited to the cytomegalovirus hCMV immediate early

gene, the early or late promoters of SV40 adenovirus, the lac system, the trp system, the TAC system, the TRC system, the major operator and promoter regions of phage A, the control regions of fd coat protein, the promoter for 3-phosphoglycerate kinase, the promoters of acid phosphatase, and the promoters of the yeast $\alpha\text{-mating factors}.$

[0047] Similarly, the nucleic acid can form part of a hybrid gene encoding additional polypeptide sequences, for example, a sequence that functions as a marker or reporter. Examples of marker and reporter genes include β -lactamase, chloramphenicol acetyltransferase (CAT), adenosine deaminase (ADA), aminoglycoside phosphotransferase (neo^r, G418^r), dihydrofolate reductase (DHFR), hygromycin-Bphosphotransferase (HPH), thymidine kinase (TK), lacZ (encoding β-galactosidase), and xanthine guanine phosphoribosyltransferase (XGPRT). As with many of the standard procedures associated with the practice of the invention, skilled artisans will be aware of additional useful reagents, for example, additional sequences that can serve the function of a marker or reporter. Generally, the hybrid polypeptide will include a first portion and a second portion; the first portion being a periostin polypeptide and the second portion being, for example, the reporter described above or an Ig constant region or part of an Ig constant region, e.g., the CH2 and CH3 domains of IgG2a heavy chain. Other hybrids could include an antigenic tag or His tag to facilitate purification.

[0048] The expression systems that may be used for purposes of the invention include but are not limited to microorganisms such as bacteria (for example, E. coli and B. subtilis) transformed with recombinant bacteriophage DNA, plasmid DNA, or cosmid DNA expression vectors containing the nucleic acid molecules of the invention; yeast (for example, Saccharomyces and Pichia) transformed with recombinant yeast expression vectors containing the nucleic acid molecule of the invention; insect cell systems infected with recombinant virus expression vectors (for example, baculovirus) containing the nucleic acid molecule of the invention; plant cell systems infected with recombinant virus expression vectors (for example, cauliflower mosaic virus (CaMV) or tobacco mosaic virus (TMV)) or transformed with recombinant plasmid expression vectors (for example, Ti plasmid) containing a periostin nucleotide sequence; or mammalian cell systems (for example, COS, CHO, BHK, 293, VERO, HeLa, MDCK, WI38, and NIH 3T3 cells) harboring recombinant expression constructs containing promoters derived from the genome of mammalian cells (for example, the metallothionein promoter) or from mammalian viruses (for example, the adenovirus late promoter and the vaccinia virus 7.5K promoter). Also useful as host cells are primary or secondary cells obtained directly from a mammal and transfected with a plasmid vector or infected with a viral vector.

[0049] Cells transfected or transduced with the expression vectors of the invention can then be used, for example, for large or small scale in vitro production of a periostin polypeptide or antigenic fragment thereof by methods known in the art. In essence, such methods involve culturing the cells under conditions which maximize production of the polypeptide or antigenic fragment and isolating it from the cells or from the culture medium.

Periostin Polypeptides and Polypeptide Fragments

[0050] The polypeptides of the invention include periostin-L, periostin-L without a signal peptide, periostin-C, and periostin-C without a signal peptide, as well as antigenic fragments of these polypeptides. Antigenic fragments of periostin-L can include, consecutively, (a) residues 669 and 670 of SEQ ID NO: 4 and/or (b) residues 725 and 726 of SEQ ID NO:4. Antigenic fragments of periostin-C can include, consecutively, (a) residues 669 and 670 of SEQ ID NO:12 and/or (b) residues 768-771 of SEQ ID NO:12. Antigenic fragments also include the full-length forms of any of the periostin molecules but with the N-terminal 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, or 25 amino acid residues deleted. The polypeptides embraced by the invention also include fusion proteins that contain either full-length periostin (including any of the forms disclosed herein) or an antigenic fragment of it fused to unrelated amino acid sequence. The unrelated sequences can be additional functional domains or signal peptides. Signal peptides are described in greater detail and exemplified below. The polypeptides can be any of those described above but with not more than 50 (i.e., not more than: 50; 40; 30; 20; 15; 12; 10; nine; eight; seven; six; five; four; three; two; or one) conservative substitutions.

[0051] The amino acid sequences of the periostin molecules and antigenic fragments thereof can be identical to the wild-type sequences of the periostin molecules and the sequences of the fragments as they occur in the wild-type periostin molecules, respectively. Alternatively, any of the components can contain mutations such as deletions, additions, or substitutions. All that is required is that the mutant periostin molecule have at least 5% (e.g., 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, 99%, 100%, or even more) of the ability of the wild-type periostin molecule or the antigenic fragment as it occurs in the wild-type periostin molecule to bind to an antibody specific for wild-type periostin. Substitutions will preferably be conservative substitutions. Conservative substitutions typically include substitutions within the following groups: glycine and alanine; valine, isoleucine, and leucine; aspartic acid and glutamic acid; asparagine, glutamine, serine and threonine; lysine, histidine and arginine; and phenylalanine and tyrosine.

[0052] The polypeptides can be purified from natural sources (e.g., blood, serum, plasma, tissues or cells such as normal lung or placenta or colon cancer tissue, or any cell that naturally produces periostin polypeptides). The periostin molecules and antigenic fragments can be those of a human, non-human primate (e.g., a monkey), mouse, rat, guinea pig, cow, sheep, horse, pig, rabbit, dog, or cat. Smaller peptides (less than 100 amino acids long) can also be conveniently synthesized by standard chemical means. In addition, both polypeptides and peptides can be produced by standard in vitro recombinant DNA techniques and in vivo transgenesis using nucleotide sequences encoding the appropriate polypeptides or peptides. Methods well-known to those skilled in the art can be used to construct expression vectors containing relevant coding sequences and appropriate transcriptional/translational control signals. See, for example, the techniques described in Sambrook et al., Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual (2nd Ed.) [Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, N.Y., 1989], and Ausubel et al., Current Protocols in Molecular Biology [Green Publishing Associates and Wiley Interscience, N.Y., 1989].

[0053] The polypeptides and antigenic fragments of the invention can be used to generate anti-periostin antibodies or for basic studies on periostin function, e.g., investigations into the significance of its association with various cancers and preeclempsia. The polypeptides and functional fragments can also be used as positive controls in the diagnostic assays of the invention (see below).

[0054] Polypeptides and fragments of the invention also include those described above, but modified for in vivo use by the addition, at the amino- and/or carboxyl-terminal ends, of a blocking agent to facilitate survival of the relevant polypeptide in vivo. This can be useful in those situations in which the peptide termini tend to be degraded by proteases prior to cellular uptake. Such blocking agents can include, without limitation, additional related or unrelated peptide sequences that can be attached to the amino and/or carboxyl terminal residues of the peptide to be administered. This can be done either chemically during the synthesis of the peptide or by recombinant DNA technology by methods familiar to artisans of average skill.

[0055] Alternatively, blocking agents such as pyroglutamic acid or other molecules known in the art can be attached to the amino and/or carboxyl terminal residues, or the amino group at the amino terminus or carboxyl group at the carboxyl terminus can be replaced with a different moiety. Likewise, the peptides can be covalently or noncovalently coupled to pharmaceutically acceptable "carrier" proteins prior to administration.

[0056] Also of interest are peptidomimetic compounds that are designed based upon the amino acid sequences of the functional peptide fragments. Peptidomimetic compounds are synthetic compounds having a three-dimensional conformation (i.e., a "peptide motif") that is substantially the same as the three-dimensional conformation of a selected peptide. The peptide motif provides the peptidomimetic compound with the ability to bind to an antibody specific for periostin in a manner qualitatively identical to that of the periostin functional fragment from which the peptidomimetic was derived. Peptidomimetic compounds can have additional characteristics that enhance their in vivo utility, such as increased cell permeability and prolonged biological half-life.

[0057] The peptidomimetics typically have a backbone that is partially or completely non-peptide, but with side groups that are identical to the side groups of the amino acid residues that occur in the peptide on which the peptidomimetic is based. Several types of chemical bonds, e.g., ester, thioester, thioamide, retroamide, reduced carbonyl, dimethylene and ketomethylene bonds, are known in the art to be generally useful substitutes for peptide bonds in the construction of protease-resistant peptidomimetics.

[0058] The in vivo half life of the polypeptides or polypeptide fragments of the invention can also be prolonged by substitution of all or some of the L-amino acid residues of the native molecule or functional fragment with D-amino acids.

Periostin Antibodies

[0059] The invention features antibodies that bind specifically to any of the periostin polypeptides or fragments of such polypeptides. Such antibodies can be polyclonal antibodies present in the serum or plasma of animals (e.g., mice,

rabbits, rats, guinea pigs, sheep, horses, goats, cows, or pigs) that have been immunized with the relevant periostin polypeptide or peptide fragment using methods, and optionally adjuvants, known in the art. Such polyclonal antibodies can be isolated from, for example, serum, plasma, or ascites by methods known in the art. An example of such a polyclonal antibody is the E17 polyclonal antibody. Monoclonal antibodies that bind to the above polypeptides or fragments are also encompassed by the invention. Methods of making and screening monoclonal antibodies are well known in the art.

[0060] Once the desired antibody-producing hybridoma has been selected and cloned, the resultant antibody can be produced by a number of in vivo and in vitro methods known in the art. For example, the hybridoma can be cultured in vitro in a suitable medium for a suitable length of time, followed by the recovery of the desired antibody from the supernatant. The length of time and medium are known or can be readily determined.

[0061] Additionally, recombinant antibodies specific for periostin, such as chimeric and humanized monoclonal antibodies comprising both human and non-human portions, are within the scope of the invention. Such chimeric and humanized monoclonal antibodies can be produced by recombinant DNA techniques known in the art, for example, using methods described in Robinson et al., International Patent Publication PCT/US86/02269; Akira et al., European Patent Application 184,187; Taniguchi, European Patent Application 171,496; Morrison et al., European Patent Application 173,494; Neuberger et al., PCT Application WO 86/01533; Cabilly et al., U.S. Pat. No. 4,816,567; Cabilly et al., European Patent Application 125,023; Better et al. (1988) Science 240:1041-43; Liu et al. (1987) J. Immunol. 139:3521-26; Sun et al. (1987) PNAS 84:214-18; Nishimura et al. (1987) Canc. Res. 47:999-1005; Wood et al. (1985) Nature 314:446-49; Shaw et al. (1988) J. Natl. Cancer Inst. 80:1553-59; Morrison, (1985) Science 229:1202-07; Oi et al. (1986) BioTechniques 4:214; Winter, U.S. Pat. No. 5,225,539; Jones et al. (1986) Nature 321:552-25; Veroeyan et al. (1988) Science 239:1534; and Beidler et al. (1988) J. Immunol. 141:4053-60.

[0062] Also included within the scope of the invention are antibody fragments and derivatives which contain at least the functional portion of the antigen binding domain of an antibody that binds specifically to periostin. Antibody fragments that contain the binding domain of the molecule can be generated by known techniques. For example, such fragments include, but are not limited to: F(ab')2 fragments that can be produced by pepsin digestion of antibody molecules; Fab fragments that can be generated by reducing the disulfide bridges of F(ab')₂ fragments; and Fab fragments that can be generated by treating antibody molecules with papain and a reducing agent. See, e.g., National Institutes of Health, 1 Current Protocols In Immunology, Coligan et al., ed. 2.8, 2.10 (Wiley Interscience, 1991). Antibody fragments also include Fv (e.g., single chain Fv (scFv)) fragments, i.e., antibody products in which there are few or no constant region amino acid residues. An scFv fragment is a single polypeptide chain that includes both the heavy and light chain variable regions of the antibody from which the ScFv is derived. Such fragments can be produced, for example, as described in U.S. Pat. No. 4,642,334, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

[0063] The antibodies of the invention can bind to all periostin splice variants, a subgroup of splice variants, or a single splice variant. Ways for making and screening for splice variant-specific antibodies are known to those in the art. For example, if it were desired to make an antibody specific for a periostin domain absent in periostin variant x but present in periostin variant y, one could immunize an animal (e.g., a mouse) with periostin variant y and select for antibodies that bind to periostin variant y but not to periostin variant x. Alternatively, the animal could be immunized with a functional fragment of periostin composed of the domain of interest. Antibodies could be selected on the basis of their ability to bind to the functional fragment of periostin and variant y and their inability to bind to variant x.

[0064] Applicants deposited under the Budapest Treaty the 5H8 and 8H11 hybridomas with the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC), Rockville, Md. 20852, U.S.A on Aug. 12, 2002. The 5H8 hybridoma was assigned the ATCC accession no. PTA-4589 and the 8H11 hybridoma the ATCC accession no. PTA-4590. The hybridomas deposited with the ATCC were taken from a deposit maintained by the Dana Farber Cancer Institute, Inc., since prior to the priority date of this application. The deposits of hybridomas will be maintained without restriction in the ATCC depository for a period of 30 years, or five years after the most recent request, or for the effective life of the patent, whichever is the longer, and will be replaced if the deposit becomes non-viable during that period.

Diagnostic Assays

[0065] The invention features diagnostic assays. Such assays are based on the findings that serum levels of periostin are elevated in breast cancer patients having metastases to bone (compared to breast cancer patients having no sign of bone metastasis) and in patients with preeclampsia (compared to normotensive pregnant women). These findings provide the bases for assays to diagnose bone metastasis in breast cancer and preeclampsia. Such assays can be used on their own or, preferably, in conjunction with other procedures to test for the relevant clinical condition.

[0066] In the assays of the invention either: (1) the presence of periostin protein or periostin mRNA in cancer tissue (including surrounding stromal cells) is tested for or their levels are measured; or (2) the level of periostin protein is measured in a liquid sample such as a body fluid (e.g., urine, saliva, semen, blood, or serum or plasma derived from blood); a lavage such as a lung lavage, a gastric lavage, a rectal or colonic lavage, or a vaginal lavage; or a fluid such as a supernatant from a cell culture. In order to test for the presence or measure the level of periostin mRNA in cells, the cells can be lysed and total RNA can be purified or semi-purified from the lysates by any of a variety of methods known to those in the art. Methods of detecting or measuring levels of particular mRNA transcripts are also familiar to those in the art. Such assays include, without limitation, hybridization assays using detectably labeled periostin-specific DNA or probes and quantitative or semi-quantitative RT-PCR methodologies employing appropriate periostinspecific oligonucleotide primers (see Example 1). Additional methods for quantitating mRNA in cell lysates include RNA protection assays and serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE). Alternatively, qualitative, quantitative, or semiquantitative in situ hybridization assays can be carried out

using, for example, tissue sections or unlysed cell suspensions, and detectably (e.g., fluorescently or enzyme) labeled DNA or RNA probes.

[0067] Methods of detecting or measuring the levels of a protein of interest (e.g., periostin) in cells are known in the art. Many such methods employ antibodies (e.g., polyclonal antibodies or mAbs) that bind specifically to the protein. In such assays, the antibody itself or a secondary antibody that binds to it can be detectably labeled. Alternatively, the antibody can be conjugated with biotin, and detectably labeled avidin (a protein that binds to biotin) can be used to detect the presence of the biotinylated antibody. Combinations of these approaches (including "multi-layer" assays) familiar to those in the art can be used to enhance the sensitivity of assays. Some of these assays (e.g., immunohistological methods or fluorescence flow cytometry) can be applied to histological sections or unlysed cell suspensions. The methods described below for detecting periostin in a liquid sample can also be used to detect periostin in cell lysates.

[0068] Methods of detecting periostin in a liquid sample (see above) basically involve contacting a sample suspected of containing periostin with an antibody of the invention and testing for binding of the antibody to a component of the sample. In such assays the antibody need not be detectably labeled and can be used without a second antibody that binds to periostin. For example, by exploiting the phenomenon of surface plasmon resonance, an antibody specific for periostin bound to an appropriate solid substrate is exposed to the sample. Binding of periostin to the antibody on the solid substrate results in a change in the intensity of surface plasmon resonance that can be detected qualitatively or quantitatively by an appropriate instrument, e.g., a Biacore apparatus (Biacore International AB, Rapsgatan, Sweden).

[0069] Moreover, assays for detection of periostin in a liquid sample can involve the use, for example, of: (a) a single periostin-specific antibody that is detectably labeled; (b) an unlabeled periostin-specific antibody and a detectably labeled secondary antibody; or (c) a biotinylated periostinspecific antibody and detectably labeled avidin. In addition, as described above for detection of proteins in cells, combinations of these approaches (including "multi-layer" assays) familiar to those in the art can be used to enhance the sensitivity of assays. In these assays, the sample or an (aliquot of the sample) suspected of containing periostin can be immobilized on a solid substrate such as a nylon or nitrocellulose membrane by, for example, "spotting" an aliquot of the liquid sample or by blotting of an electrophoretic gel on which the sample or an aliquot of the sample has been subjected to electrophoretic separation. The presence or amount of periostin on the solid substrate is then assayed using any of the above described forms of the periostin-specific antibody and, where required, appropriate detectably labeled secondary antibodies or avidin.

[0070] The invention also features "sandwich" assays. In these sandwich assays, instead of immobilizing samples on solid substrates by the methods described above, any periostin that may be present in a sample can be immobilized on the solid substrate by,-prior to exposing the solid substrate to the sample, conjugating a second ("capture") periostin-specific antibody (polyclonal or mAb) to the solid substrate by any of a variety of methods known in the art (e.g., see

Example 1 below). In exposing the sample to the solid substrate with the second periostin-specific antibody bound to it, any periostin in the sample (or sample aliquot) will bind to the second periostin-specific antibody on the solid substrate. The presence or amount of periostin bound to the conjugated second periostin-specific antibody is then assayed using a "detection" periostin-specific antibody by methods essentially the same as those described above using a single periostin-specific antibody. It is understood that in these sandwich assays, the capture antibody should not bind to the same epitope (or range of epitopes in the case of a polyclonal antibody) as the detection antibody. Thus, if a mAb is used as a capture antibody, the detection antibody can be either: (a) another mAb that binds to an epitope that is either completely physically separated from or only partially overlaps with the epitope to which the capture mAb binds; or (b) a polyclonal antibody that binds to epitopes other than or in addition to that to which the capture mAb binds. On the other hand, if a polyclonal antibody is used as a capture antibody, the detection antibody can be either: (a) a mAb that binds to an epitope to that is either completely physically separated from or partially overlaps with any of the epitopes to which the capture polyclonal antibody binds; or (b) a polyclonal antibody that binds to epitopes other than or in addition to that to which the capture polyclonal antibody binds. Assays which involve the used of a capture and detection antibody include sandwich ELISA assays, sandwich Western blotting assays, and sandwich immunomagnetic detection assays.

[0071] Suitable solid substrates to which the capture antibody can be bound include, without limitation, the plastic bottoms and sides of wells of microtiter plates, membranes such as nylon or nitrocellulose membranes, polymeric (e.g., without limitation, agarose, cellulose, or polyacrylamide) beads or particles. It is noted that periostin-specific antibodies bound to such beads or particles can also be used for immunoaffinity purification of periostin.

