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Wilson et al.

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(54) **METHODS AND COMPOSITION FOR NEUTRALIZATION OF INFLUENZA**

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(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 10 days.

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(22) PCT Filed: **Mar. 1, 2019**

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(65) **Prior Publication Data**

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(51) **Int. Cl.**

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A61P 31/16 (2006.01)

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A61K 39/00 (2006.01)

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CPC **C07K 16/1018** (2013.01); **A61K 39/42** (2013.01); **A61K 45/06** (2013.01); **A61P 31/16** (2018.01); **A61K 2039/505** (2013.01); **C07K 2317/565** (2013.01); **C07K 2317/76** (2013.01); **C07K 2317/92** (2013.01)

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(58) **Field of Classification Search**

None

See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

Provided herein are anti-neuraminidase agents useful for neutralization of influenza virus infection, and methods of use and manufacture thereof. In particular, compositions comprising anti-neuraminidase agents (e.g., antibodies) that are cross-reactive with multiple influenza strains are provided, as well as methods of treatment and prevention of influenza infection therewith.

10 Claims, 24 Drawing Sheets

Specification includes a Sequence Listing.

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FIG. 1

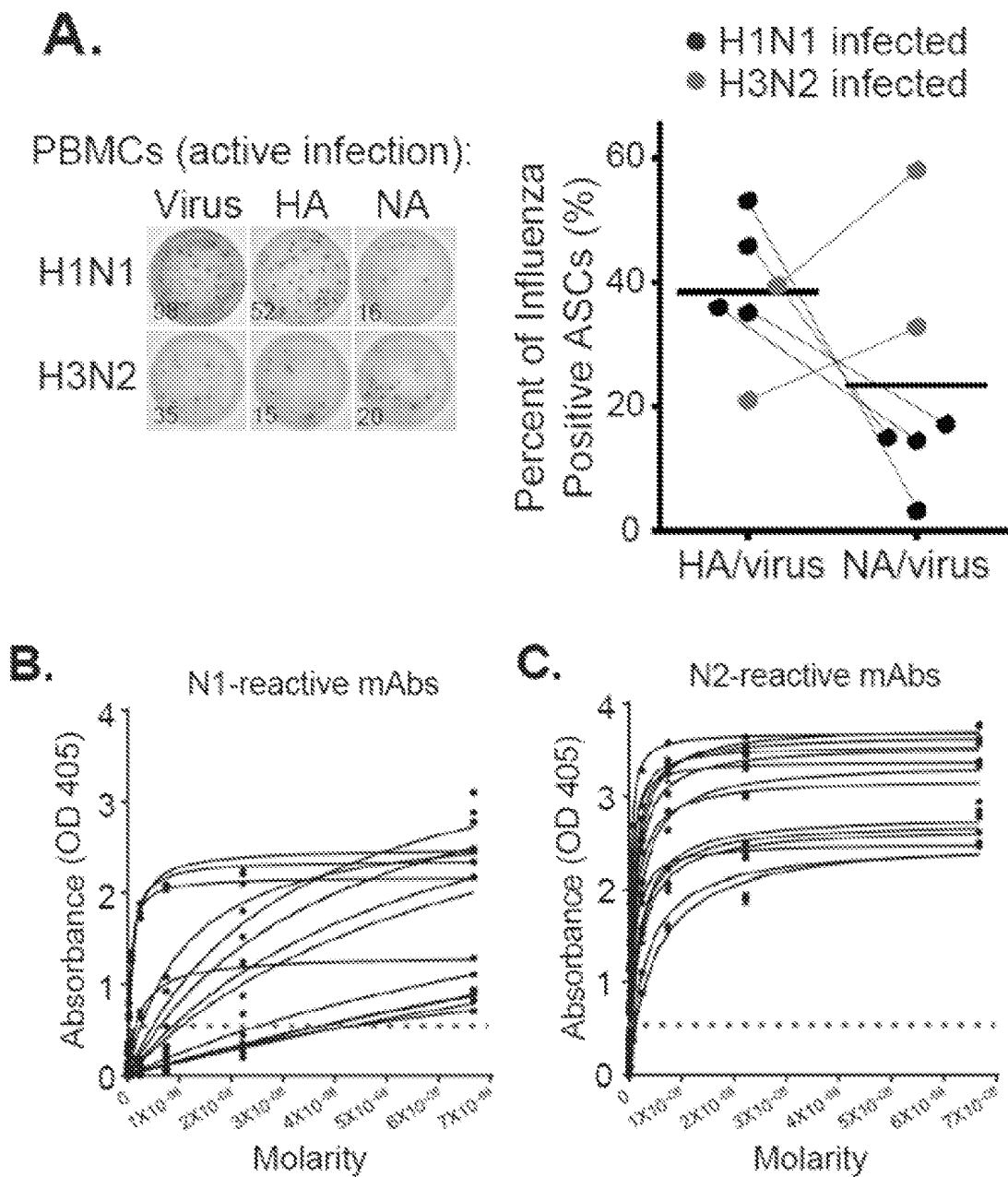


FIG. 1 (cont.)

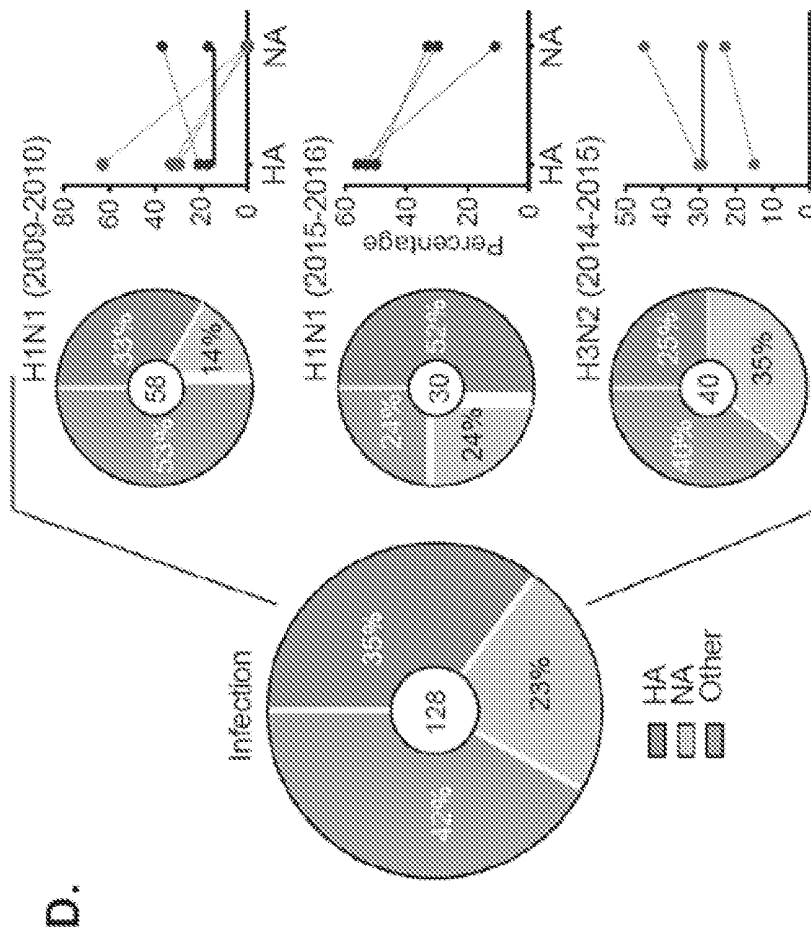
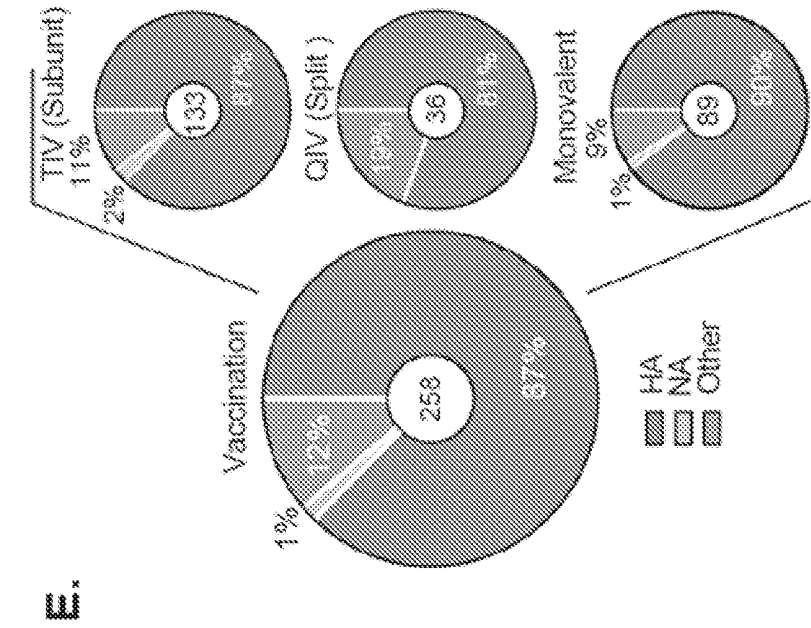


FIG. 2A

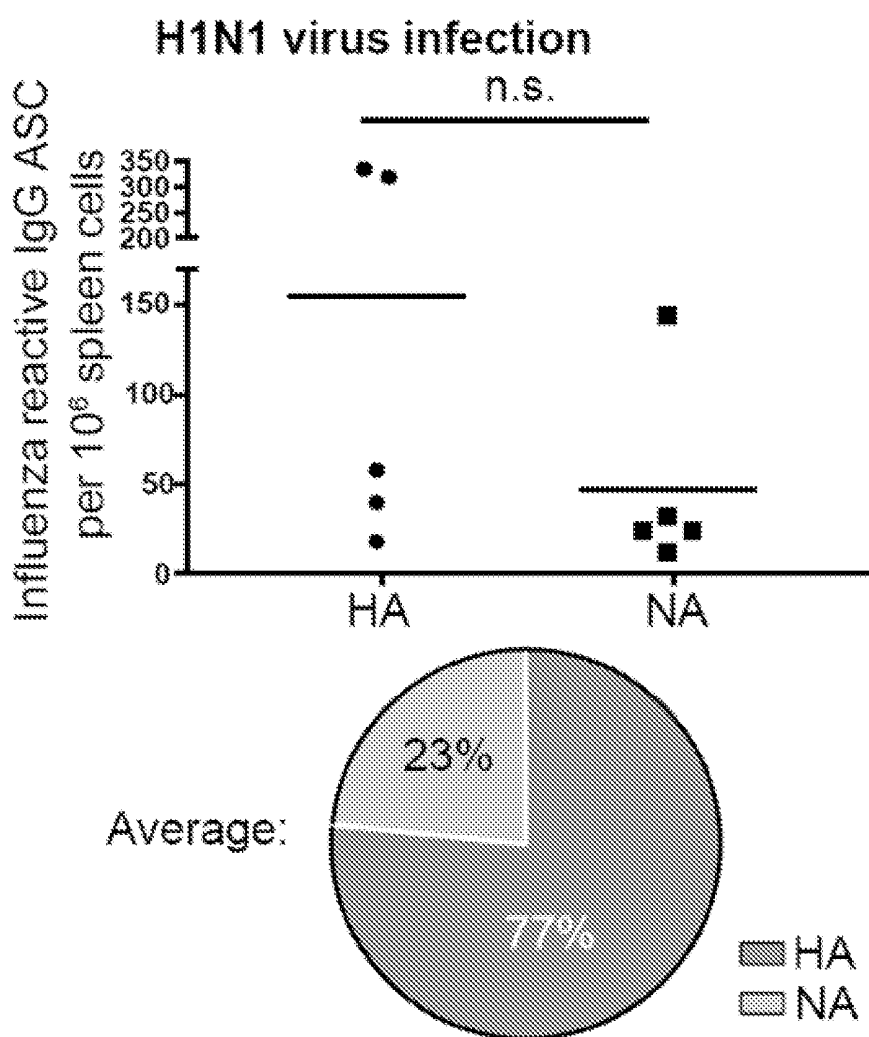


FIG. 2B

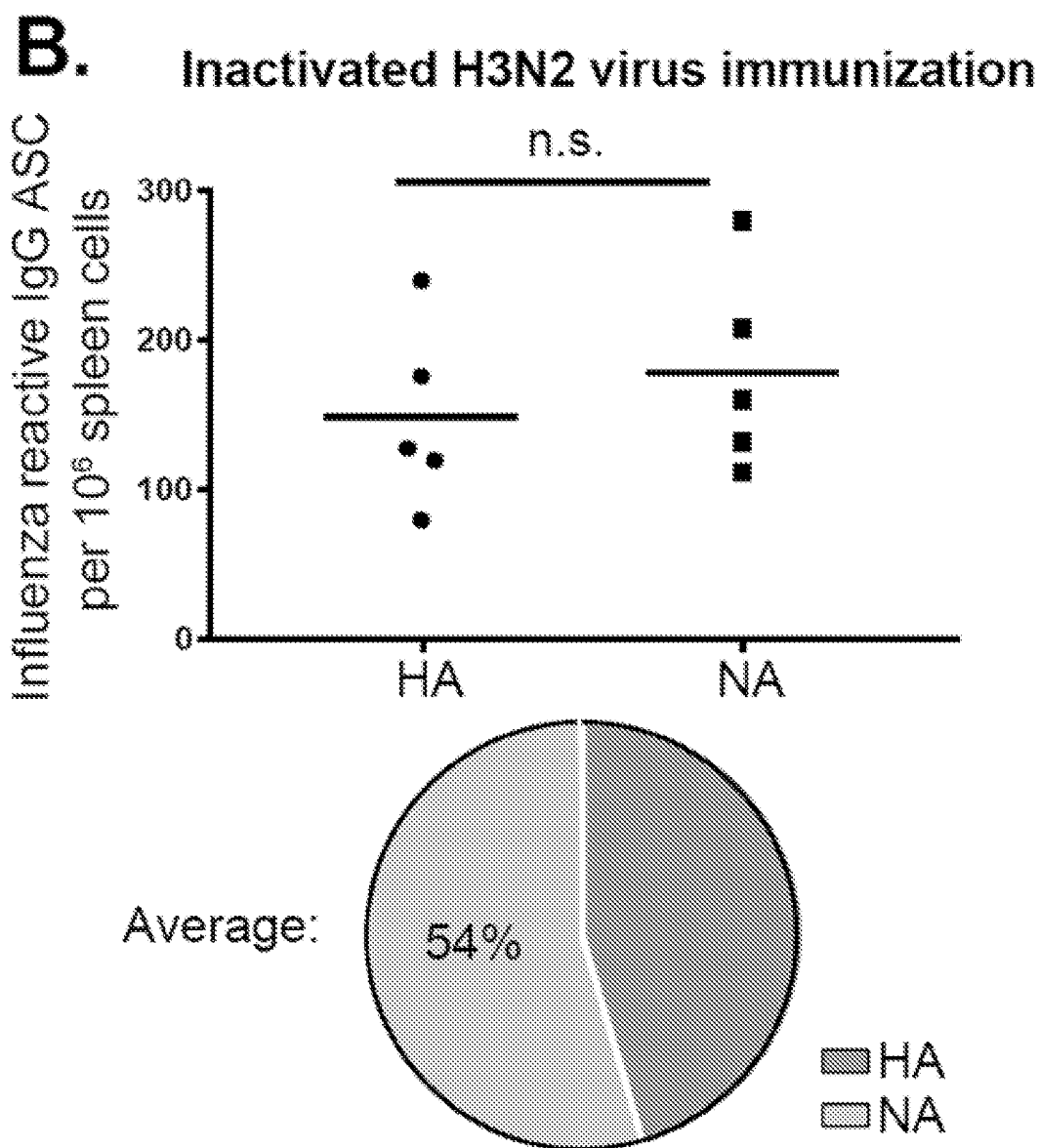


FIG. 2D

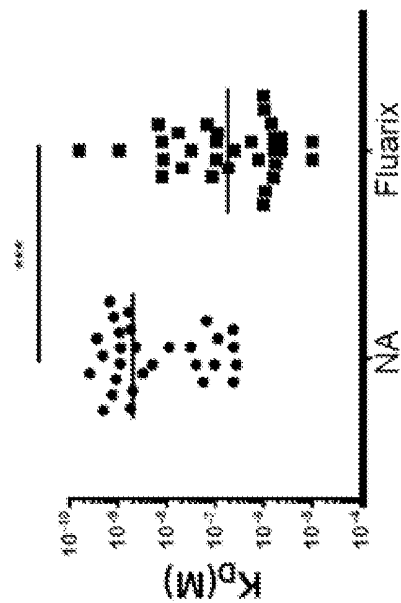


FIG. 2C

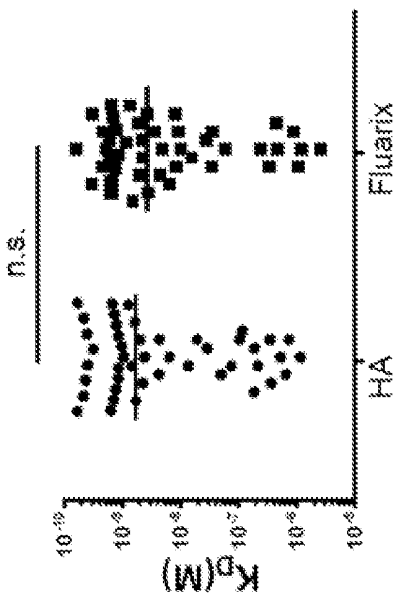


FIG. 2E

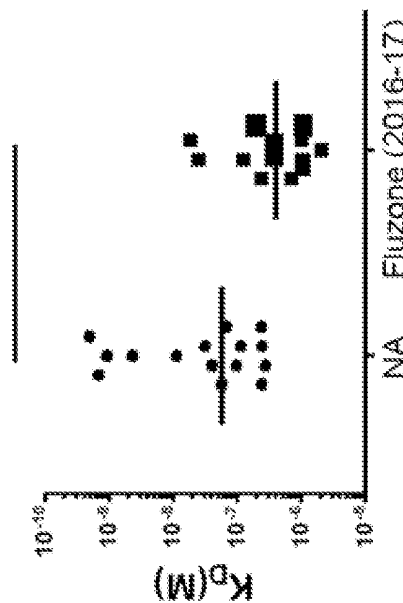


FIG. 2F

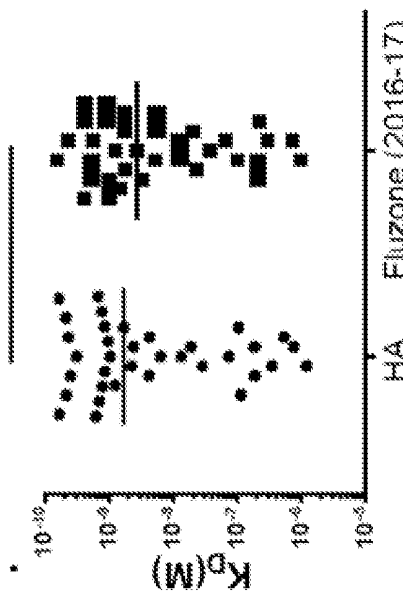


FIG. 3

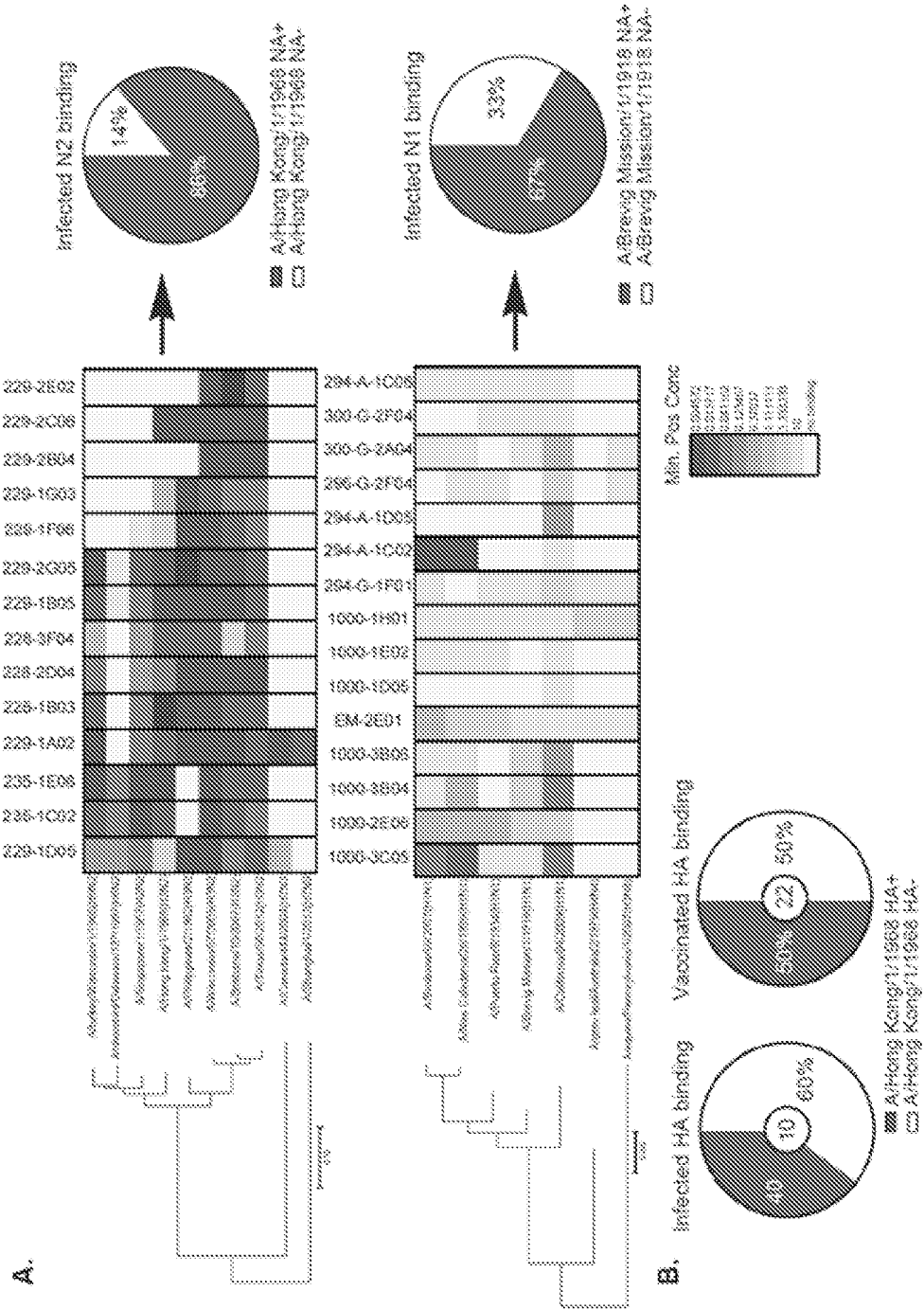


FIG. 5A

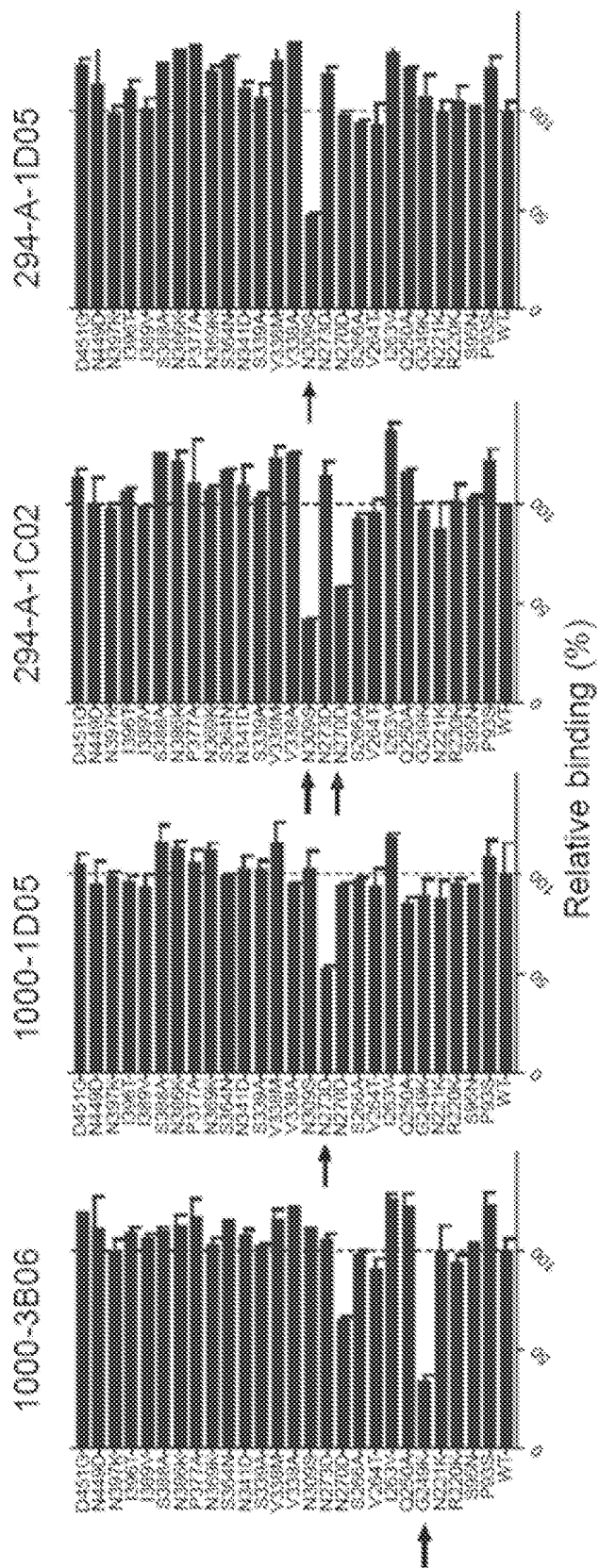


FIG. 5B

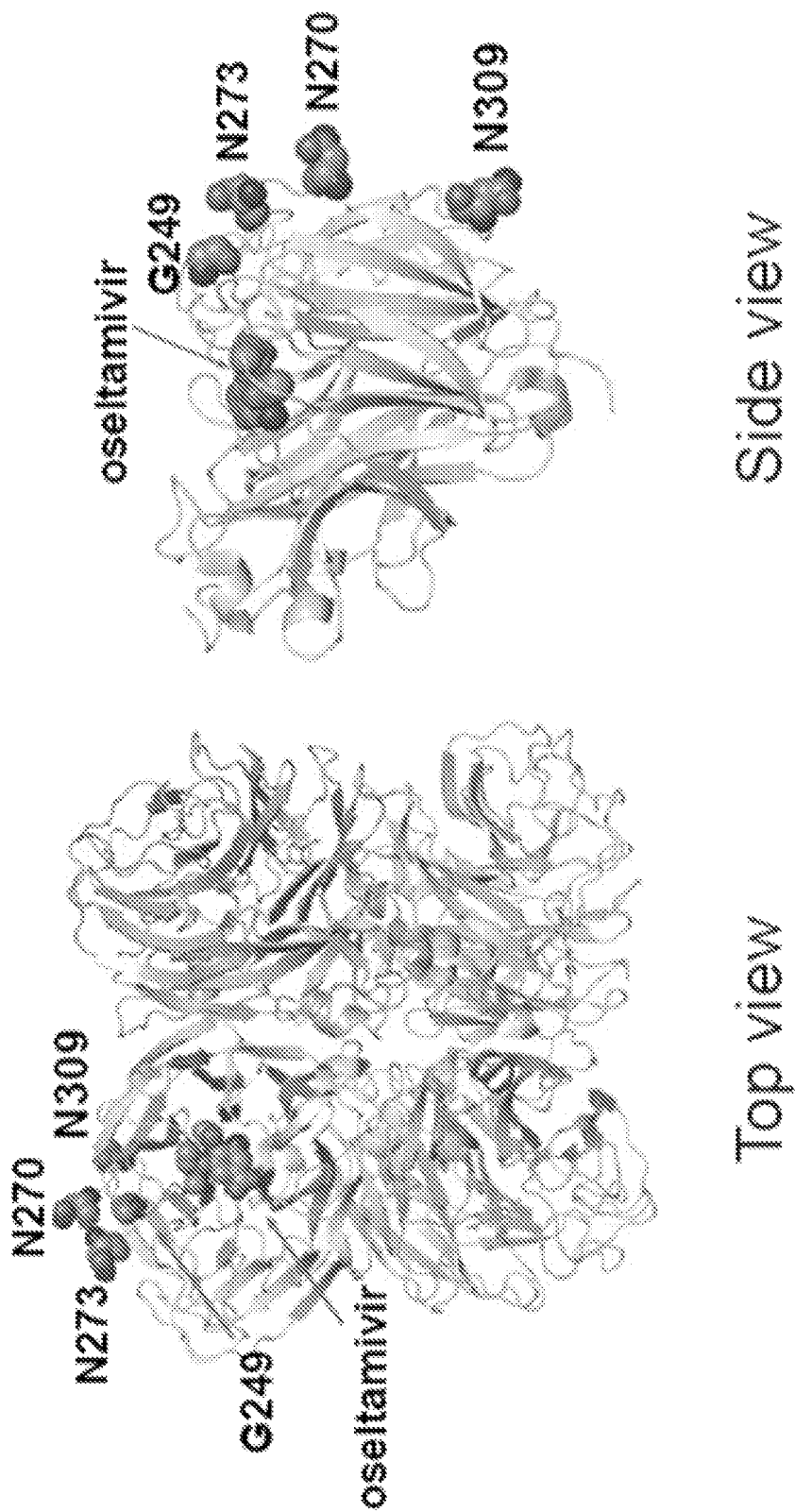


FIG. 5C

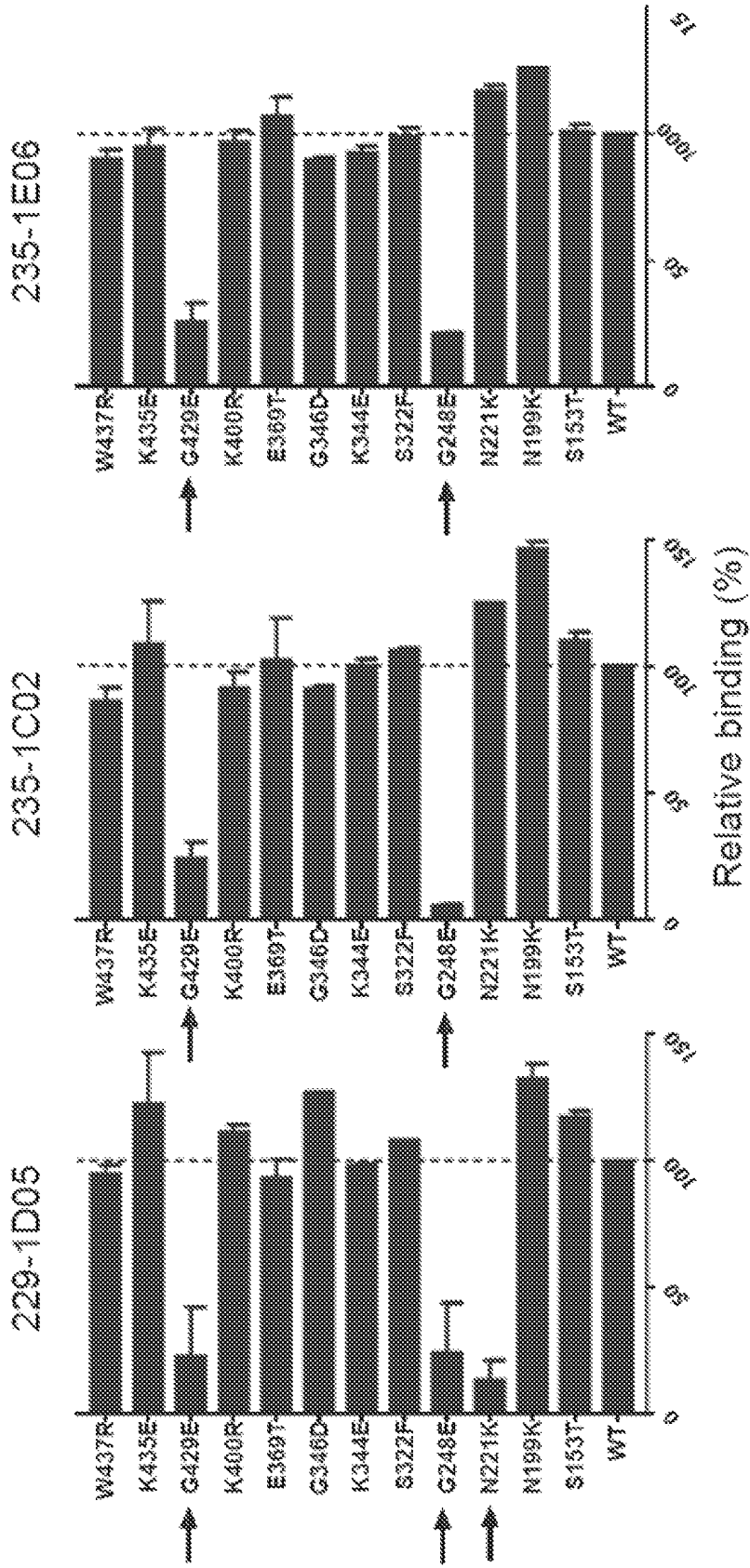


FIG. 5D

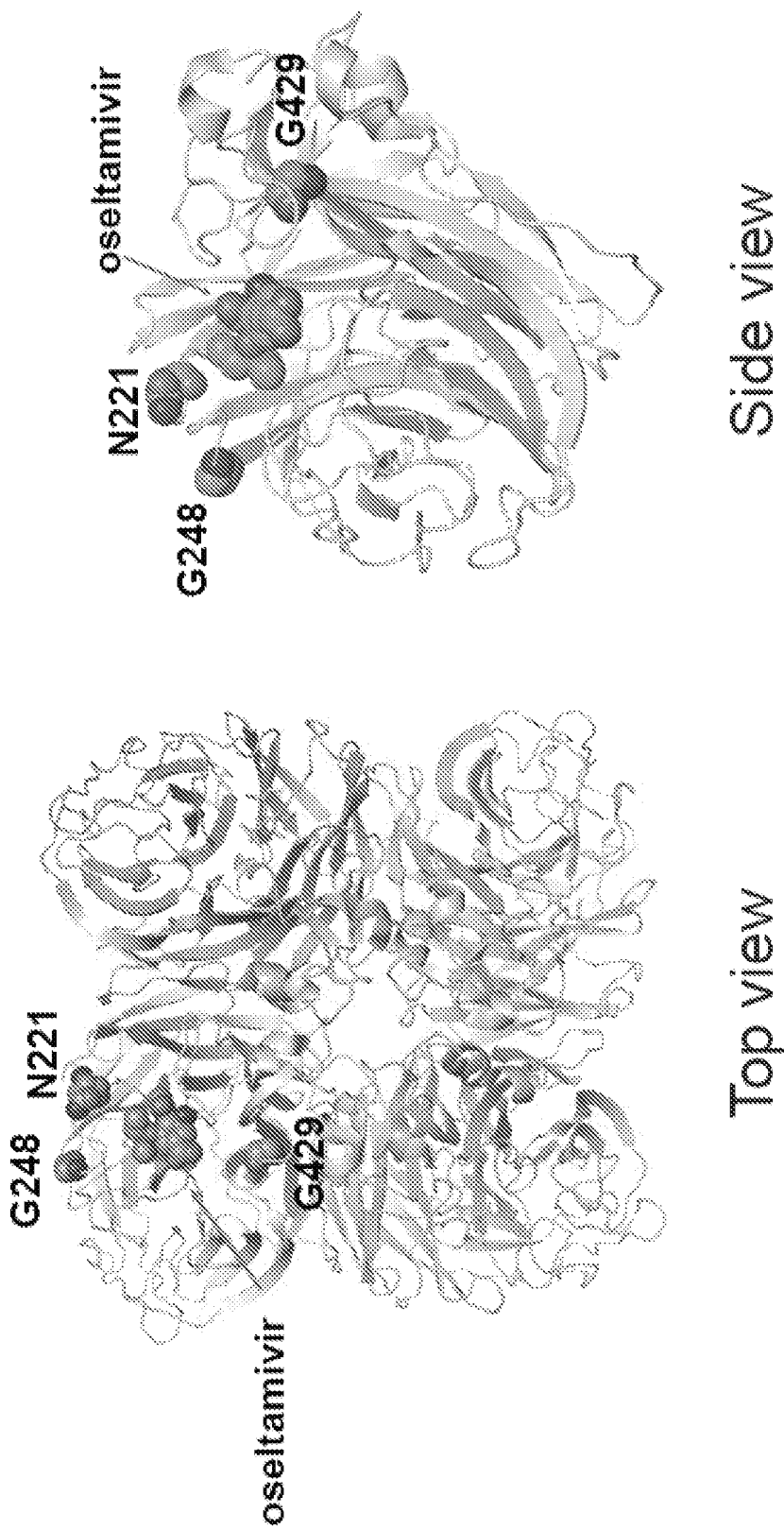


FIG. 7A

229-1D05 binding to NA:

