



US012297278B2

(12) **United States Patent**
Li et al.

(10) **Patent No.: US 12,297,278 B2**

(45) **Date of Patent: *May 13, 2025**

(54) **Wnt SURROGATE MOLECULES AND USES THEREOF**

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(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

This patent is subject to a terminal disclaimer.

(21) Appl. No.: **18/361,782**

(22) Filed: **Jul. 28, 2023**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2024/0141049 A1 May 2, 2024

Related U.S. Application Data

(63) Continuation of application No. 16/954,484, filed as application No. PCT/US2018/066616 on Dec. 19, 2018, now Pat. No. 11,773,171.

(60) Provisional application No. 62/680,522, filed on Jun. 4, 2018, provisional application No. 62/641,217, filed on Mar. 9, 2018, provisional application No. 62/607,875, filed on Dec. 19, 2017.

(51) **Int. Cl.**
C07K 16/28 (2006.01)
A61K 39/00 (2006.01)
C07K 16/46 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC **C07K 16/2863** (2013.01); **C07K 16/468** (2013.01); **A61K 2039/505** (2013.01); **C07K 2317/30** (2013.01); **C07K 2317/55** (2013.01); **C07K 2317/569** (2013.01); **C07K 2317/622** (2013.01); **C07K 2317/92** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
None

See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

The present invention provides Wnt pathway agonists and related compositions, which may be used in any of a variety of therapeutic methods for the treatment of diseases.

5 Claims, 132 Drawing Sheets

Specification includes a Sequence Listing.

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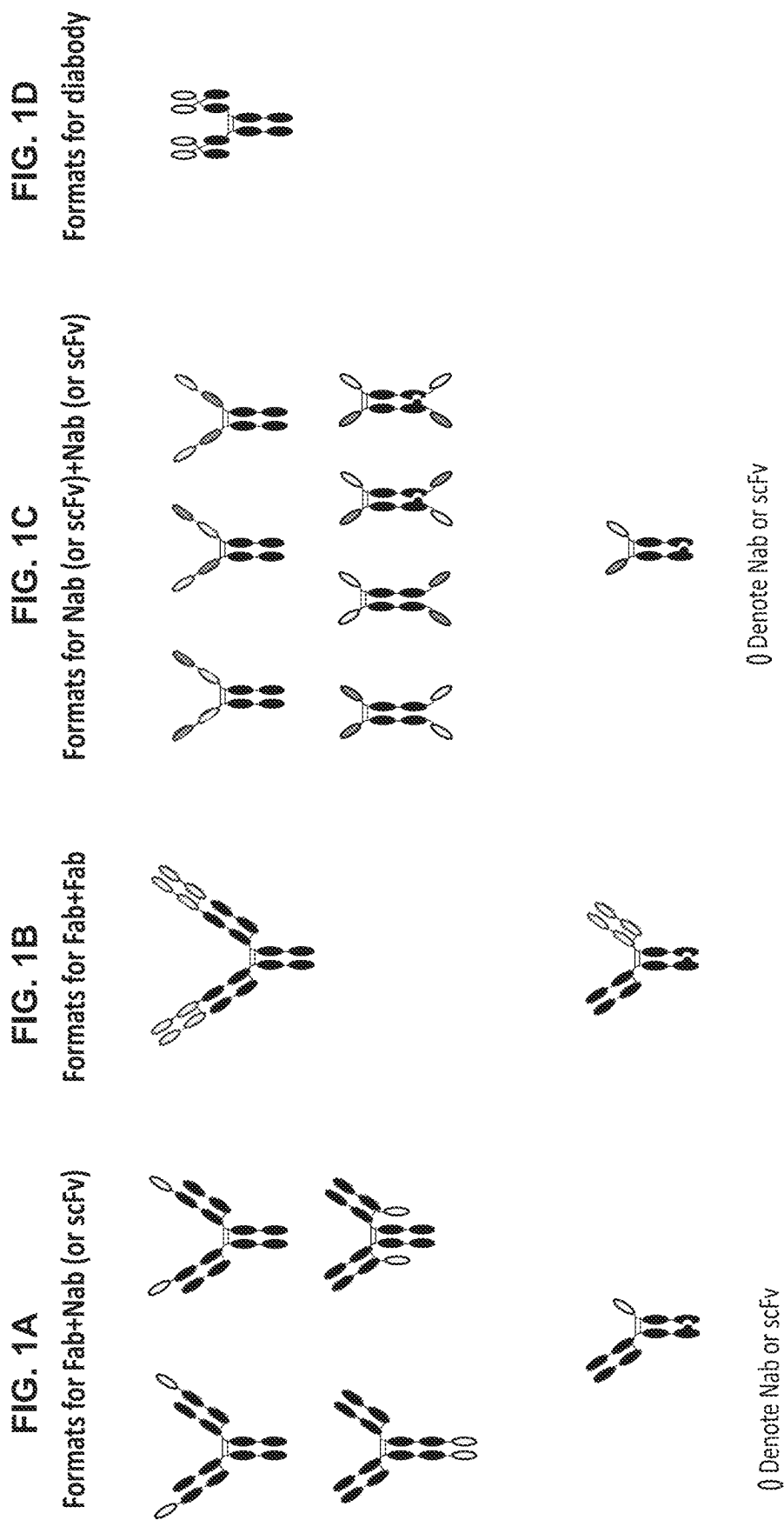
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SEC chromatography-protein and 293STF activity traces

