



US008420337B2

(12) **United States Patent**
Heinecke et al.(10) **Patent No.: US 8,420,337 B2**(45) **Date of Patent: Apr. 16, 2013**(54) **LIPOPROTEIN-ASSOCIATED MARKERS
FOR CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE**(75) Inventors: **Jay W. Heinecke**, Seattle, WA (US);
Tomas Vaisar, Bellevue, WA (US)(73) Assignee: **University of Washington**, Seattle, WA
(US)(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this
patent is extended or adjusted under 35
U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.(21) Appl. No.: **13/104,757**(22) Filed: **May 10, 2011**(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2011/0212477 A1 Sep. 1, 2011

Related U.S. Application Data(62) Division of application No. 11/263,553, filed on Oct.
31, 2005, now Pat. No. 7,972,802.(51) **Int. Cl.**
G01N 31/00 (2006.01)
G01N 33/53 (2006.01)(52) **U.S. Cl.**
USPC **435/7.21**; 435/7.1; 436/501; 436/518(58) **Field of Classification Search** None
See application file for complete search history.(56) **References Cited****U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS**

4,677,057	A	6/1987	Curtiss
6,107,045	A	8/2000	Koren
6,225,047	B1	5/2001	Hutchens
6,521,226	B1	2/2003	Radtke
6,677,114	B1	1/2004	Schneider
6,869,568	B2	3/2005	Fogelman
7,098,036	B2	8/2006	Koren
7,223,552	B2	5/2007	Hazen
7,238,475	B2	7/2007	Rubin
2002/0164598	A1	11/2002	Muhlestein
2004/0053321	A1	3/2004	Koren
2004/0053367	A1	3/2004	Griffin
2004/0096917	A1	5/2004	Ivey
2004/0158879	A1	8/2004	Ruvkun
2004/0197823	A1	10/2004	Najib
2004/0198656	A1	10/2004	Najib
2005/0003341	A1	1/2005	Polansky
2005/0079562	A1	4/2005	Thompson
2005/0142569	A1	6/2005	Guild
2005/0181451	A1	8/2005	Bates
2005/0192755	A1	9/2005	Nagalla

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

EP	0 767 914	B1	4/1997
EP	1 186 299	A1	3/2002
WO	86/05493	A1	9/1986
WO	87/02059	A1	4/1987
WO	88/03175	A1	5/1988
WO	96/00903	A1	1/1996
WO	00/49043	A2	8/2000
WO	02/23191	A1	3/2002
WO	02/063005	A2	8/2002
WO	03/023407	A1	3/2003
WO	03/025150	A2	3/2003
WO	03/083081	A2	10/2003

WO	2004/043238	A2	5/2004
WO	2004/044165	A2	5/2004
WO	2005/011474	A2	2/2005

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Allan, C.M., and J.M. Taylor, "Expression of a Novel Human Apolipoprotein (apoC-IV) Causes Hypertriglyceridemia in Transgenic Mice," *Journal of Lipid Research* 37(7):1510-1518, Jul. 1996.

Ansell, B.J., et al., "Inflammatory/Anti-inflammatory Properties of High-Density Lipoprotein Distinguish Patients From Control Subjects Better Than High-Density Lipoprotein Cholesterol Levels and Are Favorably Affected by Simvastatin Treatment," *Circulation* 108(22):2751-2756, Dec. 2003.

Artl, A., et al., "Role of Serum Amyloid A During Metabolism of Acute-Phase HDL by Macrophages," *Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology* 20(3):763-772, Mar. 2000.

Asztalos, B.F., and E.J. Schaefer, "High-Density Lipoprotein Subpopulations in Pathologic Conditions," *American Journal of Cardiology* 91(7A):12E-17E, Apr. 2003.

Ayub, A., et al., "Serum Paraoxonase After Myocardial Infarction," *Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology* 19(2):330-335, Feb. 1999.

Barter, P.J., et al., "Anti-inflammatory Properties of HDL," *Circulation Research* 95(8):764-772, Oct. 2004.

Bergmeier, C., et al., "Distribution Spectrum of Paraoxonase Activity in HDL Fractions," *Clinical Chemistry* 50(12):2309-2315, Dec. 2004.

Bergt, C., et al., "The Myeloperoxidase Product Hypochlorous Acid Oxidizes HDL in the Human Artery Wall and Impairs ABCA1-Dependent Cholesterol Transport," *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America (PNAS)* 101(35):13032-13037, Aug. 2004.

Brinkmann, V., et al., "Neutrophil Extracellular Traps Kill Bacteria," *Science* 303(5663):1532-1535, Mar. 2004, 9 pages of supplemental online materials.

Bu, X., et al., "Linkage Analysis of the Genetic Determinants of High Density Lipoprotein Concentrations and Composition: Evidence for Involvement of the Apolipoprotein A-II and Cholesteryl Ester Transfer Protein Loci," *Human Genetics* 93(6):639-648, Jun. 1994.

Buring, J.E., "Decreased HDL2 and HDL3 Cholesterol, Apo A-I and Apo A-II, and Increased Risk of Myocardial Infarction," *Circulation* 85(1):22-29, Jan. 1992.

Chait, A., et al., "Thematic Review Series: The Immune System and Atherogenesis. Lipoprotein-Associated Inflammatory Proteins: Markers or Mediators of Cardiovascular Disease?" *Journal of Lipid Research*, 46(3):389-403, Mar. 2005.

(Continued)

Primary Examiner — Lisa Cook(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Christensen O'Connor
Johnson Kindness PLLC(57) **ABSTRACT**

The invention provides methods of screening a mammalian subject to determine if the subject is at risk to develop, or is suffering from, cardiovascular disease. The methods comprise detecting an amount of at least one biomarker in a biological sample, or HDL subfraction thereof, from the subject, and comparing the detected amount of the biomarker to a predetermined value, where a difference between the detected amount and the predetermined value is indicative of the presence or risk of cardiovascular disease in the subject. In some embodiments, the biomarker comprises at least one of ApoC-IV, Paraoxonase 1, C3, C4, ApoA-IV, ApoE, ApoL1, C4B1, Histone H2A, ApoC-II, ApoM, Vitronectin, Haptoglobin-related protein, and Clusterin, or combinations thereof.

6 Claims, 6 Drawing Sheets

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

- Daugherty, A., et al., "Hypercholesterolemia Stimulates Angiotensin Peptide Synthesis and Contributes to Atherosclerosis Through the AT1A Receptor," *Circulation* 110(25):3849-3857, Dec. 2004.
- Emlen, W., et al., "Regulation of Nuclear Antigen Expression on the Cell Surface of Human Monocytes," *Journal of Immunology* 148(10):3042-3048, May 1992.
- Ezeh, B., et al., "Plasma Distribution of apoA-IV in Patients With Coronary Artery Disease and Healthy Controls," *Journal of Lipid Research* 44(8):1523-1529, Aug. 2003.
- Frank, M.M., "Annihilating Host Defense," *Nature Medicine* 7(12):1285-1286, Dec. 2001.
- Getz, G.S., "Thematic Review Series: The Immune System and Atherogenesis. Immune Function in Atherogenesis," *Journal of Lipid Research* 46(1):1-10, Jan. 2005.
- Ghazalpour, A., et al., "Thematic Review Series: The Pathogenesis of Atherosclerosis. Toward a Biological Network for Atherosclerosis," *Journal of Lipid Research* 45(10):1793-1805, Oct. 2004, 4 pages of supplemental online materials.
- Gordon, D.J., and B.M. Rifkind, "High-Density Lipoprotein—The Clinical Implications of Recent Studies," *New England Journal of Medicine* 321(19):1311-1316, Nov. 1989.
- Gygi, S.P., et al., "Quantitative Analysis of Complex Protein Mixtures Using Isotope-Coded Affinity Tags," *Nature Biotechnology* 17(10):994-999, Oct. 1999.
- Halkes, C.J.M., et al., "Postprandial Increase of Complement Component 3 in Normolipidemic Patients With Coronary Artery Disease: Effects of Expanded-Dose Simvastatin," *Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology* 21(9):1526-1530, Sep. 2001.
- Hamilton, J.A., "Fatty Acid Interactions With Proteins: What X-Ray Crystal and NMR Solution Structures Tell Us," *Progress in Lipid Research* 43(3):177-199, May 2004.
- Hasler-Rapacz, J., et al., "Elevated Concentrations of Plasma Lipids and Apolipoproteins B, C-III, and E Are Associated With the Progression of Coronary Artery Disease in Familial Hypercholesterolemic Swine," *Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology* 15(5):583-592, May 1995.
- Heinecke, J.W., and A.J. Lusis, "Paraoxonase-Gene Polymorphisms Associated With Coronary Heart Disease: Support for the Oxidative Damage Hypothesis?" *American Journal of Human Genetics* 62(1):20-24, Jan. 1998.
- Jarvik, G.P., et al., "Paraoxonase Activity, but Not Haplotype Utilizing the Linkage Disequilibrium Structure, Predicts Vascular Disease," *Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology* 23(8):1465-1471, Aug. 2003.
- Karlsson, H., et al., "Lipoproteomics II: Mapping of Proteins in High-Density Lipoprotein Using Two-Dimensional Gel Electrophoresis and Mass Spectrometry," *Proteomics* 5(5):1431-1445, Apr. 2005.
- Khovidhunkit, W., et al., "Apolipoproteins A-IV and A-V Are Acute-Phase Proteins in Mouse HDL," *Atherosclerosis* 176(1):37-44, Sep. 2004.
- Klos, K.L., et al., "Genome-Wide Linkage Analysis Reveals Evidence of Multiple Regions That Influence Variation in Plasma Lipid and Apolipoprotein Levels Associated With Risk of Coronary Heart Disease," *Arteriosclerosis Thrombosis and Vascular Biology* 21(6):971-978, Jun. 2001.
- Kotite, L., et al., "Human apoC-IV: Isolation, Characterization, and Immunochemical Quantification in Plasma and Plasma Lipoproteins," *Journal of Lipid Research* 44(7):1387-1394, Jul. 2003.
- Lachmann, P.J., et al., "Three Rat Monoclonal Antibodies to Human C3," *Immunology* 41(3):503-515, Nov. 1980.
- Laine, P., et al., "Evidence for Complement Activation in Ruptured Coronary Plaques in Acute Myocardial Infarction," *The American Journal of Cardiology* 90(4):404-408, Aug. 2002.
- Link, A.J., et al., "Direct Analysis of Protein Complexes Using Mass Spectrometry," *Nature Biotechnology* 17(7):676-682, Jul. 1999.
- Linton, M.F., et al., "Prevention of Atherosclerosis in Apolipoprotein E-Deficient Mice by Bone Marrow Transplantation," *Science* 267(5200):1034-1037, Feb. 1995.
- Mackness, M., et al., "Paraoxonase 1 Activity, Concentration and Genotype in Cardiovascular Disease," *Current Opinion in Lipidology* 15(4):399-404, Aug. 2004.
- Mak, P.A., et al., "Regulated Expression of the Apolipoprotein E/C-I/C-IV/C-II Gene Cluster in Murine and Human Macrophages. A Critical Role for Nuclear Liver X Receptors α and β ," *Journal of Biological Chemistry* 277(35):31900-31908, Aug. 2002.
- Manzato, E., et al., "Levels and Physicochemical Properties of Lipoprotein Subclasses in Moderate Hypertriglyceridemia," *Clinica Chimica Acta* 219(1-2):57-65, Oct. 1993.
- Marathe, G.K., et al., "Platelet-Activating Factor Acetylhydrolase, and Not Paraoxonase-1, Is the Oxidized Phospholipid Hydrolase of High Density Lipoprotein Particles," *Journal of Biological Chemistry* 278(6):3937-3947, Feb. 2003.
- McPhaden, A.R., and K. Whaley, "Complement Biosynthesis by Mononuclear Phagocytes," *Immunologic Research* 12(3):213-232, Sep. 1993.
- Mendez, A.J., et al., "Protein Kinase C as a Mediator of High Density Lipoprotein Receptor-Dependent Efflux of Intracellular Cholesterol," *Journal of Biological Chemistry* 266(16):10104-10111, Jun. 1991.
- Muscari, A., et al., "Relationship Between Serum C3 Levels and Traditional Risk Factors for Myocardial Infarction," *Acta Cardiologica* 53(6):345-354, Dec. 1998.
- Navab, M., et al., "Thematic Review Series: The Pathogenesis of Atherosclerosis. The Oxidation Hypothesis of Atherogenesis: The Role of Oxidized Phospholipids and HDL," *Journal of Lipid Research* 45(6):993-1007, Jun. 2004.
- Nissen, S.E., et al., "Effect of Recombinant ApoA-I Milano on Coronary Atherosclerosis in Patients With Acute Coronary Syndromes: A Randomized Controlled Trial," *Journal of the American Medical Association (JAMA)* 290(17):2292-2300, Nov. 2003.
- Oksjoki, R., et al., "Role of Complement Activation in Atherosclerosis," *Current Opinion in Lipidology* 14(5):477-482, Oct. 2003.
- Olsen, J.V., and M. Mann, "Improved Peptide Identification in Proteomics by Two Consecutive Stages of Mass Spectrometric Fragmentation," *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences (PNAS)* 101(37):13417-13422, Sep. 2004.
- Onat, A., et al., "Cross-Sectional Study of Complement C3 as a Coronary Risk Factor Among Men and Women," *Clinical Science (London)* 108(2):129-135, Feb. 2005.
- Oram, J.F., "HDL Apolipoproteins and ABCA1: Partners in the Removal of Excess Cellular Cholesterol," *Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology* 23(5):720-727, May 2003.
- Parthasarathy, S., et al., "High-Density Lipoprotein Inhibits the Oxidative Modification of Low-Density Lipoprotein," *Biophysica Acta* 1044(2):275-283, May 1990.
- Qian, W.-J., et al., "Comparative Proteome Analyses of Human Plasma Following in Vivo Lipopolysaccharide Administration Using Multidimensional Separations Coupled With Tandem Mass Spectrometry," *Proteomics* 5(2):572-584, Feb. 2005.
- Resing, K.A., "Proteomics for Cell Protein Expression Profiling," *Journal of Investigative Dermatology* 121(1):xi-xii, Jul. 2003.
- Rocke, D.M., "Design and Analysis of Experiments With High Throughput Biological Assay Data," *Seminars in Cell & Developmental Biology* 15(6):703-713, Dec. 2004.
- Rozek, L.S., et al., "The Correlation of Paraoxonase (PON1) Enzyme Activities With Plasma Lipid and Lipoprotein Levels Differs for Subjects With and Without Vascular Disease," *Journal of Lipid Research* 46(9):1888-1895, Sep. 2005.
- Sacks, F.M., et al., "VLDL, Apolipoproteins B, CIII, and E, and Risk of Recurrent Coronary Events in the Cholesterol and Recurrent Events (CARE) Trial," *Circulation* 102(16):1886-1892, Oct. 2000.
- Sackstein, R., and H.R. Colten, "Molecular Regulation of MHC Class III (C4 and Factor B) Gene Expression in Mouse Peritoneal Macrophages," *Journal of Immunology* 133(3):1618-1626, Sep. 1984.
- Sampietro, T., et al., "Up Regulation of C3, C4, and Soluble Intercellular Adhesion Molecule-1 Co-Expresses With High Sensitivity C Reactive Protein in Familial Hypoalphalipoproteinemia: Further Evidence of Inflammatory Activation," *Heart* 90(12):1438-1442, Dec. 2004.

- Seifert, P.S., and G.K. Hansson, "Complement Receptors and Regulatory Proteins in Human Atherosclerotic Lesions," *Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology* 9(6):802-811, Nov.-Dec. 1989.
- Shih, D.M., et al., "Combined Serum Paraoxonase Knockout/Apolipoprotein E Knockout Mice Exhibit Increased Lipoprotein Oxidation and Atherosclerosis," *Journal of Biological Chemistry* 275(23):17527-17535, Jun. 2000.
- Shih, D.M., et al., "Mice Lacking Serum Paraoxonase Are Susceptible to Organophosphate Toxicity and Atherosclerosis," *Nature* 394(6690):284-287, Jul. 1998.
- Stanley, B.A., et al., "Heart Disease, Clinical Proteomics and Mass Spectrometry," *Disease Markers* 20(3):167-178, Oct. 2004.
- Stemmann, O., et al., "Dual Inhibition of Sister Chromatid Separation at Metaphase," *Cell* 107(6):715-726, Dec. 2001.
- Tall, A.R., et al., "Regulation and Mechanisms of Macrophage Cholesterol Efflux," *Journal of Clinical Investigation* 110(7):899-904, Oct. 2002.
- Vergès, B.L., et al., "Macrovascular Disease Is Associated With Increased Plasma Apolipoprotein A-IV Levels in NIDDM," *Diabetes* 46(1):125-132, Jan. 1997.
- Washburn, M.P., et al., "Reproducibility of Quantitative Proteomic Analyses of Complex Biological Mixtures by Multidimensional Protein Identification Technology," *Analytical Chemistry* 75(19):5054-5061, Oct. 2003.
- Wolfrum, C., et al., "Apolipoprotein M Is Required for pre β -HDL Formation and Cholesterol Efflux to HDL and Protects Against Atherosclerosis," *Nature Medicine* 11(4):418-422, Apr. 2005, 8 pages of supplemental online materials.
- Yasojima, K., et al., "Complement Components, but Not Complement Inhibitors, Are Upregulated in Atherosclerotic Plaques," *Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology* 21(7):1214-1219, Jul. 2001.
- Yasojima, K., et al., "Generation of C-Reactive Protein and Complement Components in Atherosclerotic Plaques," *American Journal of Pathology* 158(3):1039-1051, Mar. 2001.
- Ylä-Herttuala, S., et al., "Rabbit and Human Atherosclerotic Lesions Contain IgG That Recognizes Epitopes of Oxidized LDL," *Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis, and Vascular Biology* 14(1):32-40, Jan. 1994.
- Yu, C.Y., and C.C. Whitacre, "Sex, MHC and Complement C4 in Autoimmune Diseases," *TRENDS in Immunology* 25(12):694-699, Dec. 2004.

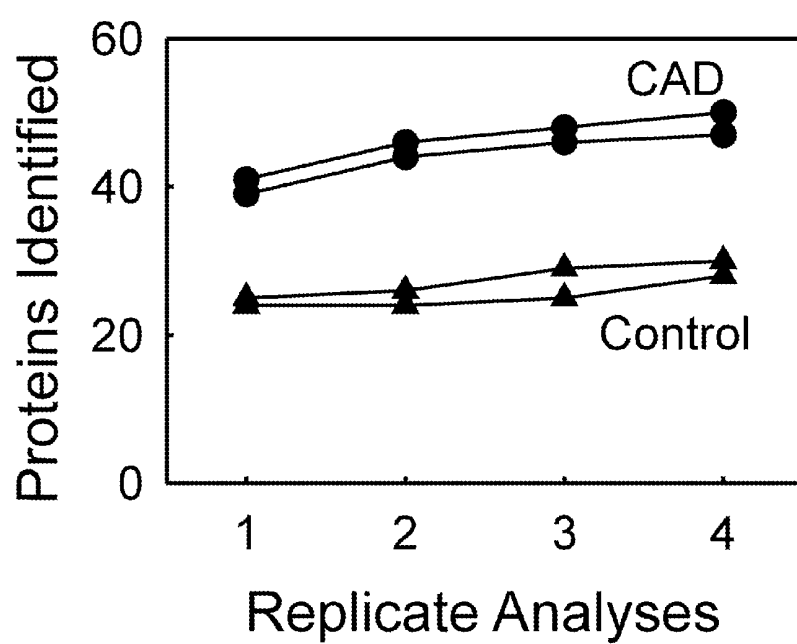
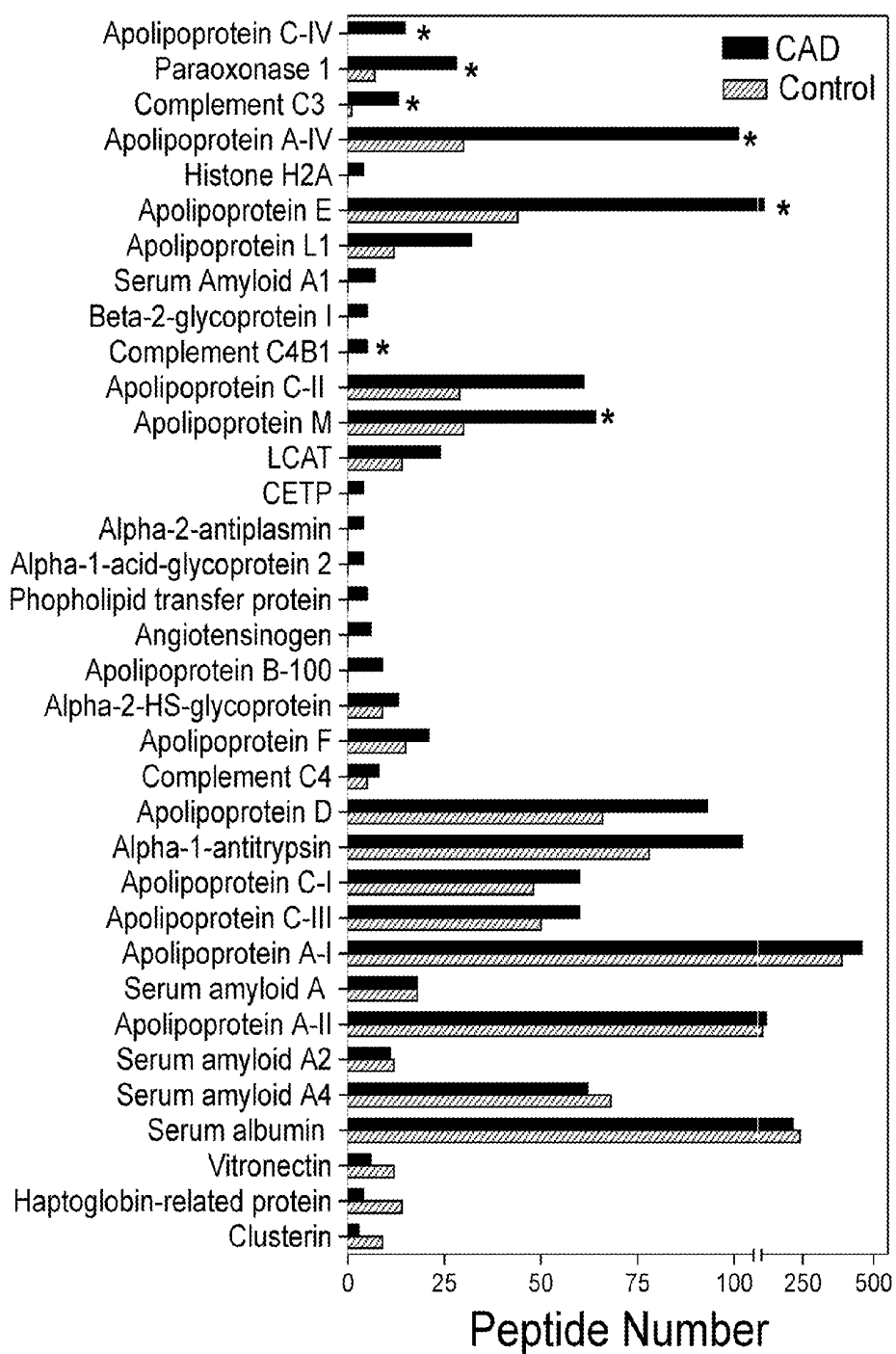
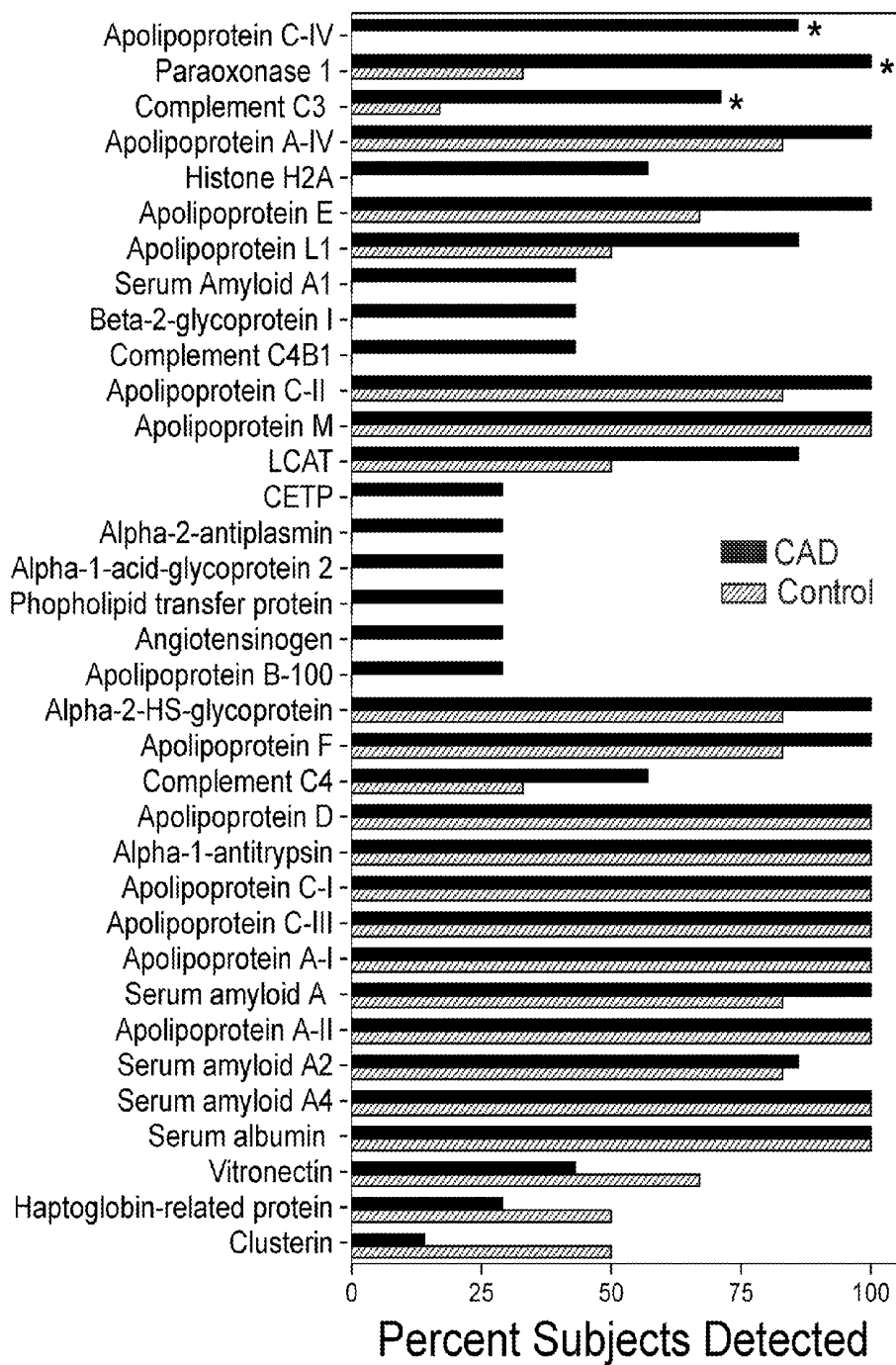
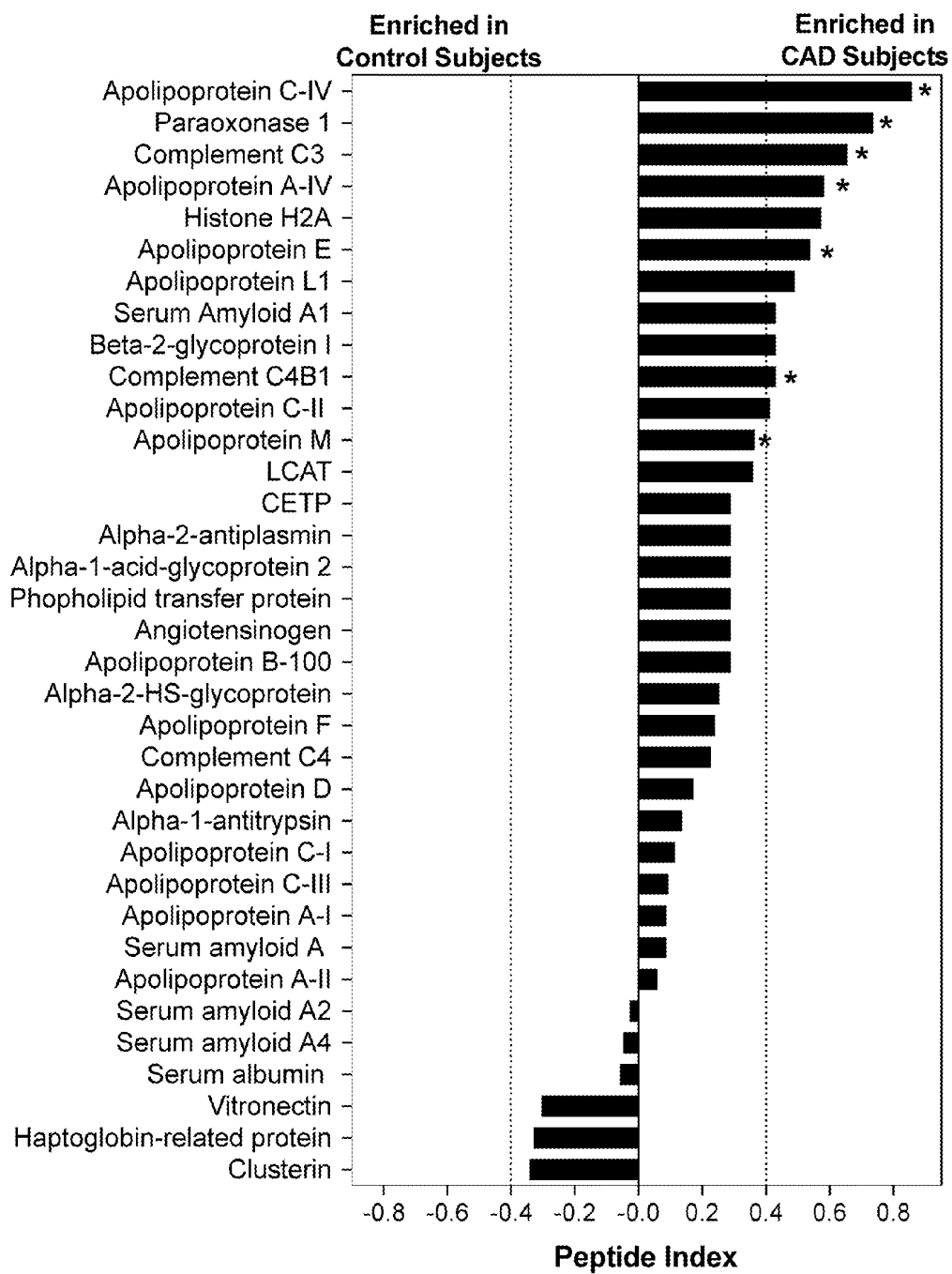


Fig.1.

