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(12) United States Patent

Sebo et al.

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(54) MUTANT CYAA POLYPEPTIDES AND POLYPEPTIDE DERIVATIVES SUITABLE FOR THE DELIVERY OF IMMUNOGENIC MOLECULES INTO A CELL

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(65) Prior Publication Data

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(52) **U.S. Cl.** **424/240.1**; 424/185.1; 424/190.1; 424/196.11; 424/201.1

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(57) ABSTRACT

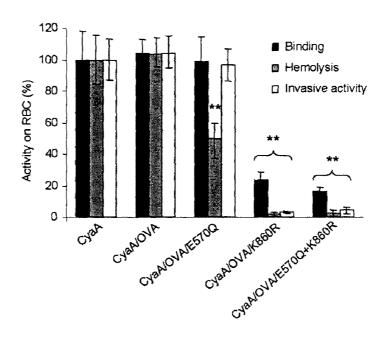
The invention relates to mutant CyaA/E570Q+K860 polypeptides suitable for use as proteinaceous vectors for delivering one or more molecules of interest into a cell, in particular into a cell expressing the CD11b receptor. The invention further relates to polypeptide derivatives suitable for eliciting an immune response in a host.

The invention is more particularly directed to polypeptides derived from an adenylate cyclase protein (CyaA) either under the form of a toxin or of a toxoid, which are mutant polypeptides. Said mutant polypeptides are capable of retaining the binding activity of native CyaA to a target cell and preferably of also retaining the translocating activity of native CyaA through its N-terminal domain into target cells and furthermore have a pore-forming activity which is reduced or suppressed as compared to that of the native CyaA toxin.

19 Claims, 17 Drawing Sheets

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Sep. 13, 2011



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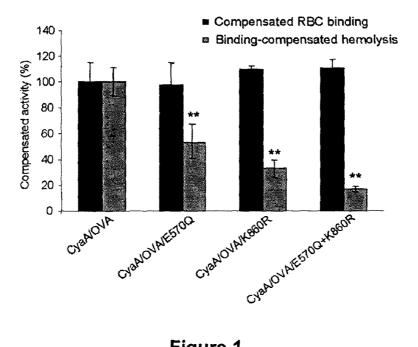
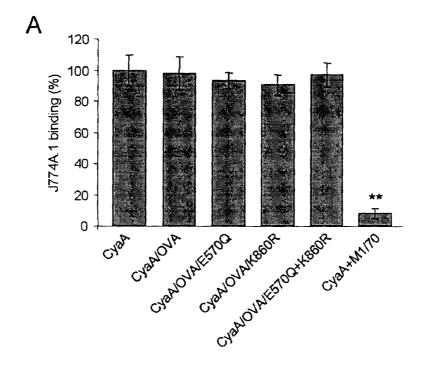


Figure 1



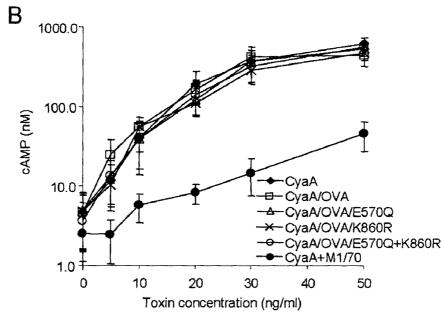
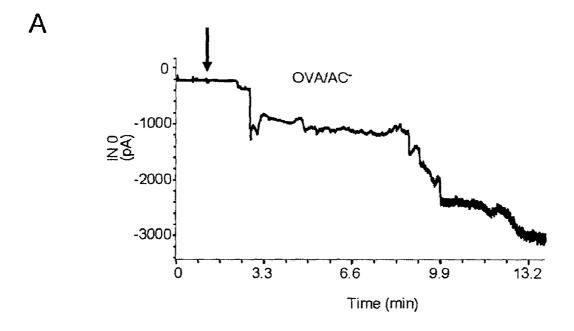


Figure 2



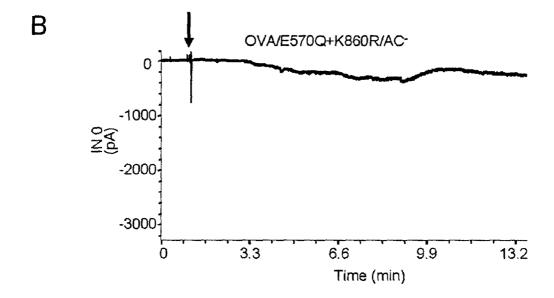
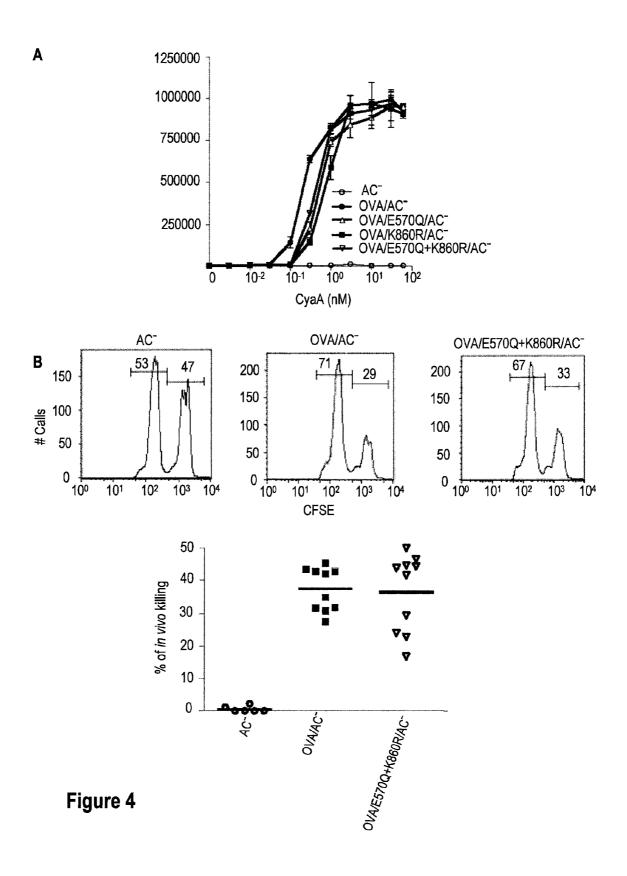
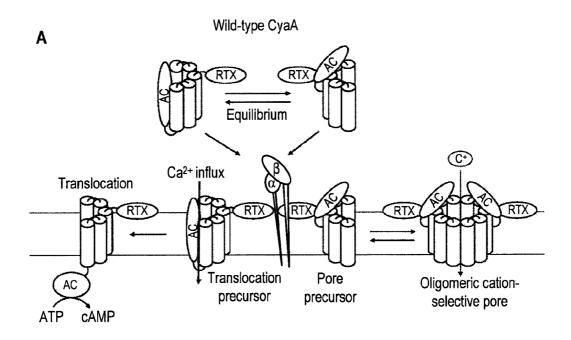


Figure 3





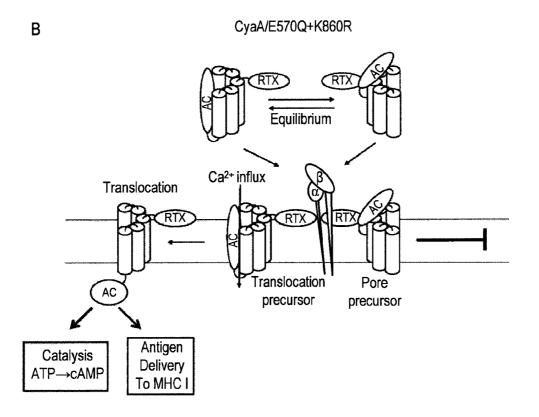


Figure 5

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1 MOOSHOAGYA NAADRESGIP AAVLDGIKAV AKEKNATLMF RLVNPHSTSL IAEGVATKGL
  61 GVHAKSSDWG LOAGYIPVNP NLSKLFGRAP EVIARADNDV NSSLAHGHTA VDLTLSKERL
 121 DYLRQAGLVT GMADGVVASN HAGYEQFEFR VKETSDGRYA VQYRRKGGDD FEAVKVIGNA
 181 AGIPLTADID MFAIMPHLSN FRDSARSSVT SGDSVTDYLA RTRRAASEAT GGLDRERIDL
 241 LWKIARAGAR SAVGTEARRQ FRYDGDMNIG VITDFELEVR NALNRRAHAV GAQDVVQHGT
 301 EQNNPFPEAD EKIFVVSATG ESQMLTRGQL KEYIGQQRGE GYVFYENRAY GVAGKSLFDD
 361 GLGAAPGVPS GRSKFSPDVL ETVPASPGLR RPSLGAVERQ DSGYDSLDGV GSRSFSLGEV
 421 SDMAAVEAAE LEMTROVLHA GARODDAEPG VSGASAHWGQ RALQGAQAVA AAQRLVHAIA
 481 LMTQFGRAGS TNTPQEAASL SAAVFGLGEA SSAVAETVSG FFRGSSRWAG GFGVAGGAMA
 541 LGGGIAAAVG AGMSLTDDAP AGQKAAAGA\underline{e} IALQLTGGTV ELASSIALAL AAARGVTSGL
 601 QVAGASAGAA AGALAAALSP MEIYGLVQQS HYADQLDKLA QESSAYGYEG DALLAQLYRD
 661 KTAAEGAVAG VSAVLSTVGA AVSIAAAASV VGAPVAVVTS LLTGALNGIL RGVQQPIIEK
 721 LANDYARKID ELGGPQAYFE KNLQARHEQL ANSDGLRKML ADLQAGWNAS SVIGVQTTEI
 781 SKSALELAAI TGNADNLKSV DVFVDRFVQG ERVAGQPVVL DVAAGGIDIA SRKGERPALT
 841 FITPLAAPGE EQRRRTKTGK SEFTTFVEIV GKQDRWRIRD GAADTTIDLA KVVSQLVDAN
 901 GVLKHSIKLD VIGGDGDDVV LANASRIHYD GGAGTNTVSY AALGRQDSIT VSADGERFNV
 961 RKQLNNANVY REGVATQTTA YGKRTENVQY RHVELARVGQ VVEVDTLEHV QHIIGGAGND
1021 SITGNAHDNF LAGGSGDDRL DGGAGNDTLV GGEGQNTVIG GAGDDVFLQD LGVWSNQLDG
1081 GAGVDTVKYN VHQPSEERLE RMGDTGIHAD LQKGTVEKWP ALNLFSVDHV KNIENLHGSR
1141 LNDRIAGDDQ DNELWGHDGN DTIRGRGGDD ILRGGLGLDT LYGEDGNDIF LQDDETVSDD
1201 IDGGAGLDTV DYSAMIHPGR IVAPHEYGFG IEADLSREWV RKASALGVDY YDNVRNVENV
1261 IGTSMKDVLI GDAQANTLMG QGGDDTVRGG DGDDLLFGGD GNDMLYGDAG NDTLYGGLGD
1321 DTLEGGAGND WFGQTQAREH DVLRGGDGVD TVDYSQTGAH AGIAAGRIGL GILADLGAGR
1381 VDKLGEAGSS AYDTVSGIEN VVGTELADRI TGDAQANVLR GAGGADVLAG GEGDDVLLGG
1441 DGDDQLSGDA GRDRLYGEAG DDWFFQDAAN AGNLLDGGDG RDTVDFSGPG RGLDAGAKGV
1501 FLSLGKGFAS LMDEPETSNV LRNIENAVGS ARDDVLIGDA GANVLNGLAG NDVLSGGAGD
1561 DVLLGDEGSD LLSGDAGNDD LFGGQGDDTY LFGVGYGHDT IYESGGGHDT IRINAGADQL
1621 WFARQGNDLE IRILGTDDAL TVHDWYRDAD HRVEIIHAAN QAVDQAGIEK LVEAMAQYPD
1681 PGAAAAAPPA ARVPDTLMQS LAVNWR
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Figure 6

1	MQQSHQAGYA	NAADRESGIP	AAVLDGIKAV	AKEKNATLMF	RLVNPHSTSL	IAEGVATKGL
61	GVHAKSSDWG	LQAGYIPVNP	NLSKLFGRAP	EVIARADNDV	NSSLAHGHTA	VDLTLSKERL
121	DYLRQAGLVT	GMADGVVASN	HAGYEQFEFR	VKETSDGRYA	VQYRRKGGDD	FEAVKVIGNA
181	AGIPLTADID	MFAIMPHLSN	FRDSARSSVT	SGDSVTDYLA	RTRRAASEAT	GGLDRERIDL
241	LWKIARAGAR	SAVGTEARRQ	FRYDGDMNIG	VITDFELEVR	NALNRRAHAV	GAQDVVQHGT
301	EQNNPFPEAD	EKIFVVSATG	ESQMLTRGQL	KEYIGQQRGE	GYVFYENRAY	GVAGKSLFDD
361	GLGAAPGVPS	GRSKFSPDVL	ETVPASPGLR	RPSLGAVERQ	DSGYDSLDGV	GSRSFSLGEV
421	SDMAAVEAAE	LEMTRQVLHA	GARQDDAEPG	VSGASAHWGQ	RALQGAQAVA	AAQRLVHAIA
481	LMTQFGRAGS	TNTPQEAASL	SAAVFGLGEA	SSAVAETVSG	FFRGSSRWAG	GFGVAGGAMA
541	LGGGIAAAVG	AGMSLTDDAP	agqkaaaga q	IALQLTGGTV	ELASSIALAL	AAARGVTSGL
601	QVAGASAGAA	AGALAAALSP	MEIYGLVQQS	HYADQLDKLA	QESSAYGYEG	DALLAQLYRD
661	KTAAEGAVAG	VSAVLSTVGA	AVSIAAAASV	VGAPVAVVTS	LLTGALNGIL	RGVQQPIIEK
721	LANDYARKID	ELGGPQAYFE	KNLQARHEQL	ANSDGLRKML	ADLQAGWNAS	SVIGVQTTEI
781	SKSALELAAI	TGNADNLKSV	DVFVDRFVQG	ERVAGQPVVL	DVAAGGIDIA	SRKGERPALT
841	FITPLAAPGE	$\mathtt{EQRRRTKTG}\underline{\mathbf{R}}$	SEFTTFVEIV	GKQDRWRIRD	GAADTTIDLA	KVVSQLVDAN
901	GVLKHSIKLD	VIGGDGDDVV	LANASRIHYD	GGAGTNTVSY	AALGRQDSIT	VSADGERFNV
961	RKQLNNANVY	REGVATQTTA	YGKRTENVQY	RHVELARVGQ	VVEVDTLEHV	QHIIGGAGND
1021	SITGNAHDNF	LAGGSGDDRL	DGGAGNDTLV	GGEGQNTVIG	GAGDDVFLQD	LGVWSNQLDG
1081	GAGVDTVKYN	VHQPSEERLE	RMGDTGIHAD	LQKGTVEKWP	ALNLFSVDHV	KNIENLHGSR
1141	LNDRIAGDDQ	DNELWGHDGN	DTIRGRGGDD	ILRGGLGLDT	LYGEDGNDIF	LQDDETVSDD
1201	IDGGAGLDTV	DYSAMIHPGR	IVAPHEYGFG	IEADLSREWV	RKASALGVDY	YDNVRNVENV
1261	IGTSMKDVLI	GDAQANTLMG	QGGDDTVRGG	DGDDLLFGGD	GNDMLYGDAG	NDTLYGGLGD
1321	DTLEGGAGND	WFGQTQAREH	DVLRGGDGVD	${\tt TVDYSQTGAH}$	AGIAAGRIGL	GILADLGAGR
1381	VDKLGEAGSS	AYDTVSGIEN	VVGTELADRI	TGDAQANVLR	GAGGADVLAG	GEGDDVLLGG
1441	DGDDQLSGDA	GRDRLYGEAG	DDWFFQDAAN	AGNLLDGGDG	RDTVDFSGPG	RGLDAGAKGV
1501	FLSLGKGFAS	LMDEPETSNV	LRNIENAVGS	ARDDVLIGDA	GANVLNGLAG	NDVLSGGAGD
1561	DVLLGDEGSD	LLSGDAGNDD	LFGGQGDDTY	LFGVGYGHDT	IYESGGGHDT	IRINAGADQL
1621	WFARQGNDLE	IRILGTDDAL	TVHDWYRDAD	HRVEIIHAAN	QAVDQAGIEK	LVEAMAQYPD
1681	PGAAAAAPPA	ARVPDTLMQS	LAVNWR			

Figure 7

1	MQQSHQAGYA	NAADRESGIP	AAVLDGIKAV	AKEKNATLMF	RLVNPHSTSL	IAEGVATKGL
61	GVHAKSSDWG	LQAGYIPVNP	NLSKLFGRAP	EVIARADNDV	NSSLAHGHTA	VDLTLSKERL
121	DYLRQAGLVT	GMADGVVASN	HAGYEQFEFR	VKETSDGRYA	VQYRRKGGDD	FEAVKVIGNA
181	AGIPLTAD <u>GS</u>	IDMFAIMPHL	SNFRDSARSS	VTSGDSVTDY	LARTRRAASE	ATGGLDRERI
241	DLLWKIARAG	ARSAVGTEAR	RQFRYDGDMN	IGVITDFELE	VRNALNRRAH	AVGAQDVVQH
301	GTEQNNPFPE	ADEKIFVVSA	TGESQMLTRG	QLKEYIGQQR	GEGYVFYENR	AYGVAGKSLF
361	DDGLGAAPGV	PSGRSKFSPD	VLETVPASPG	LRRPSLGAVE	RQDSGYDSLD	GVGSRSFSLG
421	EVSDMAAVEA	AELEMTRQVL	HAGARQDDAE	PGVSGASAHW	GQRALQGAQA	VAAAQRLVHA
481	IALMTQFGRA	GSTNTPQEAA	SLSAAVFGLG	EASSAVAETV	SGFFRGSSRW	AGGFGVAGGA
541	MALGGGIAAA	VGAGMSLTDD	APAGQKAAAG	AQIALQLTGG	TVELASSIAL	ALAAARGVTS
601	GLQVAGASAG	AAAGALAAAL	SPMEIYGLVQ	QSHYADQLDK	LAQESSAYGY	EGDALLAQLY
661	RDKTAAEGAV	AGVSAVLSTV	GAAVSIAAAA	SVVGAPVAVV	TSLLTGALNG	ILRGVQQPII
721	EKLANDYARK	IDELGGPQAY	FEKNLQARHE	QLANSDGLRK	MLADLQAGWN	ASSVIGVQTT
781	EISKSALELA	AITGNADNLK	SVDVFVDRFV	QGERVAGQPV	VLDVAAGGID	IASRKGERPA
841	LTFITPLAAP	GEEQRRRTKT	${\tt G}\underline{{\tt R}}{\tt SEFTTFVE}$	IVGKQDRWRI	RDGAADTTID	LAKVVSQLVD
901	ANGVLKHSIK	LDVIGGDGDD	VVLANASRIH	YDGGAGTNTV	SYAALGRQDS	ITVSADGERF
960	NVRKQLNNAN	VYREGVATQT	TAYGKRTENV	QYRHVELARV	GQVVEVDTLE	HVQHIIGGAG
1021	NDSITGNAHD	NFLAGGSGDD	RLDGGAGNDT	LVGGEGQNTV	IGGAGDDVFL	QDLGVWSNQL
1081	DGGAGVDTVK	YNVHQPSEER	LERMGDTGIH	ADLQKGTVEK	WPALNLFSVD	HVKNIENLHG
1141	SRLNDRIAGD	DQDNELWGHD	GNDTIRGRGG	DDILRGGLGL	DTLYGEDGND	IFLQDDETVS
1201	DDIDGGAGLD	TVDYSAMIHP	GRIVAPHEYG	FGIEADLSRE	WVRKASALGV	DYYDNVRNVE
1261	NVIGTSMKDV	LIGDAQANTL	MGQGGDDTVR	GGDGDDLLFG	GDGNDMLYGD	AGNDTLYGGL
1321	GDDTLEGGAG	NDWFGQTQAR	EHDVLRGGDG	VDTVDYSQTG	AHAGIAAGRI	GLGILADLGA
1381	GRVDKLGEAG	SSAYDTVSGI	ENVVGTELAD	RITGDAQANV	LRGAGGADVL	AGGEGDDVLL
1441	GGDGDDQLSG	DAGRDRLYGE	AGDDWFFQDA	ANAGNLLDGG	DGRDTVDFSG	PGRGLDAGAK
1501	GVFLSLGKGF	ASLMDEPETS	NVLRNIENAV	GSARDDVLIG	DAGANVLNGL	AGNDVLSGGA
1561	GDDVLLGDEG	SDLLSGDAGN	DDLFGGQGDD	TYLFGVGYGH	DTIYESGGGH	DTIRINAGAD
1621	QLWFARQGND	LEIRILGTDD	ALTVHDWYRD	ADHRVEIIHA	ANQAVDQAGI	EKLVEAMAQY
1681	PDPGAAAAAP	PAARVPDTLM	QSLAVNWR			

Figure 8

1	MQQSHQAGYA	NAADRESGIP	AAVLDGIKAV	AKEKNATLMF	RLVNPHSTSL	IAEGVATKGL	
61	GVHAKSSDWG	LQAGYIPVNP	NLSKLFGRAP	EVIARADNDV	NSSLAHGHTA	VDLTLSKERL	
121	DYLRQAGLVT	GMADGVVASN	HAGYEQFEFR	VKETSDGRYA	VQYRRKGGDD	FEAVKVIGNA	
181	AGIPLTAD GS	IDMFAIMPHL	SNFRDSARSS	VTSGDSVTDY	LARTRRAASE	ATGGVL <u>SIIN</u>	
241	FEKLVH LDRE	RIDLLWKIAR	AGARSAVGTE	ARRQFRYDGD	MNIGVITDFE	LEVRNALNRR	
301	AHAVGAQDVV	QHGTEQNNPF	PEADEKIFVV	SATGESQMLT	RGQLKEYIGQ	QRGEGYVFYE	
361	NRAYGVAGKS	LFDDGLGAAP	GVPSGRSKFS	PDVLETVPAS	PGLRRPSLGA	VERQDSGYDS	
421	LDGVGSRSFS	LGEVSDMAAV	EAAELEMTRQ	VLHAGARQDD	AEPGVSGASA	HWGQRALQGA	
481	QAVAAAQRLV	HAIALMTQFG	RAGSTNTPQE	AASLSAAVFG	LGEASSAVAE	TVSGFFRGSS	
541	RWAGGFGVAG	GAMALGGGIA	AAVGAGMSLT	DDAPAGQKAA	$\mathtt{AGA}\underline{\mathbf{Q}}\mathtt{IALQLT}$	GGTVELASSI	
601	ALALAAARGV	TSGLQVAGAS	AGAAAGALAA	ALSPMEIYGL	VQQSHYADQL	DKLAQESSAY	
661	GYEGDALLAQ	LYRDKTAAEG	AVAGVSAVLS	TVGAAVSIAA	AASVVGAPVA	VVTSLLTGAL	
721	NGILRGVQQP	IIEKLANDYA	RKIDELGGPQ	AYFEKNLQAR	HEQLANSDGL	RKMLADLQAG	
781	WNASSVIGVQ	TTEISKSALE	LAAITGNADN	LKSVDVFVDR	FVQGERVAGQ	PVVLDVAAGG	
841	IDIASRKGER	PALTFITPLA	APGEEQRRRT	$\mathtt{KTG}\underline{\mathbf{R}}\mathtt{SEFTTF}$	VEIVGKQDRW	RIRDGAADTT	
901	IDLAKVVSQL	VDANGVLKHS	IKLDVIGGDG	DDVVLANASR	IHYDGGAGTN	TVSYAALGRQ	
961	DSITVSADGE	RFNVRKQLNN	ANVYREGVAT	QTTAYGKRTE	NVQYRHVELA	RVGQVVEVDT	
1021	LEHVQHIIGG	AGNDSITGNA	HDNFLAGGSG	DDRLDGGAGN	DTLVGGEGQN	TVIGGAGDDV	
1081	FLQDLGVWSN	QLDGGAGVDT	VKYNVHQPSE	ERLERMGDTG	IHADLQKGTV	EKWPALNLFS	
1141	ADHAKNIENT	HGSRLNDRIA	GDDQDNELWG	HDGNDTIRGR	GGDDILRGGL	GLDTLYGEDG	
1201	NDIFLQDDET	VSDDIDGGAG	LDTVDYSAMI	HPGRIVAPHE	YGFGIEADLS	REWVRKASAL	
1261	GVDYYDNVRN	VENVIGTSMK	DVLIGDAQAN	TLMGQGGDDT	VRGGDGDDLL	FGGDGNDMLY	
1321	GDAGNDTLYG	GLGDDTLEGG	${\tt AGNDWFGQTQ}$	AREHDVLRGG	DGVDTVDYSQ	TGAHAGIAAG	
1381	RIGLGILADL	GAGRVDKLGE	AGSSAYDTVS	GIENVVGTEL	ADRITGDAQA	NVLRGAGGAD	
1441	VLAGGEGDDV	LLGGDGDDQL	SGDAGRDRLY	GEAGDDWFFQ	DAANAGNLLD	GGDGRDTVDF	
1501	SGPGRGLDAG	AKGVFLSLGK	GFASLMDEPE	TSNVLRNIEN	AVGSARDDVL	IGDAGANVLN	
1561	GLAGNDVLSG	GAGDDVLLGD	EGSDLLSGDA	GNDDLFGGQG	DDTYLFGVGY	GHDTIYESGG	
1621	GHDTIRINAG	ADQLWFARQG	NDLEIRILGT	DDALTVHDWY	RDADHRVEII	HAANQAVDQA	
1681	GIEKLVEAMA	QYPDPGAAAA	APPAARVPDT	LMQSLAVNWR			