[0072] Methods of detecting or for quantifying a detectable label depend on the nature of the label and are known in the art. Appropriate labels include, without limitation, radionuclides (e.g., ¹²⁵I, ¹³¹I, ³⁵S, ³H, ³²P, or ¹⁴C), fluorecent moieties (e.g., fluorescein, rhodamine, or phycoerythrin), luminescent moieties (e.g., QdotTM nanoparticles supplied by the Quantum Dot Corporation, Palo Alto, Calif.), compounds that absorb light of a defined wavelength, or enzymes (e.g., alkaline phosphatase or horseradish peroxidase). The products of reactions catalyzed by appropriate enzymes can be, without limitation, fluorescent, luminescent, or radioactive or they may absorb visible or ultraviolet light. Examples of detectors include, without limitation, x-ray film, radioactivity counters, scintillation counters, spectrophotometers, calorimeters, fluorometers, luminometers, and densitometers.

[0073] In assays to diagnose metastasis of breast cancer to bone, the concentration of periostin in, for example, serum from a breast cancer patient suspected of having one or more metastases to bone is compared to a control value. This control value can be, for example, the mean of the concentrations of periostin in a control group of breast cancer patients in whom no bone metastases have been detected. Alternatively, the levels of periostin in the serum of the patient can be measured at various times after a diagnosis of breast cancer. An increase in the level of periostin detected

in the serum at a particular time point relative to prior measurements would indicate that the patient's breast cancer had metastasized to bone. In this case the relevant prior measurement would be the control value. A significantly higher concentration of periostin in the serum of the patient relative to the control value would indicate that the patient has a metastasis to bone of her breast cancer.

[0074] In assays to diagnose preeclampsia, the patient's serum level of periostin is compared to a control value. The control value can be, for example, the mean of the concentrations of periostin in the sera of control group of normotensive pregnant women. The serum sample from the patient and the control subjects should be obtained at approximately the same stage of pregnancy. Significantly increased levels of periostin in the sera of preeclampsia patients can be detected as early as the first trimester with levels rising with time of gestation. Thus another control value could be the serum level of periostin in a patient of interest at an earlier stage of her pregnancy. A significantly higher concentration of periostin in the serum of the patient relative to the control value would indicate that the patient had preeclampsia.

[0075] It is understood that, while the above descriptions of the diagnostic assays refer to assays on serum, the assays can also be carried out on any of the other fluid samples listed herein. In addition, it is noted that the patients and control subjects referred to above need not be human patients. They can be for example, non-human primates (e.g., monkeys), horses, sheep, cattle, goats, pigs, dogs, guinea pigs, hamsters, rats, rabbits or mice.

[0076] The following examples are meant to illustrate, not limit, the invention.

EXAMPLES

Example 1

Methods and Materials

Patients in Study on Bone Metastasis

[0077] The study groups included 58 breast cancer and 44 small cell lung cancer patients who had undergone neoadjuvant chemotherapy and/or bone marrow transplantation at the Dana-Farber Cancer Institute.

[0078] Blood samples for all studies were collected and processed within 2 hours of collection. Sera were stored at -80° C. until assay.

Patients in Study on Preeclampsia

[0079] Thirty nulliparous pregnant women with preeclampsia were matched according to gestational stage with 30 nulliparous normal pregnant women at Magee-Womens Hospital (Pittsburgh, Pa.). Blood samples were obtained in the third trimester (at approximately week 36 of pregnancy) with informed consent as part of an institutional review board-approved longitudinal study of preeclampsia at Magee-Womens Research Institute (University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.). Preeclampsia was diagnosed in women in their first full term pregnancy whose blood pressure increased by 15 mm Hg diastolic or 30 mm Hg systolic and had proteinuria (300 mg/24 hours or 1+ on a catheterized urine or 2+ on a voided urine or 0.3 on a protein creatinine ratio and hyperuricemia>1SD above normal val-

ues for their stage of gestation). None of the patients in this study had an equivocal blood pressure increase i.e., all patients had sustained systolic blood pressures of at least 140 mm Hg and sustained diastolic blood pressures of 90 mm Hg.

Production of Antibodies

[0080] The expression vector CMV-6×His-Periostin contains a cDNA sequence encoding mature human periostin-C (see below) linked to: (a) a heterologous leader sequence; and (b) via an enterokinase recognition sequence to a hexa-histidine sequence. The expression vector CMV-Fc-Periostin contains a cDNA sequence encoding mature human periostin-C linked to: (a) a heterologous leader sequence; and (b) a mouse immunoglobulin γ_{2a} heavy chain constant region ("Fc-periostin") [Lo et al. (1998) Protein Eng. 11:495-500]. Both expression vectors were transfected by electroporation of the NS/0 mouse myeloma cell line, and stably transfected cells were selected with methotrexate. Periostin produced by the CMV-6×His-Periostin-transfected cell line ("His-periostin") was purified from culture supernatant using the HisBind Purification Kit (Novagen, Madison, Wis.). After cleavage of the histidine tag with enterokinase (InVitrogen, Carlsbad, Calif.), the periostin protein was injected into rabbits. The E17 polyclonal antibody produced by this immunization was affinity-purified on Affi-gel 10 columns (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech, Piscataway, N.J.) in which the Affi-gel 10 was conjugated to periostin produced by CMV-6×His-Periostin-transfected cells.

[0081] Similarly, Fc-periostin was purified from culture supernatant of the CMV-Fc-Periostin-transfected cell line by Protein A affinity chromatography (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech). Fc-periostin fusion protein was injected into mice and the 5H8 monoclonal antibody (mAb) was produced using standard procedures. Seven other human periostin-specific mAb (1B11, 2C6, 6B1, 8H11, 8E3, 10A3, and 7E4) were derived by the same method. All the mAbs are of the IgG class. The 5H8 and 8H11 mAbs are of the IgG1 subclass and have kappa light chains. Purified 5H8 IgG antibody was biotinylated using the Sulfo-NHS-LS Biotinylation Kit (Pierce, Rockford, Ill.).

Cell Culture

[0082] The mAb producing hybridomas and the malignant mesothelioma cell line, JMN1B, were cultured in DMEM (GibcoBRL, Grand Island, N.Y.) containing 10% fetal bovine serum (GibcoBRL).

Immunohistochemistry

[0083] Sections of human invasive ductal breast cancer tissue were purchased from Novagen. The paraffin-embedded slides were deparaffinized by incubation in xylene and rehydrated in graded ethanol-water solutions. The samples were treated in a microwave oven for 15 minutes with citrate buffer (pH6.0). Endogenous peroxidases were inhibited with 0.3% $\rm H_2O_2$ in methanol and non-specific protein-binding sites were blocked with normal horse serum. Staining of the sections was carried out using the Vecastain® Universal Elite® ABC kit (Vector Laboratories, Burlingame, Calif.). The sections were incubated overnight at 4° C. with diluted affinity-purified E17 polyclonal antibody (see Example 2), and then, after washing, with the biotinylated secondary antibody for 1 hour at room temperature. After further

washing, the sections were incubated for 30 minutes at room temperature with a reagent composed of a preformed macromolecular complex of avidin and biotinylated horseradish peroxidase. The substrate for the color reaction was 3,3-diaminobenzidine. Sections were counterstained with hematoxylin before mounting. A negative control slide was processed simultaneously; in this control slide "preimmune serum" was used instead of the E17 polyclonal antibody.

In situ RNA Hybridization

[0084] The sections of human invasive ductal breast cancer described above and others of human squamous lung cancer tissues (also purchased from Novagen) were used for in situ RNA hybridization. The paraffin embedded sections were deparaffinized by incubation in xylene and rehydrated in graded ethanol water solutions. In situ RNA hybridization was performed as described previously [Gunn et al. (1998) Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 95(1):258-263]. A 392-bp fragment encoding the N-terminus (starting from the ATG initiation codon) of human periostin-C was excised using BamHI and EcoRI from human periostin cDNA and then cloned in pBluescript (Stratgene, La Jolla, Calif.). Sense and antisense probes were generated with the T3 and T7 RNA polymerases, respectively, in the presence of [35S]-UTP, using the 392-bp fragment as a template. All periostin variantencoding cDNAs characterized at this time have identical nucleotide sequences in the N-terminal region corresponding to the 392-bp fragment, and thus probes made using the fragment as a template would detect all the variant mRNA molecules.

Periostin Chemiluminescence Assay

[0085] Patient serum samples were diluted 2-fold with 20 mM Tris-HCl (pH 8.0) and applied to Sep-PakTM QMA cartridges (New Bedford, Mass.), which were then washed with 20 mM Tris-HCl (pH 8.0) containing 0.1 M NaCl. The cartridges were then eluted with 20 mM Tris-HCl (pH 8.0) containing 0.25 M NaCl. The eluates were immediately frozen and lyophilized. Lyophilized samples were reconstituted and diluted (8-fold or 40-fold) for assay with standard diluent buffer (Tris-buffered saline (TBS), pH 7.4, containing 0.1% BSA and 0.05% Tween 20).

[0086] All samples were assayed in duplicate. Reacti-BindTm NeutrAvidin-coated polystyrene white plates (Pierce, Rockford, Ill.) were pre-washed three times with diluent buffer. Biotin-conjugated 5H8 monoclonal antibody (100 µl/well) was added to each well of the avidin pre-coated plates which were then incubated overnight at 4° C. In some assays, normal plates (i.e., plates not coated with avidin) were used and in these assays 5H8 monoclonal antibody without biotin was coated directly onto the plate well bottoms. The plates were washed 3 times for 10 minutes per wash in diluent buffer. Non-specific protein-binding sites in the wells were blocked by adding PBS (phosphate buffered saline) containing bovine serum albumin (BSA; 3% w/v) to the wells and incubating the plates for 2 hours at 37° C. The plates were then washed three times with diluent buffer. The diluted samples or purified periostin (produced using the CMV-6×His-Periostin vector; see above) (at various concentrations as standards) were added to the wells and the plates were incubated for 3 hours at 37° C. After further washes (as above) affinity-purified polyclonal antibody E17 was added to the wells, and the plates were incubated for 2 hours at 37° C. Unbound antibody was washed away and an alkaline phosphatase-conjugated, affinity-purified antibody specific for rabbit IgG was added to all the wells (Tropix, Bedford, Mass.). The plates were incubated for 2 hours at 37° C. After further washes, 100 µl of Assay buffer (Tropix) was added and incubated for 10 minutes at room temperature. The Assay buffer was completely removed by inverting and tapping the plates. The CSPD (3-(4-methoxyspiro[1,2-dioxetane-3-2'(5'-chloro)-tricyclo[3.3.1.1]decan]-4yl)phenyl phosphate) chemiluminescence substrate (Tropix) was then added. Chemiluminescence intensity was read within 30 minutes using a FL 600 fluorescence microplate reader (Bio-tek Instruments, Winooski, Vt.) following the manufacturer's instructions.

RT-PCR Assay for Periostin

[0087] cDNAs synthesized from poly A+ RNA isolated from a variety of human tissues were purchased from Clontech, Palo Alto, Calif. PCR was performed as follows. The oligonucleotide primer sequences designed to amplify full length periostin DNA were 5'-ATGATTCCCTTTTTAC-CCATGTTTCTCTA-3' (forward) (SEQ ID NO:15) and 5'-TCACTGAGAACGACCTTCCCTTAATCGTCTTCTA-3'(reverse) (SEQ ID NO:16). PCR was performed for 38 cycles (30 sec. at 94° C., 45 sec. at 49° C., 150 sec. at 72° C.). Six µl aliquots were subjected to electrophoresis on a 1% agarose gel, and the amplicons were visualized by ethidium bromide staining. The specificity of the PCR was confirmed by sequencing of the product. Control PCRs were performed using GAPDH specific oligonucleotide primers as described above.

Palindromic PCR cDNA Display

[0088] Total cellular RNA was extracted from tumor or normal tissues (surgical specimens) or cultured cells by using Tri-reagent (Leedo Medical Lab., Houston, Tex.). Surgical specimens were obtained from the New England Deaconess Hospital Department of Surgery as previously described [Barnard et al. (1992) Cancer Res., 52:3067-3072]. PolyA+ mRNA was purified using oligo dT magnetic beads (Promega, Madison, Wis.).

[0089] PolyA+ mRNA (100 ng) from tissue was reverse transcribed to cDNA with a single palindromic primer (5'-CTGATCCATG-3') (SEQ ID NO:17) (2 mM) and 0.5 unit of rTh DNA polymerase (Perkin Elmer Cetus) in the presence of MnCl₂ (1.0 mM) at 70° C. for 12 min (total volume: 5 μl) (3 cycles). Reverse transcription was followed by 40 cycles of a palindromic PCR reaction (94° C., 30 sec.; 40° C., 100 sec.; 72° C., 35 sec.) with the same palindromic (0.4 mM) and rTh DNA polymerase in the presence of MgCl₂ (2.0 mM) and [³⁵S]-dATP in the same reaction tube used for reverse transcription (total volume: 25 μl). Amplified palindromic PCR products (³⁵S -labeled) were resolved on a polyacrylamide gel. cDNA patterns derived from tumor and the adjacent normal tissue were directly compared.

[0090] The cDNA bands of interest were excised and recovered from the gel. Recovered cDNA fragments were reamplified with Taq DNA polymerase (Perkin Elmer) in Tricine buffer (10 mM Tricine, 50 mM KCl, 1.5 mM MgCl₂, 0.001% gelatin, pH 8.4) instead of standard Tris PCR buffer. Reamplified cDNA fragments were analyzed by agarose gel electrophoresis.

Statistical Methods

[0091] Statistical analyses were carried out using the Mann-Whitney U-test for unpaired samples. Linear relationships between variables were determined by means of simple linear regression. Correlation coefficients were determined by rank correlation using Spearman's test. Differences between means were tested for significance using the test of Kruskal-Wallis and Fisher's PLSD test. All analyses were done using the StatViewTM software package (Abacus Concepts Inc.). Differences were considered significant when the p value was less than 0.05.

Example 2

Periostin JMN1B is a 90 kDa Secreted Protein

[0092] Previous studies of the inventors showed that periostin transcripts are detectable in many cancer tissues but not in any of the cancer cell lines tested except the malignant mesothelioma cell lines JMN and JMN1B [Behbehani et al. (1982) Hum Pathol, 13(9):862-866; Demetri et al. (1989) Blood, 74:940-946]. Conditioned medium of JMN1B cells was concentrated 10-fold and both this concentrate and JMN1B cell lysate were analyzed by Western blotting. The E17 polyclonal antibody preparation raised against human periostin contained antibodies that bound to both periostin and βigH3. Western blotting with the E17 polyclonal antibody revealed both periostin and βigH3 to be more abundant in JMN1B supernatant than in cell lysate. After affinity purification with periostin bound to a solid substrate, the ability of the E17 polyclonal antibody to bind to βigH3 was eliminated leaving only the ability to bind to periostin which migrated as a 90 kDa bond on sodium dodecyl sulfate polyacrylaminde gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE). The E17 polyclonal antibody did not immunoprecipitate periostin but the 5H8 mAb did. Thus, the 5H8 monoclonal antibody was used for capture and the affinity-purified E17 polyclonal antibody for detection of periostin in "sandwich" assays for

[0093] JMN1B cells were treated with 1.5 μ M of monensin (Sigma Co., St. Louis, Mo.) which is an inhibitor of intracellular vesicular transport. Five hours after addition of monensin to the cell cultures, periostin could be detected by Western blotting in cell lysate but not in culture medium. In addition, the affinity-purified E17 antibody stained the Golgi

of control cells. However, monensin treatment resulted in punctate cytoplasmic staining.

[0094] In toto, the above findings indicate that periostin (as expressed by JMN1B cells) is a 90 kDa secreted protein.

Example 3

Expression of Periostin in Breast Cancer

[0095] Periostin protein could be detected by immunohistochemistry using the E17 antibody immunopurified as described above. Strong staining was seen in the invasive breast cancer cells, but the surrounding normal stromal cells were only faintly stained. Strong staining was also observed in the advancing margin of breast cancer, as opposed to the central area of the tumor. On the other hand, strong staining was not detected in sections of non-invasive, normal breast tissues. Periostin mRNA could also be detected by in situ RNA hybridization. High expression of the periostin gene was observed in the stromal cells surrounding breast carcinoma whereas very little expression was found in cancer cells. While the invention is not limited by any particular mechanism of action, it seems likely that the thin layer of stromal cells at the edge of the tumor secrete periostin, which then binds to the surface of the tumor cells. Naturally, it also possible that the tumor cells are producing periostin, possibly at a lower level than the stromal cells at the edge of the tumor. No signal was seen in normal breast tissue sections.

Example 4

Serum Level of Periostin in Cancer Patients as a Predictor of Bone Metastases

[0096] The clinical and pathological characteristics of the 58 breast cancer patients studied are shown in Table 1. These included 7 cases at stage II, 15 at stage III, and 36 at stage IV. The median age was 44.5 years (range 31-63). Among the 36 stage IV patients, 15 (42%) were diagnosed with one metastasis site, and 21 (58%) had more than two. Among a subset of 40 patients (mixed stages), the tumors in 24 (60%) were estrogen receptor-positive. In a subset of 38 patients, the tumors in 24 (63%) were progesterone receptor-positive. In a subset of 40 patients, 29 (72.5%) were premenopausal and 11 (27.5%) were postmenopausal.

TABLE 1

			Serum Pe	riostin
	Factors	No. of patients	Periostin levels (ng/ml)	p-value
Mean age	44.4 ± 1.1 years	58		0.2012 $r^2 = 0.0369*$
Menopause	Pre menopausal post menopausal	29 (72.5%) 11 (27.5%)	89.8 ± 25.3 41.7 ± 11.0	0.4309
Tumor status	T1 T2 T3	11 (27.5%) 17 (42.5%) 4 (10.0%)	65.7 ± 15.7 63.6 ± 24.7 91.8 ± 52.8	NS
Stage	T4 II III IV	8 (20.0%) 7 (12.1%) 15 (25.9%) 36 (62.1%)	124.4 ± 72.8 56.1 ± 14.3 28.0 ± 4.7 85.3 ± 20.5	NS

CLINICOPATHOLOGICAL DATA ON 58 BREAST CANCER PATIENTS

TABLE 1-continued

			Serum Periostin				
Facto	rs	No. of patients	Periostin levels (ng/ml)	p-value			
Bone metastasis	negative	37 (63.8%)	55.0 ± 16.6	0.04			
	positive	21 (36.2%)	89.3 ± 21.8				
No. of metastasis sites	one	15 (41.7%)	75.9 ± 29.7	0.2546			
	more than two	21 (58.3%)	92.0 ± 28.6				
Lymph node metastasis	Positive	36 (78.3%)	95.3 ± 25.0	0.5411			
• •	Negative	10 (21.7%)	44.4 ± 8.4				
ER status	negative	24 (60.0%)	72.1 ± 19.0	0.8359			
	positive	16 (40.0%)	88.4 ± 38.0				
PR status	negative	24 (63.2%)	72.3 ± 19.1	0.9758			
	positive	14 (36.8%)	94.8 ± 43.1				
Grading	ĪI	6 (17.1%)	128.3 ± 62.0	0.189			
-	III	29 (82.9%)	65.8 ± 21.1				

^{*}Correlation of age with periostin levels for all 58 patients

[0097] The clinical and pathological characteristics of the 44 small cell lung cancer patients are shown in Table 2. This group of patients included 32 cases at stage III and 12 cases at stage IV. The median age was 51 years (range 26-62). Among the 12 stage IV patients, 5 had a single metastasis site, and 7 were diagnosed with more than two metastasis sites (Table 2).