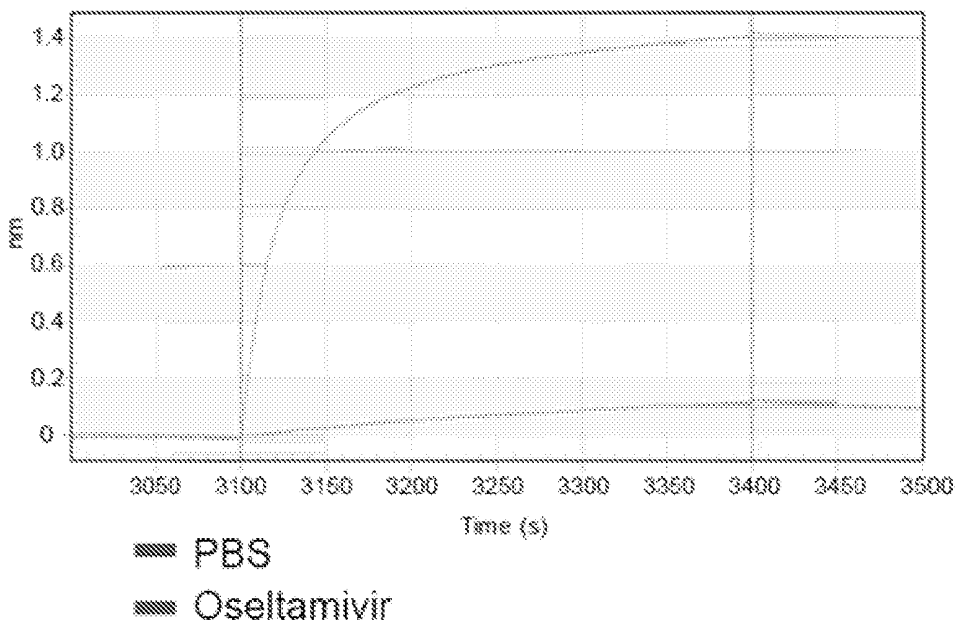


FIG. 7B

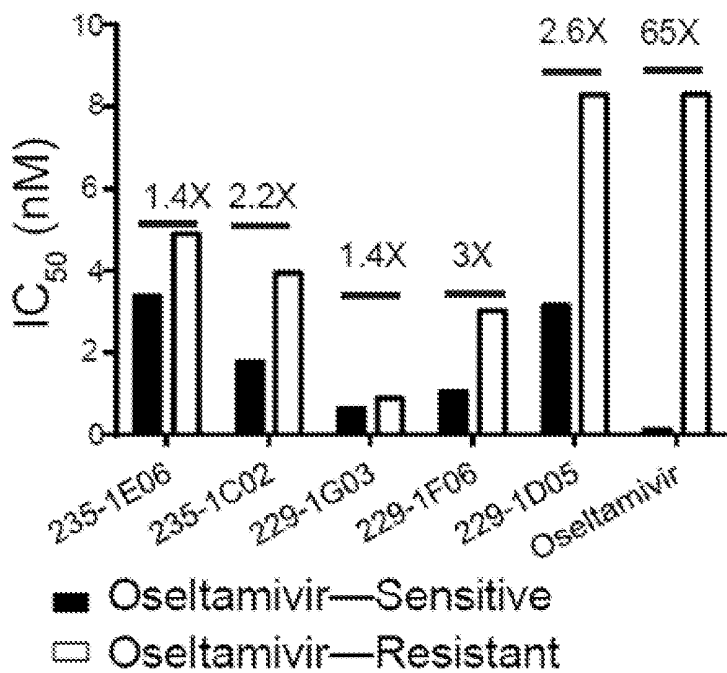
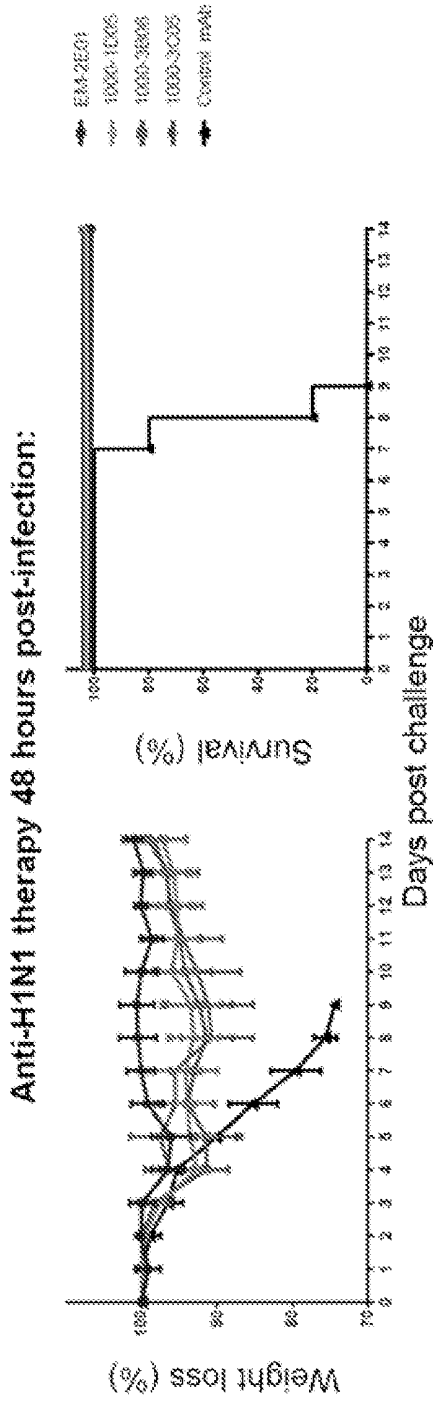


FIG. 7C



Anti-H3N2 therapy 48 hours post-infection:

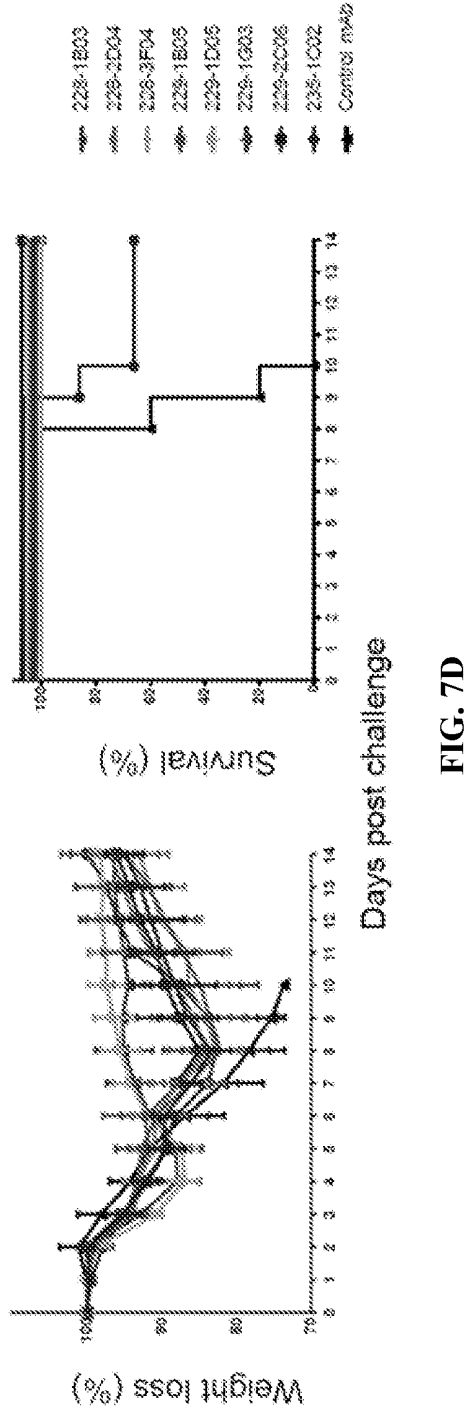


FIG. 7D

FIG. 8

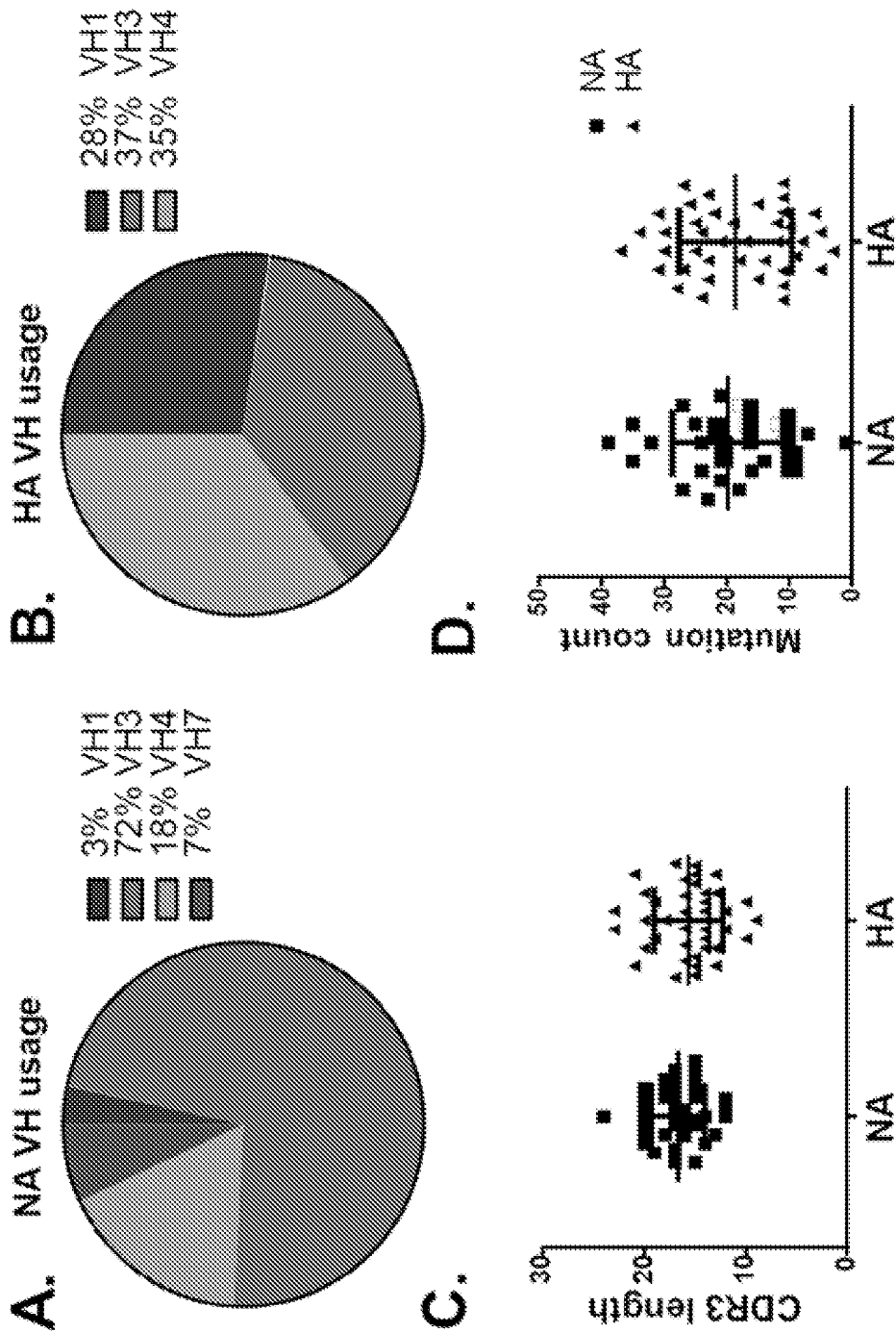
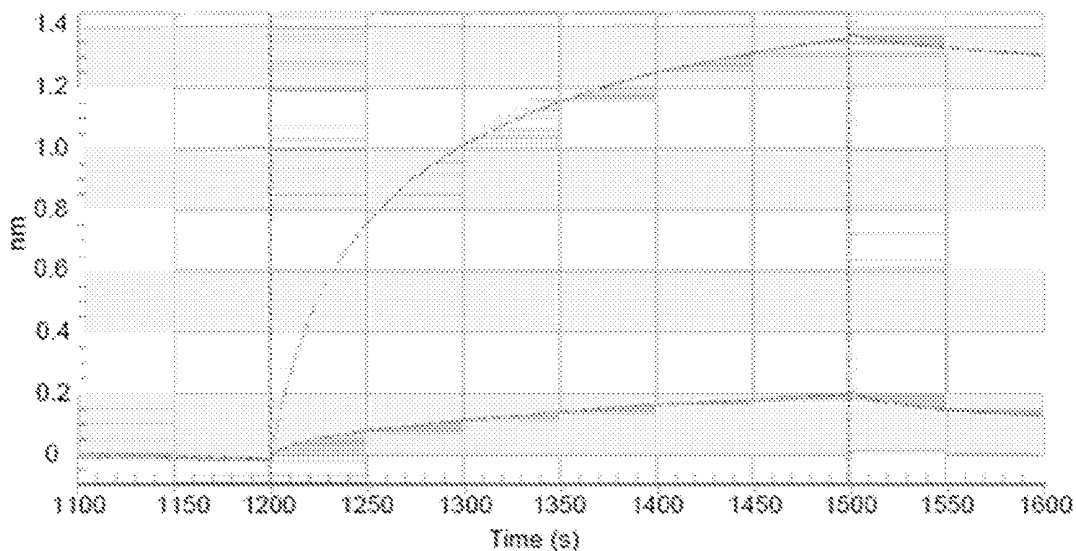


FIG. 9A

229-1F06



229-1G03

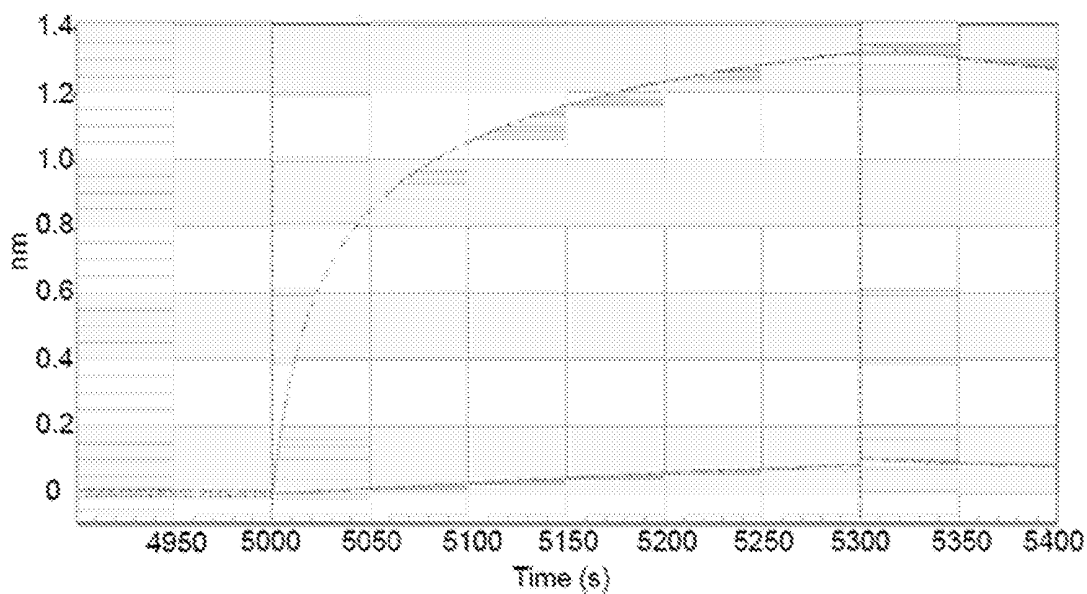
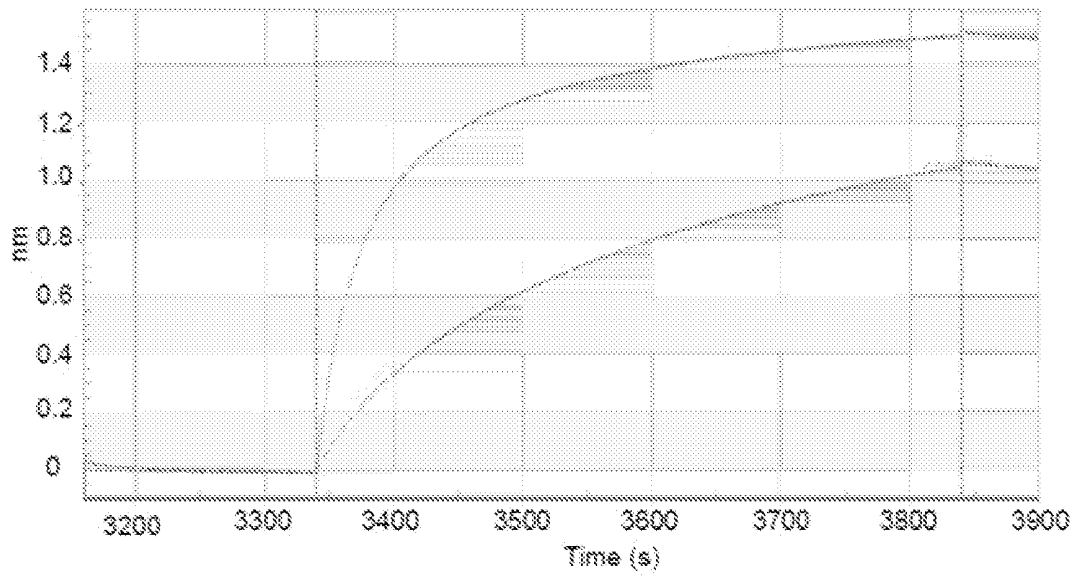


FIG. 9B

FIG. 9C

235-1C02



235-1E06

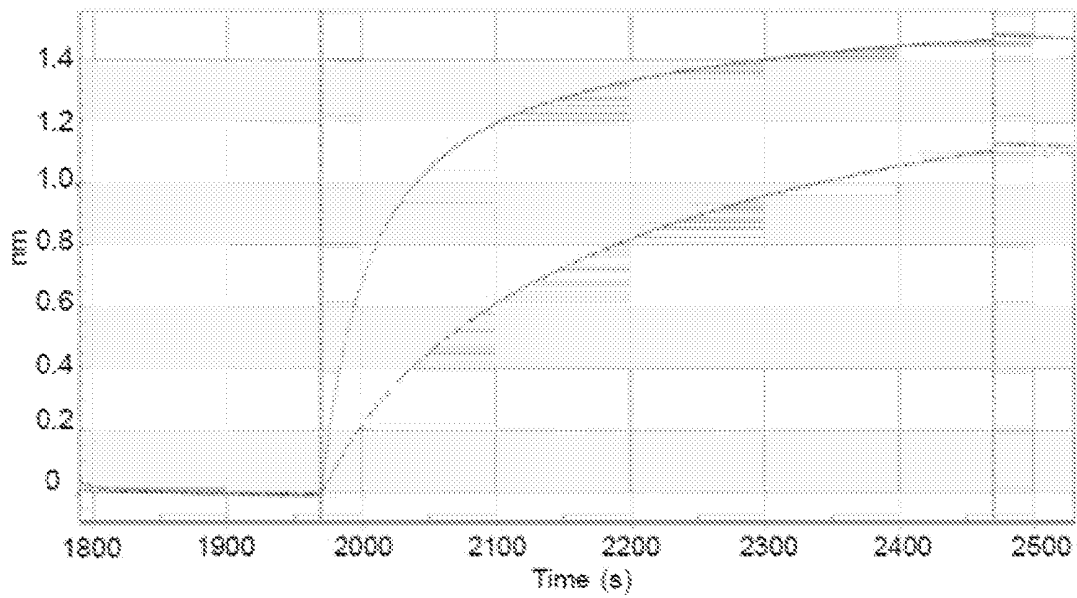


FIG. 9D

FIG. 9E

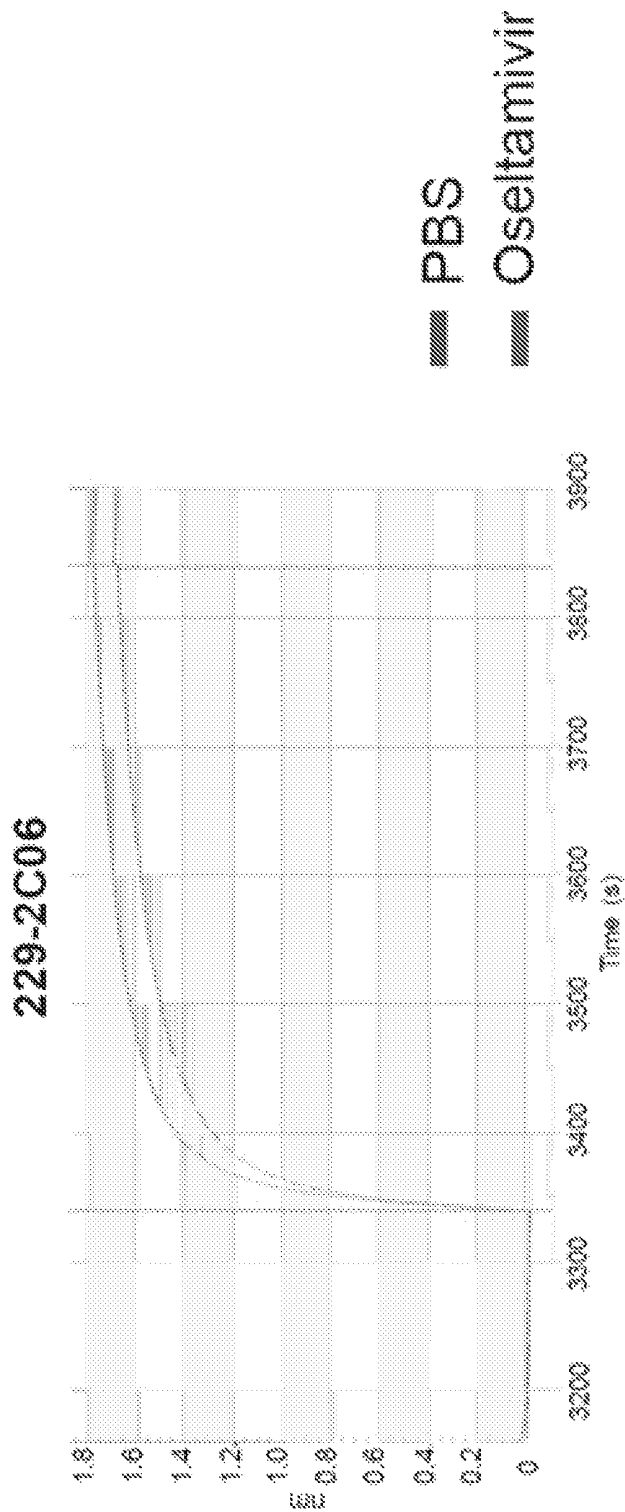
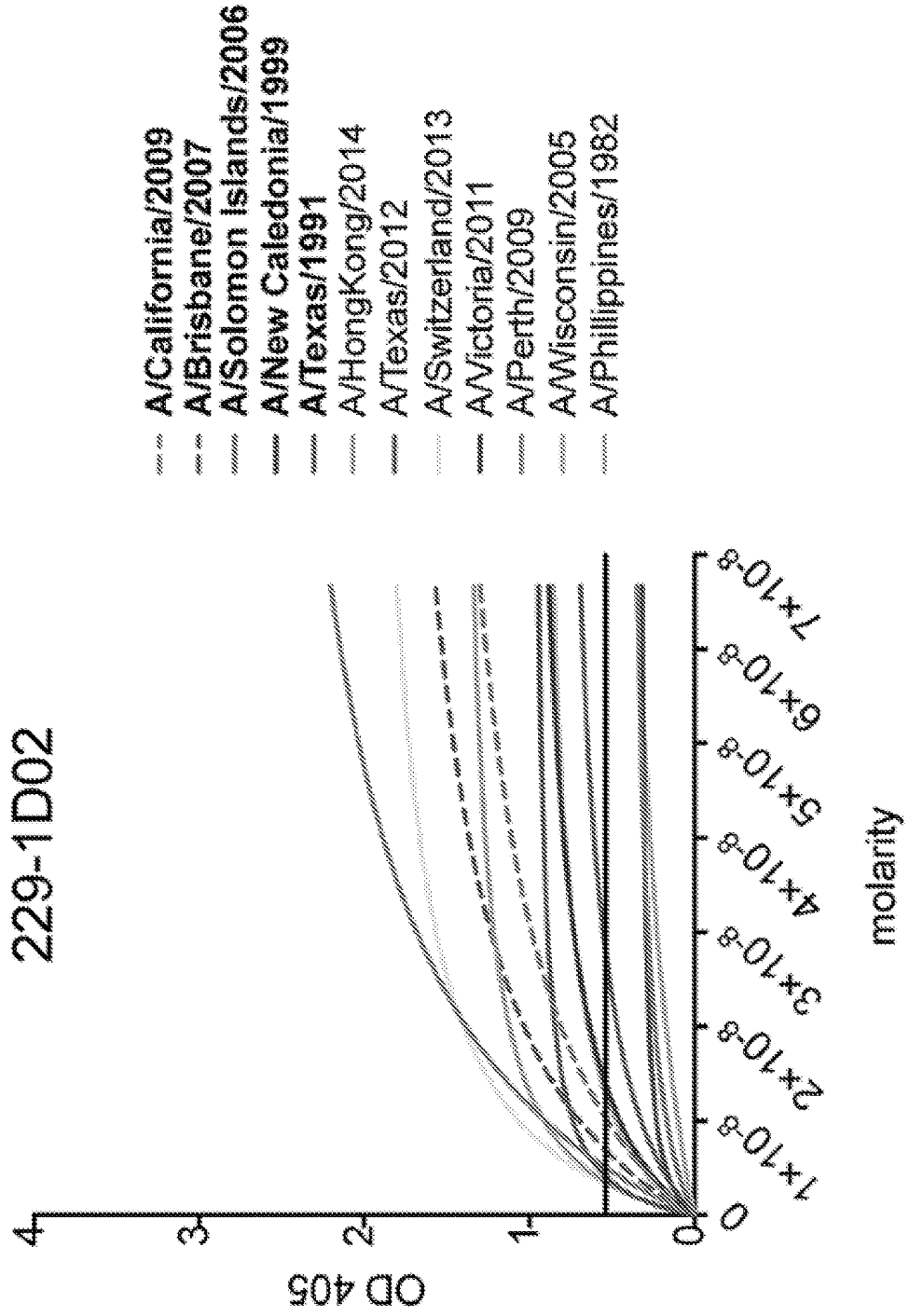


FIG. 11



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**METHODS AND COMPOSITION FOR
NEUTRALIZATION OF INFLUENZA**CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED
APPLICATIONS

The present application claims priority to U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 62/637,508, filed Mar. 2, 2018, which is incorporated by reference in its entirety.

STATEMENT REGARDING FEDERAL
FUNDING

This invention was made with government support under U19AI082724, U19AI109946, U19AI057266, awarded by the National Institutes of Health. The government has certain rights in the invention.

FIELD

Provided herein are anti-neuraminidase agents useful for neutralization of influenza virus, and methods of use and manufacture thereof. In particular, compositions comprising anti-neuraminidase agents (e.g., antibodies) that are cross-reactive with multiple influenza strains are provided, as well as methods of treatment and prevention of influenza infection therewith.

BACKGROUND

Influenza is an acute respiratory illness that has caused epidemics and pandemics in the human population for centuries. There are up to 5 million cases of influenza virus infection and about 250,000 to 500,000 deaths annually around the world (WHO, 2016; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety). The influenza virus has two main surface glycoproteins, hemagglutinin (HA) and neuraminidase (NA). HA, the more abundant protein, mediates binding to sialic acid receptors and subsequent fusion between the virus and host cell membranes. The less abundant tetrameric NA protein is essential for cleaving terminal sialic acid residues present on host cell surfaces, allowing the release of the newly formed viral particles (Matrosovich et al., 2004; Palese and Compans, 1976; herein incorporated by reference in their entirety). Currently, the seasonal influenza virus vaccine is the most widely available method to reduce the annual impact of influenza infection (Nichol, 2008; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety). Antibodies are the primary mediators of protection against influenza infection (Neu et al., 2016; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety). Antibodies to HA are typically considered the de facto mediators of protection from influenza infection; indeed, inhibition of HA activity has been the primary measure of influenza vaccine efficacy for decades. Therefore, most of the current approaches for vaccine design focus on inducing an antibody response to influenza virus HA. Influenza vaccine effectiveness can vary widely from season to season such that protection is always limited and in some years, is quite weak. For example, vaccine effectiveness ranged from only 19% to 48/6 during the past three influenza seasons according to the United States Centers for Disease Control (Flannery, 2017; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety). Studies have shown that HA antigenic drift (viral genome point mutations) is the primary reason for the limited effectiveness of the seasonal influenza vaccine (Karron and Collins, 2013; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety). Due to frequent mutations of the

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HA antigen, especially those located near the receptor binding domain, preexisting antibodies often show limited neutralization against currently circulating viruses (Wohlbold and Krammer, 2014; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety). Although point mutations also occur in the NA protein, the rate of antigenic drift around the active site of NA in the head domain is slower than that for HA among seasonal influenza A viruses (Abed et al., 2002; Air, 2012; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety).

SUMMARY

Provided herein are anti-neuraminidase agents useful for neutralization of influenza virus, and methods of use and manufacture thereof. In particular, compositions comprising anti-neuraminidase agents (e.g., antibodies) that are cross-reactive with multiple influenza strains are provided, as well as methods of treatment and prevention of influenza infection therewith.

Provided herein, in part, is the isolation from individuals that have been exposed to the influenza virus (e.g., live attenuated virus, fully infectious virus, etc.) of antibodies with further selection and characterization (e.g., antibodies that bind to NA, human antibodies, monoclonal antibodies, antibody fragments, etc.) that neutralize (e.g., therapeutically and/or prophylactically) influenza infection (e.g., of more than one strains of influenza A virus) and/or inhibit NA activity. In some embodiments, provided herein are epitopes to which the antibodies of the invention bind, and antibodies, antibody fragments, and/or modified antibodies based thereon (e.g., that bind to such epitopes). Accordingly, in one aspect, provided herein are antibodies and antigen binding fragments thereof that neutralize influenza infection (e.g., neutralize infection of one or more than one strain of influenza A virus).

In some embodiments, provided herein are NA-reactive antibodies and antibody fragments that bind to one or more NA types (e.g., N1, N2, N3, N4, N5, N6, N7, N8, N9, N10, and/or N11). In some embodiments, provided herein are NA-reactive antibodies and antibody fragments that cross-bind to heterologous NA proteins (e.g., from human influenza, swine influenza, avian influenza, different NA types, etc.).

In some embodiments, provided herein is an isolated antibody, or an antigen binding fragment thereof, that neutralizes infection of an N1 strain of influenza (e.g., an H1N1 virus). In another embodiment, an antibody or an antigen-binding fragment thereof also neutralizes infection of one or more additional NA influenza types (e.g., N2, N3, N4, N5, N6, N7, N8, N9, N10, and/or N11). In some embodiments, an antibody or antibody fragment binds to N309, G249, and/or N273 of N1 neuraminidase (e.g., N309 and N273, G249 and N273, etc.).

In some embodiments, provided herein is an isolated antibody, or an antigen binding fragment thereof, that neutralizes infection of an N2 strain of influenza (e.g., an H3N2 virus). In another embodiment, an antibody or an antigen-binding fragment thereof also neutralizes infection of one or more additional NA influenza types (e.g., N1, N3, N4, N5, N6, N7, N8, N9, N10, and/or N11). In some embodiments, an antibody or antibody fragment binds to the conserved enzymatic active site on the head of N2 neuraminidase.

In certain embodiments, provided herein is an antibody, or antigen binding fragment thereof, that neutralizes infection of influenza A virus (e.g., by binding and/or inhibiting NA), wherein the antibody or fragment thereof is expressed by an immortalized B cell clone. In some embodiments, the anti-

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body or fragment thereof is expressed from the immunoglobulin genes of an isolated B cell.

In some embodiments, provided herein are NA-inhibiting (NI) antibodies and/or antibody fragments. In some embodiments, antibodies and/or antibody fragments inhibit viral egress from infected cells. In some embodiments, antibodies and/or antibody fragments inhibit release from mucins. In some embodiments, provided herein are non-NI antibodies and/or antibody fragments.

In another aspect, provided herein are nucleic acids comprising a polynucleotide encoding an antibody or antibody fragment described herein. In some embodiments, provided herein are vectors comprising a nucleic acid molecule or a cell expressing an antibody or an antigen binding fragment described herein. In some embodiments, provided herein are cells comprising a vector described herein. In some embodiments, provided herein are isolated or purified immunogenic polypeptides comprising an epitope that binds to an antibody or antigen binding fragment described herein.

Also provided herein are pharmaceutical compositions comprising an antibody or an antigen binding fragment described herein, a nucleic acid molecule described herein, a vector comprising a nucleic acid molecule described herein, a cell expressing an antibody or an antibody fragment described herein, a cell comprising a vector, or an immunogenic polypeptide; and a pharmaceutically acceptable diluent or carrier. In some embodiments, provided herein are pharmaceutical compositions comprising a first antibody or an antigen binding fragment thereof, and a second antibody, or an antigen binding fragment thereof, wherein the first antibody is an antibody described herein, and the second antibody is any antibody, or antigen binding fragment thereof, that neutralizes influenza A or influenza B virus infection.

The use of an antibody or an antigen binding fragment thereof, a nucleic acid, a vector comprising a nucleic acid, a cell expressing a vector, an isolated or purified immunogenic polypeptide comprising an epitope that binds to an antibody or antibody fragment described herein, or a pharmaceutical composition: (i) in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of influenza A virus infection, (ii) in a vaccine, (iii) in a composition for inducing an immune response, (iv) in diagnosis of influenza A virus infection, or (v) for research purposes, is also within the scope described herein.

In another aspect, provided herein are methods of preventing, treating or reducing influenza A virus infection or lowering the risk of influenza A virus infection comprising administering to a subject in need thereof, a therapeutically effective amount of an antibody or an antigen binding antibody fragment of the invention.

Also provided herein are epitopes which are specifically bound by an antibody or an antigen binding fragment described herein, for use (i) in therapy, (ii) in the manufacture of a medicament for treating influenza A virus infection, (iii) as a vaccine, or (iv) in screening for ligands able to neutralize influenza A virus infection.

In some embodiments, provided herein are binding agents (e.g., antibodies or antibody fragments) comprising: (a) a polypeptide comprising a region having at least 70% sequence identity (e.g., 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 98%, 99%, 100%, and any ranges with such endpoints (e.g., 70-100%, 80-100%, 85-99%, 90-99%, etc.)) with a polypeptide of SEQ ID NOs. 2, 18, 34, 50, 66, 82, 98, 114, 130, 146, 162, 178, 194, 209, 217, and 225; and (b) a polypeptide comprising a region having at least 70% sequence identity (e.g., 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 98%, 99%, 100%,

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and any ranges with such endpoints (e.g., 70-100%, 80-100%, 85-99%, 90-99%, etc.)) with a polypeptide of SEQ ID NOs. 10, 26, 42, 58, 74, 90, 106, 122, 138, 154, 170, 186, 202, 213, 221, and 229; wherein the binding agent exhibits similar influenza epitope-binding characteristics to an antibody comprising a heavy and light chain variable regions with 100% sequence identity to those of 228-14-035-2D04, 229-14-036-1D05, 229-14-036-1G03, 229-14-036-2B04, 229-14-036-2C06, 235-15-042-1E06, 1000-2E06, 294-16-009-A-1C02, 294-16-009-A-1C06, 294-16-009-A-1D05, 294-16-009-G-1F01, 296-16-003-G-2F04, 300-16-005-G-2A04, 229-1D02, 229-1F06, and/or 229-2D03.

In some embodiments, provided herein are binding agents (e.g., antibodies or antibody fragments) comprising: (a) a polypeptide comprising a region having at least 70% sequence identity (e.g., 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 98%, 99%, 100%, and any ranges with such endpoints (e.g., 70-100%, 80-100%, 85-99%, 90-99%, etc.)) with a polypeptide of SEQ ID NOs. 2, 18, 34, 50, 66, 82, 98, 114, 130, 146, 162, 178, 194, 209, 217, and 225; and (b) a polypeptide comprising a region having at least 70% sequence identity (e.g., 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 98%, 99%, 100, and any ranges with such endpoints (e.g., 70-100%, 80-100%, 85-99%, 90-99%, etc.)) with a polypeptide of SEQ ID NOs. 10, 26, 42, 58, 74, 90, 106, 122, 138, 154, 170, 186, 202, 213, 221, and 229; wherein the binding agent exhibits similar influenza epitope-binding characteristics to an antibody comprising a heavy and light chain variable regions with 100% sequence identity to those of 228-14-035-2D04, 229-14-036-1D05, 229-14-036-1G03, 229-14-036-2B04, 229-14-036-2C06, 235-15-042-1E06, 1000-2E06, 294-16-009-A-1C02, 294-16-009-A-1C06, 294-16-009-A-1D05, 294-16-009-G-1F01, 296-16-003-G-2F04, 300-16-005-G-2A04, 229-1D02, 229-1F06, and/or 229-2D03.

Experiments conducted during development of embodiments herein indicate the presence of certain amino acids in a neuraminidase enzyme that are recognized by the antibodies disclosed herein (Table 2). In some embodiments, the amino acids of Table 2 are recognized by binding agents corresponding to 229-14-036-1D05, 235-15-042-1E06, 294-16-009-A-1C02, or 294-16-009-A-1D05, respectively.

TABLE 2

Antibody name	Critical amino acid
229-14-036-1D05	N221, G248 and G429
235-15-042-1E06	G248 and G429
294-16-009-A-1C02	N270 and N309
294-16-009-A-1D05	N309

In some embodiments, provided herein is a neuraminidase protein (e.g., recombinant neuraminidase) comprising amino acids of Table 2. In some embodiments, a neuraminidase protein is used to generate or purify therapeutic antibodies. In some embodiments, provided herein is a virus particle expressing a recombinant neuraminidase comprising amino acids of Table 2. In some embodiments, provided herein is a neuraminidase antigen (e.g., recombinant neuraminidase antigen) comprising the amino acids of Table 2.

In some embodiments, provided herein are binding agents (e.g., antibodies or antibody fragments) comprising: (a) a polypeptide comprising a region having at least 70% sequence identity (e.g., 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 98%, 99, 100/9, and any ranges with such endpoints (e.g., 70-100%, 80-100%, 85-99%, 90-99%, etc.)) with a poly-

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peptide encoded by a nucleic acid of SEQ ID NOs. 1, 17, 33, 49, 65, 81, 97, 113, 129, 145, 161, 177, and/or 193; and (b) a polypeptide comprising a region having at least 70% sequence identity (e.g., 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 98%, 99%, 100%, and any ranges with such endpoints (e.g., 70-100%, 80-100%, 85-99%, 90-99%, etc.)) with a polypeptide encoded by a nucleic acid of SEQ ID NOs. 9, 25, 41, 57, 73, 89, 105, 121, 137, 153, 169, 185, and/or 201; wherein the binding agent exhibits similar influenza epitope-binding characteristics to an antibody comprising a heavy and light chain variable regions with 100% sequence identity to those of 228-14-035-2D04, 229-14-036-1D05, 229-14-036-1G03, 229-14-036-2B04, 229-14-036-2C06, 235-15-042-1E06, 1000-2E06, 294-16-009-A-1C02, 294-16-009-A-1C06, 294-16-009-A-1D05, 294-16-009-G-1F01, 296-16-003-G-2F04, 300-16-005-G-2A04, 229-1D02, 229-1F06, and/or 229-2D03.