Figure 9

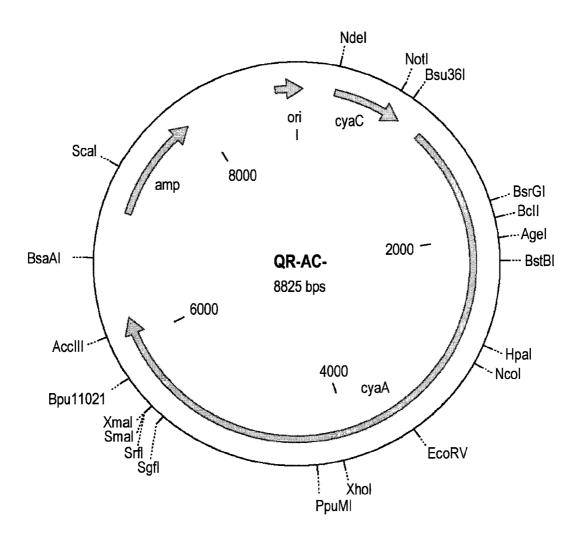


Figure 10

CGGAAGAGCGCCCAATACGCAAACCGCCTCTCCCCGCGCGTTGGCCGATTCATTAATGCA GCTGGCACGACAGGTTTCCCGACTGGAAAGCGGGCAGTGAGCGCAACGCAATTAATGTGA GTTAGCTCACTCATTAGGCACCCCAGGCTTTACACTTTATGCTTCCGGCTCGTATGTTGT GTGGAATTGTGAGCGGATAACAATTTCACACAGGAAACAGCTATGACCATGATTACGAAT TTAATACGACTCACTATAGGGAAAGCTCTAGAAATAATTTTGTTTAACTTTAAGAAGGAG ATATACATATGCTTCCGTCCGCCCAAGCGCCCTCCCTCAATCCCACCGACGACTTCG CGGCACTGGGCAATATTGCCTGGCTGTGGATGAACTCTCCCATGCACCGCGACTGGCCGG TGCATCTGCTCGCACGCAACACGCTCGCGCCGATTCAACTGGGCCAATACATTCTGCTGC GATGCAATGACGTGCCGGTTGCATACTGCAGCTGGGCCCTAATGGACGCCGACACCGAAC TGTGGATCATCGACTGGATCGCGCCATTCTCGCGCGACGACAATCGTGCGCTGCGCCGCG CGCTGGCCGAACGGCACCCCGACAGCGTGGGCCGTTCGCTGCGCGTTCGGCGCGGCGGCG ACACCGCGCGTCAAGGAGTACCGAGGCCGCGCGCTGGACGCGGCCGCCACTCGCGCGC AGCTGGACCGCTACCATGCCGAACTGATCGCAGGACTGCGCGCGAGCAACGGCGGATACG CGCCGCGAGGCCGGGGCACCGCCTAAGGATCCTCTAGAGCTTGCATGCCCTGGCACGACA ATTAGGCACCCAGGCTTTACACTTTATGCTTCCGGCTCGTATGTTGTGTGGAATTGTGA GCGGATAACAATTTCACACAGGAAACAGCTATGACCATGCAGCAATCGCATCAGGCTGGT TACGCAAACGCCGCCGACCGGGAGTCTGGCATCCCCGCAGCCGTACTCGATGGCATCAAG GCCGTGGCGAAGGAAAAAACGCCACATTGATGTTCCGCCTGGTCAACCCCCATTCCACC AGCCTGATTGCCGAAGGGGTGGCCACCAAAGGATTGGGCGTGCACGCCAAGTCGTCCGAT TGGGGGTTGCAGGCGGCTACATTCCCGTCAACCCGAATCTTTCCAAACTGTTCGGCCGT GCGCCCGAGGTGATCGCGCGGGCCGACAACGACGTCAACAGCAGCCTGGCGCATGGCCAT ACCGCGGTCGACCTGACGCTGTCGAAAGAGCGGCTTGACTATCTGCGGCAAGCGGGCCTG GTCACCGGCATGGCCGATGGCGTGGTCGCGAGCAACCACGCAGGCTACGAGCAGTTCGAG TTTCGCGTGAAGGAAACCTCGGACGGCGCTATGCCGTGCAGTATCGCCGCAAGGGCGGC GACGATTTCGAGGCGGTCAAGGTGATCGGCAATGCCGCCGGTATTCCACTGACGGCGGAT GGATCCATCGACATGTTCGCCATTATGCCGCATCTGTCCAACTTCCGCGACTCGGCGCGC AGCGAGGCCACGGGCGGTGTACACCTGGATCGCGAACGCATCGACTTGTTGTGGAAAATC GCTCGCGCCGGCCCCGTTCCGCAGTGGGCACCGAGGCGCGTCGCCAGTTCCGCTACGAC GGCGACATGAATATCGGCGTGATCACCGATTTCGAGCTGGAAGTGCGCAATGCGCTGAAC AGGCGGCGCACGCCGTCGGCGCGCAGGACGTGGTCCAGCATGGCACTGAGCAGAACAAT CCTTTCCCGGAGGCAGATGAGAAGATTTTCGTCGTATCGGCCACCGGTGAAAGCCAGATG CTCACGCGCGGGCAACTGAAGGAATACATTGGCCAGCAGCGCGAGGGCTATGTCTTC TACGAGAACCGTGCATACGGCGTGGCGGGGAAAAGCCTGTTCGACGATGGGCTGGGAGCC GCGCCCGGCGTGCCGAGCGGACGTTCGAAGTTCTCGCCGGATGTACTGGAAACGGTGCCG GCGTCACCCGGATTGCGGCGCCGTCGCTGGGCGCAGTGGAACGCCAGGATTCCGGCTAT GACAGCCTTGATGGGGTGGGATCGCGATCGTTCTCGTTGGGCGAGGTGTCCGACATGGCC GCCGTGGAAGCGGCGGAACTGGAAATGACCCGGCAAGTCTTGCACGCCGGGGCGCGGCAG GACGATGCCGAGCCGGCGTGAGCGGTGCGTCGCGCACTGGGGGCAGCGGGCGCTGCAG GGCGCCCAGGCGTGGCGGCGGCGCGCGGCTGGTTCATGCCCTTGATGACGCAA TTCGGCCGGGCCGGTTCCACCAACACGCCGCAGGAAGCGGCCTCGTTGTCGGCGGCCGTG TTCGGCTTGGGCGAGGCCAGCAGCGCCGTGGCCGAAACCGTGAGCGGTTTTTTCCGCGGG TCTTCGCGCTGGGCCGGCGTTTCGGCGTGGCTGGCGCGCGATGGCGCTGGGAGGCGGC GCCGCCGCGGAGCTCCGATCGCCTGCAGTTAACGGGTGGAACGGTCGAGCTGCTTCT TCCATCGCGTTGGCGCTGGCCGCGCGCGCGCGTGACCAGCGGCTTGCAGGTGGCCGGG GCGTCGGCCGGGGCGCTGCCGGCGCATTGGCCGCGCGCTCAGTCCCATGGAGATCTAC GGCCTGGTGCAGCAATCGCACTATGCGGATCAGCTGGACAAGCTGGCGCAGGAATCGAGC GCATACGGTTACGAGGGCGACGCCTTGCTGGCCCAGCTGTATCGCGACAAGACGGCCGCC GAGGGCGCCGTCGCCGCCGTCCTGAGCACGGTGGGGGCGGCGGTGTCGATC GCCGCGGCGCCAGCGTGGTAGGGGCCCCGGTGGCGGTGGTCACTTCCTTGCTGACCGGG

GCTCTCAACGGCATCCTGCGCGGCGTGCAGCAGCCCATCATCGAAAAGCTGGCCAACGAT TACGCTCGCAAGATCGACGAGCTGGGCGGCCGCAAGCGTACTTCGAGAAAAACCTGCAG GCGCGTCACGAACAACTGGCCAATTCGGACGGCCTACGGAAAATGCTGGCCGACCTGCAG GCCGGTTGGAACGCCAGCAGCGTGATCGGGGTGCAGACGACAGAGATCTCCAAGTCGGCG CTCGAACTGGCCGCCATTACCGGCAACGCGGACAACCTGAAATCCGTCGACGTGTTCGTG GACCGCTTCGTCCAGGGCGAGCGGGTGGCCGGCCAGCCGGTGGTCCTCGACGTCGCCGCC GGCGGCATCGATATCGCCAGCCGCAAGGGCGAGCGGCCGCGCGCTGACGTTCATCACGCCG CTGGCCGCCAGGAGAAGAGCAGCGCCGGCGCACGAAAACGGGCAGATCTGAATTCACC ACATTCGTCGAGATCGTGGGCAAGCAGGACCGCTGGCGCATCCGGGACGGCGGCCGAC ACCACCATCGATCTGGCCAAGGTGGTGTCGCAACTGGTCGACGCCAATGGCGTGCTCAAG CACAGCATCAAACTGGATGTGATCGGCGGAGATGGCGATGACGTCGTGCTTGCCAATGCT TCGCGCATCCATTATGACGGCGGCGCGGGCACCAACACGGTCAGCTATGCCGCCCTGGGT CGACAGGATTCCATTACCGTGTCCGCCGACGGGGAACGTTTCAACGTGCGCAAGCAGTTG AACAACGCCAACGTGTATCGCGAAGGCGTGGCTACCCAGACAACCGCCTACGGCAAGCGC ACGGAGAATGTCCAATACCGCCATGTCGAGCTGGCCCGTGTCGGGCAAGTGGTGGAGGTC GACACGCTCGAGCATGTGCAGCACATCATCGGCGGGGCCGGCAACGATTCGATCACCGGC AATGCGCACGACAACTTCCTAGCCGGCGGGTCGGGCGACGACAGGCTGGATGGCGGCGCC GGCAACGACACCTGGTTGGCGGCGAGGGCCAAAACACGGTCATCGGCGGCGGCGGCGAC GACGTATTCCTGCAGGACCTGGGGGTATGGAGCAACCAGCTCGATGGCGGCGGGGGGTC GATACCGTGAAGTACAACGTGCACCAGCCTTCCGAGGAGCGCCTCGAACGCATGGGCGAC TTCAGCGTCGACCATGTCAAGAATATCGAGAATCTGCACGGCTCCCGCCTAAACGACCGC ATCGCCGGCGACGACCAGGACAACGACCTCTGGGGCCACGATGGCAACGACACGATACGC GGCCGGGCGGCGACGACATCCTGCGCGGCGGCCTGGGCCTGGACACGCTGTATGGCGAG GACGGCAACGACATCTTCCTGCAGGACGACGACGCTCAGCGATGACATCGACGGCGGC CATGAATACGGCTTCGGGATCGAGGCGGACCTGTCCAGGGAATGGGTGCGCAAGGCGTCC GCGCTGGGCGTGGACTATTACGATAATGTCCGCAATGTCGAAAACGTCATCGGTACGAGC ATGAAGGATGTGCTCATCGGCGACGCCCAAGCCAATACCCTGATGGGCCAGGGCGGCGAC GATACCGTGCGCGGCGACGGCGATGATCTGCTGTTCGGCGGCGACGGCAACGACATG CTGTATGGCGACGCCGGCAACGACACCCTCTACGGGGGGCTGGGCGACGATACCCTTGAA GGCGGCGCGGCAACGATTGGTTCGGCCAGACGCAGGCGCGCGAGCATGACGTGCTGCGC GGCGGAGATGGGGTGGATACCGTCGATTACAGCCAGACCGGCGCGCATGCCGGCATTGCC GCGGGTCGCATCGGGCTGGCCATCCTGGCTGACCTGGCCGCCGCCGCCGCCGACAAGCTG GGCGAGGCCGCAGCAGCGCCTACGATACGGTTTCCGGTATCGAGAACGTGGTGGGCACG GAACTGGCCGACCGCATCACGGGCGATGCGCAGGCCAACGTGCTGCGCGGCGGGGTGGC GCCGACGTGCTTGCGGGCGGCGAGGGCGACGATGTGCTGGTGGGCGGCGACGACGACGAC CAGCTGTCGGGCGACGCCGGACGCGATCGCTTGTACGGCGAAGCCGGTGACGACTGGTTC TTCCAGGATGCCGCCAATGCCGGCAATCTGCTCGACGGCGGCGACGCCGCGATACCGTG GATTTCAGCGGCCCGGGCCGGGGCCTCGACGCCGCGCAAAGGGCGTATTCCTGAGCTTG GGCAAGGGGTTCGCCAGCCTGATGGACGAACCCGAAACCAGCAACGTGTTGCGCAATATC GAGAACGCCGTGGGCAGCGCGTGATGACGTGCTGATCGGCGACGCAGGCGCCAACGTC GGCGACGAGGGCTCGGACCTGCTCAGCGGCGATGCGGGCAACGACGATCTGTTCGGCGGG CAGGGCGATGATACTTATCTGTTCGGGGTCGGGTACGGCACGACACGATCTACGAATCG GGCGGCGGCCATGACACCATCCGCATCAACGCGGGGCGGACCAGCTGTGGTTCGCGCGC CAGGGCAACGACCTGGAGATCCGCATTCTCGGCACCGATGCACTTACCGTGCACGAC TGGTATCGCGACGCCGATCACCGGGTGGAAATCATCCATGCCGCCAACCAGGCGGTAGAC CAGGCAGGCATCGAAAAGCTGGTCGAGGCAATGGCGCAGTATCCGGACCCCGGCGCGCG GCGGCTGCCCGCCGGCGCGCGCGCGCGGCCGACACGCTGATGCAGTCCCTGGCTGTCAAC TGGCGCTGAAGCGCCGTGAATCACGGCCCGCCTGCCTCGCGCGGCGGCGCGTCTCTTTG CGTTCTTCTCCGAGGTATTTCCCATCATGAATTCACTGGCCGTCGTTTTACAACGTCGTG ACTGGGAAAACCCTGGCGTTACCCAACTTAATCGCCTTGCAGCACATCCCCCTTTCGCCA

Figure 11 (continued)

GCTGGCGTAATAGCGAAGAGGCCCGCACCGATCGCCCTTCCCAACAGTTGCGCAGCCTGA ATGGCGAATGGGAAATTGTAAACGTTAATATTTTGTTAATATTTTGTTAAAATTCGCGTT AAATTTTTGTTAAATCAGCTCATTTTTTAACCAATAGGCCGAAATCGGCAAAATCCCTTA TAAATCAAAAGAATAGACCGAGATAGGGTTGAGTGTTGTTCCAGTTTGGAACAAGAGTCC ACTATTAAAGAACGTGGACTCCAACGTCAAAGGGCGAAAAACCGTCTATCAGGGCGATGG CCCACTACGTGAACCATCACCCTAATCAAGTTTTTTTGGGGTCGAGGTGCCGTAAAGCACT AAATCGGAACCCTAAAGGGATGCCCCGATTTAGAGCTTGACGGGGAAAGCCGGCGAACGT GGCGAGAAAGGAAGGAAGAAAGCGAAAGGAGCGGCGCTAGGGCGCTGGCAAGTGTAGC GGTCACGCTGCGCGTAACCACCACCCGCCGCGCTTAATGCGCCGCTACAGGGCGCGTC AGGTGGCACTTTTCGGGGAAATGTGCGCGGAACCCCTATTTGTTTATTTTTCTAAATACA TTCAAATATGTATCCGCTCATGAGACAATAACCCTGATAAATGCTTCAATAATATTGAAA AAGGAAGAGTATGAGTATTCAACATTTCCGTGTCGCCCTTATTCCCTTTTTTGCGGCATT TTGCCTTCCTGTTTTTGCTCACCCAGAAACGCTGGTGAAAGTAAAAGATGCTGAAGATCA GTTGGGTGCACGAGTGGGTTACATCGAACTGGATCTCAACAGCGGTAAGATCCTTGAGAG TTTTCGCCCCGAAGAACGTTTTCCAATGATGAGCACTTTTAAAGTTCTGCTATGTGGCGC GGTATTATCCCGTATTGACGCCGGGCAAGAGCAACTCGGTCGCCGCATACACTATTCTCA GAATGACTTGGTTGAGTACTCACCAGTCACAGAAAAGCATCTTACGGATGGCATGACAGT GACAACGATCGGAGGACCGAAGGAGCTAACCGCTTTTTTGCACAACATGGGGGATCATGT AACTCGCCTTGATCGTTGGGAACCGGAGCTGAATGAAGCCATACCAAACGACGAGCGTGA CACCACGATGCCTGTAGCAATGGCAACAACGTTGCGCAAACTATTAACTGGCGAACTACT TACTCTAGCTTCCCGGCAACAATTAATAGACTGGATGGAGGCGGATAAAGTTGCAGGACC ACTTCTGCGCTCGGCCCTTCCGGCTGGCTGGTTTATTGCTGATAAATCTGGAGCCGGTGA GCGTGGGTCTCGCGGTATCATTGCAGCACTGGGGCCAGATGGTAAGCCCTCCCGTATCGT AGTTATCTACACGACGGGGAGTCAGGCAACTATGGATGAACGAAATAGACAGATCGCTGA GATAGGTGCCTCACTGATTAAGCATTGGTAACTGTCAGACCAAGTTTACTCATATATACT TTAGATTGATTTAAAACTTCATTTTTAATTTAAAAGGATCTAGGTGAAGATCCTTTTTGA TAATCTCATGACCAAAATCCCTTAACGTGAGTTTTCGTTCCACTGAGCGTCAGACCCCGT AGAAAAGATCAAAGGATCTTCTTGAGATCCTTTTTTTCTGCGCGTAATCTGCTGCTTGCA AACAAAAAAACCACCGCTACCAGCGGTGGTTTGTTTGCCGGATCAAGAGCTACCAACTCT TTTTCCGAAGGTAACTGCCTTCAGCAGAGCGCAGATACCAAATACTGTCCTTCTAGTGTA GCCGTAGTTAGGCCACCACTTCAAGAACTCTGTAGCACCGCCTACATACCTCGCTCTGCT AATCCTGTTACCAGTGGCTGCCAGTGGCGATAAGTCGTGTCTTACCGGGTTGGACTC AAGACGATAGTTACCGGATAAGGCGCAGCGGTCGGGCTGAACGGGGGGTTCGTGCACACA GCCCAGCTTGGAGCGAACGACCTACACCGAACTGAGATACCTACAGCGTGAGCTATGAGA AAGCGCCACGCTTCCCGAAGGGAGAAAGGCGGACAGGTATCCGGTAAGCGGCAGGGTCGG AACAGGAGAGCGCACGAGGGAGCTTCCAGGGGGAAACGCCTGGTATCTTTATAGTCCTGT CCTATGGAAAAACGCCAGCAACGCGGCCTTTTTACGGTTCCTGGCCTTTTGCTGGCCTTT TGCTCACATGTTCTTTCCTGCGTTATCCCCTGATTCTGTGGATAACCGTATTACCGCCTT TGAGTGAGCTGATACCGCTCGCCGCAGCCGAACGACCGAGCGCAGCGAGTCAGTGAGCGA **GGAAG**

> Figure 11 (continued)

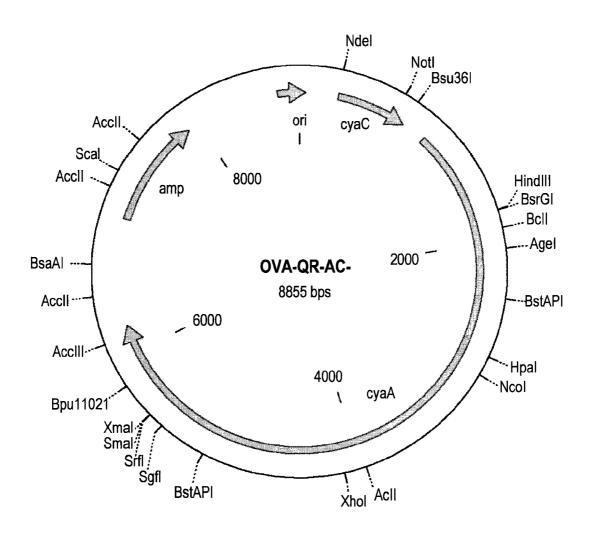


Figure 12

CGGAAGAGCGCCCAATACGCAAACCGCCTCTCCCCGCGCGTTGGCCGATTCATTAATGCA GCTGGCACGACAGGTTTCCCGACTGGAAAGCGGGCAGTGAGCGCAACGCAATTAATGTGA GTTAGCTCACTCATTAGGCACCCCAGGCTTTACACTTTATGCTTCCGGCTCGTATGTTGT GTGGAATTGTGAGCGGATAACAATTTCACACAGGAAACAGCTATGACCATGATTACGAAT TTAATACGACTCACTATAGGGAAAGCTCTAGAAATAATTTTGTTTAACTTTAAGAAGGAG ATATACATATGCTTCCGTCCGCCCAAGCGCCCTCCCTCCAATCCCACCGACGACTTCG CGGCACTGGGCAATATTGCCTGGCTGTGGATGAACTCTCCCATGCACCGCGACTGGCCGG TGCATCTGCTCGCACGCAACACGCTCGCGCCGATTCAACTGGGCCAATACATTCTGCTGC GATGCAATGACGTGCCGGTTGCATACTGCAGCTGGGCCCTAATGGACGCCGACACCGAAC TGTGGATCATCGACTGGATCGCGCCATTCTCGCGCGACGACAATCGTGCGCTGCGCCGCG ACACCGCGCGCTCAAGGAGTACCGAGGCCGCGCGCGCGGCGGCCGCCACTCGCGCGC AGCTGGACCGCTACCATGCCGAACTGATCGCAGGACTGCGCGAGCAACGGCGGATACG CGCCGCGAGGCCGGGGCACCGCCTAAGGATCCTCTAGAGCTTGCATGCCCTGGCACGACA ATTAGGCACCCCAGGCTTTACACTTTATGCTTCCGGCTCGTATGTTGTGTGGAATTGTGA GCGGATAACAATTTCACACAGGAAACAGCTATGACCATGCAGCAATCGCATCAGGCTGGT TACGCAAACGCCGCCGACCGGGAGTCTGGCATCCCCGCAGCCGTACTCGATGGCATCAAG GCCGTGGCGAAGGAAAAAAACGCCACATTGATGTTCCGCCTGGTCAACCCCCATTCCACC AGCCTGATTGCCGAAGGGGTGGCCACCAAAGGATTGGGCGTGCACGCCAAGTCGTCCGAT TGGGGGTTGCAGGCGGGCTACATTCCCGTCAACCCGAATCTTTCCAAACTGTTCGGCCGT GCGCCGAGGTGATCGCGCGGGCCGACAACGACGTCAACAGCAGCCTGGCGCATGGCCAT ACCGCGGTCGACCTGACGCTGTCGAAAGAGCGGCTTGACTATCTGCGGCAAGCGGGCCTG GTCACCGCCATGGCCGATGGCGTGGTCGCGAGCAACCACGCAGGCTACGAGCAGTTCGAG TTTCGCGTGAAGGAAACCTCGGACGGGCGCTATGCCGTGCAGTATCGCCGCAAGGGCGGC GACGATTTCGAGGCGGTCAAGGTGATCGGCAATGCCGCCGGTATTCCACTGACGGCGGAT GGATCCATCGACATGTTCGCCATTATGCCGCATCTGTCCAACTTCCGCGACTCGGCGCGC AGTTCGGTGACCAGCGGCGATTCGGTGACCGATTACCTGGCGCGCACGCGGCGGCCGCC AGCGAGGCCACGGGCGGTGTACTCTCAATAATTAATTTCGAAAAGCTTGTACACCTGGAT CGCGAACGCATCGACTTGTTGTGGAAAATCGCTCGCGCCGGCGCCCGTTCCGCAGTGGGC ACCGAGGCGCGTCGCCAGTTCCGCTACGACGCGACATGAATATCGGCGTGATCACCGAT TTCGAGCTGGAAGTGCGCAATGCGCTGAACAGGCGGGCGCACGCCGTCGGCGCGCAGGAC GTGGTCCAGCATGGCACTGAGCAGAACAATCCTTTCCCGGAGGCAGATGAGAAGATTTTC GTCGTATCGGCCACCGGTGAAAGCCAGATGCTCACGCGCGGGCAACTGAAGGAATACATT GGCCAGCAGCGCGGCGAGGGCTATGTCTTCTACGAGAACCGTGCATACGGCGTGGCGGG AAAAGCCTGTTCGACGATGGGCTGGGAGCCGCCCGGCGTGCCGAGCGGACGTTCGAAG TTCTCGCCGGATGTACTGGAAACGGTGCCGGCGTCACCCGGATTGCGGCGGCCGTCGCTG GGCGCAGTGGAACGCCAGGATTCCGGCTATGACAGCCTTGATGGGGTGGGATCGCGATCG TTCTCGTTGGGCGAGGTGTCCGACATGGCCGCCGTGGAAGCGGCGGAACTGGAAATGACC CGGCAAGTCTTGCACGCCGGGCGCGCGCAGGACGATGCCGAGCCGGGCGTGAGCGGTGCG TCGGCGCACTGGGGGCAGCGGGCGCTGCAGGGGCGCCCAGGCGGTGGCGGCGCGCAGCGG CTGGTTCATGCCATTGCCCTGATGACGCAATTCGGCCGGGCCGGTTCCACCAACACGCCG CAGGAAGCGGCCTCGTTGTCGGCGGCCGTGTTCGGCTTGGGCGAGGCCAGCAGCCGTG GCCGAAACCGTGAGCGGTTTTTTCCGCGGGTCTTCGCGCTGGGCCGGCGGTTTCGGCGTG GCTGGCGGCGATGGCGCTGGGAGGCGGCATCGCCGCGGCCGTTGGCGCCGGGATGTCG TTGACCGATGACGCCGGCCGGACAGAAGGCCGCCGCCGGAGCTCCGATCGCGCTGCAG GGCGTGACCAGCGGCTTGCAGGTGGCCGGGGCGTCGGCCGGGGGGGCGCTGCCGGCGCATTG GCCGCGCGCTCAGTCCCATGGAGATCTACGGCCTGGTGCAGCAATCGCACTATGCGGAT CAGCTGGACAAGCTGGCGCAGGAATCGAGCGCATACGGTTACGAGGGCGACGCCTTGCTG GCCCAGCTGTATCGCGACAAGACGGCCGCGAGGGCGCCGTCGCCGGCGTCTCCGCCGTC