[0098] The mean values for serum periostin in breast cancer patients were: at stage II, 56.1±14.3 ng/ml; at stage III, 28.0±4.7 ng/ml; and at stage IV, 85.3±20.5 ng/ml (Table 1). In normal healthy volunteers (n=20) a mean serum periostin level of 38.5±5.8 ng/ml was observed. No significant difference in serum periostin levels was found between these groups.

TABLE 2

CLINICOPATHOLOGICAL DATA ON 44 SMALL CELL LUNG CANCER

PATIENTS

			Serum Periostin					
Fact	ors	No. of Patients	Periostin levels (ng/ml)	p-value				
Mean age	51.3 ± 7.5 years	44		0.3579 $r^2 = 0.0202*$				
Gender	Male Female	27 (61.4%) 17 (38.6%)	79.7 ± 12.5 68.2 ± 21.3	0.3349				
Tumor status	T1 T2 T3	6 (14.0%) 14 (31.8%) 11 (25.0%)	36.3 ± 7.5 64.9 ± 16.1 70.6 ± 15.0	T4 vs T2 0.0304 T4 vs T1				
Stage	T4 III IV	12 (27.3%) 32 (72.7%)	126.5 ± 29.7 84.9 ± 13.5	0.0136 0.2641				
Bone metastasis	negative positive	12 (27.3%) 36 (81.8%) 8 (18.2%)	55.7 ± 17.0 75.6 ± 12.7 88.6 ± 23.9	0.4559				
No. of metastasis sites	one more than two	5 (41.7%) 7 (58.3%)	28.8 ± 7.6 77.0 ± 26.8	0.4649				
Lymph node metastasis	N0 N2 N3	2 (4.7%) 18 (41.9%) 23 (53.5%)	14.0 ± 5.0 49.7 ± 10.9 108.7 ± 17.3	N3 vs N2 0.0091				
Performance status	0 1 2	9 (25.7%) 22 (62.9%) 4 (11.4%)	59.9 ± 21.7 66.7 ± 13.7 104.5 ± 27.3	NS				
LDH	466.9 ± 291.2 U/l	27	104.3 ± 27.3	0.6752 $r^2 = 0.0074*$				
CEA	7.7 ± 16.7 ng/ml	17		0.7287 $r^2 = 0.088*$				

^{*}Correlation with periostin levels for all patients monitored for this parameter

NS, not significant;

ER, estrogen receptor;

PR, progesterone receptor

NS, not significant;

LDH, lactate dehydrogenase;

CEA, carcinoembryonic antigen

[0099] Patient groups were further stratified according to established prognostic factors. Serum periostin levels were elevated in breast cancer patients with bone metastases (89.3±21.8 ng/ml) compared to patients without evidence of bone metastasis (55.0 \pm 16.6 ng/ml; p=0.04) (Table 1). However, there were no significant differences in the serum periostin levels according to estrogen or progesterone receptor status (p=0.8359 and 0.9758, respectively), tumor grading (p=0.1890), menopausal status (p=0.4309), single vs. multiple metastatic sites (p=0.2546), the presence of lymph node metastases (p=0.5411), or the original tumor size (T) status (T1-T4). A T1 lung tumor is 3.0 cm or less in its greatest dimension, is surrounded by lung or visceral pleura, and is without evidence of invasion proximal to a lobar bronchus at bronchoscopy. A T2 lung tumor is greater than 3.0 cm in its greatest dimension or is a lung tumor of any size that either invades the visceral pleura or has associated atelactasis or obstructive pneumonitis extending to the hilar region. At bronchoscopy, the proximal extent of demonstrable tumor must be within a lobar bronchus or at least 2.0 cm distal to the carina. Any associated atelectasis or obstructive pneumonitis must involve less than entire lung. A T3 lung tumor is (a) a tumor of any size with direct extension into the chest wall (including the superior sulcus tumors), diaphragm, or the mediastinal pleura or pericardium without involving the heart, great vessels trachea, esophagus or vertebral body, or (b) a tumor in the main bronchus within 2 cm of carina without involving the carina, or associated atelectasis or obstructive pneumonitis of the entire lung. A T4 lung tumor is a tumor of any size with invasion of the mediastinum or involving heart, great vessels, trachea, esophagus, vertebral body, or carina or presence of malignant pleural or pericardial effusion, or with satellite tumor nodules within the ipsilateral, primary tumor lobe of the lung.

[0100] There was also no significant difference in periostin levels in HER-2-positive (n=4) vs. HER-2-negative (n=8) patients (p=0.3958) although sample size of patients studied was limited.

[0101] The mean serum periostin levels in patients with small cell lung cancer were 84.9±13.5 ng/ml for stage III and 55.7±17.0 ng/ml for stage IV patients (Table 2). There was no significant difference between stages of disease or between the patients and normal controls. Significant differences in serum periostin levels were seen, however, between patients with different T-status (tumor size status) and N-status (lymph node metastasis status). Serum periostin levels were elevated in T4 patients (126.5±29.7 ng/ml) compared to T2 (64.9 \pm 16.1 ng/ml, p=0.03) and T1 (36.3 \pm 7.5 ng/ml, p=0.01). The difference in serum periostin levels in patients with N3 status (108.7±17.3 ng/ml) was significantly different from those with N2 status (49.7±10.9 ng/ml, p=0.01). Serum periostin levels were not different in lung cancer patients with bone metastases (88.6±23.9 ng/ml) compared to patients who had no evidence of bone metastasis (75.6±12.7 ng/ml). There were also no significant differences in serum periostin levels according to parameters such as gender (p=0.3349), performance status (ability to carry out physical activity) (PS 0-2), or one metastatic site vs. two or more metastatic sites (p=0.4649). Periostin levels did not correlate with the levels of either lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) or carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA).

Example 5

Expression of Periostin mRNA in Normal Human Tissues

[0102] Periostin mRNA was detected by RT-PCR in RNA from the human lung, kidney and placenta. However, it was not detectable in RNA from human heart, liver, brain and skeletal muscle. The DNA sequences of RT-PCR products from lung, kidney and placenta revealed forms of human periostin cDNA that differed from that (OSF-2) cloned from osteosarcoma [Takeshita et al. (1993) Biochem. J. 294:271-2781. The nucleotide sequence of cDNA (SEQ ID NO:1) encoding OSF-2 is shown in FIG. 1A and the amino acid sequence of OSF-2 (SEQ ID NO:2) is shown in FIG. 1B. Compared with OSF-2 cDNA, periostin cDNA cloned from placenta and lung had two deletions at residues 2009-2179 (171 base pairs, 57 amino acids) and residues 2360-2443 (84 base pairs, 28 amino acids), respectively. The nucleotide sequence of cDNA (SEQ ID NO:3) encoding this splice variant of periostin (designated periostin-L) is shown in FIG. 2A, and the amino acid sequence of periostin-L (SEQ ID NO:4) is shown in FIG. 2B. The nucleotide sequence of cDNA encoding the mature form of periostin-L (i.e., lacking nucleotides 1 to 63 of SEQ ID NO:3) is designated SEQ ID NO:5 and the amino acid sequence of mature periostin-L is designated SEO ID NO:6. It is noted that nucleotide 2220 of SEQ ID NO:3 (and the corresponding nucleotide of SEQ ID NO:5) can be an A rather than a T residue. Periostin cDNA cloned from kidney had only one deletion at residues 2009-2179 (171 base pairs, 57 amino acids). The nucleotide sequence of cDNA (SEQ ID NO:7) encoding this splice variant of periostin (periostin-K) is shown in FIG. 3A, and the amino acid sequence of periostin-K (SEQ ID NO:8) is shown in FIG. 3B. The nucleotide sequence of cDNA encoding the mature form of periostin-K (i.e., lacking nucleotides 1 to 63 of SEQ ID NO:7) is designated SEQ ID NO:9, and the amino acid sequence of mature periostin-K is designated SEQ ID NO:10. It is noted that nucleotide 2304 of SEQ ID NO:7 (and the corresponding nucleotide of SEQ ID NO:9) can be an A rather than a T residue. All the above deletions are in-frame deletions. The periostin clones from placenta and lung lacked part of an α -helix site (residues 2403-2466) that could be involved in attachment to the cell extracellular matrix. In situ hybridization revealed periostin mRNA localized in the stroma of normal placenta tissue.

Example 6

Serum Periostin Levels in Patients with Preeclampsia

[0103] The clinical characteristics of the study sample of women with preeclampsia and normal pregnant women are shown in Table 3. There was no significant difference in pre-pregnancy body weight, hematocrit, or placenta weight at delivery between the groups. As required by the classification criteria used in this study, significant differences between the groups with preeclampsia and the normal pregnant group were noted for both systolic and diastolic blood pressures.

[0104] A significant difference in the age was noted between the groups. The mean age at delivery in the group with preeclampsia was 29.8±1.2 years while that of normal pregnant group was 22.8±0.7 years. There was, however, no

significant correlation between maternal periostin levels and age at delivery in either group. There was a significant statistical difference in the mean birth weight between the infants of the women with preeclampsia (2240.1±183.9 g) and those of normal pregnant women (3413.3±78.7 g). However, there was no significant correlation between maternal periostin levels and infant body weight.

[0105] Serum periostin concentrations were elevated in preeclampsia patients (311.8±56.3 ng/ml) compared to normal pregnant women at term (218.8±37.3 ng/ml). The mean serum periostin concentration for normal healthy nonpregnant volunteers (n=20) was previously found to be 38.5±6.1 ng/ml. Periostin concentrations in pregnant volunteers in the first trimester (n=58) were 77.5±13.7 ng/ml. Thus, serum periostin concentrations in preeclampsia patients and in normal pregnant women at term were elevated compared to nonpregnant (p=0.0001) and first trimester pregnant subjects (p=0.01). Concentrations in early pregnant and nonpregnant women were not significantly different. Other factors were also determined (Table 3). Serum TGF-β1 levels were higher in preeclampsia patients (8.0±0.3 ng/ml) than in normotensive pregnant women (7.2±0.3 ng/ml, p=0.0406). However, TGF-β1 concentrations did not correlate with periostin concentrations (r=0.03, p=0.82). The concentrations of serum VCAM-1 (1.74±0.12 mg/ml vs. 1.28±0.07 mg/ml, p=0.0018) and E-selectin (50.4±4.3 ng/ml vs. 32.0±3.6 ng/ml, p=0.0007) were significantly elevated in preeclampsia patients compared to normotensive pregnant women. Their levels also did not correlate with serum periostin levels. The level of interleukin-6 in serum of preeclampsia patients (0.86±0.17 ng/ml) was lower than in normal pregnant women (1.33±0.20 ng/ml), although the difference did not reach the level of significance selected. Interleukin-6 and periostin concentrations did not correlate.

TABLE 3

CLINICOPATHOLOGICAL DATA ON 30 PATIENTS WITH PREECLEMPSIA AND 30 NORMOTENSIVE PREGNANT WOMEN

	total 60 women (100%)								
Factors	preeclampsia 30(50%)	normal 30(50%)	p-value						
Age at delivery (years)	29.8 ± 1.2	22.8 ± 0.7	0.0001						
Body weight before	67.9 ± 3.1	69.8 ± 1.2	0.7449						
pregnant (kg)									
Maternal predelivery	36.1 ± 0.7	36.4 ± 0.6	0.5894						
hematocrit (%)									
Maternal predelivery	182.6 ± 9.5	250.1 ± 14.9	0.0003						
Platelet									
Placenta weight (g)	318.4 ± 19.0	438.3 ± 59.3	0.06						
Birth weight (g)	2240.1 ± 183.9	3413.3 ± 78.7	0.0001						
Systolic blood pressure at	157.1 ± 2.0	121.3 ± 1.8	0.0001						
delivery (mmHg)									
Diastolic blood pressure at	93.8 ± 1.4	72.2 ± 1.7	0.0001						
delivery (mmHg)									
Maternal predelivery	0.85 ± 0.03	0.66 ± 0.05	0.01						
creatinine (mg/dL)									
Gestational age at delivery	35.1 ± 0.8	39.9 ± 0.3	0.0001						
(wk)									
Maternal predelivery	6.7 ± 0.2	4.0 ± 0.2	0.0005						
uric acid									
Serum TGF-β1levels	8.0 ± 0.3	7.2 ± 0.3	0.0406						
correlation with			0.82						
periostin			r = 0.03						

TABLE 3-continued

CLINICOPATHOLOGICAL DATA ON 30 PATIENTS WITH PREECLEMPSIA AND 30 NORMOTENSIVE PREGNANT WOMEN

	total 60 women (100%)							
Factors	preeclampsia 30(50%)	normal 30(50%)	p-value					
Serum VCAM-1 levels correlation with periostin	1.74 ± 0.12	1.28 ± 0.07	0.0018 0.5229 r = 0.085					
Serum E-selectin levels correlation with periostin	50.5 ± 4.3	32.0 ± 3.6	0.0007 0.1852 $r = 0.173$					
Serum Interleukin-6 levels	0.86 ± 0.17	1.33 ± 0.20	0.0591 0.5649 $r = 0.076$					
Serum Periostin levels (ng/ml)	311.2 ± 56.3	218.8 ± 37.3	0.0385					

Example 7

Isolation of TCG1 cDNA from Human Colon Carcinoma

[0106] TCG1 mRNA was initially identified as being overexpressed in human colon cancers (compared to normal colon tissue) using a palindromic PCR cDNA display technique. Briefly, paired mRNA preparations from human colon carcinoma tissue and from the adjacent normal colon tissue from the same patient were reverse transcribed and the resulting cDNA amplified by palindromic PCR. Amplified PCR cDNA fragments (35S-labeled) were resolved on a polyacrymide electrophoretic gel. The cDNA patterns for tumor and normal tissue were similar, though one expressed cDNA fragment was identified to be dominant in the tumor tissue but not in the adjacent normal tissue. This cDNA fragment was recovered from the polyacrymide gel and then reamplified with the same primer (PP12) used for the cDNA display. The reamplified cDNA fragment was then cloned in the PCR2.1 TA cloning vector (Invitrogen, Groningen, Germany). Nucleotide sequence analysis revealed that this fragment contained 636 bp with the same PP12 primer at both 5'-ends of the double stranded cDNA.

[0107] The full-length cDNA was obtained by screening a human colon carcinoma-derived cDNA library (Lambda ZAP II) with the 636 bp TCG1 fragment as a probe. A full-length clone was found to have an open reading frame of 2313 bp encoding a 771 amino acid sequence with a predicted molecular weight of 85 kDa. The nucleotide sequence of cDNA encoding TCG1 (SEQ ID NO:11) is shown in FIG. 4A and the amino acid sequence of TCG1 (SEQ ID NO:12) is shown in FIG. 4B. TCG1 cDNA lacks nucleotides 2009-2089 and 2349-2432 of OSF-2 cDNA (SEQ ID NO:1). In addition, while OSF-2 cDNA has 6 A residues at positions 2472-2477, TCG1 cDNA has 7 A residues in the corresponding subsequence. Thus, TCG1 protein: (1) lacks amino acids 670-726 of SEQ ID NO:2 and has an arginine residue in place of this subsequence (due to the deletion of nucleotides 2009-2089 of SEQ ID NO:1); (2) lacks amino acids 783-810 of SEQ ID NO:2 (due to the deletion of nucleotides 2349-2432 of SEQ ID NO:1); and (3) replaces amino acid residues 823-836 of SEQ ID NO:2 with the amino acid sequence SSRI (SEQ ID NO:18) (due to the extra A residue in the TCG1 cDNA sequence, which results in a frame shift and a premature stop codon). Furthermore, the first nucleotide of last codon of the TCG1 coding region (SEQ ID NO:11) can be a T rather than an A. In this case, the last amino acid of TCG1 is F rather than I. Amino acid sequence analysis revealed that TCG1 contains an N-terminal signal peptide (SP) or secretory leader sequence, followed by a cysteine-rich domain (CRD), four internal homologous repeats (each about 135 amino acids in length) and a hydrophilic C-terminal domain (FIG. 5). It is in the hydrophilic C-terminal domain that heterogeneity between the periostin variants occurs. One chemokine B family motif (C-C) was found in the cysteine-rich domain at amino acid residues 79-80. The protein contains one predicted site of N-linked glycosylation (NDT) at amino acid residue 599-601. The signal peptide at the N-terminus and lack of a transmembrane domain suggest that it is a secreted protein. Western blot analysis of culture medium of cells expressing TCG1 confirmed that it is indeed a secreted protein. The nucleotide sequence of cDNA encoding mature TCG1 (i.e., lacking nucleotides 1 to 63 of SEQ ID NO:11) is designated SEQ ID NO:13 and mature TCG1 is designated SEQ ID NO:14.

[0108] A database search with the deduced amino acid sequence revealed that it is a splice variant of the human homologue of the mouse OSF-2 which was identified from MEC-3T3 osteoblast cells by substractive screening [Takeshita et al. (1993) Biochem J, 294:271-278]. Northern blot analysis revealed that this protein is not osteoblast specific. To avoid confusion of OSF-2 with the Osteoblast Specific Transcription Factor OSF2/Cbfa1, the protein was designated TCG1 (TGF-α- and TGF-β-regulated and Cancer-associated Gene 1). Further analysis indicated that the TCG1 has significant structural and sequence homology with βigH3, a TGF-β inducible gene initially identified from human lung carcinoma A5409 cells [Skonier et al. (1992) DNA Cell Biol, 11:511-522]. TCG1 shares 45.2% identity or 82.9% similarity with βigH3 at the amino acid level (DNAstar algorithm; Madison, Wis.). However, TCG1 contains an additional hydrophilic domain at the C-terminus. In addition, the ßigH3 protein contains an RGD sequence at the C-terminus [Skonier et al. (1992) DNA Cell Biol, 11:511-522] that TCG1 does not contain. The amino acid sequence homology and structural similarity between TCG1 and βigH3 indicate their functional similarity. However, divergent amino acid sequences at the C-termini may reflect functional differences between the two proteins. Indeed, the expression patterns in various cell lines of TCG1 and βigH3 are very different. In addition, regulation of their expression by growth factors differs. Interestingly, both TCG1 and βigH3 share significant homology with Fasciclin I from Grasshopper and Drosophila [Bastiani et al. (1987) Cell, 48:745-755; Zinn et al. (1988) Cell, 53:577-587]. Fasciclin I is an extrinsic membrane glycoprotein involved in growth cone guidance during nervous system development in the insect embryo.