In some embodiments, similar influenza epitope-binding characteristics comprises: (1) binding to the same epitope, (2) binding to the same epitope with the same affinity (e.g., as measured by immunofluorescence, ELISA, etc), binding to the same epitope with less than 10-fold reduction (e.g., 8-fold, 6-fold, 4-fold, 2-fold, etc.) in affinity (e.g., as measured by immunofluorescence, ELISA, etc.).

In some embodiments, the polypeptide of (a) and the polypeptide of (b) comprise first and second polypeptides. In some embodiments, the binding agent is a monoclonal antibody or monobody. In some embodiments, the binding agent is an antibody fragment (e.g., Fab, F(ab')₂, Fab', scFv, di-scFv, sdAb, etc.). In some embodiments, the polypeptide of (a) and the polypeptide of (b) are a single polypeptide chain.

In some embodiments, the binding agent comprises a binding affinity for an epitope or epitopes displayed on two or more different virus strains. In some embodiments, the two or more different virus strains are influenza strains (e.g., N1, N2, N3, N4, N5, N6, N7, N8, N9, N10, and/or N11 influenza strains). In some embodiments, a first influenza strain is an NI strain (e.g., H1N1). In some embodiments, a first influenza strain is an N2 strain (e.g., H3N2).

In some embodiments, provided herein is a binding agent (e.g., antibody, antibody fragment, etc.) that bind to an epitope of an influenza NA protein, neutralizes infection of one or more strains of influenza A virus, and/or inhibits an influenza NA protein, and comprises:

- (i) a heavy chain variable region comprising a CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 4, a CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 6 and CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 8, and a light chain variable region comprising a CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 12, a CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 14 and CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 16;
- (ii) a heavy chain variable region comprising a CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 20, a CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 22 and CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 24, and a light chain variable region comprising a CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 28, a CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 30 and CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 32;
- (iii) a heavy chain variable region comprising a CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 36, a CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 38 and CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 40, and a light chain variable region comprising a CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 44, a CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 46 and CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 48;
- (iv) a heavy chain variable region comprising a CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 52, a CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 54 and CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 56, and a light chain variable region comprising a CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 60, a CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 62 and CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 64;
- (v) a heavy chain variable region comprising a CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 68, a CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 70 and CDR3

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- of SEQ ID NO: 72, and a light chain variable region comprising a CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 76, a CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 78 and CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 80;
- (vi) a heavy chain variable region comprising a CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 84, a CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 86 and CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 88, and a light chain variable region comprising a CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 92, a CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 94 and CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 96;
 - (vii) a heavy chain variable region comprising a CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 100, a CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 102 and CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 104, and a light chain variable region comprising a CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 108, a CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 110 and CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 112;
 - (viii) a heavy chain variable region comprising a CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 116, a CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 118 and CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 120, and a light chain variable region comprising a CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 124, a CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 126 and CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 128;
 - (ix) a heavy chain variable region comprising a CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 132, a CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 134 and CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 136, and a light chain variable region comprising a CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 140, a CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 142 and CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 144;
 - (x) a heavy chain variable region comprising a CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 148, a CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 150 and CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 152, and a light chain variable region comprising a CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 156, a CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 158 and CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 160;
 - (xi) a heavy chain variable region comprising a CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 164, a CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 166 and CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 168, and a light chain variable region comprising a CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 172, a CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 174 and CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 176;
 - (xii) a heavy chain variable region comprising a CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 180, a CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 182 and CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 184, and a light chain variable region comprising a CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 188, a CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 190 and CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 192;
 - (xiii) a heavy chain variable region comprising a CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 196, a CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 198 and CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 200, and a light chain variable region comprising a CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 204, a CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 206 and CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 208.
 - (xiv) a heavy chain variable region comprising a CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 210, a CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 211 and CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 212, and a light chain variable region comprising a CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 214, a CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 215 and CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 216;
 - (xv) a heavy chain variable region comprising a CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 218, a CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 219 and CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 220, and a light chain variable region comprising a CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 222, a CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 223 and CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 224; and/or
 - (xvi) a heavy chain variable region comprising a CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 226, a CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 227 and CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 228, and a light chain variable

region comprising a CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 230, a CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 231 and CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 232.

In some embodiments, provided herein a heavy chain variable region comprising:

- (i) a CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 4, a CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 6 and CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 8, wherein the heavy chain variable region comprises less than 100% sequence identity (e.g., 99%, 95%, 90%, 85%, 80%, 75%, 70%, or less or ranges therebetween) with SEQ ID NO: 2;
- (ii) a CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 20, a CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 22 and CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 24, wherein the heavy chain variable region comprises less than 100% sequence identity (e.g., 99%, 95%, 90%, 85%, 80%, 75%, 70%, or less or ranges therebetween) with SEQ ID NO: 18;
- (iii) a CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 36, a CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 38 and CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 40, wherein the heavy chain variable region comprises less than 100% sequence identity (e.g., 99%, 95%, 90%, 85%, 80%, 75%, 70%, or less or ranges therebetween) with SEQ ID NO: 34;
- (iv) a CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 52, a CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 54 and CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 56, wherein the heavy chain variable region comprises less than 100% sequence identity (e.g., 99%, 95%, 90%, 85%, 80%, 75%, 70%, or less or ranges therebetween) with SEQ ID NO: 50;
- (v) a CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 68, a CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 70 and CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 72, wherein the heavy chain variable region comprises less than 100% sequence identity (e.g., 99%, 95%, 90%, 85%, 80%, 75%, 70%, or less or ranges therebetween) with SEQ ID NO: 66;
- (vi) a CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 84, a CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 86 and CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 88, wherein the heavy chain variable region comprises less than 100% sequence identity (e.g., 99%, 95%, 90%, 85%, 80%, 75%, 70%, or less or ranges therebetween) with SEQ ID NO: 82;
- (vii) a CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 100, a CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 102 and CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 104, wherein the heavy chain variable region comprises less than 100% sequence identity (e.g., 99%, 95%, 90%, 85%, 80%, 75%, 70%, or less or ranges therebetween) with SEQ ID NO: 98;
- (viii) a CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 116, a CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 118 and CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 120, wherein the heavy chain variable region comprises less than 100% sequence identity (e.g., 99%, 95%, 90%, 85%, 80%, 75%, 70%, or less or ranges therebetween) with SEQ ID NO: 114;
- (ix) a CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 132, a CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 134 and CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 136, wherein the heavy chain variable region comprises less than 100% sequence identity (e.g., 99%, 95%, 90%, 85%, 80%, 75%, 70%, or less or ranges therebetween) with SEQ ID NO: 130;
- (x) a CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 148, a CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 150 and CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 152, wherein the heavy chain variable region comprises less than 100% sequence identity (e.g., 99%, 95%, 90%, 85%, 80%, 75%, 70%, or less or ranges therebetween) with SEQ ID NO: 146;
- (xi) a CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 164, a CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 166 and CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 168, wherein the heavy chain variable region comprises less than 100%

sequence identity (e.g., 99%, 95%, 90%, 85%, 80%, 75%, 70%, or less or ranges therebetween) with SEQ ID NO: 162;

- (xii) a CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 180, a CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 182 and CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 184, wherein the heavy chain variable region comprises less than 100% sequence identity (e.g., 99%, 95%, 90%, 85%, 80%, 75%, 70%, or less or ranges therebetween) with SEQ ID NO: 178;
 - (xiii) a CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 196, a CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 198 and CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 200, wherein the heavy chain variable region comprises less than 100% sequence identity (e.g., 99%, 95%, 90%, 85%, 80%, 75%, 70%, or less or ranges therebetween) with SEQ ID NO: 194;
 - (xiv) a CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 210, a CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 211 and CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 212, wherein the heavy chain variable region comprises less than 100% sequence identity (e.g., 99%, 95%, 90%, 85%, 80%, 75%, 70%, or less or ranges therebetween) with SEQ ID NO: 209;
 - (xv) a CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 218, a CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 219 and CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 220, wherein the heavy chain variable region comprises less than 100% sequence identity (e.g., 99%, 95%, 90%, 85%, 80%, 75%, 70%, or less or ranges therebetween) with SEQ ID NO: 217; and/or
 - (xvi) a CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 226, a CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 227 and CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 228, wherein the heavy chain variable region comprises less than 100% sequence identity (e.g., 99%, 95%, 90%, 85%, 80%, 75%, 70%, or less or ranges therebetween) with SEQ ID NO: 225.
- In some embodiments, provided herein is a binding agent (e.g., antibody, antibody fragment, etc.) comprising a heavy chain variable region of one or (i) through (xiii) above.
- In some embodiments, provided herein is a light chain variable region comprising:
- (i) a CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 12, a CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 14 and CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 16, wherein the light chain variable region comprises less than 100% sequence identity (e.g., 99%, 95%, 90%, 85%, 80%, 75%, 70%, or less or ranges therebetween) with SEQ ID NO: 10;
 - (ii) a CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 28, a CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 30 and CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 32, wherein the light chain variable region comprises less than 100% sequence identity (e.g., 99%, 95%, 90%, 85%, 80%, 75%, 70%, or less or ranges therebetween) with SEQ ID NO: 26;
 - (iii) a CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 44, a CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 46 and CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 48, wherein the light chain variable region comprises less than 100% sequence identity (e.g., 99%, 95%, 90%, 85%, 80%, 75%, 70%, or less or ranges therebetween) with SEQ ID NO: 42;
 - (iv) a CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 60, a CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 62 and CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 64, wherein the light chain variable region comprises less than 100% sequence identity (e.g., 99%, 95%, 90%, 85%, 80%, 75%, 70%, or less or ranges therebetween) with SEQ ID NO: 58;
 - (v) a CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 76, a CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 78 and CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 80, wherein the light chain variable region comprises less than 100%

- sequence identity (e.g., 99%, 95%, 90%, 85%, 80%, 75%, 70%, or less or ranges therebetween) with SEQ ID NO: 74;
- (vi) a CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 92, a CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 94 and CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 96, wherein the light chain variable region comprises less than 100% sequence identity (e.g., 99%, 95%, 90%, 85%, 80%, 75%, 70%, or less or ranges therebetween) with SEQ ID NO: 90;
- (vii) a CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 108, a CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 110 and CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 112, wherein the light chain variable region comprises less than 100% sequence identity (e.g., 99%, 95%, 90%, 85%, 80%, 75%, 70%, or less or ranges therebetween) with SEQ ID NO: 106;
- (viii) a CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 124, a CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 126 and CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 128, wherein the light chain variable region comprises less than 100% sequence identity (e.g., 99%, 95%, 90%, 85%, 80%, 75%, 70%, or less or ranges therebetween) with SEQ ID NO: 122;
- (ix) a CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 140, a CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 142 and CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 144, wherein the light chain variable region comprises less than 100% sequence identity (e.g., 99%, 95%, 90%, 85%, 80%, 75%, 70%, or less or ranges therebetween) with SEQ ID NO: 138;
- (x) a CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 156, a CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 158 and CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 160, wherein the light chain variable region comprises less than 100% sequence identity (e.g., 99%, 95%, 90%, 85%, 80%, 75%, 70%, or less or ranges therebetween) with SEQ ID NO: 154;
- (xi) a CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 172, a CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 174 and CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 176, wherein the light chain variable region comprises less than 100% sequence identity (e.g., 99%, 95%, 90%, 85%, 80%, 75%, 70%, or less or ranges therebetween) with SEQ ID NO: 170;
- (xii) a CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 188, a CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 190 and CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 192, wherein the light chain variable region comprises less than 100% sequence identity (e.g., 99%, 95%, 90%, 85%, 80%, 75%, 70%, or less or ranges therebetween) with SEQ ID NO: 186;
- (xiii) a CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 204, a CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 206 and CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 208, wherein the light chain variable region comprises less than 100% sequence identity (e.g., 99%, 95%, 90%, 85%, 80%, 75%, 70%, or less or ranges therebetween) with SEQ ID NO: 202;
- (xiv) a CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 214, a CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 215 and CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 216, wherein the heavy chain variable region comprises less than 100% sequence identity (e.g., 99%, 95%, 90%, 85%, 80%, 75%, 70%, or less or ranges therebetween) with SEQ ID NO: 213;
- (xv) a CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 222, a CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 223 and CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 224, wherein the heavy chain variable region comprises less than 100% sequence identity (e.g., 99%, 95%, 90%, 85%, 80%, 75%, 70%, or less or ranges therebetween) with SEQ ID NO: 221; and/or
- (xvi) a CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 230, a CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 231 and CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 232, wherein the heavy chain variable region comprises less than 100%

- sequence identity (e.g., 99%, 95%, 90%, 85%, 80%, 75%, 70%, or less or ranges therebetween) with SEQ ID NO: 229.
- In some embodiments, provided herein is a binding agent (e.g., antibody, antibody fragment, etc.) comprising a light chain variable region of one or (i) through (xvi) above.
- In some embodiments, provided herein are methods comprising administering a therapeutic dose of a pharmaceutical preparation, composition, and/or formulation described herein (e.g., comprising a binding agents (e.g., antibodies, antibody fragments, etc.) described herein) to a subject. In some embodiments, the subject is a human or non-human animal. In some embodiments, the subject is infected with influenza (e.g., influenza A). In some embodiments, the subject is at risk of influenza infection. In some embodiments, the subject is infected with strain of influenza that expresses a neuraminidase selected from N1, N2, N3, N4, N5, N6, N7, NS, N9, N10, N11. In some embodiments, the binding agent comprises an amino acid sequence that is the same or is substantially similar (e.g., sequence similarity of 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 98%, 99%, 100%, or ranges therebetween) or is encoded by a nucleic acid sequence that is the same or is substantially similar (e.g., sequence similarity of 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 98%, 99%, 100%, or ranges therebetween) to a sequence described herein (e.g., SEQ ID NOs: 1-232). In some embodiments, the binding agent is purified and/or isolated from a subject that has been infected with influenza. In some embodiments, the binding agent is the same or is substantially similar (e.g., sequence similarity of 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 98%, 99%, 100%, or ranges therebetween) to sequences from a binding agent purified and/or isolated from a subject that has been infected with influenza. In some embodiments, the binding agent is co-administered with one or more additional therapeutic agents. In some embodiments, the one or more additional therapeutic agents are selected from the group consisting of antivirals, immunologic agents, antibiotics, and agents for relieving symptoms of influenza infection.
- In some embodiments, provided herein are methods of treating or preventing an influenza virus infection comprising administering to a first subject an antibody generated by a second subject infected with an influenza virus. In some embodiments, an antibody from the second subject is isolated. In some embodiments, an antibody or antibody fragment comprising the same or similar binding and/or neutralization characteristics (e.g., variable region, CDRs, etc.) to the antibody isolated from the second subject is administered. In some embodiments, the antibody is a monoclonal antibody. In some embodiments, the antibody is an antibody fragment. In some embodiments, the antibody is produced by hybridoma, recombinant technology, and/or chemical synthesis. In some embodiments, the antibody administered to the first subject is a modified version of the antibody obtained from second subject.
- In some embodiments, provided herein are binding agents (e.g., antibodies, antibody fragments, etc.) that neutralize infection of one or more strains of influenza (e.g., influenza A virus). In some embodiments, binding agents bind the same epitope an antibody selected from the group consisting of 228-14-035-2D04, 229-14-036-1D05, 229-14-036-1G03, 229-14-036-2B04, 229-14-036-2C06, 235-15-042-1E06, 1000-2E06, 294-16-009-A-1C02, 294-16-009-A-1C06, 294-16-009-A-1D05, 294-16-009-G-1F01, 296-16-003-G-2F04, 300-16-005-G-2A04, 229-1D02, 229-1F06, and/or 229-2D03. In some embodiments, the binding agent has an affinity for the epitope of at least $10^7 M^{-1}$. In some embodi-

ments, the binding agent comprises variable regions and/or CDRs that are at least 70% (e.g., 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 100%, or ranges therebetween) identical to the heavy and light (e.g., lambda or kappa) chains and/or CDRH and CDRUCDRK of 228-14-035-2D04, 229-14-036-ID05, 229-14-036-1G03, 229-14-036-2B04, 229-14-036-2C06, 235-15-042-1E06, 1000-2E06, 294-16-009-A-1C02, 294-16-009-A-1C06, 294-16-009-A-1D05, 294-16-009-G-1F01, 296-16-003-G-2F04, 300-16-005-G-2A04, 229-1D02, 229-1F06, and/or 229-2D03.

In some embodiments, provided herein is the use of the antibodies or antibody fragments described herein for the treatment of influenza infection. In some embodiments, provided herein are the antibodies or antibody fragments described herein for use as a medicament. In some embodiments, provided herein are antibodies or antibody fragments for use in the treatment of influenza infection. In some embodiments, provided herein is the use of the antibodies or antibody fragments described herein for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of influenza infection.

In some embodiments, provided herein is the use of the antibodies, antibody fragments, antigens, and/or epitopes described herein for the diagnosis and/or characterization of an influenza infection. In some embodiments, detection of one or more antigens/epitopes described herein (e.g., using the antibodies/antibody fragments described herein) indicates that a subject or sample is infected with influenza (e.g., a particular strain or type of influenza). In some embodiments, diagnostic methods herein find use in directing the treatment of influenza infection. In some embodiments, provided herein are assays and/or devices comprising the antibodies, antibody fragments, antigens, and/or epitopes described herein for use in the diagnosis and/or characterization of an influenza infection.

In some embodiments, provided herein are quality control reagents comprising the antibodies, antibody fragments, antigens, and/or epitopes described herein. In some embodiments, provided herein are research reagents comprising the antibodies, antibody fragments, antigens, and/or epitopes described herein.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1. Influenza virus infection induces a greater prevalence of NA-reactive antibodies as compared to vaccination (Panel A) The proportions of HA-reactive and NA-reactive secreting cells (ASCs) out of the total virus-reactive cells were determined by ELISPOT assay. Individuals infected with an H1N1 influenza virus were compared to individuals infected with an H3N2 influenza virus. Each dot represents a subject (n=6). (Panels B-C) Binding of NA-reactive mAbs to rNA proteins by ELISA. Represented are ELISA binding curves. The antibody starting concentration is 10 µg/ml. The assays were performed in duplicate at least 3 times for each antibody. (Panel B) Binding to A/California/7/2009 (H1N1) rN1 protein or (Panel C) A/Texas/50/2012 (H3N2) rN2 protein. (Panels D-E) Proportion of influenza virus-reactive mAbs that bind to HA, NA or other antigens (Panel D) One hundred and twenty-eight mAbs were isolated from influenza virus infected individuals (H1N1 and H3N2). Pie charts show the percentages of mAbs that bind a given antigen (HA, NA, or other). Graphed on the right are the percentages of HA- and NA-reactive antibodies per individual. Each dot represents one individual (n=11). Red indicates patients with no NA B cells detected on first exposure to the pandemic H1N1 strain in 2009 (E) Two hundred and fifty-eight mAbs were isolated from influenza

virus vaccinated individuals from previously published studies in our laboratory (Andrews et al., 2015; Wrammert et al., 2008). As in (Panel D), pie charts show the percentages of mAbs that bind a given antigen (HA, NA, or other) in individuals vaccinated with influenza virus subunit vaccine (seasons 2006-2008 and 2010-2011), influenza virus split vaccine (2008-2010), or monovalent pandemic H1N1 vaccine (2009-2010). For the panels (Panel A) and (Panel D), the dots indicate patients infected with an H3N2 virus.

FIGS. 2A-F. Epitopes on NA are not efficiently presented in current commercially available inactivated influenza virus vaccines (A-B) The proportion of HA and NA-reactive IgG secreting cells (ASCs) in immunized mice was determined by ELISPOT. Mouse splenocytes were isolated 8 days after boost (A) with A/Netherlands/602/2009 (H1N1) virus by intranasal inoculation, or (B) after inactivated A/Switzerland/9715293/2013 (H3N2) virus particle intranasal immunization. Each dot represents one mouse. Pie charts show the average frequency of HA versus NA-reactive B cells. (C-F) HA and NA-reactive mAbs were tested for binding by ELISA to HA, NA and two influenza virus vaccine preparations. Binding avidities (KD) were estimated by Scatchard plot analyses of ELISA data. (C) Binding of 35 H1-reactive mAbs to A/California/7/2009 (H1N1) rHA was compared to binding to influenza virus vaccine Fluarix (2015-2016). Binding of 10 H3-reactive mAbs against A/Texas/50/2012 (H3N2) rHA was compared to binding to vaccine Fluarix (2014-2015), respectively. (E) Binding of 35 H1-reactive mAbs to A/California/7/2009 (H1N1) rHA was compared to binding to the influenza vaccine Fluzone (2016-2017). (D) Binding of 15 N1-reactive mAbs to A/California/7/2009 (H1N1) rNA was compared to binding to influenza virus vaccine Fluarix (2015-2016). Binding of 14 N2-reactive mAbs against A/Texas/50/2012 (H3N2) rNA was compared to binding to vaccine Fluarix (2014-2015), respectively. (F) Binding of 15 N1-reactive mAbs to A/California/7/2009 (H1N1) rNA was compared to binding to the influenza vaccine Fluzone (2016-2017). Data are representative of three independent experiments. Statistical significance was determined using the paired nonparametric Wilcoxon test. The line represents the median. n.s., not significant. *p<0.05; **p<0.001; ***p<0.0001.

FIG. 3. NA-reactive mAbs are broadly cross-reactive. (Panel A) Binding of NA-reactive mAbs to rNA proteins was measured by ELISA. (Panel A) Representative minimum positive concentrations (µg/ml) from three independent experiments are plotted as a heatmap. The different NAs were clustered by amino acid sequence phylogeny. The top panel shows N2-reactive mAbs binding to a panel of NA proteins. The bottom panel shows N1-reactive mAbs binding to a panel of NA proteins. Pie charts represent the frequency of NA-reactive mAbs binding to historic strains (A/Hong Kong/1/1968 rN2 and A/Brevig Mission/1/1918 rN1). (Panel B) Binding of 32 HA reactive mAbs isolated from infected or vaccinated subjects to historical past H3N2 strain (A/Hong Kong/1/1968) rH3 were measured by ELISA. Pie charts represent the comparative frequency of HA-reactive mAbs against A/Hong Kong/1/1968 rH3 protein between the infected and vaccinated individuals.

FIGS. 4A-C. NA-reactive mAbs exhibit broadly cross-reactive NA-inhibition and neutralization activity in vitro (A) N2-reactive mAbs were tested for inhibiting NA enzymatic activity via ELLA assays and NA-STAR assays against A/Switzerland/9715293/2013 (H3N2) and A/Hong Kong/1/1968 (H3N2) viruses. (B) N1-reactive mAbs were tested for inhibiting NA enzymatic activity in ELLA assays and NA-STAR assays against A/California/7/2009 (H1N1)

virus and A/Brevig Mission/1/1918 (H1N1) rNA protein. (C) NA-reactive mAbs were tested for neutralization by microneutralization (MN) assay using A/Switzerland/9715293/2013 (H3N2) and A/California/7/2009 (H1N1) viruses. Data are represented as half-maximum inhibitory concentration (IC₅₀) (µg/ml). (D) Purified N2 polyclonal antibodies from infected subjects were tested by MN assay against A/Hong Kong/4801/2014 (H3N2) virus. Influenza-non-reactive human mAb 003-15D3 was used as a negative control in the experiments. Data are represented as IC₅₀ (µg/ml). Data are representative of three independent experiments.

FIGS. 5A-D. Identification of critical epitopes targeted by NA-reactive mAbs (A) Binding of four N1-reactive mAbs (1000-3B06, 1000-D05, 294-A-1C02 and 294-A-1D05) to A/California/7/2009 (H1N1) NA mutant proteins transiently expressed on the surface of 293 T cells Hyper-immune mouse serum against A/California/7/2009 (H1N1)-X179A virus was used as a positive control and for examining the expression of NA. Binding to A/California/7/2009 wide type NA is shown in the last bar labeled 'WT'. Data are represented as mean±SD. Data are representative of two independent experiments performed in duplicate. (B) Modeling of N1 was done using PyMOL to show the 4 critical amino acids involved in the binding of the N1-reactive mAbs (PDB: 3 TI6) (Vavricka et al., 2011). (C) Binding of three N2-reactive mAbs (229-1D05, 235-1C02 and 235-1E06) to 12 A/Minnesota/11/2010 (H6N2-PR8 backbone) NA mutant viruses. Data are represented as mean t SD. Data are representative of two independent experiments performed in duplicate. (D) Modeling of N2 protein was done using PyMOL to show the three critical amino acid involved in the binding of the N2-reactive mAbs (PDB:4K1J) (Wu et al., 2013).

FIGS. 6A-C. NA-reactive mAbs are protective in a prophylactic setting in vivo (A-C) Six week-olds female BALB/c mice (5 per experimental condition) were injected intraperitoneally (i.p.) with 5 mg/kg of each NA-reactive mAb individually or with an irrelevant negative control human mAb 2 h prior to challenge with a lethal dose (10 LD₅₀) of virus. The percentage of initial body weight and survival were plotted for each antibody and compared to untreated mice. (A) N2-reactive mAbs were injected to mice and then infected with 10 LD₅₀ of A/Philippines/2/1982 (H3N2-X-79) virus. Percent of initial weight and survival rate are shown. (B) N1-reactive mAbs were injected to mice and then infected with 10 LD₅₀ of A/Netherlands/602/2009 virus (pandemic H1N1). Percent of initial weight and survival rate are shown. (C) N1-reactive mAbs were injected to mice and then infected with 10 LD₅₀ of A/Vietnam/1203/2004 (H5N1-PR8 reassortant) avian influenza virus. Percent of initial weight and survival are shown. Data are represented as mean±SD. Influenza-non-reactive human mAb 003-15D3 was used as a negative control in all experiments.

FIGS. 7A-D. NA-reactive mAbs are protective in a therapeutic setting in vivo (A) Binding competition between the N2-reactive mAb 229-1D05 and oseltamivir to A/Texas/50/2012 rNA was measured by bio-layer interferometry. (B) N2-reactive mAbs were tested for inhibiting NA enzymatic activity via NA-STAR assay against A/Washington/01/2007 (oseltamivir-sensitive strain) and A/Texas/12/2007 E119V (oseltamivir-resistant strain) H3N2 viruses. (C-D) Six week-olds female BALB/c mice (5 per experimental condition) were infected with a lethal dose (10 LD₅₀) of virus and then administered i.p. with 10 mg/kg of NA-reactive mAbs or an irrelevant negative control human mAb 48 h after infection. The percentage of initial body weight or survival was plotted

for each NA-reactive mAb and compared with untreated mice. (C) N1-reactive mAbs were injected to mice infected with 10LD₅₀ of A/Netherlands/602/2009 virus (pandemic H1N1). Percent of initial weight and survival are shown. (D) N2-reactive mAbs were administered to mice infected with A/Philippines/2/1982 (H3N2-X-79) virus. Percent of initial weight and survival rates are shown. Data are represented as mean t SD. Influenza-non-reactive human mAb 003-15D3 was used as a negative control in all challenge experiments.

FIG. 8. Influenza virus infection induced NA-reactive plasmablasts that were VH3-biased. (Panels A-B) The usage of VH immunoglobulin genes by (Panel A) NA-reactive B cells and (Panel B) HA-reactive B cells (Panel C) CDR3 length of NA and HA-reactive mAbs, data are represented as mean t SD. (Panel D) Total mutation number of NA and HA-reactive mAbs, data are represented as mean SD.

FIGS. 9A-E. Binding competition between 5 N2-reactive mAbs and oseltamivir to A/Texas/50/2012 rNA were measured by bio-layer interferometry. (A) 229-1F06 (B) 229-1G03 (C) 235-1C02 (D) 235-1E06 (E) 229-2C06.

FIG. 10. Heat map of 2014-2015 H3N2-induced NA mAb binding to H3N2 strains; x-axis are individual mAbs, y-axis are H3N2 virus strains. The heat map depicts the mAb clustering based on similarity in viral binding patterns using Euclidean distance. The viruses cluster based on their binding to the mAbs, they are not clustered based on actual phylogenetic distance. Each individual box represents the ELISA area under the curve value for viral binding, with darker colors being stronger binding.

FIG. 11. Binding curves for 229-1D02 against several H1N1 and H3N2 strains.

DEFINITIONS

As used herein, the term "subject" broadly refers to any animal, including but not limited to, human and non-human animals (e.g., dogs, cats, cows, horses, sheep, poultry, fish, crustaceans, etc.). As used herein, the term "patient" typically refers to a subject that is being treated for a disease or condition.

As used herein, the term "antibody" refers to a whole antibody molecule or a fragment thereof (e.g., fragments such as Fab, Fab', and F(ab')₂), it may be a polyclonal or monoclonal antibody, a chimeric antibody, a humanized antibody, a human antibody, etc.

A native antibody typically has a tetrameric structure. A tetramer typically comprises two identical pairs of polypeptide chains, each pair having one light chain (in certain embodiments, about 25 kDa) and one heavy chain (in certain embodiments, about 50-70 kDa). In a native antibody, a heavy chain comprises a variable region, V_H, and three constant regions, C_{H1}, C_{H2}, and C_{H3}. The V_H domain is at the amino-terminus of the heavy chain, and the C_{H3} domain is at the carboxy-terminus. In a native antibody, a light chain comprises a variable region, V_L, and a constant region, C_L. The variable region of the light chain is at the amino-terminus of the light chain. In a native antibody, the variable regions of each light/heavy chain pair typically form the antigen binding site. The constant regions are typically responsible for effector function.

In a native antibody, the variable regions typically exhibit the same general structure in which relatively conserved framework regions (FRs) are joined by three hypervariable regions, also called complementarity determining regions (CDRs). The CDRs from the two chains of each pair typically are aligned by the framework regions, which may enable binding to a specific epitope. From N-terminus to

C-terminus, both light and heavy chain variable regions typically comprise the domains FR1, CDR1, FR2, CDR2, FR3, CDR3 and FR4. The CDRs on the heavy chain are referred to as H1, H2, and H3, while the CDRs on the light chain are referred to as L1, L2, and L3. Typically, CDR3 is the greatest source of molecular diversity within the antigen-binding site. H3, for example, in certain instances, can be as short as two amino acid residues or greater than 26. The assignment of amino acids to each domain is typically in accordance with the definitions of Kabat et al. (1991) Sequences of Proteins of Immunological Interest (National Institutes of Health, Publication No. 91-3242, vols. 1-3, Bethesda, Md.); Chothia, C., and Lesk, A. M. (1987) *J. Mol. Biol.* 196:901-917; or Chothia, C. et al. *Nature* 342:878-883 (1989). In the present application, the term "CDR" refers to a CDR from either the light or heavy chain, unless otherwise specified.

As used herein, the term "heavy chain" refers to a polypeptide comprising sufficient heavy chain variable region sequence to confer antigen specificity either alone or in combination with a light chain.

As used herein, the term "light chain" refers to a polypeptide comprising sufficient light chain variable region sequence to confer antigen specificity either alone or in combination with a heavy chain.

As used herein, when an antibody or other entity "specifically recognizes" or "specifically binds" an antigen or epitope, it preferentially recognizes the antigen in a complex mixture of proteins and/or macromolecules, and binds the antigen or epitope with affinity which is substantially higher than to other entities not displaying the antigen or epitope. In this regard, "affinity which is substantially higher" means affinity that is high enough to enable detection of an antigen or epitope which is distinguished from entities using a desired assay or measurement apparatus. Typically, it means binding affinity having a binding constant (Ks) of at least $10^7 M^{-1}$ (e.g., $>10^7 M^{-1}$, $>10^8 M^{-1}$, $>10^9 M^{-1}$, $>10^{10} M^{-1}$, $>10^{11} M^{-1}$, $>10^{12} M^{-1}$, $>10^{13} M^{-1}$, etc.). In certain such embodiments, an antibody is capable of binding different antigens so long as the different antigens comprise that particular epitope. In certain instances, for example, homologous proteins from different species may comprise the same epitope.

As used herein, the term "anti-influenza antibody" refers to an antibody which specifically recognizes an antigen and/or epitope presented by one or more strains of influenza virus. A "cross-reactive influenza antibody" refers to an antibody which specifically recognizes an antigen and/or epitope presented by more than one strain of influenza virus. For example, an "N1/N7 cross-reactive influenza antibody" or "N1/N7 cross-reactive antibody" specifically recognizes an antigen and/or epitope presented by N1 and N7 strains of influenza.

As used herein, the term "monoclonal antibody" refers to an antibody which is a member of a substantially homogeneous population of antibodies that specifically bind to the same epitope. In certain embodiments, a monoclonal antibody is secreted by a hybridoma. In certain such embodiments, a hybridoma is produced according to certain methods known to those skilled in the art. See, e.g., Kohler and Milstein (1975) *Nature* 256: 495-499; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety. In certain embodiments, a monoclonal antibody is produced using recombinant DNA methods (see, e.g., U.S. Pat. No. 4,816,567). In certain embodiments, a monoclonal antibody refers to an antibody fragment isolated from a phage display library. See, e.g., Clackson et al. (1991) *Nature* 352: 624-628; and Marks et al.

(1991) *J. Mol. Biol.* 222: 581-597; herein incorporated by reference in their entirety. The modifying word "monoclonal" indicates properties of antibodies obtained from a substantially-homogeneous population of antibodies, and does not limit a method of producing antibodies to a specific method. For various other monoclonal antibody production techniques, see, e.g., Harlow and Lane (1988) *Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual* (Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y.); herein incorporated by reference in its entirety.

As used herein, the term "antibody fragment" refers to a portion of a full-length antibody, including at least a portion antigen binding region or a variable region. Antibody fragments include, but are not limited to, Fab, Fab', F(ab')₂, Fv, scFv, Fd, diabodies, and other antibody fragments that retain at least a portion of the variable region of an intact antibody. See, e.g., Hudson et al. (2003) *Nat. Med.* 9:129-134; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety. In certain embodiments, antibody fragments are produced by enzymatic or chemical cleavage of intact antibodies (e.g., papain digestion and pepsin digestion of antibody), produced by recombinant DNA techniques, or chemical polypeptide synthesis.

For example, a "Fab" fragment comprises one light chain and the CHI and variable region of one heavy chain. The heavy chain of a Fab molecule cannot form a disulfide bond with another heavy chain molecule. A "Fab'" fragment comprises one light chain and one heavy chain that comprises additional constant region, extending between the CHr and C_{H2} domains. An interchain disulfide bond can be formed between two heavy chains of a Fab' fragment to form a "F(ab')₂" molecule.

An "Fv" fragment comprises the variable regions from both the heavy and light chains, but lacks the constant regions. A single-chain Fv (scFv) fragment comprises heavy and light chain variable regions connected by a flexible linker to form a single polypeptide chain with an antigen-binding region. Exemplary single chain antibodies are discussed in detail in WO 88/01649 and U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,946, 778 and 5,260,203; herein incorporated by reference in their entirety. In certain instances, a single variable region (e.g., a heavy chain variable region or a light chain variable region) may have the ability to recognize and bind antigen.

Other antibody fragments will be understood by skilled artisans.

As used herein, the term "chimeric antibody" refers to an antibody made up of components from at least two different sources. In certain embodiments, a chimeric antibody comprises a portion of an antibody derived from a first species fused to another molecule, e.g., a portion of an antibody derived from a second species. In certain such embodiments, a chimeric antibody comprises a portion of an antibody derived from a non-human animal fused to a portion of an antibody derived from a human. In certain such embodiments, a chimeric antibody comprises all or a portion of a variable region of an antibody derived from a non-human animal fused to a constant region of an antibody derived from a human.

A "humanized" antibody refers to a non-human antibody that has been modified so that it more closely matches (in amino acid sequence) a human antibody. A humanized antibody is thus a type of chimeric antibody. In certain embodiments, amino acid residues outside of the antigen binding residues of the variable region of the non-human antibody are modified. In certain embodiments, a humanized antibody is constructed by replacing all or a portion of a complementarity determining region (CDR) of a human antibody with all or a portion of a CDR from another

antibody, such as a non-human antibody, having the desired antigen binding specificity. In certain embodiments, a humanized antibody comprises variable regions in which all or substantially all of the CDRs correspond to CDRs of a non-human antibody and all or substantially all of the framework regions (FRs) correspond to FRs of a human antibody. In certain such embodiments, a humanized antibody further comprises a constant region (Fc) of a human antibody.

The term "human antibody" refers to a monoclonal antibody that contains human antibody sequences and does not contain antibody sequences from a non-human animal. In certain embodiments, a human antibody may contain synthetic sequences not found in native antibodies. The term is not limited by the manner in which the antibodies are made. For example, in various embodiments, a human antibody may be made in a transgenic mouse, by phage display, by human B-lymphocytes, or by recombinant methods.

As used herein, the term "natural antibody" refers to an antibody in which the heavy and light chains of the antibody have been made and paired by the immune system of a multicellular organism. For example, the antibodies produced by the antibody-producing cells isolated from a first animal immunized with an antigen are natural antibodies. Natural antibodies contain naturally-paired heavy and light chains. The term "natural human antibody" refers to an antibody in which the heavy and light chains of the antibody have been made and paired by the immune system of a human subject.

Native human light chains are typically classified as kappa and lambda light chains. Native human heavy chains are typically classified as mu, delta, gamma, alpha, or epsilon, and define the antibody's isotype as IgM, IgD, IgG, IgA, and IgE, respectively. IgG has subclasses, including, but not limited to, IgG1, IgG2, IgG3, and IgG4. IgM has subclasses including, but not limited to, IgM1 and IgM2. IgA has subclasses including, but not limited to, IgA1 and IgA2. Within native human light and heavy chains, the variable and constant regions are typically joined by a "J" region of about 12 or more amino acids, with the heavy chain also including a "D" region of about 10 more amino acids. See, e.g., *Fundamental Immunology* (1989) Ch. 7 (Paul, W., ed, 2nd ed. Raven Press, N.Y.); herein incorporated by reference in its entirety.