*Fig.2A.*

**Fig.2B.**

*Fig.3.*

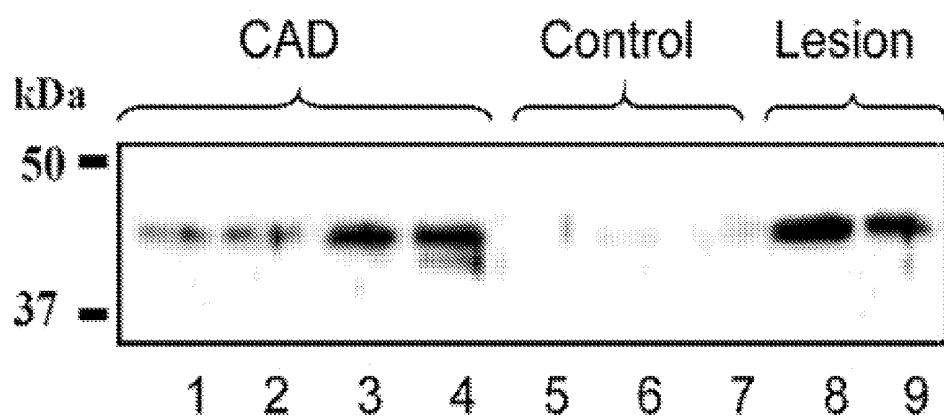
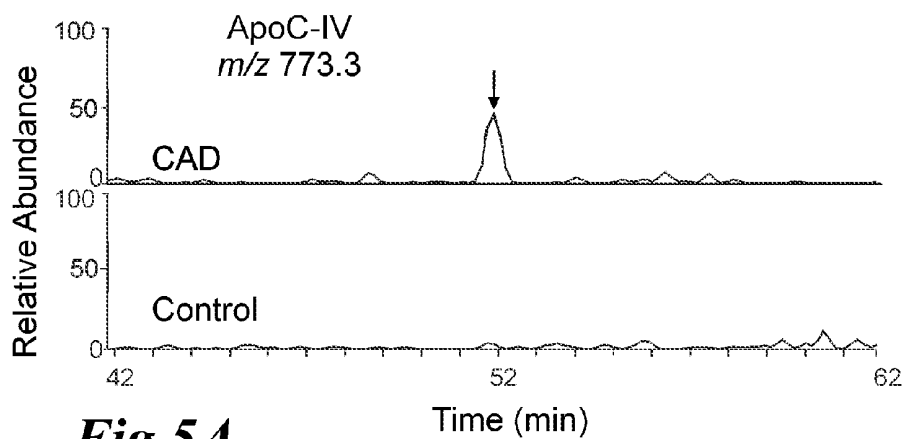
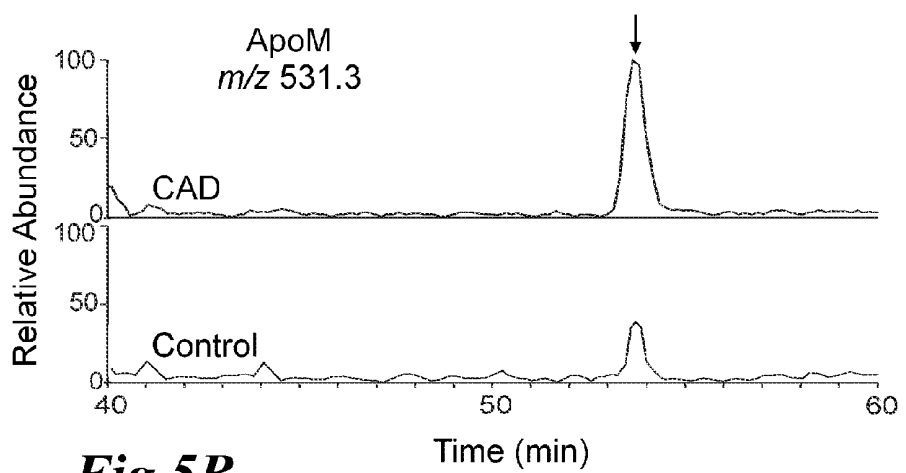
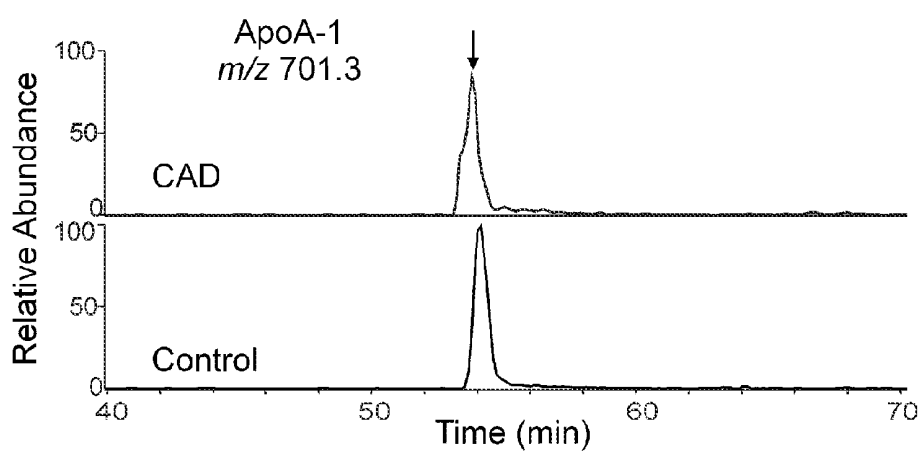


Fig.4.

**Fig.5A.****Fig.5B.****Fig.5C.**

LIPOPROTEIN-ASSOCIATED MARKERS FOR CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

This application is a division of application Ser. No. 11/263,553, filed Oct. 31, 2005, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

STATEMENT REGARDING SEQUENCE LISTING

The sequence listing associated with this application is provided in text format in lieu of a paper copy and is hereby incorporated by reference into the specification. The name of the text file containing the sequence listing is 37078SeqFinal.txt. The text file is 108 KB; was created on May 9, 2011; and is being submitted via EFS-Web with the filing of the specification.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention generally relates to methods, reagents and kits for diagnosing cardiovascular disease in a subject, and particularly relates to the use of lipoprotein-associated markers to diagnose cardiovascular disease in a subject.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Cardiovascular disease is a leading cause of morbidity and mortality, particularly in developed areas such as the United States and Western European countries. The incidence of mortality from cardiovascular disease has significantly decreased in the United States over the past 30 years (see Braunwald, E., *N. Engl. J. Med.* 337:1360-1369, 1997; Hoyert, D. L., et al., "Deaths: Preliminary Data for 2003" in *National Vital Statistics Reports*. Hyattsville: National Center for Health Statistics, 2005). Many factors have contributed to this improvement in patient outcome, including the identification of cardiovascular risk factors, the application of medical technologies to treat acute coronary syndrome, and the development of interventions that reduce cardiovascular risk factors. Despite these advances, however, cardiovascular disease remains a leading cause of morbidity and mortality in developed countries (see Hoyert D. L., et al., *National Vital Statistics Reports*, 2005).

Thus, there is a pressing need to identify markers that may be used for the rapid, accurate and non-invasive diagnosis and/or assessment of the risk of cardiovascular disease, and also to assess the efficacy of interventions designed to slow the initiation and progress of this disorder.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In accordance with the foregoing, in one aspect, the present invention provides methods of screening a mammalian subject to determine if the subject is at risk for developing, or is suffering from, cardiovascular disease ("CVD"). The method of this aspect of the invention comprises detecting an amount of at least one biomarker in a biological sample, or high density lipoprotein subfraction thereof, of the subject, wherein the biomarker is selected from the group consisting of Apolipoprotein C-IV ("ApoC-IV"), Paraoxonase 1 ("PON-1"), Complement Factor 3 ("C3"), Apolipoprotein A-IV ("ApoA-IV"), Apolipoprotein E ("ApoE"), Apolipoprotein

L1 ("ApoL1"), Complement Factor C4 ("C4"), Complement Factor C4B1 ("C4B1"), Histone H2A, Apolipoprotein C-II ("ApoC-II"), Apolipoprotein M ("ApoM"), Vitronectin, Haptoglobin-related Protein and Clusterin. The detected amount of the biomarker is then compared to a predetermined value that is derived from measurements of the one or more biomarkers in comparable biological samples taken from the general population or a select population of mammalian subjects. A difference in the amount of the biomarker between the subject's sample and the predetermined value is indicative of the presence and/or risk of developing cardiovascular disease in the subject. In one embodiment of this aspect of the invention, an increased amount of a biomarker selected from the group consisting of ApoC-IV, PON-1, C3, C4, ApoA-IV, ApoE, ApoL1, C4B1, Histone H2A, ApoC-II, or ApoM in the subject's sample in comparison to a predetermined value, is indicative of the presence and/or risk of developing cardiovascular disease. In another embodiment of this aspect of the invention, a reduced amount of Vitronectin, Haptoglobin-related Protein or Clusterin in the subject's sample in comparison to a predetermined value is indicative of the presence or risk of developing cardiovascular disease.

In another aspect, the present invention provides methods of screening a mammalian subject to determine if the subject has one or more atherosclerotic lesions. The method of this aspect of the invention comprises detecting an amount of at least one biomarker protein in a biological sample, or HDL subfraction thereof (including a lipoprotein complex with a density from about 1.06 to about 1.21 g/mL, or from about 1.06 to 1.10 g/mL, or from about 1.10 to about 1.21 g/mL, or a complex containing ApoA-I or ApoA-II), isolated from the subject, wherein the biomarker is selected from the group consisting of PON-1, C3, C4, ApoE, ApoM and C4B1. The detected amount of the biomarker is then compared to a predetermined value that is derived from measurements of the one or more biomarkers in comparable biological samples taken from the general population or a select population of mammalian subjects. An increase in the amount of the biomarker in the HDL, HDL₂, HDL₃ and/or ApoA-I or ApoA-II fraction of the biological sample in comparison to the predetermined value is indicative of the presence of one or more atherosclerotic lesions in the subject.

In another aspect, the present invention provides an assay for determining the risk and/or presence of cardiovascular disease in a mammalian subject based on the detection of an amount of at least one protein marker in a blood sample, or HDL subfraction thereof (including a lipoprotein complex with a density from about 1.06 to about 1.21 g/mL, or from about 1.06 to 1.10 g/mL, or from about 1.10 to about 1.21 g/mL, or a complex containing ApoA-I or ApoA-II). The assay may be packaged into a kit that comprises (i) one or more detection reagents for detecting at least one marker protein selected from the group consisting of ApoC-IV, Paraoxonase 1, C3, ApoA-IV, ApoE, ApoL1, C4, C4B1, Histone H2A, ApoC-II, and ApoM, and (ii) written indicia indicating a positive correlation between the presence of the detected amount of the marker protein and risk of developing cardiovascular disease.

In another aspect, the present invention provides an assay for identifying the presence of one or more atherosclerotic lesions in a mammalian subject, based on the detection of an amount of at least one protein marker in a blood sample, or HDL subfraction thereof (including a lipoprotein complex with a density from about 1.06 to about 1.21 g/mL, or from about 1.06 to 1.10 g/mL, or from about 1.10 to about 1.21 g/mL, or a complex containing ApoA-I or ApoA-II). The assay may be packaged into a kit comprising (i) one or more

detection reagents for detecting at least one marker protein selected from the group consisting of Paraoxonase 1, C3, C4, ApoE, ApoM and C4B1, and (ii) written indicia indicating a positive correlation between the presence of the detected amount of the marker protein and the presence of one or more atherosclerotic lesions in the subject.

The invention thus provides methods, reagents, and kits for identifying protein markers that are indicative of the risk and/or presence of cardiovascular disease in a mammalian subject.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The foregoing aspects and many of the attendant advantages of this invention will become more readily appreciated as the same become better understood by reference to the following detailed description, when taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, wherein:

FIG. 1 presents graphical results demonstrating the reproducible identification of HDL-associated proteins using tandem mass spectroscopy. Total HDL was isolated from two normal control subjects and from two subjects with established cardiovascular disease ("CVD") using methods in accordance with an embodiment of the invention, as described in EXAMPLE 3;

FIG. 2A presents graphical results demonstrating the relative abundance of particular HDL-associated proteins isolated from HDL₃ obtained from normal subjects and from subjects with CVD, as described in EXAMPLE 5;

FIG. 2B presents graphical results comparing the percentage of normal subjects and subjects with CVD in which particular HDL-associated proteins were detected using tandem mass spectroscopy, as described in EXAMPLE 5;

FIG. 3 presents graphical results demonstrating the relative abundance, as assessed by a peptide index, of particular HDL-associated proteins isolated from HDL₃ obtained from normal subjects and from subjects with CVD, as described in EXAMPLE 5;

FIG. 4 presents Western blot data demonstrating that Paraoxonase ("PON-1") is present at detectable levels in HDL₃ isolated from plasma obtained from four patients with CVD (lanes 1-4) and in HDL₃ isolated from atherosclerotic lesions obtained from two subjects with CVD (lanes 8-9), but is not detectable in HDL₃ isolated from plasma obtained from three normal control subjects (lanes 5-7), as described in EXAMPLE 6;

FIG. 5A presents graphical results obtained from tandem mass spectrometry, demonstrating that ApoC-IV is present at a high concentration in HDL₃ isolated from subjects with CVD, but is not detected in HDL₃ isolated from control subjects, as described in EXAMPLE 7;

FIG. 5B presents graphical results obtained from tandem mass spectrometry, demonstrating that ApoM is present at a higher concentration in HDL₃ isolated from subjects with CVD as compared to the level observed in HDL₃ isolated from control subjects, as described in EXAMPLE 7; and

FIG. 5C presents graphical results obtained from mass spectrometry, demonstrating that Apolipoprotein A-I ("ApoA-I") is present at approximately equal concentrations in HDL₃ isolated from subjects with CVD and in HDL₃ isolated from control subjects, as described in EXAMPLE 7.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

Unless specifically defined herein, all terms used herein have the same meaning as they would to one skilled in the art

of the present invention. The following definitions are provided in order to provide clarity with respect to the terms as they are used in the specification and claims to describe various embodiments of the present invention.

As used herein, the term "cardiovascular disease" or "CVD," generally refers to heart and blood vessel diseases, including atherosclerosis, coronary heart disease, cerebrovascular disease, and peripheral vascular disease. Cardiovascular disorders are acute manifestations of CVD and include myocardial infarction, stroke, angina pectoris, transient ischemic attacks, and congestive heart failure. Cardiovascular disease, including atherosclerosis, usually results from the build up of fatty material, inflammatory cells, extracellular matrix and plaque. Clinical symptoms and signs indicating the presence of CVD include one or more of the following: chest pain and other forms of angina, shortness of breath, sweatiness, Q waves or inverted T waves on an EKG, a high calcium score by CT scan, at least one stenotic lesion on coronary angiography, or heart attack.

As used herein, the term "biomarker" is a biological compound such as a protein or a fragment thereof, including a polypeptide or peptide that may be isolated from, or measured in the biological sample which is differentially present in a sample taken from a subject having established or potentially clinically significant CVD as compared to a comparable sample taken from an apparently normal subject that does not have CVD. A biomarker can be an intact molecule, or it can be a portion thereof that may be partially functional or recognized, for example, by a specific binding protein or other detection method. A biomarker is considered to be informative for CVD if a measurable aspect of the biomarker is associated with the presence of CVD in a subject in comparison to a predetermined value or a reference profile from a control population. Such a measurable aspect may include, for example, the presence, absence, or concentration of the biomarker, or a portion thereof, in the biological sample, and/or its presence as a part of a profile of more than one biomarker. A measurable aspect of a biomarker is also referred to as a feature. A feature may be a ratio of two or more measurable aspects of biomarkers. A biomarker profile comprises at least one measurable feature, and may comprise two, three, four, five, 10, 20, 30 or more features. The biomarker profile may also comprise at least one measurable aspect of at least one feature relative to at least one internal standard.

As used herein, the term "predetermined value" refers to the amount of one or more biomarkers in biological samples obtained from the general population or from a select population of subjects. For example, the select population may be comprised of apparently healthy subjects, such as individuals who have not previously had any sign or symptoms indicating the presence of CVD. In another example, the predetermined value may be comprised of subjects having established CVD. The predetermined value can be a cut-off value, or a range. The predetermined value can be established based upon comparative measurements between apparently healthy subjects and subjects with established CVD, as described herein.

As used herein, the term "high density lipoprotein" or "HDL, or a subfraction thereof" includes protein or lipoprotein complexes with a density from about 1.06 to about 1.21 g/mL, or from about 1.06 to 1.10 g/mL, or from about 1.10 to about 1.21 g/mL, or a complex containing ApoA-I or ApoA-II. HDL may be prepared by density ultracentrifugation, as described in Mendez, A. J., et al., *J. Biol. Chem.* 266:10104-10111, 1991, from plasma, serum, bodily fluids, or tissue. The HDL₃ subfraction in the density range of about 1.110 to about 1.210 g/mL, and the HDL₂ subfraction in the density range of about 1.06 to about 1.110 g/mL may be isolated from plasma,

serum, bodily fluids, tissue or total HDL by sequential density ultracentrifugation, as described in Mendez, supra. HDL is known to contain two major proteins, Apolipoprotein A-I (ApoA-I) and Apolipoprotein A-II (ApoA-II); therefore, in some embodiments, the term "HDL, or a subfraction thereof" also includes an ApoA-I and/or an ApoA-II containing protein or lipoprotein complex.

As used herein, the term "HDL-associated" refers to any biological compounds that float in the density range of HDL (d=about 1.06 to about 1.21 g/mL), and/or molecules present in a complex containing ApoA-I and/or ApoA-II, including full-length proteins, and fragments thereof, including peptides, or lipid-protein complexes such as microparticles, in HDL isolated from any sample, including lesions, blood, urine, or tissue samples.

As used herein, the term "mass spectrometer" refers to a device able to volatilize/ionize analytes to form gas-phase ions and determine their absolute or relative molecular masses. Suitable forms of volatilization/ionization are electrospray, laser/light, thermal, electrical, atomized/sprayed and the like, or combinations thereof. Suitable forms of mass spectrometry include, but are not limited to, ion trap instruments, quadrupole instruments, electrostatic and magnetic sector instruments, time of flight instruments, Fourier-transform mass spectrometers, and hybrid instruments composed of various combinations of these types of mass analyzers. These instruments may, in turn, be interfaced with a variety of sources that fractionate the samples (for example, liquid chromatography or solid-phase adsorption techniques based on chemical, or biological properties) and that ionize the samples for introduction into the mass spectrometer, including Matrix Assisted Laser Desorption (MALDI), electrospray, or nanospray ionization (ESI) or combinations thereof.

As used herein, the term "affinity detection" or "affinity purified" refers to any method that selectively detects and/or enriches the protein or analyte of interest. This includes methods based on physical properties like charge, amino acid sequence, and hydrophobicity, and can involve many different compounds that have an affinity for the analyte of interest, including but not limited to antibodies, resins, RNA, DNA, proteins, hydrophobic materials, charged materials, and dyes.

As used herein, the term "antibody" encompasses antibodies and antibody fragments thereof derived from any antibody-producing mammal (e.g., mouse, rat, rabbit, and primate including human) that specifically bind to the biomarkers or portions thereof. Exemplary antibodies include polyclonal, monoclonal, and recombinant antibodies; multispecific antibodies (e.g., bispecific antibodies); humanized antibodies; murine antibodies; chimeric, mouse-human, mouse-primate, primate-human monoclonal antibodies; and anti-idiotypic antibodies, and may be any intact molecule or fragment thereof.

As used herein, the term "antibody fragment" refers to a portion derived from or related to a full length anti-biomarker antibody, generally including the antigen binding or variable region thereof. Illustrative examples of antibody fragments include Fab, Fab', F(ab)₂, F(ab')₂ and Fv fragments, scFv fragments, diabodies, linear antibodies, single-chain antibody molecules and multispecific antibodies formed from antibody fragments. Antibody and antibody fragments as used here may be incorporated into other proteins that can be produced by a variety of systems, including, but not limited to, bacteria, viruses, yeast and mammalian cells.

As used herein, "a subject" includes all mammals, including without limitation humans, non-human primates, dogs, cats, horses, sheep, goats, cows, rabbits, pigs and rodents.

As used herein, the term "percent identity" or "percent identical," when used in connection with a biomarker used in the practice of the present invention, is defined as the percentage of amino acid residues in a biomarker sequence that are identical with the amino acid sequence of a specified biomarker (such as the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:1), after aligning the sequences to achieve the maximum percent identity. When making the comparison, no gaps are introduced into the biomarker sequences in order to achieve the best alignment.

Amino acid sequence identity can be determined, for example, in the following manner. The amino acid sequence of a biomarker (e.g., the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:1) is used to search a protein sequence database, such as the GenBank database using the BLASTP program. The program is used in the ungapped mode. Default filtering is used to remove sequence homologies due to regions of low complexity. The default parameters of BLASTP are utilized.

As used herein, the term "derivatives" of a biomarker, including proteins and peptide fragments thereof include an insertion, deletion, or substitution mutant. Preferably, any substitution mutation is conservative in that it minimally disrupts the biochemical properties of the biomarker. Thus, where mutations are introduced to substitute amino acid residues, positively-charged residues (H, K and R) preferably are substituted with positively-charged residues; negatively-charged residues (D and E) are preferably substituted with negatively-charged residues; neutral polar residues (C, G, N, Q, S, T, and Y) are preferably substituted with neutral polar residues; and neutral non-polar residues (A, F, I, L, M, P, V, and W) are preferably substituted with neutral non-polar residues.

As used herein, the amino acid residues are abbreviated as follows: alanine (Ala;A), asparagine (Asn;N), aspartic acid (Asp;D), arginine (Arg;R), cysteine (Cys;C), glutamic acid (Glu;E), glutamine (Gln;Q), glycine (Gly;G), histidine (His;H), isoleucine (Ile;I), leucine (Leu;L), lysine (Lys;K), methionine (Met;M), phenylalanine (Phe;F), proline (Pro;P), serine (Ser;S), threonine (Thr;T), tryptophan (Trp;W), tyrosine (Tyr;Y), and valine (Val;V).

In the broadest sense, the naturally occurring amino acids can be divided into groups based upon the chemical characteristic of the side chain of the respective amino acids. By "hydrophobic" amino acid is meant either Ile, Leu, Met, Phe, Trp, Tyr, Val, Ala, Cys or Pro. By "hydrophilic" amino acid is meant either Gly, Asn, Gln, Ser, Thr, Asp, Glu, Lys, Arg or His. This grouping of amino acids can be further subclassed as follows. By "uncharged hydrophilic" amino acid is meant either Ser, Thr, Asn or Gln. By "acidic" amino acid is meant either Glu or Asp. By "basic" amino acid is meant either Lys, Arg or His.

In the past, studies have been done to identify proteins in the blood of a subject that could be used as markers for cardiovascular disease (see, e.g., Stanley et al., *Dis. Markers* 20:167-178, 2004). However, this approach has been hampered by the vast number of candidate proteins in blood plasma, in concentrations that vary over six orders of magnitude, which complicate the discovery and validation processes (Qian, W. J., et al., *Proteomics* 5:572-584, 2005). Cholesterol is present in the blood as free and esterified cholesterol within lipoprotein particles, commonly known as chylomicrons, very low density lipoproteins (VLDLs) low density lipoproteins (LDLs) and high density lipoproteins (HDLs). HDL particles vary in size and density due to the differences in the number of apolipoproteins on the surface of the particles and the amount of cholesterol esters in the core of HDL (see Asztaloe et al., *Am. J. Cardiol.*, 91:12 E-17E,

2003). HDL is composed of two principal subfractions based on density: HDL₂ and the denser HDL₃.

Elevated LDL cholesterol and total cholesterol are directly related to an increased risk of cardiovascular disease. See Anderson, Castelli, and Levy, "Cholesterol and Mortality: 30 years of Follow Up from the Framingham Study," *JAMA* 257:2176-90, 1987. In contrast, it has been established that the risk of cardiovascular disease is inversely proportional to plasma levels of HDL and the major HDL apolipoprotein, ApoA-I (Gordon, D. J., et al., *N. Engl. J. Med.* 321:1311-1316, 1989). Studies have shown that high HDL levels are associated with longevity (Barzilai, N., et al., *JAMA* 290: 2030-2040, 2003). Consistent with these findings, an abnormally low HDL level is a well-accepted risk factor for the development of clinically significant atherosclerosis (particularly common in men with premature atherosclerosis (Gordon, D. J., et al., *N. Engl. J. Med.* 321:1311-1316, 1989; Wilson, P. W., et al., *Arteriosclerosis* 8:737-741, 1988)). The mechanism by which HDL renders its protective effect against atherosclerosis is the subject of continued debate. Some studies have implicated that HDL may directly protect against atherosclerosis by removing cholesterol from artery wall macrophages (see Tall, A. R., et al., *J. Clin. Invest.* 110:899-904, 2002; Oram, J. F., et al., *Arterioscler. Thromb. Vasc. Biol.* 23:720-727, 2003). Other studies have reported that HDL protects against LDL oxidative modification, which is believed to be central to the initiation and progression of atherosclerosis (see, e.g., Parthasarathy, S., et al., *Biochim. Biophys. Acta*, 1044:275-283, 1990; Barter, P. J., et al., *Circ Res* 95: 764-772, 2004). However, while HDL/LDL ratios have been correlated with risk for cardiovascular disease on an overall population, HDL and/or LDL measurements have not been reliable indicators of risk at an individual level.

The present inventor has reduced the complexity of a whole serum analysis by identifying novel biomarkers associated with a subset of proteins associated with high density lipoprotein ("HDL") that are correlated with the presence and/or risk of cardiovascular disease ("CVD"). HDL-associated proteins include proteins in protein complexes that have the same density as HDL, and protein complexes including ApoA-I and/or ApoA-II, the major protein components of HDL. The novel biomarkers associated with CVD were identified through the use of proteomic pattern analysis of HDL or ApoA-I or ApoA-II containing complexes by mass spectrometry (MS). Using the MS-based approach, the mass spectra generated from a set of HDL samples obtained from test populations were analyzed to identify diagnostic patterns comprising a subset of key mass-to-charge (m/z) species and their relative intensities, as further described in EXAMPLES 1-8 and shown in FIGS. 1-5C. The identification of HDL-associated proteins that are present in subjects suffering from cardiovascular disease in amounts that differ from normal subjects provide new biomarkers which are useful in assays that are prognostic and/or diagnostic for the presence of cardiovascular disease and related disorders. The biomarkers may also be used in various assays to assess the effects of exogenous compounds for the treatment of cardiovascular disease.

In one aspect, the present invention provides a diagnostic test for characterizing a subject's risk of developing or currently suffering from CVD. The diagnostic test measures the level of HDL-associated proteins in a biological sample, or HDL subfraction thereof, or ApoA-I or ApoA-II containing complexes. The level of HDL-associated protein or proteins from the subject is then compared to a predetermined value that is derived from measurements of the HDL-associated protein(s) or ApoA-I or ApoA-II containing complexes in

comparable biological samples from a control population, such as a population of apparently healthy subjects. The results of the comparison characterizes the test subject's risk of developing CVD. A difference in the amount of the biomarker between the subject's sample and the predetermined value, such as an average value measured from the control population, is indicative of the presence or risk of developing cardiovascular disease in the subject. In some embodiments, the method further comprises determining whether the mammalian subject is exhibiting symptoms related to CVD, as further described in EXAMPLE 4.

In one embodiment, the present invention provides a method of determining a mammalian test subject's risk of developing and or suffering from CVD. For example, the method includes the step of measuring the amount of ApoC-IV in a biological sample isolated from the subject and comparing the amount of ApoC-IV detected in the subject to a predetermined value to determine if the subject is at greater risk of developing or suffering from CVD than subjects with an amount of ApoC-IV that is at, or lower than the predetermined value. Moreover, the extent of the difference between the test subject's ApoC-IV level in the biological sample and the predetermined value is also useful for characterizing the extent of the risk, and thereby determining which subjects would most greatly benefit from certain therapies.

In another aspect, the present invention includes the step of determining the level of at least one or more biomarkers selected from the group consisting of ApoC-IV, PON-1, C3, C4, ApoA-IV, ApoE, ApoL-1, C4B1, Histone H2A, ApoC-II or ApoM, Vitronectin, Haptoglobin-related Protein and Clusterin, or portions or derivatives thereof. The detected amount of the biomarker is then compared to one or more predetermined values of the biomarker(s) measured in a control population of apparently healthy subjects.