CTGAGCACGGTGGGGGCGGGTGTCGATCGCCGCGGGGGCCAGCGTGGTAGGGGCCCCG GTGGCGGTGGTCACTTCCTTGCTGACCGGGGCTCTCAACGGCATCCTGCGCGGCGTGCAG CAGCCCATCATCGAAAAGCTGGCCAACGATTACGCTCGCAAGATCGACGAGCTGGGCGGG CCGCAAGCGTACTTCGAGAAAAACCTGCAGGCGCGTCACGAACAACTGGCCAATTCGGAC GGCCTACGGAAAATGCTGGCCGACCTGCAGGCCGGTTGGAACGCCAGCAGCGTGATCGGG GTGCAGACGACAGAGTCTCCAAGTCGGCGCTCGAACTGGCCGCCATTACCGGCAACGCG GACAACCTGAAATCCGTCGACGTGTTCGTGGACCGCTTCGTCCAGGGCGAGCGGGTGGCC GGCCAGCCGGTGTCCTCGACGTCGCCGCCGCGCGCATCGATATCGCCAGCCGCAAGGGC GAGCGCCGGCGCTGACGTTCATCACGCCGCTGGCCGCGCAGGAGAAGAGCAGCGCCGG CGCACGAAAACGGGCAGATCTGAATTCACCACATTCGTCGAGATCGTGGGCAAGCAGGAC CGCTGGCGCATCCGGGACGCCGGCCGACACCATCGATCTGGCCAAGGTGGTGTCG CAACTGGTCGACGCCAATGGCGTGCTCAAGCACAGCATCAAACTGGATGTGATCGGCGGA GATGGCGATGACGTCGTGCTTGCCAATGCTTCGCGCATCCATTATGACGGCGGCGCGGGC ACCAACACGGTCAGCTATGCCGCCCTGGGTCGACAGGATTCCATTACCGTGTCCGCCGAC GGGGAACGTTTCAACGTGCGCAAGCAGTTGAACAACGCCAACGTGTATCGCGAAGGCGTG GCTACCCAGACAACCGCCTACGGCAAGCGCACGGAGAATGTCCAATACCGCCATGTCGAG CTGGCCCGTGTCGGGCAAGTGGTGGAGGTCGACACGCTCGAGCATGTGCAGCACATCATC GGCGGGCCGGCAACGATTCGATCACCGGCAATGCGCACGACAACTTCCTAGCCGGCGG TCGGGCGACGACAGGCTGGATGGCGGCGCCGGCAACGACACCCTGGTTGGCGGCGAGGGC CAAAACACGGTCATCGGCGGCGCCGCGACGACGTATTCCTGCAGGACCTGGGGGTATGG AGCAACCAGCTCGATGGCGGCGCGGGCGTCGATACCGTGAAGTACAACGTGCACCAGCCT TCCGAGGAGCGCCTCGAACGCATGGGCGACACGGGCATCCATGCCGATCTTCAAAAGGGC ACGGTCGAGAAGTGGCCGGCCCTGAACCTGTTCAGCGTCGACCATGTCAAGAATATCGAG AATCTGCACGGCTCCCGCCTAAACGACCGCATCGCCGGCGACGACCAGGACAACGAGCTC TGGGGCCACGATGGCAACGACACGATACGCGGCCGGGGCGGCGACGACATCCTGCGCGGC GGCCTGGGCCTGGACACGCTGTATGGCGAGGACGCAACGACATCTTCCTGCAGGACGAC ATGATCCATCCAGGCAGGATCGTTGCGCCGCATGAATACGGCTTCGGGATCGAGGCGGAC CTGTCCAGGGAATGGGTGCGCAAGGCGTCCGCGCTGGGCGTGGACTATTACGATAATGTC CGCAATGTCGAAAACGTCATCGGTACGAGCATGAAGGATGTGCTCATCGGCGACGCGCAA GCCAATACCCTGATGGGCCAGGGCGGCGACGATACCGTGCGCGGCGGCGACGACGATGAT CTGCTGTTCGGCGGCGACGCCAACGACATGCTGTATGGCGACGCCGGCAACGACACCCTC TACGGGGGGCTGGGCGACGATACCCTTGAAGGCGGCGCGGGCAACGATTGGTTCGGCCAG ACGCAGGCGCGCGAGCATGACGTGCTGCGCGGCGGAGATGGGGTGGATACCGTCGATTAC AGCCAGACCGGCGCATGCCGGCATTGCCGCGGGTCGCATCGGGCTGGGCATCCTGGCT GACCTGGGCGCCGCCGTCGACAAGCTGGGCGAGGCCGGCAGCAGCGCCTACGATACG GTTTCCGGTATCGAGAACGTGGTGGGCACGGAACTGGCCGACCGCATCACGGGCGATGCG GATGTGCTGCTGGGCGACGACGACGACCAGCTGTCGGGCGACGCCGGACGCGATCGC TTGTACGGCGAAGCCGGTGACGACTGGTTCTTCCAGGATGCCGCCAATGCCGGCAATCTG CTCGACGGCGGCGGCCGCGATACCGTGGATTTCAGCGGCCCGGGCCGGGCCTCGAC GCCGGCGCAAAGGGCGTATTCCTGAGCTTGGGCAAGGGGTTCGCCAGCCTGATGGACGAA CCCGAAACCAGCAACGTGTTGCGCAATATCGAGAACGCCGTGGGCAGCGCGCGTGATGAC GTGCTGATCGGCGACGCAGGCGCCAACGTCCTCAATGGCCTGGCGGGCAACGACGTGCTG TCCGGCGGCGCTGCCGACGATGTGCTGCTGGGCGACGAGGGCTCGGACCTGCTCAGCGGC GATGCGGGCAACGACGATCTGTTCGGCGGCGAGGCGATGATACTTATCTGTTCGGGGTC GGGTACGGCACGACACGATCTACGAATCGGCCGCCGCCATGACACCATCCGCATCAAC GCGGGGCGGACCAGCTGTGGTTCGCGCGCCAGGGCAACGACCTGGAGATCCGCATTCTC GGCACCGACGATGCACTTACCGTGCACGACTGGTATCGCGACGCCGATCACCGGGTGGAA GACACGCTGATGCAGTCCCTGGCTGTCAACTGGCGCTGAAGCGCCGTGAATCACGGCCCG CCTGCCTCGCGCGGCGGCGCCGTCTCTTTGCGTTCTTCTCCGAGGTATTTCCCATCATGA

ATTCACTGGCCGTCGTTTTACAACGTCGTGACTGGGAAAACCCTGGCGTTACCCAACTTA ATCGCCTTGCAGCACATCCCCCTTTCGCCAGCTGGCGTAATAGCGAAGAGGCCCGCACCG ATCGCCCTTCCCAACAGTTGCGCAGCCTGAATGGCGAATGGGAAATTGTAAACGTTAATA TTTTGTTAATATTTTGTTAAAATTCGCGTTAAATTTTTGTTAAATCAGCTCATTTTTTAA CCAATAGGCCGAAATCGGCAAAATCCCTTATAAATCAAAAGAATAGACCGAGATAGGGTT GAGTGTTGTTCCAGTTTGGAACAAGAGTCCACTATTAAAGAACGTGGACTCCAACGTCAA AGGGCGAAAAACCGTCTATCAGGGCGATGGCCCACTACGTGAACCATCACCCTAATCAAG TTTTTTGGGGTCGAGGTGCCGTAAAGCACTAAATCGGAACCCTAAAGGGATGCCCCGATT AGCGGGCGCTAGGGCGCTGCCAAGTGTAGCGGTCACGCTGCGCGTAACCACCACACCCGC CGCGCTTAATGCGCCGCTACAGGGCGCGTCAGGTGGCACTTTTCGGGGAAATGTGCGCGG AACCCCTATTTGTTTATTTTTCTAAATACATTCAAATATGTATCCGCTCATGAGACAATA ACCCTGATAAATGCTTCAATAATATTGAAAAAGGAAGAGTATGAGTATTCAACATTTCCG TGTCGCCCTTATTCCCTTTTTTGCGGCATTTTGCCTTCTGTTTTTGCTCACCCAGAAAC GCTGGTGAAAGTAAAAGATGCTGAAGATCAGTTGGGTGCACGAGTGGGTTACATCGAACT GGATCTCAACAGCGGTAAGATCCTTGAGAGTTTTCGCCCCGAAGAACGTTTTCCAATGAT GAGCACTTTTAAAGTTCTGCTATGTGGCGCGGTATTATCCCGTATTGACGCCGGGCAAGA GCAACTCGGTCGCCGCATACACTATTCTCAGAATGACTTGGTTGAGTACTCACCAGTCAC AGAAAAGCATCTTACGGATGGCATGACAGTAAGAGAATTATGCAGTGCTGCCATAACCAT GAGTGATAACACTGCGGCCAACTTACTTCTGACAACGATCGGAGGACCGAAGGAGCTAAC CGCTTTTTTGCACAACATGGGGGATCATGTAACTCGCCTTGATCGTTGGGAACCGGAGCT GAATGAAGCCATACCAAACGACGAGCGTGACACCACGATGCCTGTAGCAATGGCAACAAC GTTGCGCAAACTATTAACTGGCGAACTACTTACTCTAGCTTCCCGGCAACAATTAATAGA GTTTATTGCTGATAAATCTGGAGCCGGTGAGCGTGGGTCTCGCGGTATCATTGCAGCACT GGGGCCAGATGGTAAGCCCTCCCGTATCGTAGTTATCTACACGACGGGGAGTCAGGCAAC TATGGATGAACGAAATAGACAGATCGCTGAGATAGGTGCCTCACTGATTAAGCATTGGTA TAAAAGGATCTAGGTGAAGATCCTTTTTGATAATCTCATGACCAAAATCCCTTAACGTGA GTTTTCGTTCCACTGAGCGTCAGACCCCGTAGAAAAGATCAAAGGATCTTCTTGAGATCC TTTTTTTCTGCGCGTAATCTGCTGCTTGCAAACAAAAAAACCACCGCTACCAGCGGTGGT TTGTTTGCCGGATCAAGAGCTACCAACTCTTTTTCCGAAGGTAACTGGCTTCAGCAGAGC GCAGATACCAAATACTGTCCTTCTAGTGTAGCCGTAGTTAGGCCACCACTTCAAGAACTC TGTAGCACCGCCTACATACCTCGCTCTGCTAATCCTGTTACCAGTGGCTGCCAGTGG CGATAAGTCGTGTCTTACCGGGTTGGACTCAAGACGATAGTTACCGGATAAGGCGCAGCG GTCGGGCTGAACGGGGGTTCGTGCACACAGCCCAGCTTGGAGCGAACGACCTACACCGA ACTGAGATACCTACAGCGTGAGCTATGAGAAAGCGCCACGCTTCCCGAAGGGAGAAAGGC GGACAGGTATCCGGTAAGCGGCAGGGTCGGAACAGGAGAGCGCACGAGGGAGCTTCCAGG GGGAAACGCCTGGTATCTTTATAGTCCTGTCGGGTTTCGCCACCTCTGACTTGAGCGTCG ATTTTTGTGATGCTCGTCAGGGGGGGGGGCGTATGGAAAAACGCCAGCAACGCGGCCTT TTTACGGTTCCTGGCCTTTTGCTGGCCTTTTGCTCACATGTTCTTTCCTGCGTTATCCCC TGATTCTGTGGATAACCGTATTACCGCCTTTGAGTGAGCTGATACCGCTCGCCGCAGCCG AACGACCGAGCGCAGCGAGTCAGTGAGCGAGGAAG

> Figure 13 (continued)

MUTANT CYAA POLYPEPTIDES AND POLYPEPTIDE DERIVATIVES SUITABLE FOR THE DELIVERY OF IMMUNOGENIC MOLECULES INTO A CELL

The invention relates to polypeptides suitable for use in the delivery of one or more molecules into a cell.

In particular, the invention relates to polypeptides suitable for use in the delivery of one or more molecules which are able to elicite an immune response into a host, especially by 10 targeting cells which express the CD11b/CD18 receptor (also referred to herein as "CD11b expressing cells").

The invention is more particularly directed to polypeptides derived from an adenylate cyclase protein (CyaA), the latter being used either under the form of a toxin or of a detoxified 15 protein or toxoid, which are mutant polypeptides. Said mutant polypeptides are capable of retaining the binding activity of native CyaA to a target cell and preferably of also retaining the translocating activity of native CyaA through its N-terminal domain into target cells and furthermore have a 20 pore-forming activity which is reduced or suppressed as compared to that of the native CyaA toxin.

The invention relates in particular to the use of said polypeptides as proteinaceous vectors. Accordingly the molecules, thereby giving rise to polypeptide derivatives, wherein said molecules have a preventive vaccinal and/or therapeutic interest when administered to a host.

The polypeptides according to the invention are suitable for use as proteinaceous vectors for the delivery of a mol- 30 ecule, in particular of a polypeptidic molecule having an amino acid sequence comprising one or more epitope(s), especially antigens, into a cell, in particular in CD11b expressing cells.

The invention thus also relates to a polypeptide derivative 35 (a derivative of the mutant polypeptide of the invention) which comprises or consists of a mutant polypeptide according to the invention recombined to one or more molecules, in particular to one or more molecules suitable for eliciting an immune response, thus constituting a recombinant polypep- 40 tide or a fusion polypeptide. The invention also relates to polypeptide derivatives obtained by chemically grafting said molecule(s) to the mutant polypeptides.

According to an embodiment, the polypeptide derivatives according to the invention are suitable for use in prophylactic 45 treatment and especially in vaccination and in therapy including in immunotherapy, in particular for eliciting an immune response in a subject.

The native CyaA used in the context of the present invention for the design of the polypeptides of the invention is the 50 adenylate cyclase produced primarily in Bordetella organisms, especially in *Bordetella Pertussis* and which has the following features and properties disclosed for the purpose of characterising said protein in the context of the invention.

The bifunctional RTX adenylate cyclase toxin-hemolysin 55 (also designated herewith as the adenylate cysclase toxin (CyaA, ACT, or AC-Hly) is a key virulence factor of Bordetella pertussis which is the causative agent of whooping cough (1). Its 1706 residues-long polypeptide is a fusion of an N-terminal adenylate cyclase (AC) enzyme domain or part 60 (~400 residues) to a pore-forming RTX hemolysin (Repeat in ToXin cytolysin) of ~1306 residues constituting the C-terminal part or domain (2). The latter harbors the sites of activation of proCyaA to CyaA by covalent post-translational palmitoylation of ϵ -amino groups of Lys⁸⁶⁰ and Lys⁹⁸³, as well as the 65 numerous RTX repeats forming ~40 calcium binding sites, the loading of which is required for cytotoxic activity of

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CyaA (3, 4). The CyaA protein is indeed synthesized as an inactive protoxin which is converted into an active toxin by post translational palmitoyation of two internal lysine residues (lysines 860 and 983). This post translational modification requires the expression with the cyaA gene, of an accessory gene i.e., cyaC which is located nearby cyaA on B. pertussis chromosome.

The toxin primarily targets host myeloid phagocytes expressing the $\alpha_M \beta_2$ integrin receptor, known also as CD11b/ CD18, CR3 or Mac-1 (5). Said toxin especially binds to the CD11b/CD18 receptor of cells expressing the same through a receptor binding site present in its C-terminal part. These cells are accordingly target cells for the native toxin and also for the polypeptides of the invention. CyaA inserts into cytoplasmic membrane of cells and translocates the AC enzyme domain into the cytosol of said target cells (6, 7). Inside cells, the AC is activated by calmodulin and catalyzes uncontrolled conversion of cellular ATP to cAMP, a key second messenger molecule provoking impairment of bactericidal functions of phagocytes (1). At high doses (>100 ng/ml), CyaA-catalyzed dissipation of ATP into cAMP becomes cytotoxic and promotes apoptosis or even rapid necrotic death and lysis of CD11 b^+ monocytes (8, 9).

Recently, the inventors showed that CyaA binds N-linked mutant polypeptides are further combined with non-CyaA 25 oligosaccharides of its CD11b/CD18 receptor (10). This suggests that low specificity interactions with glycans of ubiquitous cell surface proteins or glycolipids may account for the about two order of magnitude reduced but readily detectable capacity of CyaA to penetrate also cells lacking CD11b/ CD18. Indeed, due to the extremely high specific catalytic activity of the AC domain, CyaA was found to substantially elevate cAMP also in mammalian and avian erythrocytes, lymphocytes, lymphoma, neuroblastoma, CHO, or tracheal epithelial cells (1, 11).

> It has already been proposed in the prior art to provide detoxified toxin also called toxoid, wherein the adenylate cyclase activity is decreased, especially essentially suppressed. Such CyaA/AC⁻ toxoid may be used to achieve the preparation of the polypeptides of the invention.

Besides elevating cAMP, the toxin exhibits also a moderate hemolytic activity on mammalian and avian erythrocytes. This is due to the capacity to form small cation-selective pores of an estimated diameter of 0.6 to 0.8 nm, which permeabilize cellular membrane and eventually provoke colloidosmotic cell lysis (12). Recently, the inventors and others have shown that the pore-forming activity of CyaA synergizes with its cell-invasive AC enzyme activity and contributes to the overall cytolytic potency of CyaA on CD11b+ cells (13, 14). Due to an intact pore-forming (hemolytic) capacity, in the absence of osmoprotectants such as serum, the enzymatically inactive CyaA/AC⁻ toxoid (15) still exhibits a full hemolytic activity on erythrocytes and a residual, about tenfold reduced cytolytic activity on CD11b-expressing monocytes (8), which sets a limit to its use in therapy.

The hemolytic (pore-forming) and AC membrane translocation (cell-invasive) activities of CyaA were early on found to be dissociable by low calcium concentration, low temperature (16) and by the extent and nature of acylation of CyaA (4, 12, 17). Moreover, the two activities differ substantially in sensitivity to charge-reversing or neutral substitutions of glutamates at positions 509, 516, 570 and 581 within the hydrophobic domain (8, 13, 18). The cell-invasive and poreforming activities of CyaA were thus proposed to be mutually independent and operating in parallel in target cell membrane. The model illustrated in FIG. 5A, suggests that two distinct CyaA conformers insert into target cell membrane in parallel, one being the translocation precursor, accounting for

delivery of the AC domain across cellular membrane with concomitant influx of calcium ions into cells, the other being a pore precursor eventually forming oligomeric pores (13, 18, 19).

The inventors have now tested this model and refined it, 5 showing that the pore-forming activity is not involved in translocation of the AC domain across target cell.

In the present invention, the inventors initially designed CyaA mutant polypeptides, based especially on the adenylate cyclase of Bordetella pertussis, either in the toxin or in the 10 toxoid format, having a combination of substitutions within the pore-forming (E570Q) and acylation-bearing (K860R) domains and showed that this specific combination of substitutions selectively abolished the cell-permeabilizing activity of CyaA, thus eliminating the residual cytolytic activity of CyaA/AC- toxoids on CD11b+ cells. At the same time, the E570Q+K860R construct retained a full capacity to translocate the AC domain into cytosol of cells to elevate cellular cAMP and its toxoid was fully capable to deliver epitopes containing molecules inserted within said construct to the 20 cytosolic pathway of dendritic cells for MHC class I-restricted presentation and induction of specific cytotoxic T cell responses in vivo.

The CyaA/233OVA/E570Q+K860R mutant designed by the inventors, and in which an OVA antigenic peptide is 25 inserted as described in the examples, is the first construct illustrative of the capacity of the CyaA mutant to provide an importantly reduced capacity to permeabilize cells that remains fully capable of translocating the AC domain across cellular membrane.

The inventors have now designed particular constructs, illustrated especially as a CyaA/E570Q+K860R/AC⁻ toxoid and have shown that despite its much reduced cell-permeabilizing (cytolytic) activity, it remains fully active in antigen delivery into CD11b⁺ APCs. The inventors have further 35 shown that the overall cytolytic activity of the illustrative CyaA/E570Q+K860R/AC⁻ toxoid is very low. It is thus devoid of residual toxicity in an animal or human host and is therefore highly suitable for use in therapy.

The invention thus provides new polypeptides, which are 40 toxoids and have an enhaced safety profile and can be used as proteinaceous vectors for the delivery of molecules of interest, in particular of immunogenic peptidic sequences, to cells of a patient in need of a treatment, and more particularly to cells expressing CD11b.

Based on the experiments carried out by the inventors it has thus been possible to define and provide a polypeptide which is a mutant of an adenylate cyclase protein (mutant polypeptide) and whose amino acid sequence comprises or consists of one of the following sequences:

- a) the amino acid sequence of the adenylate cyclase (CyaA) of Bordetella pertussis, Bordetella parapertussis or Bordetella hinzii wherein the following mutations have been performed:
 - (i) the substitution of the glutamic acid residue at position 570 by a glutamine residue (E570Q) or by a conservative amino acid residue, and
 - (ii) the substitution of the lysine residue at position 860 by an arginine residue (K860R) or by a conservative amino acid residue, or;
- b) an amino acid sequence of a fragment of the adenylate cyclase of *Bordetella pertussis*, *Bordetella parapertussis* or *Bordetella hinzii*, which fragment has the capacity of the CyaA protein of *Bordetella pertussis* to bind to a target cell and the capacity to translocate its N-terminal adenylate cyclase enzyme domain or part thereof into said cell, wherein said fragment further contains the

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- following mutated amino acid residues located at positions 570 and 860 in said adenylate cyclase: E570Q and K860R, or
- c) an amino acid sequence which differs from the amino acid sequence as defined in a) or b) by one or more amino acid residue substitutions and/or insertions and which has the capacity of the CyaA protein of *Bordetella Pertussis* to bind to a target cell and the capacity to translocate its N-terminal adenylate cyclase enzyme domain or part thereof into said cell, wherein said amino acid sequence further contains the following mutated amino acid residues located at positions 570 and 860 in said adenylate cyclase: E570Q and K860R, or
- d) the amino acid sequence of the adenylate cyclase (CyaA) of *Bordetella bronchiseptica* wherein the following mutations have been performed:
 - (i) the substitution of the glutamic acid residue at position 569 by a glutamine residue (E569Q) or by a conservative amino acid residue, and
 - (ii) the substitution of the lysine residue at position 859 by an arginine residue (K859R) or by a conservative amino acid residue, or;
- e) an amino acid sequence of a fragment of the adenylate cyclase of *Bordetella bronchiseptica*, which fragment has the capacity of the CyaA protein of *Bordetella pertussis* to bind to a target cell and the capacity to translocate its N-terminal adenylate cyclase enzyme domain or part thereof into said cell, wherein said fragment further contains the following mutated amino acid residues located at positions 569 and 859 in said adenylate cyclase: E569Q and K859R, or
- f) an amino acid sequence which differs from the amino acid sequence as defined in d) or e) by one or more amino acid residue substitutions and/or insertions and which has the capacity of the CyaA protein of *Bordetella Pertussis* to bind to a target cell and the capacity to translocate its N-terminal adenylate cyclase enzyme domain or part thereof into said cell, wherein said amino acid sequence further contains the following mutated amino acid residues located at positions 569 and 859 in said adenylate cyclase: E569Q and K859R.

For the purpose of the invention, the N-terminal domain of the described fragment is the amino acid sequence of the fragment which includes the contiguous amino acid residues of the N-terminal part of the native CyaA protein, e.g. the N-terminal part of the fragment is all or part of the contiguous residues forming the sequence of 400 amino acid residues of the N-terminal domain of the *Bordetella pertussis* CyaA protein.

Herein, "E570Q" encompasses substitution of the glutamic acid residue at position 570 of native CyaA of *Bordetella pertussis, Bordetella parapertussis* or *Bordetella hinzii* by a glutamine residue or by another conservative residue, in particular a residue whose side chain size and hydrophilic nature is close to that of glutamic acid. The glutamic acid residue at position 570 is preferably substituted by an amino acid residue selected from Gln, Asn, Met, Thr, Ser, Gly, Arg, Lys, Val, Leu, Cys, Ile, Asp.

Herein, "K860R" encompasses substitution of the lysine residue at position 860 of native CyaA of *Bordetella pertussis, Bordetella parapertussis* or *Bordetella hinzii* by an arginine residue or by another conservative residue, in particular a residue whose side chain size and hydrophilic nature is close to that of lysine. The lysine residue at position 860 is preferably substituted by an amino acid residue selected from Arg, Asn, Gln, Met, Thr, Ser, Gly, Val, Leu, Cys, Ile.

Herein, "E569Q" encompasses substitution of the glutamic acid residue at position 569 of native CyaA of *Bordetella bronchiseptica* by a glutamine residue or by another conservative residue, in particular a residue whose side chain size and hydrophilic nature is close to that of glutamic acid. 5 The glutamic acid residue at position 569 is preferably substituted by an amino acid residue selected from Gln, Asn, Met, Thr, Ser, Gly, Arg, Lys, Val, Leu, Cys, Ile, Asp.

Herein, "K859R" encompasses substitution of the lysine residue at position 859 of native CyaA of *Bordetella bronchiseptica* by an arginine residue or by another conservative residue, in particular a residue whose side chain size and hydrophilic nature is close to that of lysine. The lysine residue at position 859 is preferably substituted by an amino acid residue selected from Arg, Asn, Gln, Met, Thr, Ser, Gly, Val, 15 Leu, Cys, Ile.

In the embodiments described hereafter, the mutant *Bordetella pertussis* CyaA proteins or protein fragments carrying the "E570Q" and "K860R" substitutions may be replaced by mutant *Bordetella parapertussis* or *Bordetella hinzii* CyaA 20 proteins or protein fragments carrying the equivalent "E570Q" and "K860R" substitutions, or by mutant *Bordetella bronchiseptica* CyaA proteins or protein fragment carrying the equivalent "E569Q" and "K859R" substitutions.

The native CyaA of *Bordetella pertussis* has also been 25 described as an amino acid sequence and a nucleotide sequence by Glaser, P. et al, 1988, Molecular Microbiology 2(1), 19-30. This sequence is referred to as SEQ ID No1 as illustrated in FIG. **6**. Accordingly, when amino acid residues or sequences or nucleotides or nucleotide sequences of the 30 CyaA protein of *B. pertussis*, are cited in the present invention their positions are given with respect to the sequences disclosed in said publication of Glaser et al. 1988.

In an embodiment of the present invention the amino sequence of the *Bordetella pertussis* adenylate cyclase is the 35 sequence disclosed as SEQ ID No1.

When reference is made to SEQ ID No1 or to SEQ ID No2 herein, it is especially pointed out that, unless it is technically not relevant, the disclosed features would similarly apply to a sequence modified by insertion of residues in SEQ ID No1 or 40 SEQ ID No2 in order to detoxify the CyaA protein. In such a case, the numbering of the amino acid residues should be adapted (especially insofar as positions 570 and 860 of the native sequence are concerned).

Advantageously, the CyaA protein or a fragment thereof is 45 a protein or a fragment thereof, which is the result of the co-expression in a cell, especially in a recombinant cell, of both cyaA and cyaC genes. It has been indeed shown that in order to have invasive properties for target cells, CyaA has to undergo post-translational modifications which are enabled 50 by the expression of both cyaA and cyaC genes (WO 93/21324).

In a particular embodiment of the invention, the CyaA protein is a bacterial protein. In a preferred embodiment, CyaA protein is derived from a *Bordetella* species.

Among *Bordetella* species of interest, according to the invention, one of them is *Bordetella pertussis*. Other *Bordetella* strains of interest are those of Bordetella parapertussis, *Bordetella hinzii* or *Bordetella bronchiseptica*. The sequences of CyaA protein of *B. parapertussis* has been disclosed especially under accession number NC 002928.3 (as a sequence of 1740 amino acids) (SEQ ID NO: 8) and in Parkhill J. et al (Nat. Genet. DOI, 10 (2003)), for *B. hinzii* in Donato G. M. et al. (J. Bacteriol. 2005 November, 187(22): 7579-88) (SEQ ID NO: 9) and for *B. bronchiseptica* in Betsou 65 F. et al (Gene 1995, Aug. 30; 162(1): 165-6) (SEQ ID NO: 10)

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The expression "polypeptide mutant of the adenylate cyclase protein" excludes the native adenylate cyclase as expressed by Bordetella. As stated above, it is characterised by a primary difference with the native protein, lying in the combined substitution of two specific amino acid residues. It may be further modified with respect to said native protein and it may especially be a fragment of the thus mutated protein, such as for example a truncated variant of said mutated protein, wherein residues at either or both terminal ends are deleted. In particular residues at the C-terminal end may be deleted to the extent that it does not affect the recognition and binding site for the CD11b/CD18 cell receptor. Alternatively or in addition residues may be deleted at the N-terminal end to the effect that it does not affect the translocation ability of the obtained mutant polypeptide. It may also be a fragment obtained after internal deletions of one or more residues of the native mutated CyaA protein.

Where the invention relates to a polypeptide mutant which is a fragment as stated herein, said fragment which necessarily comprises the mutated residues E570Q and K860R (when reference is made to the amino sequence of the CyaA protein of *Bordetella pertussis*) also retains the ability of the mutated full-length CyaA to bind cells and to translocate its N-terminal domain into the cytosol of target cells, especially of CD11b/CD18 expressing cells.

The invention provides thus mutant polypeptides suitable for use in the design of means for the delivery of one or more molecules into a cell, especially a target cell expressing the CD11b/CD18 receptor.