The term "neutralizing antibody" or "antibody that neutralizes" refers to an antibody that reduces at least one activity of a polypeptide comprising the epitope to which the antibody specifically binds. In certain embodiments, a neutralizing antibody reduces an activity in vitro and/or in vivo. In some embodiments, by neutralizing the polypeptide comprising the epitope, the neutralizing antibody inhibits the capacity of the organism (or virus) displaying the epitope. For example, an "influenza neutralizing antibody" reduces the capacity of one or more strains of influenza to infect a subject.

The term "antigen-binding site" refers to a portion of an antibody capable of specifically binding an antigen. In certain embodiments, an antigen-binding site is provided by one or more antibody variable regions.

The term "epitope" refers to any polypeptide determinant capable of specifically binding to an immunoglobulin or a T-cell receptor. In certain embodiments, an epitope is a region of an antigen that is specifically bound by an antibody. In certain embodiments, an epitope may include chemically active surface groupings of molecules such as amino acids, sugar side chains, phosphoryl, or sulfonyl groups. In certain embodiments, an epitope may have spe-

cific three-dimensional structural characteristics (e.g., a "conformational" epitope) and/or specific charge characteristics.

An epitope is defined as "the same" as another epitope if a particular antibody specifically binds to both epitopes. In certain embodiments, polypeptides having different primary amino acid sequences may comprise epitopes that are the same. In certain embodiments, epitopes that are the same may have different primary amino acid sequences. Different antibodies are said to bind to the same epitope if they compete for specific binding to that epitope.

As used herein, the term "artificial" refers to compositions and systems that are designed or prepared by man, and are not naturally occurring. For example, an artificial polypeptide (e.g., antibody or antibody fragment) or nucleic acid is one comprising a non-natural sequence (e.g., a polypeptide without 100% identity with a naturally-occurring protein or a fragment thereof).

The term "amino acid" refers to natural amino acids, unnatural amino acids, and amino acid analogs, all in their D and L stereoisomers, unless otherwise indicated, if their structures allow such stereoisomeric forms.

Natural amino acids include alanine (Ala or A), arginine (Arg or R), asparagine (Asn or N), aspartic acid (Asp or D), cysteine (Cys or C), glutamine (Gln or Q), glutamic acid (Glu or E), glycine (Gly or G), histidine (His or H), isoleucine (Ile or I), leucine (Leu or L), Lysine (Lys or K), methionine (Met or M), phenylalanine (Phe or F), proline (Pro or P), serine (Ser or S), threonine (Thr or T), tryptophan (Trp or W), tyrosine (Tyr or Y) and valine (Val or V).

Unnatural amino acids include, but are not limited to, azetidincarboxylic acid, 2-amino adipic acid, 3-amino adipic acid, beta-alanine, naphthylalanine ("naph"), aminopropionic acid, 2-aminobutyric acid, 4-aminobutyric acid, 6-aminocaproic acid, 2-aminoheptanoic acid, 2-aminoisobutyric acid, 3-aminoisobutyric acid, 2-aminopimelic acid, tertiary-butylglycine ("tBuG"), 2,4-diaminoisobutyric acid, desmosine, 2,2'-diaminopimelic acid, 2,3-diaminopropionic acid, N-ethylglycine, N-ethylasparagine, homoproline ("hPro" or "homoP"), hydroxylysine, allo-hydroxylysine, 3-hydroxyproline ("3Hyp"), 4-hydroxyproline ("4Hyp"), isodesmosine, allo-isoleucine, N-methylalanine ("MeAla" or "Nime"), N-alkylglycine ("NAG") including N-methylglycine, N-methylisoleucine, N-alkylpentylglycine ("NAPG") including N-methylpentylglycine. N-methylvaline, naphthylalanine, norvaline ("Norval"), norleucine ("Norleu"), octylglycine ("OctG"), ornithine ("Om"), pentylglycine ("pG" or "PGy"), pipercolic acid, thioproline ("ThioP" or "tPro"), homoLysine ("hLys"), and homoArginine ("hArg").

The term "amino acid analog" refers to a natural or unnatural amino acid where one or more of the C-terminal carboxy group, the N-terminal amino group and side-chain functional group has been chemically blocked, reversibly or irreversibly, or otherwise modified to another functional group. For example, aspartic acid-(beta-methyl ester) is an amino acid analog of aspartic acid; N-ethylglycine is an amino acid analog of glycine; or alanine carboxamide is an amino acid analog of alanine. Other amino acid analogs include methionine sulfoxide, methionine sulfone, S-(carboxymethyl)-cysteine, S-(carboxymethyl)-cysteine sulfoxide and S-(carboxymethyl)-cysteine sulfone.

As used herein, the term "artificial polypeptide", "artificial antibody", or "artificial binding agent", consistent with the definition of "artificial" above, refers to a polypeptide, antibody, or binding agent having a distinct amino acid sequence or chemical makeup from those found in natural

polypeptides, antibodies, and binding agents. An artificial polypeptide or antibody is not a subsequence of a naturally occurring protein, either the wild-type (i.e., most abundant) or mutant versions thereof. An "artificial polypeptide", "artificial antibody", or "artificial binding agent", as used herein, may be produced or synthesized by any suitable method (e.g., recombinant expression, chemical synthesis, enzymatic synthesis, purification from whole animal, etc.).

As used herein, a "conservative" amino acid substitution refers to the substitution of an amino acid in a peptide or polypeptide with another amino acid having similar chemical properties, such as size or charge. For purposes of the present disclosure, each of the following eight groups contains amino acids that are conservative substitutions for one another:

- 1) Alanine (A) and Glycine (G);
- 2) Aspartic acid (D) and Glutamic acid (E);
- 3) Asparagine (N) and Glutamine (Q);
- 4) Arginine (R) and Lysine (K);
- 5) Isoleucine (I), Leucine (L), Methionine (M), and Valine (V);
- 6) Phenylalanine (F), Tyrosine (Y), and Tryptophan (W);
- 7) Serine (S) and Threonine (T); and
- 8) Cysteine (C) and Methionine (M).

Naturally occurring residues may be divided into classes based on common side chain properties, for example: polar positive (histidine (H), lysine (K), and arginine (R)); polar negative (aspartic acid (D), glutamic acid (E)); polar neutral (serine (S), threonine (T), asparagine (N), glutamine (Q)); non-polar aliphatic (alanine (A), valine (V), leucine (L), isoleucine (I), methionine (M)); non-polar aromatic (phenylalanine (F), tyrosine (Y), tryptophan (W)); proline and glycine; and cysteine. As used herein, a "semi-conservative" amino acid substitution refers to the substitution of an amino acid in a peptide or polypeptide with another amino acid within the same class.

In some embodiments, unless otherwise specified, a conservative or semi-conservative amino acid substitution may also encompass non-naturally occurring amino acid residues that have similar chemical properties to the natural residue. These non-natural residues are typically incorporated by chemical peptide synthesis rather than by synthesis in biological systems. These include, but are not limited to, peptidomimetics (e.g., chemically modified peptides, peptoids (side chains are appended to the nitrogen atom of the peptide backbone, rather than to the α -carbons), β -peptides (amino group bonded to the 0 carbon rather than the α carbon), etc.) and other reversed or inverted forms of amino acid moieties. Embodiments herein may, in some embodiments, be limited to natural amino acids, non-natural amino acids, and/or amino acid analogs.

Non-conservative substitutions may involve the exchange of a member of one class for a member from another class.

As used herein, the term "sequence identity" refers to the degree to which two polymer sequences (e.g., peptide, polypeptide, nucleic acid, etc.) have the same sequential composition of monomer subunits. The term "sequence similarity" refers to the degree with which two polymer sequences (e.g., peptide, polypeptide, nucleic acid, etc.) have similar polymer sequences. For example, similar amino acids are those that share the same biophysical characteristics and can be grouped into the families (see above). The "percent sequence identity" (or "percent sequence similarity") is calculated by: (1) comparing two optimally aligned sequences over a window of comparison (e.g., the length of the longer sequence, the length of the shorter sequence, a specified window, etc.), (2) determining the number of

positions containing identical (or similar) monomers (e.g., same amino acids occurs in both sequences, similar amino acid occurs in both sequences) to yield the number of matched positions, (3) dividing the number of matched positions by the total number of positions in the comparison window (e.g., the length of the longer sequence, the length of the shorter sequence, a specified window), and (4) multiplying the result by 100 to yield the percent sequence identity or percent sequence similarity. For example, if peptides A and B are both 20 amino acids in length and have identical amino acids at all but 1 position, then peptide A and peptide B have 95% sequence identity. If the amino acids at the non-identical position shared the same biophysical characteristics (e.g., both were acidic), then peptide A and peptide B would have 100% sequence similarity. As another example, if peptide C is 20 amino acids in length and peptide D is 15 amino acids in length, and 14 out of 15 amino acids in peptide D are identical to those of a portion of peptide C, then peptides C and D have 70% sequence identity, but peptide D has 93.3% sequence identity to an optimal comparison window of peptide C. For the purpose of calculating "percent sequence identity" (or "percent sequence similarity") herein, any gaps in aligned sequences are treated as mismatches at that position.

Any polypeptides described herein as having a particular percent sequence identity or similarity (e.g., at least 70%) with a reference sequence ID number, may also be expressed as having a maximum number of substitutions (or terminal deletions) with respect to that reference sequence.

The term "effective dose" or "effective amount" refers to an amount of an agent, e.g., a neutralizing antibody, that results in the reduction of symptoms in a patient or results in a desired biological outcome. In certain embodiments, an effective dose or effective amount is sufficient to reduce or inhibit the infectivity of one or more strains of influenza.

As used herein, the terms "administration" and "administering" refer to the act of giving a drug, prodrug, or other agent, or therapeutic to a subject or in vivo, in vitro, or ex vivo cells, tissues, and organs. Exemplary routes of administration to the human body can be through space under the arachnoid membrane of the brain or spinal cord (intrathecal), the eyes (ophthalmic), mouth (oral), skin (topical or transdermal), nose (nasal), lungs (inhalant), oral mucosa (buccal), ear, rectal, vaginal, by injection (e.g., intravenously, subcutaneously, intratumorally, intraperitoneally, etc.) and the like.

The term "treatment" encompasses both therapeutic and prophylactic/preventative measures unless otherwise indicated. Those in need of treatment include, but are not limited to, individuals already having a particular condition (e.g., influenza infection) as well as individuals who are at risk of acquiring a particular condition or disorder (e.g., those needing prophylactic/preventative measures, those at risk of influenza exposure, those at risk of having particularly bad outcomes from influenza infection, etc.). The term "treating" refers to administering an agent to a subject for therapeutic and/or prophylactic/preventative purposes.

A "therapeutic agent" refers to an agent that may be administered in vivo to bring about a therapeutic and/or prophylactic/preventative effect.

A "therapeutic antibody" refers to an antibody that may be administered in vivo to bring about a therapeutic and/or prophylactic/preventative effect.

As used herein, the terms "co-administration" and "co-administering" refer to the administration of at least two agent(s) or therapies to a subject. In some embodiments, the co-administration of two or more agents or therapies is

concurrent. In other embodiments, a first agent/therapy is administered prior to a second agent/therapy. Those of skill in the art understand that the formulations and/or routes of administration of the various agents or therapies used may vary. The appropriate dosage for co-administration can be readily determined by one skilled in the art. In some embodiments, when agents or therapies are co-administered, the respective agents or therapies are administered at lower dosages than appropriate for their administration alone. Thus, co-administration is especially desirable in embodiments where the co-administration of the agents or therapies lowers the requisite dosage of a potentially harmful (e.g., toxic) agent(s), and/or when co-administration of two or more agents results in sensitization of a subject to beneficial effects of one of the agents via co-administration of the other agent.

As used herein, the term "pharmaceutical composition" refers to the combination of an active agent (e.g., binding agent) with a carrier, inert or active, making the composition especially suitable for diagnostic or therapeutic use *in vivo*, *in vivo* or *ex vivo*.

The terms "pharmaceutically acceptable" or "pharmacologically acceptable," as used herein, refer to compositions that do not substantially produce adverse reactions, e.g., toxic, allergic, or immunological reactions, when administered to a subject.

As used herein, the term "pharmaceutically acceptable carrier" refers to any of the standard pharmaceutical carriers including, but not limited to, phosphate buffered saline solution, water, emulsions (e.g., such as an oil/water or water/oil emulsions), and various types of wetting agents, any and all solvents, dispersion media, coatings, sodium lauryl sulfate, isotonic and absorption delaying agents, disintegrants (e.g., potato starch or sodium starch glycolate), and the like. The compositions also can include stabilizers and preservatives. For examples of carriers, stabilizers and adjuvants, see, e.g., Martin, Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences, 15th Ed., Mack Publ. Co., Easton, Pa. (1975), incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Provided herein are anti-neuraminidase agents useful for neutralization of influenza virus, and methods of use and manufacture thereof. In particular, compositions comprising anti-neuraminidase agents (e.g., antibodies) that are cross-reactive with multiple influenza strains are provided, as well as methods of treatment and prevention of influenza infection therewith.

Antibodies to the hemagglutinin (HA) and neuraminidase (NA) glycoproteins are the major mediators of protection against influenza virus infection. Experiments conducted during development of embodiments herein demonstrate that available influenza vaccines poorly display key NA epitopes and rarely induce NA-reactive B cells. Conversely, influenza virus infection induces NA-reactive B cells at a frequency that approaches (H1N1) or exceeds (H3N2) that of HA-reactive B cells. NA-reactive antibodies display broad binding activity spanning the entire history of influenza A virus circulation in humans, including the original pandemic strains of both H1N1 and H3N2 subtypes. The antibodies robustly inhibit the enzymatic activity of NA, including oseltamivir-resistant variants, and provide robust prophylactic protection *in vivo*, including against avian H5N1 viruses. When used therapeutically, NA-reactive antibodies protected mice from lethal influenza virus challenge even 48-hours post-infection. These findings indicate that

influenza vaccines optimized to improve targeting of NA provide durable and broad protection against divergent influenza strains.

NA is an important target for antivirals or therapeutics, due to its critical role in the influenza virus replication cycle (Wohlbold and Krammer, 2014; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety). Inhibition of NA activity is the basis of commonly used influenza therapeutics including oseltamivir (TAMIFLU), zanamivir (RELENZA), laninamivir (INAVIR), and peramivir (RAPIVAB). Oseltamivir reduces the median duration of influenza illness by 1.3 days and markedly reduces symptoms compared to placebo if given within 48 hours of symptom onset. In a prophylactic study, oseltamivir decreased rates of influenza infection five-fold from 5% (25/519) for the placebo group to 1% (6/520) for the oseltamivir-treated group (Genentech, 2016; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety). Thus, inhibition of NA activity has become a standard of care for the treatment of influenza virus infections. The limitations of neuraminidase inhibitors such as oseltamivir are that resistant strains of influenza virus have readily emerged (Dharan et al., 2009; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety) and the window for efficacy is limited to the first 48 hours of symptom onset. There are several mechanisms of NA-reactive antibody inhibition of influenza virus infection (Krammer and Palese, 2015; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety). NA-reactive antibodies bind to influenza virus infected cells and prevent virus budding and viral egress. These antibodies similarly inhibit viral escape from the natural defense proteins that trap the virus via HA-sialic acid interactions on mucosal surfaces. Moreover, NA-reactive antibody bound to NA at the surface of infected cells aids in the clearance of the virus through antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity (ADCC) and complement-dependent cytotoxicity (CDC) (Wan et al., 2013; Wohlbold et al., 2017; herein incorporated by reference in their entireties). The polyclonal antibody response to NA is broadly reactive and confers protection against heterologous viruses in mice (Schulman et al., 1968; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety). This cross-reactivity is evident even when there is substantial change within strain specific NA epitopes, resulting in a phenomenon of one-way drift (Sandbulte et al., 2011; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety). NA-reactive monoclonal antibodies (mAbs) isolated from mice and rabbits protected against both homologous and heterologous influenza infection *in vivo* (Doyle et al., 2013; Wan et al., 2013; Wan et al., 2015; Wilson et al., 2016; Wohlbold et al., 2017; herein incorporated by reference in their entireties). Several conserved amino acids were identified in these studies as the basis for the broad reactivity of NA-reactive mAbs against influenza A or B viruses (Wan et al., 2013; Wohlbold et al., 2017; herein incorporated by reference in their entireties). Studies in humans have also shown that pre-existing NA-reactive antibodies reduce the number of cases of infection and decrease disease severity from a naturally circulating virus (Monto and Kendal, 1973; Murphy et al., 1972; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety). However, little is known about human antibody responses to NA, and most influenza vaccine development efforts both past and present are focused on targeting HA.

Experiments conducted during development of embodiments herein demonstrate that, unlike vaccination, natural influenza virus infection readily induces a high proportion of NA-reactive B cells. Thus, from infected patients, protective antibodies that bind NA epitopes were isolated and characterized, informing on the design of an NA-based component

for influenza vaccination. The NA-reactive antibodies are inducible in human or mouse by infection or immunization with whole virions, but bind epitopes not efficiently detected in the FLUARIX or FLUZONE influenza vaccines. These NA-reactive mAbs bind a broad spectrum of influenza virus strains, often spanning the entire circulation history in humans for that NA group. Moreover, these antibodies have robust NA inhibition (NI) activity and provide prophylactic as well as therapeutic protection *in vivo*. Experiments conducted during development of embodiments herein provide next-generation influenza vaccines should that are optimized to improve the NA humoral immune response to induce broadly cross-reactive and protective NA-reactive antibody responses.

The results presented herein demonstrate that NA induces a potent, broadly cross-reactive, and protective humoral immune response (e.g., with the right immunogen). The NA-reactive mAbs were more broadly reactive, the potency of protection and neutralization rivaled that of HA-reactive mAbs, and for H3N2 infections there were more NA-reactive than HA-reactive B cells activated. This response is consistent with a recent report that by molar composition, NA is the most immunogenic influenza protein (Angeletti and Yewdell, 2017; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety). The relative conservation of NA epitopes (Sandbulte et al., 2011; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety) also drives a back-boost effect against NAs of historical isolates (Rajendran et al., 2017; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety). In contrast, after vaccination, experiments conducted during development of embodiments herein demonstrate that there is only a 1:87 ratio of NA to HA plasmablasts activated (FIG. 1E). The NA-reactive mAbs induced by infection reported here have substantially reduced binding to the inactivated vaccines tested, indicating that the vaccines do not efficiently present important conserved and protective NA epitopes. This observation is explained by several factors. Firstly, the inactivated influenza vaccines are optimized only for the HA antigen, as the FDA requires that licensed influenza virus vaccines contain at least 15 µg of each HA subtype (Air, 2012; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety). Secondly, antigenic competition between HA and NA may affect the NA humoral immune response (Johansson et al., 1987; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety). However, this mechanism did not appear to preclude the response to NA during infection or to whole virions in mice as reported above. Thirdly, although influenza vaccine compositions contain varying amounts of NA (Wohlbold et al., 2015; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety), it is unclear if the NA antigen retains its natural tetramer structure, which is important to maintain immunogenicity (Johansson and Cox, 2011; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety). Conversely, during an influenza virus infection, NA replicates along with the virus so that B cells can respond to intact NA on whole virions and infected cells.

The rate of NA antigenic drift is slower than that of HA, which explains the high frequency of broadly cross-reactive antibodies (Sandbulte et al., 2011; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety). The NA-reactive mAbs isolated herein typically cross-bind to heterologous NA proteins from most human influenza A virus strains and a subset also bound to avian H5N1, H7N9 and had reactivity to H7N3, H4N4, and H3N8 strains. This breadth was evident for the antibodies that were used to map the epitopes. On N1, two of the primary amino acids targeted (N309 and N273) are 99.7% conserved (present in 6835 of 6855 strains) in H1N1 virus from 1918 to 2017 H1N1 strain in the United States

(www.fludb.org; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety). Also, NI-reactive mAbs that selected changes at two conserved epitopes (G249 and N273) shared between the human and avian strains were able to mediate prophylactic protection against H5N1 challenge *in vivo* in mice. Five of the N2-reactive mAbs bind to the conserved enzymatic active site on the head of the NA. The broad reactivity and conservation of the targeted epitopes suggest that NA may be an essential component of universal influenza virus vaccine compositions.

Both NA-inhibiting and non-inhibiting mAbs to either N1 or N2 protected from influenza virus challenge *in vivo*. Inhibition of viral egress from infected cells or inhibition of release from mucins are the appreciated mechanisms of action of NA-inhibiting antibodies (Krammer and Palese, 2015; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety). For non-NI mAbs, there are several mechanisms that account for protection. Fc-FcR interactions have been shown to be required for full protection by some NA-reactive mAbs (DiLillo et al., 2016; Henry Dunand et al., 2016; Wohlbold et al., 2017; herein incorporated by reference in their entireties). Although not all of the protective NA-reactive mAbs were neutralizing *in vitro*, most had some degree of NA-inhibiting activity. Thus, the NA-reactive mAbs may also alter the functional balance of opposing actions between HA and NA to disrupt efficient viral replication (Benton et al., 2015; Wagner et al., 2002; herein incorporated by reference in their entireties).

In some cases, infection with influenza virus induces broader and longer lasting protection than vaccination (Margine et al., 2013a; Nachbagauer et al., 2017; Wrammert et al., 2011; herein incorporated by reference in their entireties). NA inhibiting antibody titers are recognized as a correlate of protection (Clements et al., 1986; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety). Adult influenza virus challenge studies showed that antibodies inhibiting NA but not HA are associated with reduced severity and duration of illness (Memoli et al., 2016 herein incorporated by reference in its entirety). This observation explains why HA and NA inhibiting antibodies are independent correlates of vaccine effectiveness (Monto et al., 2015; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety). Experiments conducted during development of embodiments herein demonstrate that part of such protection is mediated by polyclonal NA-reactive antibodies that are not efficiently induced by vaccination.

There are obstacles to exploiting the broadly cross-reactive and protective response to NA for improving influenza virus vaccines. The immunogenicity of NA is strain-dependent (Sultana et al., 2014; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety) and the stability of NAs of each of the vaccine strains differ when subjected to various destabilizing agents. Using recombinant NA to induce an NA-based immune response is one solution (Krammer and Palese, 2015; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety), but the NA immunogens need to be in tetrameric form for optimal immunogenicity. It is challenging to keep the native structure of NA within vaccine formulations (Brett and Johansson, 2006; Eichelberger and Wan, 2015; herein incorporated by reference in their entireties). Another solution is the use of live-attenuated vaccines that express NA on their surface and the surface of infected cells. The findings described herein demonstrate that optimized NA content and structural integrity in influenza vaccines induces a broadly cross-reactive and protective anti-NA response.

NA-reactive antibodies are readily or even dominantly induced, protecting levels comparable to HA-reactive antibodies, but with increased breadth. The data presented

herein indicates that inclusion of an improved NA component to influenza vaccine compositions reduced the severity of infections. In some embodiments, the degree of protection conferred protects across most (e.g., all) influenza infections occurring at all, and in certain embodiments provides broad-ranging protection against pandemic strains that express, for example, N1 or N2 NAs.

Some embodiments described herein relate to antibodies, and antigen binding fragments thereof, that specifically bind to epitopes on the NA protein (e.g., N1, N2, N3, N4, N5, N6, N7, N8, N9, N10, N11) of one or more strains of influenza. Embodiments also relate to nucleic acids that encode, immortalized B cells and cultured single plasma cells that produce, and to epitopes that bind, to such antibodies and antibody fragments. In some embodiments, provided herein are vaccines comprising the antibodies and antigen binding fragments described herein. In addition, described herein is the use of the antibodies, antibody fragments, and epitopes in screening methods as well as in the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of influenza virus infection.

In an exemplary embodiment, an antibody or an antibody fragment thereof is provided that binds an epitope on two or more (e.g., 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, or ranges therebetween) NA types (e.g., N1, N2, N3, N4, N5, N6, N7, N8, N9, N10, N11) and thereby treats or prevents infection by two or more types of influenza virus (e.g. H1N1, H3N2, H5N1, H7N1, H7N7, H9N2, etc.). Treatment/prevention of infection by other exemplary combinations of subtypes of influenza A virus is also provided.

In some embodiments, an antibody or antibody fragment comprises a heavy chain variable region having an amino acid sequence that is about 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 97%, 98%, 99% or 100% identical (or any ranges therein) to the sequence recited in any one of SEQ ID NOs: 2, 18, 34, 50, 66, 82, 98, 114, 130, 146, 162, 178, 194, 209, 217, or 225. In some embodiments, an antibody or antibody fragment comprises a heavy chain variable region having >50%, >60%, >70%, >75%, >80%, >85%, >90%, >95%, >97%, >98%, >99% or 100% sequence similarity (or any ranges therein) to one of SEQ ID NOs: 2, 18, 34, 50, 66, 82, 98, 114, 130, 146, 162, 178, 194, 209, 217, or 225. In another embodiment, an antibody or antibody fragment of the invention comprises a light chain variable region having an amino acid sequence that is about 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 97%, 98%, 99% or 100% identical (or any ranges therein) to the sequence recited in SEQ ID NOs: 10, 26, 42, 58, 74, 90, 106, 122, 138, 154, 170, 186, 202, 213, 221, or 229. In some embodiments, an antibody or antibody fragment comprises a light chain variable region having >50%, >60%, >70%, >75%, >80%, >85%, >90%, >95%, >97%, >98%, >99% or 100% sequence similarity (or any ranges therein) to one of SEQ ID NOs: 10, 26, 42, 58, 74, 90, 106, 122, 138, 154, 170, 186, 202, 213, 221, or 229.

In some embodiments, an antibody or antibody fragment exhibits all or a portion of the epitope binding affinity of one of 228-14-035-2D04, 229-14-036-1D05, 229-14-036-1G03, 229-14-036-2B04, 229-14-036-2C06, 235-15-042-1E06, 1000-2E06, 294-16-009-A-1C02, 294-16-009-A-1C06, 294-16-009-A-1D05, 294-16-009-G-1F01, 296-16-003-G-2F04, 300-16-005-G-2A04, 229-1D02, 229-1F06, and/or 229-2D03. In some embodiments, an antibody or antibody fragment binds the same epitope as one of 228-14-035-2D04, 229-14-036-1D05, 229-14-036-1G03, 229-14-036-2B04, 229-14-036-2C06, 235-15-042-1E06, 1000-2E06, 294-16-009-A-1C02, 294-16-009-A-1C06, 294-16-009-A-1D05, 294-16-009-G-FO1, 296-16-003-G-2F04, 300-16-005-G-2A04, 229-1D02, 229-1F06, and/or 229-2D03. In

some embodiments, an antibody or antibody fragment exhibits the influenza neutralizing activity of one of 228-14-035-2D04, 229-14-036-1D05, 229-14-036-1G03, 229-14-036-2B04, 229-14-036-2C06, 235-15-042-1E06, 1000-2E06, 294-16-009-A-1C02, 294-16-009-A-1C06, 294-16-009-A-1D05, 294-16-009-G-1F01, 296-16-003-G-2F04, 300-16-005-G-2A04, 229-1D02, 229-1F06, and/or 229-2D03. In some embodiments, an antibody or antibody fragment neutralizes the same influenza strains as one of 228-14-035-2D04, 229-14-036-1D05, 229-14-036-1G03, 229-14-036-2B04, 229-14-036-2C06, 235-15-042-1E06, 1000-2E06, 294-16-009-A-1C02, 294-16-009-A-1C06, 294-16-009-A-1D05, 294-16-009-G-1F01, 296-16-003-G-2F04, 300-16-005-G-2A04, 229-1D02, 229-1F06, and/or 229-2D03. In some embodiments, an antibody is not a natural antibody. In some embodiments, an antibody is not a natural human antibody.

The CDRs of the antibody heavy chains are referred to as CDRH1 (or HCDR1), CDRH2 (or HCDR2) and CDRH3 (or HCDR3), respectively. Similarly, the CDRs of the antibody light chains are referred to either as CDRK1 (or KCDR1), CDRK2 (or KCDR1) and CDRK3 (or KCDR1), or CDRL1 (or LCDR1), CDRL2 (or LCDR1) and CDRL3 (or LCDR1), respectively. In some embodiments, antibodies or antibody fragments are provided with heavy chain CDR1 corresponding to one of SEQ ID NOs: 4, 20, 36, 52, 68, 84, 100, 116, 132, 148, 164, 180, or 196. In some embodiments, antibodies or antibody fragments are provided with heavy chain CDR2 corresponding to one of SEQ ID NOs: 6, 22, 38, 54, 70, 86, 102, 118, 134, 150, 166, 182, 198. In some embodiments, antibodies or antibody fragments are provided with heavy chain CDR3 corresponding to one of SEQ ID NOs: 8, 24, 40, 56, 72, 88, 104, 120, 136, 152, 168, 184, 200. In some embodiments, antibodies or antibody fragments are provided with light chain CDRs corresponding to one or SEQ ID NOs: 22-24, 25-27, 28-30, or 40-42. In some embodiments, antibodies or antibody fragments are provided with light chain CDR1 corresponding to one of SEQ ID NOs: 12, 28, 44, 60, 76, 92, 108, 124, 140, 156, 172, 188, 204. In some embodiments, antibodies or antibody fragments are provided with light chain CDR2 corresponding to one of SEQ ID NOs: 14, 30, 46, 62, 78, 94, 110, 126, 142, 158, 174, 190, 206. In some embodiments, antibodies or antibody fragments are provided with light chain CDR3 corresponding to one of SEQ ID NOs: 16, 32, 48, 64, 80, 96, 112, 128, 144, 160, 176, 192, 208. In some embodiments, CDRs are provided having at least 70% sequence identity (e.g., 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 98%, 99%, 100%, and any ranges with such endpoints (e.g., 70-100%, 80-100%, 85-99%, 90-99%, etc.)) with one of SEQ ID NOs: 4, 20, 36, 52, 68, 84, 100, 116, 132, 148, 164, 180, 196, 6, 22, 38, 54, 70, 86, 102, 118, 134, 150, 166, 182, 198, 8, 24, 40, 56, 72, 88, 104, 120, 136, 152, 168, 184, 200, 12, 28, 44, 60, 76, 92, 108, 124, 140, 156, 172, 188, 204, 14, 30, 46, 62, 78, 94, 110, 126, 142, 158, 174, 190, 206, 16, 32, 48, 64, 80, 96, 112, 128, 144, 160, 176, 192, and/or 208. In some embodiments, CDRs are provided having at least 50% sequence similarity (e.g., 50%, 60%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 98%, 99%, 100%, and any ranges with such endpoints (e.g., 50-100% h, 80-100%, 85-99%, 90-99%, etc.)) with one of SEQ ID NOs: 4, 20, 36, 52, 68, 84, 100, 116, 132, 148, 164, 180, 196, 6, 22, 38, 54, 70, 86, 102, 118, 134, 150, 166, 182, 198, 8, 24, 40, 56, 72, 88, 104, 120, 136, 152, 168, 184, 200, 12, 28, 44, 60, 76, 92, 108, 124, 140, 156, 172, 188, 204, 14, 30, 46, 62, 78, 94, 110, 126, 142, 158, 174, 190, 206, 16, 32, 48, 64, 80, 96, 112, 128, 144, 160, 176, 192, and/or 208. In some embodiments, CDRs (or

a combination thereof) are provided that recognize the same HA epitopes as 228-14-035-2D04, 229-14-036-1D05, 229-14-036-1G03, 229-14-036-2B04, 229-14-036-2C06, 235-15-042-1E06, 1000-2E06, 294-16-009-A-1C02, 294-16-009-A-1C06, 294-16-009-A-1D05, 294-16-009-G-1F01, 296-16-003-G-2F04, 300-16-005-G-2A04, 229-1D02, 229-1F06, and/or 229-2D03.

In certain embodiments, an antibody or antigen binding fragment comprises the light chain CDRs, heavy chain CDRs, or all of the CDRs of antibody 228-14-035-2D04 (SEQ ID NOs: 4, 6, 8, 12, 14, and 16), and neutralizes influenza virus infection. In some embodiments, an antibody or antigen binding fragment comprises CDRs with at least 70% sequence identity (e.g., >70%, >75%, >80%, >85%, >90%, >95%, >97%, >98%, >99% or 100%, and ranges therein) and/or at least 50% sequence similarity (e.g., >50%, >60%, >70%, >75%, >80%, >85%, >90%, >95%, >97%, >98%, >99% or 100%, and ranges therein) with the CDRs of antibody 228-14-035-2D04 (SEQ ID NOs: 4, 6, 8, 12, 14, and 16), binds the epitope(s) of antibody 228-14-035-2D04, and/or neutralizes influenza virus infection.

In certain embodiments, an antibody or antigen binding fragment comprises all of the CDRs of antibody 229-14-036-1D05 (SEQ ID NOs: 20, 22, 24, 28, 30, and 32), and neutralizes influenza virus infection. In some embodiments, an antibody or antigen binding fragment comprises CDRs with at least 70% sequence identity (e.g., >70%, >75%, >80%, >85%, >90%, >95%, >97/a, >98%, >99% or 100%, and ranges therein) and/or at least 50% sequence similarity (e.g., >50%, >60%, >70%, >75%, >80% h, >85%, >90%, >95%, >97%, >98%, >99% or 100%, and ranges therein) with the CDRs of antibody 229-14-036-1D05 (SEQ ID NOs: 20, 22, 24, 28, 30, and 32), binds the epitope(s) of antibody 229-14-036-1D05, and/or neutralizes influenza virus infection.

In certain embodiments, an antibody or antigen binding fragment comprises all of the CDRs of antibody 229-14-036-1G03 (SEQ ID NOs: 36, 38, 40, 44, 46, and 48), and neutralizes influenza virus infection. In some embodiments, an antibody or antigen binding fragment comprises CDRs with at least 70% sequence identity (e.g., >70%, >75%, >80%, >85%, >90%, >95%, >97%, >98%, >99% or 100%, and ranges therein) and/or at least 50% sequence similarity (e.g., >50%, >60%, >70%, >75%, >80% h, >85%, >90%, >95%, >97%, >98%, >99% or 100%, and ranges therein) with the CDRs of antibody 229-14-036-1G03 (SEQ ID NOs: 36, 38, 40, 44, 46, and 48), binds the epitope(s) of antibody 229-14-036-1G03, and/or neutralizes influenza virus infection.

In certain embodiments, an antibody or antigen binding fragment comprises all of the CDRs of antibody 229-14-036-2B04 (SEQ ID NOs: 52, 54, 56, 60, 62, and 64), and neutralizes influenza virus infection. In some embodiments, an antibody or antigen binding fragment comprises CDRs with at least 70% sequence identity (e.g., >70%, >75%, >80%, >85%, >90%, >95%, >97%, >98%, >99% or 100%, and ranges therein) and/or at least 50% sequence similarity (e.g., >50%, >60%, >70%, >75%, >80%, >85%, >90%, >95%, >97%, >98%, >99% or 100%, and ranges therein) with the CDRs of antibody 229-14-036-2B04 (SEQ ID NOs: 52, 54, 56, 60, 62, and 64), binds the epitope(s) of antibody 229-14-036-2B04, and/or neutralizes influenza virus infection.

In certain embodiments, an antibody or antigen binding fragment comprises all of the CDRs of antibody 229-14-036-2C06 (SEQ ID NOs: 68, 70, 72, 76, 78, and 80), and neutralizes influenza virus infection. In some embodiments,

an antibody or antigen binding fragment comprises CDRs with at least 70% sequence identity (e.g., >70%, >75%, >80%, >85%, >90%, >95%, >97%, >98%, >99% or 100%, and ranges therein) and/or at least 50% sequence similarity (e.g., >50/6, >60/s, >70%, >75%, >80%, >85%, >90%, >95%, >97%, >98%, >99% or 100%, and ranges therein) with the CDRs of antibody 229-14-036-2C06 (SEQ ID NOs: 68, 70, 72, 76, 78, and 80), binds the epitope(s) of antibody 229-14-036-2C06, and/or neutralizes influenza virus infection.

In certain embodiments, an antibody or antigen binding fragment comprises the light chain CDRs, heavy chain CDRs, or all of the CDRs of antibody 235-15-042-1E06 (SEQ ID NOs: 84, 86, 88, 92, 94, and 96), and neutralizes influenza virus infection. In some embodiments, an antibody or antigen binding fragment comprises CDRs with at least 70% sequence identity (e.g., >70%, >75%, >80%, >85%, >90%, >95%, >97%, >98%, >99% or 100%, and ranges therein) and/or at least 50% sequence similarity (e.g., >50%, >60%, >70/s, >75%, >80%, >85%, >90%, >95%, >97%, >98%, >99% or 100%, and ranges therein) with the CDRs of antibody 235-15-042-1E06 (SEQ ID NOs: 84, 86, 88, 92, 94, and 96), binds the epitope(s) of antibody 235-15-042-1E06, and/or neutralizes influenza virus infection.

In certain embodiments, an antibody or antigen binding fragment comprises the light chain CDRs, heavy chain CDRs, or all of the CDRs of antibody 1000-2E06 (SEQ ID NOs: 100, 102, 104, 108, 110, and 112), and neutralizes influenza virus infection. In some embodiments, an antibody or antigen binding fragment comprises CDRs with at least 70% sequence identity (e.g., >70%, >75%, >80%, >85%, >90%, >95/9, >97%, >98% h, >99% or 100%, and ranges therein) and/or at least 50% sequence similarity (e.g., >50%, >60%, >70% h, >75%, >80%, >85%, >90%, >95%, >97%, >98%, >99% or 100%, and ranges therein) with the CDRs of antibody 1000-2E06 (SEQ ID NOs: 84, 86, 88, 92, 94, and 96), binds the epitope(s) of antibody 1000-2E06, and/or neutralizes influenza virus infection.

In certain embodiments, an antibody or antigen binding fragment comprises the light chain CDRs, heavy chain CDRs, or all of the CDRs of antibody 294-16-009-A-1C02 (SEQ ID NOs: 116, 118, 120, 124, 126, and 128), and neutralizes influenza virus infection. In some embodiments, an antibody or antigen binding fragment comprises CDRs with at least 70% sequence identity (e.g., >70%, >75%, >80%, >85%, >90%, >95%, >97%, >98%, >99% or 100%, and ranges therein) and/or at least 50% sequence similarity (e.g., >50%, >60%, >70%, >75%, >80%, >85%, >90%, >95%, >97%, >98%, >99% or 100%, and ranges therein) with the CDRs of antibody 294-16-009-A-1C02 (SEQ ID NOs: 116, 118, 120, 124, 126, and 128), binds the epitope(s) of antibody 294-16-009-A-1C02, and/or neutralizes influenza virus infection.