The methods of this aspect of the invention are useful to screen any mammalian subject, including humans, non-human primates, canines, felines, murines, bovines, equines, and porcines. A human subject may be apparently healthy, or may be diagnosed as having a low HDL:LDL ratio and/or as being at risk for CVD based on certain known risk factors such as high blood pressure, high cholesterol, obesity, or genetic predisposition for CVD. The methods described herein are especially useful to identify subjects that are at high risk of developing CVD in order to determine what type of therapy is most suitable and to avoid potential side effects due to the use of medications in low risk subjects. For example, prophylactic therapy is useful for subjects at some risk for CVD, including a low fat diet and exercise. For those at higher risk, a number of drugs may be prescribed by physicians, such as lipid-lowering medications as well as medications to lower blood pressure in hypertensive patients. For subjects at high risk, more aggressive therapy may be indicated, such as administration of multiple medications.

In order to conduct sample analysis, a biological sample containing HDL-associated proteins or a complex containing ApoA-I or ApoA-II is provided to be screened. Any HDL-associated protein-containing sample or containing ApoA-I or ApoA-II complexes can be utilized with the methods described herein, including, but not limited to, whole blood or blood fractions (e.g., serum), bodily fluid, urine, cultured cells, tissue biopsies, or other tissue preparations. In some embodiments of the method of the invention, the biological samples include total HDL (density=about 1.06 to about 1.21 g/mL), or protein complexes that are isolated in this density range. In other embodiments of the method of the invention, an HDL₂ or HDL₃ subfraction (density=about 1.06 to about 1.11 g/mL, and about 1.11 to about 1.21 g/mL, respectively)

is isolated from the biological sample prior to analysis. The HDL₃ fraction may be isolated using any suitable method, such as, for example, through the use of ultracentrifugation, as described in EXAMPLE 1. In some embodiments of the method of this aspect of the invention, the HDL-associated proteins ApoA-I and/or ApoA-II are isolated from the biological sample using liquid chromatography, affinity chromatography, or antibody-based methods. In some embodiments, one or more of the biomarkers ApoC-IV, PON-1, C3, C4, ApoA-IV, ApoE, ApoL-1, C4B1, Histone H2A, ApoC-II, or ApoM are isolated by liquid chromatography, affinity chromatography or antibody-based methods from biological samples such as, but not limited to, blood, plasma, serum, urine, tissue, or atherosclerotic lesions.

The present inventor has identified a set of HDL-associated proteins and/or ApoA-I-associated and/or ApoA-II-associated proteins that are present in an amount that differs in subjects with CVD in comparison to control subjects, and, therefore, serve as biomarkers that are indicative of the presence and/or risk of developing cardiovascular disease in a subject. A single biomarker or combination of biomarkers (biomarker profile) may be used in accordance with the method of the invention. The biomarkers useful in the method of the invention, listed below in TABLE 1, were identified by comparing mass spectra of HDL-associated proteins derived from CVD subjects with HDL-associated proteins derived from normal subjects, as described in EXAMPLES 4-8. The CVD subjects used to identify the biomarkers shown in TABLE 1 were diagnosed according to standard clinical criteria as described in EXAMPLE 4 and TABLE 2.

TABLE 1

BIOMARKERS USEFUL AS PROGNOSTIC AND/OR DIAGNOSTIC INDICATORS OF CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE	
Protein	SEQ ID NO:
ApoC-IV	SEQ ID NO: 1
Paraoxonase 1 (PON-1)	SEQ ID NO: 2
Complement C3	SEQ ID NO: 3
ApoA-IV	SEQ ID NO: 4
ApoE	SEQ ID NO: 5
ApoL-I	SEQ ID NO: 6
C4B1 (a haplotype of C4)	SEQ ID NO: 7
Histone H2A	SEQ ID NO: 8
ApoC-II	SEQ ID NO: 9
ApoM	SEQ ID NO: 10
C3dg (aa 954-1303 of C3)	SEQ ID NO: 11
Vitronectin	SEQ ID NO: 12
Haptoglobin-related Protein	SEQ ID NO: 13
Clusterin	SEQ ID NO: 14
Complement C4	SEQ ID NO: 15

The HDL-associated biomarkers shown above in TABLE 1 were identified using various methods, including mass spectrometry and antibody detection methods, as described in EXAMPLES 1-9 and as shown in FIGS. 2A-5C. A total of 35 HDL-associated proteins were identified in samples obtained from control subjects and subjects with CVD, as described in EXAMPLE 5 and shown in TABLE 3. In order to empirically assess the relative abundance of the HDL-associated proteins in subjects with CVD and control subjects, a peptide index ("PI") was used as follows. For each protein identified by mass spectrometry, the following parameters were determined: (1) the number of peptides corresponding to the protein that were identified in normal subjects, (2) the number of peptides corresponding to the protein that were identified in CVD subjects, (3) the total number of peptides that were identified, (4) the percent of normal subjects in which at least

one peptide was identified, and (5) the percent of CVD subjects in which at least one peptide was identified.

Using these parameters, the peptide index ("PI") is calculated as follows:

$$PI = \frac{[(\text{peptides in CVD subjects} / \text{total peptides}) \times (\% \text{ of CVD subjects with 1 or more peptides})] - [(\text{peptides in control subjects} / \text{total peptides}) \times (\% \text{ of control subjects with 1 or more peptides})]}{1}$$

Using this calculation, a value of "0" indicates that the numbers of peptides and subjects with detectable peptides are about equal in CVD subjects and healthy controls. A positive peptide index value correlates with enrichment of peptides derived from the protein of interest in CVD patients; whereas, a negative peptide index value correlates with enrichment in healthy control subjects. The parameters used to calculate the peptide index for each HDL-associated protein are provided below in TABLE 3. The peptide index calculated for each HDL-associated protein is shown in TABLE 5. In one embodiment, the biomarkers associated with an increased risk of developing or suffering from CVD are present at an increased amount in subjects with CVD in comparison to normal controls having a peptide index of equal to or greater than 0.30, more preferably greater than 0.35, more preferably greater than 0.40, more preferably greater than 0.50, more preferably greater than 0.60, such as greater than 0.70, such as greater than 0.80. In another embodiment, biomarkers associated with CVD are found to be absent, or at a reduced abundance in subjects with CVD in comparison to normal controls and have a peptide index of equal to or less than -0.30. The HDL-associated proteins that are equally abundant in CVD and normal subjects, such as ApoA-I and ApoA-II, have a peptide index value ranging from about 0.20 to about -0.20 and may be used as controls in the various embodiments of the methods of the invention.

In accordance with one embodiment of this aspect of the invention, HDL-associated biomarkers comprising ApoC-IV, PON-1, C3, C4, ApoA-IV, ApoE, ApoL1, C4B1, histone H2A, ApoC-II, ApoM, and derivatives and/or peptides thereof, are present at an increased amount in subjects with CVD as compared to control subjects. Apolipoprotein C-IV, PON-1, C3, C4, ApoA-IV, ApoE, ApoL1, C4B1 C4B1, Histone H2A, ApoC-II, and ApoM, were found as HDL-associated proteins enriched in the HDL₃ fraction of biological samples from CVD as compared to the HDL₃ fraction from biological samples taken from control subjects, as shown in TABLE 3, TABLE 5, and FIG. 3.

In accordance with this aspect of the invention, proteins having at least 70% homology (such as at least 80% identical, or such as at least 90% identical, or such as at least 95% identical) with ApoC-IV (SEQ ID NO:1), PON-1 (SEQ ID NO:2), C3 (SEQ ID NO:3), ApoA-IV (SEQ ID NO: 4), ApoE (SEQ ID NO: 5), ApoL-1 (SEQ ID NO:6), C4B1 (SEQ ID NO:7), Histone H2A (SEQ ID NO:8), ApoC-II (SEQ ID NO:9), and ApoM (SEQ ID NO:10) may be used as biomarkers for CVD which are present at increased concentration in CVD subjects as compared to normal controls. Peptide fragments derived from SEQ ID NOS:1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 may also be used as biomarkers, such as peptides from about 4 amino acids to at least about 50 amino acids, such as peptides from about 6 amino acids to at least about 20 amino acids or more. Representative examples of peptide fragments that may be used as biomarkers in which an increased amount of the biomarker in HDL₃ is indicative of the presence or risk of CVD include SEQ ID NO:16-SEQ ID NO:126, shown below in TABLE 5.

In accordance with another embodiment of this aspect of the invention, HDL-associated proteins comprising Vitronectin

tin, Haptoglobin-related protein and Clusterin, and derivatives and/or peptides thereof are present at a reduced amount in subjects with CVD as compared to control subjects. Vitronectin, Clusterin and Haptoglobin-related protein were found as HDL-associated proteins in the HDL₃ fraction of samples from normal subjects, but were not detected, or were found to be present at lower levels, in HDL₃ derived from the patients with CVD, as shown in TABLE 3, TABLE 5 and FIG. 3. In accordance with this aspect of the invention, proteins having at least 70% homology (such as at least 80% identical, or such as at least 90% identical, or such as at least 95% identical) with Vitronectin (SEQ ID NO:12), Haptoglobin-related protein (SEQ ID NO:13) or Clusterin (SEQ ID NO:14) may be used as biomarkers for CVD which are present at reduced concentration in CVD subjects as compared to normal controls. Peptide fragments derived from SEQ ID NOS:12, 13 or 14 may also be used as biomarkers, such as peptides at least about 4 amino acids to at least about 20 amino acids, such as peptides from about 6 amino acids to about 20 amino acids or more. Representative examples of peptide fragments that may be used as biomarkers in which a reduced amount of the biomarker in HDL₃ is indicative of the presence or risk of CVD include SEQ ID NOS:127-159 as shown below in TABLE 5.

The presence and/or amount of the one or more HDL-associated biomarkers in a biological sample comprising total HDL, or a subfraction thereof, and/or an ApoA-I and/or an ApoA-II containing complex may be determined using any suitable assay capable of detecting the amount of the one or more biomarker(s). Such assay methods include, but are not limited to, mass spectrometry, liquid chromatography, thin layer chromatography, fluorometry, radioisotope detection, affinity detection, and antibody detection. Other detection paradigms may optionally be used, such as optical methods, electrochemical methods, atomic force microscopy, and radio frequency methods (e.g., multipolar resonance spectroscopy). Optical methods include, for example, microscopy, detection of fluorescence, luminescence, chemiluminescence, absorbance, reflectance, and transmittance.

In one embodiment, the presence and amount of one or more HDL-associated biomarkers is determined by mass spectrometry. In accordance with this embodiment, biological samples may be obtained and used directly, or may be separated into total HDL, or an HDL₃ subfraction. The HDL-associated proteins are digested into peptides with any suitable enzyme such as trypsin, which cleaves adjacent to lysine (K) or arginine (R) residues in proteins. The peptides are then analyzed by a mass spectrometry method such as MALDI-TOF-MS or M/MS (solid phase), liquid chromatography (LC)-MS or MS/MS, μ LC-ESI-MS/MS, and iTRAQTM, ICAT, or other forms of isotope tagging. Any suitable method may be used for differential isotope labeling of proteins and/or peptide, such as the use of a compound or isotope-labeled compound that reacts with an amino acid functional group. Label-specific fragment ions allow one to quantify the differences in relative abundance between samples. For example, one useful approach to achieve quantitative results, is the use of MALDI TOF/TOF or QTOF mass spectrometers and iTRAQTM, a commercially available stable isotope labeling system (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, Calif.). The iTRAQTM labeling system allows selective labeling of up to four different samples which are distinguished from one another in the mixture by MS/MS analysis.

By way of representative example, the method of μ LC-ESI-MS/MS involves the following steps. The peptide mixtures are resolved by microscale liquid chromatography, and peptides are ionized by electrospray. Mass spectra are taken

every few seconds, followed by isolation of the most intense peptide ions, or the peptide ions of interest (e.g., one derived from specific peptides), fragmentation by collisions with an inert gas, and recording of a mass spectrum of the fragments. This fragment mass spectrum, known as MS/MS spectrum, tandem mass spectrum, or MS² spectrum, consists mainly of N- and C-terminal fragments of the peptide ions at the amide bonds, called b ions and y ions, respectively. The spectra are then matched to sequence databases, as further described in EXAMPLE 4.

In a typical application of MS analysis, proteins in a biological sample are reduced, alkylated, digested into peptides with trypsin, and analyzed using multidimensional liquid chromatography and tandem mass spectrometry (MS/MS). Tryptic peptides are then subjected to multidimensional chromatography in concert with MS/MS analysis. In multidimensional chromatography, the first chromatographic dimension typically involves separation of digested peptides on a strong cation exchange column. The peptides are then typically separated through a reverse-phase column with increasing concentrations of acetonitrile and then introduced into the source of the mass spectrometer or fractionated directly onto a MALDI sample plate. Tandem mass spectra may be acquired in the data-dependent mode on an ion-trap, QTOF or MALDI-TOF/TOF instrument. The most abundant peaks from a survey scan are submitted to tandem MS analysis. In other applications, peaks that differ in intensity between samples of interest (e.g., a control population of apparently healthy subjects and subjects with established CVD) are selected from the MS or MS/MS spectra by a suitable method such as pattern recognition (ref.), cluster analysis, or relative abundance (see Rocke D. M, *Semin Cell Dev Biol*, 15: 703-13, 2004; Ghazalpour A., et al., *Lipid Res* 45: 1793-805, 2004). The collection of tandem mass spectra may be submitted for a database search against a database (e.g., the Human International Protein Index (IPI) database, using the SEQUEST search engine (see Kersey, P. J., et al., "The International Protein Index: an integrated database for proteomics experiments," *Proteomics* 4:1985-1988, 2004)), using software programs such as PeptideProphet, (Nesvizhskii, A. I., et al., *Anal. Chem.* 75:4646-4658, 2003) and ProteinProphet (Yan, W., et al., *Mol. Cell. Proteomics* 3:1039-1041, 2004) in order to refine peptide and protein identification.

To achieve semiquantitative results, protein abundance is estimated by the number of MS/MS spectra, the number of peptides detected, or by the percent of the protein sequence covered in the analysis. Quantitative results can be obtained with ICAT isotope tagging, iTRAQTM isotope labeling, or other modifications or peptides involving stable isotopes. Label-specific ions or fragment ions allow quantification of differences between samples based on their relative abundance.

Mass spectrometry detection methods may include the use of isotope-labeled peptides or proteins. In accordance with one example of this detection method, as described by Zou, H., et al., *Cell* 107:715-726, 2001, a tryptic peptide is chosen from a protein of interest, for example, a tryptic peptide comprising a portion of SEQ ID NOS:1-15, such as SEQ ID NOS:16-175. The tryptic peptide is then synthesized to incorporate one or more stable isotope-labeled amino acids. The native peptide and the synthetic-labeled peptide share physical properties including size, charge, hydrophobicity, ionic character, and amenability to ionization. When mixed, they elute together chromatographically, migrate together electrophoretically, and ionize with the same intensity. However, they differ in molecular weight from as little as 1 to over 10 Daltons, depending on which stable isotope amino acid is

chosen for incorporation. The native peptide and the synthetic peptide are easily distinguishable by mass spectrometry. The synthetic peptide is used in an assay by adding a known amount of the synthetic peptide to a biological sample. In another example of this detection method, an isotope-labeled protein is prepared by a suitable method, such as by using a bacterial expression system and growing the bacteria on medium enriched with ^{15}N -Nitrate or other isotope-labeled nutrients. The isotope-labeled peptide or protein is added to the sample containing native proteins and the mixture is then digested and analyzed by mass spectrometry as described herein. Extracted ion chromatograms or selected ion chromatograms or peak ratios in a full scan mass spectrum are then generated for the native peptide and the synthetic peptide. The quantity of the native peptide is then calculated using ratios of ion current or peak ratios.

Another detection method that utilizes labeled peptide fragments is isotope-coded affinity tagging (ICAT). This technique, as described in Gygi, S. P., et al., *Nature Biotech.* 17:994-999, 1999, involves the use of isotope tags that covalently bind to specific amino acids (cysteines) within a protein of interest. For example, the tag may contain three functional elements including a biotin tag (used during affinity capture), an isotopically encoded linker chain (such as an ether linkage with either eight hydrogens or eight deuteriums), and the reactive group, which binds to and modifies the cysteine residues of the protein. The isotope tag is used in an assay by labeling a control sample with the light version of the tag and labeling a test sample with the heavy version of the tag. The two samples are then combined, enzymatically digested, and the labeled cysteinyl residues may be captured using avidin affinity chromatography. The captured peptides are then analyzed by mass spectrometry, which can determine the relative abundance for each peptide-pair.

In another embodiment, antibodies are used in an immunoassay to detect one or more biomarkers in accordance with the method of this aspect of the invention. Such immunoassays may comprise an antibody to one or more of the biomarkers. The antibody is mixed with a sample suspected of containing the biomarker and monitored for biomarker-antibody binding. For example, the biomarker can be detected in an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), in which a biomarker antibody is bound to a solid phase, such as a chip, and an enzyme-antibody conjugate is used to detect and/or quantify the biomarker(s) present in a sample. Alternatively, a Western blot assay may be used in which a solubilized and separated biomarker is bound to nitrocellulose filter, as shown in FIG. 4 and described in EXAMPLES 4, 7, and 8.

In one embodiment, the invention provides a method for diagnosing and/or assessing the risk of CVD in a subject, comprising determining changes in a biomarker profile comprising the relative abundance of at least one, two, three, four, five, ten or more HDL-associated and/or ApoA-I or ApoA-II-associated biomarkers in biological samples from a test subject as compared to the predetermined abundance of the at least one, two, three, four, five, ten or more HDL-associated biomarkers and/or ApoA-I or ApoA-II biomarkers from a reference population of apparently healthy subjects. The HDL-associated biomarkers and/or ApoA-I or ApoA-II associated markers are selected from the group consisting of the biomarkers listed in TABLE 1 and TABLE 5. The biomarker profile may optionally include an internal reference standard that is expected to be equally abundant in subjects with CVD and apparently healthy subjects, such as ApoA-I or ApoA-II, and fragments thereof.

In another aspect, the present invention provides a method for screening a mammalian subject for the presence of one or

more atherosclerotic lesions in the subject by detecting an amount of at least one biomarker in a blood sample. The invention provides biomarkers that are capable of identifying the presence of one or more atherosclerotic plaques in a subject, including PON-1, C3, C4, ApoE, ApoM and C4B1.

In the arterial disease atherosclerosis, fatty lesions form on the inside of the arterial wall. These lesions promote the loss of arterial flexibility and lead to the formation of blood clots. The lesions may also lead to thrombosis, resulting in most acute coronary syndromes. Thrombosis results from weakening of the fibrous cap, and thrombogenicity of the lipid core. It is well recognized that atherosclerosis is a chronic inflammatory disorder (see Ross, R., *N. Engl. J. Med.* 340:115-126, 1999). Chronic inflammation alters the protein composition of HDL, making it atherogenic (see Barter, P. J., et al., *Circ. Res.* 95:764-772, 2004; Chait, A., et al., *J. Lipid Res.* 46:389-403, 2005; Navab, M., et al., *J. Lipid Res.* 45:993-1007, 2004; and Ansell, B. J., et al., *Circulation* 108:2751-2756, 2003). However, the discovery of markers for cardiovascular disease, including atherosclerosis, has been hampered by the molecular complexity of plasma.

The present inventor has discovered that five of the ten described HDL-associated biomarkers that were found to be enriched in HDL₃ from CVD subjects were also found in the HDL isolated from human atherosclerotic lesions, referred to hereafter as "lesion HDL," including PON-1, C3, C4, ApoE, ApoM and C4B1, as shown in FIG. 4 and TABLE 6. While not wishing to be bound by theory, these results suggest that some of the protein cargo of circulating HDL in CVD patients may originate from diseased regions of artery walls. Accordingly, HDL-associated proteins that serve as biomarkers for CVD, and atherosclerotic lesions in particular, may be derived from macrophages, smooth muscle cells, and endothelial cells present in atherosclerotic lesions. In accordance with this aspect of the invention, HDL-associated biomarkers isolated from a blood sample represent a biochemical "biopsy" of the artery wall or endothelium lining the vasculature. It is likely that lesions that are most prone to rupture would increase their output of HDL due to the fact that enhanced proteolytic activity destroys the extracellular matrix and promotes plaque rupture. Indeed, short-term infusion of HDL into humans may promote lesion regression (Nissen, S. E., et al., *JAMA* 290:2292-2300, 2003), suggesting that HDL can remove components of atherosclerotic tissue. Therefore, the proteins included in the protein cargo associated with HDL, enriched in CVD subjects, and also known to be present in lesion HDL from a population of CVD patients, serve as biomarkers that may be used to detect the risk and/or presence of atherosclerotic plaques in an individual subject.

In accordance with this aspect of the invention, proteins having at least 70% homology (such as at least 80% identical, or such as at least 90% identical, or such as at least 95% identical) with PON-1 (SEQ ID NO:2), C3 (SEQ ID NO:3), C4 (SEQ ID NO: 15), ApoE (SEQ ID NO:5), ApoM (SEQ ID NO:10), or C4B1 (SEQ ID NO:7) may be used as biomarkers for the presence of one or more atherosclerotic lesions when present at increased amounts in HDL₃ in a biological sample isolated from a subject in comparison to the amount detected in a control population. Peptide fragments derived from SEQ ID NOS:2, 3, 5, 7, 10, or 15 may also be used as biomarkers, such as peptides having at least about 4 amino acids to at least about 20 amino acids, such as peptides from about 6 amino acids to about 20 amino acids or more. Representative examples of peptide fragments that may be used as biomarkers in which an increased amount of the biomarker in HDL₃ is indicative of the presence of one or more atherosclerotic

lesions includes SEQ ID NOS:23-49, SEQ ID NOS:68-82, SEQ ID NOS:93-113, and SEQ ID NOS:122-126, as shown below in TABLE 5.

In another aspect, the present invention provides assays comprising one or more detection reagents capable of detecting at least one biomarker that is indicative of the presence or risk of CVD in a subject. The biomarker is detected by mixing a detection reagent that detects at least one biomarker associated with CVD with a sample containing HDL-associated proteins and monitoring the mixture for detection of the biomarker with a suitable detection method such as spectrometry, immunoassay, or other method. In one embodiment, the assays are provided as a kit. In some embodiments, the kit comprises detection reagents for detecting at least two, three, four, five, ten or more HDL-associated biomarkers in biological samples from a test subject.

The kit also includes written indicia, such as instructions or other printed material for characterizing the risk of CVD based upon the outcome of the assay. The written indicia may include reference information, or a link to information regarding the predetermined abundance of the at least one, two, three, four, five, ten or more HDL-associated biomarkers from a reference population of apparently healthy subjects and an indication of a correlation between the abundance of one or more HDL-associated biomarkers and the risk level and/or diagnosis of CVD.

The detection reagents may be any reagent for use in an assay or analytical method, such as mass spectrometry, capable of detecting at least one biomarker selected from the group consisting of ApoC-IV, PON-1, C3, C4, ApoA-IV, ApoE, ApoL-1, C4B1, Histone H2A, ApoC-II, ApoM, C3dg, C4, Vitronectin, Haptoglobin-related protein, and Clusterin. In another embodiment, the detection reagents include proteins with peptides identical to those of ApoC-IV, PON-1, C3, C4, ApoA-IV, ApoE, ApoL-1, C4B1, Histone H2A, ApoC-II, ApoM, C3dg, C4, Vitronectin, Haptoglobin-related protein, and Clusterin, such as peptides provided in TABLE 5. In one embodiment, the detection reagents comprise one or more reagents capable of detecting a biomarker associated with the presence of one or more atherosclerotic lesions, such as PON-1, C3, C4, ApoE, ApoM, and C4B1. A variety of protocols for measuring the relative abundance of the biomarkers may be used, including mass spectrometry, ELISAs, RIAs, and FACs, which are well known in the art.

In one embodiment, the detection reagent comprises one or more antibodies which specifically bind one or more of the biomarkers provided in TABLE 4, TABLE 5 or TABLE 6 that may be used for the diagnosis and/or prognosis of CVD characterized by the relative abundance of the biomarker in the serum, or an HDL subfraction thereof. Standard values for protein levels of the biomarkers are established by combining biological samples taken from healthy subjects, for example, by using criteria described in EXAMPLE 4, with antibodies to proteins determined to have a PI value of between 0.20 and -0.20, such as ApoA-I (PI=0.08) and ApoA-II (PI=0.06). Deviation in the amount of the biomarker between control subjects and CVD subjects establishes the parameters for diagnosing and/or assessing risk levels, or monitoring disease progression. The biomarkers and fragments thereof can be used as antigens to generate antibodies specific for the CVD biomarkers for use in immunodiagnostic assays. Purified samples of the biomarkers comprising the amino acid sequences shown in TABLE 4, TABLE 5, and TABLE 6 may be recovered and used to generate antibodies using techniques known to one of skill in the art.

In another embodiment, the detection reagent comprises isotope-labeled peptides, such as one or more of the peptides

described in TABLE 4, TABLE 5, and TABLE 6 that correspond to the biomarker to be detected. In accordance with this embodiment, the kit includes an enzyme, such as trypsin, and the amount of the biomarker in the tryptic digest of the sample is then quantified by isotope dilution mass spectrometry. The labeled peptides may be provided in association with a substrate, and the assay may be carried out in a multiplexed format. In one embodiment, a multiplexed format includes isotope-labeled peptides for at least two or more of the HDL-associated biomarkers described herein that are enriched in HDL of subjects with established CVD. The peptides are quantified of all the HDL-associated peptides in a biological sample obtained from a test subject using a technique such as isotope dilution mass spectrometry. The detection and quantification of multiple HDL-associated biomarker proteins may be used to increase the sensitivity and specificity of the assay to provide an accurate risk assessment and/or diagnosis of the presence of CVD in the test subject.

In one embodiment of the kit, the detection reagent is provided in association with, or attached to a substrate. For example, a sample of blood, or HDL subfraction thereof, may be contacted with the substrate, having the detection reagent thereon, under conditions that allow binding between the biomarker and the detection reagent. The biomarker and/or the detection reagent are then detected with a suitable detection method. The substrate may be any suitable rigid or semi-rigid support including membranes, filters, chips, slides, wafers, fibers, magnetic or nonmagnetic beads, gels, tubing, plates, polymers, microparticles, and capillaries. The substrate can have a variety of surface forms, such as wells, trenches, pins, channels, and pores to which the polypeptides are bound. For example, a chip, such as a biochip, may be a solid substrate having a generally planar surface to which a detection reagent is attached. For example, a variety of chips are available for the capture and detection of biomarkers, in accordance with the present invention, from commercial sources such as Ciphergen Biosystems (Fremont, Calif.), Packard BioScience Company (Meriden Conn.), Zyomyx (Hayward, Calif.), and Phyllos (Lexington, Mass.). An example of a method for producing such a biochip is described in U.S. Pat. No. 6,225,047. The biomarkers bound to the substrates may be detected in a gas phase ion spectrometer. The detector translates information regarding the detected ions into mass-to-charge ratios. Detection of a biomarker also provides signal intensity, thereby allowing the determination of quantity and mass of the biomarker.

In another aspect, the present invention provides a method for determining the efficacy of a treatment regimen for treating and/or preventing CVD by monitoring the presence of one or more biomarkers in a subject during treatment for CVD. The treatment for CVD varies depending on the symptoms and disease progression. The general treatments include lifestyle changes, medications, and may include surgery. Lifestyle changes include, for example, weight loss, a low saturated fat, low cholesterol diet, reduction of sodium, regular exercise, and a prohibition on smoking. Medications useful to treat CVD include, for example, cholesterol-lowering medications, antiplatelet agents (e.g., aspirin, ticlopidine, clopidogrel), glycoprotein IIb/IIIa inhibitors (such as abciximab, eptifibatide or tirofiban), or antithrombin drugs (blood-thinners such as heparin) to reduce the risk of blood clots. Beta-blockers may be used to decrease the heart rate and lower oxygen use by the heart. Nitrates, such as nitroglycerin are used to dilate the coronary arteries and improve blood supply to the heart. Calcium-channel blockers are used to relax the coronary arteries and systemic arteries, and, thus, reduce the workload for the heart. Medications suitable for reducing

blood pressure are also useful to treat CVD, including ACE inhibitors, diuretics and other medications.

The treatment for cardiovascular disease may include surgical interventions such as coronary angioplasty, coronary atherectomy, ablative laser-assisted angioplasty, catheter-based thrombolysis, mechanical thrombectomy, coronary stenting, coronary radiation implant, coronary brachytherapy (delivery of beta or gamma radiation into the coronary arteries), and coronary artery bypass surgery.

The following examples merely illustrate the best mode now contemplated for practicing the invention, but should not be construed to limit the invention.

Example 1

This example demonstrates the validation of a method used to identify HDL-associated protein biomarkers that correlate with cardiovascular disease, in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention.

Rationale: A proteomic approach was used to directly measure the proteins associated with HDL, also referred to as "shotgun proteomics." In order to minimize potential contamination with LDL, the lipoprotein's dense subfraction, HDL₃, was isolated and analyzed.

Sample isolation and preparation: All protocols involving human subjects were approved by the Human Studies Committees at the University of Washington and Wake Forest University. Blood samples were collected from healthy adult males and from male patients with CVD after an overnight fast. Blood samples were anticoagulated with EDTA.

HDL isolation: HDL (d=about 1.06 to about 1.21 g/mL) and HDL₃ (d=about 1.11 to about 1.21 g/mL) were isolated from the blood samples by sequential density ultracentrifugation, according to the methods described in Mendez, A. J., et al., *J. Biol. Chem.* 266:10104-10111, 1991. Protein concentration was determined using the Lowry assay with albumin as the standard (BioRad, Hercules, Calif.).