In particular the invention provides mutant polypeptides of a CyaA protein, where said protein is either derived from the CyaA toxin or is preferably derived from a toxoid thereof, especially a CyaA/AC⁻ toxoid. The mutant polypeptides are capable of binding to a cell, especially to a target cell, especially a target cell expressing the CD11b/CD18 receptor, are capable of translocating their N-terminal domain or the molecule inserted in said domain or grafted on it into the cell and their pore-forming activity is totally or partially suppressed as compared to that of the CyaA toxin or toxoid.

The capacity of the mutant polypeptide to target CD11b/CD18 cells can be assayed especially according to the methods disclosed in EP 03291486.3 and El-Azami-El-Idrissi M. et al, J. Biol. Chem., 278(40)38514-21 or in WO 02/22169. Furthermore, the capacity of the mutant polypeptide to translocate the epitope(s) or polypeptide(s) containing said epitope(s) into the cytosol of target cell can be assayed by applying the method described in WO 02/22169.

Total or partial suppression of the CyaA toxin or toxoid pore-forming activity, or cell-permeabilizing capacity, is to 50 be understood as the total or partial suppression of the ability to form pores, in particular cation selective pores of an estimated diameter of 0.6 to 0.8 nm, which permeabilize a cellular membrane and eventually provoke colloid-osmotic cell lysis. The pore-forming activity can be measured using the 55 single whole cell patch-clamp experiment as described in examples.

The pore-forming activity of the CyaA toxin contributes to its overall cytolytic or haemolytic activity on cells. Indeed in the context of the present invention, the overall cytolytic or haemolytic activity of CyaA (or its "overall cytotoxic activity") is to be understood as the resultant of at least the adenylate cyclase and pore-forming activities of the CyaA toxin. Thus total or partial suppression of the CyaA toxin poreforming activity allows at least a partial suppression of its cytolytic activity.

In a preferred embodiment, the overall cytolytic activity of the polypeptide according to the invention, in particular on

cells which express the CD11b/CD18 receptor, is totally or partially reduced as compared to that of the *Bordetella pertussis* CyaA toxin. The cytolytic activity of the inventive polypeptide can be determined by measuring the amount of hemoglobulin (for erythrocytes) or of lactate dehydrogenase (for monocytes) released by the cells when incubated with the tested polypeptide as described in examples.

In a preferred embodiment, the overall cytolytic activity of the polypeptide according to the invention on cells which express the CD11b/CD18 receptor is at least 75% lower, 10 preferably still at least 80%, 85%, 90% or 95% lower, than that the *Bordetella pertussis* CyaA toxin, or than that of a *Bordetella pertussis* CyaA protein whose adenylate cyclase activity is partly or totally suppressed (or "CyaA toxoid"). In a particularly preferred embodiment, the overall cytolytic 15 activity of the polypeptide according to the invention on cells which express the CD11b/CD18 receptor is at least 75% lower, preferably still at least 80% or 85% lower, than that the *Bordetella pertussis* CyaA toxoid whose amino acid sequence is shown in FIG. 2 (SEO ID No2).

In a preferred embodiment, the invention relates to a polypeptide which is a mutant of an adenylate cyclase and whose amino acid sequence comprises or consists of an amino acid sequence (i) which is mutated with respect to the amino acid sequence disclosed in SEQ ID No1 said mutations 25 comprising at least the substitutions E570Q and K860R or (ii) which is a fragment of the CyaA protein having said amino acid sequence disclosed as SEQ ID No1, to the extent that said fragment has an amino acid sequence including substitutions E570Q and K860R and wherein the polypeptide is capable of 30 binding to a target cell and of translocating its N-terminal domain into the cell.

In a particular embodiment of the present invention, the fragment including a substitution of the glutamic acid residue at position 570 of SEQ ID No1 by a glutamine residue (re- 35 ferred to as "E570Q"), and the substitution of the lysine residue at position 860 of SEQ ID No1 by an arginine residue (referred to as "K860R") encompasses at least the amino acid sequence of the CyaA protein starting with the first N-terminal residue or from one of the amino acid residues comprised 40 between the positions 1 and 400, preferably between the positions 1 and 380 and extending up to the residues forming the recognition and binding site for the CD11b/CD18 cell receptor and said fragment contains residues corresponding to the mutated E570Q and K860R residues or consists of said 45 amino acid sequence. In a preferred embodiment, the fragment including the E570O and K860R substitutions does not comprise the amino acid sequence running from the amino acid at position 1 of SEQ ID No1 to the amino acid at position 372 of SEQ ID No1.

In a preferred embodiment the fragment which is thus prepared has essentially lost the adenyl cyclase enzyme activity (AC activity)

In a preferred embodiment, the mutant polypeptide of the invention is produced by co-expression in a recombinant cell 55 of a mutated gene encoding the E570Q and R860R mutated CyaA amino acid sequence and of the cyaC gene, followed by recovery of the selected expressed fragment of mutant CyaA.

Preferably, the mutant polypeptide of the invention has a lysine residue which corresponds to the lysine residue at 60 position 983 of the CyaA amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID No1 and which is acylated, in particular which is palmytoylated or palmitoleilated.

Alternatively, the mutant polypeptide of the invention has a lysine residue which corresponds to the lysine residue at 65 position 983 of the CyaA amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID No1 which is not acylated.

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In a specific embodiment, the mutant polypeptide of the invention has an amino acid sequence derived from the CyaA amino acid sequence disclosed in SEQ ID No1 by mutation of residues resulting in E570Q and K860R and has an amino acid sequence which shares at least 50%, preferably at least 60%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95% or 99% identity with the sequence set forth in SEQ ID No1.

In another specific embodiment, the mutant polypeptide of the invention has an amino acid sequence which differs from the CyaA amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID No1 by mutation of residues resulting in E570Q and K860R and by further mutations resulting in 1 to 500, in particular, 1 to 400, 1 to 300, 1 to 200, 1 to 100, 1 to 50, 1 to 40, 1 to 30, 1 to 25, 1 to 20, 1 to 15, 1 to 10 or 1 to 5 amino acid residue substitutions, deletions, and/or insertions including the E570Q and K860R substitutions.

In a specific embodiment, the mutant polypeptide of the invention does not carry any amino acid residue substitutions, deletions, and/or insertions as compared to the *Bordetella pertussis* CyaA amino acid sequence other than the E570Q and K860R substitutions. In a specific embodiment, the mutant polypeptide has amino acid sequence of SEQ ID No2 as illustrated in FIG. 7. In another specific embodiment, the only further amino acid substitutions, deletions, and/or insertions as compared to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID No2 consist in amino acid substitutions, deletions, and/or insertions which totally or partially suppress the adenyl cyclase enzymatic activity of the CyaA protein, such as in particular the insertion of a dipeptide, for example an "LQ" or "GS" dipeptide between the amino acids at positions 188 and 189.

In a particular embodiment, the mutant polypeptide of the invention differs from the CyaA amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID No1 by 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 or 10 amino acid residue substitutions, deletions, and/or insertions in addition to the E570Q and K860R substitutions.

In a particular embodiment, in addition to the E570Q and K860R substitutions, the leucine residue at position 247 of the native CyaA protein of *Bordetella pertussis* is substituted by a glutamine residue (L247Q) or by another amino acid residue in particular a conservative amino acid residue.

A mutant polypeptide of the invention which is a fragment as disclosed herein of the amino acid sequence disclosed in SEQ ID No1 is to be understood as a sequence which comprises one or more fragments having at least about 350 amino acid residues and up to about 1705 amino acid residues of the SEQ ID No1 amino acid sequence, in particular fragments comprising a stretch of at least 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1000, 1100, 1200, 1300, 1400, 1500, 1600 amino acid residues of SEQ ID No1, encompassing residues E570Q and K860R. A mutant polypeptide of the invention can also be defined as a fragment of the amino acid sequence disclosed in SEQ ID No2 which comprises one or more fragments having at least about 350 amino acid residues and up to about 1705 amino acid residues of the SEQ ID No2 amino acid sequence, in particular fragments comprising a stretch of at least 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1000, 1100, 1200, 1300, 1400, 1500, 1600 amino acid residues of SEQ ID No2, encompassing residues 570 and 860. Said fragments preferably retain the capacity of binding to the CD11b/CD18 cell receptor and the ability to translocate their N-terminal domain into target cells. Preferably, the mutant polypeptide of the invention which is such a fragment which has a stretch of amino acids comprising amino acid residues 570 as E570Q to 860 as K860R or 1 to 860, or 2 to 860 of SEQ ID No1 to the extent that the E570Q and K860R mutations are observed with respect to the original SEQ ID No1.

In a preferred embodiment, the fragment further comprises amino acid residues 1166 to 1281 or amino acid residues 1208 to 1243 of the CyaA amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID No1 of CyaA protein for interaction with CD11b/CD18 target cells.

A particular fragment thus encompasses all or part of the C-terminal part of the native protein which part is responsible for the binding of the polypeptide of the invention to target cell membrane and/or CD11b/CD18 receptor, and for the subsequent delivery of the N-terminal domain of the polypeptide into the cell cytosol. A particular polypeptide of the invention is the fragment of CyaA protein which contains amino acid residues 373 to 1706 of CyaA protein especially of the SEQ ID No1, to the extent that residues 570 and 860 are mutated as E570Q and K860R.

In another preferred embodiment, the mutant polypeptide which is such a fragment comprises:

a) a first amino acid sequence which corresponds to a stretch of at least 100 contiguous amino acid residues from SEQ ID No1 comprising amino acid residues 570 as E570Q, 20 and further including 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 deletions, substitutions or insertions as compared to SEQ ID No1 and

b) a second amino acid sequence which corresponds to a stretch of at least 100 contiguous amino acid residues from SEQ ID No1 comprising amino acid residues 860 as K860R, 25 and further including 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 deletions, substitutions or insertions as compared to SEQ ID No1 and preferably,

c) a third amino acid sequence comprising amino acid residues 1166 to 1281 or amino acid residues 1208 to 1243 of the CyaA amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID No1 of 30 CyaA protein for interaction with CD11b/CD18 target cells.

Another particular polypeptide of the invention is a fragment which is one which corresponds to the E570Q and K860R mutated CyaA protein wherein amino acid residues 225 to 234 have been deleted, thus providing a fragment 35 containing residues 1 to 224 and 235 to 1706 of the mutated protein.

In a particularly preferred embodiment, the polypeptide fragment according to the invention binds to a cell which expresses the CD11b/CD18 receptor as a result of specific 40 binding to said receptor.

In a preferred embodiment, adenylate cyclase activity of the polypeptide in a cell is partly or totally suppressed as compared to that of the *Bordetella pertussis* CyaA toxin. As stated above, the expression "CyaA protein" relates either to 45 the toxin form or preferably to the toxoid form of the protein. Accordingly each embodiment of the invention relating to the polypeptide which is a mutant of the CyaA protein applies to each of the toxin or toxoid form of the protein.

Total or partial suppression of CyaA adenylate cyclase or 50 enzymatic activity is to be understood as the total or partial suppression of the ability to convert ATP into cAMP in a cellular environment as compared to that of a CyaA toxin produced by co-expression of the cyaA and cyaC genes in a cell. The ability to convert ATP into cAMP can be determined 55 by measuring the level of intracellular cAMP as described in the examples.

Such total or partial suppression can be obtained as a result of genetic inactivation, for example by introduction of a short amino acid sequence sequence, comprising for example from one to ten amino acids, in particular a dipeptide in a site of the amino acid sequence of CyaA which is part of the catalytic site, i.e. in a site located within the first 400 amino acids (AC domain) of SEQ ID No1 or by deletion or substitution of a part of the CyaA amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID No1 which is essential for enzymatic activity. In a preferred embodiment, total or partial suppression of the CyaA enzy-

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matic activity is obtained by insertion of a dipeptide, for example an "LQ" or "GS" dipeptide, between the amino acids at position 188 and 189 of the CyaA sequence as set forth in SEQ ID No1. This can be achieved by inserting an oligonucleotide, such as "CTG CAG" or "CGATCC", at the EcoRV site at position 564 of the coding phase of the cyaA gene. See Ladant et al., 1992. Alternatively, total or partial suppression of the enzymatic activity can also be obtained by directed mutagenesis, for example, by replacing the lysine residue at position 58 or 65 of the native CyaA *Bordetella pertussis* protein (Glaser et al., 1989) by a Gin residue.

The invention is also directed to a polypeptide derivative comprising or consisting of the mutant polypeptide according to the invention which is further combined with one or more molecules of interest. In a preferred embodiment, a molecule of interest is a biologically active molecule either when taken alone or when combined to the polypeptide of the invention. Said molecules may especially be of prophylactic value or therapeutic value i.e., may have a prophylactic or a therapeutic activity, or may enhance a prophylactic or therapeutic activity.

In specific embodiments, the molecules of interest are selected in the group comprising: peptides, glycopeptides, lipopeptides, polysaccharides, oligosaccharides, nucleic acids, lipids and chemicals.

In a specific embodiment, the one or more molecules of interest are polypeptidic molecules or contain polypeptidic molecules. Their amino acid sequence may comprise 2 to 1000, preferably 5-800, 5 to 500, 5 to 200, 5 to 100, 8 to 50, 5 to 25, 5 to 20 or 8 to 16, or 300-600, 400-500, amino acid residues.

In a preferred embodiment, the one or more molecules of interest are heterologous amino acid sequences suitable for eliciting an immune response (also referred to as "heterologous antigens"), in particular amino acid sequences which comprise or consist of an epitope, including antigens. As used herein, the term "heterologous" refers to an antigen other than the mutant polypeptide which is used in the vector itself. As used herein, the term "epitope" refers to a heterologous molecule and especially a heterologous peptide that can elicit an immune response, when presented to the immune system of a host. In particular, such an epitope can comprise or consist of a stretch of 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 or 16 amino acid residues. It may alternatively consist in a full-length antigen or consist in antigen(s) fragment(s).

In a specific embodiment, a polypeptide derivative according to the invention can be encoded by a plasmid which corresponds to the OVA-QR-AC⁻ plasmid deposited under accession number CNCM I-4137 (FIG. 12) in which the DNA sequence encoding the "OVA" antigenic sequence is replaced by a DNA sequence encoding an antigenic sequence comprising one or more epitopes.

The polypeptidic molecule suitable for eliciting an immune response is especially one eliciting a T-cell immune response, including as an example a CTL response. The polypeptidic molecule suitable for eliciting an immune response can also be one eliciting a B-cell immune response.

In specific embodiments, the heterologous antigen is selected from the group consisting of an antigen of a bacterial pathogen, a tumoral cell antigen, a viral antigen, a retroviral antigen, a fungus antigen or a parasite cell antigen.

A molecule of interest can be especially an antigen selected from the group consisting of: a Chlamidia antigen, a Mycoplasma antigen, a hepatitis virus antigen, a poliovirus antigen, an HIV virus antigen, an influenza virus antigen, a choriomeningitis virus antigen, a tumor antigen, or a part of any of these antigens which comprises at least an epitope.

In a preferred embodiment of the polypeptide derivative of the invention, the amino acid sequence of each of said molecule(s) suitable for eliciting an immune response comprises or consists of an amino acid sequence of a Chlamidia antigen, a Mycoplasma antigen, a hepatitis virus antigen, a poliovirus antigen, an HIV virus antigen, an influenza virus antigen, a choriomeningitis virus sequence, a tumor antigen, or comprises or consist of a part of an amino acid sequence of any these antigens which comprises at least one epitope.

In a particularly preferred embodiment, the molecule of interest is a tumor associated antigen (TAA). Tumor-associated antigens have been characterized for a number of tumors such as for example: Melanoma, especially metastatic melanoma; Lung carcinoma; Head & neck carcinoma; cervical carcinoma, Esophageal carcinoma; Bladder carcinoma, especially infiltrating Bladder carcinoma; Prostate carcinoma; Breast carcinoma; Colorectal carcinoma; Renal cell carcinoma; Sarcoma; Leukemia; Myeloma. For these various histological types of cancers, it has been shown that antigenic peptides are specifically expressed on tumor samples and are recognized by T cells, especially by CD8+T cells or CD4+T cells.

A review of peptides found as tumor-associated antigens in these types of tumors is made by Van der Bruggen P. et al 25 (Immunological Reviews, 2002, vol 188:51-64). Especially, the disclosure of the peptides contained in table 3 of said review is referred to herein as providing examples of such tumor-associated antigens and said table 3 is incorporated by reference to the present application.

The following antigens are cited as examples of tumorassociated antigens recognized by T cells, according to the publication of Kawakami Y. et al (Cancer Sci, October 2004, vol. 95, no. 10, p 784-791) that also provides methods for screening these antigens or further one: antigens shared by 35 various cancers, including MAGE (especially in Melanoma), NY-ESO-1, Her2/neu, WT1, Survivin, hTERT, CEA, AFP, SART3, GnT-V, antigens specific for some particular cancers such as βbeta-catenin, CDK4, MART-2, MUM3, gp100, MART-1, tyrosinase for Melanoma; bcr-abl, TEL-AML1 for 40 Leukemia; PSA, PAP, PSM, PSMA for prostate cancer; Proteinase 3 for myelogenous leukemia; MUC-1 for breast, ovarian or pancreas cancers; EBV-EBNA, HTLV-1 tax for lymphoma, ATL or cervical cancer; mutated HLA-A2 for Renal cell cancer; HA1 for leukemia/lymphoma. Tumor-associated 45 antigens in animals have also been described such as Cycline D1 and Cycline D2 in tumors affecting cats or dogs.

Tumor-associated antigens recognized by T cells have also been disclosed in Novellino L. et al (Immunol Immunother 2004, 54:187-207).

More generally, TAA of interest in the present invention are those corresponding to mutated antigens, or to antigens that are overexpressed on tumor cells, to shared antigens, tissuespecific differenciation antigens or to viral antigens.

In a particular embodiment of the invention, the tumor- 55 associated antigen is an antigen of papillomavirus (HPV) or is tyrosinase.

According to another particular embodiment of the invention, the amino acid sequences of the polypeptidic molecules which comprise or consist of an epitope have been modified 60 with respect to their native amino acid sequence, for example in order to decrease the number of negatively charged amino acid residues within the sequence. Such a modification can be obtained by removing some of these negatively charged amino acid residues or also by adding some positively 65 charged amino acid residues, especially as flanking residues of the epitopes. Polypeptides thus comprising less negatively

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charged residues might favour the translocation of the catalytic domain of the polypeptide derivative of the invention in the cytosol of target cells.

The amino acid sequences of the polypeptidic molecules which comprise or consist of an epitope or an antigen can also be designed in such a way that they are unfolded when they are inserted in the polypeptide derivative of the invention, which improves efficiency of the internalization of the molecule(s) of interest according to the invention into the target cells. Such unfolding in polypeptides which undergo folding as a consequence of their amino acid content, can be obtained for instance, by removing or substituting cystein residues in order to avoid formation of disulfide bonds that may be involved in folding of polypeptides. In some cases, it is possible to prevent folding of the polypeptides by preparing them in the presence of reducing agents to enable avoiding in vivo refolding.

In a particular embodiment, the amino acid sequences, especially the antigen, can comprise or consist of cryptic epitopes.

The inventors have indeed determined that polypeptide derivative constructs, which comprise (i) a polypeptide of the invention which is a mutant of a CyaA protein (polypeptide mutant) according to the definitions disclosed herein and (ii) a polypeptidic molecule having an amino acid sequence bearing one or several antigenic fragments of one or several antigens, enable cryptic epitopes of said antigens to become immunogenic as a result of their presentation in the constructs. Especially, said constructs involving mutant polypeptides as defined in the present invention comprising polypeptidic molecule(s) derived from antigens of interest for especially prophylactic or therapeutic applications, including immunotherapeutic vaccination, purposes are processed in target cells where the polypeptidic molecule(s) is allowed to be internalized as a result of the translocation of the N-terminal domain of the mutant polypeptide. Such processing enables epitopes presentation through the class I MHC molecules of the target cells, and said epitopes can comprise cryptic epitopes of the antigen which are allowed to become immunogenic and in particular to raise a T-cell response in a host, especially a CTL response.

The invention thus also relates to a polypeptide derivative, in particular to a recombinant protein comprising one or several polypeptidic molecules having an amino acid sequence bearing one or several epitopes of one or several antigens, or bearing said antigen(s) said amino acid sequence(s) of said polypeptidic molecule(s) being inserted in the same or in different sites, especially in different permissive sites of a mutant polypeptide according to the invention, said recombinant protein retaining the property of the CyaA toxin to target antigen presenting cells (APC), wherein at least one of said epitope(s) is a subdominant cryptic T-cell epitope and wherein said polypeptide derivative, especially said recombinant protein, is capable of eliciting an antigen-specific response against said polypeptidic molecule(s).

In a specific embodiment of the polypeptide derivative according to the invention, the one or more amino acid sequences are inserted into one or more sites, especially permissive sites.

For the present invention, a "permissive site" is a site of the sequence of the CyaA protein where a polypeptide can be inserted without substantially affecting the desired functional properties of the CyaA protein especially without substantially affecting the targeting of cells, particularly the targeting of antigen presenting cells (APC) by CyaA, including without substantially affecting the specific binding to the CD11b/CD18 receptor and advantageously without substantially

affecting the domains of the protein involved in the process of translocation of the CyaA N-terminal domain into a target cell

Methods to select for permissive sites are presented for example in WO93/21324, in Ladant et al., 1992, and in 5 Osicka et al., 2000 (Infection and Immunity, 2000, 68(1):247-256). In particular, a methodology using a double selection (resistance to an antibiotic and calorimetric test on dishes by a-complementation) enables to identify readily oligonucleotides insertions (which preserve the reading frame) in the 10 portion of the gene coding for the N-terminal catalytic domain of the toxin. The functional consequences of these mutations on the catalytic activity of the toxin may be readily analysed, both genetically (functional complementation of an E. coli cya strain) and biochemically (characterization of the stability of the modified adenylcyclases, of their enzymatic activity, of their interaction with caM, etc.). This methodology has enabled a large number of mutations to be screened in order to identify the sites which are potentially advantageous for the insertion of antigenic determinants.

Permissive sites of the *Bordetella pertussis* adenylate cyclase allowing translocation of CyaA catalytic domain and hence translocation of amino acid sequences inserted into such permissive sites include, but are not limited to, residues 137-138 (Val-Ala), residues 224-225 (Arg-Ala), residues 228-229 (Glu-Ala), residues 235-236 (Arg-Glu), and residues 317-318 (Ser-Ala) (Sebo et al., 1995). The following additional permissive sites are also included in embodiments of the invention: residues 107-108 (Gly-His), residues 132-133 (Met-Ala), residues 232-233 (Gly-Leu), and 335-336 (Gly-Gln) and 336-337. However, other permissive sites may be used in the present invention, that can be identified for example by use of the methodology indicated above, especially sites between residues 400 and 1700 of the CyaA protein.

For other *Bordetella* species corresponding permissive sites can be defined by comparison of sequences and determination of corresponding residues.

According to another embodiment, the one or more amino acid sequence polypeptide can also or alternatively be 40 inserted at one and/or the other extremities (ends) of the polypeptide of the invention, preferably at the N-terminal end of the mutant CyaA polypeptide lacking all or part of the N-terminal catalytic domain of the *Bordetella pertussis* CyaA protein, and more particularly lacking residues 1-373.

According to a specific embodiment, the one or more amino acid sequences suitable for eliciting an immune response, is grafted onto an amino acid residue of said polypeptide.

According to the invention, the "combination" (or insertion) of an amino acid sequence with the CyaA mutant polypeptide to provide a so-called polypeptide derivative, also referred to as a "recombinant protein" or a "hybrid protein", encompasses genetic insertion especially by available DNA technology. Alternatively, "combination" also encompasses non genetic insertion, including chemical insertion for instance covalent coupling carried out especially at one extremity of the amino acid sequence, or non covalent coupling. Non-genetic insertion can especially be of interest when the amino acid sequence to be inserted is synthetic or semi-synthetic. Methods for coupling a drug to a polypeptide are well known in the Art and comprise for example disulfide linkage by using N-pyridyl sulfonyl-activated sulfhydryl.

In particular, it is possible to graft molecules to the polypeptides of the invention by a chemical linkage or by genetic insertion for in vivo targeting to CyaA target cells, such as APC, for example CD11b/CD18 positive cells and

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particularly to the cytosol of said cells. Indeed, when coupling a molecule corresponding to a given CD8+ T-cell epitope to the catalytic domain of detoxified CyaA, either by means of a disulfide bond or by genetic insertion, it has been found that the engineered molecule can elicit in vivo specific CTL response, thereby showing that said CD8+ T-cell epitope is translocated into the cytosol of CD11b-expressing cells.

In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the mutant CyaA polypeptide is used in the manufacturing of a proteinaceous vector or in the preparation of a composition specifically designed to prime CD8+ cytoxic T-cell response (CTL response) when said response follows the targeting of the mutant CyaA polypeptide modified (especially recombined or conjugated) with a molecule of interest to CD11b expressing cells, followed by the translocation of the molecule of interest to the cytosol of said CD11b expressing cells, and in particular to myeloid dendritic cells. In this context, the molecule of interest is or comprises preferably an epitope or an antigen.

In another preferred embodiment of the invention, the mutant CyaA polypeptide is used in the manufacturing of the proteinaceous vector or in the preparation of a composition specifically designed to prime CD4+ cells response when said response follows the targeting of the adenylcyclase modified (especially recombined or conjugated) with a molecule of interest to CD11b expressing cells, in particular myeloid dendritic cells. In this context, the molecule of interest is or comprises preferably an epitope or an antigen.

The mutant polypeptides can also be used in the manufacturing of a proteinaceous vector for targeting of a prophylactic or a therapeutic compound to CD11b expressing cells. In this context, in one specific embodiment of the invention, the so-called molecule of interest has a prophylactic or therapeutic value and in particular is a drug. Said prophylactic or therapeutic compound and in particular said drug may be chemically or genetically coupled to the mutant polypeptide. Method for coupling a compound to a polypeptide are well known in the Art and comprise for example disulfide linkage by using N-pyridyl sulfonyl-activated sulfhydryl. In one embodiment, a molecule of interest is an anti-inflammatory compound which is, when coupled to the mutant polypeptide, specifically targeted to the surface of the cells involved of the inflammatory response, such as dentritic cells or neutrophils.

More specifically, antigen presentation for selective CD8+cytotoxic cells priming is mainly performed by myeloïd dendritic cells.

Accordingly, in a specific embodiment, the mutant CyaA polypeptide used for the manufacturing of proteinaceous vector is a genetically modified adenylcyclase containing one or more molecule(s) chemically coupled by means of a disulfide bond to genetically inserted cysteine residue(s) located within the catalytic domain of the mutant CyaA polypeptide. Indeed, multiple molecules can be chemically coupled to the mutant CyaA polypeptide by means of a disulfide bond to different cysteine residues located at different permissive sites within the catalytic domain.

The mutant polypeptides or polypeptide derivatives according to the invention are suitable for use in therapy or prophylaxis.

By therapy or therapeutic effect it is intended any effect which is beneficial to the condition of a patient, be it curative or sufficient to limit the symptoms or the consequences of a pathological condition, including limiting the progression of a pathological condition. By therapy or therapeutic effect is also encompassed the prevention of the onset of pathological condition.