Example 8

Overexpression of TCG1 in Human Colon Carcinomas and Breast Cancers

[0109] 27 pairs of total RNA samples separately isolated from human primary colon tumor tissue (T) and their

adjacent normal colon tissue (N) were examined by Northern Blot analysis with a ³²P-labeled TCG1 probe. In 24 of the 27 matched pairs, the TCG1 mRNA expression level was much greater in the tumor tissue than in the adjacent normal colon tissue. Further analysis of the expression pattern indicated that the T/N ratio (tumor/normal ratio) of TCG1 mRNA in the 27 cases ranged from 3.8 to 42. The mean T/N ratio was 16.5. To test for a possible correlation between the T/N ratio of TCG1 mRNA and the disease stage of colon cancer, the T/N ratios were plotted against the stages of disease. The data indicated no correlation between higher T/N ratios of TCG1 mRNA expression with later stages of the disease. However, in all 5 cases with recurrent colon cancer, the T/N ratios were significantly higher than the average. The T/N ratio in these 5 cases ranged from 22.4 to 42 (mean=29.6). This result suggested that high level of expression of TCG1 mRNA in tumor cells is associated with recurrence of the tumor. A higher frequency of tumor recurrence usually indicates stronger tumorigenicity of relevant cancer cells. Malignant colon carcinoma frequently metastasizes to the liver. To test the expression pattern of TCG1 mRNA in these metastatic colon tumors, six pairs of total RNA samples from metastatic colon carcinomas and their adjacent normal liver tissues were examined by Northern Blot analysis with a TCG1 cDNA probe. The level of TCG1 mRNA was much greater in the metastatic tumors than in the adjacent normal liver tissue in all 6 cases. Indeed, TCG1 mRNA was not detectable in normal liver tissue in 5 of the 6 cases studied.

Example 9

Increased Levels of Periostin in the Sera of a Panel of Lung Cancer Patients

[0110] The levels of periostin in the sera of 116 lung cancer (small cell lung carcinoma, non-small cell lung carcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma, and large cell carcinoma) patients were measured using a modification of the chemiluminescence assay described above. As in the assay described above, the 5H8 monoclonal antibody was used as a "capture" antibody. In contrast, however, the 8H11 monoclonal antibody (rather than the E17 polyclonal antibody) was used as a "detection" antibody. In the breast cancer study performed using the E17 polyclonal antibody as a detection antibody, a mean serum periostin level in a group of 20 normal subjects of 38.5±5.8 ng/ml was observed. On the other hand, using the 8H11 monoclonal antibody as a detection antibody in the study on lung cancer patients, sera from 76% of the patients gave chemiluminescence values not significantly different from values observed for assay wells to which assay buffer (instead of a serum sample) was added. Thus, the "normal" serum level of periostin, as measured in the assay using the 8H11 monoclonal antibody as a detection antibody, was essentially 0. Importantly, this assay was sufficiently sensitive to detect a serum periostin level of only 2 ng/ml (see patient no. 16 in Table 4 below)

[0111] Of the 116 lung cancer patients studied, 28 (24%) had significantly increased serum periostin levels. The serum periostin levels detected in these 28 patients are shown in Table 4. Of the 116 patients, 6 (5%) had serum periostin levels greater than 1,000 ng/ml and 22 (19%) had serum periostin levels of between 1 ng/ml and 400 ng/ml. Notably, all the patients with serum periostin levels higher

than 1,000 ng/ml died within a year of initial testing. In contrast, those showing serum periostin levels between 1 ng/ml and 400 ng/ml, at least ten of whom were first tested more than a year before the time of writing, continue to be monitored at the time of writing.

TABLE 4

	TABLE 4
SERUM PERIOSTIN LEV	VELS IN 28 LUNG CANCER PATIENTS
Patient No.	Serum periostin level (ng/ml)
1	>1,000
	>1,000
2 3	>1,000
4	>1,000
5	>1,000
6	>1,000
7	81
8	73
9	80
10	130
11	190
12	190
13	220
14	113
15	32
16	2
17	91
18	87
19	3
20	120
21	235

<160> NUMBER OF SEQ ID NOS: 18

TABLE 4-continued

SERUM PERIOSTIN LEVELS IN 28 LUNG CANCER PATIENTS

Patient No.	Serum periostin level (ng/ml)
22	184
23	470
24	74
25	120
26	80
27	68
28	182

[0112] These data indicate that a body fluid (e.g., blood or urine) level of periostin can be a useful marker for lung cancer and that a high serum level (e.g., greater than 1,000 ng/ml) of periostin is indicative of a poor prognosis for lung cancer patients.

[0113] A number of embodiments of the invention have been described. Nevertheless, it will be understood that various modifications may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. Accordingly, the invention is limited only by the following claims.

SEQUENCE LISTING

```
<210> SEQ ID NO 1
<211> LENGTH: 2508
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Mus musculus
<220> FEATURE:
<221> NAME/KEY: CDS
<222> LOCATION: (1)...(2508)
<400> SEQUENCE: 1
atg att ccc ttt tta ccc atg ttt tct cta cta ttg ctg ctt att gtt
                                                                                                48
Met Ile Pro Phe Leu Pro Met Phe Ser Leu Leu Leu Leu Ile Val
                                                  10
aac cct ata aac gcc aac aat cat tat gac aag atc ttg gct cat agt Asn Pro Ile Asn Ala Asn His Tyr Asp Lys Ile Leu Ala His Ser
                                                                                                96
cgt atc agg ggt cgg gac caa ggc cca aat gtc tgt gcc ctt caa cag Arg Ile Arg Gly Arg Asp Gln Gly Pro Asn Val Cys Ala Leu Gln Gln
                                                                                               144
                                      40
att ttg ggc acc aaa aag aaa tac ttc agc act tgt aag aac tgg tat Ile Leu Gly Thr Lys Lys Lys Tyr Phe Ser Thr Cys Lys Asn Trp Tyr
                                                                                               192
                                 55
aaa aag too ato tgt gga cag aaa acg act gtt tta tat gaa tgt tgc Lys Lys Ser Ile Cys Gly Gln Lys Thr Thr Val Leu Tyr Glu Cys Cys
                                                                                               240
cct ggt tat atg aga atg gaa gga atg aaa ggc tgc cca gca gtt ttg
                                                                                               288
Pro Gly Tyr Met Arg Met Glu Gly Met Lys Gly Cys Pro Ala Val Leu
                                                  90
```

															ueu			
			_		-	tat Tyr			_					-			336	
	-	_	-			gac Asp	-			-							384	
	_					tac Tyr		-	_	-			-		-		432	
Ι	-	-		-		cgt Arg 150	_		_		_				_	-	480	
		_		-		cat His	-		_			_	-	_	_		528	
	-	_				ggc Gly	_					_				_	576	
						cat His											624	
						ggg Gly											672	
7						ctt Leu 230											720	
		-	-	-	-	gac Asp					-	-	-	-			768	
	-	-		_		gcc Ala			-	-							816	
_						gct Ala						-		-		-	864	
			_		-	aaa Lys		-		-			_	_			912	
]						cag Gln 310											960	
						gga Gly											1008	
						gga Gly											1056	
						atc Ile		_		-	_	_				-	1104	
						att Ile											1152	
7						caa Gln 390											1200	

gga gaa tac act ttg ctg gca cct gtg aat aat gca ttt tct gat gat Gly Glu Tyr Thr Leu Leu Ala Pro Val Asn Asn Ala Phe Ser Asp Asp 405 act ctc agc atg gtt cag cgc ctc ctt aaa tta att ctg cag aat cac Thr Leu Ser Met Val Gln Arg Leu Leu Lys Leu Ile Leu Gln Asn His 420 ata ttg aaa gta aaa gtt ggc ctt aat gag ctt tac aac ggg caa ata Ile Leu Lys Val Lys Val Gly Leu Asn Glu Leu Tyr Asn Gly Gln Ile 435	
Thr Leu Ser Met Val Gln Arg Leu Leu Lys Leu Ile Leu Gln Asn His 420 425 430 ata ttg aaa gta aaa gtt ggc ctt aat gag ctt tac aac ggg caa ata Ile Leu Lys Val Lys Val Gly Leu Asn Glu Leu Tyr Asn Gly Gln Ile	
Ile Leu Lys Val Lys Val Gly Leu Asn Glu Leu Tyr Asn Gly Gln Ile	
ctg gaa acc atc gga ggc aaa cag ctc aga gtc ttc gta tat cgt aca 1392 Leu Glu Thr Ile Gly Gly Lys Gln Leu Arg Val Phe Val Tyr Arg Thr 450 455 460	
gct gtc tgc att gaa aat tca tgc atg gag aaa ggg agt aag caa ggg 1440 Ala Val Cys Ile Glu Asn Ser Cys Met Glu Lys Gly Ser Lys Gln Gly 465 470 475 480	
aga aac ggt gcg att cac ata ttc cgc gag atc atc aag cca gca gag 1488 Arg Asn Gly Ala Ile His Ile Phe Arg Glu Ile Ile Lys Pro Ala Glu 485 490 495	
aaa tcc ctc cat gaa aag tta aaa caa gat aag cgc ttt agc acc ttc 1536 Lys Ser Leu His Glu Lys Leu Lys Gln Asp Lys Arg Phe Ser Thr Phe 500 505 510	
ctc agc cta ctt gaa gct gca gac ttg aaa gag ctc ctg aca caa cct 1584 Leu Ser Leu Leu Glu Ala Ala Asp Leu Lys Glu Leu Leu Thr Gln Pro 515 520 525	
gga gac tgg aca tta ttt gtg cca acc aat gat gct ttt aag gga atg 1632 Gly Asp Trp Thr Leu Phe Val Pro Thr Asn Asp Ala Phe Lys Gly Met 530 535 540	
act agt gaa gaa aaa gaa att ctg ata cgg gac aaa aat gct ctt caa 1680 Thr Ser Glu Glu Lys Glu Ile Leu Ile Arg Asp Lys Asn Ala Leu Gln 545 550 555 560	
aac atc att ctt tat cac ctg aca cca gga gtt ttc att gga aaa gga 1728 Asn Ile Ile Leu Tyr His Leu Thr Pro Gly Val Phe Ile Gly Lys Gly 565 570 575	
ttt gaa cct ggt gtt act aac att tta aag acc aca caa gga agc aaa 1776 Phe Glu Pro Gly Val Thr Asn Ile Leu Lys Thr Thr Gln Gly Ser Lys 580 585 590	
atc ttt ctg aaa gaa gta aat gat aca ctt ctg gtg aat gaa ttg aaa 1824 Ile Phe Leu Lys Glu Val Asn Asp Thr Leu Leu Val Asn Glu Leu Lys 595 600 605	
tca aaa gaa tct gac atc atg aca aca aat ggt gta att cat gtt gta 1872 Ser Lys Glu Ser Asp Ile Met Thr Thr Asn Gly Val Ile His Val Val 610 615 620	
gat aaa ctc ctc tat cca gca gac aca cct gtt gga aat gat caa ctg 1920 Asp Lys Leu Leu Tyr Pro Ala Asp Thr Pro Val Gly Asn Asp Gln Leu 625 630 635 640	
ctg gaa ata ctt aat aaa tta atc aaa tac atc caa att aag ttt gtt 1968 Leu Glu Ile Leu Asn Lys Leu Ile Lys Tyr Ile Gln Ile Lys Phe Val 645 650 655	
cgt ggt agc acc ttc aaa gaa atc ccc gtg act gtc tat aca act aaa 2016 Arg Gly Ser Thr Phe Lys Glu Ile Pro Val Thr Val Tyr Thr Thr Lys 660 665 670	
att ata acc aaa gtt gtg gaa cca aaa att aaa gtg att gaa ggc agt 2064 Ile Ile Thr Lys Val Val Glu Pro Lys Ile Lys Val Ile Glu Gly Ser 675 680 685	
ctt cag cct att atc aaa act gaa gga ccc aca cta aca aaa gtc aaa 2112 Leu Gln Pro Ile Ile Lys Thr Glu Gly Pro Thr Leu Thr Lys Val Lys 690 695 700	

-continued	
att gaa ggt gaa cct gaa ttc aga ctg att aaa gaa ggt gaa aca ata Ile Glu Gly Glu Pro Glu Phe Arg Leu Ile Lys Glu Gly Glu Thr Ile 705 710 715 720	2160
act gaa gtg atc cat gga gag cca att att aaa aaa tac acc aaa atc Thr Glu Val Ile His Gly Glu Pro Ile Ile Lys Lys Tyr Thr Lys Ile 725 730 735	2208
att gat gga gtg cct gtg gaa ata act gaa aaa gag aca cga gaa gaa Ile Asp Gly Val Pro Val Glu Ile Thr Glu Lys Glu Thr Arg Glu Glu 740 745 750	2256
cga atc att aca ggt cct gaa ata aaa tac act agg att tct act gga Arg Ile Ile Thr Gly Pro Glu Ile Lys Tyr Thr Arg Ile Ser Thr Gly 755 760 765	2304
ggt gga gaa aca gaa gaa act ctg aag aaa ttg tta caa gaa gag gtc Gly Gly Glu Thr Glu Glu Thr Leu Lys Lys Leu Leu Gln Glu Glu Val 770 775 780	2352
acc aag gtc acc aaa ttc att gaa ggt ggt ggt ggt cat tta ttt gaa Thr Lys Val Thr Lys Phe Ile Glu Gly Gly Asp Gly His Leu Phe Glu 785 790 795 800	2400
gat gaa gaa att aaa aga ctg ctt cag gga gac aca ccc gtg agg aag Asp Glu Glu Ile Lys Arg Leu Leu Gln Gly Asp Thr Pro Val Arg Lys 805 810 815	2448
ttg caa gcc aac aaa aaa gtt caa ggt tct aga aga cga tta agg gaa Leu Gln Ala Asn Lys Lys Val Gln Gly Ser Arg Arg Arg Leu Arg Glu 820 825 830	2496
ggt cgt tct cag Gly Arg Ser Gln 835	2508
<210> SEQ ID NO 2 <211> LENGTH: 836 <212> TYPE: PRT <213> ORGANISM: Mus musculus	
<400> SEQUENCE: 2	
Met Ile Pro Phe Leu Pro Met Phe Ser Leu Leu Leu Leu Leu Ile Val 1 5 10 15	
Asn Pro Ile Asn Ala Asn Asn His Tyr Asp Lys Ile Leu Ala His Ser 20 25 30	
Arg Ile Arg Gly Arg Asp Gln Gly Pro Asn Val Cys Ala Leu Gln Gln 35 40 45	
Ile Leu Gly Thr Lys Lys Lys Tyr Phe Ser Thr Cys Lys Asn Trp Tyr 50 60	
Lys Lys Ser Ile Cys Gly Gln Lys Thr Thr Val Leu Tyr Glu Cys Cys 65 70 75 80	
Pro Gly Tyr Met Arg Met Glu Gly Met Lys Gly Cys Pro Ala Val Leu 85 90 95	
Pro Ile Asp His Val Tyr Gly Thr Leu Gly Ile Val Gly Ala Thr Thr 100 105 110	
Thr Gln Arg Tyr Ser Asp Ala Ser Lys Leu Arg Glu Glu Ile Glu Gly 115 120 125	
Lys Gly Ser Phe Thr Tyr Phe Ala Pro Ser Asn Glu Ala Trp Asp Asn 130 135 140	
Leu Asp Ser Asp Ile Arg Arg Gly Leu Glu Ser Asn Val Asn Val Glu 145 150 155 160	

Leu Leu Asn Ala Leu His Ser His Met Ile Asn Lys Arg Met Leu Thr 165 170 175

Lys	Asp	Leu	L y s 180	Asn	Gly	Met	Ile	Ile 185	Pro	Ser	Met	Tyr	Asn 190	Asn	Leu
Gly	Leu	Phe 195	Ile	Asn	His	Tyr	Pro 200	Asn	Gly	Val	Val	Thr 205	Val	Asn	Cys
Ala	Arg 210	Ile	Ile	His	Gly	Asn 215	Gln	Ile	Ala	Thr	Asn 220	Gly	Val	Val	His
Val 225	Ile	Asp	Arg	Val	Leu 230	Thr	Gln	Ile	Gly	Thr 235	Ser	Ile	Gln	Asp	Phe 240
Ile	Glu	Ala	Glu	Asp 245	Asp	Leu	Ser	Ser	Phe 250	Arg	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ile 255	Thr
Ser	Asp	Ile	Leu 260	Glu	Ala	Leu	Gly	Arg 265	Asp	Gly	His	Phe	Thr 270	Leu	Phe
Ala	Pro	Thr 275	Asn	Glu	Ala	Phe	Glu 280	Lys	Leu	Pro	Arg	Gly 285	Val	Leu	Glu
Arg	Phe 290	Met	Gly	Asp	Lys	Val 295	Ala	Ser	Glu	Ala	Leu 300	Met	Lys	Tyr	His
Ile 305	Leu	Asn	Thr	Leu	Gln 310	Сув	Ser	Glu	Ser	Ile 315	Met	Gly	Gly	Ala	Val 320
Phe	Glu	Thr	Leu	Glu 325	Gly	Asn	Thr	Ile	Glu 330	Ile	Gly	Сув	Asp	Gly 335	Asp
Ser	Ile	Thr	Val 340	Asn	Gly	Ile	Lys	Met 345	Val	Asn	Lys	Lys	Asp 350	Ile	Val
Thr	Asn	Asn 355	Gly	Val	Ile	His	Leu 360	Ile	Asp	Gln	Val	Leu 365	Ile	Pro	Asp
Ser	Ala 370	Lys	Gln	Val	Ile	Glu 375	Leu	Ala	Gly	Lys	Gln 380	Gln	Thr	Thr	Phe
Thr 385	Asp	Leu	Val	Ala	Gln 390	Leu	Gly	Leu	Ala	Ser 395	Ala	Leu	Arg	Pro	Asp 400
Gly	Glu	Tyr	Thr	Leu 405	Leu	Ala	Pro	Val	Asn 410	Asn	Ala	Phe	Ser	Asp 415	Asp
Thr	Leu	Ser	Met 420	Val	Gln	Arg	Leu	Leu 425	Lys	Leu	Ile	Leu	Gln 430	Asn	His
Ile	Leu	Lys 435	Val	Lys	Val	Gly	Leu 440	Asn	Glu	Leu	Tyr	Asn 445	Gly	Gln	Ile
Leu	Glu 450	Thr	Ile	Gly	Gly	L y s 455	Gln	Leu	Arg	Val	Phe 460	Val	Tyr	Arg	Thr
Ala 465	Val	Cys	Ile	Glu	Asn 470	Ser	Суѕ	Met	Glu	L y s 475	Gly	Ser	Lys	Gln	Gl y 480
Arg	Asn	Gly	Ala	Ile 485	His	Ile	Phe	Arg	Glu 490	Ile	Ile	Lys	Pro	Ala 495	Glu
Lys	Ser	Leu	His 500	Glu	Lys	Leu	Lys	Gln 505	Asp	Lys	Arg	Phe	Ser 510	Thr	Phe
Leu	Ser	Leu 515	Leu	Glu	Ala	Ala	Asp 520	Leu	Lys	Glu	Leu	Leu 525	Thr	Gln	Pro
Gly	Asp 530	Trp	Thr	Leu	Phe	Val 535	Pro	Thr	Asn	Asp	Ala 540	Phe	Lys	Gly	Met
Thr 545	Ser	Glu	Glu	Lys	Glu 550	Ile	Leu	Ile	Arg	A sp 555	Lys	Asn	Ala	Leu	Gln 560
Asn	Ile	Ile	Leu	Ty r 565	His	Leu	Thr	Pro	Gly 570	Val	Phe	Ile	Gly	Lys 575	Gly