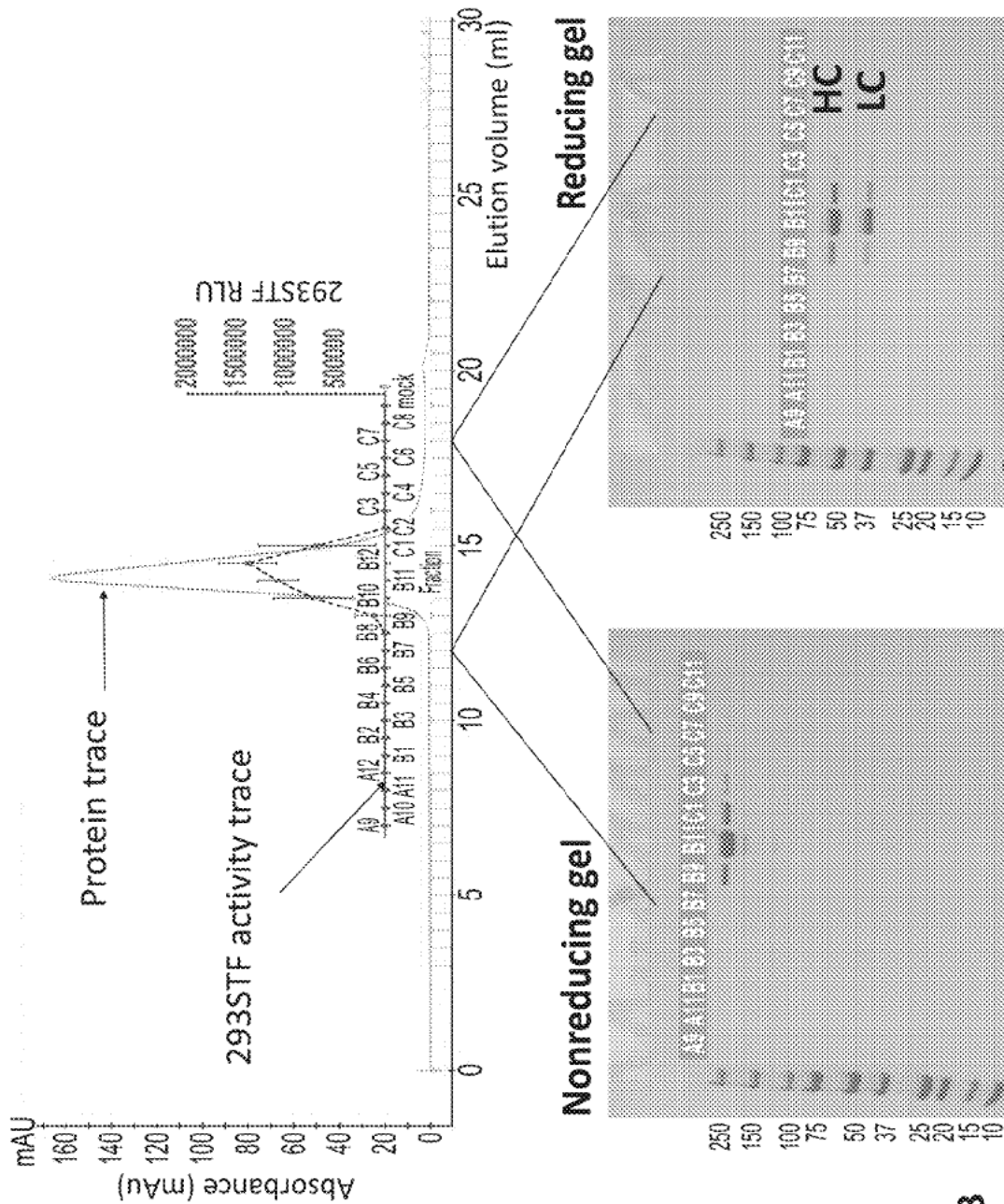


FIG. 2B

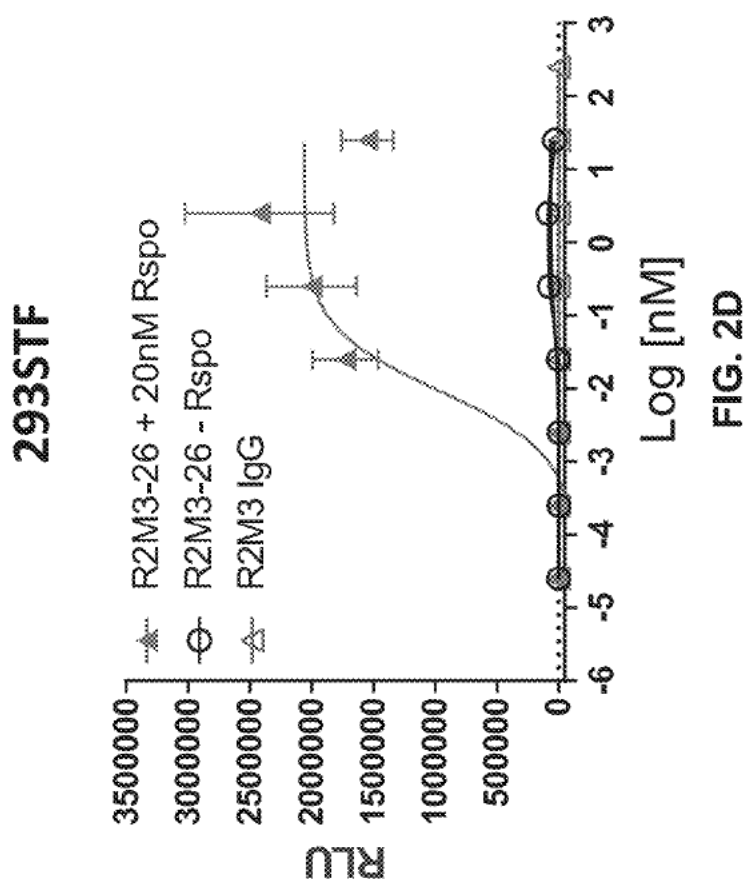