The mutant polypeptides or polypeptide derivatives according to the invention are in particular suitable to elicit a cell-mediated immune response such as a T-cell immune response or a B-cell immune response in a host in need thereof. It includes CTL and Th, especially Th1 response, including CD4⁺T cell response and/or CD8⁺T cell response.

The ability of a polypeptide derived from CyaA protein to elicit a cell-mediated immune response may be sufficient to prevent tumor growth in vivo or even to enable tumor regression in an animal. It may also be enhanced by activation of innate component of the immune response through TLR activation and by down activating the regulatory component of the immune response through the use of chemotherapeutic agents. The invention provides means which should enable such results to be obtained in improved safety conditions as a result of the combined mutations E570Q and K86oR, which have been selected.

The present invention is thus also directed to therapeutic methods comprising administration to an animal or human 20 patient of the mutant polypeptide or polypeptide derivative according to the invention to a patient to elicit a T-cell immune response or a B-cell immune response in a host in need thereof.

The mutant polypeptides or polypeptide derivatives ²⁵ according to the invention can in particular be used for the prevention or the treatment of a disease selected from neoplasia, cancers and infectious diseases selected from viral, retroviral-, bacterial- or fungal-induced diseases. In particular, the polypeptide derivatives can be used for the treatment of HIV infections in a patient.

It is especially provided that in a particular embodiment of the invention, the CyaA mutant polypeptide or polypeptide derivative is suitable for the treatment of infiltrating or vascularized tumors versus superficial tumors or for the treatment of metastatic tumors versus primary tumors, in accordance with the acknowledged clinical criteria for the classification of tumors.

Solid tumors are especially a target for the treatment 40 through the use of the polypeptide derivative of the invention.

Among tumors which may be candidates for the treatment with the polypeptide derivative of the invention, the following, for which tumor-associated antigens have been characterized, are described as examples:

Melanoma, especially metastatic melanoma; Lung carcinoma; Head & neck carcinoma; cervical carcinoma, Esophageal carcinoma; Bladder carcinoma, especially infiltrating Bladder carcinoma; Prostate carcinoma; Breast carcinoma; Colorectal carcinoma; Renal cell carcinoma; Sarcoma; Leukemia; Myeloma. For these various histological types of cancers, it has been shown that antigenic peptides are specifically expressed on tumor samples and are recognized by T cells, especially by CD8+T cells or CD4+T cells.

The invention further relates to the use of a polypeptide 55 derivative according to the invention, for the preparation of a therapeutic composition for the treatment of a disease selected from neoplasia, cancers and infectious diseases selected from viral- or retroviral-induced diseases.

In a preferred embodiment, the polypeptide or polypeptide 60 derivative according to the invention can be administered to the patient in combination with an adjuvant and/or in combination with another therapeutically active molecule or agent.

In the context of the present invention said "another therapeutically active molecule or agent" is one which may be 65 beneficial to the condition of a patient to whom it is administered. It is especially an active principle suitable for use in

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the manufacturing of a drug. It may be a compound suitable to either, potentiate increase or modulate the effect of an therapeutically active principle.

The mutant CyaA poplypeptide or the poplypeptide derivative thereof can be administered with a therapeutically active molecule or agent, in particular one suitable for eliciting an immune response in a patient.

In particular, mutant CyaA poplypeptide or the poplypeptide derivative thereof can be administered with a therapeutically active agent suitable for modulating a cell response in a patient, in particular by lowering or blocking regulatory T cells immunosuppressive capacity.

According to a particular embodiment of the invention, such an effect on a regulatory cell response may be obtained with an agent modulating a regulatory T cell and/or modulating another cell suppressive response, such as the myeloid suppressive cells response, said agent targeting said regulatory cells, especially T cells, by depleting or inactivating these cells (such as with CD25-specific antibody, or cyclophosphamide), altering trafficking of said cells, especially regulatory T cells (such as CCL22-specific antibody) or altering differentiation and signalling of said cells (such as by blocking FOXP3 (forkhead box P3) signal).

According to a particular embodiment of the invention, the agent modulating a regulatory cell response targets suppressive molecules, especially such molecules present on APCs (such as B7-H1, B7-H4, IDO (indoleamine 2,3-dioxygenase) or arginase) or on T cells (such as CTLA4 (cytotoxic T-lymphocyte-associated antigen 4) or PD1 (programmed cell death 1)), or targets soluble immunosuppressive molecules (such as TGF beta (transforming growth factor), IL-10, VEGF (vascular endothelial growth factor), COX2 (cyclooxygenase 2)).

As examples of agents having an effect on a regulatory cell response, cytotoxic agents are proposed, that can kill regulatory T cells or other immunosuppressive cells, or that can block their activity and/or development and/or accumulation.

In a particular embodiment of the invention, the agent modulating the regulatory cell response, especially a regulatory T cell response, is a chemotherapeutic agent. Especially it is selected among chemotherapeutic agents known as anticancer agents and used in chemotherapy. Such agents include those helping to reduce the tumor burden, those acting by increasing sensitivity of tumor cells to treatment or those enabling killing or inactivating immune regulatory cells. The chemotherapeutic agents used within the frame of the invention thereby enhance antitumor immunity.

In a particular embodiment of the invention, the chemotherapeutic agent is an alkylating agent. Especially, it is Cyclophosphamide (CTX) (Sigma, Steinheim, Germany). Cyclophosphamide is capable of depleting or inactivating regulatory T cells.

In another particular embodiment of the invention, the chemotherapeutic agent is an intercalating agent.

In a particular embodiment, the chemotherapeutic agent is Doxorubicin (DOX) (Calbiochem, La Jolla, Calif., USA).

The chemotherapeutic agent is advantageously administered by low doses.

The mutant CyaA poplypeptide or the poplypeptide derivative thereof can also be administered with an adjuvant component, suitable for activating the innate immune response primed by a tumor in a patient.

In a particular embodiment of the invention, the adjuvant component is selected in the group of components consisting of nucleic acids, peptidoglycans, carbohydrates, peptides,

cytokines, hormones and small molecules, wherein said adjuvant component is capable of signalling through patternrecognition receptors (PRRs).

PRRs are known to mediate the innate immune response to pathogens, and to tumors, by recognition of so-called evolutionarily conserved signatures from pathogens (pathogenassociated molecule patterns, PAMPs). PRRs are present on a variety of immune cells including dendritic cells, natural killer cells, B cells, and also on some non immune cells such as epithelial cells or endothelial cells. PRRs and their involvement in the innate immune response are described in Pashine A. et al (Nature medicine supplement volume 11, No4, April

In particular an adjuvant component for the activation of the innate immune response can target PRRs and therefore 15 activate signalling through PRRs, wherein said PRRs encompass Toll-like receptors or nucleotide-binding oligomerization domain (NOD) or C type lectin.

In a particular embodiment of the invention, the adjuvant component is a Toll-like receptor (TLR) agonist. The Toll- 20 like receptor agonist is especially formulated to efficiently activate the innate immune system of a patient. Said TLR agonist is capable of binding the TLR, i.e., is a ligand of the TLR and is furthermore capable of enhancing the immune response elicited under the control of said TLR.

For illustration, TLR agonists are selected from the group of TLR-9, TLR-8, TLR-3 and TLR-7 agonists. However agonists of other TLR receptors may be used to perform the invention, such as agonists of the TLR2, TLR4, TLR5 recep-

The TLR agonist used in the invention can be a natural or a synthetic agonist. It can be a combination of different agonists of the same or of different toll-like receptors.

According to a particular embodiment of the invention, the TLR agonist is an immunostimulatory nucleotide sequence, 35 especially a stabilized nucleotide sequence, for example stabilized as a result of structure modification such as phosphorothioate modification. The nucleotide sequence can also be protected against degradation by specific formulation. Especially liposome formulation thereof, e.g. liposome suspen- 40 sion, can be advantageous for the efficient administration of the immunostimulatory nucleotide sequence.

In a particular embodiment of the invention, the immunostimulatory nucleic acid sequence is a single-stranded RNA.

In a particular embodiment of the invention, the immuno- 45 stimulatory nucleotide sequence comprises a CpG motif and especially is a CpG oligonucleotide (CpG ODNs). As an example of suitable CpG oligonucleotides the invention provides TLR-9 ligands such as Type A CpG ODN, i.e., CpG 2216 having nucleotide sequence 5'-GGGGGAC- 50 GATCGTCGGGGGG-3' (SEQ ID NO: 7) or Type B CpG ODN, i.e., CpG 1826 having nucleotide sequence 5'-TCCAT-GACGTTCCTGACGTT-3' (SEQ ID NO: 8).

CpG oligonucleotide can be used after being complexed with DOTAP (Roche Manheim, Germany), in order to protect 55 can alternatively be carried out prior and after the adminisit against degradation and to facilitate its uptake.

According to another particular embodiment of the invention, the TLR agonist is a small molecule. Small molecules suitable as TLR agonists are for example imidazoquinoline amine derivatives, such as the one named R848 (resiquimod), 60 i.e., 4-amino-2-ethoxymethyl-a,a, dimethyl-1-H-imidazo[4, 5c]quinoline-1-ethanol available from Invivogen, as TLR-7 ligand, or the one named R837 (imiqimod) available from Aldara as TLR-7 agonist.

Other molecules suitable as TLR agonists are polyuridine 65 (pU) as TLR-3 ligand, or polycytidylic acid (PIC) as TLR-7 ligand.

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These molecules can be formulated to facilitate their uptake and/or to protect them from degradation. These molecules can also be prepared as a liposome formulation, especially as a liposome suspension, for administration to a

According to another particular embodiment of the invention, the adjuvant component can be a cell-based adjuvant component. An example thereof is dendritic cells that are known to be able to prime lymphocyte response, such dendritic cells being possibly conditioned ex vivo prior to their administration, in order to increase their activity of stimulation of the T cell response. Dendritic cells can hence be stimulated with adjuvants interacting with the PRRs, including TLR ligands or agonists (Pashine A. et al Nature Medicine Supplement Volume 11, No4, April 2005 p S63-S68).

Alternatively, the polypeptide or polypeptide derivative according to the invention can be administered to the patient without an adjuvant.

Indeed the inventors have previously shown that CTL specific for the vectorized antigen can be primed in vivo after a single intravenous injection of the recombinant toxin, especially with no need to provide an heterologous adjuvant. These results and in particular the specific targeting of the epitope to myeloid dendritic cells enable to bypass the requirement for adjuvant and CD4+ T cell help.

Therefore, the invention also relates to the use of a mutant CyaA polypeptide recombined with a molecule and especially a peptide of interest for the preparation of a composition formulated for intravenous administration and enabling a CD8+ T cell immune response in vivo, said composition being free of a heterologous adjuvant. The invention also concerns this composition as such.

The present invention is further directed to therapeutic methods comprising administration of the mutant polypeptide or polypeptide derivative according to the invention to an animal or human patient suffering from a disease selected from neoplasia, cancers and infectious diseases selected from viral-, retroviral-, bacterial- or fungal-induced diseases.

The mutant polypeptide or polypeptide derivative can in particular be administered with a therapeutically active molecule and/or an adjuvant.

The mutant CyaA polypeptide or the polypeptide derivative, the therapeutically active molecule and/or an adjuvant can be administered together as part of a pharmaceutical composition which further comprises a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or excipient(s).

Alternatively, the various types of molecules described herein to carry out the invention used, can be administered separately either simultaneously in time (especially for the mutant CyaA polypeptide or the polypeptide derivative and the adjuvant) or separately in time (especially for the mutant CyaA polypeptide).

The administration of the therapeutically active molecule tration of the mutant CyaA polypeptide or the polypeptide derivative and/or the adjuvant. It can also be sequential in

A particular regimen that may be adopted is a repeated administration protocol, especially in a protocol which encompasses two rounds or more of administration of at least one of the compounds selected from the mutant CyaA polypeptide or the polypeptide derivative, the therapeutically active agent and/or the adjuvant.

The invention is also directed to a pharmaceutical composition which comprises a mutant CyaA polypeptide or a polypeptide derivative according to the invention, a pharma-

ceutically acceptable carrier or excipients(s), and optionally an adjuvant and/or another therapeutically active molecule.

The invention is also directed to a kit of parts comprising the mutant CyaA polypeptide or the polypeptide derivative, a therapeutically active molecule and/or an adjuvant.

The compounds of the kit of parts or the composition of the invention can especially be given to the patient through intravenous administration, intratumoral administration or subcutaneous administration.

The kit of parts of the invention or the composition has the 10 ability to target (i) the adaptive immune response, through the mutant CyaA polypeptide or the polypeptide derivative disclosed in the present application, (ii) to downregulate the regulatory immune response through the therapeutically active agent, and if the adjuvant is present, to target (iii) the 15 mammalian cells, transformed with the proteinaceaous vecinnate component of the immune response, by activating said innate response through the adjuvant.

The invention also relates to a method of treatment of a patient in need thereof, either a human or an animal patient, comprising the step of administering the components of the 20 kit of parts or of the composition herein disclosed.

The invention in particular also relates to a new immunogenic composition formulated for administration, especially intravenous administration, in an animal or human host, characterized in that it comprises a recombinant CyaA polypep- 25 tide derivative which comprises an antigen inserted in the catalytic domain.

The invention further relates to a pharmaceutical composition for administration in a human or an animal formulated for targeting a molecule of interest specifically to CD11b 30 expressing cells characterized in that said molecule of interest is coupled to a mutant CyaA polypeptide as described herein.

In another specific embodiment, the pharmaceutical or immunogenic composition comprises a nucleic acid construction encoding the recombinant CyaA polypeptide 35 derivative comprising a CyaA mutant polypeptide as defined herein coupled to a molecule of interest.

Furthermore, the invention also relates to the use of the immunogenic composition as defined above for the preparaadministration to an animal or human host.

As used herein, the term "immunotherapeutic composition" relates to a composition which leads to an immunological response and which is associated to therapeutic treatments, such as treatment against neoplasia, cancers, viral 45 infections, fungal infections, parasites infections or bacterial infections.

The invention further relates to a method to immunize an animal or human host, wherein said method comprises the steps of:

- a) providing an immunogenic composition as defined above;
- b) administering said immunogenic composition, preferably via intravenous route, to said host in order to promote an immune response.

In particular, the immunogenic compositions of the invention are capable of inducing or stimulating, in vivo or in vitro an immune cell response involving specifically dendritic cells. The immunogenic compositions of the invention can in particular be used for preventive or therapeutic vaccination of 60

As a consequence, in a specific embodiment, the immunogenic or pharmaceutical composition is advantageously devoid of priming adjuvants commonly used in the Art, such as aluminium hydroxide.

The invention further relates to a method for the preparation of a proteinaceous vector suitable for the delivery of a 20

molecule of interest into a cell comprising binding the molecule of interest to a CyaA mutant polypeptide as defined herein.

The invention further relates to nucleic acid molecules, in particular DNA or RNA molecules, which encode a polypeptide or polypeptide derivative as defined above.

The invention is also directed to eukaryotic or prokaryotic cells which comprise the nucleic acid molecules as defined above.

The invention also relates to eukaryotic cells, preferably mammalian cells, which comprise a mutant CyaA polypeptide or polypeptide derivative as defined above. In a preferred embodiment, the cells are human cells.

The invention further relates to eukaryotic cells, preferably tor as defined above.

FIGURES

FIG. 1. Substitutions in the pore-forming and acylation domains synergize in decreasing the specific hemolytic activity of CyaA. (A) Sheep erythrocytes (5×10⁸/ml) in TNC buffer were incubated with 5 μg/ml of enzymatically active CyaA proteins at 37° C. After 30 min, aliquots of cells suspensions were washed repeatedly to remove unbound CyaA and used to determine the amount of cell-associated and cell-invasive AC activity. Hemolytic activity was measured after 5 hours of incubation as the amount of released hemoglobin by photometric determination (A541). Activity of intact CyaA was taken as 100%. (B) The reduced cell binding activity of proteins with the K860R substitution was compensated for by increasing their concentration from 5 µg/ml to 25 μg/ml. Activities of CyaA/233OVA (CyaA/OVA) in the presence were taken as 100% value. The results represent average values from at least three independent experiments performed in duplicates. The asterisks indicate statistically significant differences (**, p<0.001) from activities of CyaA (FIG. 1A) or CyaA/OVA (FIG. 1B).

FIG. 2. CyaA/OVA/E570Q+K860R binds and translocates tion of a vaccine or an immunotherapeutic composition, for 40 into CD11b⁺ monocytes. (A) J774A.1 cells (10⁶/ml) were incubated in D-MEM for 30 min at 4° C. with 2.5 µg/ml of CyaA, washed repeatedly, and the amount of cell-associated AC activity was determined in cell lyzates. To block the CD11b/CD18 receptor, cells were incubated for 30 min with the CD11b-specific antibody M1/70 (Exbio, Czech Republic) at a final concentration of 10 µg/ml prior to addition of CyaA (**, p<0.001). (B) The AC domain translocation capacity of constructs was assessed as the capacity to penetrate cells and convert cytosolic ATP to cAMP. J774A.1 cells were incubated with CyaA constructs for 30 minutes at 37° C. and the amounts of cAMP accumulated in cell lyzates were determined (41). The CD11b/CD18 receptor was blocked with M1/70 as above. Results representative of three independent determinations performed in duplicates are shown.

FIG. 3. E570Q+K860R toxoid does not permeabilize J774A.1 cells. Whole-cell patch-clamp measurements were performed on single J774A.1 cells at room temperature exposed to 1 µg/ml of (A) CyaA/233OVA/AC⁻ or (B) CyaA/ 233OVA/E570Q+K860R/AC⁻ proteins as described in Materials and Methods. The shown curves are representative of six determinations in 3 independent experiments.

FIG. 4. Toxoid with E570Q+K860R substitutions delivers the OVA T-cell epitope for presentation by MHC class I molecules and induction of CD8+CTLs. (A) BMDC (3×10^5) cells/well) used as APCs were incubated in the presence of indicated concentrations (0 to 60 nM) of the toxoids harboring the OVA epitope or with mock CyaA/AC-. Upon co-

culture for 24 hours with B3Z T cells (1×10⁵ cells/well), IL-2 secretion by the stimulated B3Z cells was determined by the CTLL proliferation method. Results are expressed as Δcpm of incorporated [3H]thymidine (cpm in the presence of toxoid-cpm in the absence of toxoid)±SD and are representative of five independent experiments. (B) Analysis of the induction of OVA (SIINFEKL (SEO ID NO: 9))-specific CTL responses by in vivo killing assay. On day 0, mice received 50 μg i.v. of mock AC⁻ or OVA/AC⁻ toxoids and on day 7, they were i.v. injected with a mixture (1:1) of OVA (SIINFEKL (SEQ ID NO: 9)) peptide-loaded CFSEhigh and unloaded CFSE^{low} splenocytes. The number of CFSE-positive cells remaining in the spleen after 20 h was determined by FACS analysis, as documented for one representative in vivo killing assay in the upper panel assembly of plots, where percentages of cells in the gates are indicated. The lower panel shows pooled results of in vivo killing assays for three independent experiments. Statistical significance was determined by the Student t test (p=0.75 for OVA/AC⁻ vs. OVA/E570Q+ 20 K860R/AC").

FIG. 5. Model of CyaA action on the membrane. (A) The model predicts an equilibrium between two conformers of CyaA in solution, each of them inserting into cell membrane in different a conformation. One would yield a monomeric 25 CyaA translocation precursor, delivery of the AC domain into cytosol and concomitant influx of calcium ions into cells. The conformer would insert as pore precursor oligomerizing into a CyaA pore. (B) The synergic effect of the E570Q and K860R substitutions would selectively block the capacity of CyaA pore precursors to oligomerize into a pore, while the capacity of translocation precursors to deliver the AC domain across membrane would remain unaffected.

FIG. 6. Amino acid sequence of the *Bordetella pertussis* 35 CyaA toxin (SEQ ID NO: 1)

FIG. 7. Amino acid sequence of the *Bordetella pertussis* CyaA/E570Q+K860R mutant (SEQ ID NO: 2)

FIG. **8**. Amino acid sequence of the *Bordetella pertussis* CyaA/E570Q+K860R/AC⁻ mutant (SEQ ID NO: 3)

FIG. 9. Amino acid sequence of the *Bordetella pertussis* CyaA/233OVA/E570Q+K860R/AC⁻ mutant (SEQ ID NO: 4)

FIG. 10. Plasmid encoding the CyaA/E570Q+K860R/AC mutant (QR-AC $^-$).

FIG. 11. DNA sequence of the QR-AC plasmid encoding the CyaA/E570Q+K860R/AC $^{-}$ mutant (SEQ ID NO: 5)

FIG. 12. Plasmid encoding the CyaA/233OVA/E570Q+K860R/AC⁻ mutant (OVA-QR-AC⁻).

FIG. 13. DNA sequence of OVA-QR-AC⁻ plasmid encoding the CyaA/2330VA/E570Q+K860R/AC⁻ mutant (SEQ ID NO: 6)

EXAMPLES

Adenylate Cyclase Toxin Translocates Across Target Cell Membrane Without Forming a Pore

Materials and Methods

Construction, Production and Purification of CyaA proteins. The modifications yielding CyaA/AC⁻, CyaA/ 60 233OVA, CyaA/E570Q and CyaA/K860R constructs were previously described (13, 20, 21) and were introduced into CyaA/233OVA/AC⁻ individually or in combination. The CyaA-derived proteins were produced in *E. coli* XL-1 Blue and purified close to homogeneity as previously described 65 (29). During the hydrophobic chromatography, the resin with bound toxin was repeatedly washed with 60% isopropanol

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(30) to reduce the endotoxin content of CyaA samples below 100 IU/mg of protein, as determined by the LAL assay QCL-1000 (Cambrex).

An Escherichia coli XL1-Blue strain (Stratagene) containing the QR-AC⁻ plasmid (FIG. 10) which encodes the CyaA/E570Q+K860R/AC⁻ mutant was deposited on Mar. 18, 2009 at the CNCM (Collection Nationale de Cultures de Microorganismes, France) under the accession number CNCM I-4136 (FIG. 10). The DNA sequence of the QR-AC⁻ plasmid (SEQ ID No5) is disclosed in FIG. 11.

An Escherichia coli XL1-Blue strain (Stratagene) containing the OVA-QR-AC⁻ plasmid (FIG. 12) which encodes the CyaA/233OVA/E570Q+K860R/AC⁻ mutant was deposited on Mar. 18, 2009 at the CNCM (Collection Nationale de Cultures de Microorganismes, France) under the accession number CNCM I-4137. The DNA sequence of the OVA-QR-AC⁻ plasmid (SEQ ID No6) is disclosed in FIG. 13.

Cell Binding and Hemolytic Activities on Sheep Erythrocytes. 5×10^8 washed sheep erythrocytes in 50 mM Tris pH 7.4, 150 mM NaCl and 2 mM CaCl₂ (TNC buffer) were incubated at 37° C. with 5 µg/ml of CyaA proteins and cell binding, cell-invasive AC and hemolytic activities of CyaA were determined as described in detail previously (13). Significance of differences in activity values was analyzed using a one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) with Bonferroni post-test (SigmaStat v. 3.11, Systat, San Jose, Calif.).

Macrophage Binding, Elevation of cAMP and Cell Lysis Capacities of CyaA. J774A.1 macrophages (106) were incubated in D-MEM with 2.5 µg/ml of CyaA variants for 30 min at 4° C., prior to removal of unbound toxin by three washes in D-MEM. Cells were lyzed with 0.1% Triton X-100 for determination of cell-bound AC activity. For intracellular cAMP assays, 10⁵ cells were incubated with CyaA for 30 minutes in D-MEM with 100 μM IBMX (3-isobutyl-1-methylxanthin), the reaction was stopped by addition of 0.2% Tween-20 in 100 mM HCl, samples were boiled for 15 min at 100° C., neutralized by addition of 150 mM unbuffered imidazol and cAMP was measured as described (29). To block the CD11b/ CD18 receptor, cells were preincubated for 30 min on ice with 40 the CD11b-specific blocking MAb M1/70 (Exbio, Czech Republic) at a final concentration of 10 µg/ml prior to addition of CyaA. Toxin-induced lysis of J774A.1 cells was determined using the CytoTox 96 kit assay (Promega) as the amount of lactate dehydrogenase released from 10⁵ cells in 3 hours of incubation with 10 μg/ml of the appropriate protein at 37° C. in D-MEM as described (8). Significance of differences in activity values was analyzed as above.

Patch Clamp Measurements. Whole-cell patch-clamp measurements were performed on J774A.1 cells bathing in HBSS (140 mM NaCl, 5 mM KCl, 2 mM CaCl₂, 3 mM MgCl₂, 10 mM Hepes-Na, 50 mM glucose; pH 7.4). Fire-polished glass micropipettes with outer diameter of about 3 μm were filled with a solution of 125 mM potassium gluconate, 15 mM KCl, 0.5 mM CaCl₂, 1 mM MgCl₂, 5 mM EGTA, 10 mM HEPES-KOH pH 7.2. The resulting resistances of the microelectrodes were 3 to 5 MΩ. Cells were clamped at –40 mV, the data were filtered at 1 kHz and digitized at 2 kHz using Axopatch 200A amplifier, Digidata 1320A digitizer and PClamp-9 software package (Axon Instruments, Foster City, Calif.).

Mice and Cell Lines. Female C57BL/6 obtained from Charles River Laboratories were kept under specific pathogen-free conditions and manipulated according to institutional guidelines. CTLL-2 cells were obtained from ATCC. B3Z, a CD8+ specific T cell hybridoma specific for the K^b restricted OVA (SIINFEKL (SEQ ID NO: 9)) epitope, was provided by N. Shastri (University of California, Berkeley)

and maintained in the presence of 1 mg/ml G418 and 400 μg/ml hygromycin B in complete RPMI 1640 medium (Invitrogen Life Technologies) with 10% heat-inactivated FCS, 100 U/ml penicillin, 100 μ g/ml streptomycin, and 5×10^{-5} M 2-ME.

Antigen Presentation Studies. Bone Marrow Dendritic Cells (BMDC, 3×10⁵ per well) used as APCs were incubated in the presence of various concentrations (0 to 60 nM) of the recombinant CyaNOVA/AC- carrying the OVA (SIINFEKL (SEQ ID NO: 9)) epitope or mock CyaA/AC⁻ and cocultured 10 for 24 hours with B3Z T cells (1×10^5 per well), selectively recognizing the OVA SIINFEKL (SEQ ID NO: 9)/H-2K^b MHC class I complexes. After 18 h of culture, supernatants were frozen for at least 2 h at -80° C. The amount of IL-2 produced by the stimulated B3Z cells was then determined by the CTLL proliferation method. Briefly, 10⁴ cells of the IL-2dependent CTLL line per well were cultured with 100 µl of supernatant in 200 µl of final volume. Twenty-four hours later, [³H]-thymidine (50 μCi/well) was added and cells were harvested 6 h later with an automated cell harvester. Incorpo- 20 rated [³H]-thymidine was detected by scintillation counting. Each point was done in duplicate and the experiment was repeated five times. Results are expressed in Δcpm of incorporated [³H]-thymidine (cpm in the presence of toxoid—cpm in the absence of toxoid).