Tryptic Digest: HDL-associated protein (20 µg) was precipitated with 10% trichloroacetic acid (v/v), collected by centrifugation, and resolubilized with 100 µL of 6 M urea in 25 mM ammonium bicarbonate. Following reduction with dithiothreitol (10 mM for 1 hour at 37° C.), the proteins were alkylated with iodoacetamide (40 mM) for 1 hour in the dark. The residual alkylating reagent was scavenged with a molar excess of dithiothreitol. Reduced, alkylated proteins were resuspended in 0.6 M urea in 25 mM ammonium bicarbonate, digested overnight at 37° C. with trypsin (1:20, w/w, trypsin/HDL protein), acidified with acetic acid, dried under vacuum, and resuspended in 0.1% formic acid. Tryptic digests were desalted with a C18 zip-tip (Millipore, Billerica, Mass.) prior to MS analysis.

Multidimensional micro-liquid chromatography-electrospray ionization (ESI) tandem mass spectrometric (MS/MS) analysis (µLC-ESI-MS/MS). Peptides from the HDL samples (10 µg protein) were separated using two-dimensional micro-liquid chromatography (µLC) with a strong cation (SCX) exchange column (Hypersil Keystone, Thermo Electron Corporation, Waltham, Mass.) and a reverse-phase capillary HPLC column (180 µm×10 cm; 5 µm particles; Biobasic-18, Thermo Electron Corporation) (Link, A. J. et al., *Nat Biotechnol* 17: 676-682, 1999; Washburn, M. P. et al., *Anal Chem* 75: 5054-5061, 2003). The µLC system was interfaced with a Finnigan LCQ Deca ProteomeX ion trap mass spectrometer (Thermo Electron Corporation) equipped with an orthogonal electrospray interface. A fully automated 10-step chromatography run with a quaternary Surveyor HPLC (Thermo Electron Corporation) was performed on each sample, using

buffer A (0.1% v/v formic acid in water), buffer B (100% acetonitrile in 0.1% formic acid), buffer C (5% acetonitrile in 0.1% formic acid), and buffer D (1 M ammonium chloride in buffer C). A survey scan from m/z 300 to m/z 1500 was initially performed, followed by data-dependent MS/MS analysis of the three most abundant ions. Relative collision energy was set to 35% with a 30 msec activation time.

Sequencing and identifying peptides: To identify HDL-associated proteins, MS/MS spectra were searched against the Human International Protein Index (IPI) database, using the SEQUEST search engine (see Kersey, P. J., et al., "The International Protein Index: an integrated database for proteomics experiments," *Proteomics* 4:1985-1988, 2004). The SEQUEST database searches were carried out using 2.5 Da (average) peptide mass tolerance and 1.0 Da (average) fragment ion mass tolerance. One incomplete cleavage site was allowed in peptides. Threshold Xcorr values of 2.56, 3.22, and 3.45 were employed for MH¹⁺, MH²⁺, and MH³⁺ ion charge states, respectively.

The SEQUEST results were further processed using PeptideProphet (Nesvizhskii, A. I., et al., *Anal. Chem.* 75:4646-4658, 2003) and ProteinProphet (Yan, W., et al., *Mol. Cell. Proteomics* 3:1039-1041, 2004). Peptide matches were accepted only with an adjusted probability of >0.9; for proteins, the accepted probability was >0.8. All protein identifications required detection of at least 2 unique peptides from each protein from at least 2 individuals. MS/MS spectra from proteins identified with <6 peptides were confirmed by visual inspection.

Example 2

This example demonstrates that shotgun proteomics may be used to reproducibly identify proteins associated with HDL from blood, and that the HDL from healthy subjects and from subjects with established CVD carry different associated protein cargo.

Methods: Using sequential density gradient ultracentrifugation, HDL (d=about 1.060 to about 1.21 g/mL) was isolated from the blood plasma of two apparently healthy men and from two men with established CVD, using the methods described in EXAMPLE 1. HDL proteins in each sample were precipitated with trichloroacetic acid, digested with trypsin and desalted. Each digest was then subjected to four µLC-ESI-MS/MS analyses with an ion trap instrument as described in EXAMPLE 1. Proteins were identified as described in EXAMPLE 1.

Results: FIG. 1 shows the results of the four separate analyses of the two samples taken from control individuals and two samples taken from individuals with CVD. As shown in FIG. 1, the µLC-ESI-MS/MS analysis of the HDL from the two control subjects identified about 24 proteins; whereas, analysis of the HDL from the two subjects with CVD identified about 40 proteins. The variation between the four replicates in each set was approximately 20%.

Conclusions: These observations indicate that the protein composition of HDL differs substantially in subjects with CVD as compared to the protein composition of HDL isolated from control subjects. These results also demonstrate that a single analysis of HDL by µLC-ESI-MS/MS provides a reasonable estimate of the number of proteins present, and that the results obtained using µLC-ESI-MS/MS analysis are reproducible.

Example 3

This example describes the identification of particular HDL-associated proteins present in the HDL₃ subfraction isolated from normal control subjects and subjects with CVD.

Rationale: In order to further investigate the protein composition of HDL in control subjects and subjects with CVD, the HDL₃ subfraction was isolated to minimize potential contamination with LDL.

Methods:

Subjects Used in the Study:

HDL₃ was isolated from the blood samples of 7 men with established CVD and from blood samples obtained from 6 apparently healthy age-matched control subjects mean age \pm SD, 54 \pm 7, and 54 \pm 14 years, respectively.

The CVD patients were newly diagnosed, as documented by clinical symptoms consistent with angina and q waves on their EKG, or at least one stenotic lesion [$>50\%$] on coronary angiography. None of the subjects smoked cigarettes, nor did they have liver or renal disease. The subjects did not receive any lipid-lowering medications for at least 8 weeks before blood samples were collected. The healthy controls had no known history of CVD, had no family history of CVD, and were not hyperlipidemic or diabetic. Lipid values in the CVD subjects and healthy control subject are summarized below in TABLE 2.

TABLE 2

CHARACTERISTICS OF CONTROL SUBJECTS AND CVD SUBJECTS.			
Characteristic	Controls	CVD Patients	P Value
Age - years	54 \pm 14	54 \pm 7	0.97
Cholesterol	188 \pm 39	231 \pm 31	0.05
LDL	126 \pm 30	161 \pm 19	0.03
Triglycerides	91 \pm 13	189 \pm 101	0.04
HDL	44.8 \pm 12	39.6 \pm 11	0.52

Values represent mean \pm SD.

Lipid values are in mg/dL.

As shown in TABLE 2, the patients with CVD had higher levels of total cholesterol, LDL and triglycerides in their plasma as compared with the healthy control subjects. Importantly, the levels of HDL cholesterol were similar in the CVD patients and the control subjects.

Isolation of HDL:

HDL₃ (d=about 1.11 to about 1.21 g/mL) was isolated by sequential density gradient ultracentrifugation using the methods described above in EXAMPLE 1. Preliminary experiments showed that extracting lipids from HDL significantly diminished the complexity of the associated protein mixture, likely because some HDL-associated proteins can dissolve in organic solvents. Therefore, the intact lipoprotein was first precipitated with trichloroacetic acid before digesting it with trypsin, and the desalted proteolytic digest was

directly injected onto the strong-cation exchange column of the μ LC system. Each sample was independently analyzed.

Identification of HDL-Associated Proteins:

Tryptic digests of HDL₃ were subjected to two-dimensional μ LC-ESI-MS/MS. MS/MS spectra were searched against the Human International Protein Index (IPI) database, using the SEQUEST search engine. One incomplete cleavage site was allowed in peptides. The SEQUEST results were further processed using PeptideProphet (Nesvizhskii, A. I., et al., supra) and ProteinProphet (Yan, W., et al., *Mol. Cell. Proteomics* 3:1039-1041, 2004). Peptide matches were only accepted with an adjusted probability of >0.9 . Protein identification was based on the following criteria: (i) at least 2 peptides unique to the protein of interest had to be detected in at least 2 subjects; and (ii) MS/MS results had to have a high confidence score and be chemically plausible on visual inspection. All protein identifications required detection of at least 2 unique peptides from each protein from at least 2 individuals in order to maintain a high confidence score and markedly decrease the false-positive rate of protein identification, as described in Resing, K. A., et al., *FEBS Lett.* 579: 885-889, 2005.

Results: Using μ LC-ESI-MS/MS, a total of 35 proteins were identified in HDL₃ isolated from healthy controls and/or CVD subjects as shown below in TABLE 3, TABLE 4, and graphically displayed in FIG. 2A. The proteins shown in FIG. 2A, TABLE 3, and TABLE 4 are listed according to the peptide index (as described in more detail in EXAMPLE 5), and by statistical testing.

TABLE 3 shows the number of peptides detected for each HDL-associated protein (including repeated identifications of the same peptide). The total number of peptides detected for each protein in the 13 independent analysis ranges from 4 (the minimum number required for inclusion in this analysis) to 847 (for ApoA-I). FIG. 2A shows a graphical representation of the number of peptides detected for each protein in normal subjects and CVD subjects. FIG. 2B shows a graphical representation of the number of subjects in each group with detectable peptides for each protein. The columns marked with an asterisk ("*") have a P value <0.05 . The P value was assessed by Student's t-test (peptide number) or Fisher's exact test (subject number). The Student's unpaired t-test was used to compare the number of unique peptides identified in CVD patients versus healthy subjects. For proteins in which no peptides were identified in one group, a one-sample t-test was used to compare the number of unique peptides to a theoretical mean of 0. Fisher's exact test was used to compare the number of subjects from which each protein was identified in CVD patients versus healthy subjects. For all statistical analyses, $P<0.05$ was considered significant.

TABLE 3

PROTEINS DETECTED BY 2-DIMENSIONAL μ LC-ESI-MS/MS IN HDL ₃ ISOLATED FROM PLASMA OF CVD PATIENTS AND/OR CONTROL SUBJECTS (WITH AT LEAST TWO UNIQUE PEPTIDES IDENTIFIED PER PROTEIN)						
Protein ID	Protein Description #	# Peptides in Normal Subjects	# Peptides in CVD subjects	Total # Peptides	Percent of Normal subjects detected	Percent of CVD subjects detected
IPI00022731	ApoC-IV	0	15	15	0	85%
IPI00218732	PON-1	7	28	35	42%	100%
IPI00164623	C3 (dg region aa954-1303)	1	13	14	14.2%	71.4%
IPI00304273	ApoA-IV	30	101	131	85.7%	100%

TABLE 3-continued

PROTEINS DETECTED BY 2-DIMENSIONAL μ LC-ESI-MS/MS IN HDL ₃ ISOLATED FROM PLASMA OF CVD PATIENTS AND/OR CONTROL SUBJECTS (WITH AT LEAST TWO UNIQUE PEPTIDES IDENTIFIED PER PROTEIN)						
Protein ID	Protein Description #	# Peptides in Normal Subjects	# Peptides in CVD subjects	Total # Peptides	Percent of Normal subjects detected	Percent of CVD subjects detected
IPI00021842	ApoE	44	114	158	66.1%	100%
IPI00177869	ApoL1	12	32	44	50.0%	85.7%
IPI00298828	Beta-2-glycoprotein I	0	5	5	0	42.8%
IPI00018524	Histone H2A	0	4	4	0	57.1%
IPI00418163	Complement C4B1	0	5	5	0	42.8%
IPI00452748	Serum Amyloid A1	0	7	7	0	42.8%
IPI00021856	Apo C-II	29	61	90	85.7%	100%
IPI00030739	ApoM	30	64	94	85.7%	100%
IPI00022331	Lecithin-cholesterol acetyltransferase	14	24	38	57.1%	85.7%
IPI00006173	Cholesterol ester transfer protein	0	4	4	0	28.5%
IPI00029863	Alpha-2-antiplasmin	0	4	4	0	28.5%
IPI00020091	alpha-1-acid glycoprotein 2	0	4	4	0	28.5%
IPI00022733	Phospholipid transfer protein	0	5	5	0	28.5%
IPI00032220	Angiotensinogen	0	6	6	0	28.5%
IPI00022229	Apolipoprotein B-100	0	9	9	0	28.5%
IPI00022431	Alpha-2-HS-glycoprotein	9	13	22	85.7%	100%
IPI00299435	ApoF	15	21	36	85.7%	100%
IPI00032258	C4	5	8	13	42.8%	57.1%
IPI00066662	ApoD	66	93	159	100%	100%
IPI00305457	Alpha-1-antitrypsin	78	102	180	100%	100%
IPI00021855	ApoC-I	98	60	108	100%	100%
IPI00021857	ApoC-III	50	60	110	100%	100%
IPI00021841	ApoA-I	388	459	847	100%	100%
IPI00022368	Serum amyloid A	18	18	36	85.7%	100%
IPI00021854	ApoA-II	108	121	229	100%	100%
IPI00006146	Serum amyloid A2	12	11	23	71.4%	85.7%
IPI00019399	Serum amyloid A4	68	62	130	100%	100%
IPI00022243	Serum albumin	241	216	457	100%	100%
IPI00298971	Vitronectin	12	6	18	71.4%	28.5%
IPI00296170	Haptoglobin-related protein	14	4	18	57.1%	28.5%
IPI00291262	Clusterin	9	3	12	57.1%	14.2%

Example 4

This example describes the use of a peptide index ("PI") to compare the relative abundance of peptides derived from HDL-associated proteins in normal subjects and in subjects with CVD, in order to determine protein markers that may be used as biomarkers to diagnose and/or assess the risk of CVD in an individual subject.

Rationale: Recent studies strongly support the hypothesis that quantifying the number of peptides, the number of MS/MS spectra, or the percent sequence coverage identified in the LC-MS/MS analysis provides a semiquantitative assessment of relative protein abundance (Washburn, M. P., et al., *Anal. Chem.* 75:5054-5061, 2003). In order to obtain semi-quantitative data, a two-pronged strategy was adopted. First, it was determined whether the number of peptides derived from each protein in healthy controls differed significantly from that found in patients with CVD. Second, an empirical test was developed, referred to as the "peptide index" in order to provide a semiquantitative measure of relative protein abundance in the protein cargo associated with HDL.

Statistical analysis: For each protein identified by MS/MS, the peptide index ("PI") was calculated as:

$$PI = \left[\left(\frac{\text{peptides in CVD subjects}}{\text{total peptides}} \right) \times (\% \text{ of CVD subjects with 1 or more peptides}) \right] - \left[\left(\frac{\text{peptides in control subjects}}{\text{total peptides}} \right) \times (\% \text{ of control subjects with 1 or more peptides}) \right]$$

The Student's unpaired t-test was used to compare the number of unique peptides identified in CVD patients versus healthy subjects. For proteins in which no peptides were identified in one group, a one-sample t-test was used to compare the number of unique peptides to a theoretical mean of 0. Fisher's exact test was used to compare the number of subjects from which each protein was identified in CVD patients versus healthy subjects. For all statistical analyses, $P < 0.05$ was considered significant. In this method, a value of "0" indicates that the numbers of peptides and subjects with detectable peptides are about equal in CVD subjects and healthy controls. A positive peptide index value correlates with enrichment of peptides derived from the protein of interest in HDL₃ of CVD patients; whereas, a negative peptide index value correlates with enrichment in HDL₃ of healthy control subjects as compared to CVD subjects (e.g., a deficiency of the protein of interest in HDL₃ of CVD subjects).

The biomarkers with PI values of greater than 0.30 and -0.30 or less are shown below in TABLE 4.

23

TABLE 4

HDL-ASSOCIATED PROTEINS ENRICHED IN PATIENTS WITH CVD AS ASSESSED BY THE PEPTIDE INDEX AND P VALUE.			
Protein	Peptide Index	P Value	SEQ ID NO:
ApoC-IV	0.86	0.006	SEQ ID NO: 1
Paraoxonase 1 (PON-1)	0.73	0.004	SEQ ID NO: 2
C3	0.65	0.03	SEQ ID NO: 3
ApoA-IV	0.58	0.002	SEQ ID NO: 4
ApoE	0.54	0.0003	SEQ ID NO: 5
ApoL-I*	0.49	0.09	SEQ ID NO: 6
C4B1	0.43	0.01	SEQ ID NO: 7
Histone H2A*	0.43	0.08	SEQ ID NO: 8
ApoC-II*	0.41	0.10	SEQ ID NO: 9
ApoM	0.36	0.04	SEQ ID NO: 10
C3dg	0.65	0.03	SEQ ID NO: 11
Vitronectin*	-0.30	0.10	SEQ ID NO: 12
Haptoglobin-related Protein*	-0.33	0.08	SEQ ID NO: 13
Clusterin*	-0.34	0.15	SEQ ID NO: 14

The P value was assessed by Student's t-test (peptide number) or Fisher's exact test (subject number).
*P > 0.05.

Table 5 provides a set of representative tryptic peptides for the biomarker proteins ApoC-IV (SEQ ID NOS:16-22), PON-1 (SEQ ID NOS:23-33), C3dg (SEQ ID NOS:34-49), ApoA-IV (SEQ ID NOS:50-67), ApoE (SEQ ID NOS:68-82), ApoL1 (SEQ ID NOS:83-92), C4B1 (SEQ ID NOS:93-113), Histone H2A (SEQ ID NOS:114-117), ApoC-II (SEQ ID NOS:118-121), ApoM (SEQ ID NOS:122-126), Vitronectin (SEQ ID NOS:127-136), Clusterin (SEQ ID NOS:137-147), and Haptoglobin-related protein (SEQ ID NOS:148-159). A set of representative peptides from ApoA-I (SEQ ID NOS:160-170) and from ApoA-II (SEQ ID NO: 171-175) is also included in Table 5, which may be used as a control in a CVD assay in accordance with various embodiments of the present invention.

TABLE 5

REPRESENTATIVE BIOMARKERS FOR CVD			40	ALMDETMK	81	
				QWAGLVEK	82	
Protein	Sequence	SEQ ID NO	ApoL1	VSVLCIWMASALFLGVGVR	83	
ApoC-IV	GFMQTYDDHLR	16	45	VTEPISAESGEQVER	84	
	DGWQFWSPTFR	17		WWTQAQAHDLVIK	85	
	THSLCPRLVCGDK	18		ANLQSVPHASASRPR	86	
	ELLETVVNR	19		SKLEDNIRRLR	87	
	AWFLESK	20		VNEPSILEMSR	88	
	DLGPLTK	21		SETAEELKK	89	
	DSLLKK	22		NEADELRK	90	
				MEGAALLR	91	
				ALADGVQK	92	
PON-1	YVYIAELLAHK	23	50	C4B1	DDPDAPLPQVTPPLQLFEGRR	93
	YVYIAELLAHKIHVYEK	24			ALEILQEEDLIDEDDIPVR	94
	VVAEGFDFANGINISPDGK	25			AACAQLNDFLQYGTGQCQV	95
	AKLIAITLLGMGLALFR	26			AAFRLFETKTIQVLHFTK	96
	NHQSSYQTRLNALR	27			MRPSTDITITVMVENSGLR	97
	STVELFKFQEEEEK	28			GLSQTKLVNGQSHISLSK	98
	EVQPVELPNCNLVK	29			AVGSGATFSHYYYMILSR	99
	GKLLIGTVFHK	30			VDVQAGACEGKLELSVDGAK	100
	HANWTLTPLK	31			GHLFLQTDQPIYNPGQR	101
	ALYCEL	32			SRLLATLCSAEVCQCAEGK	102
SLHLK	33	GLEEELQFSLGSKINVK	103			
C3dg	ILLQGTTPVAQMTEDAVDAER	34	60	EPFLSCCQFAESLRKK	104	
	AGDFLEANYMNLQR	35		GCGEQTMIIYLAPTAAASR	105	
	DFDFVPPVVR	36		ATNEKLQGYASPTAKR	106	
	QLYNVEATSYALLALLQLK	37		TTNIQGINLLFSSRR	107	
	DAPDHQELNLDVSLQLPSR	38		HLVPGAPFLQLALVR	108	
	SYTVAIAGYALAQMGRLK	39		EELVYELNPLDHR	109	
	DMALTAFLVLSLQEAQ	40		NTTCQDLQIEVTVK	110	
	DICEEQVNSLPGSITK	41		GPEVQLVAHSPWLK	111	
	APSTWLTAYVVK	42		CCQDGVTRLPMR	112	
				AEMADQAAAWLTR	113	

TABLE 5-continued

REPRESENTATIVE BIOMARKERS FOR CVD		
Protein	Sequence	SEQ ID NO
Histone H2A	VTIAQGGVLPNIQAVLLPKK	114
	NDEELNKLGGK	115
	AGLQFPVGR	116
	VHRLLEK	117
ApoC-II	STAAMSTYTGTGIFTDQVLSVLK	118
	TYLPAVDEKLR	119
	ESLSSYWESAK	120
	TAAQNLVEK	121
ApoM	WYHLTEGSTDLR	122
	NQEACLSNN	123
	SLTSCLDK	124
	TEGRPDMK	125
	DGLCVPRK	126
Vitronectin	GDVFTMPDEYTVYDDGEEK	127
	GSQYWRFDGVLDPDYP	128
	DSWEDIFELLFWGR	129
	SIAQYWLGCAPAGHL	130
	AVRPGYPKLIR	131
	GQYCYELDEK	132
	VDTVDPYP	133
	CTEGFNVDK	134
	NQNSRRPSR	135
	NGSLFAFR	136
Clusterin	EILSVCSTNNPSQAKLRR	137
	ASSIIDELFQDRFFTR	138
	QQTHMLDVMQDHFSR	139
	ELDESLOVAERLTRK	140
	TLLSNLEAAKKK	141
	NPKFMTVAEK	142
	QTCMKFYAR	143
	ETQNAVGVK	144
	ALQEYRKK	145
	EDALNETR	146
	HNSTGCLR	147
Haptoglobin-related protein	VGVVSGWGQSDNFKLTDHLK	148
	SPVGVQPIILNEHTFCVGMK	149
	VVLHPNYHQVDIGLIK	150
	NPANPVQRIILGGHLDK	151
	AVGDKLPECEAVCGKPK	152
	MSDLGAVISLWGR	153
	NLFLNHSENATAK	154
	TEGDGVYTLNDKK	155
	DIAPTLTLVVGKK	156
	SCAVAEYGVYVK	157
	VTSIQDWQK	158
	VMPICLPSK	159
ApoA-I (control protein)	Full length protein:	160
	DYVSQFEGSALGK	161
	QKLHELQEKLSPLGEEMR	162
	VSFLSALAEYTKLNTQ	163
	HFQQQDEPPQSPWDR	164
	EQLGPVTQEFWDNLEK	165
	AAVLTAVLFLTGS QAR	166
	ENGARLAIEYHAK	167
	VQPYLDDFQKK	168
	THLAPYSDEL	169
	WQEMELYR	170
ApoA-II (control protein)	full length protein	171
	AGTELNVNLSYFVELGTQPATQ	172
	EPCVESLVSQYFQTVTDYK	173
	EQLTPLIKK	174
	SPELQAEAK	175

The peptides shown in Table 5 are representative peptides ranging in size from about 20 amino acids to about 6 amino acids, resulting from a digest of each biomarker protein with

trypsin, which cleaves adjacent to lysine (K) or arginine (R) residues in proteins. The peptides shown in Table 5 may be used to positively identify the presence of one or more CVD biomarkers in an assay, such as a mass spectrometry assay. The protein abundance may be determined in comparison to a control peptide that is expected to be present in equal amounts in serum or an HDL subfraction thereof, in control subjects and CVD patients, such as proteins with a PI index from about 0.20 to about -0.20, including ApoA-I and ApoA-II. A representative set of peptides for ApoA-I (SEQ ID NO: 160-170) and peptides for ApoA-II (SEQ ID NO: 171-175) is provided above in Table 5.

The peptides shown above in Table 5 may be used as antigens to raise antibodies specific for each biomarker using methods well known to one of skill in the art. The biomarker-specific antibodies may be used in the methods, assays, and kits described herein.

Results: The statistical analysis of peptide abundance, as described above, identified ten proteins that are significantly enriched in the CVD patient population in comparison to normal subjects, and are useful as CVD biomarkers as shown above in TABLE 4, TABLE 5, and FIG. 3. The CVD biomarkers include ApoC-IV, PON-1, C3, C4, ApoA-IV, ApoE, ApoL1, C4B1, histone H2A, ApoC-II, and ApoM. These ten biomarkers have a peptide index of equal to or above 0.30, which is one useful criteria by which to classify biomarkers enriched in CVD subjects in comparison to control subjects. The HDL-associated CVD biomarkers with corresponding peptide index and P values are shown above in TABLE 4. Each of the ten biomarkers is described in more detail below.

ApoC-IV was unexpectedly found to be highly enriched in the HDL₃ of CVD subjects as compared to normal subjects, with a peptide index of 0.86 and a P value of 0.006 as shown in FIG. 3 and TABLE 4. ApoC-IV was recently identified in plasma of normal human subjects at low levels; however, no correlation was previously made with CVD (Kotite et al., *J. Lipid Res.* 44:1387-1394, 2003). ApoC-IV is known to be part of the ApoE/C-I/C-IV/C-II gene cluster. While not wishing to be bound by theory, it has been proposed that activation of the ApoE/C-I/C-IV/C-II gene cluster functions as a mechanism for removing lipids from macrophage foam cells (Mak, P. A. et al., *J. Biol. Chem.* 277:31900-31908, 2002).

ApoE and ApoC-II were also among the enriched proteins found in HDL₃ of CVD patients, as shown in TABLE 4 and FIG. 3. It has previously been shown that macrophage-specific expression of ApoE protects hyperlipidemic mice from atherosclerosis, suggesting that ApoE prevents foam cell formation in the artery wall (Linton, M. F., et al., *Science* 267:1034-1037, 1995). ApoC-II and ApoL1 have previously been identified in HDL of healthy subjects (Karlsson et al., *Proteomics* 5:1431-1445, 2005); however, no correlation has previously been made between enriched levels of ApoC-II or ApoL1 in the HDL of CVD subjects.

With respect to the identification of ApoM as a biomarker for CVD, it has been previously shown that ApoM is needed for the formation of pre- β HDL in mice, and that atherosclerosis is exacerbated in animals deficient in the protein (Wolfrum, C., et al., *Nat. Med.* 11:418-422, 2005). However, enriched levels of ApoM in HDL has not been previously correlated with CVD.

Biomarkers associated with inflammation were found to be enriched in CVD subjects, including C3, C3dg, C4B1 and PON-1, as shown in FIGS. 3 and 6. C3 is known to be a key effector of the complement pathway, and may also be secreted by macrophages (Oksjoki, R., et al., *Curr. Opin. Lipidol.* 14:477-482, 2003). C3 activation results in its deposition on activating particles and/or downstream activation of the

membrane attack complex. The C3dg proteolytic fragment of C3 contains a reactive thioester bond that can cross-link to host or microbial proteins and target them for elimination by phagocytes (Frank, M. M., *Nat. Med.* 7:1285-1286, 2001). Therefore, it is noteworthy that all the peptides identified by MS in HDL₃ of CVD subjects were located in the C3dg region (SEQ ID NO: 11) of the C3 protein (SEQ ID NO: 3), as shown in TABLE 3 (e.g., SEQ ID NOS:34-49 shown in TABLE 5). For example, three representative peptides unique to C3dg ("ILLQGTPVAQMTEDAVDAER" SEQ ID NO: 34), ("AGDFLEANYMNLQR" SEQ ID NO: 35), and ("DFDFVPPVVR" SEQ ID NO:36), were identified by MS/MS spectrometry in HDL₃ isolated from the plasma of CVD subjects (see EXAMPLE 7). Moreover, both a polyclonal anti-C3 antibody and a monoclonal antibody specific for C3dg reacted with proteins that were carried in HDL₃, demonstrating that C3dg is present in a complex with HDL₃ proteins as further described in EXAMPLE 7.

An elevated level of PON-1 was unexpectedly found in the HDL₃ of CVD patients, as shown by mass spectroscopy (see FIGS. 2A-2B and FIG. 3), and Western blotting (see FIG. 4). The role of PON-1 in pathogenesis of human atherosclerotic events is currently unclear (see Chait, A., et al., *J. Lipid Res.* 46:389-403, 2005). PON-1 is synthesized primarily in the liver and transported by HDL in plasma. In humans, it is known that the highest level of PON activity is found in the HDL₃ fraction (Bergmeier, C., *Clin. Chem.* 50:2309-2315, 2004). It has been proposed that PON-1 acts as an antioxidant and might protect against atherosclerosis (Machness, M., et al., *Curr. Opin. Lipidol.* 15:399-404, 2004; Shih, D. M., et al., *Nature* 394:284-287, 1998; Shih, D. M., et al., *J. Biol. Chem.* 275:17527-17535, 2000). However, the ability of PON-1 to degrade oxidized lipids and act as an antioxidant has recently been questioned (Marathe, G. K., et al., *J. Biol. Chem.* 278:3937-3947, 2003). PON-1 activity decreases during the acute-phase response in humans and animals, and human PON-1 gene polymorphisms have been associated with cardiovascular disease (Heinecke, J. W., et al., *Am. J. Hum. Genet.* 62:20-24, 1998). However, it has been accepted in the art that enzyme activity rather than genotype or protein level correlates best with the risk of atherosclerotic events (Jarvik, G. P., et al., *Arterioscler. Thromb. Vasc. Biol.* 23:1465-1471, 2003). Importantly, previous studies in mouse models of hyperlipidemia have correlated decreased activity of PON-1 with susceptibility to atherosclerosis (Bergmeier, C., et al., *supra*). Therefore, the accepted view of decreased activity and/or protein level of PON-1 correlation with CVD contrasts with the results provided in the present invention which demonstrate increased PON-1 protein in the HDL₃ of CVD patients (PI=0.73, P=0.004), as shown in TABLE 4.