			580					585	-1-		Thr	0	590	201	-1-	
Ile	Phe	Leu 595	Lys	Glu	Val	Asn	Asp 600	Thr	Leu	Leu	Val	Asn 605	Glu	Leu	Lys	
Ser	L y s 610	Glu	Ser	Asp	Ile	Met 615	Thr	Thr	Asn	Gly	Val 620	Ile	His	Val	Val	
Asp 625	Lys	Leu	Leu	Tyr	Pro 630	Ala	Asp	Thr	Pro	Val 635	Gly	Asn	Asp	Gln	Leu 640	
Leu	Glu	Ile	Leu	Asn 645	Lys	Leu	Ile	Lys	Ty r 650	Ile	Gln	Ile	Lys	Phe 655	Val	
Arg	Gly	Ser	Thr 660	Phe	Lys	Glu	Ile	Pro 665	Val	Thr	Val	Tyr	Thr 670	Thr	Lys	
Ile	Ile	Thr 675	Lys	Val	Val	Glu	Pro 680	Lys	Ile	Lys	Val	Ile 685	Glu	Gly	Ser	
Leu	Gln 690	Pro	Ile	Ile	Lys	Thr 695	Glu	Gly	Pro	Thr	Leu 700	Thr	Lys	Val	Lys	
Ile 705	Glu	Gly	Glu	Pro	Glu 710	Phe	Arg	Leu	Ile	Lys 715	Glu	Gly	Glu	Thr	Ile 720	
Thr	Glu	Val	Ile	His 725	Gly	Glu	Pro	Ile	Ile 730	Lys	Lys	Tyr	Thr	Lys 735	Ile	
Ile	Asp	Gly	Val 740	Pro	Val	Glu	Ile	Thr 745	Glu	Lys	Glu	Thr	A rg 750	Glu	Glu	
Arg	Ile	Ile 755	Thr	Gly	Pro	Glu	Ile 760	Lys	Tyr	Thr	Arg	Ile 765	Ser	Thr	Gly	
Gly	Gly 770	Glu	Thr	Glu	Glu	Thr 775	Leu	Lys	Lys	Leu	Leu 780	Gln	Glu	Glu	Val	
Thr 785	Lys	Val	Thr	Lys	Phe 790	Ile	Glu	Gly	Gly	Asp 795	Gly	His	Leu	Phe	Glu 800	
Asp	Glu	Glu	Ile	L y s 805	Arg	Leu	Leu	Gln	Gly 810	Asp	Thr	Pro	Val	Arg 815	Lys	
Leu	Gln	Ala	Asn 820	Lys	Lys	Val	Gln	Gly 825	Ser	Arg	Arg	Arg	Leu 830	Arg	Glu	
Gly	Arg	Ser 835	Gln													
<211 <212 <213 <220 <221 <222)> SE 1> LE 2> TY 3> OF 0> FE 1> NA 2> LO	PE: GANI ATUF ME/K	DNA SM: E: EY:	Homo CDS	_											
atg	att Ile	ccc	ttt	tta												48
1				5					10					15		0.6
	cct Pro															96
	atc Ile															144
	ttg Leu															192

Phe Glu Pro Gly Val Thr Asn Ile Leu Lys Thr Thr Gln Gly Ser Lys

													CIII	u		
	50					55					60					
	_			_		cag Gln		_		-			-	-	_	240
			_	_	_	gaa Glu		_			-		-	_	_	288
						ggc Gly										336
_	_	-			-	gcc Ala			_							384
_						ttt Phe 135	-	_	_			_		_		432
_	-		-		_	aga Arg				_		, ,		_	_	480
	_		-			agt Ser		_			_	_	_	_		528
						atg Met										576
						tat Tyr										624
-	_					aac Asn 215	_		-				-	_		672
-		-	-			aca Thr								-		720
						ctt Leu										768
						ctt Leu										816
-					-	ttt Phe					_		-		-	864
						gtg Val 295										912
						tgt C y s										960
		_	_	-		aat Asn						_	-		-	1008
-			-			atc Ile		_				-	-			1056
						cat His										1104

act go Ser Al 37 acg ga Shr As	cc la 70			gtt			360					365				
Ser Al 37 icg ga	la 70 at			gtt												
hr As			GIII	Val												1152
				-				_	-		-	_			-	1200
ıga ga Sl y Gl				_	_	-		-			_			_	-	1248
ict ct hr Le		-	_	-	_	-						_	_			1296
ita tt :le Le	eu :		-		-											1344
tg ga eu Gl 45							_		-	-		-		-		1392
jct gt Ma Va 165		-		-			_	_				_	_			1440
iga aa Arg As								-				_		_		1488
iaa to iys Se				-	_				-	_	-		_			1536
tc ag eu Se	er :			-	-	_	-	_				_				1584
ga ga Sly As 53										-	-		_		-	1632
ict ag hr Se 145																1680
iac at isn Il						_				-						1728
tt ga he Gl				-					_					_		1776
itc tt :le Ph	he	_		-	-		-			_			-	-		1824
ca aa Ser Ly 61		-		-		_					-			-	-	1872
gat aa Asp Ly 325						-	-			-			-		-	1920
tg ga eu Gl													_		-	1968
gt gg irg Gl																2016

									con	tin	ued	_	
	660				665					670			
att aaa aaa Ile Lys Lys 675					_					-			2064
gaa aaa gag Glu Lys Glu 690	-	-	-	_						-			2112
tac act agg Tyr Thr Arg 705						-		_	-		_	_	2160
aaa ttg tta Lys Leu Leu		Glu											2208
aaa gtt caa Lys Val Gln		-	_	_			-		-		_		2253
<210> SEQ II <211> LENGTH <212> TYPE: <213> ORGANI	I: 751 PRT	o sar	oiens	S									
<400> SEQUEN	ICE: 4												
Met Ile Pro 1	Phe Leu 5	Pro	Met	Phe	Ser	Leu 10	Leu	Leu	Leu	Leu	Ile 15	Val	
Asn Pro Ile	Asn Ala 20	Asn	Asn	His	Ty r 25	Asp	Lys	Ile	Leu	Ala 30	His	Ser	
Arg Ile Arg 35	Gly Arg	Asp	Gln	Gly 40	Pro	Asn	Val	Cys	Ala 45	Leu	Gln	Gln	
Ile Leu Gly 50	Thr Lys	Lys	L y s 55	Tyr	Phe	Ser	Thr	Cys 60	Lys	Asn	Trp	Tyr	
Lys Lys Ser 65	Ile Cys	Gly 70	Gln	Lys	Thr	Thr	Val 75	Leu	Tyr	Glu	Cys	Cys 80	
Pro Gly Tyr	Met Arg 85	Met	Glu	Gly	Met	L y s 90	Gly	Суѕ	Pro	Ala	Val 95	Leu	
Pro Ile Asp	His Val	Tyr	Gly	Thr	Leu 105	Gly	Ile	Val	Gly	Ala 110	Thr	Thr	
Thr Gln Arg 115	Tyr Ser	Asp	Ala	Ser 120	Lys	Leu	Arg	Glu	Glu 125	Ile	Glu	Gly	
Lys Gly Ser 130	Phe Thr	Tyr	Phe 135	Ala	Pro	Ser	Asn	Glu 140	Ala	Trp	Asp	Asn	
Leu Asp Ser 145	Asp Ile	Arg 150	Arg	Gly	Leu	Glu	Ser 155	Asn	Val	Asn	Val	Glu 160	
Leu Leu Asn	Ala Leu 165		Ser	His	Met	Ile 170	Asn	Lys	Arg	Met	Leu 175	Thr	
Lys Asp Leu	Lys Asn 180	Gly	Met	Ile	Ile 185	Pro	Ser	Met	Tyr	Asn 190	Asn	Leu	
Gly Leu Phe 195	Ile Asn	His	Tyr	Pro 200	Asn	Gly	Val	Val	Thr 205	Val	Asn	Cys	
Ala Arg Ile 210	Ile His	Gly	Asn 215	Gln	Ile	Ala	Thr	Asn 220	Gly	Val	Val	His	
Val Ile Asp 225	Arg Val	Leu 230	Thr	Gln	Ile	Gly	Thr 235	Ser	Ile	Gln	Asp	Phe 240	

Ile Glu Ala Glu Asp Asp Leu Ser Ser Phe Arg Ala Ala Ile Thr

	245	250	ı	255
Ser Asp Ile Leu 260		Gly Arg Asp 265	Gly His Phe	Thr Leu Phe 270
Ala Pro Thr Asn 275	Glu Ala Phe	e Glu L y s Leu 280	Pro Arg Gly 285	Val Leu Glu
Arg Phe Met Gly 290	Asp Lys Val 295		Ala Leu Met 300	Lys Tyr His
Ile Leu Asn Thr 305	Leu Gln Cys 310	Ser Glu Ser	Ile Met Gly 315	Gly Ala Val 320
Phe Glu Thr Leu	Glu Gly Asn 325	Thr Ile Glu		Asp Gly Asp 335
Ser Ile Thr Val		Lys Met Val	. Asn Lys Lys	Asp Ile Val 350
Thr Asn Asn Gly 355	Val Ile His	Leu Ile Asp 360	Gln Val Leu 365	Ile Pro Asp
Ser Ala Lys Gln 370	Val Ile Glu 375		Lys Gln Gln 380	Thr Thr Phe
Thr Asp Leu Val	Ala Gln Leu 390	ı Gly Leu Ala	Ser Ala Leu 395	Arg Pro Asp 400
Gly Glu Tyr Thr	Leu Leu Ala 405	Pro Val Asn 410		Ser Asp Asp 415
Thr Leu Ser Met	,	Leu Leu Lys 425	Leu Ile Leu	Gln Asn His 430
Ile Leu Lys Val 435	Lys Val Gly	Leu Asn Glu 440	Leu Tyr Asn 445	Gly Gln Ile
Leu Glu Thr Ile 450	Gly Gly Lys 455		Val Phe Val 460	Tyr Arg Thr
Ala Val Cys Ile 465	Glu Asn Ser 470	Cys Met Glu	Lys Gly Ser 475	Lys Gln Gly 480
Arg Asn Gly Ala	Ile His Ile 485	Phe Arg Glu 490	_	Pro Ala Glu 495
Lys Ser Leu His 500	_	L y s Gln Asp 505	Lys Arg Phe	Ser Thr Phe 510
Leu Ser Leu Leu 515	Glu Ala Ala	Asp Leu Lys 520	Glu Leu Leu 525	Thr Gln Pro
Gly Asp Trp Thr 530	Leu Phe Val		Asp Ala Phe 540	Lys Gly Met
Thr Ser Glu Glu 545	Lys Glu Ile 550	e Leu Ile Arg	Asp Lys Asn 555	Ala Leu Gln 560
Asn Ile Ile Leu	Tyr His Leu 565	Thr Pro Gly 570		Gly Lys Gly 575
Phe Glu Pro Gly 580		l Ile Leu Lys 585	Thr Thr Gln	Gly Ser Lys 590
Ile Phe Leu Lys 595	Glu Val Asn	Asp Thr Leu 600	Leu Val Asn 605	Glu Leu Lys
Ser Lys Glu Ser 610	Asp Ile Met 615		Gly Val Ile 620	His Val Val
Asp Lys Leu Leu 625	Tyr Pro Ala 630	Asp Thr Pro	Val Gly Asn 635	Asp Gln Leu 640
Leu Glu Ile Leu	Asn Lys Leu 645	l Ile Lys Tyr 650		Lys Phe Val 655

25

Arg Gly Ser Thr	_	ı Ile Pro Val	l Thr Val Tyr	L y s Pro Ile 670	
Ile Lys Lys Tyr 675	Thr Lys Ile	e Ile Asp Gly 680	y Val Pro Val 685	Glu Ile Thr	
Glu L y s Glu Thr 690	Arg Glu Glu 69		e Thr Gly Pro 700	Glu Ile Lys	
Tyr Thr Arg Ile 705	Ser Thr Gly	y Gly Gly Glv	Thr Glu Glu 715	Thr Leu Lys 720	
Lys Leu Leu Gln	Glu Glu Va 725	Thr Lys Gly	-	Ala Asn Lys 735	
Lys Val Gln Gly 740		g Arg Leu Arg 745	g Glu Gly Arg	Ser Gln 750	
<pre><210> SEQ ID NO <211> LENGTH: 2 <212> TYPE: DNA <213> ORGANISM: <220> FEATURE: <221> NAME/KEY: <222> LOCATION:</pre>	190 Homo sapier CDS				
<400> SEQUENCE:		,			
aac aat cat tat Asn Asn His Tyr 1			s Ser Arg Ile		48
gac caa ggc cca Asp Gln Gly Pro 20	Asn Val Cy	-			96
aag aaa tac ttc Lys Lys Tyr Phe 35			-	-	144
gga cag aaa acg Gly Gln Lys Thr 50		ı Tyr Glu Cys			192
atg gaa gga atg Met Glu Gly Met 65					240
tat ggc act ctg Tyr Gly Thr Leu			r Thr Thr Gln	-	288
gac gcc tca aaa Asp Ala Ser Lys 100					336
tac ttt gca ccg Tyr Phe Ala Pro 115					384
cgt aga ggt ttg Arg Arg Gly Leu 130		n Val Asn Val	-	_	432
cat agt cac atg His Ser His Met 145					480
ggc atg att att Gly Met Ile Ile			n Leu Gly Leu		528
cat tat cct aat His Tyr Pro Asn					576

												con	tin	ued		
			180					185					190			
		_		-	aca Thr			-	-		_		-	-		624
					acc Thr				-			-	-	_	-	672
-					aga Arg 230	-	_	_			_	_		_		720
-			_	-	ggt Gl y						_					768
-					cca Pro	_		-		_			_		-	816
		-		-	gct Ala		_	_								864
	-				att Ile								-	-	-	912
					ata Ile 310		_	-		_	-			_		960
			_		aac Asn		_	_								1008
		_		-	cag Gln	_				_		-			-	1056
		_	-		aaa Lys	-					_	-			-	1104
			-	-	tct Ser	-	_			-		-			-	1152
_	-				aat Asn 390	-			-	_			_	_	gtt Val 400	1200
-	_				tta Leu		_	_				-		_		1248
					ctt Leu											1296
		_		-	gtc Val		-		_		-	_	_		-	1344
					aaa Lys											1392
					atc Ile 470											1440
					aag Lys											1488

												con	tin	ued			
				485					490					495			
-	-	-	-		gag Glu		_					-				1536	
					gat Asp	_				_		_	-	_		1584	
_		_			gac Asp			_								1632	
	_				gtt Val 550							_			-	1680	
				_	acc Thr				_				_		-	1728	
-		-			ctg Leu			-	-				-		-	1776	
	_				ggt Gl y	_			-	_	_					1824	
					gtt Val											1872	
					atc Ile 630			_		-	-		_			1920	
	-				act Thr	-		_								1968	
			-		gtg Val			-							_	2016	
					aca Thr											2064	
					aca Thr											2112	
	-		_		aag Lys 710	-		_				_				2160	
					gaa Glu											2190	
<212	0> SE 1> LE 2> TY 3> OF	ENGTH	H: 73	30	o sap	piens	5										
)> SE				•												
Asn 1	Asn	His	Tyr	Asp 5	Lys	Ile	Leu	Ala	His 10	Ser	Arg	Ile	Arg	Gly 15	Arg		

Asp Gln Gly Pro Asn Val Cys Ala Leu Gln Gln Ile Leu Gly Thr Lys 20202530

Lys	Lys	Tyr 35	Phe	Ser	Thr	Сув	Lys 40	Asn	Trp	Tyr	Lys	Lys 45	Ser	Ile	Cys
Gly	Gln 50	Lys	Thr	Thr	Val	Leu 55	Tyr	Glu	Cys	Cys	Pro 60	Gly	Tyr	Met	Arg
Met 65	Glu	Gly	Met	Lys	Gl y 70	Cys	Pro	Ala	Val	Leu 75	Pro	Ile	Asp	His	Val 80
Tyr	Gly	Thr	Leu	Gly 85	Ile	Val	Gly	Ala	Thr 90	Thr	Thr	Gln	Arg	Ty r 95	Ser
Asp	Ala	Ser	Lys 100	Leu	Arg	Glu	Glu	Ile 105	Glu	Gly	Lys	Gly	Ser 110	Phe	Thr
Tyr	Phe	Ala 115	Pro	Ser	Asn	Glu	Ala 120	Trp	Asp	Asn	Leu	Asp 125	Ser	Asp	Ile
Arg	Arg 130	Gly	Leu	Glu	Ser	Asn 135	Val	Asn	Val	Glu	Leu 140	Leu	Asn	Ala	Leu
His 145	Ser	His	Met	Ile	Asn 150	Lys	Arg	Met	Leu	Thr 155	Lys	Asp	Leu	Lys	Asn 160
Gly	Met	Ile	Ile	Pro 165	Ser	Met	Tyr	Asn	Asn 170	Leu	Gly	Leu	Phe	Ile 175	Asn
His	Tyr	Pro	Asn 180	Gly	Val	Val	Thr	Val 185	Asn	Cys	Ala	Arg	Ile 190	Ile	His
Gly	Asn	Gln 195	Ile	Ala	Thr	Asn	Gly 200	Val	Val	His	Val	Ile 205	Asp	Arg	Val
Leu	Thr 210	Gln	Ile	Gly	Thr	Ser 215	Ile	Gln	Asp	Phe	Ile 220	Glu	Ala	Glu	Asp
Asp 225	Leu	Ser	Ser	Phe	Arg 230	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ile	Thr 235	Ser	Asp	Ile	Leu	Glu 240
Ala	Leu	Gly	Arg	Asp 245	Gly	His	Phe	Thr	Leu 250	Phe	Ala	Pro	Thr	Asn 255	Glu
Ala	Phe	Glu	L y s 260	Leu	Pro	Arg	Gly	Val 265	Leu	Glu	Arg	Phe	Met 270	Gly	Asp
Lys	Val	Ala 275	Ser	Glu	Ala	Leu	Met 280	Lys	Tyr	His	Ile	Leu 285	Asn	Thr	Leu
Gln	Cys 290	Ser	Glu	Ser	Ile	Met 295	Gly	Gly	Ala	Val	Phe 300	Glu	Thr	Leu	Glu
Gly 305	Asn	Thr	Ile	Glu	Ile 310	Gly	Cys	Asp	Gly	Asp 315	Ser	Ile	Thr	Val	Asn 320
Gly	Ile	Lys	Met	Val 325	Asn	Lys	Lys	Asp	Ile 330	Val	Thr	Asn	Asn	Gly 335	Val
Ile	His	Leu	Ile 340	Asp	Gln	Val	Leu	Ile 345	Pro	Asp	Ser	Ala	L y s 350	Gln	Val
Ile	Glu	Leu 355	Ala	Gly	Lys	Gln	Gln 360	Thr	Thr	Phe	Thr	Asp 365	Leu	Val	Ala
Gln	Leu 370	Gly	Leu	Ala	Ser	Ala 375	Leu	Arg	Pro	Asp	Gl y 380	Glu	Tyr	Thr	Leu
Leu 385	Ala	Pro	Val	Asn	Asn 390	Ala	Phe	Ser	Asp	Asp 395	Thr	Leu	Ser	Met	Val 400
Gln	Arg	Leu	Leu	Lys 405	Leu	Ile	Leu	Gln	Asn 410	His	Ile	Leu	Lys	Val 415	Lys
Val	Gly	Leu	Asn 420	Glu	Leu	Tyr	Asn	Gly 425	Gln	Ile	Leu	Glu	Thr 430	Ile	Gly
Gly	Lys	Gln	Leu	Arg	Val	Phe	Val	Tyr	Arg	Thr	Ala	Val	Cys	Ile	Glu