In certain embodiments, an antibody or antigen binding fragment comprises the light chain CDRs, heavy chain CDRs, or all of the CDRs of antibody 294-16-009-A-1C06 (SEQ ID NOs: 132, 134, 136, 140, 142, and 144), and neutralizes influenza virus infection. In some embodiments, an antibody or antigen binding fragment comprises CDRs with at least 70% sequence identity (e.g., >70%, >75%, >80%, >85%, >90%, >95%, >97%, >98%, >99/a or 100%, and ranges therein) and/or at least 50% sequence similarity (e.g., >50%, >60%, >70%, >75%, >80%, >85%, >90%, >95%, >97%, >98%, >99% or 100%, and ranges therein) with the CDRs of antibody 294-16-009-A-1C06 (SEQ ID

NOs: 132, 134, 136, 140, 142, and 144), binds the epitope(s) of antibody 294-16-009-A-1C06, and/or neutralizes influenza virus infection.

In certain embodiments, an antibody or antigen binding fragment comprises the light chain CDRs, heavy chain CDRs, or all of the CDRs of antibody 294-16-009-A-1D05 (SEQ ID NOs: 148, 150, 152, 156, 158, and 160), and neutralizes influenza virus infection. In some embodiments, an antibody or antigen binding fragment comprises CDRs with at least 70% sequence identity (e.g., >70%, >75%, >80%, >85%, >90%, >95%, >97%, >98%, >99% or 100%, and ranges therein) and/or at least 50% sequence similarity (e.g., >50%, >60%, >70%, >75%, >80%, >85%, >90%, >95%, >97%, >98%, >99% or 100%, and ranges therein) with the CDRs of antibody 294-16-009-A-1D05 (SEQ ID NOs: 148, 150, 152, 156, 158, and 160), binds the epitope(s) of antibody 294-16-009-A-1D05, and/or neutralizes influenza virus infection.

In certain embodiments, an antibody or antigen binding fragment comprises the light chain CDRs, heavy chain CDRs, or all of the CDRs of antibody 294-16-009-G-1F01 (SEQ ID NOs: 164, 166, 168, 172, 174, and 176), and neutralizes influenza virus infection. In some embodiments, an antibody or antigen binding fragment comprises CDRs with at least 70% sequence identity (e.g., >70%, >75%, >80%, >85%, >90%, >95%, >97%, >98%, >99% or 100%, and ranges therein) and/or at least 50% sequence similarity (e.g., >50%, >60%, >70%, >75%, >80%, >85%, >90%, >95%, >97%, >98%, >99% or 100%, and ranges therein) with the CDRs of antibody 294-16-009-G-1F01 (SEQ ID NOs: 164, 166, 168, 172, 174, and 176), binds the epitope(s) of antibody 294-16-009-G-1F01, and/or neutralizes influenza virus infection.

In certain embodiments, an antibody or antigen binding fragment comprises the light chain CDRs, heavy chain CDRs, or all of the CDRs of antibody 296-16-003-G-2F04 (SEQ ID NOs: 180, 182, 184, 188, 190, and 192), and neutralizes influenza virus infection. In some embodiments, an antibody or antigen binding fragment comprises CDRs with at least 70% sequence identity (e.g., >70%, >75%, >80%, >85%, >90%, >95%, >97%, >98%, >99% or 100%, and ranges therein) and/or at least 50% sequence similarity (e.g., >50%, >60%, >70%, >75%, >80%, >85%, >90%, >95%, >97%, >98%, >99% or 100%, and ranges therein) with the CDRs of antibody 296-16-003-G-2F04 (SEQ ID NOs: 180, 182, 184, 188, 190, and 192), binds the epitope(s) of antibody 296-16-003-G-2F04, and/or neutralizes influenza virus infection.

In certain embodiments, an antibody or antigen binding fragment comprises the light chain CDRs, heavy chain CDRs, or all of the CDRs of antibody 300-16-005-G-2A04 (SEQ ID NOs: 196, 198, 200, 204, 206, and 208), and neutralizes influenza virus infection. In some embodiments, an antibody or antigen binding fragment comprises CDRs with at least 70% sequence identity (e.g., >70%, >75%, >80%, >85%, >90%, >95%, >97%, >98%, >99% or 100%, and ranges therein) and/or at least 50% sequence similarity (e.g., >50%, >60%, >70%, >75%, >80%, >85%, >90%, >95%, >97%, >98%, >99% or 100%, and ranges therein) with the CDRs of antibody 300-16-005-G-2A04 (SEQ ID NOs: 196, 198, 200, 204, 206, and 208), binds the epitope(s) of antibody 300-16-005-G-2A04, and/or neutralizes influenza virus infection.

In certain embodiments, an antibody or antigen binding fragment comprises the light chain CDRs, heavy chain CDRs, or all of the CDRs of antibody 229-1D02 (SEQ ID NOs: 210-212 and 214-216), and neutralizes influenza virus

infection. In some embodiments, an antibody or antigen binding fragment comprises CDRs with at least 70% sequence identity (e.g., >70%, >75%, >80%, >85%, >90%, >95%, >97%, >98%, >99% or 100%, and ranges therein) and/or at least 50% sequence similarity (e.g., >50%, >60%, >70%, >75%, >80%, >85%, >90%, >95%, >97%, >98%, >99% or 100%, and ranges therein) with the CDRs of antibody 229-1D02 (SEQ ID NOs: 210-212 and 214-216), binds the epitope(s) of antibody 229-1D02, and/or neutralizes influenza virus infection. 229-1D02 exhibits low affinity binding toward the recent H1N1 strains, A/California/2009 (Kd=2.316×10⁻⁸) and A/Brisbane/2007 (Kd=1.893×10⁻⁸). Such heterosubtypic binding of NA antibodies is rare. Binding curves for 229-1D02 against several H1N1 and H3N2 strains are depicted in FIG. 11.

In certain embodiments, an antibody or antigen binding fragment comprises the light chain CDRs, heavy chain CDRs, or all of the CDRs of antibody 229-1F06 (SEQ ID NOs: 218-220 and 222-224), and neutralizes influenza virus infection. In some embodiments, an antibody or antigen binding fragment comprises CDRs with at least 70% sequence identity (e.g., >70%, >75%, >80%, >85%, >90%, >95%, >97%, >98%, >99% or 100%, and ranges therein) and/or at least 50% sequence similarity (e.g., >50%, >60%, >70%, >75%, >80%, >85%, >90%, >95%, >97%, >98%, >99% or 100%, and ranges therein) with the CDRs of antibody 229-1F06 (SEQ ID NOs: 218-220 and 222-224), binds the epitope(s) of antibody 229-1F06, and/or neutralizes influenza virus infection.

In certain embodiments, an antibody or antigen binding fragment comprises the light chain CDRs, heavy chain CDRs, or all of the CDRs of antibody 229-2D03 (SEQ ID NOs: 226-218 and 230-232), and neutralizes influenza virus infection. In some embodiments, an antibody or antigen binding fragment comprises CDRs with at least 70% sequence identity (e.g., >70%, >75%, >80%, >85%, >90%, >95%, >97%, >98%, >99% or 100%, and ranges therein) and/or at least 50% sequence similarity (e.g., >50%, >60%, >70%, >75%, >80%, >85%, >90%, >95%, >97%, >98%, >99% or 100%, and ranges therein) with the CDRs of antibody 229-2D03 (SEQ ID NOs: 226-218 and 230-232), binds the epitope(s) of antibody 229-2D03, and/or neutralizes influenza virus infection.

In some embodiments, an antibody or antigen binding fragment comprises less than 100% sequence identity with the light chain, heavy chain, or all of any of the antibody sequences of 228-14-035-2D04, 229-14-036-1D05, 229-14-036-1G03, 229-14-036-2B04, 229-14-036-2C06, 235-15-042-1E06, 1000-2E06, 294-16-009-A-1C02, 294-16-009-A-1C06, 294-16-009-A-1D05, 294-16-009-G-1F01, 296-16-003-G-2F04, 300-16-005-G-2A04, 229-1102, 229-1F06, and/or 229-2D03. In some embodiments, an antibody or antigen binding fragment comprises less than 100% sequence identity with SEQ ID NOs: 2, 10, 18, 26, 34, 42, 50, 58, 66, 74, 82, 90, 98, 106, 114, 122, 130, 138, 146, 154, 162, 170, 178, 186, 194, 209, 213, 217, 221, 225, and/or 229.

The invention further comprises an antibody, or fragment thereof, that binds to the same epitope as an antibody described herein (e.g., 228-14-035-2D04, 229-14-036-1D05, 229-14-036-1G03, 229-14-036-2B04, 229-14-036-2C06, 235-15-042-1E06, 1000-2E06, 294-16-009-A-1C02, 294-16-009-A-1C06, 294-16-009-A-1D05, 294-16-009-G-1F01, 296-16-003-G-2F04, 300-16-005-G-2A04, 229-1D02, 229-1F06, and/or 229-2D03), or an antibody that competes with an antibody or antigen binding fragment described herein.

Antibodies within the scope described herein may also include hybrid antibody molecules that comprise one or more CDRs from an antibody described herein (e.g., 228-14-035-2D04, 229-14-036-1D05, 229-14-036-1G03, 229-14-036-2B04, 229-14-036-2C06, 235-15-042-1E06, 1000-2E06, 294-16-009-A-1C02, 294-16-009-A-1C06, 294-16-009-A-1D05, 294-16-009-G-1F01, 296-16-003-G-2F04, 300-16-005-G-2A04, 229-1 D02, 229-1F06, and/or 229-2D03) and one or more CDRs from another antibody to the same epitope. In one embodiment, such hybrid antibodies comprise three CDRs from an antibody described herein and three CDRs from another antibody to the same epitope. Exemplary hybrid antibodies comprise: (i) the three light chain CDRs from an antibody described herein and the three heavy chain CDRs from another antibody to the same epitope, or (ii) the three heavy chain CDRs from an antibody described herein and the three light chain CDRs from another antibody to the same epitope.

Variant antibodies are also included within the scope herein. Thus, variants of the sequences recited in the application are also included within the scope herein. Such variants include natural variants generated by somatic mutation in vivo during the immune response or in vitro upon culture of immortalized B cell clones. Alternatively, variants may arise due to the degeneracy of the genetic code, or may be produced due to errors in transcription or translation.

Further variants of the antibody sequences having improved affinity and/or potency may be obtained using methods known in the art and are included within the scope herein. For example, amino acid substitutions may be used to obtain antibodies with further improved affinity. Alternatively, codon optimization of the nucleotide sequence may be used to improve the efficiency of translation in expression systems for the production of the antibody. Further, polynucleotides comprising a sequence optimized for antibody specificity or neutralizing activity by the application of a directed evolution method to any of the nucleic acid sequences here are also within the scope included herein.

In some embodiments, variant antibody sequences may share 70% or more (e.g., 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 97%, 98%, 99% or more, or ranges therein) amino acid sequence identity with the sequences recited herein. In some embodiments, variant antibody sequences may share 50% or more (e.g., 55%, 60%, 65%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 97%, 98%, 99% or more, or ranges therein) amino acid sequence similarity with the sequences recited herein.

In one embodiment, nucleic acid sequences described herein include nucleic acid sequences having at least 70%, at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98a/e, or at least 99% identity to the nucleic acid encoding a heavy or light chain of an antibody described herein (e.g., SEQ ID NOs: 1, 17, 33, 49, 65, 81, 97, 113, 129, 145, 161, 177, 193, 9, 25, 41, 57, 73, 89, 105, 121, 137, 153, 169, 185, and/or 201). In another embodiment, a nucleic acid sequence has the sequence of a nucleic acid encoding a heavy or light chain CDR of an antibody of the invention (e.g., SEQ ID NOs: 3, 19, 35, 51, 67, 83, 99, 115, 131, 147, 163, 179, 195, 5, 21, 37, 53, 69, 85, 101, 117, 133, 149, 165, 181, 197, 7, 23, 39, 55, 71, 87, 103, 119, 135, 151, 167, 183, 199, 11, 27, 43, 59, 75, 91, 107, 123, 139, 155, 171, 187, 203, 13, 29, 45, 61, 77, 93, 109, 125, 141, 157, 173, 189, 205, 15, 31, 47, 63, 79, 95, 111, 127, 143, 159, 175, 191, and/or 207).

In some embodiments, provided herein are modified antibodies and/or modified antibody fragments (e.g., antibodies and antibody fragments comprising non-natural amino acids, substituents, bonds, moieties, connections,

etc.). For example, modifications may comprise the introduction of disulfide bonds, glycosylation, lipidation, acetylation, phosphorylation, or any other manipulation or modification, such as conjugation with a labeling or therapeutic agent. Modifications may also include the substitution of natural amino acids for amino acid analogs (including, for example, unnatural amino acids, etc.), as well as other modifications known in the art.

In some embodiments, an antibody finding use in embodiments herein is a non-natural immunogenic agent, such as: an antibody fragment, a non-natural antibody comprising the CDRs herein, a modified antibody, a monoclonal antibody, a humanized antibody, a chimeric antibody, and non-natural combinations thereof.

Further included within the scope of the invention are vectors, for example, expression vectors, comprising a nucleic acid sequence described herein. Cells transformed with such vectors are also included. Examples of such cells include but are not limited to, eukaryotic cells, e.g. yeast cells, animal cells or plant cells. In one embodiment the cells are mammalian, e.g. human, CHO, HEK293 T, PER.C6, NSO, myeloma or hybridoma cells.

Embodiments within the scope of this disclosure include methods of preventing or treating influenza infections comprising administering a therapeutically-effective or prophylactically effective amount of a monoclonal antibody having specificity for an NA epitope. In some embodiments, an antibody recognizes (e.g., has affinity and/or specificity for) epitopes having at least 90%, at least 92%, at least 95%, at least 97%, at least 98%, or at least 99% homology to epitope(s) recognized by (e.g., has affinity and/or specificity for) the antibodies described herein.

In some embodiments, a pharmaceutical composition comprising the antibodies disclosed herein includes an acceptable carrier and is formulated into a suitable dosage form according to administration modes. Pharmaceutical preparations suitable for administration modes are known, and generally include surfactants that facilitate transport across the membrane. Such surfactants may be derived from steroids, or may be cationic lipids such as N-[1-(2,3-diol-eyloxy)propyl]-N,N,N-trimethylammonium chloride (DOTMA), or various compounds such as cholesterol hemisuccinate and phosphatidyl glycerol.

For oral administration, the pharmaceutical composition may be presented as discrete units, for example, capsules or tablets; powders or granules; solutions, syrups or suspensions (edible foam or whip formulations in aqueous or non-aqueous liquids); or emulsions.

For parenteral administration, the pharmaceutical composition may include aqueous and non-aqueous sterile injection solutions which may contain anti-oxidants, buffers, bacteriostats and solutes which render the formulation substantially isotonic with the blood of the intended recipient; and aqueous and non-aqueous sterile suspensions which may include suspending agents and thickening agents. Excipients available for use in injectable solutions include, for example, water, alcohol, polyols, glycerin, and vegetable oils. Such a composition may be presented in unit-dose (single dose) or multiple dose (several doses) containers, for example, sealed ampoules and vials, and may be stored in a freeze-dried (lyophilized) condition requiring only the addition of the sterile liquid carrier, for example water for injections, immediately prior to use. Extemporaneous injection solutions and suspensions may be prepared from sterile powders, granules and tablets.

The pharmaceutical composition may include antiseptics, solubilizers, stabilizers, wetting agents, emulsifiers, sweeteners, colorants, odorants, salts, buffering agents, coating agents, or anti-oxidants.

Compositions may comprise, in addition to the antibody or antibodies described herein, a therapeutically active agent (e.g., drug), additional antibodies (e.g., against influenza or another target), etc.

The present composition may be formulated into dosage forms for use in humans or veterinary use. The composition comprising the antibody(s) may be administered to influenza-infected or highly susceptible humans and livestock, such as cows, horses, sheep, swine, goats, camels, and antelopes, in order to prevent or treat the incidence of influenza. When a subject is already infected, the present antibody(s) may be administered alone or in combination with another antiviral treatment.

The antibody composition may be administered in a pharmaceutically effective amount in a single- or multiple-dose. The pharmaceutical composition may be administered via any of the common routes, as long as it is able to reach the desired tissue. Thus, the present composition may be administered via oral or parenteral (e.g., subcutaneous, intramuscular, intravenous, or intradermal administration) routes, and may be formulated into various dosage forms. In one embodiment, the formulation is an injectable preparation. Intravenous, subcutaneous, intradermal, intramuscular and dropping injectable preparations are possible.

Antibodies may be coupled to a drug for delivery to a treatment site or coupled to a detectable label to facilitate imaging of a site comprising cells of interest, such as cells infected with influenza A virus. Methods for coupling antibodies to drugs and detectable labels are well known in the art, as are methods for imaging using detectable labels. Labeled antibodies may be employed in a wide variety of assays, employing a wide variety of labels. Detection of the formation of an antibody-antigen complex between an antibody of the invention and an epitope of interest (an influenza A virus epitope) can be facilitated by attaching a detectable substance to the antibody. Suitable detection means include the use of labels such as radionuclides, enzymes, coenzymes, fluorescers, chemiluminescers, chromogens, enzyme substrates or co-factors, enzyme inhibitors, prosthetic group complexes, free radicals, particles, dyes, and the like. Examples of suitable enzymes include horseradish peroxidase, alkaline phosphatase, β -galactosidase, or acetylcholinesterase; examples of suitable prosthetic group complexes include streptavidin/biotin and avidin/biotin; examples of suitable fluorescent materials include umbelliferone, fluorescein, fluorescein isothiocyanate, rhodamine, dichlorotriazinylamine fluorescein, dansyl chloride or phycoerythrin; an example of a luminescent material is luminol; examples of bioluminescent materials include luciferase, luciferin, and aequorin; and examples of suitable radioactive material include ^{125}I , ^{131}I , ^{35}S , or ^3H . Such labeled reagents may be used in a variety of well-known assays, such as radioimmunoassays, enzyme immunoassays, e.g., ELISA, fluorescent immunoassays, and the like.

An antibody may be conjugated to a therapeutic moiety. Such antibody conjugates can be used for modifying a given biological response; the drug moiety is not to be construed as limited to classical chemical therapeutic agents. For example, the drug moiety may be a protein or polypeptide possessing a desired biological activity. Techniques for conjugating such therapeutic moiety to antibodies are well known. See, for example, Arnon et al. (1985) "Monoclonal Antibodies for Immunotargeting of Drugs in Cancer

Therapy," in *Monoclonal Antibodies and Cancer Therapy*, ed. Reisfeld et al. (Alan R. Liss, Inc.), pp. 243-256; ed. Hellstrom et al. (1987) "Antibodies for Drug Delivery," in *Controlled Drug Delivery*, ed. Robinson et al. (2d ed; Marcel Dekker, Inc.), pp. 623-653; Thorpe (1985) "Antibody Carriers of Cytotoxic Agents in Cancer Therapy: A Review," in *Monoclonal Antibodies '84: Biological and Clinical Applications*, ed. Pinchera et al. pp. 475-506 (Editrice Kurds, Milano, Italy, 1985); "Analysis, Results, and Future Prospective of the Therapeutic Use of Radiolabeled Antibody in Cancer Therapy," in *Monoclonal Antibodies for Cancer Detection and Therapy*, ed. Baldwin et al. (Academic Press, New York, 1985), pp. 303-316; and Thorpe et al. (1982) *Immunol. Rev.* 62:119-158; herein incorporated by reference in their entirety.

Alternatively, an antibody, or antibody fragment thereof, can be conjugated to a second antibody, or antibody fragment thereof, to form an antibody heteroconjugate as described in U.S. Pat. No. 4,676,980; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety. In addition, linkers may be used between the labels and the antibodies of the invention (e.g. U.S. Pat. No. 4,831,175; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety).

Antibodies of the invention may also be attached to a solid support. Additionally, antibodies of the invention, or functional antibody fragments thereof, can be chemically modified by covalent conjugation to a polymer to, for example, increase their circulating half-life. In some embodiments the polymers may be selected from polyoxyethylated polyols and polyethylene glycol (PEG). PEG is soluble in water at room temperature and has the general formula: $\text{R}(\text{O}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2)\text{O}-\text{R}$ where R can be hydrogen, or a protective group such as an alkyl or alkanol group.

Water-soluble polyoxyethylated polyols may also be employed. They include polyoxyethylated sorbitol, polyoxyethylated glucose, polyoxyethylated glycerol (POG), and the like. Another drug delivery system that can be used for increasing circulatory half-life is the liposome.

Antibodies may be provided in purified form. Typically, the antibody will be present in a composition that is substantially free of other polypeptides e.g. where less than 90% (by weight), usually less than 60% and more usually less than 50% of the composition is made up of other polypeptides.

Antibodies of the invention can be of any isotype (e.g. IgA, IgG, IgM (e.g., an alpha, gamma or mu heavy chain). Within the IgG isotype, antibodies may be IgG1, IgG2, IgG3 or IgG4 subclass. Antibodies may have a kappa or a lambda light chain.

EXPERIMENTAL

Example 1

Materials and Methods

Cell, Viruses and Recombinant Proteins

Human embryo kidney (HEK) 293 T and Madin-Darby canine kidney (MDCK) cells were obtained from the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC). All influenza virus stocks used for the assays were freshly grown in specific pathogen free (SPF) eggs, harvested, purified and titered. A reassortant H6N2 virus with the backbone from A/Puerto Rico/8/34 (PR8) containing the HA gene of A/turkey/Massachusetts/3740/76 and the NA from A/Minnesota/11/2010 was used to generate the mutant viruses (S153 T, N199K, N221K, G248E, S322F, K344E, G346D, E369T, K400R,

G429E, K435E and W437R single mutation in the NA gene). A/Switzerland/9715293/2013 (H3N2) was treated with 0.02% formaldehyde for 48h to generate the inactive virus particles. The inactivation was verified by injecting treated virus into eggs followed by HA measurements. Recombinant NA proteins derived from A/Puerto Rico/8/1934 (H1N1), A/New Caledonia/20/1999 (H1N1), A/Brisbane/59/2007 (H1N1), A/California/7/2009 (H1N1), A/grey teal/Australia/2/1979 (H4N4), A/Shanghai/1/2013 (H7N9), A/equine/Pennsylvania/1/2007 (H3N8), A/turkey/Wisconsin/1/1966 (H9N2) were obtained from BEI resources and A/Canada/444/2004(H7N3) N3 NA was obtained from the Influenza Reagent Resource (IRR). The other recombinant NA and HA proteins were expressed in-house, in a baculovirus expression system (Margine et al., 2013b; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety).

Monoclonal Antibodies

Antibodies were generated as described in Smith et al., 2009; Wrammert et al., 2008; herein incorporated by reference in their entirety. Peripheral blood was obtained from each subject 7 days after infection or vaccination. Lymphocytes were isolated and enriched for B cells using RosetteSep. Plasmablasts (CD3-CD19+CD20 low CD27hi CD38hi) were single cell-sorted into 96-well plates. Immunoglobulin variable genes from plasmablasts were amplified by reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) and sequenced, then cloned into human IgG1 expression vectors and co-transfected into HEK293 cells. Secreted mAbs were purified from the supernatant using protein A beads.

Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA)

High-protein binding microtiter plates (Costar) were coated with 8 hemagglutinating units (HAU) of whole virus per well or recombinant NAs or HAs at 1 µg/ml in phosphate buffered saline (PBS) overnight at 4° C. After blocking, serially diluted antibodies 1:3 starting at 10 µg/ml were incubated for 1 h at 37° C. Horse radish peroxidase (HRP)-conjugated goat anti-human IgG antibody diluted 1:1000 (Jackson Immuno Research) was used to detect binding of mAbs, and was developed with Super Aquablue ELISA substrate (eBiosciences). Absorbance was measured at 405 nm on a microplate spectrophotometer (BioRad). To standardize the assays, antibodies with known binding characteristics were included on each plate and the plates were developed when the absorbance of the control reached 3.0 OD units. Competition ELISAs were performed by inhibiting binding of each biotinylated antibody of interest at the half-maximal binding concentration with a 10-fold molar excess of competitor antibody. HRP conjugated streptavidin diluted 1:1000 (Southern Biotech) was used for detection. Plates were developed until samples in the absence of competitor antibody reached an OD of 1 (Henry Dunand et al., 2015; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety).

Cell-Based ELISA

A/California/7/2009 NA and its mutants were expressed on 293 T cells by transfecting with wild type or mutant pCAGGS-CA/09NA plasmids using Lipofectamine 2000 reagent (Invitrogen). ELISA was performed with the transfected cells as described previously (Wan et al., 2013). For all other NAs (mutant and wild type), the signals generated by mAb binding to each NA were normalized to those generated by mouse serum (the background signals generated with mock-transfected cells were subtracted from both the mAb and mouse serum signals) and therefore expressed as relative binding.

Microneutralization Assay (MN)

MN assay for antibody characterization was carried out (Henry Dunand et al., 2015; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety). MDCK cells were maintained in Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium (DMEM) supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS) at 37° C. with 5% CO₂. On the day before the experiment, confluent MDCK cells in a 96-well format were washed twice with PBS and incubated in minimal essential medium (MEM) supplemented with 1 µg/ml trypsin-ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid (EDTA). Serial 2-fold dilutions (starting concentration 128 µg/ml) of mAb were mixed with an equal volume of 100 50% tissue culture infectious doses (TCID₅₀) virus and incubated for 1 h at 37° C. The mixture was removed and cells were cultured for 20 h at 37° C. with 1X MEM supplemented with 1 µg/ml trypsin-TPCK and appropriate mAb concentration. Cells were washed twice with PBS, fixed with 80% ice cold acetone at -20° C. for 1 h, washed 3 times with PBS, blocked for 30 min with 10% FBS and then treated for 30 min with 2% H₂O₂. An anti-NP-biotinylated antibody (1:3000) in 3% BSA-PBS was incubated for 1h at room temperature. The plates were developed with Super Aquablue ELISA substrate at 405 nm. The signal from uninfected wells were averaged to represent 100% inhibition. Virus infected wells without mAb were averaged to represent 0% inhibition. Duplication wells were used to calculate the mean and SD of neutralization, and inhibitory concentration 50 (IC₅₀) was determined by a sigmoidal dose response curve. The inhibition ratio (%) was calculated as below:

$$\frac{(\text{OD}(\text{Pos. Control}) - \text{OD}(\text{Sample})) / (\text{OD}(\text{Pos. Control}) - \text{OD}(\text{Neg. Control})) \times 100\%}{}$$

The final concentration of antibody that reduced infection to 50% (IC₅₀) was determined using Prism software (Graph-Pad).

NA Enzyme-Linked Lectin Assay (ELLA)

ELLAs were performed as described (Westgeest et al., 2015; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety). Flat-bottom nonsterile 96-well plates (Thermo Scientific) were coated with 100 µl of fetuin (Sigma) at 25 µg/ml at 4° C. overnight. 50 µl antibodies were serially diluted (two-fold) in Dulbecco's phosphate-buffered saline (DPBS) containing 0.133 g/L CaCl₂ and 0.1 g/L MgCl₂ with 0.05% Tween 20 and 1% BSA (DPBSTsA), then incubated in duplicate fetuin-coated plates with an equal volume of the selected antigen dilution in DPBST_{BSA}. These plates were subsequently sealed and incubated for 18 h at 37° C. The plates were subsequently washed six times with PBS with 0.05% Tween 20, and 100 µl/well of HRP-conjugated peanut agglutinin lectin (PNA-HRPO, Sigma-Aldrich) in DPBST_{BSA} was added for 2h at RT in the dark. The plates were washed six times and were developed with Super Aquablue ELISA substrate (eBiosciences). Absorbance was read at 405 nm on a microplate spectrophotometer (BioRad). Data points were analyzed using Prism software and the 50% inhibition concentration (IC₅₀) was defined as concentration at which 50% of the NA activity was inhibited compared to the negative control.

NA-STAR Assay

The NA-STAR assay was performed according to the Resistance Detection Kit manufacturer's instructions (Applied Biosystems, Darmstadt, Germany)(Nguyen et al., 2010; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety). 25 µl test mAbs in serial two-fold dilutions in NA-Star assay buffer (26 mM 2-(N-morpholino) ethanesulfonic acid; 4 mM calcium chloride; pH 6.0) were mixed with 25 µl of NA protein or 4X IC₅₀ of virus and incubated at 37° C. for 20 min. After adding 10 µl of 1000x diluted NA-Star substrate,

the plates were incubated at room temperature for 30 min. The reaction was stopped by adding 60 μ l of NA Star accelerator. The chemiluminescent was determined by using the DTX 880 plate reader (Beckman Coulter). Data points were analyzed using Prism software and the 50% inhibition concentration (IC₅₀) was defined as concentration at which 50% of the NA activity was inhibited compared to the negative control.

Competition Studies Using Bio-Layer Interferometry

A fortéBio Octet K2 instrument was used to measure the competition between the N2-reactive mAbs and oseltamivir. A/Texas/50/2012 rNA (5 μ g/ml) in PBS was used to load anti-His probes for 300 s, then the probes were moved to oseltamivir (25 μ g/ml) and control PBS for another 300 s, and following by binding of the complex to the N2-reactive mAbs (50 μ g/ml) for 300 s to 500 s. The final volume for all the solutions was 200 μ l/well. All of the assays were performed with agitation set to 1,000 r.p.m. in PBS buffer supplemented with 1% BSA to minimize nonspecific interactions at 30° C.

Mouse Challenge and Immunization Experiments

In prophylactic studies, five female BALB/c mice (The Jackson Laboratory) per group aged 6 to 8 weeks received a 5 mg/kg dose of mAbs intraperitoneally (i.p.). After 2 h treatment, the mice were anesthetized using a ketamine-xylazine mixture and intranasally infected with 10 \times the 50% lethal dose (LD₅₀) of A/Netherlands/602/2009 (H1N1), A/Philippines/2/1982 (H3N2, X-79-surface glycoproteins from A/Philippines/2/1982 and backbone from A/PR/8/34) or A/Vietnam/1203/2004 (H5N1-surface glycoproteins from A/Vietnam/1203/2004 and backbone from A/PR/8/34, polybasic cleavage site replaced with a regular cleavage site). In a therapeutic setting, mice received a 10 mg/kg dose of each mAbs i.p. 48 h after 10 LD₅₀ virus intranasal inoculation (in a 30 μ l inoculum). In all groups, mice were monitored daily for survival and weight loss until day 14 post-infection. Mice that lost 25% or more of their initial body weights were euthanized. For the immunization assays, mice were infected by 0.25 LD₅₀ of A/Netherlands/602/2009 (H1N1) or immunized with 2 μ g of inactivated A/Switzerland/9715293/2013 (H3N2) influenza virus intranasally and boosted on day 30 using the same immunogens/doses. Spleen cells were collected on day 38 and analyzed for the HA and NA humoral immune response by ELISPOT.

Purification of NA-Reactive IgG from Serum

Each serum sample analyzed was passed through a 5 ml Protein G Plus agarose (Pierce) affinity column in gravity mode. Serum flow-through was collected and passed through the column three times. The column was then washed with 15 column volume (CV) of PBS prior to elution with 5 CV of 100 mM glycine-HCl, pH 2.7. The eluate, containing total IgG from serum, was immediately neutralized with 5 ml of 1M Tris-HCl, pH 8.0. The flow-through was subjected to the same purification process one more time to capture all IgG from serum, and the two eluates were combined. To isolate the NA-reactive IgG, recombinant N2 neuraminidase (rNA) from A/Hong Kong/4801/2014 was first biotinylated using the EZ-link Sulfo-NHS-Biotin (Thermo Scientific) according to the methods provided by the manufacturers. Biotinylated rNA was then bound to NeutrAvidin agarose resins (Pierce) packed into a 0.5 ml chromatography column (Clontech). The resins were equilibrated with 10 CV of PBS. Total IgG was applied to a column packed with Neutravidin agarose resins only, and flow-through was collected in order to remove any resin-binding IgGs. The collected samples were then subjected to the affinity column with rNA in gravity mode, and flow-through was collected and reapplied to the column three times. The column was washed with 10 CV of PBS and eluted with 5 CV of 100 mM glycine-HCl, pH 2.7 and

immediately neutralized with 1 M Tris-HCl, pH 8.0. The flow-through from each pull-down was subjected to the same purification process until all of NA-reactive IgGs were isolated. All eluate samples from each donor were combined, then buffer-exchanged into PBS and concentrated using a 30 kDa Vivaspin 15 centrifuge tube (Sartorius).

Statistical Analysis

Statistical analysis was performed using Prism software (Graphpad). Specific tests for statistical significance are detailed in the figure legends. P values equal to or less than 0.05 were considered significant.

Example 2

Results

NA is Frequently Targeted by Plasmablasts Activated During Natural Influenza Virus Infection but not after Vaccination

While characterizing the specificity of plasmablasts induced by influenza virus infection, a high proportion of NA-reactive cells was observed. The specificity of plasmablasts was evaluated by ELISPOT or mAb characterization from a total of sixteen confirmed influenza-infected patients.

These patients included eleven patients infected with the H1N1 pandemic strain (five from 2009 and six from 2016), plus five patients were infected with H3N2 virus strains, including three in 2014 and two in 2017 (clinical data is provided in Table 1). First, large numbers of activated plasmablasts were analyzed in six influenza virus infected patients (four infected with H1N1 in 2016 and two infected with H3N2 in 2017). Scoring of thousands of activated plasmablasts by ELISPOT assay detected an average of 24% that were reactive to NA and 38% to HA (FIG. 1A). Plasmablasts from H3N2 infected patients predominantly targeted NA. To more rigorously assess the frequency of NA-reactive B cells activated during infection, mAbs obtained from patients were characterized. The isolated variable region genes from single plasmablasts activated by infection were used to express mAb proteins from 12 of the patients (See, e.g., Smith et al., 2009; Wardemann et al., 2003; Wrammert et al., 2008; herein incorporated by reference in their entireties). The NA-reactive mAbs were more often encoded by VH3 family genes, but used variable genes that were otherwise similar to HA antibodies (FIG. 8). Consistent with the ELISPOT assays, 22.6%(29/128), and on average 24% by year and strain, of plasmablast mAbs activated by influenza virus infection were reactive to recombinant NA (rNA)(FIGS. 1B, 1C, and 1D). As with the ELISPOT analysis, H3N2 virus infections consistently induced a higher proportion of NA-reactive B cells compared to HA-reactive B cells for all five patients assessed (FIGS. 1A and 1D, blue dots). By comparison, activation of NA-reactive B cells was quite rare after vaccination, accounting for only 1.2% (3/258) of induced plasmablasts relative to 87% that targeted HA (FIG. 1E). This observation was consistent for several influenza virus vaccine compositions, including 1.5% (2 of 133) of NA-reactive cells after immunization with a subunit vaccine (from 2006-2008 and in 2010), 1.1% (1 of 89) after the 2009 H1N1 monovalent vaccine, and none (0 of 36) induced by split vaccines (2008-2010) (FIG. 1E). The analysis demonstrates that a quarter of plasmablasts induced by natural influenza virus infection target NA—a percentage that nearly equals that of HA-specific plasmablasts—compared to only 1-2% from influenza vaccination.

TABLE 1

Summary of clinical data for patients with acute influenza virus infections						
YEAR	ID	Age	Gen	Influenza A Strain	Vaccine History	Comorbidities
2009	EM	30	F	Pan H1N1	N/A	NONE
2009	1000	37	M	Pan H1N1	N/A	Hypertension, interstitial lung disease of unknown etiology
2009	70	38	F	Pan H1N1	N/A	NONE
2009	1009	21	M	Pan H1N1	N/A	Congenital heart repair for disease, tetralogy of Fallot
2009	1011	25	M	Pan H1N1	N/A	NONE
2016	294-16-009	23	M	Pan H1N1	2015	NONE
2016	294-16-003	26	M	Pan H1N1	No History	NONE
2016	R005-14-0101	24	F	Pan H1N1	N/A	NONE
2016	R018-14-0101	43	F	Pan H1N1	N/A	NONE
2016	300-16-005	30	M	Pan H1N1	No History	NONE
2016	301-16-007	46	F	Pan H1N1	2014	Hypertention, asthma
2014	228-14-035	34	M	S H3N2	2011-2013	ASTHMA
2014	229-14-036	46	F	S H3N2	2011-2013	COPD ASTHMA
2014	235-15-042	49	M	S H3N2	2009-2014	OA, ASTHMA, CHF
2017	319-17-008	38	M	S H3N2	2013-2014	NONE
2017	323-17-012	31	M	S H3N2	N/A	NONE

YEAR	Initial Symptoms*	Hospital course	Sample collection	Anti-viral treatment
2009	Dyspnea	Acute respiratory distress syndrome, bacterial pneumonia, pulmonary embolism, prolonged oscillatory ventilator support, tracheostomy, discharged after 2 months	D31	Oseltamivir
2009	Shortness of breath, nausea, vomiting	Pneumonia, acute sinusitis, acute renal failure, discharged after 8 days	D18	Oseltamivir Zanamivir
2009	Body aches	N/A	D15	NONE
2009	Sore throat, nausea, diarrhea	N/A	D9	Oseltamivir
2009	Sore throat, vomiting, headache, confusion	N/A	D9	Oseltamivir
2016	Sore throat	N/A	D7	NONE
2016	Myalgias	Dehydration, fainting, ER	D7	NONE
2016	Fatigue, runny nose, headache, nausea, vomiting	Outpatient	D7	NONE
2016	Sore throat, runny nose, tiredness, headache, body aches, nausea	N/A	D7	NONE
2016	Sore throat fatigue, chills	ER	D11	Oseltamivir
2016	Body ache, nausea	ER and then Hospitalized for dehydration and difficulty breathing	D8	Oseltamivir
2014	Sore throat	Asthma exacerbation, ER	D7	Oseltamivir
2014	Runny nose	Acute COPD exacerbation, ER	D7	Oseltamivir
2014	Runny nose	Asthma exacerbation ER	D7	Oseltamivir
2017	Sore throat	N/A	D15, D63	NONE
2017	Body ache, runny nose	N/A	D7, D21	NONE

*Initial Symptoms: Fever and cough experienced by all patients; S: seasonal; Pan: pandemic; ER: presented to emergency room; COPD: Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; OA: Osteoarthritis; CHF: Congestive heart failure.