The HDL₃ derived from CVD subjects was unexpectedly found to be enriched in C4B1, a haplotype of C4 that has been implicated in the pathogenesis of autoimmune disease (Yu, C. Y., et al., *Trends Immunol.* 25:694-699, 2004). While not wishing to be bound by theory, it is possible that the C4B1 is derived from macrophages, because it is known that C4 is synthesized in macrophages derived from mice and human monocytes. See Sackstein, R., et al., *J. Immunol.* 133:1618-1626, 1984; McPhaden, A. R., et al., *Immunol. Res.* 12:213-232, 1993.

Histone H2A was found to be present at enriched levels in CVD patients (PI=0.43, P=0.08), see TABLE 4. It was surprising to find histone H2A associated with HDL, because it is a component of the nucleosome, and as such is an intracellular protein. Prior studies have located histones on the surfaces of various cells, including activated neutrophils, monocytes and lymphocytes (Brinkmann, V., et al., *Science*

303:1532-1535, 2004; Emlen, W., et al., *J. Immunol.* 148:3042-3048, 1992). It is noteworthy that histone H2A incorporated into extracellular "nets" produced by activated neutrophils has been shown to have antimicrobial properties (Brinkmann, V., et al., *Science* 303:1532-1535, 2004).

ApoA-IV was also identified as a biomarker for CVD, with a PI=0.58, P=0.002. It is known that ApoA-IV protein becomes more abundant in HDL during acute inflammation (Chait, A., et al., *J. Lipid Res.* 46:389-403, 2005; Khovidhunkit, W., et al., *Atherosclerosis* 176:37-44, 2004). One study has reported increased plasma levels of ApoA-IV in NIDDM patients with macrovascular disease (Verges et al., *Diabetes* 46:125-132, 1997).

As shown in FIG. 3, seven proteins were identified that tended to be more abundant in HDL₃ of CVD patients than in HDL₃ of normal control subjects, with peptide indices ranging from 0.20 to 0.40, including LCAT, CETP, alpha-2-antiplasmin, alpha-1-acid-glycoprotein 2, phospholipid transfer protein, angiotensinogen, and apolipoprotein B-100, all with P values greater than 0.05. Several of these proteins, including phospholipid transfer protein and cholesterol ester transfer protein (CETP) are known to associate with HDL and/or play a role in HDL metabolism. Apolipoprotein B-100 is a major component of LDL, and is known to be present in humans with clinically significant atherosclerosis. Angiotensin has not been previously detected in circulating HDL, but increased levels of this protein have been found in hypercholesterolemic mice (Daugherty, A., et al., *Circulation* 110:3849-3857, 2004).

With continued reference to FIG. 3, thirteen proteins were found to be equally abundant in HDL₃ derived from CVD patients and normal control subjects, with peptide indices ranging from -0.20 to 0.20. This group includes six apolipoproteins. As expected, ApoA-I (PI=0.08) and ApoA-II (PI=0.06) were found to be present at similar levels in CVD and control subjects, with peptide indexes close to 0. Also included in this group are ApoF, ApoD, ApoC-I, and ApoC-III. This group also includes inflammatory proteins SAA2, SAA4, and complement C4. Of these, only C4 was not previously known to be associated with HDL. In addition, three plasma proteins were identified (albumin, alpha-2-HS-glycoprotein, and alpha-1-antitrypsin) that may also be associated with HDL, possibly due to hydrophobic interactions (see Hamilton, J. A., *Prog. Lipid Res.* 43:177-199, 2004).

Three proteins were identified that tended to be more enriched in HDL₃ of apparently healthy controls as compared to CVD subjects, with peptide indexes equal to or below -0.30, including vitronectin (PI=-0.40, P=0.10), haptoglobin-related protein (PI=-0.33; P=0.08), and clusterin (PI=-0.34; P=0.15). Both vitronectin and clusterin have been proposed to regulate complement activity (Oksjoki, R., et al., *Curr. Opin. Lipidol.* 14:477-482, 2003). Vitronectin and clusterin, as well as other proteins that regulate C3b, have been shown to be expressed in human atherosclerotic lesions (Seifert, P. S., et al., *Arteriosclerosis* 9:802-811, 1989; Yasojima, K., et al., *Arterioscler. Thromb. Vasc. Biol.* 21:1214-1219, 2001). It is known that both classic and alternative complement cascades are activated in human atherosclerotic lesions (Oksjoki, R., et al., *Curr. Opin. Lipidol.* 14:477-482, 2003; Yasojima, K., et al., *Am. J. Pathol.* 158:1039-1051, 2001). Complement C3b, but not C5b-9, is deposited in vulnerable and ruptured plaques, suggesting that complement might be involved in the acute coronary syndrome (Laine, P., et al., *Am. J. Cardiol.* 90:404-408, 2002). Proteins implicated in atherogenesis, including immunoglobulins, C-reactive protein, and unesterified cholesterol can activate the complement cascade, leading to the production of C3b (Yla-Herttuala, S., et al.,

Arterioscler. Thromb. 14:32-40, 1994). Both vitronectin and clusterin have been proposed to regulate complement activity (Oksjoki, R., et al., 2003, supra). Therefore, the presence of increased amounts of vitronectin and clusterin in normal subjects suggests that inhibition of the complement pathway may be atheroprotective. While not wishing to be bound by theory, these results suggest that the presence of these proteins in blood may be protective and beneficial to prevent CVD, and/or a deficiency in these proteins may be a risk factor or indicate a predisposition to CVD.

Conclusion: The present study identified a total of 35 HDL-associated proteins in HDL₃ samples obtained from normal and/or CVD subjects. The majority of the identified proteins were known to reside in HDL, which validates the method used to identify and quantitate HDL-associated proteins. Using the validated method, the results presented above demonstrate that 10 proteins are selectively enriched in HDL₃ from CVD subjects, as shown in TABLE 4. The peptide index is a useful measure of the relative abundance of HDL-associated proteins present in normal subjects and CVD subjects. As shown in FIG. 3 and TABLE 4, using the peptide index, ten proteins were identified that are highly enriched in CVD subjects (PI greater than or equal to 0.30); seven proteins were identified that are somewhat more abundant in the CVD subjects than normal controls (PI greater than 0.02); thirteen proteins were found to be equally abundant in the two populations (PI between 0.20 and -0.20); and three proteins were found to be enriched in HDL₃ of normal controls as compared to CVD subjects (PI equal to or below -0.30). These results demonstrate that the HDL₃ subfraction carries several previously unsuspected HDL-associated proteins that are enriched in CVD patients and serve as novel biomarkers for the presence and/or risk of CVD. Therefore, the identification of elevated levels of the biomarkers shown in TABLE 4, including ApoC-IV, PON-1, C3, C4, C3dg, ApoA-IV, ApoE, ApoL1, C4B1, histone H2A, ApoC-II, and ApoM in HDL, either individually, or in combination, may be used for the diagnosis and/or risk assessment of CVD in a subject.

Example 5

This example uses Western blotting techniques to quantify the relative levels of PON-1 in HDL₃ isolated from CVD patients and healthy control subjects.

Methods: HDL₃ was isolated from the blood plasma of four subjects with established CVD and healthy control subjects as described above in EXAMPLE 1. The HDL₃ proteins were separated by SDS-PAGE, transferred to a nitrocellulose membrane, and probed with a polyclonal antibody to PON-1 (provided by C. Furlong, University of Washington).

HDL was also isolated from human atherosclerotic tissue that was obtained at surgery from CVD subjects undergoing carotid endarterectomy, as described below in EXAMPLE 8.

Results: FIG. 4 shows the results of a Western blot probed with the PON-1 antibody. Lanes 1-4 contain HDL₃ samples obtained from the CVD subjects, lanes 5-7 contain HDL₃ samples obtained from the healthy control subjects, and lanes 8-9 contain HDL derived from atherosclerotic lesions (each lane of lesion HDL represents material isolated from two different lesions). As shown in FIG. 4, PON-1 protein is clearly associated with HDL and is present in HDL₃ of CVD patients. For example, a representative peptide unique to PON-1 ("YVYIAELLAHK" SEQ ID NO:23) was identified by MS/MS spectrometry in HDL₃ isolated from the plasma of CVD subjects. In contrast, PON-1 protein is not detectable in the HDL₃ of control subjects (see FIG. 4, lanes 5-7). These results are consistent with the μ LC-ESI-MS/MS analysis

described in EXAMPLES 3-4, where PON-1 was calculated to have a peptide index of 0.73 (P value 0.004), as shown in FIG. 3 and TABLE 4.

Example 6

This example describes the use of reconstructed ion chromatograms to quantify the relative abundance of peptides unique to biomarkers that were identified as being enriched in HDL samples isolated from CVD patients as compared to healthy control subjects.

Methods: The ion current and the charge state were extracted from a full scan mass spectrum for a given peptide, and this information was used to construct a chromatogram. The relative abundance of a given peptide was compared in tryptic digests of HDL₃ isolated from CVD subjects and control subjects that were subjected to μ LC-ESI-MS/MS analysis as described in EXAMPLE 1.

Results: FIG. 5A is a reconstructed chromatogram extracted from a full scan mass spectrum that graphically illustrates that the peptide GFMQTYDDHLR (SEQ ID NO:16) with a charge state of 2+ and an ion current of 773.3 m/z was derived from a tryptic digest of ApoC-IV associated with HDL₃ isolated from a CVD subject, using tandem mass spectroscopy methods, in agreement with the results shown in FIG. 3.

FIG. 5B is a reconstructed chromatogram extracted from a full scan mass spectrum that graphically illustrates that the peptide WIYHLTEGSTDLR (SEQ ID NO:122) derived from a tryptic digest of ApoM with a charge state of 3+ and an ion current of 531.1 m/z is present in increased concentration in HDL₃ isolated from CVD subjects as compared to HDL₃ isolated from healthy control subjects, in agreement with the results shown in FIG. 3.

FIG. 5C is a reconstructed chromatogram extracted from a full scan mass spectrum that graphically illustrates that the peptide DYVSQFEGSALGK (SEQ ID NO:160) derived from a tryptic digest of ApoA-I with a charge state of 2+ and an ion current of 701.3 m/z is present in approximately equal abundance in HDL₃ isolated from CVD subjects as compared to HDL₃ isolated from healthy control subjects, in agreement with the results shown in FIG. 3.

Example 7

This example describes the unexpected identification of peptides derived from complement factors C3 and C4B1 in the HDL₃ of CVD patients.

Rationale: In view of the unexpected detection of peptides derived from C3 and C4B1 in the HDL₃ of CVD patients as described in EXAMPLE 4, the association between C3 and HDL₃ was further investigated to determine if C3 forms a complex with HDL. C3 is a major effector of the complement system, and has been implicated in atherogenesis (Oksjoki, R., et al., *Curr. Opin. Lipidol.* 14:477-482, 2003). Activation of C3 leads to the generation of nascent C3b, which may bind covalently to proteins or carbohydrates through its internal thioester bond. In blood, C3b is proteolytically cleaved by factor I and co-factor H to generate iC3b, which, in turn, is further cleaved into C3dg (see Frank, M. M., *Nat. Med.* 7:1285-1286, 2001).

Methods: HDL₃ was isolated from CVD patients or healthy controls as described above in EXAMPLE 1. The protein components of the isolated HDL₃ were run on SDS-PAGE under reducing and denaturing conditions. The separated proteins were then probed with a polyclonal antibody to human

31

C3 (Quidel), or a monoclonal antibody to C3dg (Lachmann, P., *J. Immunology* 41:503-515, 1980).

Results: The results of the Western blot analysis probed with polyclonal C3 antibody showed that C3 was present at detectable levels in HDL isolated from subjects with CVD as compared to HDL isolated from control subjects (data not shown). These observations suggest that C3, and/or C3 modified by proteolysis could serve as a biomarker for CVD, and, further, that C3 may originate, in part, from atherosclerotic tissue.

Significantly, all three unique peptides identified by MS/MS in HDL₃ from CVD patients were derived from within the C3dg region (SEQ ID NO:11), which includes aa 954-1303 of C3 (SEQ ID NO:3).

The three unique C3dg peptides identified were:

ILLQGTPVAQMTEDAVDAER (SEQ ID NO: 34)
AGDFLEANYMNLQR (SEQ ID NO: 35)
DFDFVPPVVR (SEQ ID NO: 36)

The above-identified peptides all fall within the C3dg region of C3 that contains the thioester bond that reacts with target molecules. Therefore, C3-derived peptides, and more particularly, C3dg-derived peptides, are present in the HDL₃ of CVD patients and are useful as biomarkers for CVD.

Example 8

This example describes the identification of HDL-associated proteins in lesions isolated from atherosclerotic plaques in CVD subjects.

Rationale: Lesion HDL was isolated from CVD subjects and analyzed to determine whether proteins found uniquely associated with and/or enriched in the HDL of CVD patients in comparison to control subjects were also present in the lesion HDL, indicating that they were derived from the artery wall.

Methods: Lesion HDL was isolated from atherosclerotic tissue that was harvested from 6 patients during carotid endarterectomy surgery, snap-frozen, and stored at -80° C. until analysis. Lesions from a single subject (~0.5 g wet weight) were mixed with dry ice and pulverized with a pestle in a stainless steel mortar. HDL was extracted from tissue powder as described in Bergt, C., et al., *PNAS* 101:13032-13037, 2004. Briefly, the powdered tissue was re-suspended at 4° C. in 2 ml of antioxidant buffer (138 mM NaCl, 2.7 mM KCl, 10 mM sodium phosphate (pH 7.4)), a protease inhibitor cocktail (Roche Diagnostics, Mannheim, Germany), 100 µm diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid (DTPA), and 100 µm butylated hydroxyl toluene (BHT) and rocked gently overnight. Tissue was removed by centrifugation, the supernatant was collected, and the pellet was extracted a second time with anti-

32

oxidant buffer for 1 hour. The pooled supernatants were centrifuged at 100,000×g for 30 minutes, and the pellet and uppermost lipemic layer were discarded.

Because arterial tissue contains relatively low levels of ApoA-I, total HDL was isolated and analyzed as "lesion HDL." The lesion HDL was analyzed by immunoblotting with a rabbit polyclonal antibody monospecific for human ApoA-I (Calbiochem) in order to measure the recovery of protein originally present in the lesions. Quantification of ApoA-I by Western blot showed that this procedure recovered ~80% of immunoreactive protein that was originally present in the lesions (data not shown).

HDL proteins isolated from three different pooled preparations of lesion HDL (prepared from two different individual subjects) were combined, digested with trypsin, and subjected to µLC-ESI-MS/MS analysis as described in EXAMPLE 1. Proteins were identified as described in EXAMPLE 3.

Results: Using the peptide search strategy and the two-unique peptide criteria described in EXAMPLE 3, over 100 proteins were identified in the lesion HDL samples from three independent analyses. Importantly, 5 of the 10 proteins that were found to be enriched in the HDL₃ samples from CVD patients were also found to be present in lesion HDL samples, as shown below in TABLE 6.

TABLE 6

PROTEINS DETECTED BY 2-DIMENSIONAL µLC-ESI-MS/MS IN HDL ISOLATED FROM HUMAN ATHEROSCLEROTIC TISSUE AND PLASMA OF CVD PATIENTS.

Protein Description	Total Number of Peptides identified in Lesion HDL	Total Number of Peptides identified in CVD HDL ₃	Total Number of Peptides identified in HDL ₃ from normal controls
Paraoxonase 1 (PON-1)	26	28	7
C3	45	13	1
ApoE	118	114	37
ApoM	26	64	25
C4B1	28	5	0

It is noteworthy that three times as many peptides derived from C3 were identified in lesion HDL than in the circulating HDL₃ of patients with CVD. The tryptic digest from lesion HDL contained peptides derived from both the α and β chains of C3, consistent with the apparent MW of the bands that reacted with the antibody against C3 in lesion HDL (data not shown).

While the preferred embodiment of the invention has been illustrated and described, it will be appreciated that various changes can be made therein without departing from the scope of the invention.

SEQUENCE LISTING

<160> NUMBER OF SEQ ID NOS: 175

<210> SEQ ID NO 1

<211> LENGTH: 127

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 1

-continued

```

Met Ser Leu Leu Arg Asn Arg Leu Gln Ala Leu Pro Ala Leu Cys Leu
1          5          10          15

Cys Val Leu Val Leu Ala Cys Ile Gly Ala Cys Gln Pro Glu Ala Gln
          20          25          30

Glu Gly Thr Leu Ser Pro Pro Pro Lys Leu Lys Met Ser Arg Trp Ser
          35          40          45

Leu Val Arg Gly Arg Met Lys Glu Leu Leu Glu Thr Val Val Asn Arg
          50          55          60

Thr Arg Asp Gly Trp Gln Trp Phe Trp Ser Pro Ser Thr Phe Arg Gly
65          70          75          80

Phe Met Gln Thr Tyr Tyr Asp Asp His Leu Arg Asp Leu Gly Pro Leu
          85          90          95

Thr Lys Ala Trp Phe Leu Glu Ser Lys Asp Ser Leu Leu Lys Lys Thr
          100          105          110

His Ser Leu Cys Pro Arg Leu Val Cys Gly Asp Lys Asp Gln Gly
          115          120          125

```

```

<210> SEQ ID NO 2
<211> LENGTH: 354
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

```

```

<400> SEQUENCE: 2

```

```

Ala Lys Leu Ile Ala Leu Thr Leu Leu Gly Met Gly Leu Ala Leu Phe
1          5          10          15

Arg Asn His Gln Ser Ser Tyr Gln Thr Arg Leu Asn Ala Leu Arg Glu
          20          25          30

Val Gln Pro Val Glu Leu Pro Asn Cys Asn Leu Val Lys Gly Ile Glu
          35          40          45

Thr Gly Ser Glu Asp Met Glu Ile Leu Pro Asn Gly Leu Ala Phe Ile
          50          55          60

Ser Ser Gly Leu Lys Tyr Pro Gly Ile Lys Ser Phe Asn Pro Asn Ser
65          70          75          80

Pro Gly Lys Ile Leu Leu Met Asp Leu Asn Glu Glu Asp Pro Thr Val
          85          90          95

Leu Glu Leu Gly Ile Thr Gly Ser Lys Phe Asp Val Ser Ser Phe Asn
          100          105          110

Pro His Gly Ile Ser Thr Phe Thr Asp Glu Asp Asn Ala Met Tyr Leu
          115          120          125

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

Phe Gln Glu Glu Glu Lys Ser Leu Leu His Leu Lys Thr Ile Arg His
145          150          155          160

Lys Leu Leu Pro Asn Leu Asn Asp Ile Val Ala Val Gly Pro Glu His
          165          170          175

Phe Tyr Gly Thr Asn Asp His Tyr Phe Leu Asp Pro Tyr Leu Gln Ser
          180          185          190

Trp Glu Met Tyr Leu Gly Leu Ala Trp Ser Tyr Val Val Tyr Tyr Ser
          195          200          205

Pro Ser Glu Val Arg Val Val Ala Glu Gly Phe Asp Phe Ala Asn Gly
          210          215          220

Ile Asn Ile Ser Pro Asp Gly Lys Tyr Val Tyr Ile Ala Glu Leu Leu
225          230          235          240

Ala His Lys Ile His Val Tyr Glu Lys His Ala Asn Trp Thr Leu Thr
          245          250          255

```

-continued

```

Pro Leu Lys Ser Leu Asp Phe Asn Thr Leu Val Asp Asn Ile Ser Val
      260                      265                      270

Asp Pro Glu Thr Gly Asp Leu Trp Val Gly Cys His Pro Asn Gly Met
      275                      280                      285

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

Arg Ile Gln Asn Ile Leu Thr Glu Glu Pro Lys Val Thr Gln Val Tyr
      305                      310                      315                      320

Ala Glu Asn Gly Thr Val Leu Gln Gly Ser Thr Val Ala Ser Val Tyr
      325                      330                      335

Lys Gly Lys Leu Leu Ile Gly Thr Val Phe His Lys Ala Leu Tyr Cys
      340                      345                      350

```

Glu Leu

```

<210> SEQ ID NO 3
<211> LENGTH: 1663
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 3

```

```

Met Gly Pro Thr Ser Gly Pro Ser Leu Leu Leu Leu Leu Thr His
  1                      5                      10                      15

Leu Pro Leu Ala Leu Gly Ser Pro Met Tyr Ser Ile Ile Thr Pro Asn
      20                      25                      30

Ile Leu Arg Leu Glu Ser Glu Glu Thr Met Val Leu Glu Ala His Asp
      35                      40                      45

Ala Gln Gly Asp Val Pro Val Thr Val Thr Val His Asp Phe Pro Gly
      50                      55                      60

Lys Lys Leu Val Leu Ser Glu Lys Thr Val Leu Thr Pro Ala Thr
      65                      70                      75                      80

Asn His Met Gly Asn Val Thr Phe Thr Ile Pro Ala Asn Arg Glu Phe
      85                      90                      95

Lys Ser Glu Lys Gly Arg Asn Lys Phe Val Thr Val Gln Ala Thr Phe
      100                     105                     110

Gly Thr Gln Val Val Glu Lys Val Val Leu Val Ser Leu Gln Ser Gly
      115                     120                     125

Tyr Leu Phe Ile Gln Thr Asp Lys Thr Ile Tyr Thr Pro Gly Ser Thr
      130                     135                     140

Val Leu Tyr Arg Ile Phe Thr Val Asn His Lys Leu Leu Pro Val Gly
      145                     150                     155                     160

Arg Thr Val Met Val Asn Ile Glu Asn Pro Glu Gly Ile Pro Val Lys
      165                     170                     175

Gln Asp Ser Leu Ser Ser Gln Asn Gln Leu Gly Val Leu Pro Leu Ser
      180                     185                     190

Trp Asp Ile Pro Glu Leu Val Asn Met Gly Gln Trp Lys Ile Arg Ala
      195                     200                     205

Tyr Tyr Glu Asn Ser Pro Gln Gln Val Phe Ser Thr Glu Phe Glu Val
      210                     215                     220

Lys Glu Tyr Val Leu Pro Ser Phe Glu Val Ile Val Glu Pro Thr Glu
      225                     230                     235                     240

Lys Phe Tyr Tyr Ile Tyr Asn Glu Lys Gly Leu Glu Val Thr Ile Thr
      245                     250                     255

Ala Arg Phe Leu Tyr Gly Lys Lys Val Glu Gly Thr Ala Phe Val Ile
      260                     265                     270

Phe Gly Ile Gln Asp Gly Glu Gln Arg Ile Ser Leu Pro Glu Ser Leu

```

-continued

275					280					285					
Lys	Arg	Ile	Pro	Ile	Glu	Asp	Gly	Ser	Gly	Glu	Val	Val	Leu	Ser	Arg
290						295					300				
Lys	Val	Leu	Leu	Asp	Gly	Val	Gln	Asn	Leu	Arg	Ala	Glu	Asp	Leu	Val
305					310					315					320
Gly	Lys	Ser	Leu	Tyr	Val	Ser	Ala	Thr	Val	Ile	Leu	His	Ser	Gly	Ser
				325					330					335	
Asp	Met	Val	Gln	Ala	Glu	Arg	Ser	Gly	Ile	Pro	Ile	Val	Thr	Ser	Pro
				340				345					350		
Tyr	Gln	Ile	His	Phe	Thr	Lys	Thr	Pro	Lys	Tyr	Phe	Lys	Pro	Gly	Met
			355				360					365			
Pro	Phe	Asp	Leu	Met	Val	Phe	Val	Thr	Asn	Pro	Asp	Gly	Ser	Pro	Ala
						375					380				
Tyr	Arg	Val	Pro	Val	Ala	Val	Gln	Gly	Glu	Asp	Thr	Val	Gln	Ser	Leu
385					390					395					400
Thr	Gln	Gly	Asp	Gly	Val	Ala	Lys	Leu	Ser	Ile	Asn	Thr	His	Pro	Ser
				405					410					415	
Gln	Lys	Pro	Leu	Ser	Ile	Thr	Val	Arg	Thr	Lys	Lys	Gln	Glu	Leu	Ser
				420				425					430		
Glu	Ala	Glu	Gln	Ala	Thr	Arg	Thr	Met	Gln	Ala	Leu	Pro	Tyr	Ser	Thr
			435				440					445			
Val	Gly	Asn	Ser	Asn	Asn	Tyr	Leu	His	Leu	Ser	Val	Leu	Arg	Thr	Glu
						455					460				
Leu	Arg	Pro	Gly	Glu	Thr	Leu	Asn	Val	Asn	Phe	Leu	Leu	Arg	Met	Asp
465					470					475					480
Arg	Ala	His	Glu	Ala	Lys	Ile	Arg	Tyr	Tyr	Thr	Tyr	Leu	Ile	Met	Asn
				485					490					495	
Lys	Gly	Arg	Leu	Leu	Lys	Ala	Gly	Arg	Gln	Val	Arg	Glu	Pro	Gly	Gln
				500				505					510		
Asp	Leu	Val	Val	Leu	Pro	Leu	Ser	Ile	Thr	Thr	Asp	Phe	Ile	Pro	Ser
			515				520					525			
Phe	Arg	Leu	Val	Ala	Tyr	Tyr	Thr	Leu	Ile	Gly	Ala	Ser	Gly	Gln	Arg
						535					540				
Glu	Val	Val	Ala	Asp	Ser	Val	Trp	Val	Asp	Val	Lys	Asp	Ser	Cys	Val
545					550					555					560
Gly	Ser	Leu	Val	Val	Lys	Ser	Gly	Gln	Ser	Glu	Asp	Arg	Gln	Pro	Val
				565					570					575	
Pro	Gly	Gln	Gln	Met	Thr	Leu	Lys	Ile	Glu	Gly	Asp	His	Gly	Ala	Arg
				580				585					590		
Val	Val	Leu	Val	Ala	Val	Asp	Lys	Gly	Val	Phe	Val	Leu	Asn	Lys	Lys
			595				600					605			
Asn	Lys	Leu	Thr	Gln	Ser	Lys	Ile	Trp	Asp	Val	Val	Glu	Lys	Ala	Asp
						615					620				
Ile	Gly	Cys	Thr	Pro	Gly	Ser	Gly	Lys	Asp	Tyr	Ala	Gly	Val	Phe	Ser
625					630					635					640
Asp	Ala	Gly	Leu	Thr	Phe	Thr	Ser	Ser	Ser	Gly	Gln	Gln	Thr	Ala	Gln
				645					650					655	
Arg	Ala	Glu	Leu	Gln	Cys	Pro	Gln	Pro	Ala	Ala	Arg	Arg	Arg	Arg	Ser
				660				665						670	
Val	Gln	Leu	Thr	Glu	Lys	Arg	Met	Asp	Lys	Val	Gly	Lys	Tyr	Pro	Lys
			675				680					685			
Glu	Leu	Arg	Lys	Cys	Cys	Glu	Asp	Gly	Met	Arg	Glu	Asn	Pro	Met	Arg
						695					700				

-continued

Phe	Ser	Cys	Gln	Arg	Arg	Thr	Arg	Phe	Ile	Ser	Leu	Gly	Glu	Ala	Cys	705	710	715	720
Lys	Lys	Val	Phe	Leu	Asp	Cys	Cys	Asn	Tyr	Ile	Thr	Glu	Leu	Arg	Arg	725	730	735	
Gln	His	Ala	Arg	Ala	Ser	His	Leu	Gly	Leu	Ala	Arg	Ser	Asn	Leu	Asp	740	745	750	
Glu	Asp	Ile	Ile	Ala	Glu	Glu	Asn	Ile	Val	Ser	Arg	Ser	Glu	Phe	Pro	755	760	765	
Glu	Ser	Trp	Leu	Trp	Asn	Val	Glu	Asp	Leu	Lys	Glu	Pro	Pro	Lys	Asn	770	775	780	
Gly	Ile	Ser	Thr	Lys	Leu	Met	Asn	Ile	Phe	Leu	Lys	Asp	Ser	Ile	Thr	785	790	795	800
Thr	Trp	Glu	Ile	Leu	Ala	Val	Ser	Met	Ser	Asp	Lys	Lys	Gly	Ile	Cys	805	810	815	
Val	Ala	Asp	Pro	Phe	Glu	Val	Thr	Val	Met	Gln	Asp	Phe	Phe	Ile	Asp	820	825	830	
Leu	Arg	Leu	Pro	Tyr	Ser	Val	Val	Arg	Asn	Glu	Gln	Val	Glu	Ile	Arg	835	840	845	
Ala	Val	Leu	Tyr	Asn	Tyr	Arg	Gln	Asn	Gln	Glu	Leu	Lys	Val	Arg	Val	850	855	860	
Glu	Leu	Leu	His	Asn	Pro	Ala	Phe	Cys	Ser	Leu	Ala	Thr	Thr	Lys	Arg	865	870	875	880
Arg	His	Gln	Gln	Thr	Val	Thr	Ile	Pro	Pro	Lys	Ser	Ser	Leu	Ser	Val	885	890	895	
Pro	Tyr	Val	Ile	Val	Pro	Leu	Lys	Thr	Gly	Leu	Gln	Glu	Val	Glu	Val	900	905	910	
Lys	Ala	Ala	Val	Tyr	His	His	Phe	Ile	Ser	Asp	Gly	Val	Arg	Lys	Ser	915	920	925	
Leu	Lys	Val	Val	Pro	Glu	Gly	Ile	Arg	Met	Asn	Lys	Thr	Val	Ala	Val	930	935	940	
Arg	Thr	Leu	Asp	Pro	Glu	Arg	Leu	Gly	Arg	Glu	Gly	Val	Gln	Lys	Glu	945	950	955	960
Asp	Ile	Pro	Pro	Ala	Asp	Leu	Ser	Asp	Gln	Val	Pro	Asp	Thr	Glu	Ser	965	970	975	
Glu	Thr	Arg	Ile	Leu	Leu	Gln	Gly	Thr	Pro	Val	Ala	Gln	Met	Thr	Glu	980	985	990	
Asp	Ala	Val	Asp	Ala	Glu	Arg	Leu	Lys	His	Leu	Ile	Val	Thr	Pro	Ser	995	1000	1005	
Gly	Cys	Gly	Glu	Gln	Asn	Met	Ile	Gly	Met	Thr	Pro	Thr	Val	Ile		1010	1015	1020	
Ala	Val	His	Tyr	Leu	Asp	Glu	Thr	Glu	Gln	Trp	Glu	Lys	Phe	Gly		1025	1030	1035	
Leu	Glu	Lys	Arg	Gln	Gly	Ala	Leu	Glu	Leu	Ile	Lys	Lys	Gly	Tyr		1040	1045	1050	
Thr	Gln	Gln	Leu	Ala	Phe	Arg	Gln	Pro	Ser	Ser	Ala	Phe	Ala	Ala		1055	1060	1065	
Phe	Val	Lys	Arg	Ala	Pro	Ser	Thr	Trp	Leu	Thr	Ala	Tyr	Val	Val		1070	1075	1080	
Lys	Val	Phe	Ser	Leu	Ala	Val	Asn	Leu	Ile	Ala	Ile	Asp	Ser	Gln		1085	1090	1095	
Val	Leu	Cys	Gly	Ala	Val	Lys	Trp	Leu	Ile	Leu	Glu	Lys	Gln	Lys		1100	1105	1110	
Pro	Asp	Gly	Val	Phe	Gln	Glu	Asp	Ala	Pro	Val	Ile	His	Gln	Glu		1115	1120	1125	