US 2006/0228763 A1 Oct. 12, 2006 29

-continued

Asn Ser Cys Met Glu Lys Gly Ser Lys Gln Gly Arg Asn Gly Ala Ile His Ile Phe Arg Glu Ile Ile Lys Pro Ala Glu Lys Ser Leu His Glu Lys Leu Lys Gln Asp Lys Arg Phe Ser Thr Phe Leu Ser Leu Leu Glu Ala Ala Asp Leu Lys Glu Leu Leu Thr Gln Pro Gly Asp Trp Thr Leu $500 \hspace{1.5cm} 505 \hspace{1.5cm} 510 \hspace{1.5cm}$ Phe Val Pro Thr Asn Asp Ala Phe Lys Gly Met Thr Ser Glu Glu Lys His Leu Thr Pro Gly Val Phe Ile Gly Lys Gly Phe Glu Pro Gly Val 545 550 560 Thr Asn Ile Leu Lys Thr Thr Gln Gly Ser Lys Ile Phe Leu Lys Glu Val Asn Asp Thr Leu Leu Val Asn Glu Leu Lys Ser Lys Glu Ser Asp 585 Ile Met Thr Thr Asn Gly Val Ile His Val Val Asp Lys Leu Leu Tyr 600 Pro Ala Asp Thr Pro Val Gly Asn Asp Gln Leu Leu Glu Ile Leu Asn 615 Lys Leu Ile Lys Tyr Ile Gln Ile Lys Phe Val Arg Gly Ser Thr Phe 635 630 Lys Glu Ile Pro Val Thr Val Tyr Lys Pro Ile Ile Lys Lys Tyr Thr 650 Lys Ile Ile Asp Gly Val Pro Val Glu Ile Thr Glu Lys Glu Thr Arg 665 Glu Glu Arg Ile Ile Thr Gly Pro Glu Ile Lys Tyr Thr Arg Ile Ser Thr Gly Gly Glu Thr Glu Glu Thr Leu Lys Lys Leu Leu Gln Glu 695 Glu Val Thr Lys Gly Lys Leu Gln Ala Asn Lys Lys Val Gln Gly Ser 710 Arg Arg Arg Leu Arg Glu Gly Arg Ser Gln 725 <210> SEQ ID NO 7 <211> LENGTH: 2337 <212> TYPE: DNA <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens <220> FEATURE: <221> NAME/KEY: CDS <222> LOCATION: (1)...(2337) <400> SEQUENCE: 7 atg att ccc ttt tta ccc atg ttt tct cta cta ttg ctg ctt att gtt Met Ile Pro Phe Leu Pro Met Phe Ser Leu Leu Leu Leu Ile Val aac cct ata aac gcc aac aat cat tat gac aag atc ttg gct cat agt 96 Asn Pro Ile Asn Ala Asn Asn His Tyr Asp Lys Ile Leu Ala His Ser 20 25 30 cgt atc agg ggt cgg gac caa ggc cca aat gtc tgt gcc ctt caa cag

_												con	CIU	uea		
Arg	Ile	Arg 35	Gly	Arg	Asp	Gln	Gly 40	Pro	Asn	Val	Cys	Ala 45	Leu	Gln	Gln	
	ttg Leu 50				_				-		-	_				192
	aag Lys			_		_		_		_			-	_	_	240
	ggt Gly															288
	att Ile	-		-				_					-			336
_	cag Gln	-			-	_			_							
Lys	gga Gly 130	Ser	Phe	Thr	Tyr	Phe 135	Ala	Pro	Ser	Asn	Glu 140	Ala	Trp	Asp	Asn	432
Leu 145		Ser	Asp	Ile	Arg 150	Arg	Gly	Leu	Glu	Ser 155	Asn	Val	Asn	Val	Glu 160	480
Leu	ctg Leu	Asn	Ala	Leu 165	His	Ser	His	Met	Ile 170	Asn	Lys	Arg	Met	Leu 175	Thr	528
Lys	gac Asp	Leu	L y s 180	Asn	Gly	Met	Ile	Ile 185	Pro	Ser	Met	Tyr	Asn 190	Asn	Leu	
Gly	ctt Leu	Phe 195	Ile	Asn	His	Tyr	Pro 200	Asn	Gly	Val	Val	Thr 205	Val	Asn	Cys	624
Āla	Arg 210	Ile	Ile	His	Gly	Asn 215	Gln	Ile	Ala	Thr	Asn 220	Gly	Val	Val	His	672
Val 225	att	Asp	Arg	Val	Leu 230	Thr	Gln	Ile	ĞÎy	Thr 235	Ser	Ile	Gln	Āsp	Phe 240	
Ile	gaa Glu gac	Ala	Glu	Asp 245	Asp	Leu	Ser	Ser	Phe 250	Arg	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ile 255	Thr	
Ser	Asp	Ile	Leu 260	Glu	Āla	Leu	Gly	Arg 265	Asp	Gly	His	Phe	Thr 270	Leu	Phe	
Āla	Pro	Thr 275	Asn	Glu	Ala	Phe	Glu 280	Lys	Leu	Pro	Arg	Gl y 285	Val	Leu	Glu	912
Arg	Phe 290 tta	Met	Gly	Asp	Lys	Val 295	Ala	Ser	Glu	Ala	Leu 300	Met	Lys	Tyr	His	960
Ile 305	Leu	Asn	Thr	Leu	Gln 310	Cys	Ser	Glu	Ser	Ile 315	Met	Gly	Gly	Ala	Val 320	
Phe	Glu	Thr	Leu	Glu 325	Gly	Asn	Thr	Ile	Glu 330	Ile	Gly	Cys	Asp	Gly 335	Asp	
uyı	uld	uca	yea	uat	990	ull	uaa	ucy	9-9	uac	uaa	uay	gat	ull	9-9	1000

											-	con	tin	ued			
Ser	Ile	Thr	Val 340	Asn	Gly	Ile	Lys	Met 345	Val	Asn	Lys	Lys	Asp 350	Ile	Val		
					atc Ile		_		-	-	-				-	1104	
	-			-	att Ile		_	_			_					1152	
					caa Gln 390											1200	
	-			_	ctg Leu	-					-			_	-	1248	
		_	_	-	cag Gln	_						_	_			1296	
	_		-		gtt Val											1344	
_	-				ggc Gly		_		-	-		-		-		1392	
_	-	-		-	aat Asn 470		_	_				_	_			1440	
_					cac His			-				-		_		1488	
					aag Lys											1536	
	_			-	gct Ala	-	-	_				_				1584	
	-				ttt Phe					-	-		_		-	1632	
	_	_	-		gaa Glu 550		_			-			-			1680	
					cac His											1728	
					act Thr				Lys							1776	
					gta Val											1824	
		-		-	atc Ile	_					-			-	-	1872	
					cca Pro 630											1920	
ctg	gaa	ata	ctt	aat	aaa	tta	atc	aaa	tac	atc	caa	att	aag	ttt	gtt	1968	

			-continue	d
Leu Glu Ile Leu Asn 645	Lys Leu Ile	Lys Tyr Ile 650	Gln Ile Lys Ph 65	
cgt ggt agc acc ttc Arg Gly Ser Thr Phe 660				
att aaa aaa tac acc Ile Lys Lys Tyr Thr 675				
gaa aaa gag aca cga Glu Lys Glu Thr Arg 690		Ile Ile Thr		
tac act agg att tct Tyr Thr Arg Ile Ser 705				
aaa ttg tta caa gaa Lys Leu Leu Gln Glu 725			_	u Gly
ggt gat ggt cat tta Gly Asp Gly His Leu 740				-
gga gac aca ccc gtg Gly Asp Thr Pro Val 755				
tct aga aga cga tta Ser Arg Arg Arg Leu 770				2337
<210> SEQ ID NO 8 <211> LENGTH: 779 <212> TYPE: PRT <213> ORGANISM: Homo	sapiens			
<400> SEQUENCE: 8				
Met Ile Pro Phe Leu 1 5	Pro Met Phe	Ser Leu Leu 10	Leu Leu Leu Il	
Met Ile Pro Phe Leu		10	15	i
Met Ile Pro Phe Leu 5 Asn Pro Ile Asn Ala 20 Arg Ile Arg Gly Arg	Asn Asn His	Tyr Asp Lys 25 Pro Asn Val	Ile Leu Ala Hi	s Ser
Met Ile Pro Phe Leu 5 Asn Pro Ile Asn Ala 20 Arg Ile Arg Gly Arg	Asn Asn His Asp Gln Gly 40	Tyr Asp Lys 25 Pro Asn Val Phe Ser Thr	Ile Leu Ala Hi 30 Cys Ala Leu Gl 45	s Ser .n Gln
Met 1 Pro Phe Leu 5 Asn Pro Ile Asn Ala 20 Arg Ile Arg Gly Arg 35 Ile Leu Gly Thr Lys	Asn Asn His Asp Gln Gly 40 Lys Lys Tyr 55	Tyr Asp Lys 25 Pro Asn Val Phe Ser Thr	Ile Leu Ala Hi 30 Cys Ala Leu Gl 45 Cys Lys Asn Tr 60	s Ser .n Gln rp Tyr
Met 11e Pro Phe Leu 5 Asn Pro I1e Asn Ala 20 Arg I1e Arg Gly Arg 35 I1e Leu Gly Thr Lys 50 Lys Lys Ser I1e Cys	Asn Asn His Asp Gln Gly 40 Lys Lys Tyr 55 Gly Gln Lys 70	Tyr Asp Lys 25 Pro Asn Val Phe Ser Thr Thr Thr Val 75	Ile Leu Ala Hi 30 Cys Ala Leu Gl 45 Cys Lys Asn Tr 60 Leu Tyr Glu Cy	s Ser In Gln TP Tyr TS Cys 80
Met 1 le Pro Phe Leu 5 Asn Pro Ile Asn Ala 20 Arg Ile Arg Gly Arg 35 Ile Leu Gly Thr Lys 50 Lys Lys Ser Ile Cys 65 Pro Gly Tyr Met Arg	Asn Asn His Asp Gln Gly 40 Lys Lys Tyr 55 Gly Gln Lys 70 Met Glu Gly	Tyr Asp Lys 25 Pro Asn Val Phe Ser Thr Thr Thr Val 75 Met Lys Gly 90	Ile Leu Ala Hi 30 Cys Ala Leu Gl 45 Cys Lys Asn Tr 60 Leu Tyr Glu Cy Cys Pro Ala Va 95	s Ser In Gln Ty Tyr Ty Cys 80 al Leu
Met 1 le Pro Phe Leu 5 Asn Pro Ile Asn Ala 20 Arg Ile Arg Gly Arg 35 Ile Leu Gly Thr Lys 50 Lys Lys Ser Ile Cys 65 Pro Gly Tyr Met Arg 85 Pro Ile Asp His Val	Asn Asn His Asp Gln Gly 40 Lys Lys Tyr 55 Gly Gln Lys 70 Met Glu Gly Tyr Gly Thr	Tyr Asp Lys 25 Pro Asn Val Phe Ser Thr Thr Thr Val 75 Met Lys Gly 90 Leu Gly Ile 105	Ile Leu Ala Hi 30 Cys Ala Leu Gl 45 Cys Lys Asn Tr 60 Leu Tyr Glu Cy Cys Pro Ala Va 95 Val Gly Ala Th 110	s Ser In Gln TP Tyr TS Cys 80 All Leu
Met 1 le Pro Phe Leu 5 Asn Pro Ile Asn Ala 20 Arg Ile Arg Gly Arg 35 Ile Leu Gly Thr Lys 50 Lys Lys Ser Ile Cys 65 Pro Gly Tyr Met Arg 85 Pro Ile Asp His Val 100 Thr Gln Arg Tyr Ser	Asn Asn His Asp Gln Gly 40 Lys Lys Tyr 55 Gly Gln Lys 70 Met Glu Gly Tyr Gly Thr Asp Ala Ser 120	Tyr Asp Lys 25 Pro Asn Val Phe Ser Thr Thr Thr Val 75 Met Lys Gly 90 Leu Gly Ile 105 Lys Leu Arg	15 Ile Leu Ala Hi 30 Cys Ala Leu Gl 45 Cys Lys Asn Tr 60 Leu Tyr Glu Cy Cys Pro Ala Va 95 Val Gly Ala Th 110 Glu Glu Ile Gl 125	s Ser In Gln Ty Tyr Ty Cys 80 Al Leu Thr

Lys	Asp	Leu	L y s 180	Asn	Gly	Met	Ile	Ile 185	Pro	Ser	Met	Tyr	Asn 190	Asn	Leu
Gly	Leu	Phe 195	Ile	Asn	His	Tyr	Pro 200	Asn	Gly	Val	Val	Thr 205	Val	Asn	Cys
Ala	Arg 210	Ile	Ile	His	Gly	Asn 215	Gln	Ile	Ala	Thr	Asn 220	Gly	Val	Val	His
Val 225	Ile	Asp	Arg	Val	Leu 230	Thr	Gln	Ile	Gly	Thr 235	Ser	Ile	Gln	Asp	Phe 240
Ile	Glu	Ala	Glu	Asp 245	Asp	Leu	Ser	Ser	Phe 250	Arg	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ile 255	Thr
Ser	Asp	Ile	Leu 260	Glu	Ala	Leu	Gly	Arg 265	Asp	Gly	His	Phe	Thr 270	Leu	Phe
Ala	Pro	Thr 275	Asn	Glu	Ala	Phe	Glu 280	Lys	Leu	Pro	Arg	Gl y 285	Val	Leu	Glu
Arg	Phe 290	Met	Gly	Asp	Lys	Val 295	Ala	Ser	Glu	Ala	Leu 300	Met	Lys	Tyr	His
Ile 305	Leu	Asn	Thr	Leu	Gln 310	Cys	Ser	Glu	Ser	Ile 315	Met	Gly	Gly	Ala	Val 320
Phe	Glu	Thr	Leu	Glu 325	Gly	Asn	Thr	Ile	Glu 330	Ile	Gly	Cys	Asp	Gly 335	Asp
Ser	Ile	Thr	Val 340	Asn	Gly	Ile	Lys	Met 345	Val	Asn	Lys	Lys	Asp 350	Ile	Val
Thr	Asn	Asn 355	Gly	Val	Ile	His	Leu 360	Ile	Asp	Gln	Val	Leu 365	Ile	Pro	Asp
Ser	Ala 370	Lys	Gln	Val	Ile	Glu 375	Leu	Ala	Gly	Lys	Gln 380	Gln	Thr	Thr	Phe
Thr 385	Asp	Leu	Val	Ala	Gln 390	Leu	Gly	Leu	Ala	Ser 395	Ala	Leu	Arg	Pro	Asp 400
Gly	Glu	Tyr	Thr	Leu 405	Leu	Ala	Pro	Val	Asn 410	Asn	Ala	Phe	Ser	Asp 415	Asp
Thr	Leu	Ser	Met 420	Val	Gln	Arg	Leu	Leu 425	Lys	Leu	Ile	Leu	Gln 430	Asn	His
Ile	Leu	Lys 435	Val	Lys	Val	Gly	Leu 440	Asn	Glu	Leu	Tyr	Asn 445	Gly	Gln	Ile
Leu	Glu 450	Thr	Ile	Gly	Gly	Lys 455	Gln	Leu	Arg	Val	Phe 460	Val	Tyr	Arg	Thr
Ala 465	Val	Cys	Ile	Glu	Asn 470	Ser	Cys	Met	Glu	L y s 475	Gly	Ser	Lys	Gln	Gly 480
Arg	Asn	Gly	Ala	Ile 485	His	Ile	Phe	Arg	Glu 490	Ile	Ile	Lys	Pro	Ala 495	Glu
Lys	Ser	Leu	His 500	Glu	Lys	Leu	Lys	Gln 505	Asp	Lys	Arg	Phe	Ser 510	Thr	Phe
Leu	Ser	Leu 515	Leu	Glu	Ala	Ala	Asp 520	Leu	Lys	Glu	Leu	Leu 525	Thr	Gln	Pro
Gly	Asp 530	Trp	Thr	Leu	Phe	Val 535	Pro	Thr	Asn	Asp	Ala 540	Phe	Lys	Gly	Met
Thr 545	Ser	Glu	Glu	Lys	Glu 550	Ile	Leu	Ile	Arg	Asp 555	Lys	Asn	Ala	Leu	Gln 560
Asn	Ile	Ile	Leu	Tyr 565	His	Leu	Thr	Pro	Gly 570	Val	Phe	Ile	Gly	L y s 575	Gly
Phe	Glu	Pro	Gly	Val	Thr	Asn	Ile	Leu	Lys	Thr	Thr	Gln	Gly	Ser	Lys

			580					585					590			
Ile F		Leu 595	Lys	Glu	Val	Asn	Asp 600	Thr	Leu	Leu	Val	Asn 605	Glu	Leu	Lys	
Ser I	Lys 510	Glu	Ser	Asp	Ile	Met 615	Thr	Thr	Asn	Gly	Val 620	Ile	His	Val	Val	
Asp I	Ĺуs	Leu	Leu	Tyr	Pro 630	Ala	Asp	Thr	Pro	Val 635	Gly	Asn	Asp	Gln	Leu 640	
Leu G	Glu	Ile	Leu	Asn 645	Lys	Leu	Ile	Lys	Tyr 650	Ile	Gln	Ile	Lys	Phe 655	Val	
Arg G	3ly	Ser	Thr 660	Phe	Lys	Glu	Ile	Pro 665	Val	Thr	Val	Tyr	Lys 670	Pro	Ile	
Ile I	Ĺуs	L y s 675	Tyr	Thr	Lys	Ile	Ile 680	Asp	Gly	Val	Pro	Val 685	Glu	Ile	Thr	
Glu I	Ly s	Glu	Thr	Arg	Glu	Glu 695	Arg	Ile	Ile	Thr	Gly 700	Pro	Glu	Ile	Lys	
Tyr T 705	Chr	Arg	Ile	Ser	Thr 710	Gly	Gly	Gly	Glu	Thr 715	Glu	Glu	Thr	Leu	L y s 720	
Lys I	Leu	Leu	Gln	Glu 725	Glu	Val	Thr	Lys	Val 730	Thr	Lys	Phe	Ile	Glu 735	Gly	
Gly A	Asp	Gly	His 740	Leu	Phe	Glu	Asp	Glu 745	Glu	Ile	Lys	Arg	Leu 750	Leu	Gln	
Gly A	Asp	Thr 755	Pro	Val	Arg	Lys	Leu 760	Gln	Ala	Asn	Lys	L y s 765	Val	Gln	Gly	
Ser A	Arg 770	Arg	Arg	Leu	Arg	Glu 775	Gly	Arg	Ser	Gln						
<210><211><211><212><213><220><221><221><222>	LE TY OR FE NA	NGTH PE: GANI ATUF ME/K	DNA DNA SM: E: EY:	P74 Homo												
<400>	> SE	QUEN	ICE:	9												
aac a Asn A																48
gac c Asp G					-	_	-			_	att	ttg	ggc	200		96
			20			-		25	GIII	GIn	Ile	Leu	Gly 30			
aag a L y s I			ttc	_		tgt	aag	25 aac	tgg	tat	aaa	aag	30 tcc	Thr	L y s tgt	144
-	Lys	Tyr 35 aaa	ttc Phe acg	Ser	Thr gtt	tgt Cys tta	aag Lys 40 tat	25 aac Asn gaa	tgg Trp tgt	tat Tyr tgc	aaa Lys cct	aag Lys 45 ggt	30 tcc Ser	Thr atc Ile atg	tgt Cys	144
Lys I	ag In 50	Tyr 35 aaa Lys	ttc Phe acg Thr	ser act Thr	Thr gtt Val	tgt Cys tta Leu 55	aag Lys 40 tat Tyr	aac Asn gaa Glu gca	tgg Trp tgt Cys	tat Tyr tgc Cys	aaa Lys cct Pro 60	aag Lys 45 ggt Gly	30 tcc ser tat Tyr	Thr atc Ile atg Met	tgt Cys aga Arg	
gga c Gly c	ag In 50 gaa Iu	Tyr 35 aaa Lys gga Gly	ttc Phe acg Thr atg Met	ser act Thr aaa Lys	Thr gtt Val ggc Gly 70 atc	tgt Cys tta Leu 55 tgc Cys	aag Lys 40 tat Tyr cca Pro	25 aac Asn gaa Glu gca Ala	tgg Trp tgt Cys gtt Val	tat Tyr tgc Cys ttg Leu 75	aaa Lys cct Pro 60 ccc Pro	aag Lys 45 ggt Gly att Ile	30 tcc Ser tat Tyr gac Asp	Thr atc Ile atg Met cat His	tgt Cys aga Arg gtt Val 80	192