Infection-Induced Anti-NA Antibodies Bind Epitopes that are not Preserved in Current Influenza Vaccines

Experiments were conducted during development of 60 embodiments herein to determine whether the greater induction of NA-reactive plasmablasts during natural infection compared to vaccination is because the live, replicating virus displays epitopes not present in the inactivated vaccines. Memory to conserved epitopes appears to play a role in the observed bias, as serological studies have shown an induction of NA-reactive antibodies to past strains (Rajen-

dran et al., 2017; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety). Both HA and NA antibodies were encoded from highly mutated variable genes, supporting a memory cell recall origin (FIG. 8). Furthermore, primary exposure to the 2009 pandemic influenza virus strain induced NA-reactive plasmablasts at detectable frequencies in only two of the five infected patients that we characterized (top row of FIG. 1D). 65 Conversely, exposure to that strain seven years later in 2016 or to H3N2 strains that have circulated since 1968 readily induced NA-reactive plasmablasts (FIGS. 1A and 1D). To

determine if infection or exposure to whole virus particles could account for the increased NA targeting, mice were infected with intact virions as opposed to split/subunit vaccine. For this, mice were infected intranasally with a sublethal dose of live 2009 pandemic H1N1 virus (A/Netherlands/602/2009) or immunized intranasally with intact virions of inactivated H3N2 (A/Switzerland/9715293/2013) influenza virus, followed by an intranasal boost with the respective virus strains 30 days later. ELISPOT assays on whole splenocytes eight days after secondary infection or immunization was used to measure the proportions of HA- and NA-reactive IgG-secreting cells that were activated. Similar to what was observed in infected humans, the frequency of NA-reactive cells was common after exposure to whole virions for both the H1N1 and H3N2 strains (FIGS. 2A and 2B). This observation was not dependent on viral replication as the H3N2 influenza strain was inactivated. Notably, as in human infections with an H3N2 virus, more plasmablasts were specific to N2 than to H3 (FIG. 2B). Together these experiments suggest that NA epitopes present on whole virions are not efficiently targeted by current influenza vaccines. To address this possibility directly, the NA- and HA-reactive mAbs generated from infection-induced plasmablasts were tested for binding to inactivated influenza virus vaccines. This analysis was done on vaccines not expired and with matching influenza virus strains to those causing infection. While HA-reactive mAbs bound rHA protein with equal affinity to the vaccine, the NA-reactive mAbs had only negligible binding to the FLUARIX (FIGS. 2C and 2D) or FLUZONE (FIGS. 2E and 2F) vaccines. The FLUBLOK recombinant protein vaccine has no NA component at all and so also would not induce NA-reactive antibodies. Experiments conducted during development of embodiments herein demonstrate that current influenza virus vaccines have insufficient NA content or NA protein structural integrity to induce NA-reactive antibody responses efficiently.

Human NA-Reactive mAbs are More Broadly Reactive than HA-Reactive mAbs

To determine the breadth of binding of the NA-reactive mAbs induced by infection, ELISA was used to test binding against a diverse panel of rNA proteins (FIG. 3A). All of the N2-reactive mAbs were cross-reacted to all contemporary H3N2 influenza strains, and also a surprising 86% (12 of 14) reacted to the first pandemic H3N2 virus strain known to infect humans (A/Hong Kong/1/1968). Also, 71% (10 of 14) of the antibodies reacted to the H2N2 influenza strain from 1957 that had circulated in humans for the eleven years before the H3N2 strain arose. By comparison, only 40% of infection-induced H3-reactive mAbs were cross-reactive to this 1968 H3N2 strain (FIG. 3B). Similarly, only half of H3-reactive mAbs induced by vaccination in recent years bound to the 1968 H3N2 strain (FIG. 3B). Moreover, 64% (9 of 14) of the N2-reactive mAbs induced by infection were able to bind to avian N2 proteins, including two mAbs with cross-reactivity to heterosubtypic subtypes (N3 and N9) (FIG. 3A). The 2009 pandemic H1N1 influenza strain induced antibodies to HA that were particularly cross-reactive (Li et al., 2012; Wrammert et al., 2011; herein incorporated by reference in their entirety). Analysis conducted during development of embodiments herein demonstrates that this is also true for N1-reactive mAbs to this strain; 67% of mAbs cross-reacted to the 1918 pandemic H1N1 strain, 33% reacted to various human H1N1 strains spanning the entire century, plus 20% bound to heterosubtypic strains (FIG. 3A). Additionally, escape mutants were generated to select N2-reactive mAbs that demonstrated

broad NT activity. However, incubating H3N2 (A/Switzerland/9715293/2013) with mAb concentrations up to 250 μ g did not generate escape mutants after many passages, even though escape mutants arose from highly conserved HA-stalk mAbs (Anderson et al., 2017; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety). This analysis indicates that the epitopes on NA are highly durable and unlikely to mediate escape by antigenic drift. On the whole, the NA reactive mAbs induced during influenza virus infections are significantly more broadly reactive than antibodies against HA.

NA-Reactive mAbs Show Broad Enzymatic Inhibition Activity In Vitro

The enzymatic function of NA is to cleave the terminal sialic acid residues allowing viral egress from infected cells. To better access the protective capacity of the NA-reactive mAbs, inhibition of sialic acid cleavage was evaluated using ELLA and NA-STAR assays. ELLA uses the glycoprotein fetuin as a substrate, detecting mAb-mediated inhibition of the sialidase function of NA by any mechanism. These mechanisms include antibody binding near the enzymatic site or through sterically preventing interactions between NA and sialic acid residues on fetuin when bound more distally from the enzymatic site. Conversely, the NA-Star assay uses a small, soluble chemiluminescent substrate, and so more explicitly distinguishes antibodies that directly inhibit the enzymatic activity of NA by binding near the enzymatic site. Using ELLA, 79% (11 of 14) of the N2-reactive mAbs inhibited NA activity against an H3N2 virus, of which about half (5 of 14) were also positive in the NA-STAR assay, demonstrating activity through blockage of the enzymatic domain directly. By either assay, all of these mAbs inhibited the first pandemic H3N2 strain A/Hong Kong/1/1968 (FIG. 4A). Therefore, these mAbs have broad NI activity spanning five decades of H3N2 virus evolution. For mAbs reactive to the 2009 pandemic H1N1 strain, 53% (8 of 15) had NI activity by any means as detected by ELLA, and 20% blocked the enzymatic domain, showing inhibition via the NA-STAR assay. As with the N2-reactive mAbs, N1-reactive mAbs had broad activity against the 1918 pandemic strain A/Brevig Mission/1/1918 (FIG. 4B). These studies demonstrate that the majority of human antibodies against NA inhibit the enzymatic activity of this protein on highly divergent influenza strains.

NA-Reactive Human Monoclonal and Long-Term Polyclonal Antibodies have High Neutralization Activity In Vitro

Microneutralization (MN) measures the inhibition of influenza virus replication in vitro, providing another correlate of protection. In total, 45% of the NA reactive mAbs were able to neutralize viruses related to the infecting strain, including; 43% (6 of 14) of the N2-reactive mAbs and 47% (7 of 15) of the N1-reactive mAbs (FIG. 4C). To ensure that the anti-NA antibody response was contributing to long-term serum immunity, NA-reactive polyclonal antibodies were isolated by affinity purification from two of the patients and tested them by using MN assays (Lee et al., 2016; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety). One serum sample was collected at the predicted peak of the immune response (day 21 post-infection), and the other was obtained well after the patient was convalescent at two months (day 63 post-infection). The isolated NA-reactive polyclonal antibodies also readily protected MDCK cells from infection in vitro (FIG. 4D). These data show that NA-reactive antibodies commonly exhibit neutralization activity, inhibiting virus replication, and contribute to long-term serum immunity.

Identification of NA Residues Crucial for mAb Binding

To map the epitopes recognized by the N1-reactive mAbs, 26 single amino acid mutant NA proteins from the 2009

pandemic influenza strain were expressed in HEK293 cells (Wan et al., 2015; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety). Cell-based ELISAs were carried out to test the binding of the NI-reactive mAbs to the mutant proteins. A G249K mutation significantly affected the binding of 1000-3B06 (70% decrease compared to the wild-type N1). The N273D mutation reduced the binding of 1000-1D05 compared to the wild-type N1 protein. Furthermore, the N309S mutation affected both 294-A-1C02 and 294-A-1D05 binding (FIG. 5A). Amino acids N273 and N309 are 99.7% (6835 of 6855 H1 influenza strains) conserved in H1N1 viruses isolated from 1918 until now in the United States. The G249 site is also conserved in H1N1 viruses (90.3%, 6196 of 6855 H1 influenza strains). These residues are all located on the NA head (FIG. 5B). To map the epitope(s) targeted by the N2-reactive mAbs, ELISA was used to test the binding affinity of N2-reactive mAbs to 12 single amino acid mutants of N2 expressed on an A/Minnesota/11/2010 (H6N2-PR8 backbone) purified virus. Three amino acids (N221, G248, and G429) on the NA enzymatic conserved domain are critical for the binding of 229-1D05, 235-1C02 and 235-1E06 (FIGS. 5C and 5D). Consistently, all three of these mAbs were also positive in the NA-STAR assay (FIG. 4A). These results show that NA-reactive mAbs are readily induced against highly conserved epitopes on NA and so are excellent targets for vaccines as well as making the mAbs attractive potential therapeutics.

NA-Reactive mAbs Protect Mice Against Divergent Influenza Viruses

The broad cross-reactivity, as well as widespread in vitro NI activity of NA-reactive mAbs, indicates that they are broadly protective in vivo. The prophylactic protection against challenge was measured with divergent strains in vivo. Half-maximal lethal dosages (LD_{50}) of the influenza virus were determined. Mice received 5 mg/kg of NA-reactive mAb or the same dose of a non-binding control mAb by intraperitoneal injection (i.p.). Two hours later, the mice were lethally challenged with 10 LD_{50} of influenza virus by intranasal inoculation. Recent H3N2 isolates do not replicate well in the mouse model but historical strains like A/Philippines/2/1982 (H3N2, X-79) infect mice readily. This virus is phylogenetically distant from recent influenza virus strains, including those that cause the human infections from which the mAbs are derived. Thus, this virus also provides an opportunity to measure the breadth of protection for the N2-reactive mAbs in vivo. A selection of N2-reactive mAbs representing all overlapping epitopes were tested. 84% (11 of 13) of the N2-reactive mAbs showed partial or full protection in the prophylactic challenge experiment against this 35-year-old H3N2 influenza strain (FIG. 6A). The protection conferred was consistent with the breadth of binding and NI activity of these mAbs. Moreover, non-neutralizing NA-reactive mAbs also provided in vivo prophylactic protection. These data show that neutralizing and non-neutralizing N2-reactive mAbs provide broad prophylactic protection against H3N2 influenza strains in vivo.

The larger panel of group 1 influenza strains available for murine challenge studies allowed a more in-depth analysis of the breadth of protection of NA-reactive mAbs. First, mice treated with N1-reactive mAbs were challenged with a 2009 pandemic H1N1 isolate (A/Netherlands/602/2009). Five out of eight of the mAbs from the 2009-2010 cohort completely protected mice against weight loss and mortality after challenge, whereas mice treated with control mAb lost weight rapidly and were euthanized by day eight post-infection (FIG. 6B). Four out of five of the mAbs that prophylactically protected against H1N1 infection (4 of 8 in

total) also provided 100% protection from a highly divergent avian influenza virus strain (A/Vietnam/1203/2004, H5N1) (FIG. 6C). Thus, half of all mAbs induced against N1 in individuals infected with the 2009 pandemic H1N1 strain provided broad protection against an H5N1 strain. This frequency was far exceeding the 10% of HA-reactive mAbs that arose against this H1N1 strain that even bound to H5 (Li et al., 2012; Wrammert et al., 2011; herein incorporated by reference in their entirety). Together, these results indicate that when induced against common infectious influenza virus strains, NA-reactive mAbs are outstanding mediators of broadly protective immunity, even to divergent avian influenza virus strains with pandemic potential.

NA-Reactive mAbs are Excellent Alternatives for Influenza Treatment or Prophylaxis

NA inhibitors such as oseltamivir have become the standard of care for treating influenza virus infections as they have proven efficacy for improving the outcome of disease (Genentech, 2016; herein incorporated by reference in its entirety). However, these drugs suffer from dramatic loss of effectiveness if not administered within the first 48 hours of infection. Furthermore, the evolution of resistant influenza strains is now common, severely limiting the usefulness of these drugs. NA-reactive mAbs may be improved alternatives as therapeutic NA-inhibitors, or even more efficacious when efficiently elicited by vaccination. As the NA-inhibition antibodies identified had activity against a wide spectrum of influenza virus strains, we tested the activity of these mAbs compared to oseltamivir. Using bio-layer interferometry, an assay was devised to competitively measure the binding of oseltamivir versus NA-reactive mAbs to the NA protein. Binding of three of the enzymatic domain-targeting mAbs (NA-STAR assay positive, 229-1D05, 229-1F06, and 229-1G03) is inhibited by prior saturation of NA of an oseltamivir-sensitive strain with oseltamivir (FIGS. 7A and 9). This inhibition demonstrates that the binding footprint of the mAbs overlaps at least to some degree with the binding pocket occupied by oseltamivir. Oseltamivir acts by blocking the enzymatic domain, allowing its activity against a particular influenza virus strain to be assessed by the NA-STAR assay. While oseltamivir had virtually no NI activity on a typical oseltamivir-resistant strain (A/Texas/12/2007 E119V), all five of the enzymatic domain-binding mAbs isolated in this study, which is 36% of the N2-reactive mAbs isolated, inhibited the NA activity of this resistant strain. For 229-1G03 and 235-1E06, the IC_{50} is nearly identical against the sensitive and resistant strains (FIG. 7B).

Additionally, the therapeutic efficacy of the NA-reactive mAbs that were protective as prophylactics were also analyzed directly. Mice that were lethally infected with 10 LD_{50} of influenza virus were treated with 10 mg/kg of NA-reactive mAbs 48 hours post-infection. All four of the N1-reactive mAbs fully rescued infected mice from severe weight loss and mortality after 2009 pandemic H1N1 influenza virus challenge (FIG. 7C). Similarly, 88% (7 of 8) of the N2-reactive mAbs proffered full recovery to the mice challenged with an H3N2 virus (FIG. 7D). In sharp contrast, all mice in the control mAb group had to be euthanized around day nine post-infection because of severe weight loss. These results show that the NA-reactive mAbs are useful therapeutically, even after 48 hours of influenza virus infection, indicating they are alternatives to NA inhibitors such as oseltamivir. With improved vaccine formulations to induce NA antibodies the same benefits as NA-inhibiting drugs are prophylactically elicited without the need for early administration. Further, unlike NA-inhibiting medications,

which lose effectiveness due to the emergence of resistant strains, administration of booster vaccines would control viral resistance.

All publications and patents provided herein are incorporated by reference in their entireties. Various modifications and variations of the described compositions and methods of the invention will be apparent to those skilled in the art without departing from the scope and spirit of the invention. Although the invention has been described in connection with specific preferred embodiments, it should be understood that the invention as claimed should not be unduly limited to such specific embodiments. Indeed, various modifications of the described modes for carrying out the invention that are obvious to those skilled in the relevant fields are intended to be within the scope of the present invention.

SEQUENCES

The following antibody chain and CDR sequences are referenced throughout the specification and claims by their corresponding SEQ ID NOS. and/or names. 228-14-035-2D04

Heavy:

(SEQ ID NO: 1)

GAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCTTGGTTAAGCCTGGACAATC

GCTTAGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTCACTTTCACTAATGCCTGGA

TGAGTTGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGAAGGGCTGGAGTGGGTTGGCCGT

ATCAAACCAAACCTGAAGGCGAGACAGTAGACTACGCTGCACCCGTGAA

AGGCAGAAATCACCATCTCAAGAGATGACTCAAGAACATGGTGTATCTGC

AATTGAAGAGCCTGAAAATCGAGGACGACGCCGTTTACTACTGTACCACA

GGTCTTACACGTTCCAGTCTCGGCGGCTTCGTTGACTACTGGGCCCCGGG

AACCTGGTCCCGTCTCCTCAGC

(SEQ ID NO: 2)

EVQLVESGGGLVLPKPGQSLRLSQAASGFTFTNAWMSWVRQAPGKGLEWVGR

IKTKTEGETVDYAAPVKRITISRDDSKNMVYLQLKSLKIEDAAVYYCTT

GLTRSSLGGFVDYWGPGTLVTVSS

CDRH1:

AATGCCTGGATGAGT (SEQ ID NO: 3)

NAWMS (SEQ ID NO: 4)

CDRH2:

CGTATCAAACCAAACCTGAAGGCGAGACAGTAGACTACGCTGCACCCGT

GAAAGGC (SEQ ID NO: 5)

RIKTKTEGETVDYAAPVKG (SEQ ID NO: 6)

CDRH3:

ACCACAGGCTTACACGTTCCAGTCTCCGGACTCCCTGACTGTCTCTGGGCGA

TTGLTRSSLGGFVDY (SEQ ID NO: 7)

Kappa:

(SEQ ID NO: 8)

GACATCGTGATGACCCAGTCTCCGGACTCCCTGACTGTGTCTCTGGGCGA

GAGGGCCACCATCAACTGCAGGTCACGCGAGACTGTTTTGTCCAGCTCCA

ACAATGAGAACTTCTTAGCTTGGTACCAGCAGAAATCAGGACAGCCTCCT

(SEQ ID NO: 9)

(SEQ ID NO: 9)

-continued

AACCTGCTCATTACTGGGCATCTACCCGGGCATCCGGGGTCCCTGACCG

ATTTCAGTGGCAGCGGGTCTGGGACAGATTCACTCTCACTATCAGCAGCC

5

TGCAGACTGAAGATGTGGCAGTTTATTACTGTCTCCAATATCTTACTACT

CCTCGGACGTTTCGGCCAAGGGACCAAGGTGGAATCAAAC

10

(SEQ ID NO: 10)

DIVMTQSPDSLTVSLGERATINCRSSQTVLSSNNENFLAWYQQKSGQPP

NLLIYWASTRASGVPDRFSGSGSDFTLTISLQTEDVAVYYCLQYLTT

15

PRTFPGQGTKVEIK

CDRK1:

(SEQ ID NO: 11)

AGGTCCAGCCAGACTGTTTTGTCCAGCTCCAACAATGAGAACTTCTTAGC

20

T

(SEQ ID NO: 12)

RSSQTVLSSNNENFLA

25

CDRK2:

(SEQ ID NO: 13)

TGGGCATCTACCCGGGCATCC

30

(SEQ ID NO: 14)

WASTRAS

CDRK3:

(SEQ ID NO: 15)

35

CTCCAATATCTTACTACTCCTCGGACG

(SEQ ID NO: 16)

LQYLTPRT

40

229-14-036-1D05

Heavy:

(SEQ ID NO: 17)

GTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCTTGGTCAAGCCTGGAGGGTCCCT

45

GAGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCAGTGACTACTACATGA

GCTGGATCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGAAGGGCTGGAGTGGATTTACATACATT

50

AGTAGTAGTAGTACTTACACAGACTACGAGACTCTGTGAAGGGCCGATT

CACCGTCTCCAGAGACAACGCCAAGAATCATGTATCTACAAATGAACA

55

ACCTGAGAGCCGAGGACACGCCCGTGTATTACTGTGCGACCGTGGCCGAC

ACCGCGTATAGCAGAGGCGAGCCACAAATTACCCACTTTGACAACTGGGG

CCAGGAACCCCTGGTCCCGTCTCCTCAGC

60

(SEQ ID NO: 18)

VQLVESGGGLVLPKGGSLRLSQAASGFTFSDYYMSWIRQAPGKLEWISYI

SSSSTYTDYADSVKGRFTVSRDNAKNSLYLQMNLRRAEDTAVYYCATVAD

65

TAYSRRPQITHFQDNGQGLVTVSS

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CDRH1: (SEQ ID NO: 19) GACTACTACATGAGC
 DYYMS (SEQ ID NO: 20) YISSSSTYTDYADSVKG
 CDRH2: (SEQ ID NO: 21) TACATTAGTAGTAGTACTTACACAGACTACGCAGACTCTGTGAAGGG
 C (SEQ ID NO: 22) YISSSSTYTDYADSVKG
 CDRH3: (SEQ ID NO: 23) GCGACCGTGGCCGACACCGCGTATAGCAGAGGCAGGCCACAAATTACCCA
 CTTTGACAAC (SEQ ID NO: 24) ATVADTAYSRRPQITHFDN
 Lambda: (SEQ ID NO: 25) TCCTATGAGCTGACTCAGCCACCCTCAATGTCCGTGTCCCAGGACAGAC
 AGCCACCATCACCTGTTTGGAGATAAATGGGGAAAAGTATGCTTACT
 GGTATCAGCAGAAGCCTGGCCAGTCCCCTCTACTGGTCATCTATCAAGAT
 ACCAAGCGGCCCTCAGGATCCCTGAGCGGTTCTCTGGTCCAATCTGG
 GAACACAGCCACTCTGACCATCAGCGGGACCCAGGCTATGGATGAGGCTG
 ACTATTACTGTGACAGCTGGGACAGCACCCCTTGTGTTTTTCGGCGGAGGG
 ACCAAGCTGACCGTCCCTAG (SEQ ID NO: 26) SYELTQPPMSVSPGQTATITCFGDKLGEKYAYWYQKPGQSPLLVIYQD
 TKRPSGIPERFSGSNSGNTATLTISGTQAMDEADYICQTWDSTLVFFGGG
 TKLTVL (SEQ ID NO: 27) TTTGGAGATAAATGGGGAAAAGTATGCTTAC
 CDRL1: (SEQ ID NO: 28) FGDKLGEKYAY
 CDRL2: (SEQ ID NO: 29) CAAGATACCAAGCGGCCCTCA
 QDTRPS (SEQ ID NO: 30) CDRL3: (SEQ ID NO: 31) CAGACGTGGGACAGCACCCCTGTGTTT
 QTDSTLVF (SEQ ID NO: 32) 229-14-036-1G03
 Heavy: (SEQ ID NO: 33) GTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGGGGGTCCCT
 AAGACTCTCCTGTGCAGTGTCTGGACTCACCATCAATGACCTTGTCATCC
 ACTGGGTCGCGCCACTCCAGACAAGGGCTGGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATG
 GGGTATGATGGCGGAAACAAAGACTATGCAGAATCCGTGAAGGGCCGATT

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CAGCATCTCCGGGACAATCCCCAGAACACACTGTATCTGCAGATAAACA
 GCCTGAGAGTTCGAGGACACGGCTGTATATTACTGTGCGAGAGCATCATA
 5 TTCGGGGAGTTAAGAGACGAGTACTACTCCTTCGCCATGGACGTCTGGGG
 CCAAGGGACCACGGTCCCGTCTCCTCAG
 (SEQ ID NO: 34) VQLVESGGGVVQPGSLRSLSCAVSGLTINDLVIHWRQPPDKGLEWVAVM
 10 GYDGGNKDYAESVKGKRFISGDNPQNTLYLQINSLRVEDTAVYYCARASY
 FGELRDEYYSFAMDVWGQTTVTVSS
 CDRH1: (SEQ ID NO: 35) GACCTTGTCATCCAC
 (SEQ ID NO: 36) DLVIH
 CDRH2: (SEQ ID NO: 37) GTTATGGGTATGATGGCGAAACAAAGACTATGCAGAATCCGTGAAGGG
 C (SEQ ID NO: 38) VMGYDGGNKDYAESVKG
 CDRH3: (SEQ ID NO: 39) GCGAGAGCATCATACTTCGGGGAGTTAAGAGACGAGTACTACTCCTTCGC
 CATGGACGTC (SEQ ID NO: 40) ARASYFGELRDEYYSFAMDV
 35 Kappa: (SEQ ID NO: 41) GAAATTGTGTGACGCGAGTCTCCAGGCACCCGTCTTTGTCTCCAGGGGA
 AAGAGGCACCCTCTCCTGCAGGGCCAGTCCAGAGTGTAGTAGGAGTTACT
 40 TAGCCTGGTACCAGCAGAAACCTGGCCAGGCTCCCAGGCTCCTCATCTAT
 GGTGCATCCAGCAGGGCCACTGGCATCCCAGACAGGTTAGTGGCAGTGG
 45 GTCTGGGACAGACTTCACTCTCACCATCAGCAGACTGGAGCCTGAAGATT
 TTGCACTGTATTACTGTGAGTGTATGGTACCTCACCTCCGTACTCTTT
 GGCCAGGGGACCAAGGTGGAATCAAAC (SEQ ID NO: 42) EIVLTQSPGTLSPGERGTLSCRASQSVRSYLAWYQQKPGQAPRLLIY
 GASSRATGIPDRFSGSGSDFTLTISRLEPEDFALYYCQLYGTSPPYTF
 GQGTKVEIK
 55 CDRK1: (SEQ ID NO: 43) AGGCCAGTCCAGAGTGTAGTAGGAGTTACTTAGCC
 (SEQ ID NO: 44) RASQSVRSYLA
 CDRK2: (SEQ ID NO: 45) GGTGCATCCAGCAGGGCCACT
 60 GASSRAT (SEQ ID NO: 46)

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CDRK3: (SEQ ID NO: 47)
 CAGCTGTATGGTACCTCACCTCCGTACACT

5

QLYGTSPPYT (SEQ ID NO: 48)

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 Heavy: (SEQ ID NO: 49)
 GAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCTTGGTAAAGCCTGGGGGGTCT
 CCTTAGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTCACTGTCAGTAATGCCTGGA
 TGAGCTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGAAAGGGCTGGAGTGGGTGGTTCGT
 ATTAAGAAAGAAAGTGAGGGTGGGACAATAGACTACGGTGCACCCGTGAA
 AGGCAGATTACCATCTCAAGAGATGAATCAAAAAACATATTGTATCTGC
 ACATGAAGAGCCTGATAACCGATGACACAGCCGTGTACTACTGTACCATC
 CCGAATCCTCAAAATGTGGTGGTACTACTTCCACATTCCCATGGGG
 CCAGGGAACCTGGTCCCGTCTCCTCAGC (SEQ ID NO: 50)
 EVQLVESGGGLVLPKPGASLRLSCAASGFTVSNAMSWVRQAPGKLEWVGR
 IKKESEGTTIDYGAPVKGRFTISRDESKNILEYLMKSLITDDTAVYYCTI
 PNPQIVVVTTTPHSHWQGLTVTVSS

CDRH1: (SEQ ID NO: 51)
 AATGCCTGGATGAGC (SEQ ID NO: 52)

NAWMS

CDRH2: (SEQ ID NO: 53)
 CGTATTAAGAAAGAAAGTGAGGGTGGGACAATAGACTACGGTGCACCCGT
 GAAAGGC (SEQ ID NO: 54)
 RIKKESEGTTIDYGAPVKG

CDRH3: (SEQ ID NO: 55)
 ACCATCCCGAATCCTCAAATGTGGTGGTACTACTTCCACATCCCA
 T (SEQ ID NO: 56)
 TIPNPQIVVVTTTPHSH

Lambda: (SEQ ID NO: 57)
 TCCTATGAGCTGACTCAGCCACCCTCAGTGTGAGTGGCCCCAGGAAAGAC
 GGCCAGGATTACCTGTGGGGAAACAACATTGGAAGTAAAAATGTGCAT
 GGTACCAGCAGAAGCCAGGCCAGGCCCTGTGTTGGTCACTATTATGAT
 AGTGACCGGCCCTCAGCGATCCCTGAGCGATTCTCTGGCTCCAACCTCTGG
 GAACACGGCCACCCTGACCATCAGCAGGGTTCGAGCCGGGGATGAGGCCG
 ACTATTACTGTGAGGTGGGATAGTAGTAGTATCATTTGGGTG ---TT
 CGCGGAGGGACCAAGCTGGCCGTCCTAG (SEQ ID NO: 58)
 SYELTQPPSVSVAPGKTARITCGNNIGSKNVHWYQKPGQAPVLIYYD
 SDRPSAIPERFSGSNSGNTATLTISRVEAGDEADYYCQVWDSDDHWVFG
 GGTKLAVL

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CDRL1: (SEQ ID NO: 59)
 GGGGAAACAACATTGGAAGTAAAAATGTGCAC

6

GGNNIGSKNVH (SEQ ID NO: 60)

CDRL2: (SEQ ID NO: 61)
 10 TATGATAGTGACCGGCCCTCA (SEQ ID NO: 62)
 YDSDRPS

CDRL3: (SEQ ID NO: 63)
 15 CAGGTGTGGATAGTAGTAGTATGATCATTGGGTG (SEQ ID NO: 64)
 QVWDSDDHWV

229-14-036-2C06
 Heavy: (SEQ ID NO: 65)
 GAGGTGCAGCTGTTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCTCGGTACAGCCTGGGGGGTCT
 CCTGAGACTCTCCTGTGAAGCCTCTGGATTCACTTTAAAAAATTCCGCA
 25 TGACCTGGGTCCGCCTGTCTCCAGGGAAGGGACTGGAGTGGGTCTCATCC
 ATAAGCGGAGACGGTGAAGGACCTACTACTCAGAATCTGCTAAGGGACG
 GTTAATCATCTCCAGAGACAATGCCAACAACAGGCTGTTTCTACAAATGT
 30 ACAGCCTGAGAGCCGACGACACGGCCATATATTTCTGTGCGAAAGATCGG
 GTGTCGCTGTGGTTCGGGGAGAACAGGGGCTGGTTCGACTCCTGGGGCCA
 GGGAAACCTGGTCCCGTCTCCTCAGC (SEQ ID NO: 66)
 35 EVQLLESGGGSVQPGASLRLSCEASGFTFKNFAMTWVRLSPGKLEWVSS
 ISGDGGRITYYSESAGRLIISRDNANNRFLQMYSLRADDTAIFYCAKDR
 VSLWFGENRGWFDWQGLTVTVSS

40 CDRH1: (SEQ ID NO: 67)
 AACTTCGCCATGACC (SEQ ID NO: 68)
 NFAMT

45 CDRH2: (SEQ ID NO: 69)
 TCCATAAGCGGAGACGGTGAAGGACCTACTACTCAGAATCTGCTAAGGG
 A (SEQ ID NO: 70)
 50 SISGDGGRITYYSESAGK

CDRH3: (SEQ ID NO: 71)
 55 GCGAAAGATCGGGTGTGCTGTGGTTCGGGGAGAACAGGGGCTGGTTCGA
 CTCC (SEQ ID NO: 72)
 AKDRVSLWFGENRGWFDW

60 Lambda: (SEQ ID NO: 73)
 AATTTTATGCTGACTCAGCCCCACTCTGTGTCGGAGTCTCCGGGGAAGAC
 GGTGACCATCTCCTGCACCGGCAGCAGTGGCAACATCGCCCGCTTCTCTG
 65 TGCAGTGGTATCAGCAACGCCCGGGCAGTGGCCCTATCACTGTGATCTAT

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GAGAAATAGTCAAAGACCCTCTGGGGTCCCTGATCGGTTCTCTGGCTCCAT
 CGACACCTCCCTCAATTCTGCCTCCCTCACCATCTCTGGACTGAAGATTG
 AAGACGAGGGAGACTACTACTGTCTAGTCTTATGATCTCAACAATTATTGG
 GTGTTCCGGCGGAGGGACCAAACTGACCGTCCTA
 (SEQ ID NO: 74)
 NFMLTQPHSVSESPGKTVTITISCTGSSGNIARFVQWYQQRPGSPITVIY
 ENSQRPSGVPDRFSGSIDTSSNSASLTISGLKIEDEGDYYCQSYDLNNYW
 VFGGGTKLTVL
 CDRL1 :
 (SEQ ID NO: 75)
 ACCGGCAGCAGTGGCAACATCGCCCGCTTCTCTGTGCAG
 (SEQ ID NO: 76)
 TGSSGNIARFVQ
 CDRL2 :
 (SEQ ID NO: 77)
 GAGAAATAGTCAAAGACCCTCT
 (SEQ ID NO: 78)
 ENSQRPS
 CDRL3 :
 (SEQ ID NO: 79)
 CAGTCTTATGATCTCAACAATTATTGGGTG
 (SEQ ID NO: 80)
 QSYDLNNYW
 235-15-042-1E06
 Heavy :
 (SEQ ID NO: 81)
 GAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCTTGGTGCAGCCTGGGGGGTC
 CCTAAGACTCTCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTCTCTCAGAAGTTATGAAA
 TGAAGTGGGTCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGGAAGGGCCTGGAGTGGATTCATAC
 ATTAGTAGTAGTGGTTCAACCATGTTCTACGCAGACTCTGTGAAGGGCCG
 ATTACCGTCTCCAGAGGCAATGGCGAGAAGTCACTGTATCTGCAAAATGG
 ACAGCCTGAGAGCCGAGGACACGGCTGTTTACTGTGCGAGAAATGGC
 CCAAAGAAGGCAGCAGTTGGGACGACTGGTTTCGACCCCTGGGGCCAGGG
 AACTCTGGTCCAGCTCTCCTCAGC
 (SEQ ID NO: 82)
 EVQLVESGGGLVQPGLSLRSLSCAASGFIIFRSYEMNWVRQAPGKLEWISY
 ISSSGSTMFYADSVKGRFTVSRNGENSLYLQMDSLRAEDTAVYYCARNG
 PKEGSSWDDWFDPPWQGTTLVTVSS
 CDRH1 :
 (SEQ ID NO: 83)
 AGTTATGAAATGAAC
 (SEQ ID NO: 84)
 SYEMN
 CDRH2 :
 (SEQ ID NO: 85)
 TACATTAGTAGTAGTGGTTCAACCATGTTCTACGCAGACTCTGTGAAGGG
 C
 (SEQ ID NO: 86)
 YISSSGSTMFYADSVKG

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CDRH3 :
 (SEQ ID NO: 87)
 GCGAGAAATGGCCCAAAGAAGGCAGCAGTTGGGACGACTGGTTCGACCC
 C
 (SEQ ID NO: 88)
 ARNGPKEGSSWDDWFDP
 10 Lambda :
 (SEQ ID NO: 89)
 TCCTATGAGCTGACTCAGGACCCTGTGTGTCTGTGGCCTTGGGACAGAC
 AATCAGGATCACATGCCAAGGAGACACCCTCAGAAGCTATTCTGCAAGTT
 15 GGTACCAGCAGAAGCCAGGACAGGCCCTCTAGTTGTCTATCTTTGGTGT
 AACAAATAGGCCCTCAGGGATCCAGACCGATTCTCTGGCTCCAGGTTAGG
 AGACACAGCTTCCTTGACCATCACTGGGGCTCAGGCGAAGATGAGGCTG
 20 ACTATTACTGTAGTTCCCGGACAGCAATAACAACCCCTATATGTCTTC
 GGAAGTGGGACCAAGGTCACCGTCC
 (SEQ ID NO: 90)
 SYELTQDPAVSVALGQTIIRITCQGDTLRSYSASWYQKPGQAPLVVIFGD
 25 NNRPSPGIPDRFSGSRLGDTASLTITGAQAEDYCYSSRDSNNNPLYV
 GTGTKVTV
 CDRL1 :
 (SEQ ID NO: 91)
 30 CAAGGAGACACCCTCAGAAGCTATTCTGCAAGT
 (SEQ ID NO: 92)
 QGDTLRSYSAS
 CDRL2 :
 (SEQ ID NO: 93)
 35 GGTGATAACAATAGGCCCTCA
 (SEQ ID NO: 94)
 GDMNRPS
 40 CDR3 :
 (SEQ ID NO: 95)
 AGTTCCTGGGACAGCAATAACAACCCCTATATGTC
 (SEQ ID NO: 96)
 SSRDSNNNPLYV
 45 1000-2E06
 Heavy :
 (SEQ ID NO: 97)
 GTGCAGCTGGTGCAGTCTGGCCCTGAGGTGAAGAAGTCTGGGGCCCTCAGT
 50 GAAGATTTCTGCAAGGCTTCTGGATACACCTTCAGTAACTATGCTGTAC
 ATTGGGTGCGCCAGGCCCGGACAAAGGCTGAGTGGATGGGGTGGAGC
 AACGCTGGCAGTGGTGCACAAAATATTACAGAATTTCCAGGGCAGACT
 55 CACCATTGTCAGGACACATCCGCGAACACAGTCTTCATGAGCTGAGCA
 GCCTGACATCTGAGGACACGGCTGTATATTACTGTGCGAGACCAGTGA
 AACGCATAGCACCTAGTGTATCGAATACTGGGGCCAGGGAACCTGGT
 60 CACCGTCTCCTCAGC
 (SEQ ID NO: 98)
 VQLVQSGPEVKKSGASVKISCKASGYTFSNYAVHWVRQAPGQRPEWVGWS
 NAGSGATKYSQNFQRLTIVRDTANTVPEMELSSLTSEDVAVYYCARPVR
 65 NGIAPSAIEYWGQGTTLVTVSS

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CDRH1: (SEQ ID NO: 99)
 AACTATGCTGTACAT

NYAVH (SEQ ID NO: 100)

CDRH2: (SEQ ID NO: 101)
 TGGAGCAACGCTGGCAGTGGTGCACAAAATATTACAGAATTTCCAGGG
 C (SEQ ID NO: 102)
 WSNAGSGATKYSQNFQG

CDRH3: (SEQ ID NO: 103)
 GCGAGACCAGTGAGAAACGGCATAGCACCTAGTGCTATCGAATAC (SEQ ID NO: 104)
 ARPVRNGIAPSAIEY

Kappa: (SEQ ID NO: 105)
 GACATCGTGATGACCCAGTCTCCAGACTCCCTGGCTGTCTCTGGGCGA
 GAGGGCCACCATCAACTGCAAGTCCAGCCAGAGTGTTTTTTACAGGTCCA
 CCAATAAGAACTACTTAGCTTGGTACCAGCAGAAACCAGGACAGCCTCCT
 AAGTTGCTCATTCACTGGGCATCTACCCGGGAATCCGGGGTCCCTGACCG
 ATTCAGTGGCAGCGGGTCTGGGACAGATTTCACTCTCACCATCAGCAGCC
 TGCAGGCTGAAGATGTGGCAGTTTATTACTGTGAGCAATATTATAATAGC
 ATCACTTTCCGGCCCTGGGACCAAGTGGATATCAAAC (SEQ ID NO: 106)
 DIVMTQSPDSLAVSLGERATINCKSSQSVFYRSTNKNYLAWYQKPGQPP
 KLLIHWASTRESGVPDRFSGSGSDTFTLTISLQAEDVAVYYCQYYNT
 ITFGPGTKVDIK