-continued

Met	Ile	Gly	Gly	Leu	Arg	Asn	Asn	Asn	Glu	Lys	Asp	Met	Ala	Leu
1130						1135					1140			
Thr	Ala	Phe	Val	Leu	Ile	Ser	Leu	Gln	Glu	Ala	Lys	Asp	Ile	Cys
1145						1150					1155			
Glu	Glu	Gln	Val	Asn	Ser	Leu	Pro	Gly	Ser	Ile	Thr	Lys	Ala	Gly
1160						1165					1170			
Asp	Phe	Leu	Glu	Ala	Asn	Tyr	Met	Asn	Leu	Gln	Arg	Ser	Tyr	Thr
1175						1180					1185			
Val	Ala	Ile	Ala	Gly	Tyr	Ala	Leu	Ala	Gln	Met	Gly	Arg	Leu	Lys
1190						1195					1200			
Gly	Pro	Leu	Leu	Asn	Lys	Phe	Leu	Thr	Thr	Ala	Lys	Asp	Lys	Asn
1205						1210					1215			
Arg	Trp	Glu	Asp	Pro	Gly	Lys	Gln	Leu	Tyr	Asn	Val	Glu	Ala	Thr
1220						1225					1230			
Ser	Tyr	Ala	Leu	Leu	Ala	Leu	Leu	Gln	Leu	Lys	Asp	Phe	Asp	Phe
1235						1240					1245			
Val	Pro	Pro	Val	Val	Arg	Trp	Leu	Asn	Glu	Gln	Arg	Tyr	Tyr	Gly
1250						1255					1260			
Gly	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Ser	Thr	Gln	Ala	Thr	Phe	Met	Val	Phe	Gln	Ala
1265						1270					1275			
Leu	Ala	Gln	Tyr	Gln	Lys	Asp	Ala	Pro	Asp	His	Gln	Glu	Leu	Asn
1280						1285					1290			
Leu	Asp	Val	Ser	Leu	Gln	Leu	Pro	Ser	Arg	Ser	Ser	Lys	Ile	Thr
1295						1300					1305			
His	Arg	Ile	His	Trp	Glu	Ser	Ala	Ser	Leu	Leu	Arg	Ser	Glu	Glu
1310						1315					1320			
Thr	Lys	Glu	Asn	Glu	Gly	Phe	Thr	Val	Thr	Ala	Glu	Gly	Lys	Gly
1325						1330					1335			
Gln	Gly	Thr	Leu	Ser	Val	Val	Thr	Met	Tyr	His	Ala	Lys	Ala	Lys
1340						1345					1350			
Asp	Gln	Leu	Thr	Cys	Asn	Lys	Phe	Asp	Leu	Lys	Val	Thr	Ile	Lys
1355						1360					1365			
Pro	Ala	Pro	Glu	Thr	Glu	Lys	Arg	Pro	Gln	Asp	Ala	Lys	Asn	Thr
1370						1375					1380			
Met	Ile	Leu	Glu	Ile	Cys	Thr	Arg	Tyr	Arg	Gly	Asp	Gln	Asp	Ala
1385						1390					1395			
Thr	Met	Ser	Ile	Leu	Asp	Ile	Ser	Met	Met	Thr	Gly	Phe	Ala	Pro
1400						1405					1410			
Asp	Thr	Asp	Asp	Leu	Lys	Gln	Leu	Ala	Asn	Gly	Val	Asp	Arg	Tyr
1415						1420					1425			
Ile	Ser	Lys	Tyr	Glu	Leu	Asp	Lys	Ala	Phe	Ser	Asp	Arg	Asn	Thr
1430						1435					1440			
Leu	Ile	Ile	Tyr	Leu	Asp	Lys	Val	Ser	His	Ser	Glu	Asp	Asp	Cys
1445						1450					1455			
Leu	Ala	Phe	Lys	Val	His	Gln	Tyr	Phe	Asn	Val	Glu	Leu	Ile	Gln
1460						1465					1470			
Pro	Gly	Ala	Val	Lys	Val	Tyr	Ala	Tyr	Tyr	Asn	Leu	Glu	Glu	Ser
1475						1480					1485			
Cys	Thr	Arg	Phe	Tyr	His	Pro	Glu	Lys	Glu	Asp	Gly	Lys	Leu	Asn
1490						1495					1500			
Lys	Leu	Cys	Arg	Asp	Glu	Leu	Cys	Arg	Cys	Ala	Glu	Glu	Asn	Cys
1505						1510					1515			
Phe	Ile	Gln	Lys	Ser	Asp	Asp	Lys	Val	Thr	Leu	Glu	Glu	Arg	Leu

-continued

1520	1525	1530
Asp Lys Ala Cys Glu Pro Gly Val Asp Tyr Val Tyr Lys Thr Arg		
1535	1540	1545
Leu Val Lys Val Gln Leu Ser Asn Asp Phe Asp Glu Tyr Ile Met		
1550	1555	1560
Ala Ile Glu Gln Thr Ile Lys Ser Gly Ser Asp Glu Val Gln Val		
1565	1570	1575
Gly Gln Gln Arg Thr Phe Ile Ser Pro Ile Lys Cys Arg Glu Ala		
1580	1585	1590
Leu Lys Leu Glu Glu Lys Lys His Tyr Leu Met Trp Gly Leu Ser		
1595	1600	1605
Ser Asp Phe Trp Gly Glu Lys Pro Asn Leu Ser Tyr Ile Ile Gly		
1610	1615	1620
Lys Asp Thr Trp Val Glu His Trp Pro Glu Glu Asp Glu Cys Gln		
1625	1630	1635
Asp Glu Glu Asn Gln Lys Gln Cys Gln Asp Leu Gly Ala Phe Thr		
1640	1645	1650
Glu Ser Met Val Val Phe Gly Cys Pro Asn		
1655	1660	

<210> SEQ ID NO 4
 <211> LENGTH: 396
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 4

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

-continued

225	230	235	240
Leu Thr Phe Gln Met Lys Lys Asn Ala Glu Glu Leu Lys Ala Arg Ile	245	250	255
Ser Ala Ser Ala Glu Glu Leu Arg Gln Arg Leu Ala Pro Leu Ala Glu	260	265	270
Asp Val Arg Gly Asn Leu Lys Gly Asn Thr Glu Gly Leu Gln Lys Ser	275	280	285
Leu Ala Glu Leu Gly Gly His Leu Asp Gln Gln Val Glu Glu Phe Arg	290	295	300
Arg Arg Val Glu Pro Tyr Gly Glu Asn Phe Asn Lys Ala Leu Val Gln	305	310	315
Gln Met Glu Gln Leu Arg Gln Lys Leu Gly Pro His Ala Gly Asp Val	325	330	335
Glu Gly His Leu Ser Phe Leu Glu Lys Asp Leu Arg Asp Lys Val Asn	340	345	350
Ser Phe Phe Ser Thr Phe Lys Glu Lys Glu Ser Gln Asp Lys Thr Leu	355	360	365
Ser Leu Pro Glu Leu Glu Gln Gln Gln Glu Gln Gln Gln Gln	370	375	380
Gln Glu Gln Val Gln Met Leu Ala Pro Leu Glu Ser	385	390	395

<210> SEQ ID NO 5
 <211> LENGTH: 317
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens
 <400> SEQUENCE: 5

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

-continued

210	215	220
Ala Gln Ala Trp Gly	Glu Arg Leu Arg Ala Arg	Met Glu Glu Met Gly
225	230	235 240
Ser Arg Thr Arg Asp	Arg Leu Asp Glu Val Lys	Glu Gln Val Ala Glu
245	250	255
Val Arg Ala Lys Leu	Glu Glu Gln Ala Gln Gln	Ile Arg Leu Gln Ala
260	265	270
Glu Ala Phe Gln Ala	Arg Leu Lys Ser Trp Phe	Glu Pro Leu Val Glu
275	280	285
Asp Met Gln Arg Gln	Trp Ala Gly Leu Val Glu	Lys Val Gln Ala Ala
290	295	300
Val Gly Thr Ser Ala	Ala Pro Val Pro Ser	Asp Asn His
305	310	315
<210> SEQ ID NO 6		
<211> LENGTH: 398		
<212> TYPE: PRT		
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens		
<400> SEQUENCE: 6		
Met Glu Gly Ala Ala	Leu Leu Arg Val Ser	Val Leu Cys Ile Trp Met
1	5	10 15
Ser Ala Leu Phe Leu	Gly Val Gly Val Arg	Ala Glu Glu Ala Gly Ala
20	25	30
Arg Val Gln Gln Asn	Val Pro Ser Gly Thr	Asp Thr Gly Asp Pro Gln
35	40	45
Ser Lys Pro Leu Gly	Asp Trp Ala Ala Gly	Thr Met Asp Pro Glu Ser
50	55	60
Ser Ile Phe Ile Glu	Asp Ala Ile Lys Tyr	Phe Lys Glu Lys Val Ser
65	70	75 80
Thr Gln Asn Leu Leu	Leu Leu Thr Asp	Asn Glu Ala Trp Asn Gly
85	90	95
Phe Val Ala Ala Ala	Glu Leu Pro Arg Asn	Glu Ala Asp Glu Leu Arg
100	105	110
Lys Ala Leu Asp Asn	Leu Ala Arg Gln Met	Ile Met Lys Asp Lys Asn
115	120	125
Trp His Asp Lys Gly	Gln Gln Tyr Arg Asn	Trp Phe Leu Lys Glu Phe
130	135	140
Pro Arg Leu Lys Ser	Lys Leu Glu Asp Asn	Ile Arg Arg Leu Arg Ala
145	150	155 160
Leu Ala Asp Gly Val	Gln Lys Val His Lys	Gly Thr Thr Ile Ala Asn
165	170	175
Val Val Ser Gly Ser	Leu Ser Ile Ser Ser	Gly Ile Leu Thr Leu Val
180	185	190
Gly Met Gly Leu Ala	Pro Phe Thr Glu Gly	Gly Ser Leu Val Leu Leu
195	200	205
Glu Pro Gly Met Glu	Leu Gly Ile Thr Ala	Ala Leu Thr Gly Ile Thr
210	215	220
Ser Ser Thr Ile Asp	Tyr Gly Lys Lys Trp	Trp Thr Gln Ala Gln Ala
225	230	235 240
His Asp Leu Val Ile	Lys Ser Leu Asp Lys	Leu Lys Glu Val Lys Glu
245	250	255
Phe Leu Gly Glu Asn	Ile Ser Asn Phe Leu	Ser Leu Ala Gly Asn Thr
260	265	270
Tyr Gln Leu Thr Arg	Gly Ile Gly Lys Asp	Ile Arg Ala Leu Arg Arg

-continued

275	280	285
Ala Arg Ala Asn Leu Gln Ser Val Pro His Ala Ser Ala Ser Arg Pro		
290	295	300
Arg Val Thr Glu Pro Ile Ser Ala Glu Ser Gly Glu Gln Val Glu Arg		
305	310	315
Val Asn Glu Pro Ser Ile Leu Glu Met Ser Arg Gly Val Lys Leu Thr		
	325	330
Asp Val Ala Pro Val Ser Phe Phe Leu Val Leu Asp Val Val Tyr Leu		
	340	345
Val Tyr Glu Ser Lys His Leu His Glu Gly Ala Lys Ser Glu Thr Ala		
	355	360
Glu Glu Leu Lys Lys Val Ala Gln Glu Leu Glu Glu Lys Leu Asn Ile		
	370	375
Leu Asn Asn Asn Tyr Lys Ile Leu Gln Ala Asp Gln Glu Leu		
385	390	395
<210> SEQ ID NO 7		
<211> LENGTH: 1744		
<212> TYPE: PRT		
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens		
<400> SEQUENCE: 7		
Met Arg Leu Leu Trp Gly Leu Ile Trp Ala Ser Ser Phe Phe Thr Leu		
1	5	10
Ser Leu Gln Lys Pro Arg Leu Leu Leu Phe Ser Pro Ser Val Val His		
	20	25
Leu Gly Val Pro Leu Ser Val Gly Val Gln Leu Gln Asp Val Pro Arg		
	35	40
Gly Gln Val Val Lys Gly Ser Val Phe Leu Arg Asn Pro Ser Arg Asn		
	50	55
Asn Val Pro Cys Ser Pro Lys Val Asp Phe Thr Leu Ser Ser Glu Arg		
65	70	75
Asp Phe Ala Leu Leu Ser Leu Gln Val Pro Leu Lys Asp Ala Lys Ser		
	85	90
Cys Gly Leu His Gln Leu Leu Arg Gly Pro Glu Val Gln Leu Val Ala		
	100	105
His Ser Pro Trp Leu Lys Asp Ser Leu Ser Arg Thr Thr Asn Ile Gln		
	115	120
Gly Ile Asn Leu Leu Phe Ser Ser Arg Arg Gly His Leu Phe Leu Gln		
	130	135
Thr Asp Gln Pro Ile Tyr Asn Pro Gly Gln Arg Val Arg Tyr Arg Val		
145	150	155
Phe Ala Leu Asp Gln Lys Met Arg Pro Ser Thr Asp Thr Ile Thr Val		
	165	170
Met Val Glu Asn Ser His Gly Leu Arg Val Arg Lys Lys Glu Val Tyr		
	180	185
Met Pro Ser Ser Ile Phe Gln Asp Asp Phe Val Ile Pro Asp Ile Ser		
	195	200
Glu Pro Gly Thr Trp Lys Ile Ser Ala Arg Phe Ser Asp Gly Leu Glu		
	210	215
Ser Asn Ser Ser Thr Gln Phe Glu Val Lys Lys Tyr Val Leu Pro Asn		
225	230	235
Phe Glu Val Lys Ile Thr Pro Gly Lys Pro Tyr Ile Leu Thr Val Pro		
	245	250
Gly His Leu Asp Glu Met Gln Leu Asp Ile Gln Ala Arg Tyr Ile Tyr		

-continued

260							265					270				
Gly	Lys	Pro	Val	Gln	Gly	Val	Ala	Tyr	Val	Arg	Phe	Gly	Leu	Leu	Asp	
		275					280					285				
Glu	Asp	Gly	Lys	Lys	Thr	Phe	Phe	Arg	Gly	Leu	Glu	Ser	Gln	Thr	Lys	
	290					295					300					
Leu	Val	Asn	Gly	Gln	Ser	His	Ile	Ser	Leu	Ser	Lys	Ala	Glu	Phe	Gln	
305					310					315					320	
Asp	Ala	Leu	Glu	Lys	Leu	Asn	Met	Gly	Ile	Thr	Asp	Leu	Gln	Gly	Leu	
			325						330					335		
Arg	Leu	Tyr	Val	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ile	Ile	Glu	Ser	Pro	Gly	Gly	Glu	Met	
		340						345					350			
Glu	Glu	Ala	Glu	Leu	Thr	Ser	Trp	Tyr	Phe	Val	Ser	Ser	Pro	Phe	Ser	
	355						360					365				
Leu	Asp	Leu	Ser	Lys	Thr	Lys	Arg	His	Leu	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Pro	Phe	
370						375					380					
Leu	Leu	Gln	Ala	Leu	Val	Arg	Glu	Met	Ser	Gly	Ser	Pro	Ala	Ser	Gly	
385					390					395					400	
Ile	Pro	Val	Lys	Val	Ser	Ala	Thr	Val	Ser	Ser	Pro	Gly	Ser	Val	Pro	
			405						410					415		
Glu	Val	Gln	Asp	Ile	Gln	Gln	Asn	Thr	Asp	Gly	Ser	Gly	Gln	Val	Ser	
			420					425					430			
Ile	Pro	Ile	Ile	Ile	Pro	Gln	Thr	Ile	Ser	Glu	Leu	Gln	Leu	Ser	Val	
	435						440					445				
Ser	Ala	Gly	Ser	Pro	His	Pro	Ala	Ile	Ala	Arg	Leu	Thr	Val	Ala	Ala	
	450					455					460					
Pro	Pro	Ser	Gly	Gly	Pro	Gly	Phe	Leu	Ser	Ile	Glu	Arg	Pro	Asp	Ser	
465					470					475					480	
Arg	Pro	Pro	Arg	Val	Gly	Asp	Thr	Leu	Asn	Leu	Asn	Leu	Arg	Ala	Val	
			485					490						495		
Gly	Ser	Gly	Ala	Thr	Phe	Ser	His	Tyr	Tyr	Tyr	Met	Ile	Leu	Ser	Arg	
			500					505					510			
Gly	Gln	Ile	Val	Phe	Met	Asn	Arg	Glu	Pro	Lys	Arg	Thr	Leu	Thr	Ser	
	515						520					525				
Val	Ser	Val	Phe	Val	Asp	His	His	Leu	Ala	Pro	Ser	Phe	Tyr	Phe	Val	
	530					535					540					
Ala	Phe	Tyr	Tyr	His	Gly	Asp	His	Pro	Val	Ala	Asn	Ser	Leu	Arg	Val	
545					550					555					560	
Asp	Val	Gln	Ala	Gly	Ala	Cys	Glu	Gly	Lys	Leu	Glu	Leu	Ser	Val	Asp	
				565					570					575		
Gly	Ala	Lys	Gln	Tyr	Arg	Asn	Gly	Glu	Ser	Val	Lys	Leu	His	Leu	Glu	
			580				585						590			
Thr	Asp	Ser	Leu	Ala	Leu	Val	Ala	Leu	Gly	Ala	Leu	Asp	Thr	Ala	Leu	
	595						600					605				
Tyr	Ala	Ala	Gly	Ser	Lys	Ser	His	Lys	Pro	Leu	Asn	Met	Gly	Lys	Val	
	610					615					620					
Phe	Glu	Ala	Met	Asn	Ser	Tyr	Asp	Leu	Gly	Cys	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Gly	
625					630					635					640	
Asp	Ser	Ala	Leu	Gln	Val	Phe	Gln	Ala	Ala	Gly	Leu	Ala	Phe	Ser	Asp	
			645					650						655		
Gly	Asp	Gln	Trp	Thr	Leu	Ser	Arg	Lys	Arg	Leu	Ser	Cys	Pro	Lys	Glu	
			660					665					670			
Lys	Thr	Thr	Arg	Lys	Lys	Arg	Asn	Val	Asn	Phe	Gln	Lys	Ala	Ile	Asn	
		675					680					685				

-continued

Asp Gly	Ser Phe	Gln Asp	Leu	Ser Pro	Val Ile	His	Arg Ser	Met	
1115			1120			1125			
Gln Gly	Gly Leu	Val Gly	Asn	Asp Glu	Thr Val	Ala	Leu Thr	Ala	
1130			1135			1140			
Phe Val	Thr Ile	Ala Leu	His	His Gly	Leu Ala	Val	Phe Gln	Asp	
1145			1150			1155			
Glu Gly	Ala Glu	Pro Leu	Lys	Gln Arg	Val Glu	Ala	Ser Ile	Ser	
1160			1165			1170			
Lys Ala	Ser Ser	Phe Leu	Gly	Glu Lys	Ala Ser	Ala	Gly Leu	Leu	
1175			1180			1185			
Gly Ala	His Ala	Ala Ala	Ile	Thr Ala	Tyr Ala	Leu	Thr Leu	Thr	
1190			1195			1200			
Lys Ala	Pro Ala	Asp Leu	Arg	Gly Val	Ala His	Asn	Asn Leu	Met	
1205			1210			1215			
Ala Met	Ala Gln	Glu Thr	Gly	Asp Asn	Leu Tyr	Trp	Gly Ser	Val	
1220			1225			1230			
Thr Gly	Ser Gln	Ser Asn	Ala	Val Ser	Pro Thr	Pro	Ala Pro	Arg	
1235			1240			1245			
Asn Pro	Ser Asp	Pro Met	Pro	Gln Ala	Pro Ala	Leu	Trp Ile	Glu	
1250			1255			1260			
Thr Thr	Ala Tyr	Ala Leu	Leu	His Leu	Leu Leu	His	Glu Gly	Lys	
1265			1270			1275			
Ala Glu	Met Ala	Asp Gln	Ala	Ala Ala	Trp Leu	Thr	Arg Gln	Gly	
1280			1285			1290			
Ser Phe	Gln Gly	Gly Phe	Arg	Ser Thr	Gln Asp	Thr	Val Ile	Ala	
1295			1300			1305			
Leu Asp	Ala Leu	Ser Ala	Tyr	Trp Ile	Ala Ser	His	Thr Thr	Glu	
1310			1315			1320			
Glu Arg	Gly Leu	Asn Val	Thr	Leu Ser	Ser Thr	Gly	Arg Asn	Gly	
1325			1330			1335			
Phe Lys	Ser His	Ala Leu	Gln	Leu Asn	Asn Arg	Gln	Ile Arg	Gly	
1340			1345			1350			
Leu Glu	Glu Glu	Leu Gln	Phe	Ser Leu	Gly Ser	Lys	Ile Asn	Val	
1355			1360			1365			
Lys Val	Gly Gly	Asn Ser	Lys	Gly Thr	Leu Lys	Val	Leu Arg	Thr	
1370			1375			1380			
Tyr Asn	Val Leu	Asp Met	Lys	Asn Thr	Thr Cys	Gln	Asp Leu	Gln	
1385			1390			1395			
Ile Glu	Val Thr	Val Lys	Gly	His Val	Glu Tyr	Thr	Met Glu	Ala	
1400			1405			1410			
Asn Glu	Asp Tyr	Glu Asp	Tyr	Glu Tyr	Asp Glu	Leu	Pro Ala	Lys	
1415			1420			1425			
Asp Asp	Pro Asp	Ala Pro	Leu	Gln Pro	Val Thr	Pro	Leu Gln	Leu	
1430			1435			1440			
Phe Glu	Gly Arg	Arg Asn	Arg	Arg Arg	Arg Glu	Ala	Pro Lys	Val	
1445			1450			1455			
Val Glu	Glu Gln	Glu Ser	Arg	Val His	Tyr Thr	Val	Cys Ile	Trp	
1460			1465			1470			
Arg Asn	Gly Lys	Val Gly	Leu	Ser Gly	Met Ala	Ile	Ala Asp	Val	
1475			1480			1485			
Thr Leu	Leu Ser	Gly Phe	His	Ala Leu	Arg Ala	Asp	Leu Glu	Lys	
1490			1495			1500			
Leu Thr	Ser Leu	Ser Asp	Arg	Tyr Val	Ser His	Phe	Glu Thr	Glu	

-continued

1505	1510	1515
Gly Pro His Val Leu Leu Tyr Phe Asp Ser Val Pro Thr Ser Arg		
1520	1525	1530
Glu Cys Val Gly Phe Glu Ala Val Gln Glu Val Pro Val Gly Leu		
1535	1540	1545
Val Gln Pro Ala Ser Ala Thr Leu Tyr Asp Tyr Tyr Asn Pro Glu		
1550	1555	1560
Arg Arg Cys Ser Val Phe Tyr Gly Ala Pro Ser Lys Ser Arg Leu		
1565	1570	1575
Leu Ala Thr Leu Cys Ser Ala Glu Val Cys Gln Cys Ala Glu Gly		
1580	1585	1590
Lys Cys Pro Arg Gln Arg Arg Ala Leu Glu Arg Gly Leu Gln Asp		
1595	1600	1605
Glu Asp Gly Tyr Arg Met Lys Phe Ala Cys Tyr Tyr Pro Arg Val		
1610	1615	1620
Glu Tyr Gly Phe Gln Val Lys Val Leu Arg Glu Asp Ser Arg Ala		
1625	1630	1635
Ala Phe Arg Leu Phe Glu Thr Lys Ile Thr Gln Val Leu His Phe		
1640	1645	1650
Thr Lys Asp Val Lys Ala Ala Ala Asn Gln Met Arg Asn Phe Leu		
1655	1660	1665
Val Arg Ala Ser Cys Arg Leu Arg Leu Glu Pro Gly Lys Glu Tyr		
1670	1675	1680
Leu Ile Met Gly Leu Asp Gly Ala Thr Tyr Asp Leu Glu Gly His		
1685	1690	1695
Pro Gln Tyr Leu Leu Asp Ser Asn Ser Trp Ile Glu Glu Met Pro		
1700	1705	1710
Ser Glu Arg Leu Cys Arg Ser Thr Arg Gln Arg Ala Ala Cys Ala		
1715	1720	1725
Gln Leu Asn Asp Phe Leu Gln Glu Tyr Gly Thr Gln Gly Cys Gln		
1730	1735	1740

Val

<210> SEQ ID NO 8
 <211> LENGTH: 127
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 8

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

-continued

<210> SEQ ID NO 9
 <211> LENGTH: 101
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 9

```

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

```

<210> SEQ ID NO 10
 <211> LENGTH: 188
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 10

```

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

```

<210> SEQ ID NO 11
 <211> LENGTH: 353
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

-continued

<400> SEQUENCE: 11

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

Arg

<210> SEQ ID NO 12

<211> LENGTH: 478

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 12

Met Ala Pro Leu Arg Pro Leu Leu Ile Leu Ala Leu Leu Ala Trp Val
 1 5 10 15

-continued

Ala Leu Ala Asp Gln Glu Ser Cys Lys Gly Arg Cys Thr Glu Gly Phe
 20 25 30
 Asn Val Asp Lys Lys Cys Gln Cys Asp Glu Leu Cys Ser Tyr Tyr Gln
 35 40 45
 Ser Cys Cys Thr Asp Tyr Thr Ala Glu Cys Lys Pro Gln Val Thr Arg
 50 55 60
 Gly Asp Val Phe Thr Met Pro Glu Asp Glu Tyr Thr Val Tyr Asp Asp
 65 70 75 80
 Gly Glu Glu Lys Asn Asn Ala Thr Val His Glu Gln Val Gly Gly Pro
 85 90 95
 Ser Leu Thr Ser Asp Leu Gln Ala Gln Ser Lys Gly Asn Pro Glu Gln
 100 105 110
 Thr Pro Val Leu Lys Pro Glu Glu Glu Ala Pro Ala Pro Glu Val Gly
 115 120 125
 Ala Ser Lys Pro Glu Gly Ile Asp Ser Arg Pro Glu Thr Leu His Pro
 130 135 140
 Gly Arg Pro Gln Pro Pro Ala Glu Glu Glu Leu Cys Ser Gly Lys Pro
 145 150 155 160
 Phe Asp Ala Phe Thr Asp Leu Lys Asn Gly Ser Leu Phe Ala Phe Arg
 165 170 175
 Gly Gln Tyr Cys Tyr Glu Leu Asp Glu Lys Ala Val Arg Pro Gly Tyr
 180 185 190
 Pro Lys Leu Ile Arg Asp Val Trp Gly Ile Glu Gly Pro Ile Asp Ala
 195 200 205
 Ala Phe Thr Arg Ile Asn Cys Gln Gly Lys Thr Tyr Leu Phe Lys Gly
 210 215 220
 Ser Gln Tyr Trp Arg Phe Glu Asp Gly Val Leu Asp Pro Asp Tyr Pro
 225 230 235 240
 Arg Asn Ile Ser Asp Gly Phe Asp Gly Ile Pro Asp Asn Val Asp Ala
 245 250 255
 Ala Leu Ala Leu Pro Ala His Ser Tyr Ser Gly Arg Glu Arg Val Tyr
 260 265 270
 Phe Phe Lys Gly Lys Gln Tyr Trp Glu Tyr Gln Phe Gln His Gln Pro
 275 280 285
 Ser Gln Glu Glu Cys Glu Gly Ser Ser Leu Ser Ala Val Phe Glu His
 290 295 300
 Phe Ala Met Met Gln Arg Asp Ser Trp Glu Asp Ile Phe Glu Leu Leu
 305 310 315 320
 Phe Trp Gly Arg Thr Ser Ala Gly Thr Arg Gln Pro Gln Phe Ile Ser
 325 330 335
 Arg Asp Trp His Gly Val Pro Gly Gln Val Asp Ala Ala Met Ala Gly
 340 345 350
 Arg Ile Tyr Ile Ser Gly Met Ala Pro Arg Pro Ser Leu Ala Lys Lys
 355 360 365
 Gln Arg Phe Arg His Arg Asn Arg Lys Gly Tyr Arg Ser Gln Arg Gly
 370 375 380
 His Ser Arg Gly Arg Asn Gln Asn Ser Arg Arg Pro Ser Arg Ala Thr
 385 390 395 400
 Trp Leu Ser Leu Phe Ser Ser Glu Glu Ser Asn Leu Gly Ala Asn Asn
 405 410 415
 Tyr Asp Asp Tyr Arg Met Asp Trp Leu Val Pro Ala Thr Cys Glu Pro
 420 425 430
 Ile Gln Ser Val Phe Phe Phe Ser Gly Asp Lys Tyr Tyr Arg Val Asn