In vivo Killing Assay. For CTL priming, mice were immunized by i.v. injection with 50 μg of recombinant CyaA/OVA/ AC - carrying the OVA (SIINFEKL (SEQ ID NO: 9)) epitope or mock CyaA/AC-. Seven days after immunization, naive syngenic splenocytes were pulsed with OVA (SIINFEKL 30 (SEQ ID NO: 9)) peptide (10 µg/ml) (30 min, 37° C.), washed extensively and labeled with a high concentration (1.25 μ M) of carboxyfluoroscein succinimidyl ester (CFSE; Molecular Probes, Eugene, Oreg.). The nonpulsed control population was labeled with a low concentration (0.125 μ M) of CFSE. 35 CFSE^{high}- and CFSE^{low}-labeled cells were mixed in a 1:1 ratio $(5 \times 10^6 \text{ cells of each population})$ and injected i.v. into mice. Spleen cells were collected 20 h after, washed and resuspended in FACS buffer (PBS supplemented with 1% BSA and 0.1% NaN₃). The number of CFSE-positive cells 40 14±7%. remaining in the spleen after 20 h was determined by FACS. The percentage of specific lysis was calculated as follows: percent specific lysis=100-[100×(% CFSE^{high} immunized mice/% CFSE^{low} immunized mice)/(% CFSE^{high} naive mouse/% CFSE^{low} naive mouse)].

Statistical Analysis: Significance of differences in values was analyzed using a one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) with Bonferroni post-test (SigmaStat v. 3.11, Systat, San Jose, Calif.).

Results

Combined Elimination of Negatively Charged Glutamate 570 and of Acylated Lysine 860 Ablates Cell-permeabilizing Capacity of CyaA. The working model of CyaA action predicts that CyaA can be modified to lose its pore-forming (hemolytic) activity while preserving the capacity to deliver 55 the AC domain into cytosol of target cells. To test this hypothesis, the inventors sought to produce CyaA constructs exhibiting as low hemolytic and cytolytic activities as possible, building on previous observation that the capacity of CyaA/ AC toxoids to lyze cells can be modulated both up or down 60 by substitutions within the pore-forming domain (8, 12-14, 18). To enable assessment of target cell penetration also for the CyaA/AC⁻ toxoids, the inventors derived such mutants from a CyaA/233OVA toxin that was previously tagged by insertion of the SIINFEKL peptide (SEQ ID NO: 9) from 65 ovalbumin (OVA). This CyaA variant was chosen as the insertion of reporter K^b-restricted CD8⁺T-cell epitope at residue

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233 does not affect the AC activity and allows to quantify translocation of the OVA/AC enzyme into cells as elevation of cytosolic cAMP. More importantly, presence of the OVA epitope allows to assess also the capacity of enzymatically inactive CyaA/2330VA/AC⁻ toxoids to deliver their OVA/ AC⁻ domain into cytosol of CD11b⁺ antigen presenting cells (APC), as this enables proteasome processing and cell surface presentation of the OVA epitope on MHC Class I glycoproteins that can be determined as stimulation of OVA-specific CD8⁺ T cells, both in vitro and in vivo (20)

To generate CyaA/AC⁻ toxoids possibly lacking the cytolytic activity, the inventors combined the E570Q and K860R substitutions previously shown to reduce the specific hemolytic activity of CyaA on sheep erythrocytes, with the E570Q substitution having been found to reduce also the cytolytic activity of the CyaA/AC⁻ on CD11b⁺ J774A.1 monocytes (8, 13). These substitutions were engineered into CyaA/233OVA/AC- individually and in combination and the specific hemolytic and cytolytic activities of resulting toxoids were compared using sheep erythrocytes as model CD11b⁻ target and J774A.1 as model CD11b+ target in parallel (Table I). In agreement with results obtained previously with toxoids lacking the OVA epitope (4, 8, 13, 21), under the used conditions the OVA/AC- toxoids carrying individually the E570Q and K860R substitutions exhibited respectively a two-fold reduced (55±8) and nil (1±1) relative hemolytic activity on erythrocytes and the relative cytolytic activity of the E570Q toxoid towards CD11b-expressing J774A.1 cells was also reduced (37±10), as compared to OVA/AC⁻. In turn, as expected from results obtained with an enzymatically active K860R construct, despite the low hemolytic activity on CD11b⁻ erythrocytes, the K860R toxoid exhibited only a slightly reduced relative cytolytic activity on CD11b+ J774A.1 cells (72±22%), confirming that the structural defect caused by the K860R substitution was rescued by interaction with the CD11b/CD18 receptor (4). Nevertheless, when combined with E570Q, the K860R substitution exhibited a clear synergic effect in reducing the relative cytolytic activity of the E570Q+K860R construct towards J774A.1 cells down to

TABLE I

Cytolytic activities of OVA/AC- and derivatives on sheep erythrocytes and J774A.1 macrophages

	Protein	Lysis of erythrocytes (% of AC ⁻) ^a	Lysis of J774A.1 cells (% of AC ⁻) ^b
0	AC- OVA/AC- OVA/E570Q/AC- OVA/K860R/AC- OVA-L247Q-AC- OVA-L247Q-AC-	100 ± 5 93 ± 4 55 ± 8** 1 ± 1** 97 ± 3 1 ± 1**	100 ± 10 93 ± 12 37 ± 10** 72 ± 22** 41 ± 9 14 ± 7**
5	OVA/E570Q + K860R/AC ⁻ OVA-E570Q-L247Q-AC ⁻ OVA-K860R-L247Q-AC ⁻ OVA-E570Q - K860R-L247Q-AC ⁻	50 ± 12 1 ± 1 0 ± 1	40 ± 11 45 ± 11 16 ± 10

Table Legend

CLysis of sheep erythrocytes was determined after 4.5 hours as the amount of hemoglobin released upon incubation of 5×10 RBC at 37° C. in the presence of 2 mM Ca²+ with 5 µg/ml of the given protein (31). The hemolytic activity of CyaA/AC* was taken as 100% activity. The results represent the average of values obtained in four independent experiments performed in duplicates ± 5.D with two different protein preparations. **Lysis of 1774A.1 cells was determined as the amount of released lactate dehydrogenase from 10° cells upon 3 hours of cell incubation with 10 µg/ml of the appropriate protein at 37° C. in D-MEM. J774A.1 cell lysis by CyaA/AC* was taken as 100%. The results represent the average of values obtained in four senante experients performed in duplicate. A S D with

average of values obtained in four separate experiments performed in duplicates \pm S.D with two different protein preparations (*p < 0.05; **p < 0.001).

To enable quantification of capacity of the E570Q+K860R construct to deliver the AC domain into cytosol of cells, the E570Q and K860R substitutions were transferred into enzy-

matically active constructs derived from CyaA/233OVA (CyaA/OVA). These were produced and purified in the same way as the AC-toxoids (not shown) and characterized for cell binding, hemolytic and AC translocation capacities on sheep erythrocytes. As shown in FIG. 1A and expected from results with toxins lacking the OVA epitope (4, 13, 21), the E570Q substitution had no impact on erythrocyte binding or the capacity of CyaA/OVA to deliver the AC domain into erythrocyte cytosol and selectively reduced only its relative hemolytic activity. As further expected (4), the K860R substitution significantly reduced the capacity of CyaA/OVA to bind and penetrate erythrocytes, causing a sharp reduction of the relative hemolytic and cell-invasive AC activities of the E570Q and E570Q+K860R mutants on erythrocytes.

It has to be noted, that the hemolytic activity of CyaA is a 15 highly cooperative function of the amount of cell-associated CyaA (Hill number >3), suggesting that CyaA oligomerization is a prerequisite for pore formation (22). Therefore, to assess the impact of combined E570Q+K860R substitutions on the hemolytic activity, the loss of erythrocyte-binding 20 capacity of the K860R constructs had to be compensated by increasing their concentration in the assay to 25 µg/ml (5 μg/ml for intact toxin), in order to achieve binding of equal amounts of all proteins to erythrocytes, as shown in FIG. 1B. Under these conditions the combination of E570Q and 25 K860R substitutions exhibited a clear synergy in further reducing by a factor of two the already impaired hemolytic activities of constructs carrying the E570Q (~50%) and K860R substitutions (~30%) individually. This suggests that combination of the two substitutions affected the specific 30 cell-permeabilizing capacity of CyaA.

Pore-forming Activity of CyaA is Dispensable for Membrane Translocation of the AC Domain. In contrast to impact of the K860R substitution on toxin activity on erythrocytes, both the E570Q and K860R substitutions were previously 35 found to have no effect on the capacity of CyaA to bind and penetrate J774A.1 monocytes expressing the CD11b/CD18 receptor (4, 8). Moreover, as documented in FIG. 2, when the two substitutions were combined in the same toxin molecule, the CyaA/OVA/E570Q+K860R construct exhibited an equal 40 capacity to bind J774A.1 cells (FIG. 2A) and to deliver the AC domain into their cytosol to elevate cytosolic cAMP concentrations (FIG. 2B), as did intact CyaA. At the same time, however, the doubly mutated E570Q+K860R toxoid exhibited an about seven-fold reduced (14±7%) relative cytolytic 45 capacity on these cells (cf. Table I). This suggested that the combination of E570O and K860R substitutions selectively impaired only the capacity of the toxoid to permeabilize J774A.1 cells and not its capacity to translocate the AC domain across cell membrane.

To test this, the inventors analyzed the cell-permeabilizing capacity of the E570Q+K860R construct in single whole cell patch-clamp experiments. Here again the AC⁻ toxoids had to be used, in order to avoid the massive ruffling of J774A.1 cells provoked by toxin-generated cAMP (23). As shown in FIG. 55 3A by a representative recording of ion currents across the membrane of patch-clamped single J774A.1 cells exposed to 1 μg/ml of CyaA/OVA/AC⁻, upon an initial lag of about 3 minutes the J774A.1 cells were progressively and massively permeabilized by CyaA/OVA/AC- and the currents across 60 cell membrane reached -3,000 pA within 10 minutes. In contrast, as shown in FIG. 3B, exposure to the CyaA/OVA/ E570Q+K860R/AC⁻ reproducibly caused only a transient and minimal initial permeabilization of the cells, with currents across cell membrane not exceeding -200 pA and returning close to zero within 10 minutes after toxoid addition. The shown recordings were representative of at least six

determinations from 3 independent experiments and demonstrate that the combination of the E570Q and K860R substitutions had a major impact on the capacity of the toxoid to permeabilize the membrane of J774A.1 cells. Given that the enzymatically active version of the same construct was fully capable to translocate the AC domain into J774A.1 cells (cf. FIG. 2B), these results strongly suggest that the cell-permeabilizing (pore-forming) activity of CyaA was not required for AC domain translocation across cellular membrane.

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Membrane-permeabilizing Activity of CyaA is Dispensable for Delivery of Passenger Antigens to the Cytosolic MHC Class I Pathway. Since the assay for cytosolic cAMP could not be used for assessment of cell penetration capacity of the AC⁻ toxoids, the surrogate assay for their capacity to deliver the reporter OVA epitope to the cytosolic processing site of the MHC class I antigen presentation pathway was used (7, 24). Towards this end, the inventors determined the capacity of C57BL/6 mouse bone marrow-derived dendritic cells (BMDCs), loaded with the toxoids, to stimulate IL-2 release by B3Z T cells that selectively recognize the complex of K^b MHC class I molecules with the SIINFEKL (OVA) peptide (SEQ ID NO: 9) on APCs. As shown in FIG. 4A, the B3Z hybridoma cells were effectively stimulated upon coincubation with BMDCs and any of the toxoids carrying the OVA epitope, but not with the mock toxoid. Moreover, the OVA/E570Q/AC" and OVA/E570Q+K860R/AC toxoids induced stimulation of the B3Z lymphocytes by APCs in vitro with as high efficiency as intact OVA/AC toxoid. These results confirm that the E570Q+K860R double mutant was fully capable to translocate its AC domain into BMDC cytosol for processing and presentation of the OVA epitope by K^b MHC class I molecules, while being essentially unable to permeabilize the J774A.1 cells. These results suggest that the cell-permeabilizing (pore-forming) activity of CyaA was neither required for AC domain translocation across cellular membrane, nor did it play any role in the capacity of CyaA to deliver passenger epitopes into APC cytosol.

To corroborate the observed in vitro antigen delivery capacity of the non-cytolytic toxoids, the inventors assessed their in vivo capacity to prime OVA-specific cytotoxic CD8+ T lymphocytes (CTL). 50 µg of the various OVA-toxoids were injected intravenously into C57BL/6 mice and one week later the OVA-specific CTL responses were assessed in immunized mice by an in vivo killing assay. C57BL/6 mice received i.v. injection of a mixture (1:1) of OVA (SIINFEKL (SEQ ID NO: 9)) peptide-loaded CFSE high and unloaded CFSE^{low} splenocytes, followed one day later by FACS analysis of CFSE-labeled cells. As shown in FIG. 4B, immunization of mice with the mock toxoid did not induce any SIIN-FEKL-specific (SEQ ID NO: 9) in vivo CTL activity. In turn, immunization with the E570Q+K860R toxoid induced the same OVA-specific in vivo CTL killing response as the unmutated toxoid used as positive control, with the slight difference in the values of mean response to the intact and doubly mutated toxoids not being statistically significant (p=0.065). These results show that the cell-permeabilizing activity of CyaA was dispensable for the in vivo capacity of the CyaA/ 233OVA/AC⁻ toxoids to deliver an AC-inserted passenger antigen into cytosol of APCs.

Discussion

The inventors demonstrate here that translocation of the AC domain of CyaA across the membrane of CD11b/CD18 receptor-expressing myeloid target cells does not depend on the capacity of the toxin to form pores and permeabilize the cellular membrane.

As summarized in the model proposed in FIG. 5, the inventors have previously reported that balance between the two

activities of CyaA can be shifted by mutations or alternative acylation of CyaA. Enhancement of the pore-forming (hemolytic) activity at the expense of the capacity to deliver AC into cells was, indeed, observed upon lysine substitutions of glutamates 509, 516 and 581 (13, 18), or upon blocking of 5 AC translocation by the 3D1 monoclonal antibody (MAb) (25). In turn, a shift in the opposite direction was observed for the recombinant r-Ec-CyaA, acylated in E. coli by palmitoleyl (C16:1) residues, as compared to the native (C16:0) palmitylated Bp-CyaA produced by B. pertussis. The r-Ec- 10 CyaA was found to exhibit about four-fold reduced hemolytic activity and about ten-fold lower pore-forming activity in planar lipid bilayers than Bp-CyaA (12), while both CyaA forms were equally active in penetrating cellular membrane and translocating the AC domain into erythrocytes (17, 26). 15 Moreover, recently the CyaA/E570Q construct was found to exhibit a full capacity to deliver the AC domain into both erythrocytes and J774A.1 macrophages, while exhibiting reduced hemolytic activity and lower specific pore-forming capacity in planar lipid bilayers than intact CyaA, with the 20 CyaA/E570Q/AC⁻ toxoid exhibiting a two-fold reduced cytolytic activity on J774A.1 cells (8, 13).

Despite the above mentioned and the many mutant CyaAs that the inventors characterized, the question remained whether formation of a membrane pore by CyaA is required 25 for translocation of the AC domain across the membrane of CD11b-expressing cells. The here described CyaA/233OVA/ E570Q+K860R mutant is the first construct with an importantly reduced capacity to permeabilize cells that remains fully capable of translocating the AC domain across cellular 30 membrane. This shows that on its way to cell cytosol the translocating AC domain can bypass the cation-selective pore formed by CyaA.

The mode and path of AC domain translocation across cellular membrane, however, remain to be defined in more 35 detail. Given the differing effects of substitutions of glutamates 509, 516, 570 and 581 on the pore-forming and AC delivery activities of CyaA (8, 13, 18), where the balance between the two activities can be almost entirely shifted in either direction by specific substitutions, the amphipathic 40 helices harboring these glutamate residues appear to be involved in both activities of CyaA in an alternative manner. This is supported by the effect of combined E509K+E516K substitution, which yields a hyper-hemolytic CyaA unable to described E570Q+K860R combination yields the opposite, an essentially non-cytolytic CyaA that is fully competent to translocate the AC domain into J774A.1 cells (CD11b+). These observations further corroborate the proposed model that the two membrane activities of CyaA would depend on 50 different conformers inserting into membrane, one yielding translocation of the AC domain by toxin monomers and the other leading to formation of oligomeric CyaA pores (13, 18).

It remains to be defined what CyaA segments outside of the pore-forming domain are involved in AC domain transloca- 55 tion across membrane. Given the requirement for its structural integrity (27), the large RTX repeat domain (residues 1006 to 1706) is likely to be taking part in AC translocation into cells. It would be sized enough (700 residues) to form a hydrophilic translocation interface within cellular membrane 60 that might allow passage of an unfolded AC domain across the membrane without a concomitant formation of a real cellpermeabilizing pore. Alternatively, CyaA might promote formation of inverted nonlamellar (inverted hexagonal phase) lipid structures (28), which might potentially take part in a 65 well sealed protein-lipid interface through which the AC domain could slide into cell cytosol.

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Last not least, a practical discovery reported herein is that the CyaA/E570Q+K860R/AC⁻ toxoid with the much reduced cell-permeabilizing (cytolytic) activity, remains fully active in antigen delivery into CD11b⁺ APCs. This is of importance in the light of its potential use as enhanced safety profile tool for delivery of tumor-specific antigens in second generation of CyaA/AC⁻-derived vaccines for immunotherapy of cancer.

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Val	Asp 1085		Val	. Lys	Tyr	Asn 109		al H	is	Gln	Pro	Ser 1095	Glu	Glu	Arg
Leu	Glu 1100		Met	: Gly	Asp	Thr 110		Ly I	le:	His	Ala	Asp 1110	Leu	Gln	ГÀв
Gly	Thr 1115		. Glu	ı Lys	Trp	Pro		la L	eu.	Asn	Leu	Phe 1125	Ser	Val	Asp
His	Val 1130		. Asr	ı Ile	Glu	Asn 113		eu H	is	Gly	Ser	Arg 1140	Leu	Asn	Asp
Arg	Ile 1145		Gly	/ Asp	Asp	Gln 115		sp A	sn	Glu	Leu	Trp 1155	Gly	His	Asp
	Asn 1160		Thr	Ile		Gly 116		g G	ly '	Gly	_	Asp 1170		Leu	Arg
Gly	Gly 1175		ı Gly	/ Leu	Asp	Thr 118		eu T	yr '	Gly	Glu	Asp 1185	Gly	Asn	Asp
Ile	Phe 1190		ı Glr	a Asp	Asp	Glu 119		nr V	al	Ser	Asp	Asp 1200	Ile	Asp	Gly
Gly	Ala 1205		Leu	ı Asp	Thr	Val 121		т д	yr	Ser	Ala	Met 1215	Ile	His	Pro
Gly	Arg 1220		· Val	. Ala	Pro	His 122		u T	yr '	Gly	Phe	Gly 1230	Ile	Glu	Ala
Asp	Leu 1235		Arg	g Glu	Trp	Val 124		g L	ys .	Ala	Ser	Ala 1245	Leu	Gly	Val
Asp	Tyr 1250	_	Asp) Asn	Val	Arg 125		en V	al	Glu	Asn	Val 1260	Ile	Gly	Thr
Ser	Met 1265	_	a Asp	Val	Leu	Ile 127		у А	sp.	Ala	Gln	Ala 1275	Asn	Thr	Leu
Met	Gly	Glr	Gly	gly	Asp	Asp	Tŀ	ır V	al.	Arg	Gly	Gly	Asp	Gly	Asp

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	1280					1285					1290			
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Ala	Gly 1310	Asn	Asp	Thr	Leu	Tyr 1315	Gly	Gly	Leu	Gly	Asp 1320	Asp	Thr	Leu
Glu	Gly 1325	Gly	Ala	Gly	Asn	Asp 1330	Trp	Phe	Gly	Gln	Thr 1335	Gln	Ala	Arg
Glu	His 1340	Asp	Val	Leu	Arg	Gly 1345	Gly	Asp	Gly	Val	Asp 1350	Thr	Val	Asp
Tyr	Ser 1355	Gln	Thr	Gly	Ala	His 1360	Ala	Gly	Ile	Ala	Ala 1365	Gly	Arg	Ile
Gly	Leu 1370	Gly	Ile	Leu	Ala	Asp 1375	Leu	Gly	Ala	Gly	Arg 1380	Val	Asp	Lys
Leu	Gly 1385	Glu	Ala	Gly	Ser	Ser 1390	Ala	Tyr	Asp	Thr	Val 1395	Ser	Gly	Ile
Glu	Asn 1400	Val	Val	Gly	Thr	Glu 1405	Leu	Ala	Asp	Arg	Ile 1410	Thr	Gly	Asp
Ala	Gln 1415	Ala	Asn	Val	Leu	Arg 1420	Gly	Ala	Gly	Gly	Ala 1425	Aap	Val	Leu
Ala	Gly 1430	Gly	Glu	Gly	Asp	Asp 1435	Val	Leu	Leu	Gly	Gly 1440	Aap	Gly	Asp
Asp	Gln 1445	Leu	Ser	Gly	Asp	Ala 1450	Gly	Arg	Asp	Arg	Leu 1455	Tyr	Gly	Glu
Ala	Gly 1460	Asp	Asp	Trp	Phe	Phe 1465	Gln	Asp	Ala	Ala	Asn 1470	Ala	Gly	Asn
Leu	Leu 1475	Asp	Gly	Gly	Asp	Gly 1480	Arg	Asp	Thr	Val	Asp 1485	Phe	Ser	Gly
Pro	Gly 1490	Arg	Gly	Leu	Asp	Ala 1495	Gly	Ala	Lys	Gly	Val 1500	Phe	Leu	Ser
Leu	Gly 1505	ГÀз	Gly	Phe	Ala	Ser 1510	Leu	Met	Asp	Glu	Pro 1515	Glu	Thr	Ser
Asn	Val 1520	Leu	Arg	Asn	Ile	Glu 1525	Asn	Ala	Val	Gly	Ser 1530	Ala	Arg	Asp
Asp	Val 1535	Leu	Ile	Gly	Asp	Ala 1540	Gly	Ala	Asn	Val	Leu 1545	Asn	Gly	Leu
Ala	Gly 1550	Asn	Asp	Val	Leu	Ser 1555	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Asp 1560	Asp	Val	Leu
Leu	Gly 1565	Asp	Glu	Gly	Ser	Asp 1570	Leu	Leu	Ser	Gly	Asp 1575	Ala	Gly	Asn
Asp	Asp 1580	Leu	Phe	Gly	Gly	Gln 1585	Gly	Asp	Asp	Thr	Tyr 1590	Leu	Phe	Gly
Val	Gly 1595	Tyr	Gly	His	Asp	Thr 1600	Ile	Tyr	Glu	Ser	Gly 1605	Gly	Gly	His
Asp	Thr 1610	Ile	Arg	Ile	Asn	Ala 1615	Gly	Ala	Asp	Gln	Leu 1620	Trp	Phe	Ala
Arg	Gln 1625	Gly	Asn	Asp	Leu	Glu 1630	Ile	Arg	Ile	Leu	Gly 1635	Thr	Asp	Asp
Ala	Leu 1640	Thr	Val	His	Asp	Trp 1645	Tyr	Arg	Asp	Ala	Asp 1650	His	Arg	Val
Glu	Ile 1655	Ile	His	Ala	Ala	Asn 1660	Gln	Ala	Val	Asp	Gln 1665	Ala	Gly	Ile
Glu	Lys 1670	Leu	Val	Glu	Ala	Met 1675	Ala	Gln	Tyr	Pro	Asp 1680	Pro	Gly	Ala

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Gly	Val	Ala 355	Gly	Lys	Ser	Leu	Phe 360	Asp	Asp	Gly	Leu	Gly 365	Ala	Ala	Pro
Gly	Val 370	Pro	Ser	Gly	Arg	Ser 375	Lys	Phe	Ser	Pro	380	Val	Leu	Glu	Thr
Val 385	Pro	Ala	Ser	Pro	Gly 390	Leu	Arg	Arg	Pro	Ser 395	Leu	Gly	Ala	Val	Glu 400
Arg	Gln	Asp	Ser	Gly 405	Tyr	Asp	Ser	Leu	Asp 410	Gly	Val	Gly	Ser	Arg 415	Ser
Phe	Ser	Leu	Gly 420	Glu	Val	Ser	Asp	Met 425	Ala	Ala	Val	Glu	Ala 430	Ala	Glu
Leu	Glu	Met 435	Thr	Arg	Gln	Val	Leu 440	His	Ala	Gly	Ala	Arg 445	Gln	Asp	Asp
Ala	Glu 450	Pro	Gly	Val	Ser	Gly 455	Ala	Ser	Ala	His	Trp 460	Gly	Gln	Arg	Ala
Leu 465	Gln	Gly	Ala	Gln	Ala 470	Val	Ala	Ala	Ala	Gln 475	Arg	Leu	Val	His	Ala 480
Ile	Ala	Leu	Met	Thr 485	Gln	Phe	Gly	Arg	Ala 490	Gly	Ser	Thr	Asn	Thr 495	Pro
Gln	Glu	Ala	Ala 500	Ser	Leu	Ser	Ala	Ala 505	Val	Phe	Gly	Leu	Gly 510	Glu	Ala
Ser	Ser	Ala 515	Val	Ala	Glu	Thr	Val 520	Ser	Gly	Phe	Phe	Arg 525	Gly	Ser	Ser
Arg	Trp 530	Ala	Gly	Gly	Phe	Gly 535	Val	Ala	Gly	Gly	Ala 540	Met	Ala	Leu	Gly
Gly 545	Gly	Ile	Ala	Ala	Ala 550	Val	Gly	Ala	Gly	Met 555	Ser	Leu	Thr	Asp	Asp 560
Ala	Pro	Ala	Gly	Gln 565	Lys	Ala	Ala	Ala	Gly 570	Ala	Gln	Ile	Ala	Leu 575	Gln
Leu	Thr	Gly	Gly 580	Thr	Val	Glu	Leu	Ala 585	Ser	Ser	Ile	Ala	Leu 590	Ala	Leu
Ala	Ala	Ala 595	Arg	Gly	Val	Thr	Ser 600	Gly	Leu	Gln	Val	Ala 605	Gly	Ala	Ser
Ala	Gly 610	Ala	Ala	Ala	Gly	Ala 615	Leu	Ala	Ala	Ala	Leu 620	Ser	Pro	Met	Glu
Ile 625	Tyr	Gly	Leu	Val	Gln 630	Gln	Ser	His	Tyr	Ala 635	Asp	Gln	Leu	Asp	Lys 640
Leu	Ala	Gln	Glu	Ser 645	Ser	Ala	Tyr	Gly	Tyr 650	Glu	Gly	Asp	Ala	Leu 655	Leu
Ala	Gln	Leu	Tyr 660	Arg	Asp	Lys	Thr	Ala 665	Ala	Glu	Gly	Ala	Val 670	Ala	Gly
Val	Ser	Ala 675	Val	Leu	Ser	Thr	Val 680	Gly	Ala	Ala	Val	Ser 685	Ile	Ala	Ala
Ala	Ala 690	Ser	Val	Val	Gly	Ala 695	Pro	Val	Ala	Val	Val 700	Thr	Ser	Leu	Leu
Thr 705	Gly	Ala	Leu	Asn	Gly 710	Ile	Leu	Arg	Gly	Val 715	Gln	Gln	Pro	Ile	Ile 720
Glu	Lys	Leu	Ala	Asn 725	Asp	Tyr	Ala	Arg	Lys 730	Ile	Asp	Glu	Leu	Gly 735	Gly
Pro	Gln	Ala	Tyr 740	Phe	Glu	ГÀв	Asn	Leu 745	Gln	Ala	Arg	His	Glu 750	Gln	Leu
Ala	Asn	Ser 755	Asp	Gly	Leu	Arg	Lys 760	Met	Leu	Ala	Asp	Leu 765	Gln	Ala	Gly