													0011	CIII	aca		
															gat Asp		384
	_	_		_		_				_	-		_		gct Ala		432
Ι		_		_			_	_	_	_		_	_		aaa Lys		480
		_					_				_	,,,,			att Ile 175		528
						_	-		_		_	_	_		atc Ile		576
			_		-				_	-		-		-	cgt Arg		624
															gaa Glu		672
Ž	-					-	-	-	-			_	-		ttg Leu		720
	-			-	-							-			aat Asn 255		768
							_		_		_			_	gga Gly	-	816
			-		-	-		_	_						act Thr		864
	-	_					_			-	_			_	ctg Leu	-	912
(Gly	_	Asp	Gly	Asp	_			gta Val		960
				_				_	-						ggt Gly 335	, ,	1008
			_		-	_	_				_		_		caa Gln	-	1056
			_	-			_					_	-		gtg Val	-	1104
				-	-		-	-			-		-		act Thr	-	1152
1	_	-					-			-	_			_	atg Met	-	1200
		-						_					_		gta Val 415		1248

-											_	_		atc Ile		1296	
		_		_	_		-		_		_	_	_	att Ile	-	1344	
		_	_				_	_			-			gcg Ala		1392	
			-				-		-					cat His		1440	
														ctt Leu 495		1488	
-	-	_	_				_					_		aca Thr		1536	
					-	_		_		_		_	-	gaa Glu		1584	
-		_			_			-						ctt Leu		1632	
	_				_							_		ggt Gl y	-	1680	
				-					-				-	aaa Lys 575	-	1728	
-		_			_			-	-				-	tct Ser	-	1776	
	_					-			-	-	-			ctc Leu		1824	
	-	-			-			-		-	_	-		ctt Leu		1872	
								_		-	_		_	acc Thr		1920	
	_					-		_						tac Tyr 655		1968	
														aca Thr		2016	
-	-	-						-						att Ile		2064	
				-		_	-		_	_		_		caa Gln	-	2112	
	-		_	-					-			_		cat His		2160	

ttt gaa gat gaa gaa att aaa aga ctg ctt cag gga gac aca ccc gtg Phe Glu Asp Glu Glu Ile Lys Arg Leu Leu Gln Gly Asp Thr Pro Val 725 730 735	
agg aag ttg caa gcc aac aaa aaa gtt caa ggt tct aga aga cga tta Arg Lys Leu Gln Ala Asn Lys Lys Val Gln Gly Ser Arg Arg Arg Leu 740 745 750	
agg gaa ggt cgt tct cag Arg Glu Gly Arg Ser Gln 755	2274
<210> SEQ ID NO 10 <211> LENGTH: 758 <212> TYPE: PRT <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens	
<400> SEQUENCE: 10	
Asn Asn His Tyr Asp Lys Ile Leu Ala His Ser Arg Ile Arg Gly Arg 1 5 10 15	ı
Asp Gln Gly Pro Asn Val Cys Ala Leu Gln Gln Ile Leu Gly Thr Lys 20 25 30	;
Lys Lys Tyr Phe Ser Thr Cys Lys Asn Trp Tyr Lys Lys Ser Ile Cys 35 40 45	;
Gly Gln Lys Thr Thr Val Leu Tyr Glu Cys Cys Pro Gly Tyr Met Arc	ı
Met Glu Gly Met Lys Gly Cys Pro Ala Val Leu Pro Ile Asp His Val 65 70 75 80	-
Tyr Gly Thr Leu Gly Ile Val Gly Ala Thr Thr Thr Gln Arg Tyr Ser 85 90 95	
Asp Ala Ser Lys Leu Arg Glu Glu Ile Glu Gly Lys Gly Ser Phe Thr	:
Tyr Phe Ala Pro Ser Asn Glu Ala Trp Asp Asn Leu Asp Ser Asp Ile 115 120 125	;
Arg Arg Gly Leu Glu Ser Asn Val Asn Val Glu Leu Leu Asn Ala Leu 130 135 140	1
His Ser His Met Ile Asn Lys Arg Met Leu Thr Lys Asp Leu Lys Asr 145 150 155 160	
Gly Met Ile Ile Pro Ser Met Tyr Asn Asn Leu Gly Leu Phe Ile Asn 165 170 175	1
His Tyr Pro Asn Gly Val Val Thr Val Asn Cys Ala Arg Ile Ile His	3
Gly Asn Gln Ile Ala Thr Asn Gly Val Val His Val Ile Asp Arg Val 195 200 205	-
Leu Thr Gln Ile Gly Thr Ser Ile Gln Asp Phe Ile Glu Ala Glu Asp 210 215 220)
Asp Leu Ser Ser Phe Arg Ala Ala Ala Ile Thr Ser Asp Ile Leu Glu 225 230 235 240	
Ala Leu Gly Arg Asp Gly His Phe Thr Leu Phe Ala Pro Thr Asn Glu 245 250 255	1
Ala Phe Glu Lys Leu Pro Arg Gly Val Leu Glu Arg Phe Met Gly Asp 260 265 270)
Lys Val Ala Ser Glu Ala Leu Met Lys Tyr His Ile Leu Asn Thr Leu 275 280 285	1
Gln Cys Ser Glu Ser Ile Met Gly Gly Ala Val Phe Glu Thr Leu Glu	1

290	295		3	300		
Gly Asn Thr Il 305	e Glu Ile Gly 310	Cys Asp	Gly Asp S	Ser Ile	Thr Val Asn 320	
Gly Ile Lys Me	t Val Asn Lys 325	Lys Asp	Ile Val T 330	hr Asn	Asn Gly Val 335	
Ile His Leu Il 34		Leu Ile 345	Pro Asp S	Ser Ala	Lys Gln Val 350	
Ile Glu Leu Al 355	a Gly Lys Gln	Gln Thr 360	Thr Phe T	hr Asp 365	Leu Val Ala	
Gln Leu Gly Le 370	ı Ala Ser Ala 375	_	_	Gly Glu 880	Tyr Thr Leu	
Leu Ala Pro Va 385	l Asn Asn Ala 390	Phe Ser	Asp Asp T 395	hr Leu	Ser Met Val 400	
Gln Arg Leu Le	ı Lys Leu Ile 405	Leu Gln	Asn His I 410	le Leu	Lys Val Lys 415	
Val Gly Leu As 42		Asn Gly 425	Gln Ile I	eu Glu	Thr Ile Gly	
Gly Lys Gln Le 435	ı Arg Val Phe	Val Tyr 440	Arg Thr A	ala Val 445	Cys Ile Glu	
Asn Ser Cys Me 450	t Glu Lys Gly 455			arg Asn	Gly Ala Ile	
His Ile Phe Ar 465	g Glu Ile Ile 470	Lys Pro	Ala Glu I 475	ys Ser	Leu His Glu 480	
Lys Leu Lys Gl	n Asp L y s Arg 485	Phe Ser	Thr Phe L 490	eu Ser	Leu Leu Glu 495	
Ala Ala Asp Le 50	_	Leu Thr 505	Gln Pro G	Sly Asp	Trp Thr Leu 510	
Phe Val Pro Th 515	r Asn Asp Ala	Phe Lys	Gly Met T	hr Ser 525	Glu Glu L y s	
Glu Ile Leu Il 530	e Arg Asp Lys 535			asn Ile 640	Ile Leu Tyr	
His Leu Thr Pr 545	o Gly Val Phe 550	Ile Gly	Lys Gly P 555	he Glu	Pro Gly Val 560	
Thr Asn Ile Le	ı Lys Thr Thr 565	Gln Gly	Ser Lys I 570	le Phe	Leu L y s Glu 575	
Val Asn Asp Th 58		Asn Glu 585	Leu Lys S	Ser L y s	Glu Ser Asp 590	
Ile Met Thr Th 595	r Asn Gly Val	Ile His	Val Val A	Asp Lys 605	Leu Leu Tyr	
Pro Ala Asp Th 610	r Pro Val Gly 615	-		eu Glu 520	Ile Leu Asn	
Lys Leu Ile Ly 625	s Tyr Ile Gln 630	Ile Lys	Phe Val A	arg Gly	Ser Thr Phe 640	
Lys Glu Ile Pr	o Val Thr Val 645	Tyr Lys	Pro Ile I 650	le Lys	Lys Tyr Thr 655	
Lys Ile Ile As	_	Val Glu 665	Ile Thr G	lu Lys	Glu Thr Arg 670	
Glu Glu Arg Il 675	e Ile Thr Gly	Pro Glu 680	Ile Lys T	yr Thr 685	Arg Ile Ser	
Thr Gly Gly Gl 690	y Glu Thr Glu 695			ys Leu '00	Leu Gln Glu	

Glu 705	Val	Thr	Lys	Val	Thr 710	Lys	Phe	Ile	Glu	Gly 715	Gly	Asp	Gly	His	Leu 720	
Phe	Glu	Asp	Glu	Glu 725	Ile	Lys	Arg	Leu	Leu 730	Gln	Gly	Asp	Thr	Pro 735	Val	
Arg	Lys	Leu	Gln 740	Ala	Asn	Lys	Lys	Val 745	Gln	Gly	Ser	Arg	Arg 750	Arg	Leu	
Arg	Glu	Gl y 755	Arg	Ser	Gln											
<211 <212 <213 <220)> FE	NGTH PE: RGANI CATUR	I: 23 DNA SM:	313 Homo	sa <u>r</u>	oiens	S									
	l> NA 2> LO			(1).	(2	2313))									
<400)> SE	QUEN	ICE:	11												
-				tta Leu 5		_					_	_			-	48
				gcc Ala					-	_		_	-		-	96
				cgg Arg												144
	_			aaa Lys	-				-		-	_				192
				tgt C y s												240
				aga Arg 85												288
				gtt Val												336
				tct Ser												384
_				act Thr			-	_	_			_		_		432
				atc Ile												480
	_		-	tta Leu 165		-		-			-	-	_	-		528
_	-			aat Asn		_					_				_	576
				aac Asn												624

												con	tin	ued			
	cga Arg 210															672	
	att Ile															720	
	gaa Glu	-	-	-	-					-	-	-	-			768	
_	gac Asp		_		_			-	-							816	
-	ccc Pro				-						-		-		-	864	
	atc Ile 290	_		-			-		-	-		_	-			912	
	tta Leu				_	-								-	-	960	
	gag Glu	_	_	-								_	-		-	1008	
-	ata Ile		-					_				-	-			1056	
	aat Asn						_		-	_	_				-	1104	
	gcc Ala 370			-			_	_			_					1152	
_	gat Asp			-				_	-		-	_			-	1200	
	gaa Glu			-	_	-					-			-	-	1248	
	ctc Leu															1296	
	ttg Leu		-		-											1344	
-	gaa Glu 450						_		-	-		_		-		1392	
-	gtc Val	-		-			_	_				_	_			1440	
_	aac Asn							-				_		_		1488	
	tcc Ser			-	_				-	_	-		_			1536	

		-cont	ntinued
-		ttg aaa gag ctc ctg Leu Lys Glu Leu Leu 525	Thr Gln Pro
		acc aat gat gct ttt Thr Asn Asp Ala Phe 540	
		ata cgg gac aaa aat Ile Arg Asp Lys Asn 555	· ·
		cca gga gtt ttc att Pro Gly Val Phe Ile 570	
	y Val Thr Asn Ile	tta aag acc aca caa Leu Lys Thr Thr Gln 585	
		aca ctt ctg gtg aat Thr Leu Leu Val Asn 605	Glu Leu Lys
-		aca aat ggt gta att Thr Asn Gly Val Ile 620	
-	, ,	aca cct gtt gga aat Thr Pro Val Gly Asn 635	
		aaa tac atc caa att Lys Tyr Ile Gln Ile 650	
	r Phe Lys Glu Ile	ecc gtg act gtc tat Pro Val Thr Val Tyr 665	· ·
-		gaa cct gaa ttc aga Glu Pro Glu Phe Arg 685	Leu Ile Lys
		atc cat gga gag cca Ile His Gly Glu Pro 700	
		gtg cct gtg gaa ata Val Pro Val Glu Ile 715	e Thr Glu Lys 720
		aca ggt cct gaa ata Thr Gly Pro Glu Ile 730	E Lys Tyr Thr 735
Arg Ile Ser Th. 74	r Gly Gly Gly Glu	aca gaa gaa act ctg Fhr Glu Glu Thr Leu 745	Lys Lys Leu 750
		aag ttg caa gcc aac Lys Leu Gln Ala Asn 765	Lys Lys Ser
tca agg atc Ser Arg Ile 770			2313
-210, CEO ID N	0 10		

<210> SEQ ID NO 12
<211> LENGTH: 771
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 12

Met 1	Ile	Pro	Phe	Leu 5	Pro	Met	Phe	Ser	Leu 10	Leu	Leu	Leu	Leu	Ile 15	Val
Asn	Pro	Ile	Asn 20	Ala	Asn	Asn	His	Ty r 25	Asp	Lys	Ile	Leu	Ala 30	His	Ser
Arg	Ile	Arg 35	Gly	Arg	Asp	Gln	Gly 40	Pro	Asn	Val	Cys	Ala 45	Leu	Gln	Gln
Ile	Leu 50	Gly	Thr	Lys	Lys	L y s 55	Tyr	Phe	Ser	Thr	Cys 60	Lys	Asn	Trp	Tyr
Lys 65	Lys	Ser	Ile	Сув	Gly 70	Gln	Lys	Thr	Thr	Val 75	Leu	Tyr	Glu	Сув	Cys 80
Pro	Gly	Tyr	Met	Arg 85	Met	Glu	Gly	Met	Lys 90	Gly	Суѕ	Pro	Ala	Val 95	Leu
Pro	Ile	Asp	His 100	Val	Tyr	Gly	Thr	Leu 105	Gly	Ile	Val	Gly	Ala 110	Thr	Thr
Thr	Gln	Arg 115	Tyr	Ser	Asp	Ala	Ser 120	Lys	Leu	Arg	Glu	Glu 125	Ile	Glu	Gly
Lys	Gly 130	Ser	Phe	Thr	Tyr	Phe 135	Ala	Pro	Ser	Asn	Glu 140	Ala	Trp	Asp	Asn
Leu 145	Asp	Ser	Asp	Ile	Arg 150	Arg	Gly	Leu	Glu	Ser 155	Asn	Val	Asn	Val	Glu 160
Leu	Leu	Asn	Ala	Leu 165	His	Ser	His	Met	Ile 170	Asn	Lys	Arg	Met	Leu 175	Thr
Lys	Asp	Leu	Lys 180	Asn	Gly	Met	Ile	Ile 185	Pro	Ser	Met	Tyr	Asn 190	Asn	Leu
Gly	Leu	Phe 195	Ile	Asn	His	Tyr	Pro 200	Asn	Gly	Val	Val	Thr 205	Val	Asn	Сув
Ala	Arg 210	Ile	Ile	His	Gly	Asn 215	Gln	Ile	Ala	Thr	Asn 220	Gly	Val	Val	His
Val 225	Ile	Asp	Arg	Val	Leu 230	Thr	Gln	Ile	Gly	Thr 235	Ser	Ile	Gln	Asp	Phe 240
Ile	Glu	Ala	Glu	Asp 245	Asp	Leu	Ser	Ser	Phe 250	Arg	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ile 255	Thr
Ser	Asp	Ile	Leu 260	Glu	Ala	Leu	Gly	Arg 265	Asp	Gly	His	Phe	Thr 270	Leu	Phe
Ala	Pro	Thr 275	Asn	Glu	Ala		Glu 280		Leu	Pro	Arg	Gl y 285	Val	Leu	Glu
Arg	Ile 290	Met	Gly	Asp	Lys	Val 295	Ala	Ser	Glu	Ala	Leu 300	Met	Lys	Tyr	His
Ile 305	Leu	Asn	Thr	Leu	Gln 310	Cys	Ser	Glu	Ser	Ile 315	Met	Gly	Gly	Ala	Val 320
Phe	Glu	Thr	Leu	Glu 325	Gly	Asn	Thr	Ile	Glu 330	Ile	Gly	Cys	Asp	Gly 335	Asp
Ser	Ile	Thr	Val 340	Asn	Gly	Ile	Lys	Met 345	Val	Asn	Lys	Lys	Asp 350	Ile	Val
Thr	Asn	Asn 355	Gly	Val	Ile	His	Leu 360	Ile	Asp	Gln	Val	Leu 365	Ile	Pro	Asp
Ser	Ala 370	Lys	Gln	Val	Ile	Glu 375	Leu	Ala	Gly	Lys	Gln 380	Gln	Thr	Thr	Phe
Thr 385	Asp	Leu	Val	Ala	Gln 390	Leu	Gly	Leu	Ala	Ser 395	Ala	Leu	Arg	Pro	Asp 400
Gly	Glu	Tyr	Thr	Leu	Leu	Ala	Pro	Val	Asn	Asn	Ala	Phe	Ser	Asp	Asp