CDRK1: (SEQ ID NO: 107)
 AAGTCCAGCCAGAGTGTTTTTTACAGGTCCACCAATAAGAACTACTTAGC
 T (SEQ ID NO: 108)
 KSSQSVFYRSTNKNYLA

CDRK2: (SEQ ID NO: 109)
 TGGGCATCTACCCGGGAATCC (SEQ ID NO: 110)
 WASTRES

CDRK3: (SEQ ID NO: 111)
 CAGCAATATTATAATACGATCACT (SEQ ID NO: 112)
 QYYNTIT

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 Heavy: (SEQ ID NO: 113)
 CAGGTGCAGCTGCAGGAGTCGGGCCAGGACTGGTGAAGCCTTCGGAGAC
 CCTGTCCCTCACCTGCAGTGTCTCTGGTGGCTCCCTCAGTTGTGGTACTT
 ACTACTGGGGTGGATCCGCCAGCCCCAGGGAAGGATCTGGAGTGGCTT
 GGGAGTATCTATTGTAGTGGAACACCTACTACAACCCGTCCTCAAGAG

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TCAAGTCACCATATCCGTGGACACGTCCAAGAAAGAGTTCTCCCTGAAGC
 TGAGCTCTGTGACCGCCGACAGACACGGCTGTGTATTACTGTGCGAGACAT
 5 GCAGGACATCTTGCGCCTTTTGGAGTGGACCTAACTGATGGTTTTGATAT
 CTGGGGCCGAGGGACAATGGTCACCGTCTCTTCAGC

(SEQ ID NO: 114)
 QVQLQESGPGLVKPSSETLSLTCTVSGGSLSCGTYIYWGIRQPPGKLEWL
 10 GSIYCSGNTYYNPSLKSQVTISVDTSKKEFSLKLSVTAADTAVYYCARH
 AGHLAPFGVDLTDGFDIWRGTMVTVSS

CDRH1: (SEQ ID NO: 115)
 TGTGGTACTTACTACTGGGGC (SEQ ID NO: 116)
 CGTYIYWG

CDRH2: (SEQ ID NO: 117)
 AGTATCTATTGTAGTGGAAACACCTACTACAACCCGTCCTCAAGAGT
 (SEQ ID NO: 118)
 25 SIYCSGNTYYNPSLKS

CDRH3: (SEQ ID NO: 119)
 GCGAGACATGCAGGACATCTTGCCTTTTGGAGTGGACCTAACTGATGG
 30 TTTTGATATC (SEQ ID NO: 120)
 ARHAGHLAPFGVDLTDGFDI

Lambda: (SEQ ID NO: 121)
 CAGTCTGTGCTGACGCGAGCCGCCCTCAGTGTCGGGGGCCAGGACAGAG
 GGTCAACATCTCCTGCACTGGGAGTAGTTCACCATTTGGGGCAGGTTATG
 40 ATGTACACTGGTATCAGAAGCTCCAGCAACAGCCCCAAACTCCTCATC
 TATGGTAACAACAATCGACCCTCAGGGTCCCTGACCGATTCTCTGGCTC
 CAAGTCTGGCACCTCAGCCTCCCTGGCCATCACTGGGCTCCAGGCTGAGG
 45 ATGAGGCTGATTATTACTGCCAGTCTATGACAACAGCCTGAGTGGTTTT
 GTGGTATTCGGCGGAGGACCAAGCTGACCGTCQSVLTQPPSVSGAPQR
 VTISCTGSSNIGAGYDVHWYQKLPATAPKLLIYGNNNRPSGV
 50 PDRFSGSKSGTSASLAIITGLQAEDVAVYYCQSYDNLGSLGTVVGGGKLT
 v

CDRL1: (SEQ ID NO: 123)
 ACTGGGAGTAGTTCACCATTTGGGGCAGGTTATGATGTACAC (SEQ ID NO: 124)
 TGSSNIGAGYDVH

CDRL2: (SEQ ID NO: 125)
 GGTAACAACAATCGACCCTCA (SEQ ID NO: 126)
 65 GNNNRPS

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CDRL3: (SEQ ID NO: 127)
CAGTCCATGACAAACAGCCTGAGTGGTTTTGTGGTA

5 (SEQ ID NO: 128)
QSYDNSLSGFVV

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Heavy: (SEQ ID NO: 129)
GAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCCTGGTCAGCCCGGGGGGTC

CCTGAGACTCTCCTGTGCAGCCTCTGGATTACCTTCCCTGGCTATAGCA
TGAGCTGGATCCGCCAGGCTCCAGGGAAGGGCTGGAGTGGGTCTCATCC
ATTAATGGTAATAGTAATTCATATACTACGGAGACTCAGTGAAGGGCCG
GTTCCACCATCGCCAGAGACAACGCCAAGAACTTACTATATCTGCAAATGA
ACAGCCTGAGGGCCGACGACACGGCTATTTATTACTGTGCGAGAGGGCGGC
GTAGCACTGGCTCAGGCTGACTACTGGGGCCAGGGAGCCCTGGTCACCGT
CTCCTCAGC

(SEQ ID NO: 130)
EVQLVESGGGLVLRPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFPGYMSWIRQAPGKLEWVSS
INGNSNSIYYGDSVKGRFTIARDNAKLLYLQMNLSLRADDTAIYYCARGG
VALAQADYWGQALVTVSS

CDRH1: (SEQ ID NO: 131)
GGCTATAGCATGAGC

(SEQ ID NO: 132)
GYSMS

CDRH2: (SEQ ID NO: 133)
TCCATTAATGGTAATAGTAATTCATATACTACGGAGACTCAGTGAAGGG
C

(SEQ ID NO: 134)
SINGNSNSIYYGDSVKG

CDRH3: (SEQ ID NO: 135)
GCGAGAGGGCGGCTAGCACTGGCTCAGGCTGACTAC

(SEQ ID NO: 136)
ARGGVALAQADY

Kappa: (SEQ ID NO: 137)
GACATCCAGATGACCCAGTCTCCATCCTCCCTGTCTGCATCTGTGGGAGA
CAGAGTCACCATCACTTGCCGGGCAAGTCAGAGCATTACCACCTTGTAA
ATTGGTATCAGCAGAAACCAGGGAAAGCCCTAAACTCCTGATCGCTGCT
GCATCCAGTTTGCAAAGGGGGTCCCATCGAGTTTCAAGTGGCAGTGGATC
TGGGACAGATTTCACTCTCACCATCATGAGTCTGCAACCTGAAGATGTTG
CGACTTACTACTGTACCAGACTTACAAAACCTTGTGGAGCTTCGCCAG
GGACCAAGGTGGAATCAAAAC

(SEQ ID NO: 138)
DIQMTQSPSSLSASVGRVITICRASQSIITLLNWKPKGKAPKLLIAA
ASSLQKRVPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLTIMSLQPEDVATYYCHQTYKTLWTFGQ
GTKVEIK

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CDRK1: (SEQ ID NO: 139)
CGGGCAAGTCAGAGCATTACCACCTTGTAAAT

5 (SEQ ID NO: 140)
RASQSITLLN

CDRK2: (SEQ ID NO: 141)
GCTGCATCCAGTTTGCAAAGG

(SEQ ID NO: 142)
AASSLQR

CDRK3: (SEQ ID NO: 143)
15 CACCAGACTTACAAAACCTTGTGGACG

(SEQ ID NO: 144)
HQTYKTLWT

20 294-16-009-A-1D05
Heavy: (SEQ ID NO: 145)
CAGGTGCAGCTGCAGGAGTCCGACTCAGGACTGGTCAGGCCCTCACAGAC
CCTGTCACTCACCTGCGCTGTCTGTTGACTCCATCACCCTAGCACTT

25 ACTCCTGGAATTGGATCCGGCAGACACCAGGGAAAGGGCTGGAGTGGATT
GGATATATCTATCCTGCTGGGAGTCCCATCTACAATCCGTCCTGAAGGG
TCGAGTCACTATATCAATAGACAAGTCCAAAAACAGTTCTCCCTGAAC
TGAGCTCTGTGACCGCCGCGACACGGCCATGTATTACTGTGCCACCCGG
TCTAGACCGACAATTGGTATTGGTGTACGATGTCTGGGGCCAAGGGAC
AATGGTCACCGTCTCTTCAGC

35 (SEQ ID NO: 146)
QVQLQESDGLVLRPSQTLNLTCAVSGDSITSTYSWVIRQTPGKLEWV
GYIYPAGSPIYNPSLGRVTISIDKSKNQFSLNLSVTAADTAMYYCATR
SRPTIGIGAYDVWGQGMVTVSS

40 CDRH1: (SEQ ID NO: 147)
ACTAGCACTTACTCCTGGAAT

(SEQ ID NO: 148)
TSTYSWN

45 CDRH2: (SEQ ID NO: 149)
TATATCTATCCTGCTGGGAGTCCCATCTACAATCCGTCCTGAAGGGT

(SEQ ID NO: 150)
50 YIYPAGSPIYNPSLKG

CDRH3: (SEQ ID NO: 151)
GCCACCCGGTCTAGACCGACAATTGGTATTGGTGTCTACGATGTC

(SEQ ID NO: 152)
55 ATRSRPTIGIGAYDV

Kappa: (SEQ ID NO: 153)
GAAATAGTGATGACGCGAGTCTCCAGCCGCCCTGTCTGTCTCTAGGGGG
60 TAGAGCCACCTCTCCTGCAGGGCCACTGAGCGTGTAAACAGCGACTTAG
CCTGGTACCAGCAGAAACCTGGCCAGGCTCCCAGGCTCCTCATCTACGGT
GCATCCACCAGGGCCCTCAATGTCCCAGCCAGGTTCAAGTGGCGGTGGGTC
65 TGGAACAGACTTCAATCTCACCATCAGCAGCCTGCAGTCTGAAGATTTTG

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GAGTTTACTACTGTGTCAGCAGTATAAGACCTGGCCTCGGACGTTTCGGCCAA
 GGGACCAAGGTGGAAATCAAAC
 (SEQ ID NO: 154) 5
 EIVMTQSPAALSVSLGGRATLSRATERVNSDLAWYQQKPGQAPRLLIYG
 ASTRASNVPARFSGGGSGTDFILTISSLQSEDFGVYVYQQYKTPWPTFGQ
 GTKVEIK
 CDRK1:
 (SEQ ID NO: 155)
 AGGGCCACTGAGCGTGTAAACAGCGACTTAGCC
 (SEQ ID NO: 156)
 RATERVNSDLA
 CDRK2:
 (SEQ ID NO: 157)
 GGTGCATCCACCAGGGCCTCT
 (SEQ ID NO: 158)
 GASTRAS
 CDRK3:
 (SEQ ID NO: 159)
 CAGCAGTATAAGACCTGGCCTCGGACG
 (SEQ ID NO: 160) 25
 QQYKTPRT
 294-16-009-G-1F01
 Heavy:
 (SEQ ID NO: 161)
 GAGGTGCAGCTGGTGGAGTCTGGGGGAGGCTTGGTCCAGCCTGGGGGGTC
 CCTGAGACTCTCCTGTGCGTCTCTGGATTCACCTTTACGAGCTATTGGA
 TGAGCTGGGTCCGCCAGACTCCAGGGAAAGGGCTGGAGTGGGTGGCCAAC
 ATAAAGGAAGATGGAAGTCAGAAATACCATGTGGACTCTGTGAAGGGCCG
 ATTACCATCTCCAGAGACAACGCCAAGAACTCACTATTTCTGCAAATGA
 ACAGCCTGAGAGCCGAGGACACGGCCGTGTATTACTGTGCGAGAGCTCAT
 GAGTCGTTCTATTTCTCTGGTAGTACTACTTTTTACGCCGACCCGGGGGC
 TTTTGATATCTGGGGCAAGGGACAATGGTCAACCGTCTCTTCAGC
 (SEQ ID NO: 162)
 EVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAVSGFTFTSYWMSWVRQTPGKLEWVAN
 IKEDGSQKYHVDVSVKGRFTISRDNKNSLFLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYCARAH
 ESFYFSGSTTFYAGPGAFDIWGQTMVTVSS
 CDRH1:
 (SEQ ID NO: 163) 50
 AGCTATTGGATGAGC
 (SEQ ID NO: 164)
 SYWMS
 CDRH2:
 (SEQ ID NO: 165)
 AACATAAAGGAAGATGGAAGTCAGAAATACCATGTGGACTCTGTGAAGGG
 C
 (SEQ ID NO: 166) 60
 NIKEDGSQKYHVDVSVKG
 CDRH3:
 (SEQ ID NO: 167)
 GCGAGAGCTCATGAGTCGTTCTATTTCTCTGGTAGTACTACTTTTTACGC
 CGGACCGGGGCTTTTGATATC

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ARAHESFYFSGSTTFYAGPGAFDI (SEQ ID NO: 168)
 Lambda:
 (SEQ ID NO: 169)
 CAGTCTGCCCTGACTCAGCCTGCCTCCGTGTCTGGGTCTCCTGGACAGTC
 GATCACCATCTCCTGCACTGGAACCAGCAGTGTATTTGGGAGTTATAAAC
 10 TTGTCTCCTGGTACCAACAGCACCCAGGCAAAGCCCCCAACTCTTGATT
 TATGACGTCAGTAAGCGGCCCTCAGGGGTTTCTAATCGTTCTCTGGCTC
 CAAGTCTGGCAACACGGCCTCCCTGACAATCTCTGGGCTCCAGGCTGAGG
 15 ACGAGGCTGATTATTACTGTGCTCATATGCAAGGTAGTAGCATTGTGCTT
 TTCGGCGGAGGGACCAAGCTGACCGTCTTAG
 (SEQ ID NO: 170)
 QSALTQPASVSGSPGQSIITISCTGTSSDIGSYKLVSWYQQHPGKAPQLLI
 20 YDVKRPSGVSNRFGSKSGNTASLTISGLQAEDEADYCCSYAGSSIVL
 FGGGKTLTVL
 CDRL1:
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 (SEQ ID NO: 172)
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 CDRL2:
 (SEQ ID NO: 173)
 30 GACGTCAGTAAGCGGCCCTCA
 (SEQ ID NO: 174)
 DVSKRPS
 CDRL3:
 (SEQ ID NO: 175)
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 (SEQ ID NO: 176)
 CSYAGSSIVL
 40 296-16-003-G-2F04
 Heavy:
 (SEQ ID NO: 177)
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 45 TGAAGTGGGTCCGCCAGGTTCAGGGAAGGGGCTGGAGTGGGTCTCATCC
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 ATTCACCATCTCCAGAGACAACGCCAACAACACTCACTGTATCTGCAAATGA
 ACAGCCTGAGAGCCGAGGACACGGCTGTATATTACTGTGCCGGGATAATT
 GGAAGTACGGCGGACTACTACTACATCGACGTCTGGGGCAAAGGGACCAC
 GGTCAACCGTCTCCTCAG
 55 (SEQ ID NO: 178)
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 GSTADYIYIDVWGKTTVTVSS
 CDRH1:
 (SEQ ID NO: 179)
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 65 TCTMN

US 11,702,464 B2

59

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CDRH2: (SEQ ID NO: 181)
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C (SEQ ID NO: 182)
SISSTSTSIYYADSVKG
CDRH3: (SEQ ID NO: 183)
GCCGGGATAATTGGAAGTACGGCGGACTACTACTACATCGACGTC
(SEQ ID NO: 184)
AGIIGSTADYIYIDV
Kappa: (SEQ ID NO: 185)
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CCTGGTATCAGCAAAAACAGGGAAAGCCCTAAGCTCCTGATCTATGCT
GCTTCCACTTTGCAAAGTGGGGTCCCATCAAGTTTCAGCGGCAGTGGATC
TGGGACAGAGTTCACTCTCACAAATCAGCAGCCTGCAGCCTGAAGATTTTG
CAACTTACTACTGTACCAGCTTAATAGTTACCGCTACACTTTTCGGCGGA
GGGACCAAGGTGGAAATCAAAC
(SEQ ID NO: 186)
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GTKVEIK
CDRK1: (SEQ ID NO: 187)
CGGGCCAGTCAGGCATTAGCAGTTATTTAGCC
(SEQ ID NO: 188)
RASQGISSYLA
CDRK2: (SEQ ID NO: 189)
GCTGCTTCCACTTTGCAAAGT
(SEQ ID NO: 190)
AASTLQS
CDRK3: (SEQ ID NO: 191)
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300-16-005-G-2A04
Heavy: (SEQ ID NO: 193)
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VARDTSGYYYYFDSWGQTLVTVSS
CDRH1: (SEQ ID NO: 195)
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(SEQ ID NO: 196)
SDYYFWT
15 CDRH2: (SEQ ID NO: 197)
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(SEQ ID NO: 198)
20 YIYTSGSSSYNPSLRS
CDRH3: (SEQ ID NO: 199)
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25 C (SEQ ID NO: 200)
AREVARDTSGYYYYFDS
30 Lambda: (SEQ ID NO: 201)
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55 TGSSSNIGAGYEVH
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CDRL3: (SEQ ID NO: 207)
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 CDRH1:
 (SEQ ID NO: 210)
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 CDRH2:
 (SEQ ID NO: 211)
 SIGSSSNYIE
 CDRH3:
 (SEQ ID NO: 212)
 ARDFGYEFD
 Kappa:
 (SEQ ID NO: 213)
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 TFGQGTKVEIK
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 CDRL3:
 (SEQ ID NO: 216)
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 FGELRADHYSFAMDVWGQTMVTVSS
 CDRH1:
 (SEQ ID NO: 218)
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 CDRH2:
 (SEQ ID NO: 219)
 VMGHDGSKD
 CDRH3:
 (SEQ ID NO: 220)
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 Kappa:
 (SEQ ID NO: 221)
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 GQGTKVEIK
 CDRL1:
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 CDRL2:
 (SEQ ID NO: 223)
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(SEQ ID NO: 224)
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 229 2D03
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 CDRH1:
 (SEQ ID NO: 226)
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 CDRH2:
 (SEQ ID NO: 227)
 VLYTNGKTF
 CDRH3:
 (SEQ ID NO: 228)
 20 TTNWDFYYFNN
 Kappa:
 (SEQ ID NO: 229)
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 25 ASSLESGVPLRFSGSGSTEFTLTIISLQPDFFATYYCQQYNNYPYTFGQ
 GTKVEIK
 CDRL1:
 (SEQ ID NO: 230)
 30 RASQGITTLWA
 CDRL2:
 (SEQ ID NO: 231)
 YQASSLES
 CDRL3:
 (SEQ ID NO: 232)
 35 QQYNNYPYT

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- genic drift of neuraminidase and hemagglutinin in H1N1 and H3N2 influenza viruses. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 108, 20748-20753.
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tggtaccagc agaaatcagg acagctctct aacctgetca tttactgggc atctaccggg 180
gcatecgggg tcctgaccg attcagtgcc agcgggtctg ggacagattt cactctcact 240
atcagcagcc tgcagactga agatgtggca gtttattact gtctccaata tcttactact 300
cctcggacgt tcggccaagg gaccaagggtg gaaatcaaac 340

<210> SEQ ID NO 10

<211> LENGTH: 113

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 10

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

Lys

<210> SEQ ID NO 11

<211> LENGTH: 51

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 11

aggccagcc agactgtttt gtccagctcc aacaatgaga acttcttagc t 51

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<210> SEQ ID NO 12
 <211> LENGTH: 17
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 12

Arg Ser Ser Gln Thr Val Leu Ser Ser Ser Asn Asn Glu Asn Phe Leu
 1 5 10 15

Ala

<210> SEQ ID NO 13
 <211> LENGTH: 21
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 13

tgggcatcta cccgggcatc c 21

<210> SEQ ID NO 14
 <211> LENGTH: 7
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 14

Trp Ala Ser Thr Arg Ala Ser
 1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 15
 <211> LENGTH: 27
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 15

ctccaatatc ttactactcc tcggacg 27

<210> SEQ ID NO 16
 <211> LENGTH: 9
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 16

Leu Gln Tyr Leu Thr Thr Pro Arg Thr
 1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 17
 <211> LENGTH: 380
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 17

gtgcagctgg tggagtctgg gggaggcttg gtaagcctg gagggtcct gagactctcc 60
 tgtgcagcct ctggattcac cttcagtgac tactacatga gctggatccg ccaggctcca 120
 gggaaagggc tggagtggat ttcatacatt agtagtagta gtacttacac agactacgca 180
 gactctgtga agggccgatt caccgtctcc agagacaacg ccaagaactc attgtatcta 240
 caaatgaaca acctgagagc cgaggacacg gccgtgtatt actgtgacgac cgtggccgac 300
 acccgtata gcagaggcag gccacaaatt acccactttg acaactgggg ccaggggaacc 360
 ctggtcaccg tctcctcagc 380

<210> SEQ ID NO 18
 <211> LENGTH: 126

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<212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens
 <400> SEQUENCE: 18
 Val Gln Leu Val Glu Ser Gly Gly Gly Leu Val Lys Pro Gly Gly Ser
 1 5 10 15
 Leu Arg Leu Ser Cys Ala Ala Ser Gly Phe Thr Phe Ser Asp Tyr Tyr
 20 25 30
 Met Ser Trp Ile Arg Gln Ala Pro Gly Lys Gly Leu Glu Trp Ile Ser
 35 40 45
 Tyr Ile Ser Ser Ser Ser Thr Tyr Thr Asp Tyr Ala Asp Ser Val Lys
 50 55 60
 Gly Arg Phe Thr Val Ser Arg Asp Asn Ala Lys Asn Ser Leu Tyr Leu
 65 70 75 80
 Gln Met Asn Asn Leu Arg Ala Glu Asp Thr Ala Val Tyr Tyr Cys Ala
 85 90 95
 Thr Val Ala Asp Thr Ala Tyr Ser Arg Gly Arg Pro Gln Ile Thr His
 100 105 110
 Phe Asp Asn Trp Gly Gln Gly Thr Leu Val Thr Val Ser Ser
 115 120 125

<210> SEQ ID NO 19
 <211> LENGTH: 15
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 19

gactactaca tgagc

15

<210> SEQ ID NO 20
 <211> LENGTH: 5
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 20

Asp Tyr Tyr Met Ser
 1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 21
 <211> LENGTH: 51
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 21

tacattagta gtagtagtac ttacacagac tacgcagact ctgtgaaggg c

51

<210> SEQ ID NO 22
 <211> LENGTH: 17
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 22

Tyr Ile Ser Ser Ser Ser Thr Tyr Thr Asp Tyr Ala Asp Ser Val Lys
 1 5 10 15

Gly

<210> SEQ ID NO 23
 <211> LENGTH: 60
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

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<400> SEQUENCE: 23

gcgaccgtgg cgcacaccgc gtatagcaga ggcaggccac aaattaccca ctttgacaac 60

<210> SEQ ID NO 24

<211> LENGTH: 20

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 24

Ala Thr Val Ala Asp Thr Ala Tyr Ser Arg Gly Arg Pro Gln Ile Thr
1 5 10 15His Phe Asp Asn
20

<210> SEQ ID NO 25

<211> LENGTH: 319

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 25

tcctatgagc tgactcagcc accctcaatg tccgtgtccc caggacagac agccaccatc 60

acctgttttg gagataaatt gggggaaaag tatgcttact ggtatcagca gaagcctggc 120

cagtcccctc tactggtcac ctatcaagat accaagcggc cctcagggat cctgagcgg 180

ttctctggct ccaactctgg gaacacagcc actctgacca tcagcgggac ccaggctatg 240

gatgaggctg actattactg tcagacgtgg gacagcacc ttgtgtttt cggcggaggg 300

accaagctga ccgtcctag 319

<210> SEQ ID NO 26

<211> LENGTH: 106

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 26

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

<210> SEQ ID NO 27

<211> LENGTH: 33

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 27

tttgagata aattggggga aaagtatgct tac 33

<210> SEQ ID NO 28

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<211> LENGTH: 11
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

 <400> SEQUENCE: 28

 Phe Gly Asp Lys Leu Gly Glu Lys Tyr Ala Tyr
 1 5 10

<210> SEQ ID NO 29
 <211> LENGTH: 21
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

 <400> SEQUENCE: 29

 caagatacca agcggccctc a 21

<210> SEQ ID NO 30
 <211> LENGTH: 7
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

 <400> SEQUENCE: 30

 Gln Asp Thr Lys Arg Pro Ser
 1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 31
 <211> LENGTH: 27
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

 <400> SEQUENCE: 31

 cagacgtggg acagcaccct tgtgttt 27

<210> SEQ ID NO 32
 <211> LENGTH: 9
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

 <400> SEQUENCE: 32

 Gln Thr Trp Asp Ser Thr Leu Val Phe
 1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 33
 <211> LENGTH: 379
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

 <400> SEQUENCE: 33

 gtgcagctgg tggagtctgg gggaggcgtg gtccagcctg gggggtcct aagactctcc 60
 tgtgcagtgt ctggactcac catcaatgac cttgtcatcc actgggtccg ccagcctcca 120
 gacaaggggc tggagtgggt ggcagttatg gggatatgatg gcggaacaa agactatgca 180
 gaatccgtga agggccgatt cagcatctcc ggggacaatc cccagaacac actgtatctg 240
 cagataaaca gcctgagagt cgaggacacg gctgtatatt actgtgagag agcatcatac 300
 ttcggggagt taagagacga gtactactcc ttcgcatgg acgtctgggg ccaagggacc 360
 acggtcaccg tctcctcag 379

<210> SEQ ID NO 34
 <211> LENGTH: 126
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

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<400> SEQUENCE: 34

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

<210> SEQ ID NO 35
 <211> LENGTH: 15
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 35

gaccttggtca tccac 15

<210> SEQ ID NO 36
 <211> LENGTH: 5
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 36

Asp Leu Val Ile His
 1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 37
 <211> LENGTH: 51
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 37

gttatgggggt atgatggcgg aaacaaagac tatgcagaat ccgtgaaggg c 51

<210> SEQ ID NO 38
 <211> LENGTH: 17
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 38

Val Met Gly Tyr Asp Gly Gly Asn Lys Asp Tyr Ala Glu Ser Val Lys
 1 5 10 15

Gly

<210> SEQ ID NO 39
 <211> LENGTH: 60
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 39

gcgagagcat catacttcgg ggagttaaga gacgagtact actccttcgc catggacgtc 60

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<210> SEQ ID NO 40
 <211> LENGTH: 20
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 40

Ala Arg Ala Ser Tyr Phe Gly Glu Leu Arg Asp Glu Tyr Tyr Ser Phe
 1 5 10 15

Ala Met Asp Val
 20

<210> SEQ ID NO 41
 <211> LENGTH: 328
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 41

gaaattgtgt tgacgcagtc tccaggcacc ctgtctttgt ctccagggga aagaggcacc 60
 ctctcctgca gggccagtca gagtgttagt aggagttagt tagcctggta ccagcagaaa 120
 cctggccagg ctcccaggct cctcatctat ggtgcatcca gcagggcac tggcatccca 180
 gacaggttca gtggcagtgg gtctgggaca gacttcactc tcaccatcag cagactggag 240
 cctgaagatt ttgactgta ttactgtcag ctgtatggta cctcacctcc gtacactttt 300
 ggccagggga ccaaggtgga aatcaaac 328

<210> SEQ ID NO 42
 <211> LENGTH: 109
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 42

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

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

Tyr Leu Ala Trp Tyr Gln Gln Lys Pro Gly Gln Ala Pro Arg Leu Leu
 35 40 45

Ile Tyr Gly Ala Ser Ser Arg Ala Thr Gly Ile Pro Asp Arg Phe Ser
 50 55 60

Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr Leu Thr Ile Ser Arg Leu Glu
 65 70 75 80

Pro Glu Asp Phe Ala Leu Tyr Tyr Cys Gln Leu Tyr Gly Thr Ser Pro
 85 90 95

Pro Tyr Thr Phe Gly Gln Gly Thr Lys Val Glu Ile Lys
 100 105

<210> SEQ ID NO 43
 <211> LENGTH: 36
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 43

agggccagtc agagtgttag taggagttac ttagcc 36

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

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<400> SEQUENCE: 44

Arg Ala Ser Gln Ser Val Ser Arg Ser Tyr Leu Ala
 1 5 10

<210> SEQ ID NO 45

<211> LENGTH: 21

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 45

gggtgcatcca gcagggccac t 21

<210> SEQ ID NO 46

<211> LENGTH: 7

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 46

Gly Ala Ser Ser Arg Ala Thr
 1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 47

<211> LENGTH: 30

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 47

cagctgtatg gtacctcacc tccgtacact 30

<210> SEQ ID NO 48

<211> LENGTH: 10

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 48

Gln Leu Tyr Gly Thr Ser Pro Pro Tyr Thr
 1 5 10

<210> SEQ ID NO 49

<211> LENGTH: 380

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 49

gaggtgcagc tggtaggagtc tgggggagggc ttggtaaagc ctgggggggc ccttagactc 60

tctctgtcag cctctggatt cactgtcagt aatgcctgga tgagctgggt cgcagggt 120

ccaggaaagg ggctggagtg ggctggctgt attaagaaag aaagtgaggg tgggacaata 180

gactacggtg caccctgtaa aggcagatcc accatctcaa gagatgaatc aaaaaacata 240

ttgtatctgc acatgaagag cctgataacc gatgacacag ccgtgtacta ctgtaccatc 300

ccgaatcctc aaattgtggg ggtgactact actccacatt cccattgggg ccaggaacc 360

ctggtcaccg tctcctcagc 380

<210> SEQ ID NO 50

<211> LENGTH: 126

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 50

Glu Val Gln Leu Val Glu Ser Gly Gly Gly Leu Val Lys Pro Gly Gly

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1	5	10	15
Ser	Leu	Arg	Leu
	20		
Trp	Met	Ser	Trp
	35		
Gly	Arg	Ile	Lys
	50		
Pro	Val	Lys	Gly
	65		
Leu	Tyr	Leu	His
	85		
Tyr	Cys	Thr	Ile
	100		
His	Ser	His	Trp
	115		
		Gln	Gly
		120	
			Thr
			125
<p><210> SEQ ID NO 51 <211> LENGTH: 15 <212> TYPE: DNA <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens</p>			
<p><400> SEQUENCE: 51</p>			
aatgcctgga tgagc			15
<p><210> SEQ ID NO 52 <211> LENGTH: 5 <212> TYPE: PRT <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens</p>			
<p><400> SEQUENCE: 52</p>			
Asn Ala Trp Met Ser			
1 5			
<p><210> SEQ ID NO 53 <211> LENGTH: 57 <212> TYPE: DNA <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens</p>			
<p><400> SEQUENCE: 53</p>			
cgtattaaga aagaaagtga ggggtgggaca atagactacg gtgcaccctg gaaagc			57
<p><210> SEQ ID NO 54 <211> LENGTH: 19 <212> TYPE: PRT <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens</p>			
<p><400> SEQUENCE: 54</p>			
Arg Ile Lys Lys Glu Ser Glu Gly Gly Thr Ile Asp Tyr Gly Ala Pro			
1 5 10 15			
Val Lys Gly			
<p><210> SEQ ID NO 55 <211> LENGTH: 51 <212> TYPE: DNA <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens</p>			
<p><400> SEQUENCE: 55</p>			
accatcccga atcctcaaat tgtggtggtg actactactc cacattccca t			51
<p><210> SEQ ID NO 56</p>			

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

<400> SEQUENCE: 56

Thr Ile Pro Asn Pro Gln Ile Val Val Val Thr Thr Thr Pro His Ser
 1 5 10 15

His

<210> SEQ ID NO 57
 <211> LENGTH: 325
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 57

tcctatgagc tgactcagcc accctcagtg tcagtggccc caggaaagac ggccaggatt 60
 acctgtgggg gaaacaacat tggaagtaaa aatgtgcact ggtaccagca gaagccaggc 120
 caggcccctg tgttggtcat ctattatgat agtgaccggc cctcagcgat cctgagcgga 180
 ttctctggct ccaactctgg gaacacggcc accctgacca tcagcagggt cgaggccggg 240
 gatgagccg actattactg tcaggtgtgg gatagtagta gtgatcattg ggtgttcggc 300
 ggagggacca agctggccgt cctag 325

<210> SEQ ID NO 58
 <211> LENGTH: 108
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 58

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

<210> SEQ ID NO 59
 <211> LENGTH: 33
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 59

gggggaaaca acattggaag taaaaatgtg cac 33

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

<400> SEQUENCE: 60

Gly Gly Asn Asn Ile Gly Ser Lys Asn Val His

-continued

1 5 10

<210> SEQ ID NO 61
 <211> LENGTH: 21
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 61

tatgatagtg accggcctc a 21

<210> SEQ ID NO 62
 <211> LENGTH: 7
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 62

Tyr Asp Ser Asp Arg Pro Ser
 1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 63
 <211> LENGTH: 33
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 63

caggtgtggg atagtagtag tgatcattgg gtg 33

<210> SEQ ID NO 64
 <211> LENGTH: 11
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 64

Gln Val Trp Asp Ser Ser Ser Asp His Trp Val
 1 5 10

<210> SEQ ID NO 65
 <211> LENGTH: 377
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 65

gaggtgcagc tgttgagtc tgggggaggc tcggtacagc ctggggggtc cctgagactc 60
 tcctgtgaag cctctggatt cacctttaa aacttcgcca tgacctgggt ccgcctgtct 120
 ccagggaaagg gactggagtg ggtctcatcc ataagcggag acggtggaag gacctactac 180
 tcagaatctg ctaagggacg gttaatcacc tccagagaca atgccaacaa caggctgttt 240
 ctacaaatgt acagcctgag agccgacgac acggccatat atttctgtgc gaaagatcgg 300
 gtgtcgtgt ggttcgggga gaacaggggc tggttcgact cctggggcca gggaaacctg 360
 gtcaccgtct cctcagc 377

<210> SEQ ID NO 66
 <211> LENGTH: 125
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 66

Glu Val Gln Leu Leu Glu Ser Gly Gly Gly Ser Val Gln Pro Gly Gly
 1 5 10 15

Ser Leu Arg Leu Ser Cys Glu Ala Ser Gly Phe Thr Phe Lys Asn Phe
 20 25 30

-continued

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

Ser Ser Ile Ser Gly Asp Gly Gly Arg Thr Tyr Tyr Ser Glu Ser Ala
 50 55 60

Lys Gly Arg Leu Ile Ile Ser Arg Asp Asn Ala Asn Asn Arg Leu Phe
 65 70 75 80

Leu Gln Met Tyr Ser Leu Arg Ala Asp Asp Thr Ala Ile Tyr Phe Cys
 85 90 95

Ala Lys Asp Arg Val Ser Leu Trp Phe Gly Glu Asn Arg Gly Trp Phe
 100 105 110

Asp Ser Trp Gly Gln Gly Thr Leu Val Thr Val Ser Ser
 115 120 125

<210> SEQ ID NO 67
 <211> LENGTH: 15
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 67

aacttcgcca tgacc

15

<210> SEQ ID NO 68
 <211> LENGTH: 5
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 68

Asn Phe Ala Met Thr
 1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 69
 <211> LENGTH: 51
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 69

tccataagcg gagacggtgg aaggacctac tactcagaat ctgctaaggg a

51

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

<400> SEQUENCE: 70

Ser Ile Ser Gly Asp Gly Gly Arg Thr Tyr Tyr Ser Glu Ser Ala Lys
 1 5 10 15

Gly

<210> SEQ ID NO 71
 <211> LENGTH: 54
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 71

gcgaaagatc ggggtgctgct gtggttcggg gagaacaggg gctggttcga ctcc

54

<210> SEQ ID NO 72
 <211> LENGTH: 18
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

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<400> SEQUENCE: 72

Ala Lys Asp Arg Val Ser Leu Trp Phe Gly Glu Asn Arg Gly Trp Phe
 1 5 10 15

Asp Ser

<210> SEQ ID NO 73

<211> LENGTH: 333

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 73

aattttatgc tgactcagcc ccactctgtg tcggagtctc cggggaagac ggtgaccatc 60
 tcctgcaccg gcagcagtgg caacatgcc cgcttctctg tgcagtggta tcagcaacgc 120
 ccgggcagtg gccctatcac tgtgatctat gagaatagtc aaagaccctc tggggtcct 180
 gatcggttct ctggtccat cgacacctcc tccaattctg cctccctcac catctctgga 240
 ctgaagattg aagacgaggg agactactac tgtcagtctt atgatctcaa caattattgg 300
 gtgttcggcg gagggaccaa actgaccgctc cta 333

<210> SEQ ID NO 74

<211> LENGTH: 111

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 74

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

<210> SEQ ID NO 75

<211> LENGTH: 39

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 75

accggcagca gtggcaacat cgcccgttc tctgtgcag 39

<210> SEQ ID NO 76

<211> LENGTH: 13

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 76

Thr Gly Ser Ser Gly Asn Ile Ala Arg Phe Ser Val Gln
 1 5 10

<210> SEQ ID NO 77

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<211> LENGTH: 21
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens
 <400> SEQUENCE: 77
 gagaatagtc aaagaccctc t 21

<210> SEQ ID NO 78
 <211> LENGTH: 7
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens
 <400> SEQUENCE: 78
 Glu Asn Ser Gln Arg Pro Ser
 1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 79
 <211> LENGTH: 30
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens
 <400> SEQUENCE: 79
 cagtcttatg atctcaacaa ttattgggtg 30

<210> SEQ ID NO 80
 <211> LENGTH: 10
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens
 <400> SEQUENCE: 80
 Gln Ser Tyr Asp Leu Asn Asn Tyr Trp Val
 1 5 10