FIG. 2D

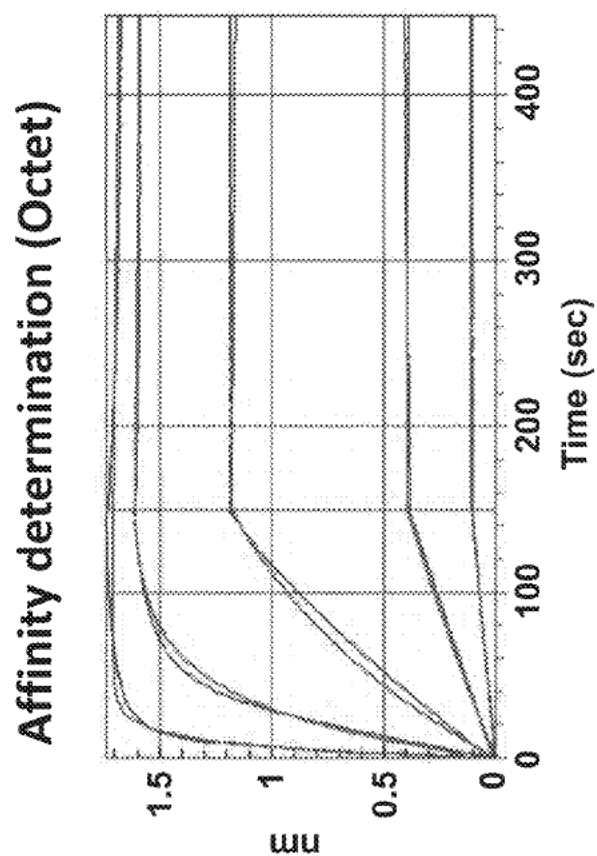


FIG. 2C

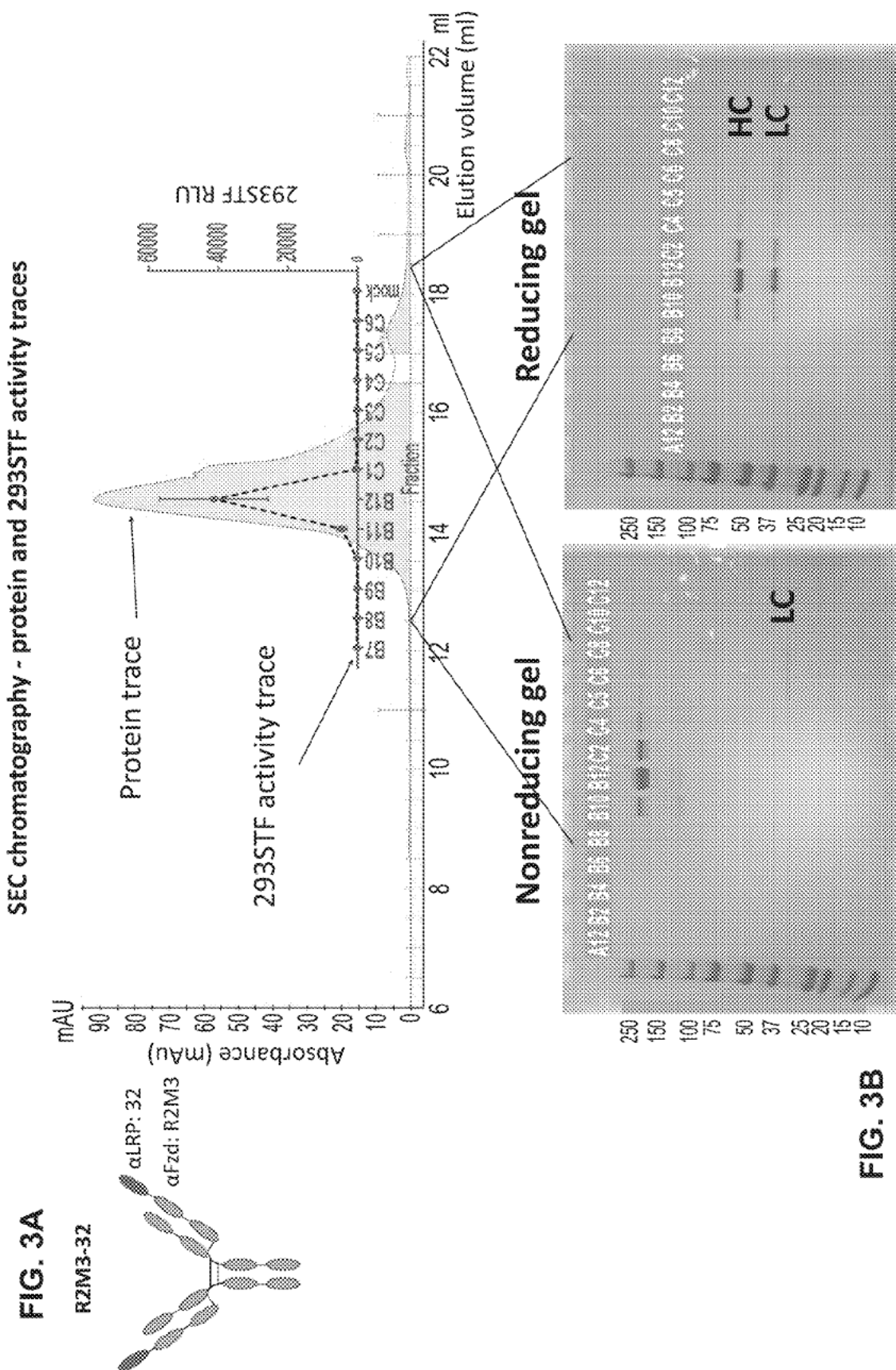