-continued

435	440	445
Leu Arg Thr Arg Arg Val Asp Thr Val Asp Pro Pro Tyr Pro Arg Ser		
450	455	460

Ile Ala Gln Tyr Trp Leu Gly Cys Pro Ala Pro Gly His Leu
465
470
475

<210> SEQ ID NO 13

<211> LENGTH: 348

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 13

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

Leu Phe Ala Leu Tyr Ser Gly Asn Asp Val Thr Asp Ile Ser Asp Asp
20
25
30

Arg Phe Pro Lys Pro Pro Glu Ile Ala Asn Gly Tyr Val Glu His Leu
35
40
45

Phe Arg Tyr Gln Cys Lys Asn Tyr Tyr Arg Leu Arg Thr Glu Gly Asp
50
55
60

Gly Val Tyr Thr Leu Asn Asp Lys Lys Gln Trp Ile Asn Lys Ala Val
65
70
75
80

Gly Asp Lys Leu Pro Glu Cys Glu Ala Val Cys Gly Lys Pro Lys Asn
85
90
95

Pro Ala Asn Pro Val Gln Arg Ile Leu Gly Gly His Leu Asp Ala Lys
100
105
110

Gly Ser Phe Pro Trp Gln Ala Lys Met Val Ser His His Asn Leu Thr
115
120
125

Thr Gly Ala Thr Leu Ile Asn Glu Gln Trp Leu Leu Thr Thr Ala Lys
130
135
140

Asn Leu Phe Leu Asn His Ser Glu Asn Ala Thr Ala Lys Asp Ile Ala
145
150
155
160

Pro Thr Leu Thr Leu Tyr Val Gly Lys Lys Gln Leu Val Glu Ile Glu
165
170
175

Lys Val Val Leu His Pro Asn Tyr His Gln Val Asp Ile Gly Leu Ile
180
185
190

Lys Leu Lys Gln Lys Val Leu Val Asn Glu Arg Val Met Pro Ile Cys
195
200
205

Leu Pro Ser Lys Asn Tyr Ala Glu Val Gly Arg Val Gly Tyr Val Ser
210
215
220

Gly Trp Gly Gln Ser Asp Asn Phe Lys Leu Thr Asp His Leu Lys Tyr
225
230
235
240

Val Met Leu Pro Val Ala Asp Gln Tyr Asp Cys Ile Thr His Tyr Glu
245
250
255

Gly Ser Thr Cys Pro Lys Trp Lys Ala Pro Lys Ser Pro Val Gly Val
260
265
270

Gln Pro Ile Leu Asn Glu His Thr Phe Cys Val Gly Met Ser Lys Tyr
275
280
285

Gln Glu Asp Thr Cys Tyr Gly Asp Ala Gly Ser Ala Phe Ala Val His
290
295
300

Asp Leu Glu Glu Asp Thr Trp Tyr Ala Ala Gly Ile Leu Ser Phe Asp
305
310
315
320

Lys Ser Cys Ala Val Ala Glu Tyr Gly Val Tyr Val Lys Val Thr Ser
325
330
335

Ile Gln Asp Trp Val Gln Lys Thr Ile Ala Glu Asn

-continued

340	345
<210> SEQ ID NO 14	
<211> LENGTH: 449	
<212> TYPE: PRT	
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens	
<400> SEQUENCE: 14	
Met Met Lys Thr	Leu Leu Leu Phe Val Gly Leu Leu Leu Thr Trp Glu
1	5 10 15
Ser Gly Gln Val	Leu Gly Asp Gln Thr Val Ser Asp Asn Glu Leu Gln
	20 25 30
Glu Met Ser Asn Gln Gly Ser Lys Tyr Val Asn Lys Glu Ile Gln Asn	
35	40 45
Ala Val Asn Gly Val Lys Gln Ile Lys Thr Leu Ile Glu Lys Thr Asn	
50	55 60
Glu Glu Arg Lys Thr Leu Leu Ser Asn Leu Glu Glu Ala Lys Lys Lys	
65	70 75 80
Lys Glu Asp Ala Leu Asn Glu Thr Arg Glu Ser Glu Thr Lys Leu Lys	
	85 90 95
Glu Leu Pro Gly Val Cys Asn Glu Thr Met Met Ala Leu Trp Glu Glu	
	100 105 110
Cys Lys Pro Cys Leu Lys Gln Thr Cys Met Lys Phe Tyr Ala Arg Val	
115	120 125
Cys Arg Ser Gly Ser Gly Leu Val Gly Arg Gln Leu Glu Glu Phe Leu	
130	135 140
Asn Gln Ser Ser Pro Phe Tyr Phe Trp Met Asn Gly Asp Arg Ile Asp	
145	150 155 160
Ser Leu Leu Glu Asn Asp Arg Gln Gln Thr His Met Leu Asp Val Met	
	165 170 175
Gln Asp His Phe Ser Arg Ala Ser Ser Ile Ile Asp Glu Leu Phe Gln	
	180 185 190
Asp Arg Phe Phe Thr Arg Glu Pro Gln Asp Thr Tyr His Tyr Leu Pro	
195	200 205
Phe Ser Leu Pro His Arg Arg Pro His Phe Phe Phe Pro Lys Ser Arg	
210	215 220
Ile Val Arg Ser Leu Met Pro Phe Ser Pro Tyr Glu Pro Leu Asn Phe	
225	230 235 240
His Ala Met Phe Gln Pro Phe Leu Glu Met Ile His Glu Ala Gln Gln	
	245 250 255
Ala Met Asp Ile His Phe His Ser Pro Ala Phe Gln His Pro Pro Thr	
	260 265 270
Glu Phe Ile Arg Glu Gly Asp Asp Asp Arg Thr Val Cys Arg Glu Ile	
275	280 285
Arg His Asn Ser Thr Gly Cys Leu Arg Met Lys Asp Gln Cys Asp Lys	
290	295 300
Cys Arg Glu Ile Leu Ser Val Asp Cys Ser Thr Asn Asn Pro Ser Gln	
305	310 315 320
Ala Lys Leu Arg Arg Glu Leu Asp Glu Ser Leu Gln Val Ala Glu Arg	
	325 330 335
Leu Thr Arg Lys Tyr Asn Glu Leu Leu Lys Ser Tyr Gln Trp Lys Met	
	340 345 350
Leu Asn Thr Ser Ser Leu Leu Glu Gln Leu Asn Glu Gln Phe Asn Trp	
355	360 365
Val Ser Arg Leu Ala Asn Leu Thr Gln Gly Glu Asp Gln Tyr Tyr Leu	

-continued

370	375	380
Arg Val Thr Thr Val Ala Ser His Thr Ser Asp Ser Asp Val Pro Ser 385 390 395 400		
Gly Val Thr Glu Val Val Val Lys Leu Phe Asp Ser Asp Pro Ile Thr 405 410 415		
Val Thr Val Pro Val Glu Val Ser Arg Lys Asn Pro Lys Phe Met Glu 420 425 430		
Thr Val Ala Glu Lys Ala Leu Gln Glu Tyr Arg Lys Lys His Arg Glu 435 440 445		
Glu		
<210> SEQ ID NO 15		
<211> LENGTH: 1744		
<212> TYPE: PRT		
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens		
<400> SEQUENCE: 15		
Met Arg Leu Leu Trp Gly Leu Ile Trp Ala Ser Ser Phe Phe Thr Leu 1 5 10 15		
Ser Leu Gln Lys Pro Arg Leu Leu Leu Phe Ser Pro Ser Val Val His 20 25 30		
Leu Gly Val Pro Leu Ser Val Gly Val Gln Leu Gln Asp Val Pro Arg 35 40 45		
Gly Gln Val Val Lys Gly Ser Val Phe Leu Arg Asn Pro Ser Arg Asn 50 55 60		
Asn Val Pro Cys Ser Pro Lys Val Asp Phe Thr Leu Ser Ser Glu Arg 65 70 75 80		
Asp Phe Ala Leu Leu Ser Leu Gln Val Pro Leu Lys Asp Ala Lys Ser 85 90 95		
Cys Gly Leu His Gln Leu Leu Arg Gly Pro Glu Val Gln Leu Val Ala 100 105 110		
His Ser Pro Trp Leu Lys Asp Ser Leu Ser Arg Thr Thr Asn Ile Gln 115 120 125		
Gly Ile Asn Leu Leu Phe Ser Ser Arg Arg Gly His Leu Phe Leu Gln 130 135 140		
Thr Asp Gln Pro Ile Tyr Asn Pro Gly Gln Arg Val Arg Tyr Arg Val 145 150 155 160		
Phe Ala Leu Asp Gln Lys Met Arg Pro Ser Thr Asp Thr Ile Thr Val 165 170 175		
Met Val Glu Asn Ser His Gly Leu Arg Val Arg Lys Lys Glu Val Tyr 180 185 190		
Met Pro Ser Ser Ile Phe Gln Asp Asp Phe Val Ile Pro Asp Ile Ser 195 200 205		
Glu Pro Gly Thr Trp Lys Ile Ser Ala Arg Phe Ser Asp Gly Leu Glu 210 215 220		
Ser Asn Ser Ser Thr Gln Phe Glu Val Lys Lys Tyr Val Leu Pro Asn 225 230 235 240		
Phe Glu Val Lys Ile Thr Pro Gly Lys Pro Tyr Ile Leu Thr Val Pro 245 250 255		
Gly His Leu Asp Glu Met Gln Leu Asp Ile Gln Ala Arg Tyr Ile Tyr 260 265 270		
Gly Lys Pro Val Gln Gly Val Ala Tyr Val Arg Phe Gly Leu Leu Asp 275 280 285		
Glu Asp Gly Lys Lys Thr Phe Phe Arg Gly Leu Glu Ser Gln Thr Lys 290 295 300		

-continued

Leu Val Asn Gly Gln Ser His Ile Ser Leu Ser Lys Ala Glu Phe Gln
 305 310 315 320
 Asp Ala Leu Glu Lys Leu Asn Met Gly Ile Thr Asp Leu Gln Gly Leu
 325 330 335
 Arg Leu Tyr Val Ala Ala Ala Ile Ile Glu Ser Pro Gly Gly Glu Met
 340 345 350
 Glu Glu Ala Glu Leu Thr Ser Trp Tyr Phe Val Ser Ser Pro Phe Ser
 355 360 365
 Leu Asp Leu Ser Lys Thr Lys Arg His Leu Val Pro Gly Ala Pro Phe
 370 375 380
 Leu Leu Gln Ala Leu Val Arg Glu Met Ser Gly Ser Pro Ala Ser Gly
 385 390 395 400
 Ile Pro Val Lys Val Ser Ala Thr Val Ser Ser Pro Gly Ser Val Pro
 405 410 415
 Glu Val Gln Asp Ile Gln Gln Asn Thr Asp Gly Ser Gly Gln Val Ser
 420 425 430
 Ile Pro Ile Ile Ile Pro Gln Thr Ile Ser Glu Leu Gln Leu Ser Val
 435 440 445
 Ser Ala Gly Ser Pro His Pro Ala Ile Ala Arg Leu Thr Val Ala Ala
 450 455 460
 Pro Pro Ser Gly Gly Pro Gly Phe Leu Ser Ile Glu Arg Pro Asp Ser
 465 470 475 480
 Arg Pro Pro Arg Val Gly Asp Thr Leu Asn Leu Asn Leu Arg Ala Val
 485 490 495
 Gly Ser Gly Ala Thr Phe Ser His Tyr Tyr Tyr Met Ile Leu Ser Arg
 500 505 510
 Gly Gln Ile Val Phe Met Asn Arg Glu Pro Lys Arg Thr Leu Thr Ser
 515 520 525
 Val Ser Val Phe Val Asp His His Leu Ala Pro Ser Phe Tyr Phe Val
 530 535 540
 Ala Phe Tyr Tyr His Gly Asp His Pro Val Ala Asn Ser Leu Arg Val
 545 550 555 560
 Asp Val Gln Ala Gly Ala Cys Glu Gly Lys Leu Glu Leu Ser Val Asp
 565 570 575
 Gly Ala Lys Gln Tyr Arg Asn Gly Glu Ser Val Lys Leu His Leu Glu
 580 585 590
 Thr Asp Ser Leu Ala Leu Val Ala Leu Gly Ala Leu Asp Thr Ala Leu
 595 600 605
 Tyr Ala Ala Gly Ser Lys Ser His Lys Pro Leu Asn Met Gly Lys Val
 610 615 620
 Phe Glu Ala Met Asn Ser Tyr Asp Leu Gly Cys Gly Pro Gly Gly Gly
 625 630 635 640
 Asp Ser Ala Leu Gln Val Phe Gln Ala Ala Gly Leu Ala Phe Ser Asp
 645 650 655
 Gly Asp Gln Trp Thr Leu Ser Arg Lys Arg Leu Ser Cys Pro Lys Glu
 660 665 670
 Lys Thr Thr Arg Lys Lys Arg Asn Val Asn Phe Gln Lys Ala Ile Asn
 675 680 685
 Glu Lys Leu Gly Gln Tyr Ala Ser Pro Thr Ala Lys Arg Cys Cys Gln
 690 695 700
 Asp Gly Val Thr Arg Leu Pro Met Met Arg Ser Cys Glu Gln Arg Ala
 705 710 715 720
 Ala Arg Val Gln Gln Pro Asp Cys Arg Glu Pro Phe Leu Ser Cys Cys

-continued

725							730					735			
Gln	Phe	Ala	Glu	Ser	Leu	Arg	Lys	Lys	Ser	Arg	Asp	Lys	Gly	Gln	Ala
			740					745					750		
Gly	Leu	Gln	Arg	Ala	Leu	Glu	Ile	Leu	Gln	Glu	Glu	Asp	Leu	Ile	Asp
		755					760					765			
Glu	Asp	Asp	Ile	Pro	Val	Arg	Ser	Phe	Phe	Pro	Glu	Asn	Trp	Leu	Trp
	770					775					780				
Arg	Val	Glu	Thr	Val	Asp	Arg	Phe	Gln	Ile	Leu	Thr	Leu	Trp	Leu	Pro
	785				790					795					800
Asp	Ser	Leu	Thr	Thr	Trp	Glu	Ile	His	Gly	Leu	Ser	Leu	Ser	Lys	Thr
			805						810					815	
Lys	Gly	Leu	Cys	Val	Ala	Thr	Pro	Val	Gln	Leu	Arg	Val	Phe	Arg	Glu
		820						825					830		
Phe	His	Leu	His	Leu	Arg	Leu	Pro	Met	Ser	Val	Arg	Arg	Phe	Glu	Gln
	835						840					845			
Leu	Glu	Leu	Arg	Pro	Val	Leu	Tyr	Asn	Tyr	Leu	Asp	Lys	Asn	Leu	Thr
	850					855					860				
Val	Ser	Val	His	Val	Ser	Pro	Val	Glu	Gly	Leu	Cys	Leu	Ala	Gly	Gly
	865				870					875					880
Gly	Gly	Leu	Ala	Gln	Gln	Val	Leu	Val	Pro	Ala	Gly	Ser	Ala	Arg	Pro
			885						890					895	
Val	Ala	Phe	Ser	Val	Val	Pro	Thr	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala	Val	Ser	Leu	Lys
		900						905						910	
Val	Val	Ala	Arg	Gly	Ser	Phe	Glu	Phe	Pro	Val	Gly	Asp	Ala	Val	Ser
	915						920					925			
Lys	Val	Leu	Gln	Ile	Glu	Lys	Glu	Gly	Ala	Ile	His	Arg	Glu	Glu	Leu
	930					935						940			
Val	Tyr	Glu	Leu	Asn	Pro	Leu	Asp	His	Arg	Gly	Arg	Thr	Leu	Glu	Ile
	945				950					955					960
Pro	Gly	Asn	Ser	Asp	Pro	Asn	Met	Ile	Pro	Asp	Gly	Asp	Phe	Asn	Ser
			965						970					975	
Tyr	Val	Arg	Val	Thr	Ala	Ser	Asp	Pro	Leu	Asp	Thr	Leu	Gly	Ser	Glu
		980						985					990		
Gly	Ala	Leu	Ser	Pro	Gly	Gly	Val	Ala	Ser	Leu	Leu	Arg	Leu	Pro	Arg
		995					1000						1005		
Gly	Cys	Gly	Glu	Gln	Thr	Met	Ile	Tyr	Leu	Ala	Pro	Thr	Leu	Ala	
	1010					1015						1020			
Ala	Ser	Arg	Tyr	Leu	Asp	Lys	Thr	Glu	Gln	Trp	Ser	Thr	Leu	Pro	
	1025					1030						1035			
Pro	Glu	Thr	Lys	Asp	His	Ala	Val	Asp	Leu	Ile	Gln	Lys	Gly	Tyr	
	1040					1045						1050			
Met	Arg	Ile	Gln	Gln	Phe	Arg	Lys	Ala	Asp	Gly	Ser	Tyr	Ala	Ala	
	1055					1060						1065			
Trp	Leu	Ser	Arg	Asp	Ser	Ser	Thr	Trp	Leu	Thr	Ala	Phe	Val	Leu	
	1070					1075						1080			
Lys	Val	Leu	Ser	Leu	Ala	Gln	Glu	Gln	Val	Gly	Gly	Ser	Pro	Glu	
	1085					1090						1095			
Lys	Leu	Gln	Glu	Thr	Ser	Asn	Trp	Leu	Leu	Ser	Gln	Gln	Gln	Ala	
	1100					1105						1110			
Asp	Gly	Ser	Phe	Gln	Asp	Pro	Cys	Pro	Val	Leu	Asp	Arg	Ser	Met	
	1115					1120						1125			
Gln	Gly	Gly	Leu	Val	Gly	Asn	Asp	Glu	Thr	Val	Ala	Leu	Thr	Ala	
	1130					1135						1140			

-continued

Phe Val	Thr Ile	Ala Leu	His	His Gly	Leu Ala	Val	Phe Gln	Asp	
1145			1150			1155			
Glu Gly	Ala Glu	Pro Leu	Lys	Gln Arg	Val Glu	Ala	Ser Ile	Ser	
1160			1165			1170			
Lys Ala	Asn Ser	Phe Leu	Gly	Glu Lys	Ala Ser	Ala	Gly Leu	Leu	
1175			1180			1185			
Gly Ala	His Ala	Ala Ala	Ile	Thr Ala	Tyr Ala	Leu	Ser Leu	Thr	
1190			1195			1200			
Lys Ala	Pro Val	Asp Leu	Leu	Gly Val	Ala His	Asn	Asn Leu	Met	
1205			1210			1215			
Ala Met	Ala Gln	Glu Thr	Gly	Asp Asn	Leu Tyr	Trp	Gly Ser	Val	
1220			1225			1230			
Thr Gly	Ser Gln	Ser Asn	Ala	Val Ser	Pro Thr	Pro	Ala Pro	Arg	
1235			1240			1245			
Asn Pro	Ser Asp	Pro Met	Pro	Gln Ala	Pro Ala	Leu	Trp Ile	Glu	
1250			1255			1260			
Thr Thr	Ala Tyr	Ala Leu	Leu	His Leu	Leu Leu	His	Glu Gly	Lys	
1265			1270			1275			
Ala Glu	Met Ala	Asp Gln	Ala	Ser Ala	Trp Leu	Thr	Arg Gln	Gly	
1280			1285			1290			
Ser Phe	Gln Gly	Gly Phe	Arg	Ser Thr	Gln Asp	Thr	Val Ile	Ala	
1295			1300			1305			
Leu Asp	Ala Leu	Ser Ala	Tyr	Trp Ile	Ala Ser	His	Thr Thr	Glu	
1310			1315			1320			
Glu Arg	Gly Leu	Asn Val	Thr	Leu Ser	Ser Thr	Gly	Arg Asn	Gly	
1325			1330			1335			
Phe Lys	Ser His	Ala Leu	Gln	Leu Asn	Asn Arg	Gln	Ile Arg	Gly	
1340			1345			1350			
Leu Glu	Glu Glu	Leu Gln	Phe	Ser Leu	Gly Ser	Lys	Ile Asn	Val	
1355			1360			1365			
Lys Val	Gly Gly	Asn Ser	Lys	Gly Thr	Leu Lys	Val	Leu Arg	Thr	
1370			1375			1380			
Tyr Asn	Val Leu	Asp Met	Lys	Asn Thr	Thr Cys	Gln	Asp Leu	Gln	
1385			1390			1395			
Ile Glu	Val Thr	Val Lys	Gly	His Val	Glu Tyr	Thr	Met Glu	Ala	
1400			1405			1410			
Asn Glu	Asp Tyr	Glu Asp	Tyr	Glu Tyr	Asp Glu	Leu	Pro Ala	Lys	
1415			1420			1425			
Asp Asp	Pro Asp	Ala Pro	Leu	Gln Pro	Val Thr	Pro	Leu Gln	Leu	
1430			1435			1440			
Phe Glu	Gly Arg	Arg Asn	Arg	Arg Arg	Arg Glu	Ala	Pro Lys	Val	
1445			1450			1455			
Val Glu	Glu Gln	Glu Ser	Arg	Val His	Tyr Thr	Val	Cys Ile	Trp	
1460			1465			1470			
Arg Asn	Gly Lys	Val Gly	Leu	Ser Gly	Met Ala	Ile	Ala Asp	Val	
1475			1480			1485			
Thr Leu	Leu Ser	Gly Phe	His	Ala Leu	Arg Ala	Asp	Leu Glu	Lys	
1490			1495			1500			
Leu Thr	Ser Leu	Ser Asp	Arg	Tyr Val	Ser His	Phe	Glu Thr	Glu	
1505			1510			1515			
Gly Pro	His Val	Leu Leu	Tyr	Phe Asp	Ser Val	Pro	Thr Ser	Arg	
1520			1525			1530			
Glu Cys	Val Gly	Phe Glu	Ala	Val Gln	Glu Val	Pro	Val Gly	Leu	
1535			1540			1545			

-continued

Val	Gln	Pro	Ala	Ser	Ala	Thr	Leu	Tyr	Asp	Tyr	Tyr	Asn	Pro	Glu
1550							1555					1560		
Arg	Arg	Cys	Ser	Val	Phe	Tyr	Gly	Ala	Pro	Ser	Lys	Ser	Arg	Leu
1565						1570					1575			
Leu	Ala	Thr	Leu	Cys	Ser	Ala	Glu	Val	Cys	Gln	Cys	Ala	Glu	Gly
1580						1585					1590			
Lys	Cys	Pro	Arg	Gln	Arg	Arg	Ala	Leu	Glu	Arg	Gly	Leu	Gln	Asp
1595						1600					1605			
Glu	Asp	Gly	Tyr	Arg	Met	Lys	Phe	Ala	Cys	Tyr	Tyr	Pro	Arg	Val
1610						1615					1620			
Glu	Tyr	Gly	Phe	Gln	Val	Lys	Val	Leu	Arg	Glu	Asp	Ser	Arg	Ala
1625						1630					1635			
Ala	Phe	Arg	Leu	Phe	Glu	Thr	Lys	Ile	Thr	Gln	Val	Leu	His	Phe
1640						1645					1650			
Thr	Lys	Asp	Val	Lys	Ala	Ala	Ala	Asn	Gln	Met	Arg	Asn	Phe	Leu
1655						1660					1665			
Val	Arg	Ala	Ser	Cys	Arg	Leu	Arg	Leu	Glu	Pro	Gly	Lys	Glu	Tyr
1670						1675					1680			
Leu	Ile	Met	Gly	Leu	Asp	Gly	Ala	Thr	Tyr	Asp	Leu	Glu	Gly	His
1685						1690					1695			
Pro	Gln	Tyr	Leu	Leu	Asp	Ser	Asn	Ser	Trp	Ile	Glu	Glu	Met	Pro
1700						1705					1710			
Ser	Glu	Arg	Leu	Cys	Arg	Ser	Thr	Arg	Gln	Arg	Ala	Ala	Cys	Ala
1715						1720					1725			
Gln	Leu	Asn	Asp	Phe	Leu	Gln	Glu	Tyr	Gly	Thr	Gln	Gly	Cys	Gln
1730						1735					1740			

Val

<210> SEQ ID NO 16
 <211> LENGTH: 12
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 16

Gly	Phe	Met	Gln	Thr	Tyr	Tyr	Asp	Asp	His	Leu	Arg
1				5						10	

<210> SEQ ID NO 17
 <211> LENGTH: 13
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 17

Asp	Gly	Trp	Gln	Trp	Phe	Trp	Ser	Pro	Ser	Thr	Phe	Arg
1				5						10		

<210> SEQ ID NO 18
 <211> LENGTH: 13
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 18

Thr	His	Ser	Leu	Cys	Pro	Arg	Leu	Val	Cys	Gly	Asp	Lys
1				5						10		

<210> SEQ ID NO 19
 <211> LENGTH: 9
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

-continued

<400> SEQUENCE: 19

Glu Leu Leu Glu Thr Val Val Asn Arg
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 20

<211> LENGTH: 7

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 20

Ala Trp Phe Leu Glu Ser Lys
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 21

<211> LENGTH: 7

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 21

Asp Leu Gly Pro Leu Thr Lys
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 22

<211> LENGTH: 6

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 22

Asp Ser Leu Leu Lys Lys
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 23

<211> LENGTH: 11

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 23

Tyr Val Tyr Ile Ala Glu Leu Leu Ala His Lys
1 5 10

<210> SEQ ID NO 24

<211> LENGTH: 17

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 24

Tyr Val Tyr Ile Ala Glu Leu Leu Ala His Lys Ile His Val Tyr Glu
1 5 10 15

Lys

<210> SEQ ID NO 25

<211> LENGTH: 19

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 25

Val Val Ala Glu Gly Phe Asp Phe Ala Asn Gly Ile Asn Ile Ser Pro
1 5 10 15

Asp Gly Lys

<210> SEQ ID NO 26

<211> LENGTH: 17

<212> TYPE: PRT

-continued

<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 26

Ala Lys Leu Ile Ala Leu Thr Leu Leu Gly Met Gly Leu Ala Leu Phe
1 5 10 15

Arg

<210> SEQ ID NO 27

<211> LENGTH: 14

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 27

Asn His Gln Ser Ser Tyr Gln Thr Arg Leu Asn Ala Leu Arg
1 5 10

<210> SEQ ID NO 28

<211> LENGTH: 13

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 28

Ser Thr Val Glu Leu Phe Lys Phe Gln Glu Glu Glu Lys
1 5 10

<210> SEQ ID NO 29

<211> LENGTH: 14

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 29

Glu Val Gln Pro Val Glu Leu Pro Asn Cys Asn Leu Val Lys
1 5 10

<210> SEQ ID NO 30

<211> LENGTH: 11

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 30

Gly Lys Leu Leu Ile Gly Thr Val Phe His Lys
1 5 10

<210> SEQ ID NO 31

<211> LENGTH: 10

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 31

His Ala Asn Trp Thr Leu Thr Pro Leu Lys
1 5 10

<210> SEQ ID NO 32

<211> LENGTH: 6

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 32

Ala Leu Tyr Cys Glu Leu
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 33

<211> LENGTH: 6

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

-continued

<400> SEQUENCE: 33

Ser Leu Leu His Leu Lys
 1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 34

<211> LENGTH: 20

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 34

Ile Leu Leu Gln Gly Thr Pro Val Ala Gln Met Thr Glu Asp Ala Val
 1 5 10 15

Asp Ala Glu Arg
 20

<210> SEQ ID NO 35

<211> LENGTH: 14

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 35

Ala Gly Asp Phe Leu Glu Ala Asn Tyr Met Asn Leu Gln Arg
 1 5 10

<210> SEQ ID NO 36

<211> LENGTH: 10

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 36

Asp Phe Asp Phe Val Pro Pro Val Val Arg
 1 5 10

<210> SEQ ID NO 37

<211> LENGTH: 19

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 37

Gln Leu Tyr Asn Val Glu Ala Thr Ser Tyr Ala Leu Leu Ala Leu Leu
 1 5 10 15

Gln Leu Lys

<210> SEQ ID NO 38

<211> LENGTH: 19

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 38

Asp Ala Pro Asp His Gln Glu Leu Asn Leu Asp Val Ser Leu Gln Leu
 1 5 10 15

Pro Ser Arg

<210> SEQ ID NO 39

<211> LENGTH: 18

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 39

Ser Tyr Thr Val Ala Ile Ala Gly Tyr Ala Leu Ala Gln Met Gly Arg
 1 5 10 15

Leu Lys

-continued

<210> SEQ ID NO 40
<211> LENGTH: 16
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 40

Asp Met Ala Leu Thr Ala Phe Val Leu Ile Ser Leu Gln Glu Ala Lys
1 5 10 15

<210> SEQ ID NO 41
<211> LENGTH: 16
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 41

Asp Ile Cys Glu Glu Gln Val Asn Ser Leu Pro Gly Ser Ile Thr Lys
1 5 10 15

<210> SEQ ID NO 42
<211> LENGTH: 12
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 42

Ala Pro Ser Thr Trp Leu Thr Ala Tyr Val Val Lys
1 5 10

<210> SEQ ID NO 43
<211> LENGTH: 12
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 43

Gln Pro Ser Ser Ala Phe Ala Ala Phe Val Lys Arg
1 5 10

<210> SEQ ID NO 44
<211> LENGTH: 12
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 44

Gly Pro Leu Leu Asn Lys Phe Leu Thr Thr Ala Lys
1 5 10

<210> SEQ ID NO 45
<211> LENGTH: 9
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 45

Gly Tyr Thr Gln Gln Leu Ala Phe Arg
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 46
<211> LENGTH: 9
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 46