<210> SEQ ID NO 81
 <211> LENGTH: 374
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens
 <400> SEQUENCE: 81
 gagggtgcagc tgggtgagtc tgggggaggc ttggtgcagc ctggggggtc cctaagactc 60
 tcctgtgcag cctctggatt catcttcaga agttatgaaa tgaactgggt ccgccaggct 120
 ccagggaagg gcctggagtg gatttcatac attagtagta gtggttcaac catgttctac 180
 gcagactctg tgaagggccg attcaccgtc tccagaggca atggcgagaa ctcaactgtat 240
 ctgcaaatgg acagcctgag agccgaggac acggctgttt attactgtgc gagaaatggc 300
 ccaaaagaag gcagcagttg ggacgactgg ttcgaccctt ggggccaggg aactctggtc 360
 accgtctect cagc 374

<210> SEQ ID NO 82
 <211> LENGTH: 124
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens
 <400> SEQUENCE: 82
 Glu Val Gln Leu Val Glu Ser Gly Gly Gly Leu Val Gln Pro Gly Gly
 1 5 10 15
 Ser Leu Arg Leu Ser Cys Ala Ala Ser Gly Phe Ile Phe Arg Ser Tyr
 20 25 30
 Glu Met Asn Trp Val Arg Gln Ala Pro Gly Lys Gly Leu Glu Trp Ile
 35 40 45

-continued

Ser Tyr Ile Ser Ser Ser Gly Ser Thr Met Phe Tyr Ala Asp Ser Val
 50 55 60

Lys Gly Arg Phe Thr Val Ser Arg Gly Asn Gly Glu Asn Ser Leu Tyr
 65 70 75 80

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

Ala Arg Asn Gly Pro Lys Glu Gly Ser Ser Trp Asp Asp Trp Phe Asp
 100 105 110

Pro Trp Gly Gln Gly Thr Leu Val Thr Val Ser Ser
 115 120

<210> SEQ ID NO 83
 <211> LENGTH: 15
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens
 <400> SEQUENCE: 83

Ala Gly Thr Thr Ala Thr Gly Ala Ala Ala Thr Gly Ala Ala Cys
 1 5 10 15

<210> SEQ ID NO 84
 <211> LENGTH: 5
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens
 <400> SEQUENCE: 84

Ser Tyr Glu Met Asn
 1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 85
 <211> LENGTH: 51
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens
 <400> SEQUENCE: 85

tacattagta gtagtgggtc aacctgttc tacgcagact ctgtgaaggg c 51

<210> SEQ ID NO 86
 <211> LENGTH: 17
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens
 <400> SEQUENCE: 86

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

Gly

<210> SEQ ID NO 87
 <211> LENGTH: 51
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens
 <400> SEQUENCE: 87

gcgagaaatg gcccaaaaga aggcagcagt tgggacgact gggtcgaccc c 51

<210> SEQ ID NO 88
 <211> LENGTH: 17
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens
 <400> SEQUENCE: 88

Ala Arg Asn Gly Pro Lys Glu Gly Ser Ser Trp Asp Asp Trp Phe Asp

-continued

1 5 10 15

Pro

<210> SEQ ID NO 89
 <211> LENGTH: 325
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 89
 tcctatgagc tgactcagga cctgtctgtg tctgtggcct tgggacagac aatcaggatc 60
 acatgcccaag gagacaccct cagaagctat tctgcaagtt ggtaccagca gaagccagga 120
 caggcccctc tagttgtcat ctttggatgat aacaataggc cctcagggat ccagaccga 180
 ttctctggct ccaggtagg agacacagct tccttgacca tcaactggggc tcaggcggaa 240
 gatgaggctg actattactg tagttccggg gacagcaata acaaccctc atatgtcttc 300
 ggaactggga ccaaggtcac cgtcc 325

<210> SEQ ID NO 90
 <211> LENGTH: 108
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

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

<210> SEQ ID NO 91
 <211> LENGTH: 33
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 91
 caaggagaca ccctcagaag ctattctgca agt 33

<210> SEQ ID NO 92
 <211> LENGTH: 11
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 92
 Gln Gly Asp Thr Leu Arg Ser Tyr Ser Ala Ser
 1 5 10

<210> SEQ ID NO 93
 <211> LENGTH: 21
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

-continued

<400> SEQUENCE: 93
 ggtgataaca ataggccctc a 21

<210> SEQ ID NO 94
 <211> LENGTH: 7
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 94
 Gly Asp Asn Asn Arg Pro Ser
 1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 95
 <211> LENGTH: 36
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 95
 agttcccggg acagcaataa caaccacctata tatgtc 36

<210> SEQ ID NO 96
 <211> LENGTH: 12
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 96
 Ser Ser Arg Asp Ser Asn Asn Asn Pro Leu Tyr Val
 1 5 10

<210> SEQ ID NO 97
 <211> LENGTH: 365
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 97
 gtgcagctgg tgcagctctgg gcctgagggtg aagaagtctg gggcctcagt gaagatttcc 60
 tgcaaggctt ctggatacac cttcagtaac tatgctgtac attgggtgcg ccaggccccc 120
 ggacaaaaggc ctgagtggat ggggtggagc aacgctggca gtggtgccac aaaatattca 180
 cagaatttcc agggcagact caccattgtc agggacacat ccgcgaacac agtcttcatg 240
 gagctgagca gcctgacatc tgaggacacg gctgtatatt actgtgagag accagtgaga 300
 aacggcatag cacctagtgc tatcgaatac tggggccagg gaaccctggt caccgtctcc 360
 tcagc 365

<210> SEQ ID NO 98
 <211> LENGTH: 121
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 98
 Val Gln Leu Val Gln Ser Gly Pro Glu Val Lys Lys Ser Gly Ala Ser
 1 5 10 15
 Val Lys Ile Ser Cys Lys Ala Ser Gly Tyr Thr Phe Ser Asn Tyr Ala
 20 25 30
 Val His Trp Val Arg Gln Ala Pro Gly Gln Arg Pro Glu Trp Met Gly
 35 40 45
 Trp Ser Asn Ala Gly Ser Gly Ala Thr Lys Tyr Ser Gln Asn Phe Gln
 50 55 60

-continued

Gly Arg Leu Thr Ile Val Arg Asp Thr Ser Ala Asn Thr Val Phe Met
 65 70 75 80

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

Arg Pro Val Arg Asn Gly Ile Ala Pro Ser Ala Ile Glu Tyr Trp Gly
 100 105 110

Gln Gly Thr Leu Val Thr Val Ser Ser
 115 120

<210> SEQ ID NO 99
 <211> LENGTH: 15
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 99

aactatgctg tacat 15

<210> SEQ ID NO 100
 <211> LENGTH: 5
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 100

Asn Tyr Ala Val His
 1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 101
 <211> LENGTH: 51
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 101

tgaggcaacg ctggcagtgg tgccacaaaa tattcacaga atttccaggg c 51

<210> SEQ ID NO 102
 <211> LENGTH: 17
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 102

Trp Ser Asn Ala Gly Ser Gly Ala Thr Lys Tyr Ser Gln Asn Phe Gln
 1 5 10 15

Gly

<210> SEQ ID NO 103
 <211> LENGTH: 45
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 103

gcgagaccag tgagaaacgg catagcacct agtgctatcg aatac 45

<210> SEQ ID NO 104
 <211> LENGTH: 15
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 104

Ala Arg Pro Val Arg Asn Gly Ile Ala Pro Ser Ala Ile Glu Tyr
 1 5 10 15

<210> SEQ ID NO 105

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<211> LENGTH: 337
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 105

```

gacatcgtga tgaccagtc tccagactcc ctggctgtgt ctctgggcga gagggccacc      60
atcaactgca agtccagcca gagtgttttt tacaggtcca ccaataagaa ctacttagct      120
tggtaaccagc agaaacagg acagcctcct aagttgctca ttcactgggc atctaccggg      180
gaatccgggg tccctgaccg attcagtggc agcgggtctg ggacagattt cactctcacc      240
atcagcagcc tgcaggctga agatgtggca gtttattact gtcagcaata ttataatagc      300
atcactttcg gcctctgggac caaagtggat atcaaac                                337
    
```

<210> SEQ ID NO 106
 <211> LENGTH: 112
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 106

```

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

<210> SEQ ID NO 107
 <211> LENGTH: 51
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 107

```

aagtcagcc agagtgtttt ttacaggtcc accaataaga actacttagc t      51
    
```

<210> SEQ ID NO 108
 <211> LENGTH: 17
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 108

```

Lys Ser Ser Gln Ser Val Phe Tyr Arg Ser Thr Asn Lys Asn Tyr Leu
1           5           10          15
Ala
    
```

<210> SEQ ID NO 109
 <211> LENGTH: 21
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 109

```

tgggcaccta cccgggaatc c      21
    
```

-continued

<210> SEQ ID NO 110
 <211> LENGTH: 7
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 110

Trp Ala Ser Thr Arg Glu Ser
 1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 111
 <211> LENGTH: 24
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 111

cagcaatatt ataatac gat cact 24

<210> SEQ ID NO 112
 <211> LENGTH: 8
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 112

Gln Gln Tyr Tyr Asn Thr Ile Thr
 1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 113
 <211> LENGTH: 386
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 113

cagggtgcagc tgcaggagtc gggcccagga ctgggtgaagc cttcggagac cctgtccctc 60
 acctgcactg tctctgggtgg ctcctcagc tgttgtactt actactgggg ctggatccgc 120
 cagccccag ggaaggatct ggagtggctt gggagtatct attgtagtgg aaacacctac 180
 tacaaccctg cctcaagag tcaagtcacc atatccgtgg acacgtccaa gaaagagttc 240
 tccttgaagc tgagctctgt gaccgccgca gacacggctg tgtattactg tgcgagacat 300
 gcaggacatc ttgcgccttt tggagtggac ctaactgatg gttttgatat ctggggccga 360
 gggacaatgg tcaccgtctc ttcagc 386

<210> SEQ ID NO 114
 <211> LENGTH: 128
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 114

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

Thr Leu Ser Leu Thr Cys Thr Val Ser Gly Gly Ser Leu Ser Cys Gly
 20 25 30

Thr Tyr Tyr Trp Gly Trp Ile Arg Gln Pro Pro Gly Lys Asp Leu Glu
 35 40 45

Trp Leu Gly Ser Ile Tyr Cys Ser Gly Asn Thr Tyr Tyr Asn Pro Ser
 50 55 60

Leu Lys Ser Gln Val Thr Ile Ser Val Asp Thr Ser Lys Lys Glu Phe
 65 70 75 80

Ser Leu Lys Leu Ser Ser Val Thr Ala Ala Asp Thr Ala Val Tyr Tyr

-continued

85 90 95

Cys Ala Arg His Ala Gly His Leu Ala Pro Phe Gly Val Asp Leu Thr
 100 105 110

Asp Gly Phe Asp Ile Trp Gly Arg Gly Thr Met Val Thr Val Ser Ser
 115 120 125

<210> SEQ ID NO 115
 <211> LENGTH: 21
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 115

tgtggctactt actactgggg c 21

<210> SEQ ID NO 116
 <211> LENGTH: 7
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 116

Cys Gly Thr Tyr Tyr Trp Gly
 1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 117
 <211> LENGTH: 48
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 117

agtatctatt gtagtggaaa cacctactac aaccctccc tcaagagt 48

<210> SEQ ID NO 118
 <211> LENGTH: 16
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 118

Ser Ile Tyr Cys Ser Gly Asn Thr Tyr Tyr Asn Pro Ser Leu Lys Ser
 1 5 10 15

<210> SEQ ID NO 119
 <211> LENGTH: 60
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 119

gcgagacatg caggacatct tgcgcctttt ggagtggacc taactgatgg ttttgatctc 60

<210> SEQ ID NO 120
 <211> LENGTH: 20
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 120

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

Gly Phe Asp Ile
 20

<210> SEQ ID NO 121
 <211> LENGTH: 333
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

-continued

<400> SEQUENCE: 121

```
cagtctgtgc tgacgcagcc gccctcagtg tccggggccc caggacagag ggtcaccatc    60
tcttgcaactg ggagtagttc caacattggg gcaggttatg atgtacactg gtatcagaag    120
cttcagcaa cagcccccaa actcctcatc tatggtaaca acaatcgacc ctcaggggtc    180
cctgaccgat tctctggctc caagtctgga acctcagcct ccttgccat cactgggctc    240
caggctgagg atgaggctga ttattactgc cagtcctatg acaacagcct gagtggtttt    300
gtggatttcg gggaggggac caagctgacc gtc                                  333
```

<210> SEQ ID NO 122

<211> LENGTH: 111

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 122

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

<210> SEQ ID NO 123

<211> LENGTH: 42

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 123

```
actgggagta gttccaacat tggggcaggt tatgatgtac ac                                42
```

<210> SEQ ID NO 124

<211> LENGTH: 14

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 124

```
Thr Gly Ser Ser Ser Asn Ile Gly Ala Gly Tyr Asp Val His
1           5           10
```

<210> SEQ ID NO 125

<211> LENGTH: 21

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 125

```
ggtaacaaca atcgaccctc a                                21
```

<210> SEQ ID NO 126

<211> LENGTH: 7

<212> TYPE: PRT

-continued

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 126

Gly Asn Asn Asn Arg Pro Ser
 1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 127

<211> LENGTH: 36

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 127

cagtcctatg acaacagcct gagtggtttt gtggta 36

<210> SEQ ID NO 128

<211> LENGTH: 12

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 128

Gln Ser Tyr Asp Asn Ser Leu Ser Gly Phe Val Val
 1 5 10

<210> SEQ ID NO 129

<211> LENGTH: 359

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 129

gaggtgcagc tgggtggagtc tgggggaggc ctggtcaggc cggggggggtc cctgagactc 60
 tcctgtgcag cctctggatt caccttcctt ggctatagca tgagctggat ccgccagget 120
 ccagggaagg ggtctggagt ggtctcatcc attaatggta atagtaattc catatactac 180
 ggagactcag tgaagggccg gttcaccatc gccagagaca acgccaagaa cttactatat 240
 ctgcaaatga acagcctgag ggccgacgac acggctattt attactgtgc gagaggcggc 300
 gtagcactgg ctcaggctga ctactggggc cagggagccc tggtcaccgt ctctctcagc 359

<210> SEQ ID NO 130

<211> LENGTH: 119

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 130

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

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<210> SEQ ID NO 131
 <211> LENGTH: 15
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens
 <400> SEQUENCE: 131
 ggctatagca tgagc 15

<210> SEQ ID NO 132
 <211> LENGTH: 5
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens
 <400> SEQUENCE: 132
 Gly Tyr Ser Met Ser
 1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 133
 <211> LENGTH: 51
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens
 <400> SEQUENCE: 133
 tccattaatg gtaatagtaa ttccatatac tacggagact cagtgaaggg c 51

<210> SEQ ID NO 134
 <211> LENGTH: 17
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens
 <400> SEQUENCE: 134
 Ser Ile Asn Gly Asn Ser Asn Ser Ile Tyr Tyr Gly Asp Ser Val Lys
 1 5 10 15
 Gly

<210> SEQ ID NO 135
 <211> LENGTH: 36
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens
 <400> SEQUENCE: 135
 gcgagaggcg gcgtagcact ggctcaggct gactac 36

<210> SEQ ID NO 136
 <211> LENGTH: 12
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens
 <400> SEQUENCE: 136
 Ala Arg Gly Gly Val Ala Leu Ala Gln Ala Asp Tyr
 1 5 10

<210> SEQ ID NO 137
 <211> LENGTH: 322
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens
 <400> SEQUENCE: 137
 gacatccaga tgaccagtc tccatcctcc ctgtctgcat ctgtgggaga cagagtcacc 60
 atcacttgcc gggcaagtca gagcattacc accttgtaa attggtatca gcagaaacca 120
 gggaaagccc ctaaactcct gatcgctgct gcatccagtt tgcaaagggg ggtcccatcg 180

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aggttcagtg gcagtggtgc tgggacagat ttcactctca ccatcatgag tctgcaacct 240
 gaagatgttg cgacttacta ctgtcaccag acttacaaaa ccttgtggac gttcggccag 300
 gggaccaagg tggaaatcaa ac 322

<210> SEQ ID NO 138
 <211> LENGTH: 107
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens
 <400> SEQUENCE: 138

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

<210> SEQ ID NO 139
 <211> LENGTH: 33
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens
 <400> SEQUENCE: 139

cgggcaagtc agagcattac caccttgtaa aat 33

<210> SEQ ID NO 140
 <211> LENGTH: 11
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens
 <400> SEQUENCE: 140

Arg Ala Ser Gln Ser Ile Thr Thr Leu Leu Asn
 1 5 10

<210> SEQ ID NO 141
 <211> LENGTH: 21
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens
 <400> SEQUENCE: 141

gctgcatcca gtttgcaaag g 21

<210> SEQ ID NO 142
 <211> LENGTH: 7
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens
 <400> SEQUENCE: 142

Ala Ala Ser Ser Leu Gln Arg
 1 5

-continued

<210> SEQ ID NO 143
 <211> LENGTH: 27
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 143

caccagactt acaaaacctt gtggacg 27

<210> SEQ ID NO 144
 <211> LENGTH: 9
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 144

His Gln Thr Tyr Lys Thr Leu Trp Thr
 1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 145
 <211> LENGTH: 371
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 145

caggtgcagc tgcaggagtc cgactcagga ctggtcaggc cctcacagac cctgtcactc 60
 acctgcgctg tctctgggtg ctccatcacc actagcaact actcctggaa ttggatccgg 120
 cagacaccag ggaaggcct ggagtgatt ggatatatct atcctgctgg gaggcccatc 180
 tacaatccgt cctgaaggg tcgagtcact atatcaatag acaagtcaa aaaccagttc 240
 tcctgaact tgagctctgt gaccgccgag gacacggcca tgtattactg tgccaccggg 300
 tctagaccga caattggat tgggtgctac gatgtctggg gcccaaggac aatggtcacc 360
 gtctcttcag c 371

<210> SEQ ID NO 146
 <211> LENGTH: 123
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 146

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

<210> SEQ ID NO 147
 <211> LENGTH: 21
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

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<400> SEQUENCE: 147
actagcactt actcctggaa t 21

<210> SEQ ID NO 148
<211> LENGTH: 7
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 148
Thr Ser Thr Tyr Ser Trp Asn
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 149
<211> LENGTH: 48
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 149
tatatctatc ctgctgggag tccatctac aatccgtccc tgaagggt 48

<210> SEQ ID NO 150
<211> LENGTH: 16
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 150
Tyr Ile Tyr Pro Ala Gly Ser Pro Ile Tyr Asn Pro Ser Leu Lys Gly
1 5 10 15

<210> SEQ ID NO 151
<211> LENGTH: 45
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 151
gccacccggg ctagaccgac aattgggtatt ggtgcttacg atgtc 45

<210> SEQ ID NO 152
<211> LENGTH: 15
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 152
Ala Thr Arg Ser Arg Pro Thr Ile Gly Ile Gly Ala Tyr Asp Val
1 5 10 15

<210> SEQ ID NO 153
<211> LENGTH: 322
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 153
gaaatagtga tgacgcagtc tccagccgcc ctgtctgtgt ctctaggggg tagagccacc 60
ctctcctgca gggccactga gcgtggtaac agcgacttag cctggtacca gcagaaacct 120
ggccaggctc ccaggctcct catctacggt gcatccacca gggcctctaa tgtcccagcc 180
aggttcagtg gcggtgggtc tggaacagac ttcattctca coacagcag cctgcagtct 240
gaagattttg gagtttacta ctgtcagcag tataagacct ggcctcggac gttcggccaa 300
gggaccaagg tggaaatcaa ac 322

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<210> SEQ ID NO 154
 <211> LENGTH: 107
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 154

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

<210> SEQ ID NO 155
 <211> LENGTH: 33
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 155

agggccactg agcgtgtaa cagcgactta gcc 33

<210> SEQ ID NO 156
 <211> LENGTH: 11
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 156

Arg Ala Thr Glu Arg Val Asn Ser Asp Leu Ala
 1 5 10

<210> SEQ ID NO 157
 <211> LENGTH: 21
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 157

ggtgcatcca ccagggcctc t 21

<210> SEQ ID NO 158
 <211> LENGTH: 7
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 158

Gly Ala Ser Thr Arg Ala Ser
 1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 159
 <211> LENGTH: 27
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 159

cagcagtata agacctggcc tcggagc 27

-continued

<210> SEQ ID NO 160
 <211> LENGTH: 9
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 160

Gln Gln Tyr Lys Thr Trp Pro Arg Thr
 1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 161
 <211> LENGTH: 395
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 161

gaggtgcagc tggtaggagtc tgggggaggc ttggtccagc ctggggggtc cctgagactc 60
 tctgtgagcag tctctggatt cacctttacg agctattgga tgagctgggt ccgccagact 120
 ccagggaag ggctggagtg ggtggccaac ataaaggaag atggaagtca gaaataccat 180
 gtggactctg tgaagggccg attcaccatc tccagagaca acgccaagaa ctcaactatt 240
 ctgcaaatga acagcctgag agccgaggac acggccgtgt attactgtgc gagagctcat 300
 gagtcgttct atttctctgg tagtactact ttttacgccc gaccgggggc ttttgatc 360
 tggggccaag ggacaatggt caccgtctct tcagc 395

<210> SEQ ID NO 162
 <211> LENGTH: 131
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 162

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

<210> SEQ ID NO 163
 <211> LENGTH: 15
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 163

agctattgga tgagc 15

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<210> SEQ ID NO 164
 <211> LENGTH: 5
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens
 <400> SEQUENCE: 164
 Ser Tyr Trp Met Ser
 1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 165
 <211> LENGTH: 51
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens
 <400> SEQUENCE: 165
 aacataaagg aagatggaag tcagaaatac catgtggact ctgtgaaggg c 51

<210> SEQ ID NO 166
 <211> LENGTH: 17
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens
 <400> SEQUENCE: 166
 Asn Ile Lys Glu Asp Gly Ser Gln Lys Tyr His Val Asp Ser Val Lys
 1 5 10 15
 Gly

<210> SEQ ID NO 167
 <211> LENGTH: 72
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens
 <400> SEQUENCE: 167
 gcgagagctc atgagtcggt ctatttctct ggtagtacta ctttttacgc cggaccgggg 60
 gcttttgata tc 72

<210> SEQ ID NO 168
 <211> LENGTH: 24
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens
 <400> SEQUENCE: 168
 Ala Arg Ala His Glu Ser Phe Tyr Phe Ser Gly Ser Thr Thr Phe Tyr
 1 5 10 15
 Ala Gly Pro Gly Ala Phe Asp Ile
 20

<210> SEQ ID NO 169
 <211> LENGTH: 331
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens
 <400> SEQUENCE: 169
 cagtctgccc tgactcagcc tgcctcctg tctgggtctc ctggacagtc gatcaccatc 60
 tctgcactg gaaccagcag tgatattggg agttataaac ttgtctcctg gtaccaacag 120
 caccaggca aagccccca actcttgatt tatgacgtca gtaagcggcc ctcagggggt 180
 tctaactcgt tctctggctc caagtctggc aacacggcct cctgacaat ctctgggctc 240
 caggctgagg acgaggctga ttattactgc tgetcatatg caggtagtag cattgtgctt 300
 ttcgggggag ggaccaagct gaccgtccta g 331

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<210> SEQ ID NO 170
 <211> LENGTH: 110
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 170

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

<210> SEQ ID NO 171
 <211> LENGTH: 42
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 171

actggaacca gcagtgatat tgggagttat aaacttgctc cc 42

<210> SEQ ID NO 172
 <211> LENGTH: 14
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 172

Thr Gly Thr Ser Ser Asp Ile Gly Ser Tyr Lys Leu Val Ser
 1 5 10

<210> SEQ ID NO 173
 <211> LENGTH: 21
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 173

gacgtcagta agcggccctc a 21

<210> SEQ ID NO 174
 <211> LENGTH: 7
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 174

Asp Val Ser Lys Arg Pro Ser
 1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 175
 <211> LENGTH: 30
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 175

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tgctcatatg caggtagtag cattgtgctt 30

<210> SEQ ID NO 176
 <211> LENGTH: 10
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 176

Cys Ser Tyr Ala Gly Ser Ser Ile Val Leu
 1 5 10

<210> SEQ ID NO 177
 <211> LENGTH: 367
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 177

gaggtgcagc tgggtggagtc tgggggaggc ctgggtcaagc ctgggggggtc cctgagactc 60
 tcctgtgcag cctctgggatt caccttcagt acttgtacca tgaactgggt cgcagcaggtt 120
 ccagggaaagg ggcctggagtg ggtctcatcc attagtagta ctagtacttc catatactac 180
 gcagactcag tgaagggccg attcaccatc tccagagaca acgccaacaa ctcactgtat 240
 ctgcaaatga acagcctgag agccgaggac acggctgtat attactgtgc cgggataatt 300
 ggaagtaagg cggactacta ctacatcgac gtctggggca aagggaccac ggtcaccgtc 360
 tcctcag 367

<210> SEQ ID NO 178
 <211> LENGTH: 122
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 178

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

<210> SEQ ID NO 179
 <211> LENGTH: 15
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 179

Ala Cys Thr Thr Gly Thr Ala Cys Cys Ala Thr Gly Ala Ala Cys
 1 5 10 15

-continued

<210> SEQ ID NO 180
 <211> LENGTH: 5
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens
 <400> SEQUENCE: 180
 Thr Cys Thr Met Asn
 1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 181
 <211> LENGTH: 51
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens
 <400> SEQUENCE: 181
 tccattagta gtactagtag ttccatatac tacgcagact cagtgaaggg c 51

<210> SEQ ID NO 182
 <211> LENGTH: 17
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens
 <400> SEQUENCE: 182
 Ser Ile Ser Ser Thr Ser Thr Ser Ile Tyr Tyr Ala Asp Ser Val Lys
 1 5 10 15
 Gly

<210> SEQ ID NO 183
 <211> LENGTH: 45
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens
 <400> SEQUENCE: 183
 gccgggataa ttggaagtac ggcggactac tactacatcg acgtc 45

<210> SEQ ID NO 184
 <211> LENGTH: 15
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens
 <400> SEQUENCE: 184
 Ala Gly Ile Ile Gly Ser Thr Ala Asp Tyr Tyr Tyr Ile Asp Val
 1 5 10 15

<210> SEQ ID NO 185
 <211> LENGTH: 322
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens
 <400> SEQUENCE: 185
 gacatccaga tgaccagtc tccatccttc ctgtctgcat ctgtaggaga cagagtcacc 60
 atcacttgcc gggccagtc gggcattagc agttatttag cctggtatca gcaaaaacca 120
 gggaaagccc ctaagctcct gatctatgct gcttccactt tgcaaaagtg ggtcccatca 180
 aggttcagcg gcagtgatc tgggacagag ttcactctca caatcagcag cctgcagcct 240
 gaagattttg caacttacta ctgacaccag cttaaatagtt accgctacac tttcggcgga 300
 gggaccaagg tggaaatcaa ac 322

<210> SEQ ID NO 186
 <211> LENGTH: 107
 <212> TYPE: PRT

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<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 186

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

Asp Arg Val Thr Ile Thr Cys Arg Ala Ser Gln Gly Ile Ser Ser Tyr
 20 25 30

Leu Ala Trp Tyr Gln Gln Lys Pro Gly Lys Ala Pro Lys Leu Leu Ile
 35 40 45

Tyr Ala Ala Ser Thr Leu Gln Ser Gly Val Pro Ser Arg Phe Ser Gly
 50 55 60

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

Glu Asp Phe Ala Thr Tyr Tyr Cys His Gln Leu Asn Ser Tyr Arg Tyr
 85 90 95

Thr Phe Gly Gly Gly Thr Lys Val Glu Ile Lys
 100 105

<210> SEQ ID NO 187

<211> LENGTH: 33

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 187

cgggccagtc agggcattag cagttattta gcc

33

<210> SEQ ID NO 188

<211> LENGTH: 11

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 188

Arg Ala Ser Gln Gly Ile Ser Ser Tyr Leu Ala
 1 5 10

<210> SEQ ID NO 189

<211> LENGTH: 21

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 189

gctgcttcca ctttgcaaag t

21

<210> SEQ ID NO 190

<211> LENGTH: 7

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 190

Ala Ala Ser Thr Leu Gln Ser
 1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 191

<211> LENGTH: 27

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 191

caccagctta atagttaccg ctacact

27

<210> SEQ ID NO 192

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<211> LENGTH: 9
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 192

His Gln Leu Asn Ser Tyr Arg Tyr Thr
 1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 193
 <211> LENGTH: 377
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 193

caggtgcagc tgcaggagtc gggcccagga ttggtgaagt cttcacagac cctgtccctc 60
 acctgcactg tctctggtgc ctccatcagc agtgattatt acttctggac ctggatccgg 120
 cagcccgcgc ggaagggact ggaatggatt gggatcatct ataccagtgg gacgagtagt 180
 tacaatccct cctcaggag tcgagtcagc atatcagtag acacgtccaa gaaccacttc 240
 tccctgaagc tgagctctgt gaccgccaca gacacggccg tgtattactg tgcgagagaa 300
 gtggcacggg ataccagtgg ttattactac tactttgatt cctggggcca gggaaacctg 360
 gtcaccgtct cctcagc 377

<210> SEQ ID NO 194
 <211> LENGTH: 125
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 194

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

<210> SEQ ID NO 195
 <211> LENGTH: 21
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 195

agtgattatt acttctggac c 21

<210> SEQ ID NO 196
 <211> LENGTH: 7
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

-continued

<400> SEQUENCE: 196

Ser Asp Tyr Tyr Phe Trp Thr
 1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 197

<211> LENGTH: 48

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 197

tacatctata ccagtgaggag cagtagttac aatccctccc tcaggagt 48

<210> SEQ ID NO 198

<211> LENGTH: 16

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 198

Tyr Ile Tyr Thr Ser Gly Ser Ser Ser Tyr Asn Pro Ser Leu Arg Ser
 1 5 10 15

<210> SEQ ID NO 199

<211> LENGTH: 51

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 199

gcgagagaag tggcacggga taccagtgtt tattactact accttgattc c 51

<210> SEQ ID NO 200

<211> LENGTH: 17

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 200

Ala Arg Glu Val Ala Arg Asp Thr Ser Gly Tyr Tyr Tyr Tyr Phe Asp
 1 5 10 15

Ser

<210> SEQ ID NO 201

<211> LENGTH: 326

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 201

cagtctgtgc tgacgcagcc gccctcagtg tctggggccc cagggcagag ggtcaccatc 60

tcctgcactg ggagcagctc caacatcggg gcaggttatg aagtacactg gtaccagcag 120

tttccaggaa cagcccccaa actcctcacc tatgctgact acaatcggcc ctcaggggtc 180

cctgaccgat tctctggctc caggtctggc acctcagcct cctggccat cactggactc 240

caggctgagg atgaggctga ttattactgc cagtcctatg acaacacttt gaaactcttc 300

ggaactggga ccaaggtcac cgtcct 326

<210> SEQ ID NO 202

<211> LENGTH: 108

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 202

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

-continued

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

<210> SEQ ID NO 203
 <211> LENGTH: 42
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 203

actgggagca gctccaacat cggggcaggt tatgaagtac ac

42

<210> SEQ ID NO 204
 <211> LENGTH: 14
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 204

Thr Gly Ser Ser Ser Asn Ile Gly Ala Gly Tyr Glu Val His
 1 5 10

<210> SEQ ID NO 205
 <211> LENGTH: 21
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 205

gctgactaca atcggcctc a

21

<210> SEQ ID NO 206
 <211> LENGTH: 7
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 206

Ala Asp Tyr Asn Arg Pro Ser
 1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 207
 <211> LENGTH: 27
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 207

cagtcctatg acaacacttt gaaactc

27

<210> SEQ ID NO 208
 <211> LENGTH: 9
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 208

-continued

Gln Ser Tyr Asp Asn Thr Leu Lys Leu
1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 209
<211> LENGTH: 117
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 209

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

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

<400> SEQUENCE: 210

Ala Ala Ser Gly Phe Ser Leu Ser Asn Tyr Ser Met Thr
1 5 10

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

<400> SEQUENCE: 211

Ser Ile Gly Ser Ser Ser Asn Tyr Ile Glu
1 5 10

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

<400> SEQUENCE: 212

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

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

<400> SEQUENCE: 213

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

-continued

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

<210> SEQ ID NO 214
 <211> LENGTH: 16
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 214

Arg Ser Ser Gln Ser Leu Leu Tyr Ser Asn Gly Tyr Asn Tyr Leu Asp
 1 5 10 15

<210> SEQ ID NO 215
 <211> LENGTH: 8
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 215

Tyr Leu Gly Ser Asn Arg Ala Ser
 1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 216
 <211> LENGTH: 8
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 216

Met Gln Gly Leu Gln Thr Pro Thr
 1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 217
 <211> LENGTH: 126
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 217

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

-continued

Met Asp Val Trp Gly Gln Gly Thr Met Val Thr Val Ser Ser
 115 120 125

<210> SEQ ID NO 218
 <211> LENGTH: 13
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 218

Thr Ser Ser Gly Phe His Phe Asn Asp Tyr Phe Met His
 1 5 10

<210> SEQ ID NO 219
 <211> LENGTH: 10
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 219

Val Met Gly His Asp Gly Ser Asn Lys Asp
 1 5 10

<210> SEQ ID NO 220
 <211> LENGTH: 20
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 220

Ala Arg Ala Ser Tyr Phe Gly Glu Leu Arg Ala Asp His Tyr Ser Phe
 1 5 10 15

Ala Met Asp Val
 20

<210> SEQ ID NO 221
 <211> LENGTH: 109
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 221

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

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

Asp Leu Ala Trp Tyr Gln Gln Lys Pro Gly Gln Ala Pro Arg Leu Leu
 35 40 45

Ile Tyr Gly Ala Ser Ser Arg Ala Thr Gly Ile Pro Asp Arg Phe Ser
 50 55 60

Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr Leu Thr Ile Thr Arg Leu Glu
 65 70 75 80

Pro Glu Asp Phe Ala Val Tyr Tyr Cys Gln Gln Tyr Gly Thr Ser Pro
 85 90 95

Pro Tyr Thr Phe Gly Gln Gly Thr Lys Val Glu Ile Lys
 100 105

<210> SEQ ID NO 222
 <211> LENGTH: 12
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 222

Arg Ala Ser Gln Ser Val Ser Arg Ser Asp Leu Ala
 1 5 10

-continued

<210> SEQ ID NO 223
 <211> LENGTH: 8
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 223

Tyr Gly Ala Ser Ser Arg Ala Thr
 1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 224
 <211> LENGTH: 10
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 224

Gln Gln Tyr Gly Thr Ser Pro Pro Tyr Thr
 1 5 10

<210> SEQ ID NO 225
 <211> LENGTH: 118
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 225

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

<210> SEQ ID NO 226
 <211> LENGTH: 13
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 226

Ala Val Ser Gly Leu Thr Val Ser Gly Asn Tyr Met Ser
 1 5 10

<210> SEQ ID NO 227
 <211> LENGTH: 9
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 227

Val Leu Tyr Thr Asn Gly Lys Thr Phe
 1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 228

-continued

<211> LENGTH: 12
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial sequence
 <220> FEATURE:
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: synthetic

<400> SEQUENCE: 228

Thr Thr Asn Trp Asp Phe Tyr Tyr Tyr Phe Asn Asn
 1 5 10

<210> SEQ ID NO 229
 <211> LENGTH: 107
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 229

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

Asp Arg Val Thr Ile Thr Cys Arg Ala Ser Gln Gly Ile Thr Thr Trp
 20 25 30

Leu Ala Trp Tyr Gln Gln Lys Pro Gly Lys Ala Pro Arg Leu Leu Ile
 35 40 45

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

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

Asp Asp Phe Ala Thr Tyr Tyr Cys Gln Gln Tyr Asn Asn Tyr Pro Tyr
 85 90 95

Thr Phe Gly Gln Gly Thr Lys Val Glu Ile Lys
 100 105

<210> SEQ ID NO 230
 <211> LENGTH: 11
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 230

Arg Ala Ser Gln Gly Ile Thr Thr Trp Leu Ala
 1 5 10

<210> SEQ ID NO 231
 <211> LENGTH: 8
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 231

Tyr Gln Ala Ser Ser Leu Glu Ser
 1 5

<210> SEQ ID NO 232
 <211> LENGTH: 9
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

<400> SEQUENCE: 232

Gln Gln Tyr Asn Asn Tyr Pro Tyr Thr
 1 5

The invention claimed is:

1. An antibody or antibody fragment comprising:
a heavy chain variable region comprising a CDR1 of SEQ
ID NO: 36, a CDR2 of SEQ ID NO: 38 and CDR3 of
SEQ ID NO: 40, and a light chain variable region 5
comprising a CDR1 of SEQ ID NO: 44, a CDR2 of
SEQ ID NO: 46 and CDR3 of SEQ ID NO: 48 wherein
the antibody or antibody fragment is capable of binding
to influenza neuraminidase (NA) protein.
2. The antibody or antibody fragment of claim 1, wherein 10
the heavy chain variable region and the light chain variable
region comprise first and second polypeptides.
3. The binding agent of claim 2, wherein the antibody or
antibody fragment is a monoclonal antibody.
4. The antibody or antibody fragment of claim 2, wherein 15
the binding agent is an antibody fragment.
5. The antibody or antibody fragment of claim 1, wherein
the heavy chain variable region and the light chain variable
region comprise are a single polypeptide chain.
6. A polynucleotide or polynucleotides encoding an anti- 20
body or antibody fragment of claim 1.
7. A pharmaceutical preparation comprising an antibody
or antibody fragment of claim 1.
8. A method comprising administering a therapeutic dose
of the pharmaceutical preparation of claim 7 to a subject. 25
9. The method of claim 8, wherein said binding agent is
co-administered with one or more additional therapeutic
agents.
10. The antibody or antibody fragment of claim 1, com-
prising: 30
a heavy chain variable region of SEQ ID NO: 34 and a
light chain variable region of SEQ ID NO: 42.

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