Trp	Asn 770	Ala	Ser	Ser	Val	Ile 775	Gly	Val	Gln	Thr	Thr 780	Glu	Ile	Ser	Lys
Ser 785	Ala	Leu	Glu	Leu	Ala 790	Ala	Ile	Thr	Gly	Asn 795	Ala	Asp	Asn	Leu	800
Ser	Val	Asp	Val	Phe 805	Val	Asp	Arg	Phe	Val 810	Gln	Gly	Glu	Arg	Val 815	
Gly	Gln	Pro	Val 820	Val	Leu	Asp	Val	Ala 825	Ala	Gly	Gly	Ile	Asp 830		Ala
Ser	Arg	Lys 835	Gly	Glu	Arg	Pro	Ala 840	Leu	Thr	Phe	Ile	Thr 845	Pro	Leu	Ala
Ala	Pro 850	Gly	Glu	Glu	Gln	Arg 855	Arg	Arg	Thr	Lys	Thr 860	Gly	Arg	Ser	Glu
Phe 865	Thr	Thr	Phe	Val	Glu 870	Ile	Val	Gly	Lys	Gln 875	Asp	Arg	Trp	Arg	Ile 880
Arg	Asp	Gly	Ala	Ala 885	Asp	Thr	Thr	Ile	Asp 890	Leu	Ala	Lys	Val	Val 895	
Gln	Leu	Val	Asp 900	Ala	Asn	Gly	Val	Leu 905	Lys	His	Ser	Ile	Lys 910		Asp
Val	Ile	Gly 915	Gly	Asp	Gly	Asp	Asp 920	Val	Val	Leu	Ala	Asn 925	Ala	Ser	Arg
Ile	His 930	Tyr	Asp	Gly	Gly	Ala 935	Gly	Thr	Asn	Thr	Val 940	Ser	Tyr	Ala	Ala
Leu 945	Gly	Arg	Gln	Asp	Ser 950	Ile	Thr	Val	Ser	Ala 955	Asp	Gly	Glu	Arg	Phe 960
Asn	Val	Arg	Lys	Gln 965	Leu	Asn	Asn	Ala	Asn 970	Val	Tyr	Arg	Glu	Gly 975	
Ala	Thr	Gln	Thr 980	Thr	Ala	Tyr	Gly	Lys	Arg	Thr	Glu	Asn	Val 990		Tyr
Arg	His	Val 995	Glu	Leu	Ala	Arg	Val 1000		/ Glr	n Val	L Va:	l Gl 10		al A	sp Thi
Leu	Glu 1010		Val	Glr	n His	101		Le Gl	ly Gl	ly Al		ly 020	Asn	Asp	Ser
Ile	Thr 1025	-	/ Asr	n Ala	His	Asp 103		sn Pl	ne Le	eu Al		ly 035	Gly	Ser	Gly
Asp	Asp 1040		J Lev	ı Asp	Gly	7 Gly 104		La GI	ly As	en As		nr 050	Leu	Val	Gly
Gly	Glu 1055	_	glr Glr	n Asr	1 Thr	Val		Le Gl	ly Gl	ly Al		ly 065	Asp	Asp	Val
Phe	Leu 1070		n Asp	Leu	ı Gly	/ Val		rp Se	er As	en Gl		eu 080	Asp	Gly	Gly
Ala	Gly 1085		. Asp	Thr	· Val	Lys 109		/r As	en Va	al Hi		ln 095	Pro	Ser	Glu
Glu	Arg 1100		ı Glu	ı Arç	Met	Gly 110		p Th	nr Gl	ly II		is 110	Ala	Asp	Leu
Gln	Lys 1115		7 Thr	· Val	. Glu	1 Lys 112		rp Pi	co Al	la Le		∍n 125	Leu	Phe	Ser
Val	Asp		. Val	. Lys	: Asr	116 113		Lu As	n Le	eu Hi		ly 140	Ser	Arg	Leu
	1130	,													
Asn		Arç	j Il∈	e Ala	Gl _y	/ Asp		ap Gl	ln As	sp As		lu 155	Leu	Trp	Gly
	Asp 1145	Arg Gly				115	50 = A1		ln As ly Ar		1: Ly G:	155			

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											- COI	ntir	iuec	ž.
	1175					1180					1185			
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Asp	Gly 1205	Gly	Ala	Gly	Leu	Asp 1210		Val	Asp	Tyr	Ser 1215	Ala	Met	Ile
His	Pro 1220	Gly	Arg	Ile	Val	Ala 1225		His	Glu	Tyr	Gly 1230	Phe	Gly	Ile
Glu	Ala 1235	Asp	Leu	Ser	Arg	Glu 1240	-	Val	Arg	Lys	Ala 1245	Ser	Ala	Leu
Gly	Val 1250	Asp	Tyr	Tyr	Asp	Asn 1255		Arg	Asn	Val	Glu 1260	Asn	Val	Ile
Gly	Thr 1265	Ser	Met	ГЛа	Asp	Val 1270		Ile	Gly	Asp	Ala 1275	Gln	Ala	Asn
Thr	Leu 1280	Met	Gly	Gln	Gly	Gly 1285		Asp	Thr	Val	Arg 1290	Gly	Gly	Asp
Gly	Asp 1295	Asp	Leu	Leu	Phe	Gly 1300		Asp	Gly	Asn	Asp 1305	Met	Leu	Tyr
Gly	Asp 1310	Ala	Gly	Asn	Asp	Thr 1315	Leu	Tyr	Gly	Gly	Leu 1320	Gly	Asp	Asp
Thr	Leu 1325	Glu	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly 1330		Asp	Trp	Phe	Gly 1335	Gln	Thr	Gln
Ala	Arg 1340	Glu	His	Asp	Val	Leu 1345	Arg	Gly	Gly	Asp	Gly 1350	Val	Asp	Thr
Val	Asp 1355		Ser	Gln	Thr	Gly 1360		His	Ala	Gly	Ile 1365	Ala	Ala	Gly
Arg	Ile 1370	Gly	Leu	Gly	Ile	Leu 1375		Asp	Leu	Gly	Ala 1380	Gly	Arg	Val
Asp	Lys 1385	Leu	Gly	Glu	Ala	Gly 1390		Ser	Ala	Tyr	Asp 1395	Thr	Val	Ser
Gly	Ile 1400	Glu	Asn	Val	Val	Gly 1405		Glu	Leu	Ala	Asp 1410	Arg	Ile	Thr
Gly	Asp 1415	Ala	Gln	Ala	Asn	Val 1420		Arg	Gly	Ala	Gly 1425	Gly	Ala	Asp
	Leu 1430		Gly	Gly		Gly 1435	_	Asp			Leu 1440	_	Gly	Asp
Gly	Asp 1445	Asp	Gln	Leu	Ser	Gly 1450	Asp	Ala	Gly	Arg	Asp 1455	Arg	Leu	Tyr
Gly	Glu 1460	Ala	Gly	Asp	Asp	Trp 1465	Phe	Phe	Gln	Asp	Ala 1470	Ala	Asn	Ala
Gly	Asn 1475	Leu	Leu	Asp	Gly	Gly 1480	Asp	Gly	Arg	Asp	Thr 1485	Val	Asp	Phe
Ser	Gly 1490	Pro	Gly	Arg	Gly	Leu 1495	Asp	Ala	Gly	Ala	Lys 1500	Gly	Val	Phe
Leu	Ser 1505	Leu	Gly	Lys	Gly	Phe 1510	Ala	Ser	Leu	Met	Asp 1515	Glu	Pro	Glu
Thr	Ser 1520	Asn	Val	Leu	Arg	Asn 1525	Ile	Glu	Asn	Ala	Val 1530	Gly	Ser	Ala
Arg	Asp 1535	Asp	Val	Leu	Ile	Gly 1540	Asp	Ala	Gly	Ala	Asn 1545	Val	Leu	Asn
Gly	Leu 1550	Ala	Gly	Asn	Asp	Val 1555	Leu	Ser	Gly	Gly	Ala 1560	Gly	Asp	Asp

Val Leu Leu Gly Asp Glu Gly Ser Asp Leu Leu Ser Gly Asp Ala 1565

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Gly Asn Asp Asp Leu Phe Gly Gly Gln Gly Asp Asp Thr Tyr Leu 1585 Phe Gly Val Gly Tyr Gly His Asp Thr Ile Tyr Glu Ser Gly Gly 1600 Gly His Asp Thr Ile Arg Ile Asn Ala Gly Ala Asp Gln Leu Trp Phe Ala Arg Gln Gly Asn Asp Leu Glu Ile Arg Ile Leu Gly Thr 1630 Asp Asp Ala Leu Thr Val His Asp Trp Tyr Arg Asp Ala Asp His 1645 1650 Arg Val Glu Ile Ile His Ala Ala Asn Gln Ala Val Asp Gln Ala 1660 1665 1655 Gly Ile Glu Lys Leu Val Glu Ala Met Ala Gln Tyr Pro Asp Pro 1675 1680 Gly Ala Ala Ala Ala Pro Pro Ala Ala Arg Val Pro Asp Thr 1690 Leu Met Gln Ser Leu Ala Val Asn Trp Arg 1700 1705 <210> SEQ ID NO 4 <211> LENGTH: 1720 <212> TYPE: PRT <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence <220> FEATURE: <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polypeptide <400> SEQUENCE: 4 Met Gln Gln Ser His Gln Ala Gly Tyr Ala Asn Ala Ala Asp Arg Glu Ser Gly Ile Pro Ala Ala Val Leu Asp Gly Ile Lys Ala Val Ala Lys Glu Lys Asn Ala Thr Leu Met Phe Arg Leu Val Asn Pro His Ser Thr Ser Leu Ile Ala Glu Gly Val Ala Thr Lys Gly Leu Gly Val His Ala Lys Ser Ser Asp Trp Gly Leu Gln Ala Gly Tyr Ile Pro Val Asn Pro Asn Leu Ser Lys Leu Phe Gly Arg Ala Pro Glu Val Ile Ala Arg Ala Asp Asn Asp Val Asn Ser Ser Leu Ala His Gly His Thr Ala Val Asp Leu Thr Leu Ser Lys Glu Arg Leu Asp Tyr Leu Arg Gln Ala Gly Leu 120 Val Thr Gly Met Ala Asp Gly Val Val Ala Ser Asn His Ala Gly Tyr 135 Glu Gln Phe Glu Phe Arg Val Lys Glu Thr Ser Asp Gly Arg Tyr Ala 150 155 Val Gln Tyr Arg Arg Lys Gly Gly Asp Asp Phe Glu Ala Val Lys Val Ile Gly Asn Ala Ala Gly Ile Pro Leu Thr Ala Asp Gly Ser Ile Asp 185 Met Phe Ala Ile Met Pro His Leu Ser Asn Phe Arg Asp Ser Ala Arg 200 Ser Ser Val Thr Ser Gly Asp Ser Val Thr Asp Tyr Leu Ala Arg Thr 215

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Phe	Glu	Lys	Leu	Val 245	His	Leu	Asp	Arg	Glu 250	Arg	Ile	Asp	Leu	Leu 255	Trp
ГÀз	Ile	Ala	Arg 260	Ala	Gly	Ala	Arg	Ser 265	Ala	Val	Gly	Thr	Glu 270	Ala	Arg
Arg	Gln	Phe 275	Arg	Tyr	Asp	Gly	Asp 280	Met	Asn	Ile	Gly	Val 285	Ile	Thr	Asp
Phe	Glu 290	Leu	Glu	Val	Arg	Asn 295	Ala	Leu	Asn	Arg	Arg 300	Ala	His	Ala	Val
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Pro	Glu	Ala	Asp	Glu 325	Lys	Ile	Phe	Val	Val 330	Ser	Ala	Thr	Gly	Glu 335	Ser
Gln	Met	Leu	Thr 340	Arg	Gly	Gln	Leu	Lys 345	Glu	Tyr	Ile	Gly	Gln 350	Gln	Arg
Gly	Glu	Gly 355	Tyr	Val	Phe	Tyr	Glu 360	Asn	Arg	Ala	Tyr	Gly 365	Val	Ala	Gly
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Gly	Tyr	Asp	Ser 420	Leu	Asp	Gly	Val	Gly 425	Ser	Arg	Ser	Phe	Ser 430	Leu	Gly
Glu	Val	Ser 435	Asp	Met	Ala	Ala	Val 440	Glu	Ala	Ala	Glu	Leu 445	Glu	Met	Thr
Arg	Gln 450	Val	Leu	His	Ala	Gly 455	Ala	Arg	Gln	Asp	Asp 460	Ala	Glu	Pro	Gly
Val 465	Ser	Gly	Ala	Ser	Ala 470	His	Trp	Gly	Gln	Arg 475	Ala	Leu	Gln	Gly	Ala 480
Gln	Ala	Val	Ala	Ala 485	Ala	Gln	Arg	Leu	Val 490	His	Ala	Ile	Ala	Leu 495	Met
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Ser	Leu	Ser 515	Ala	Ala	Val	Phe	Gly 520	Leu	Gly	Glu	Ala	Ser 525	Ser	Ala	Val
Ala	Glu 530	Thr	Val	Ser	Gly	Phe 535	Phe	Arg	Gly	Ser	Ser 540	Arg	Trp	Ala	Gly
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Ala	Ala	Val	Gly	Ala 565	Gly	Met	Ser	Leu	Thr 570	Asp	Asp	Ala	Pro	Ala 575	Gly
Gln	ГÀа	Ala	Ala 580	Ala	Gly	Ala	Gln	Ile 585	Ala	Leu	Gln	Leu	Thr 590	Gly	Gly
Thr	Val	Glu 595	Leu	Ala	Ser	Ser	Ile 600	Ala	Leu	Ala	Leu	Ala 605	Ala	Ala	Arg
Gly	Val 610	Thr	Ser	Gly	Leu	Gln 615	Val	Ala	Gly	Ala	Ser 620	Ala	Gly	Ala	Ala
Ala 625	Gly	Ala	Leu	Ala	Ala 630	Ala	Leu	Ser	Pro	Met 635	Glu	Ile	Tyr	Gly	Leu 640
Val	Gln	Gln	Ser	His 645	Tyr	Ala	Asp	Gln	Leu 650	Asp	Lys	Leu	Ala	Gln 655	Glu

Ser Ser Ala Tyr Gly Tyr Glu Gly Asp Ala Leu Leu Ala Gln Leu Tyr 660 665 670
Arg Asp Lys Thr Ala Ala Glu Gly Ala Val Ala Gly Val Ser Ala Val 675 680 685
Leu Ser Thr Val Gly Ala Ala Val Ser Ile Ala Ala Ala Ala Ser Val 690 695 700
Val Gly Ala Pro Val Ala Val Val Thr Ser Leu Leu Thr Gly Ala Leu 705 710 715 720
Asn Gly Ile Leu Arg Gly Val Gln Gln Pro Ile Ile Glu Lys Leu Ala 725 730 735
Asn Asp Tyr Ala Arg Lys Ile Asp Glu Leu Gly Gly Pro Gln Ala Tyr 740 745 750
Phe Glu Lys Asn Leu Gln Ala Arg His Glu Gln Leu Ala Asn Ser Asp 755 760 765
Gly Leu Arg Lys Met Leu Ala Asp Leu Gln Ala Gly Trp Asn Ala Ser 770 775 780
Ser Val Ile Gly Val Gln Thr Thr Glu Ile Ser Lys Ser Ala Leu Glu 785 790 795 800
Leu Ala Ala Ile Thr Gly Asn Ala Asp Asn Leu Lys Ser Val Asp Val 805 810 815
Phe Val Asp Arg Phe Val Gln Gly Glu Arg Val Ala Gly Gln Pro Val 820 825 830
Val Leu Asp Val Ala Ala Gly Gly Ile Asp Ile Ala Ser Arg Lys Gly 835 840 845
Glu Arg Pro Ala Leu Thr Phe Ile Thr Pro Leu Ala Ala Pro Gly Glu 850 855 860
Glu Gln Arg Arg Thr Lys Thr Gly Arg Ser Glu Phe Thr Thr Phe 865 870 875 880
Val Glu Ile Val Gly Lys Gln Asp Arg Trp Arg Ile Arg Asp Gly Ala 885 890 895
Ala Asp Thr Thr Ile Asp Leu Ala Lys Val Val Ser Gln Leu Val Asp 900 905 910
Ala Asn Gly Val Leu Lys His Ser Ile Lys Leu Asp Val Ile Gly Gly 915 920 925
Asp Gly Asp Asp Val Val Leu Ala Asn Ala Ser Arg Ile His Tyr Asp 930 935 940
Gly Gly Ala Gly Thr Asn Thr Val Ser Tyr Ala Ala Leu Gly Arg Gln 945 950 955 960
Asp Ser Ile Thr Val Ser Ala Asp Gly Glu Arg Phe Asn Val Arg Lys 965 970 975
Gln Leu Asn Asn Ala Asn Val Tyr Arg Glu Gly Val Ala Thr Gln Thr 980 985 990
Thr Ala Tyr Gly Lys Arg Thr Glu Asn Val Gln Tyr Arg His Val Glu 995 1000 1005
Leu Ala Arg Val Gly Gln Val Val Glu Val Asp Thr Leu Glu His 1010 1015 1020
Val Gln His Ile Ile Gly Gly Ala Gly Asn Asp Ser Ile Thr Gly 1025 1030 1035
Asn Ala His Asp Asn Phe Leu Ala Gly Gly Ser Gly Asp Asp Arg 1040 1045 1050
Leu Asp Gly Gly Ala Gly Asn Asp Thr Leu Val Gly Gly Glu Gly 1055 1060 1065
Gln Asn Thr Val Ile Gly Gly Ala Gly Asp Asp Val Phe Leu Gln

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Trp	Asn	Ala	Ser	Ser 805	Val	Ile	Gly	Val	Gln 810	Thr	Thr	Glu	Ile	Ser 815	Lys
Ser	Ala	Leu	Glu 820	Leu	Ala	Ala	Ile	Thr 825	Gly	Asn	Ala	Asp	Asn 830	Leu	Lys
Ser	Ala	Asp 835	Val	Phe	Val	Asp	Arg 840	Phe	Ile	Gln	Gly	Glu 845	Arg	Val	Ala
Gly	Gln 850	Pro	Val	Val	Leu	Asp 855	Val	Ala	Ala	Gly	Gly 860	Ile	Asp	Ile	Ala
Ser 865	Arg	Lys	Gly	Glu	Arg 870	Pro	Ala	Leu	Thr	Phe 875	Ile	Thr	Pro	Leu	Ala 880

Ala Pro Gly Glu Glu Gln Arg Arg Arg Thr Lys Thr Gly Lys Ser Glu 885 890 895

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Phe	Thr	Thr	Phe 900	Val	Glu	Ile V		Gly 1 905	jā (Gln A	sp Ar	g Trj 91		j Ile
Arg	Asp	Gly 915	Ala	Ala	Asp		hr 1	[le]	Aap	Leu A	la Ly: 92!		l Vai	l Ser
Gln	Leu 930	Val	Asp	Ala		Gly V 935	al I	Leu 1	Lys 1		er Ile 40	e Ly:	s Lei	ı Glu
Val 945	Ile	Gly	Gly	Asp	Gly 950	Asp A	ap /	/al '		Leu A 955	la Ası	n Ala	a Sei	r Arg 960
Ile	His	Tyr	Asp	Gly 965	Gly	Ala G	Sly :		Asn 970	Thr V	al Se	r Ty:	r Ala 97!	
Leu	Gly	Arg	Gln 980	Asp	Ser	Ile T		/al : 985	Ser 1	Ala A	sp Gly	y Gl:		g Phe
Asn	Val	Arg 995	Lys	Gln	Leu		.000	Ala	Asn	Val		rg (005	Glu (Gly Val
Ala	Thr 1010		і Гу	7hi	Ala	Tyr 1015		y Ly:	s Ar	g Thr	Glu 1020	Asn	Val	Gln
Tyr	Arg 1025		₹ Val	l Glu	ı Leu	Ala 1030		g Vai	l Gl	y Gln	Leu 1035	Val	Glu	Val
Asp	Thr 1040		ı Glı	ı His	Val	Gln 1045		s Ile	e Il	e Gly	Gly 1050	Ala	Gly	Asn
Asp	Ser 1055		e Thi	r Gly	/ Asn	Ala 1060		s Asj	o Ası	n Phe	Leu 1065	Ala	Gly	Gly
Ala	Gly 1070) Ası	Arç	g Leu	Asp 1075		/ Gl	y Ala	a Gly	Asn 1080	Asp	Thr	Leu
Val	Gly 1085		/ Glu	ı Gly	/ His	Asn 1090		r Vai	l Va	l Gly	Gly 1095	Ala	Gly	Asp
Asp	Val 1100		e Let	ı Glr	n Asp	Leu 1105		/ Vai	l Trj	p Ser	Asn 1110	Gln	Leu	Asp
Gly	Gly 1115		a Gly	y Val	L Asp	Thr 1120		L Ly:	з Ту:	r Asn	Val 1125	His	Gln	Pro
Ser	Glu 1130		ı Arç	g Leu	ı Glu	Arg 1135		Gl _?	y As	p Thr	Gly 1140	Ile	His	Ala
Asp	Leu 1145		ı Lys	∃ Gl∑	7 Thr	Val 1150		ı Ly:	s Trj	p Pro	Ala 1155	Leu	Asn	Leu
Phe	Ser 1160		l Ası	His	Val	Lys 1165		ı Ile	e Gl	u Asn	Leu 1170	His	Gly	Ser
Ser	Leu 1175		ı Ası	Sei	: Ile	Ala 1180		/ Asj	o Asj	p Arg	Asp 1185	Asn	Glu	Leu
Trp	Gly 1190	_	As _l	, GlΣ	/ Asn	Asp 1195		r Il	e Hi:	s Gly	Arg 1200	Gly	Gly	Asp
Asp	Ile 1205		ı Arç	g Gly	/ Gly	Leu 1210		/ Le	ı Asj	p Thr	Leu 1215	Tyr	Gly	Glu
Asp	Gly 1220		ı Ası	, Ile	Phe	Leu 1225		n Asj	o Asj	p Glu	Thr 1230	Val	Ser	Asp
Asp	Ile 1235		Gly	/ Gly	/ Ala	Gly 1240		ı Asj	o Th	r Val	Asp 1245	Tyr	Ser	Ala
Met	Ile 1250		s Ala	a Gly	/ Lys	Ile 1255		l Ala	a Pro	o His	Glu 1260	Tyr	Gly	Phe
Gly	Ile 1265		ı Alá	a Asp	Leu	Ser 1270		ı Gl	y Trj	p Val	Arg 1275	Lys	Ala	Ala
Arg	Arg 1280		/ Met	: Gly	7 Tyr	Tyr 1285	_	Se:	r Vai	l Arg	Ser 1290	Val	Glu	Asn
Val	Ile 1295		/ Thi	r Sei	. Met	Lys		Va:	l Le	u Ile	Gly 1305	Asp	Ala	Gln

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Ala	Asn 1310	Thr	Leu	Met	Gly	Gln 1315	Gly	Gly	Asp	Asp	Thr 1320	Val	Arg	Gly
Gly	Asp 1325	Gly	Asp	Asp	Leu	Leu 1330	Phe	Gly	Gly	Asp	Gly 1335	Asn	Asp	Met
Leu	Tyr 1340	Gly	Asp	Ala	Gly	Asn 1345	Asp	Thr	Leu	Tyr	Gly 1350	Gly	Leu	Gly
Asp	Asp 1355	Thr	Leu	Glu	Gly	Gly 1360	Ala	Gly	Asn	Asp	Trp 1365	Phe	Gly	Gln
Thr	Pro 1370	Ala	Arg	Glu	His	Asp 1375	Val	Leu	Arg	Gly	Gly 1380	Ala	Gly	Val
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Thr	Gly 1400	Arg	Ile	Gly	Leu	Gly 1405	Ile	Leu	Ala	Asp	Leu 1410	Gly	Ala	Gly
Arg	Val 1415	Asp	ГÀа	Leu	Gly	Glu 1420	Ala	Gly	Ser	Ser	Ala 1425	Tyr	Asp	Thr
Val	Ser 1430	Gly	Ile	Glu	Asn	Val 1435	Val	Gly	Thr	Glu	Leu 1440	Ala	Asp	Arg
Ile	Thr 1445	Gly	Asp	Ala	Gln	Ala 1450	Asn	Val	Leu	Arg	Gly 1455	Ala	Gly	Gly
Ala	Asp 1460	Val	Leu	Ala	Gly	Gly 1465	Glu	Gly	Asp	Asp	Val 1470	Leu	Leu	Gly
Gly	Glu 1475	Gly	Asp	Asp	Gln	Leu 1480	Ser	Gly	Asp	Ala	Gly 1485	Arg	Asp	Arg
Leu	Tyr 1490	Gly	Glu	Ala	Gly	Asp 1495	Asp	Trp	Phe	Phe	Gln 1500	Asp	Ala	Ala
Asn	Ala 1505	Gly	Asn	Leu	Leu	Asp 1510	Gly	Gly	Asp	Gly	Asn 1515	Asp	Thr	Val
Asp	Phe 1520	Ser	Gly	Pro	Gly	Arg 1525	Gly	Leu	Asp	Ala	Gly 1530	Ala	ГÀв	Gly
Val	Phe 1535	Leu	Ser	Leu	Gly	Lys 1540	Gly	Phe	Ala	Ser	Leu 1545	Met	Asp	Glu
Pro	Glu 1550	Thr	Ser	Asn	Val	Leu 1555	Arg	His	Ile	Glu	Asn 1560	Ala	Val	Gly
Ser	Val 1565	Arg	Asp	Asp	Val	Leu 1570	Ile	Gly	Asp	Ala	Gly 1575	Ala	Asn	Val
Leu	Asn 1580	Gly	Leu	Ala	Gly	Asn 1585	Asp	Val	Leu	Ser	Gly 1590	Gly	Ala	Gly
Asp	Asp 1595	Val	Leu	Leu	Gly	Asp 1600	Glu	Gly	Ser	Asp	Leu 1605	Leu	Ser	Gly
Asp	Ala 1610	Gly	Asn	Asp	Asp	Leu 1615	Phe	Gly	Gly	Gln	Gly 1620	Asp	Asp	Thr
Tyr	Leu 1625	Phe	Gly	Ala	Gly	Tyr 1630	Gly	His	Asp	Thr	Ile 1635	Tyr	Glu	Ser
Gly	Gly 1640	Gly	His	Asp	Thr	Ile 1645	Arg	Ile	Asn	Ala	Gly 1650	Ala	Asp	Gln
Leu	Trp 1655	Phe	Ala	Arg	Gln	Gly 1660	Asn	Asp	Leu	Glu	Ile 1665	Arg	Ile	Leu
Gly	Thr 1670	Asp	Asp	Ala	Leu	Thr 1675	Val	His	Asp	Trp	Tyr 1680	Arg	Asp	Ala
Asp	His 1685	Arg	Val	Glu	Ala	Ile 1690	His	Ala	Ala	Asn	Gln 1695	Ala	Ile	Asp
Pro	Ala	Gly	Ile	Glu	Lys	Leu	Val	Glu	Ala	Met	Ala	Gln	Tyr	Pro