				405					410					415	
Thr	Leu	Ser	Met 420	Asp	Gln	Arg	Leu	Leu 425	Lys	Leu	Ile	Leu	Gln 430	Asn	His
Ile	Leu	L y s 435	Val	Lys	Val	Gly	Leu 440	Asn	Glu	Leu	Tyr	Asn 445	Gly	Gln	Ile
Leu	Glu 450	Thr	Ile	Gly	Gly	L y s 455	Gln	Leu	Arg	Val	Phe 460	Val	Tyr	Arg	Thr
Ala 465	Val	Cys	Ile	Glu	Asn 470	Ser	Cys	Met	Glu	L y s 475	Gly	Ser	Lys	Gln	Gl y 480
Arg	Asn	Gly	Ala	Ile 485	His	Ile	Phe	Arg	Glu 490	Ile	Ile	Lys	Pro	Ala 495	Glu
Lys	Ser	Leu	His 500	Glu	Lys	Leu	Lys	Gln 505	Asp	Lys	Arg	Phe	Thr 510	Thr	Phe
Leu	Ser	Leu 515	Leu	Glu	Ala	Ala	Asp 520	Leu	Lys	Glu	Leu	Leu 525	Thr	Gln	Pro
Gly	Asp 530	Trp	Thr	Leu	Phe	Val 535	Pro	Thr	Asn	Asp	Ala 540	Phe	Lys	Gly	Met
Thr 545	Ser	Glu	Glu	Lys	Glu 550	Ile	Leu	Ile	Arg	Asp 555	Lys	Asn	Ala	Leu	Gln 560
Asn	Ile	Ile	Leu	Tyr 565	His	Leu	Thr	Pro	Gly 570	Val	Phe	Ile	Gly	L y s 575	Gly
Phe	Glu	Pro	Gly 580	Val	Thr	Asn	Ile	Leu 585	Lys	Thr	Thr	Gln	Gly 590	Ser	Lys
Ile	Phe	Leu 595	Lys	Glu	Val	Asn	Asp 600	Thr	Leu	Leu	Val	Asn 605	Glu	Leu	Lys
Ser	L y s 610	Glu	Ser	Asp	Ile	Met 615	Thr	Thr	Asn	Gly	Val 620	Ile	His	Val	Val
Asp 625	Lys	Leu	Leu	Tyr	Pro 630	Ala	Asp	Thr	Pro	Val 635	Gly	Asn	Asp	Gln	Leu 640
Leu	Glu	Ile	Leu	Asn 645	Lys	Leu	Ile	Lys	Ty r 650	Ile	Gln	Ile	Lys	Phe 655	Val
Arg	Gly	Ser	Thr 660	Phe	Lys	Glu	Ile	Pro 665	Val	Thr	Val	Tyr	Arg 670	Pro	Thr
Leu	Thr	Lys 675	Val	Lys	Ile	Glu	Gly 680	Glu	Pro	Glu	Phe	Arg 685	Leu	Ile	Lys
Glu	Gly 690	Glu	Thr	Ile	Thr	Glu 695	Val	Ile	His	Gly	Glu 700	Pro	Ile	Ile	Lys
L y s 705	Tyr	Thr	Lys	Ile	Ile 710	Asp	Gly	Val	Pro	Val 715	Glu	Ile	Thr	Glu	Lys 720
Glu	Thr	Arg	Glu	Glu 725	Arg	Ile	Ile	Thr	Gly 730	Pro	Glu	Ile	Lys	Tyr 735	Thr
Arg	Ile	Ser	Thr 740	Gly	Gly	Gly	Glu	Thr 745	Glu	Glu	Thr	Leu	L y s 750	Lys	Leu
Leu	Gln	Glu 755	Asp	Thr	Pro	Val	Arg 760	Lys	Leu	Gln	Ala	Asn 765	Lys	Lys	Ser
Ser	A rg 770	Ile													
<211 <212	0> SE 1> LE 2> TY 3> OF	NGTH	H: 22 DNA	250	sar	oiens	š								

													CIII	aca				
<221	l> NA	EATUF AME/F CATI	EY:		(2	2250)											
<400)> SE	EQUEN	ICE:	13														
					aag Lys											48		
					gtc Val											96		
_				-	act Thr	_	_					_			-	144		
	_		_		gtg Val			_	_	_				_	-	192		
_	-		_		ggc Gly 70	_		-	-	_			-		-	240		
Tyr	Gly	Thr	Leu	Gly 85	atc Ile	Val	Gly	Āla	Thr 90	Thr	Thr	Gln	Arg	Tyr 95	Ser	288		
-	-			_	agg Arg						_					336		
					aat Asn											384		
Arg	Arg 130	Gly	Leu	Glu	agc Ser	Asn 135	Val	Asn	Val	Glu	Leu 140	Leu	Asn	Ala	Leu	432		
His 145	Ser	His	Met	Ile	aat Asn 150	Lys	Arg	Met	Leu	Thr 155	Lys	Asp	Leu	Lys	Asn 160	480		
Gly	Met	Ile	Ile	Pro 165	tca Ser	Met	Tyr	Asn	Asn 170	Leu	Gly	Leu	Phe	Ile 175	Asn	528		
His	Tyr	Pro	Asn 180	Gly	gtt Val	Val	Thr	Val 185	Asn	Cys	Ala	Arg	Ile 190	Ile	His	576		
Gly	Asn	Gln 195	Ile	Ala	aca Thr	Asn	Gly 200	Val	Val	His	Val	Ile 205	Asp	Arg	Val	624		
Leu	Thr 210	Gln	Ile	Gly	acc Thr	Ser 215	Ile	Gln	Asp	Phe	Ile 220	Glu	Ala	Glu	Asp	672		
Asp 225	Leu	Ser	Ser	Phe	aga Arg 230	Ala	Ala	Āla	Ile	Thr 235	Ser	Asp	Ile	Leu	Glu 240	720		
Ala	Leu	Gly	Arg	Asp 245	ggt Gly	His	Phe	Thr	Leu 250	Phe	Ala	Pro	Thr	Asn 255	Glu	768		
Ala	Phe	Glu	Lys 260	Leu	cca Pro	Arg	Gly	Val 265	Leu	Glu	Arg	Ile	Met 270	Gly	Asp	816		
		_		-	gct Ala		_	_								864		

												con	tini	ıea		
		275					280					285				
_	-				att Ile	_			-	-			_	_	-	912
					ata Ile 310		_	_		-	_			-		960
					aac Asn											1008
		_		-	cag Gln	-				_		_			-	1056
		_	-		aaa Lys	_					_	_			-	1104
			-	-	tct Ser	-	-			-		-			-	1152
					aat Asn 390											1200
					tta Leu											1248
-					ctt Leu						_	_				1296
		_		-	gtc Val		-		_		-	_	_		-	1344
		-	-		aaa Lys		_	_			-					1392
					atc Ile 470											1440
					aag Lys											1488
-	-	-	_		gag Glu		-					_				1536
					gat Asp											1584
_		_			gac Asp			-								1632
	_				gtt Val 550							_			-	1680
					acc Thr											1728
					ctg Leu											1776

									con [.]	tin	ued		
	580				585					590			
atc atg aca Ile Met Thr 595	Thr Asn		Val			-	-	-					1824
cca gca gac Pro Ala Asp 610		Val			_		_	_	_				1872
aaa tta atc Lys Leu Ile 625													1920
aaa gaa ato Lys Glu Ile			-		-						-		1968
att gaa ggt Ile Glu Gly	-	-		_	_			-		-			2016
act gaa gtg Thr Glu Val 675	Ile His		Glu										2064
att gat gga Ile Asp Gly 690		Val	-			-				_	_	-	2112
cga atc att Arg Ile Ile 705													2160
ggt gga gaa Gly Gly Glu	-	-		_	_		_			-	_		2208
ccc gtg agg Pro Val Arg													2250
<210> SEQ I <211> LENGT <212> TYPE: <213> ORGAN	H: 750 PRT	o sap	iens										
<400> SEQUE	NCE: 14												
Asn Asn His 1	Tyr Asp 5	Lys	Ile	Leu	Ala	His 10	Ser	Arg	Ile	Arg	Gly 15	Arg	
Asp Gln Gly	Pro Asn 20	Val	Суѕ	Ala	Leu 25	Gln	Gln	Ile	Leu	Gl y 30	Thr	Lys	
Lys Lys Tyr 35	Phe Ser	Thr	_	Ly s 40	Asn	Trp	Tyr	Lys	Lys 45	Ser	Ile	Cys	
Gly Gln Lys 50	Thr Thr		Leu 55	Tyr	Glu	Сув	Сув	Pro 60	Gly	Tyr	Met	Arg	
Met Glu Gly 65	Met Lys	Gl y 70	Cys	Pro	Ala	Val	Leu 75	Pro	Ile	Asp	His	Val 80	
Tyr Gly Thr	Leu Gly 85	Ile	Val	Gly	Ala	Thr 90	Thr	Thr	Gln	Arg	Ty r 95	Ser	
Asp Ala Ser	Lys Leu 100	Arg	Glu	Glu	Ile 105	Glu	Gly	Lys	Gly	Ser 110	Phe	Thr	
Tyr Phe Ala 115		Asn		Ala 120	Trp	Asp	Asn	Leu	Asp 125	Ser	Asp	Ile	

Arg Arg Gly Leu Glu Ser Asn Val Asn Val Glu Leu Leu Asn Ala Leu 130 135 140

His 145	Ser	His	Met	Ile	Asn 150	Lys	Arg	Met	Leu	Thr 155	Lys	Asp	Leu	Lys	Asn 160
Gly	Met	Ile	Ile	Pro 165	Ser	Met	Tyr	Asn	Asn 170	Leu	Gly	Leu	Phe	Ile 175	Asn
His	Tyr	Pro	Asn 180	Gly	Val	Val	Thr	Val 185	Asn	Cys	Ala	Arg	Ile 190	Ile	His
Gly	Asn	Gln 195	Ile	Ala	Thr	Asn	Gly 200	Val	Val	His	Val	Ile 205	Asp	Arg	Val
Leu	Thr 210	Gln	Ile	Gly	Thr	Ser 215	Ile	Gln	Asp	Phe	Ile 220	Glu	Ala	Glu	Asp
Asp 225	Leu	Ser	Ser	Phe	Arg 230	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ile	Thr 235	Ser	Asp	Ile	Leu	Glu 240
Ala	Leu	Gly	Arg	Asp 245	Gly	His	Phe	Thr	Leu 250	Phe	Ala	Pro	Thr	Asn 255	Glu
Ala	Phe	Glu	L y s 260	Leu	Pro	Arg	Gly	Val 265	Leu	Glu	Arg	Ile	Met 270	Gly	Asp
Lys	Val	Ala 275	Ser	Glu	Ala	Leu	Met 280	Lys	Tyr	His	Ile	Leu 285	Asn	Thr	Leu
Gln	C y s 290	Ser	Glu	Ser	Ile	Met 295	Gly	Gly	Ala	Val	Phe 300	Glu	Thr	Leu	Glu
Gl y 305	Asn	Thr	Ile	Glu	Ile 310	Gly	Суѕ	Asp	Gly	Asp 315	Ser	Ile	Thr	Val	Asn 320
Gly	Ile	Lys	Met	Val 325	Asn	Lys	Lys	Asp	Ile 330	Val	Thr	Asn	Asn	Gly 335	Val
Ile	His	Leu	Ile 340	Asp	Gln	Val	Leu	Ile 345	Pro	Asp	Ser	Ala	L y s 350	Gln	Val
Ile	Glu	Leu 355	Ala	Gly	Lys	Gln	Gln 360	Thr	Thr	Phe	Thr	Asp 365	Leu	Val	Ala
Gln	Leu 370	Gly	Leu	Ala	Ser	Ala 375	Leu	Arg	Pro	Asp	Gly 380	Glu	Tyr	Thr	Leu
Leu 385	Ala	Pro	Val	Asn	Asn 390	Ala	Phe	Ser	Asp	Asp 395	Thr	Leu	Ser	Met	Asp 400
Gln	Arg	Leu	Leu	L y s 405	Leu	Ile	Leu	Gln	Asn 410	His	Ile	Leu	Lys	Val 415	Lys
Val	Gly	Leu	Asn 420	Glu	Leu	Tyr	Asn	Gly 425	Gln	Ile	Leu	Glu	Thr 430	Ile	Gly
Gly	Lys	Gln 435	Leu	Arg	Val	Phe	Val 440	Tyr	Arg	Thr	Ala	Val 445	Cys	Ile	Glu
Asn	Ser 450	Cys	Met	Glu	Lys	Gly 455	Ser	Lys	Gln	Gly	Arg 460	Asn	Gly	Ala	Ile
His 465	Ile	Phe	Arg	Glu	Ile 470	Ile	Lys	Pro	Ala	Glu 475	Lys	Ser	Leu	His	Glu 480
Lys	Leu	Lys	Gln	Asp 485	Lys	Arg	Phe	Thr	Thr 490	Phe	Leu	Ser	Leu	Leu 495	Glu
Ala	Ala	Asp	Leu 500	Lys	Glu	Leu	Leu	Thr 505	Gln	Pro	Gly	Asp	Trp 510	Thr	Leu
Phe	Val	Pro 515	Thr	Asn	Asp	Ala	Phe 520	Lys	Gly	Met	Thr	Ser 525	Glu	Glu	Lys
Glu	Ile 530	Leu	Ile	Arg	Asp	L y s 535	Asn	Ala	Leu	Gln	Asn 540	Ile	Ile	Leu	Tyr

His Leu Thr Pro Gly Val Phe Ile Gly Lys Gly Phe Glu Pro Gly Val 545 550 555 560	
Thr Asn Ile Leu Lys Thr Thr Gln Gly Ser Lys Ile Phe Leu Lys Glu 565 570 575	
Val Asn Asp Thr Leu Leu Val Asn Glu Leu Lys Ser Lys Glu Ser Asp 580 585 590	
Ile Met Thr Thr Asn Gly Val Ile His Val Val Asp Lys Leu Leu Tyr 595 600 605	
Pro Ala Asp Thr Pro Val Gly Asn Asp Gln Leu Leu Glu Ile Leu Asn 610 615 620	
Lys Leu Ile Lys Tyr Ile Gln Ile Lys Phe Val Arg Gly Ser Thr Phe 625 630 635 640	
Lys Glu Ile Pro Val Thr Val Tyr Arg Pro Thr Leu Thr Lys Val Lys 645 650 655	
Ile Glu Gly Glu Pro Glu Phe Arg Leu Ile Lys Glu Gly Glu Thr Ile 660 665 670	
Thr Glu Val Ile His Gly Glu Pro Ile Ile Lys Lys Tyr Thr Lys Ile 675 680 685	
Ile Asp Gly Val Pro Val Glu Ile Thr Glu Lys Glu Thr Arg Glu Glu	
690 695 700 Arg Ile Ile Thr Gly Pro Glu Ile Lys Tyr Thr Arg Ile Ser Thr Gly	
705 710 715 720 Gly Gly Glu Thr Glu Glu Thr Leu Lys Lys Leu Leu Gln Glu Asp Thr	
725 730 735 Pro Val Arg Lys Leu Gln Ala Asn Lys Lys Ser Ser Arg Ile	
740 745 750	
<210> SEQ ID NO 15 <211> LENGTH: 30 <212> TYPE: DNA	
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence <220> FEATURE:	
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: primer <400> SEQUENCE: 15	
atgattccct ttttacccat gttttctcta	30
<210> SEQ ID NO 16 <211> LENGTH: 34	
<pre><212> TYPE: DNA <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence</pre>	
<220> FEATURE: <223> OTHER INFORMATION: primer	
<400> SEQUENCE: 16	
tcactgagaa cgaccttccc ttaatcgtct tcta	34
<210> SEQ ID NO 17 <211> LENGTH: 10	
<212> TYPE: DNA <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence	
<220> FEATURE: <223> OTHER INFORMATION: primer	
<400> SEQUENCE: 17	
ctgatccatg	10

```
<210> SEQ ID NO 18
<211> LENGTH: 4
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: exemplary motif
<400> SEQUENCE: 18

Ser Ser Arg Ile
1
```

1.-23. (canceled)

- **24**. A method of diagnosing a metastasis of breast cancer to bone, the method comprising:
 - (a) identifying a breast cancer patient suspected of having or being at risk of having a metastasis of breast cancer to bone; and
 - (b) measuring the level of periostin in a sample of a body fluid from the patient, wherein an elevated level of periostin in the sample, compared to a control level of periostin, is an indication that the patient has a metastasis of breast cancer to the bone.
- 25. The method of claim 24, wherein the body fluid is blood.
- 26. The method of claim 24, wherein the body fluid is urine.
 - 27.-40. (canceled)
- **41**. The method of claim 24, wherein the measuring comprises contacting the sample with an antibody that binds to human periostin.
- **42**. The method of claim 41, further comprising, prior to contacting the sample with the first antibody that binds to human periostin, contacting the sample with a second antibody that binds to human periostin, wherein an epitope on human periostin to which the first antibody binds is not the same as an epitope to which the second antibody binds.
- **43**. The method of claim 42, wherein the second antibody is bound to a solid substrate.
- **44**. The method of claim 41, wherein the antibody is a polyclonal antibody.
- **45**. The method of claim 41, wherein the antibody is a mAh
- **46**. The method of claim 45, wherein the mAb is a mAb that is secreted by the hybridoma 5H8 having ATCC accession no. PTA-4589.

- **47**. The method of claim **11**, wherein the mAb is a mAb that is secreted by the hybridoma 8H11 having ATCC accession no. PTA-4590.
- **48**. The method of claim 42, wherein the second antibody is a mAb.
- **49**. The method of claim 48, wherein the mAb is a mAb that is secreted by the hybridoma 5H8 having ATCC accession no. PTA-4589.
- **50**. The method of claim 48, wherein the mAb is a mAb that is secreted by the hybridoma 8H11 having ATCC accession no. PTA-4590.
- **51**. The method of claim 42, wherein the second antibody is a polyclonal antibody.
- **52**. The method of claim 24, wherein the method comprises an immunoblot assay.
- **53**. The method of claim 24, wherein the method comprises an ELISA assay.
- **54**. The method of claim 24, wherein the measuring step comprises measuring chemiluminesence.
- **55**. The method of claim 24, wherein the measuring step comprises measuring radioactivity or fluorescence.
- **56**. The method of claim 24, wherein the measuring step comprises measuring absorbance of visible or ultraviolet light.
- 57. The method of claim 41, wherein the antibody is biotinylated.
- **58**. The method of claim 24, wherein the measuring step comprises the use of avidin.
- **59**. The method of claim 24, wherein the measuring step comprises the use of an antibody that binds to an immunoglobulin molecule.

* * * * *



专利名称(译)	基于骨膜素的诊断分析		
公开(公告)号	US20060228763A1	公开(公告)日	2006-10-12
申请号	US11/454752	申请日	2006-06-16
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	达那-法伯癌症研究所		
申请(专利权)人(译)	Dana-Farber癌症研究所INC.,马萨	诸塞州CORPORATION	
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	Dana-Farber癌症研究所INC.,马萨	诸塞州CORPORATION	
[标]发明人	CHEN LAN BO DAI MEIRU SASAKI HIDEFUMI AUCLAIR DANIEL		
发明人	CHEN, LAN BO DAI, MEIRU SASAKI, HIDEFUMI AUCLAIR, DANIEL		
IPC分类号	G01N33/53 C07K16/28 C12N5/06 /15 C12N1/19 C12N1/21 C12N5/10 G01N33/543 G01N33/574 G01N33	C12N15/09 C12P21/02 C12P	14/52 C07K16/22 C07K16/24 C12N1 21/08 G01N21/76 G01N21/78
CPC分类号	C07K14/475 C07K16/22 G01N280	0/368 G01N33/689 G01N33/57	7415
优先权	60/312123 2001-08-13 US 10/217371 2002-08-13 US		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

本发明包括新的人骨膜素多肽和编码它们的DNA。本发明还包括人骨膜 素特异性抗体,乳腺癌向骨转移的诊断测定和先兆子痫。