Gln Gly Ala Leu Glu Leu Ile Lys Lys
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 47

-continued

```

<211> LENGTH: 6
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

```

```

<400> SEQUENCE: 47

```

```

Trp Leu Asn Glu Gln Arg
1           5

```

```

<210> SEQ ID NO 48
<211> LENGTH: 6
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

```

```

<400> SEQUENCE: 48

```

```

Trp Leu Ile Leu Glu Lys
1           5

```

```

<210> SEQ ID NO 49
<211> LENGTH: 6
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

```

```

<400> SEQUENCE: 49

```

```

Trp Glu Asp Pro Gly Lys
1           5

```

```

<210> SEQ ID NO 50
<211> LENGTH: 19
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

```

```

<400> SEQUENCE: 50

```

```

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

```

```

Arg Arg Arg

```

```

<210> SEQ ID NO 51
<211> LENGTH: 19
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

```

```

<400> SEQUENCE: 51

```

```

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

```

```

Asn Leu Arg

```

```

<210> SEQ ID NO 52
<211> LENGTH: 19
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

```

```

<400> SEQUENCE: 52

```

```

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

```

```

Leu Glu Lys

```

```

<210> SEQ ID NO 53
<211> LENGTH: 18
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

```

```

<400> SEQUENCE: 53

```

```

Glu Asn Ala Asp Ser Leu Gln Ala Ser Leu Arg Pro His Ala Asp Glu
1           5           10           15

```

-continued

Leu Lys

<210> SEQ ID NO 54
<211> LENGTH: 14
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 54

Glu Leu Gln Gln Arg Leu Glu Pro Tyr Ala Asp Gln Leu Arg
1 5 10

<210> SEQ ID NO 55
<211> LENGTH: 12
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 55

Val Lys Ile Asp Gln Thr Val Glu Glu Leu Arg Arg
1 5 10

<210> SEQ ID NO 56
<211> LENGTH: 12
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 56

Thr Gln Val Asn Thr Gln Ala Glu Gln Leu Arg Arg
1 5 10

<210> SEQ ID NO 57
<211> LENGTH: 15
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 57

Ala Val Val Leu Thr Leu Ala Leu Val Ala Val Ala Gly Ala Arg
1 5 10 15

<210> SEQ ID NO 58
<211> LENGTH: 11
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 58

Gly Arg Leu Thr Pro Tyr Ala Asp Glu Phe Lys
1 5 10

<210> SEQ ID NO 59
<211> LENGTH: 11
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 59

Ala Lys Ile Asp Gln Asn Val Glu Glu Leu Lys
1 5 10

<210> SEQ ID NO 60
<211> LENGTH: 11
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 60

Gln Arg Leu Ala Pro Leu Ala Glu Asp Val Arg
1 5 10

-continued

<210> SEQ ID NO 61
<211> LENGTH: 10
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 61

Ala Leu Val Gln Gln Met Glu Gln Leu Arg
1 5 10

<210> SEQ ID NO 62
<211> LENGTH: 11
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 62

Ala Arg Ile Ser Ala Ser Ala Glu Glu Leu Arg
1 5 10

<210> SEQ ID NO 63
<211> LENGTH: 10
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 63

Val Glu Pro Tyr Gly Glu Asn Phe Asn Lys
1 5 10

<210> SEQ ID NO 64
<211> LENGTH: 9
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 64

Val Asn Ser Phe Phe Ser Thr Phe Lys
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 65
<211> LENGTH: 8
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 65

Gln Leu Thr Pro Tyr Ala Gln Arg
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 66
<211> LENGTH: 8
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 66

Glu Ala Val Glu His Leu Gln Lys
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 67
<211> LENGTH: 8
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 67

Gly Asn Thr Glu Gly Leu Gln Lys
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 68
<211> LENGTH: 16

-continued

```

<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 68

Val Arg Leu Ala Ser His Leu Arg Lys Leu Arg Lys Arg Leu Leu Arg
1           5           10           15

<210> SEQ ID NO 69
<211> LENGTH: 17
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 69

Asp Ala Asp Asp Leu Gln Lys Arg Leu Ala Val Tyr Gln Ala Gly Ala
1           5           10           15

Arg

<210> SEQ ID NO 70
<211> LENGTH: 17
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 70

Val Leu Trp Ala Ala Leu Leu Val Thr Phe Leu Ala Gly Cys Gln Ala
1           5           10           15

Lys

<210> SEQ ID NO 71
<211> LENGTH: 15
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 71

Ser Glu Leu Glu Glu Gln Leu Thr Pro Val Ala Glu Glu Thr Arg
1           5           10           15

<210> SEQ ID NO 72
<211> LENGTH: 13
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 72

Trp Glu Leu Ala Leu Gly Arg Phe Trp Asp Tyr Leu Arg
1           5           10

<210> SEQ ID NO 73
<211> LENGTH: 15
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 73

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

<210> SEQ ID NO 74
<211> LENGTH: 14
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 74

Val Glu Gln Ala Val Glu Thr Glu Pro Glu Pro Glu Leu Arg
1           5           10

<210> SEQ ID NO 75

```


-continued

```

<211> LENGTH: 17
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 75

Val Gln Ala Ala Val Gly Thr Ser Ala Ala Pro Val Pro Ser Asp Asn
1           5           10           15

His

<210> SEQ ID NO 76
<211> LENGTH: 12
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 76

Ser Trp Phe Glu Pro Leu Val Glu Asp Met Gln Arg
1           5           10

<210> SEQ ID NO 77
<211> LENGTH: 15
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 77

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

<210> SEQ ID NO 78
<211> LENGTH: 11
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 78

Glu Arg Leu Gly Pro Leu Val Glu Gln Gly Arg
1           5           10

<210> SEQ ID NO 79
<211> LENGTH: 10
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 79

Gln Gln Thr Glu Trp Gln Ser Gly Gln Arg
1           5           10

<210> SEQ ID NO 80
<211> LENGTH: 9
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 80

Ala Gln Ala Trp Gly Glu Arg Leu Arg
1           5

<210> SEQ ID NO 81
<211> LENGTH: 8
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 81

Ala Leu Met Asp Glu Thr Met Lys
1           5

<210> SEQ ID NO 82
<211> LENGTH: 8

```

-continued

<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 82

Gln Trp Ala Gly Leu Val Glu Lys
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 83
<211> LENGTH: 18
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 83

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

Val Arg

<210> SEQ ID NO 84
<211> LENGTH: 15
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 84

Val Thr Glu Pro Ile Ser Ala Glu Ser Gly Glu Gln Val Glu Arg
1 5 10 15

<210> SEQ ID NO 85
<211> LENGTH: 13
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 85

Trp Trp Thr Gln Ala Gln Ala His Asp Leu Val Ile Lys
1 5 10

<210> SEQ ID NO 86
<211> LENGTH: 15
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 86

Ala Asn Leu Gln Ser Val Pro His Ala Ser Ala Ser Arg Pro Arg
1 5 10 15

<210> SEQ ID NO 87
<211> LENGTH: 11
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 87

Ser Lys Leu Glu Asp Asn Ile Arg Arg Leu Arg
1 5 10

<210> SEQ ID NO 88
<211> LENGTH: 11
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 88

Val Asn Glu Pro Ser Ile Leu Glu Met Ser Arg
1 5 10

<210> SEQ ID NO 89
<211> LENGTH: 9
<212> TYPE: PRT

-continued

<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 89

Ser Glu Thr Ala Glu Glu Leu Lys Lys
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 90

<211> LENGTH: 8

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 90

Asn Glu Ala Asp Glu Leu Arg Lys
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 91

<211> LENGTH: 8

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 91

Met Glu Gly Ala Ala Leu Leu Arg
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 92

<211> LENGTH: 8

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 92

Ala Leu Ala Asp Gly Val Gln Lys
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 93

<211> LENGTH: 20

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 93

Asp Asp Pro Asp Ala Pro Leu Gln Pro Val Thr Pro Leu Gln Leu Phe
1 5 10 15

Glu Gly Arg Arg
20

<210> SEQ ID NO 94

<211> LENGTH: 19

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 94

Ala Leu Glu Ile Leu Gln Glu Glu Asp Leu Ile Asp Glu Asp Asp Ile
1 5 10 15

Pro Val Arg

<210> SEQ ID NO 95

<211> LENGTH: 20

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 95

Ala Ala Cys Ala Gln Leu Asn Asp Phe Leu Gln Glu Tyr Gly Thr Gln
1 5 10 15

Gly Cys Gln Val
20

-continued

<210> SEQ ID NO 96
<211> LENGTH: 18
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 96

Ala Ala Phe Arg Leu Phe Glu Thr Lys Ile Thr Gln Val Leu His Phe
1 5 10 15

Thr Lys

<210> SEQ ID NO 97
<211> LENGTH: 19
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 97

Met Arg Pro Ser Thr Asp Thr Ile Thr Val Met Val Glu Asn Ser His
1 5 10 15

Gly Leu Arg

<210> SEQ ID NO 98
<211> LENGTH: 19
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 98

Gly Leu Glu Ser Gln Thr Lys Leu Val Asn Gly Gln Ser His Ile Ser
1 5 10 15

Leu Ser Lys

<210> SEQ ID NO 99
<211> LENGTH: 18
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 99

Ala Val Gly Ser Gly Ala Thr Phe Ser His Tyr Tyr Tyr Met Ile Leu
1 5 10 15

Ser Arg

<210> SEQ ID NO 100
<211> LENGTH: 20
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 100

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

Asp Gly Ala Lys
20

<210> SEQ ID NO 101
<211> LENGTH: 17
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 101

Gly His Leu Phe Leu Gln Thr Asp Gln Pro Ile Tyr Asn Pro Gly Gln
1 5 10 15

Arg

-continued

<210> SEQ ID NO 102
<211> LENGTH: 19
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 102

Ser Arg Leu Leu Ala Thr Leu Cys Ser Ala Glu Val Cys Gln Cys Ala
1 5 10 15

Glu Gly Lys

<210> SEQ ID NO 103
<211> LENGTH: 17
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 103

Gly Leu Glu Glu Glu Leu Gln Phe Ser Leu Gly Ser Lys Ile Asn Val
1 5 10 15

Lys

<210> SEQ ID NO 104
<211> LENGTH: 16
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 104

Glu Pro Phe Leu Ser Cys Cys Gln Phe Ala Glu Ser Leu Arg Lys Lys
1 5 10 15

<210> SEQ ID NO 105
<211> LENGTH: 18
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 105

Gly Cys Gly Glu Gln Thr Met Ile Tyr Leu Ala Pro Thr Leu Ala Ala
1 5 10 15

Ser Arg

<210> SEQ ID NO 106
<211> LENGTH: 16
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 106

Ala Ile Asn Glu Lys Leu Gly Gln Tyr Ala Ser Pro Thr Ala Lys Arg
1 5 10 15

<210> SEQ ID NO 107
<211> LENGTH: 15
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 107

Thr Thr Asn Ile Gln Gly Ile Asn Leu Leu Phe Ser Ser Arg Arg
1 5 10 15

<210> SEQ ID NO 108
<211> LENGTH: 15
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 108

-continued

His	Leu	Val	Pro	Gly	Ala	Pro	Phe	Leu	Leu	Gln	Ala	Leu	Val	Arg
1				5					10					15

<210> SEQ ID NO 109
 <211> LENGTH: 13
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 109

Glu	Glu	Leu	Val	Tyr	Glu	Leu	Asn	Pro	Leu	Asp	His	Arg
1				5					10			

<210> SEQ ID NO 110
 <211> LENGTH: 14
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 110

Asn	Thr	Thr	Cys	Gln	Asp	Leu	Gln	Ile	Glu	Val	Thr	Val	Lys
1				5					10				

<210> SEQ ID NO 111
 <211> LENGTH: 14
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 111

Gly	Pro	Glu	Val	Gln	Leu	Val	Ala	His	Ser	Pro	Trp	Leu	Lys
1				5					10				

<210> SEQ ID NO 112
 <211> LENGTH: 13
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 112

Cys	Cys	Gln	Asp	Gly	Val	Thr	Arg	Leu	Pro	Met	Met	Arg
1				5					10			

<210> SEQ ID NO 113
 <211> LENGTH: 13
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 113

Ala	Glu	Met	Ala	Asp	Gln	Ala	Ala	Ala	Trp	Leu	Thr	Arg
1				5					10			

<210> SEQ ID NO 114
 <211> LENGTH: 20
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 114

Val	Thr	Ile	Ala	Gln	Gly	Gly	Val	Leu	Pro	Asn	Ile	Gln	Ala	Val	Leu
1				5					10					15	

Leu	Pro	Lys	Lys
			20

<210> SEQ ID NO 115
 <211> LENGTH: 11
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 115

-continued

Asn Asp Glu Glu Leu Asn Lys Leu Leu Gly Lys
1 5 10

<210> SEQ ID NO 116
<211> LENGTH: 9
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 116

Ala Gly Leu Gln Phe Pro Val Gly Arg
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 117
<211> LENGTH: 7
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 117

Val His Arg Leu Leu Arg Lys
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 118
<211> LENGTH: 21
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 118

Ser Thr Ala Ala Met Ser Thr Tyr Thr Gly Ile Phe Thr Asp Gln Val
1 5 10 15

Leu Ser Val Leu Lys
20

<210> SEQ ID NO 119
<211> LENGTH: 11
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 119

Thr Tyr Leu Pro Ala Val Asp Glu Lys Leu Arg
1 5 10

<210> SEQ ID NO 120
<211> LENGTH: 11
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 120

Glu Ser Leu Ser Ser Tyr Trp Glu Ser Ala Lys
1 5 10

<210> SEQ ID NO 121
<211> LENGTH: 9
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 121

Thr Ala Ala Gln Asn Leu Tyr Glu Lys
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 122
<211> LENGTH: 13
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 122

-continued

Trp Ile Tyr His Leu Thr Glu Gly Ser Thr Asp Leu Arg
1 5 10

<210> SEQ ID NO 123
<211> LENGTH: 10
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 123

Asn Gln Glu Ala Cys Glu Leu Ser Asn Asn
1 5 10

<210> SEQ ID NO 124
<211> LENGTH: 9
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 124

Ser Leu Thr Ser Cys Leu Asp Ser Lys
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 125
<211> LENGTH: 8
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 125

Thr Glu Gly Arg Pro Asp Met Lys
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 126
<211> LENGTH: 8
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 126

Asp Gly Leu Cys Val Pro Arg Lys
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 127
<211> LENGTH: 20
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 127

Gly Asp Val Phe Thr Met Pro Glu Asp Glu Tyr Thr Val Tyr Asp Asp
1 5 10 15

Gly Glu Glu Lys
20

<210> SEQ ID NO 128
<211> LENGTH: 18
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 128

Gly Ser Gln Tyr Trp Arg Phe Glu Asp Gly Val Leu Asp Pro Asp Tyr
1 5 10 15

Pro Arg

<210> SEQ ID NO 129
<211> LENGTH: 14
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

-continued

<400> SEQUENCE: 129

Asp Ser Trp Glu Asp Ile Phe Glu Leu Leu Phe Trp Gly Arg
1 5 10

<210> SEQ ID NO 130

<211> LENGTH: 15

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 130

Ser Ile Ala Gln Tyr Trp Leu Gly Cys Pro Ala Pro Gly His Leu
1 5 10 15

<210> SEQ ID NO 131

<211> LENGTH: 11

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 131

Ala Val Arg Pro Gly Tyr Pro Lys Leu Ile Arg
1 5 10

<210> SEQ ID NO 132

<211> LENGTH: 10

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 132

Gly Gln Tyr Cys Tyr Glu Leu Asp Glu Lys
1 5 10

<210> SEQ ID NO 133

<211> LENGTH: 10

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 133

Val Asp Thr Val Asp Pro Pro Tyr Pro Arg
1 5 10

<210> SEQ ID NO 134

<211> LENGTH: 10

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 134

Cys Thr Glu Gly Phe Asn Val Asp Lys Lys
1 5 10

<210> SEQ ID NO 135

<211> LENGTH: 9

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 135

Asn Gln Asn Ser Arg Arg Pro Ser Arg
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 136

<211> LENGTH: 8

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 136

Asn Gly Ser Leu Phe Ala Phe Arg

-continued

1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 137
 <211> LENGTH: 19
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 137

Glu Ile Leu Ser Val Asp Cys Ser Thr Asn Asn Pro Ser Gln Ala Lys
 1 5 10 15

Leu Arg Arg

<210> SEQ ID NO 138
 <211> LENGTH: 16
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 138

Ala Ser Ser Ile Ile Asp Glu Leu Phe Gln Asp Arg Phe Phe Thr Arg
 1 5 10 15

<210> SEQ ID NO 139
 <211> LENGTH: 15
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 139

Gln Gln Thr His Met Leu Asp Val Met Gln Asp His Phe Ser Arg
 1 5 10 15

<210> SEQ ID NO 140
 <211> LENGTH: 15
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 140

Glu Leu Asp Glu Ser Leu Gln Val Ala Glu Arg Leu Thr Arg Lys
 1 5 10 15

<210> SEQ ID NO 141
 <211> LENGTH: 13
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 141

Thr Leu Leu Ser Asn Leu Glu Glu Ala Lys Lys Lys Lys
 1 5 10

<210> SEQ ID NO 142
 <211> LENGTH: 11
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 142

Asn Pro Lys Phe Met Glu Thr Val Ala Glu Lys
 1 5 10

<210> SEQ ID NO 143
 <211> LENGTH: 9
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 143

Gln Thr Cys Met Lys Phe Tyr Ala Arg
 1 5

-continued

<210> SEQ ID NO 144
<211> LENGTH: 10
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 144

Glu Ile Gln Asn Ala Val Asn Gly Val Lys
1 5 10

<210> SEQ ID NO 145
<211> LENGTH: 8
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 145

Ala Leu Gln Glu Tyr Arg Lys Lys
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 146
<211> LENGTH: 8
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 146

Glu Asp Ala Leu Asn Glu Thr Arg
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 147
<211> LENGTH: 8
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 147

His Asn Ser Thr Gly Cys Leu Arg
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 148
<211> LENGTH: 20
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 148

Val Gly Tyr Val Ser Gly Trp Gly Gln Ser Asp Asn Phe Lys Leu Thr
1 5 10 15

Asp His Leu Lys
 20

<210> SEQ ID NO 149
<211> LENGTH: 20
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 149

Ser Pro Val Gly Val Gln Pro Ile Leu Asn Glu His Thr Phe Cys Val
1 5 10 15

Gly Met Ser Lys
 20

<210> SEQ ID NO 150
<211> LENGTH: 18
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 150

-continued

Val Val Leu His Pro Asn Tyr His Gln Val Asp Ile Gly Leu Ile Lys
 1 5 10 15

Leu Lys

<210> SEQ ID NO 151
 <211> LENGTH: 17
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 151

Asn Pro Ala Asn Pro Val Gln Arg Ile Leu Gly Gly His Leu Asp Ala
 1 5 10 15

Lys

<210> SEQ ID NO 152
 <211> LENGTH: 17
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 152

Ala Val Gly Asp Lys Leu Pro Glu Cys Glu Ala Val Cys Gly Lys Pro
 1 5 10 15

Lys

<210> SEQ ID NO 153
 <211> LENGTH: 15
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 153

Met Ser Asp Leu Gly Ala Val Ile Ser Leu Leu Leu Trp Gly Arg
 1 5 10 15

<210> SEQ ID NO 154
 <211> LENGTH: 13
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 154

Asn Leu Phe Leu Asn His Ser Glu Asn Ala Thr Ala Lys
 1 5 10

<210> SEQ ID NO 155
 <211> LENGTH: 13
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 155

Thr Glu Gly Asp Gly Val Tyr Thr Leu Asn Asp Lys Lys
 1 5 10

<210> SEQ ID NO 156
 <211> LENGTH: 13
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 156

Asp Ile Ala Pro Thr Leu Thr Leu Tyr Val Gly Lys Lys
 1 5 10

<210> SEQ ID NO 157
 <211> LENGTH: 12
 <212> TYPE: PRT

-continued

```

<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 157

Ser Cys Ala Val Ala Glu Tyr Gly Val Tyr Val Lys
1          5          10

<210> SEQ ID NO 158
<211> LENGTH: 10
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 158

Val Thr Ser Ile Gln Asp Trp Val Gln Lys
1          5          10

<210> SEQ ID NO 159
<211> LENGTH: 9
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 159

Val Met Pro Ile Cys Leu Pro Ser Lys
1          5

<210> SEQ ID NO 160
<211> LENGTH: 267
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 160

Met Lys Ala Ala Val Leu Thr Leu Ala Val Leu Phe Leu Thr Gly Ser
1          5          10          15

Gln Ala Arg His Phe Trp Gln Gln Asp Glu Pro Pro Gln Ser Pro Trp
20          25          30

Asp Arg Val Lys Asp Leu Ala Thr Val Tyr Val Asp Val Leu Lys Asp
35          40          45

Ser Gly Arg Asp Tyr Val Ser Gln Phe Glu Gly Ser Ala Leu Gly Lys
50          55          60

Gln Leu Asn Leu Lys Leu Leu Asp Asn Trp Asp Ser Val Thr Ser Thr
65          70          75          80

Phe Ser Lys Leu Arg Glu Gln Leu Gly Pro Val Thr Gln Glu Phe Trp
85          90          95

Asp Asn Leu Glu Lys Glu Thr Glu Gly Leu Arg Gln Glu Met Ser Lys
100         105         110

Asp Leu Glu Glu Val Lys Ala Lys Val Gln Pro Tyr Leu Asp Asp Phe
115         120         125

Gln Lys Lys Trp Gln Glu Glu Met Glu Leu Tyr Arg Gln Lys Val Glu
130         135         140

Pro Leu Arg Ala Glu Leu Gln Glu Gly Ala Arg Gln Lys Leu His Glu
145         150         155         160

Leu Gln Glu Lys Leu Ser Pro Leu Gly Glu Glu Met Arg Asp Arg Ala
165         170         175

Arg Ala His Val Asp Ala Leu Arg Thr His Leu Ala Pro Tyr Ser Asp
180         185         190

Glu Leu Arg Gln Arg Leu Ala Ala Arg Leu Glu Ala Leu Lys Glu Asn
195         200         205

Gly Gly Ala Arg Leu Ala Glu Tyr His Ala Lys Ala Thr Glu His Leu
210         215         220

Ser Thr Leu Ser Glu Lys Ala Lys Pro Ala Leu Glu Asp Leu Arg Gln

```

-continued

225	230	235	240
Gly Leu Leu Pro Val Leu Glu Ser Phe Lys Val Ser Phe Leu Ser Ala			
	245	250	255
Leu Glu Glu Tyr Thr Lys Lys Leu Asn Thr Gln			
	260	265	

<210> SEQ ID NO 161
 <211> LENGTH: 13
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 161

Asp Tyr Val Ser Gln Phe Glu Gly Ser Ala Leu Gly Lys
1 5 10

<210> SEQ ID NO 162
 <211> LENGTH: 18
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 162

Gln Lys Leu His Glu Leu Gln Glu Lys Leu Ser Pro Leu Gly Glu Glu
1 5 10 15

Met Arg

<210> SEQ ID NO 163
 <211> LENGTH: 17
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 163

Val Ser Phe Leu Ser Ala Leu Glu Glu Tyr Thr Lys Lys Leu Asn Thr
1 5 10 15

Gln

<210> SEQ ID NO 164
 <211> LENGTH: 15
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 164

His Phe Trp Gln Gln Asp Glu Pro Pro Gln Ser Pro Trp Asp Arg
1 5 10 15

<210> SEQ ID NO 165
 <211> LENGTH: 16
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 165

Glu Gln Leu Gly Pro Val Thr Gln Glu Phe Trp Asp Asn Leu Glu Lys
1 5 10 15

<210> SEQ ID NO 166
 <211> LENGTH: 17
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 166

Ala Ala Val Leu Thr Leu Ala Val Leu Phe Leu Thr Gly Ser Gln Ala
1 5 10 15

Arg

-continued

<210> SEQ ID NO 167
 <211> LENGTH: 13
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 167

Glu Asn Gly Gly Ala Arg Leu Ala Glu Tyr His Ala Lys
 1 5 10

<210> SEQ ID NO 168
 <211> LENGTH: 11
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 168

Val Gln Pro Tyr Leu Asp Asp Phe Gln Lys Lys
 1 5 10

<210> SEQ ID NO 169
 <211> LENGTH: 11
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 169

Thr His Leu Ala Pro Tyr Ser Asp Glu Leu Arg
 1 5 10

<210> SEQ ID NO 170
 <211> LENGTH: 9
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 170

Trp Gln Glu Glu Met Glu Leu Tyr Arg
 1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 171
 <211> LENGTH: 100
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 171

Met Lys Leu Leu Ala Ala Thr Val Leu Leu Leu Thr Ile Cys Ser Leu
 1 5 10 15

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

Leu Val Ser Gln Tyr Phe Gln Thr Val Thr Asp Tyr Gly Lys Asp Leu
 35 40 45

Met Glu Lys Val Lys Ser Pro Glu Leu Gln Ala Glu Ala Lys Ser Tyr
 50 55 60

Phe Glu Lys Ser Lys Glu Gln Leu Thr Pro Leu Ile Lys Lys Ala Gly
 65 70 75 80

Thr Glu Leu Val Asn Phe Leu Ser Tyr Phe Val Glu Leu Gly Thr Gln
 85 90 95

Pro Ala Thr Gln
 100

<210> SEQ ID NO 172
 <211> LENGTH: 22
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 172

-continued

Ala Gly Thr Glu Leu Val Asn Phe Leu Ser Tyr Phe Val Glu Leu Gly
1 5 10 15

Thr Gln Pro Ala Thr Gln
20

<210> SEQ ID NO 173
<211> LENGTH: 20
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 173

Glu Pro Cys Val Glu Ser Leu Val Ser Gln Tyr Phe Gln Thr Val Thr
1 5 10 15

Asp Tyr Gly Lys
20

<210> SEQ ID NO 174
<211> LENGTH: 9
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 174

Glu Gln Leu Thr Pro Leu Ile Lys Lys
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 175
<211> LENGTH: 9
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo Sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 175

Ser Pro Glu Leu Gln Ala Glu Ala Lys
1 5

The embodiments of the invention in which an exclusive property or privilege is claimed are defined as follows:

1. A method of screening a mammalian subject to determine if the subject is at risk to develop, or is suffering from, cardiovascular disease, the method comprising:

- (a) detecting an amount of a biomarker present in a high density lipoprotein (HDL) subfraction, a complex containing Apolipoprotein A-I (ApoA-I), or a complex containing Apolipoprotein A-II (ApoA-II) isolated from a biological sample obtained from the subject, wherein the biomarker is Apolipoprotein C-IV (ApoC-IV) set forth as SEQ ID NO:1 or a portion and/or derivative thereof, wherein the derivative thereof consists of naturally occurring protein having at least 95% homology with SEQ ID NO:1, and wherein the portion thereof comprises a peptide fragment consisting of at least 6 continuous amino acids to 20 continuous amino acids from SEQ ID NO:1, and

- (b) comparing the detected amount of the biomarker in the biological sample to a reference amount of the biomarker determined from a control population of healthy subjects, wherein a difference in the amount of the biomarker between the biological sample and the reference

amount is indicative of the presence or risk of cardiovascular disease in the subject.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the biomarker is present in at least one of a high density lipoprotein subfraction in the density range of about 1.06 to about 1.110 g/mL or a high density lipoprotein subfraction in the density range of about 1.110 to about 1.210 g/mL of the biological sample.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein the biological sample is selected from the group consisting of a blood sample, a serum sample, a plasma sample, a tissue sample, bodily fluid sample and urine sample.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein the biomarker is ApoC-IV set forth as SEQ ID NO:1, a portion and/or a derivative thereof, and wherein an increased amount of the biomarker in the biological sample in comparison to the reference amount is indicative of the presence or risk of cardiovascular disease in the subject.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein the amount of the biomarker in the biological sample is detected using mass spectrometry.

6. The method of claim 1, wherein the amount of the biomarker in the biological sample is detected using at least one antibody specific to the biomarker.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	脂蛋白相关的心血管疾病标志物		
公开(公告)号	US8420337	公开(公告)日	2013-04-16
申请号	US13/104757	申请日	2011-05-10
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	华盛顿大学		
申请(专利权)人(译)	华盛顿大学		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	华盛顿大学		
[标]发明人	HEINECKE JAY W VAISAR TOMAS		
发明人	HEINECKE, JAY W. VAISAR, TOMAS		
IPC分类号	G01N31/00 G01N33/53		
CPC分类号	G01N33/92 G01N2800/32 G01N2800/323		
审查员(译)	COOK , LISA		
其他公开文献	US20110212477A1		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

本发明提供筛选哺乳动物受试者的方法，以确定受试者是否有发展或患有心血管疾病的风险。该方法包括检测来自受试者的生物样品或其HDL亚组分中的至少一种生物标志物的量，并将检测到的生物标志物的量与预定值进行比较，其中检测量与预定值之间的差异为指示受试者中心血管疾病的存在或风险。在一些实施方案中，生物标志物包含ApoC-IV，对氧磷脂酶1，C3，C4，ApoA-IV，ApoE，ApoL1，C4B1，组蛋白H2A，ApoC-II，ApoM，玻连蛋白，触珠蛋白相关蛋白和Clusterin中的至少一种。或其组合。

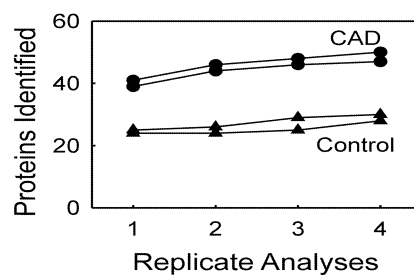


Fig.1.