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Pro	Ser 370	Gly	Arg	Ser	ГÀа	Phe 375	Ser	Pro	Asp	Val	Leu 380	Glu	Thr	Val	Pro
Ala 385	Ser	Pro	Gly	Leu	Arg 390	Arg	Pro	Ser	Leu	Gly 395	Ala	Val	Glu	Arg	Gln 400
Asp	Ser	Gly	Tyr	Asp 405	Ser	Leu	Asp	Gly	Val 410	Gly	Ser	Arg	Ser	Phe 415	Ser
Leu	Gly	Glu	Val 420	Ser	Asp	Met	Ala	Ala 425	Val	Glu	Ala	Ala	Glu 430	Leu	Glu
Met	Thr	Arg 435	Gln	Val	Leu	His	Ala 440	Gly	Ala	Arg	Gln	Asp 445	Asp	Ala	Glu
Pro	Gly 450	Val	Ser	Gly	Ala	Ser 455	Ala	His	Trp	Gly	Gln 460	Arg	Ala	Leu	Gln
Gly 465	Ala	Gln	Ala	Val	Ala 470	Ala	Ala	Gln	Arg	Leu 475	Val	His	Ala	Ile	Ala 480
Leu	Met	Thr	Gln	Phe 485	Gly	Arg	Ala	Gly	Ser 490	Thr	Asn	Thr	Pro	Gln 495	Glu
Ala	Ala	Ser	Leu 500	Ser	Ala	Ala	Val	Phe 505	Gly	Leu	Gly	Glu	Ala 510	Ser	Ser
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Ala	Gly 530	Gly	Phe	Gly	Val	Ala 535	Gly	Gly	Ala	Met	Ala 540	Leu	Gly	Gly	Gly
Ile 545	Ala	Ala	Ala	Val	Gly 550	Ala	Gly	Met	Ser	Leu 555	Thr	Asp	Asp	Ala	Pro 560
Ala	Gly	Gln	Lys	Ala 565	Ala	Ala	Gly	Ala	Glu 570	Ile	Ala	Leu	Gln	Leu 575	Thr
Gly	Gly	Thr	Val 580	Glu	Leu	Ala	Ser	Ser 585	Ile	Ala	Leu	Ala	Leu 590	Ala	Ala
Ala	Arg	Gly 595	Val	Thr	Ser	Gly	Leu 600	Gln	Val	Ala	Gly	Ala 605	Ser	Ala	Gly
Ala	Ala 610	Ala	Gly	Ala	Leu	Ala 615	Ala	Ala	Leu	Ser	Pro 620	Met	Glu	Ile	Tyr
Gly 625	Leu	Val	Gln	Gln	Ser 630	His	Tyr	Ala	Asp	Gln 635	Leu	Asp	Lys	Leu	Ala 640
Gln	Glu	Ser	Ser	Ala 645	Tyr	Gly	Tyr	Glu	Gly 650	Asp	Ala	Leu	Leu	Ala 655	Gln
Leu	Tyr	Arg	Asp 660	ГÀа	Thr	Ala	Ala	Glu 665	Gly	Ala	Val	Ala	Gly 670	Val	Ser
Ala	Val	Leu 675	Ser	Thr	Val	Gly	Ala 680	Ala	Val	Ser	Ile	Ala 685	Ala	Ala	Ala
Ser	Val 690	Val	Gly	Ala	Pro	Val 695	Ala	Val	Val	Thr	Ser 700	Leu	Leu	Thr	Gly
Ala 705	Leu	Asn	Gly	Ile	Leu 710	Arg	Gly	Val	Gln	Gln 715	Pro	Ile	Ile	Glu	Lys 720
Leu	Ala	Asn	Asp	Tyr 725	Ala	Arg	ГÀа	Ile	Asp 730	Glu	Leu	Gly	Gly	Pro 735	Gln
Ala	Tyr	Phe	Glu 740	ГÀа	Asn	Leu	Gln	Ala 745	Arg	His	Glu	Gln	Leu 750	Ala	Asn
Ser	Asp	Gly 755	Leu	Arg	ГÀз	Met	Leu 760	Ala	Asp	Leu	Gln	Ala 765	Gly	Trp	Asn

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Leu 785	Glu	Leu	Ala	Ala	Ile 790	Thr	Gly	Asn	Ala	Asp 795	Asn	Leu	Lys	Ser	Val 800
Asp	Val	Phe	Val	Asp 805	Arg	Phe	Val	Gln	Gly 810	Glu	Arg	Val	Ala	Gly 815	Gln
Pro	Val	Val	Leu 820	Asp	Val	Ala	Ala	Gly 825	Gly	Ile	Asp	Ile	Ala 830	Ser	Arg
Lys	Gly	Glu 835	Arg	Pro	Ala	Leu	Thr 840	Phe	Ile	Thr	Pro	Leu 845	Ala	Ala	Pro
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Gly	Ala	Ala	Asp	Thr 885	Thr	Ile	Asp	Leu	Ala 890	ГÀа	Val	Val	Ser	Gln 895	Leu
Val	Asp	Ala	Asn 900	Gly	Val	Leu	Lys	His 905	Ser	Ile	Lys	Leu	Asp 910	Val	Ile
Gly	Gly	Asp 915	Gly	Asp	Asp	Val	Val 920	Leu	Ala	Asn	Ala	Ser 925	Arg	Ile	His
Tyr	Aap 930	Gly	Gly	Ala	Gly	Thr 935	Asn	Thr	Val	Ser	Tyr 940	Ala	Ala	Leu	Gly
Arg 945	Gln	Asp	Ser	Ile	Thr 950	Val	Ser	Ala	Asp	Gly 955	Glu	Arg	Phe	Asn	Val 960
Arg	Lys	Gln	Leu	Asn 965	Asn	Ala	Asn	Val	Tyr 970	Arg	Glu	Gly	Val	Ala 975	
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Val	Glu	Leu 995	Ala	Arg	Val	Gly	Gln 1000		ı Vai	l Gl	u Va	l As 10		hr L	eu Glu
His	Val 1010		n His	; Ile	e Ile	Gly 101		ly A	la G	ly A		sp 020	Ser :	Ile	Thr
Gly	Asn 1025		a His	a Ası) Asn	Phe 103		eu Ai	la G	ly G		er 035	Gly i	Asp	Asp
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Gly	Gln 1055		n Thr	· Val	l Il∈	Gly 106		ly A	la G	ly A	_	ap 065	Val 1	Phe	Leu
Gln	Asp 1070		ı Gly	/ Val	l Trp	Sei 10		sn G∶	ln L	eu A		ly 080	Gly i	Ala	Gly
Val	Asp 1085		. Val	. Lys	s Tyr	109		al H	is G	ln P:		er 095	Glu (Glu .	Arg
Leu	Glu 1100	-	g Met	: Gly	/ Asp	Th:		ly I	le H	is A		sp 110	Leu (Gln	Lys
Gly	Thr 1115		l Glu	ı Lys	s Trp	Pro 112		la Le	eu Aa	sn Le		he 125	Ser '	Val	Asp
His	Val 1130	_	s Asr	ı Ile	e Glu	Ası 113		eu H	is G	ly Se		rg 140	Leu i	Asn	Asp
Arg	Ile 1145		a Gly	/ Asp) Asp	Glr 115		ap Ai	en G	lu L		rp 155	Gly 1	His	Asp
Gly	Asn 1160) Thr	: Ile	e Arg	Gly 110		rg G	ly G	ly A	_	sp 170	Ile 1	Leu	Arg
Gly	Gly 1175		ı Gly	/ Let	ı Asp	Th:		eu T	yr G	ly G		sp 185	Gly i	Asn	Asp

Ile	Phe 1190	Leu	Gln	Asp	Asp	Glu 1195	Thr	Val	Ser	Asp	Asp 1200	Ile	Asp	Gly
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Met	Gly 1280	Gln	Gly	Gly	Asp	Asp 1285	Thr	Val	Arg	Gly	Gly 1290	Asp	Gly	Asp
Asp	Leu 1295	Leu	Phe	Gly	Gly	Asp 1300	Gly	Asn	Asp	Met	Leu 1305	Tyr	Gly	Asp
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Leu	Gly 1565	Asp	Glu	Gly	Ser	Asp 1570	Leu	Leu	Ser	Gly	Asp 1575	Ala	Gly	Asn
Asp	Asp	Leu	Phe	Gly	Gly	Gln	Gly	Asp	Asp	Thr	Tyr	Leu	Phe	Gly

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Arg	Gln 1625		y Asr	ı Ası) Lev	163		le A	Arg	Ile	Le		ly 635	Thr	Asp	Asp
Ala	Leu 1640		r Val	l His	a Asp	Tr]		yr <i>I</i>	Arg	Asp	Ala		sp 650	His	Arg	Val
Glu	Ile 1655		∋ His	ala Ala	a Ala	Ası 166		ln A	Ala	Val	Asj		ln 665	Ala	Gly	Ile
Glu	Lys 1670		ı Val	l Glu	ı Ala	Met 16		la (ln	Tyr	Pro		80 sp	Pro	Gly	Ala
Ala	Ala 1685		a Ala	a Pro	Pro	Ala 169		la A	Arg	Val	Pro		sp 695	Thr	Leu	Met
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Lys 65	Ser	Ser	Asp	Trp	Gly 70	Leu	Gln	Ala	ı Gl		yr : 5	Ile	Pro	Val	l Asr	Pro 80
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Leu	Thr	Leu 115	Ser	Lys	Glu	Arg	Leu 120	Ası	о Ту	r L	eu 1	Arg	Gln 125		a Gly	Leu Leu
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Glu 145	Gln	Phe	Glu	Phe	Arg 150	Val	Lys	Glu	ı Th		er 2 55	Asp	Gly	Arc	д Туг	Ala 160
Val	Gln	Tyr	Arg	Arg 165	Lys	Gly	Gly	Ası	As 17		he (Glu	Ala	Val	L Lys 175	Val
Ile	Gly	Asn	Ala 180	Ala	Gly	Ile	Pro	Leu 185		ır A	la i	Asp	Ile	Asp 190		Phe
Ala	Ile	Met 195	Pro	His	Leu	Ser	Asn 200	Phe	e Ar	g A	.sp	Ser	Ala 205	_	g Ser	Ser
Val	Thr 210	Ser	Gly	Asp	Ser	Val 215	Thr	Asp	ту	r L		Ala 220	Arg	Thr	Arg	g Arg
Ala 225	Ala	Ser	Glu	Ala	Thr 230	Gly	Gly	Let	ı As		rg (35	Glu	Arg	Ile	e Asp	Leu 240
Leu	Trp	Lys	Ile	Ala	Arg	Ala	Gly	Ala	a Ar	g S	er i	Ala	Val	Gly	/ Thr	Glu

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

												COII	CIII	aca	
Val	Leu	Ser 675	Thr	Val	Gly	Ala	Ala 680	Val	Ser	Ile	Ala	Ala 685	Ala	Ala	Ser
Val	Val 690	Gly	Ala	Pro	Val	Ala 695	Val	Val	Thr	Ser	Leu 700	Leu	Thr	Gly	Ala
Leu 705	Asn	Gly	Ile	Leu	Arg 710	Gly	Val	Gln	Gln	Pro 715	Ile	Ile	Glu	Lys	Leu 720
Ala	Asn	Asp	Tyr	Ala 725	Arg	Lys	Ile	Asp	Glu 730	Leu	Gly	Gly	Pro	Gln 735	Ala
Tyr	Phe	Glu	Lys 740	Asn	Leu	Gln	Ala	Arg 745	His	Glu	Gln	Leu	Ala 750	Asn	Ser
Asp	Gly	Leu 755	Arg	Lys	Met	Leu	Ala 760	Asp	Leu	Gln	Ala	Gly 765	Trp	Asn	Ala
Ser	Ser 770	Val	Ile	Gly	Val	Gln 775	Thr	Thr	Glu	Ile	Ser 780	Lys	Ser	Ala	Leu
Glu 785	Leu	Ala	Ala	Ile	Thr 790	Gly	Asn	Ala	Asp	Asn 795	Leu	Lys	Ser	Ala	Asp 008
Val	Phe	Val	Asp	Arg 805	Phe	Ile	Gln	Gly	Glu 810	Arg	Val	Ala	Gly	Gln 815	Pro
Val	Val	Leu	Asp 820	Val	Ala	Ala	Gly	Gly 825	Ile	Asp	Ile	Ala	Ser 830	Arg	Lys
Gly	Glu	Arg 835	Pro	Ala	Leu	Thr	Phe 840	Ile	Thr	Pro	Leu	Ala 845	Ala	Pro	Gly
Glu	Glu 850	Gln	Arg	Arg	Arg	Thr 855	Lys	Thr	Gly	ГÀа	Ser 860	Glu	Phe	Thr	Thr
Phe 865	Val	Glu	Ile	Val	Gly 870	Lys	Gln	Asp	Arg	Trp 875	Arg	Ile	Arg	Asp	Gly 880
Ala	Ala	Asp	Thr	Thr 885	Ile	Asp	Leu	Ala	890 Lys	Val	Val	Ser	Gln	Leu 895	Val
Asp	Ala	Asn	Gly 900	Val	Leu	ГÀз	His	Ser 905	Ile	ГÀа	Leu	Glu	Val 910	Ile	Gly
Gly	Asp	Gly 915	Asp	Asp	Val	Val	Leu 920	Ala	Asn	Ala	Ser	Arg 925	Ile	His	Tyr
Asp	Gly 930	Gly	Ala	Gly	Thr	Asn 935	Thr	Val	Ser	Tyr	Ala 940	Ala	Leu	Gly	Arg
Gln 945	Asp	Ser	Ile	Thr	Val 950	Ser	Ala	Asp	Gly	Glu 955	Arg	Phe	Asn	Val	Arg 960
Lys	Gln	Leu	Asn	Asn 965	Ala	Asn	Val	Tyr	Arg 970	Glu	Gly	Val	Ala	Thr 975	Gln
ГÀа	Thr	Ala	Tyr 980	Gly	Lys	Arg	Thr	Glu 985	Asn	Val	Gln	Tyr	Arg 990	His	Val
Glu	Leu	Ala 995	Arg	Val	Gly	Gln	Leu 100		l Gl	u Vai	l As	p Th:		eu G	lu His
Val	Gln 1010		∃ Ile	∋ Ile	e Gly	7 Gly 10:		la G	ly A	sn A	_	er 020	Ile :	Thr (Gly
Asn	Ala 1025		a Asl) Asr	n Ph∈	103		la G	ly G	ly A		ly 2 035	Asp 1	Asp A	Arg
Leu	Asp 1040		/ Gly	y Ala	a Gly	7 Ası 104		sp T	hr L	eu Va		ly (Gly (Glu (Gly
His	Asn 1055		r Vai	l Val	l Gl∑	7 Gl		la G	ly A	ap As	_	al : 065	Phe 1	Leu (3ln
Asp	Leu 1070		y Vai	l Trp	Sei	10'		ln L	eu A	sp G	_	ly 2 080	Ala (Gly V	/al
Asp	Thr 1085		l Ly:	з Туі	Asr	109		is G	ln P	ro Se		lu (095	Glu A	Arg l	Leu

Glu	Arg 1100	Met	Gly	Asp	Thr	Gly 1105		His	Ala	Asp	Leu 1110		Lys	Gly
Thr	Val 1115	Glu	Lys	Trp	Pro	Ala 1120		Asn	Leu	Phe	Ser 1125	Val	Asp	His
Val	Lys 1130	Asn	Ile	Glu	Asn	Leu 1135	His	Gly	Ser	Ser	Leu 1140	Asn	Asp	Ser
Ile	Ala 1145	Gly	Asp	Asp	Arg	Asp 1150	Asn	Glu	Leu	Trp	Gly 1155	Asp	Asp	Gly
Asn	Asp 1160		Ile	His	Gly	Arg 1165	Gly	Gly	Asp	Asp	Ile 1170	Leu	Arg	Gly
Gly	Leu 1175	Gly	Leu	Asp	Thr	Leu 1180		Gly	Glu	Asp	Gly 1185	Asn	Asp	Ile
Phe	Leu 1190	Gln	Asp	Asp	Glu	Thr 1195		Ser	Asp	Asp	Ile 1200	Asp	Gly	Gly
Ala	Gly 1205	Leu	Asp	Thr	Val	Asp 1210		Ser	Ala	Met	Ile 1215	His	Ala	Gly
ГÀа	Ile 1220	Val	Ala	Pro	His	Glu 1225		Gly	Phe	Gly	Ile 1230	Glu	Ala	Asp
Leu	Ser 1235	Glu	Gly	Trp	Val	Arg 1240		Ala	Ala	Arg	Arg 1245	Gly	Met	Asp
Tyr	Tyr 1250	Asp	Ser	Val	Arg	Ser 1255	Val	Glu	Asn	Val	Ile 1260	Gly	Thr	Ser
Met	Lys 1265	Asp	Val	Leu	Ile	Gly 1270	Asp	Ala	Gln	Ala	Asn 1275	Thr	Leu	Met
Gly	Gln 1280	Gly	Gly	Asp	Asp	Thr 1285	Val	Arg	Gly	Gly	Asp 1290	Gly	Asp	Asp
Leu	Leu 1295	Phe	Gly	Gly	Asp	Gly 1300	Asn	Asp	Met	Leu	Tyr 1305	Gly	Asp	Ala
Gly	Asn 1310	Asp	Thr	Leu	Tyr	Gly 1315	Gly	Leu	Gly	Asp	Asp 1320	Thr	Leu	Glu
Gly	Gly 1325	Ala	Gly	Asn	Asp	Trp 1330	Phe	Gly	Gln	Thr	Pro 1335	Ala	Arg	Glu
His	Asp 1340	Val	Leu	Arg	Gly	Gly 1345	Ala	Gly	Val	Asp	Thr 1350	Val	Asp	Tyr
Ser	Gln 1355	Ala	Gly	Ala	His	Ala 1360	Gly	Val	Ala	Thr	Gly 1365	Arg	Ile	Gly
Leu	Gly 1370	Ile	Leu	Ala	Asp	Leu 1375	Gly	Ala	Gly	Arg	Val 1380	Asp	Lys	Leu
Gly	Glu 1385	Ala	Gly	Ser	Ser	Ala 1390	Tyr	Asp	Thr	Val	Ser 1395	Gly	Ile	Glu
Asn	Val 1400	Val	Gly	Thr	Glu	Leu 1405	Ala	Asp	Arg	Ile	Thr 1410	Gly	Asp	Ala
Gln	Ala 1415	Asn	Val	Leu	Arg	Gly 1420	Ala	Gly	Gly	Ala	Asp 1425	Val	Leu	Ala
Gly	Gly 1430	Glu	Gly	Asp	Asp	Val 1435	Leu	Leu	Gly	Gly	Asp 1440	Gly	Asp	Asp
Gln	Leu 1445	Ser	Gly	Asp	Ala	Gly 1450	Arg	Asp	Arg	Leu	Tyr 1455	Gly	Glu	Ala
Gly	Asp 1460	Asp	Trp	Phe	Phe	Gln 1465	Asp	Ala	Ala	Asn	Ala 1470	Gly	Asn	Leu
Leu	Asp 1475	Gly	Gly	Asp	Gly	Asn 1480	Asp	Thr	Val	Asp	Phe 1485	Ser	Gly	Pro
Gly	Arg	Gly	Leu	Asp	Ala	Gly	Ala	Lys	Gly	Val	Phe	Leu	Ser	Leu

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	1490					1495					1500			
Gly	Lys 1505	Gly	Phe	Ala	Ser	Leu 1510	Met	Asp	Glu	Pro	Glu 1515	Thr	Ser	Asn
Val	Leu 1520	Arg	His	Ile	Glu	Asn 1525	Ala	Val	Gly	Ser	Val 1530	Arg	Asp	Asp
Val	Leu 1535	Ile	Gly	Asp	Ala	Gly 1540	Ala	Asn	Val	Leu	Asn 1545	Gly	Leu	Ala
Gly	Asn 1550	Asp	Val	Leu	Ser	Ala 1555	Ala	Pro	Ala	Asp	Asp 1560	Val	Leu	Leu
Gly	Asp 1565	Glu	Gly	Ser	Asp	Leu 1570	Leu	Ser	Gly	Asp	Ala 1575	Gly	Asn	Asp
Asp	Leu 1580	Phe	Gly	Gly	Gln	Gly 1585	Asp	Asp	Thr	Tyr	Leu 1590	Phe	Gly	Ala
Gly	Tyr 1595	Gly	His	Asp	Thr	Ile 1600	Tyr	Glu	Ser	Gly	Gly 1605	Gly	His	Asp
Thr	Ile 1610	Arg	Ile	Asn	Ala	Gly 1615	Ala	Asp	Gln	Leu	Trp 1620	Phe	Ala	Arg
Gln	Gly 1625	Asn	Asp	Leu	Glu	Ile 1630	Arg	Ile	Leu	Gly	Thr 1635	Asp	Asp	Ala
Leu	Thr 1640	Val	His	Asp	Trp	Tyr 1645	Arg	Asp	Ala	Asp	His 1650	Arg	Val	Glu
Ala	Ile 1655	His	Ala	Ala	Asn	Gln 1660	Ala	Ile	Asp	Pro	Ala 1665	Gly	Ile	Glu
Lys	Leu 1670	Val	Glu	Ala	Met	Ala 1675	Gln	Tyr	Pro	Asp	Pro 1680	Gly	Ala	Ala
Ala	Ala 1685	Ala	Pro	Pro	Ala	Ala 1690	Arg	Val	Pro	Asp	Thr 1695	Leu	Met	Gln
Ser	Leu 1700	Ala	Val	Asn	Trp	Arg 1705								

The invention claimed is:

- 1. An isolated or purified polypeptide which is a mutant of an adenylate cyclase protein and whose amino acid sequence comprises or consists of one of the following sequences:
 - a) the amino acid sequence of the adenylate cyclase (CyaA)
 of SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 10, or SEQ ID NO: 11, 45
 wherein the following mutations have been performed:
 - (i) the substitution of the glutamic acid residue at position 570 by a glutamine residue (E570Q), and
 - (ii) the substitution of the lysine residue at position 860 by an arginine residue (K860R), or
 - b) the amino acid sequence of the adenylate cyclase (CyaA) of SEQ ID NO: 12, wherein the following mutations have been performed:
 - (i) the substitution of the glutamic acid residue at position 569 by a glutamine residue (E569Q), and
 - (ii) the substitution of the lysine residue at position 859 by an arginine residue (K859R).
- 2. The polypeptide according to claim 1, wherein the amino acid sequence of said adenylate cyclase is the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1 wherein the following mutations have been 60 performed:
 - (i) the substitution of the glutamic acid residue at position 570 by a glutamine residue (E570Q), and
 - (ii) the substitution of the lysine residue at position 860 by an arginine residue (K860R).
- 3. An isolated polypeptide comprising a mutant sequence of SEQ ID NO:1, wherein the mutations comprise the substi-

- tution of the glutamic acid residue at position 570 by a glutamine residue (E570Q), the substitution of the lysine residue at position 860 by an arginine residue (K860R), and either deletion of amino acid residues 1-372 or at least one additional mutation chosen from:
 - i) an insertion of an LQ or GS dipeptide between amino acids 188 or 189;
 - ii) substitution of the leucine residue at position 247 by a glutamine residue or a conservative amino acid residue;
 - iii) deletion of amino acid residues 225-234;
 - iv) substitution of the leucine residue at position 58 by a glutamine residue; and
 - v) substitution of the leucine residue at position 65 by a glutamine residue.
- 4. The polypeptide according to claim 1 or 3, which is capable of binding to cells and of translocating its N-terminal adenylate cyclase enzyme domain into said cells wherein said cells express the CD11b/CD18 receptor and wherein binding to said cells occurs through binding to said CD11b/CD18 receptor.
 - **5**. The polypeptide according to claim **3**, which is a mutant of an adenylate cyclase toxoid whose adenylate cyclase activity in cells is partly or totally suppressed as compared to that of the *Bordetella pertussis* CyaA toxin.
 - **6**. The polypeptide according to claim **5**, wherein said partial or total suppression of adenylate cyclase activity is achieved by insertion of a dipeptide between the amino acid residues at positions 188 and 189 of SEQ ID NO:1.

- 7. A composition comprising a polypeptide according to claim 1 and which is further combined with one or more molecules of interest.
- **8**. The composition according to claim **7**, wherein each of said one or more molecules of interest consists of an amino ⁵ acid sequence suitable for eliciting an immune response.
- **9.** The composition according to claim **8**, wherein the amino acid sequence of each of said molecule(s) suitable for eliciting an immune response consists of 5 to 800 amino acid residues
- 10. The composition according to claim 8, wherein the amino acid sequence of each of said molecule(s) suitable for eliciting an immune response comprises or consists of an amino acid sequence of a poliovirus antigen, an HIV virus antigen, an influenza virus antigen, a choriomeningitis virus sequence, a tumor antigen, or comprises or consists of a part of an amino acid sequence of any of these antigens which comprises at least one epitope.
- 11. The composition according to claim **8**, which is a recombinant polypeptide wherein the amino acid sequence of each of said molecule(s) suitable for eliciting an immune response is inserted into a permissive site of the adenylate cyclase amino acid sequence of the mutant polypeptide, thereby preserving the capacity of said mutant polypeptide to translocate its N-terminal adenylate cyclase enzyme domain into target cells.

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- 12. The composition according to claim 8, wherein each of said amino acid sequence(s) suitable for eliciting an immune response is grafted, especially chemically grafted, onto an amino acid residue of said mutant polypeptide.
- 13. A method of treatment comprising administering the polypeptide according to claim 1 to a host in need thereof.
- 14. The method of claim 13, wherein the polypeptide elicits a T-cell immune response and/or a B-cell immune response in the host.
- 15. The method of claim 13, further comprising administering the polypeptide in combination with an adjuvant and/or in combination with another therapeutically active molecule.
- 16. The method of claim 13, wherein the polypeptide is not administered in combination with an adjuvant.
- 17. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a polypeptide according to claim 1, a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, and optionally an adjuvant and/or a therapeutically active molecule.
- 18. A method for the preparation of a proteinaceous vector suitable for the delivery of a molecule into a cell, comprising binding said molecule to a polypeptide according to claim 1.
- 19. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a polypeptide derivative according to claim 7, a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, and optionally an adjuvant and/or a therapeutically active molecule.

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