FIG. 3B

293STF

FIG. 3C

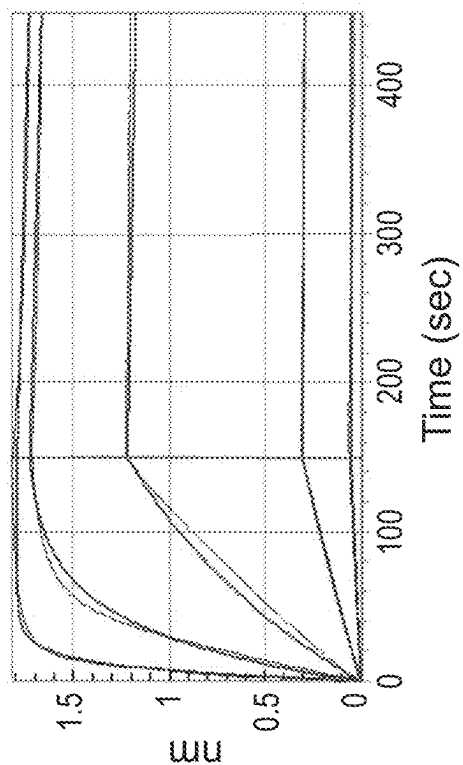


FIG. 3C

293STF

FIG. 3D

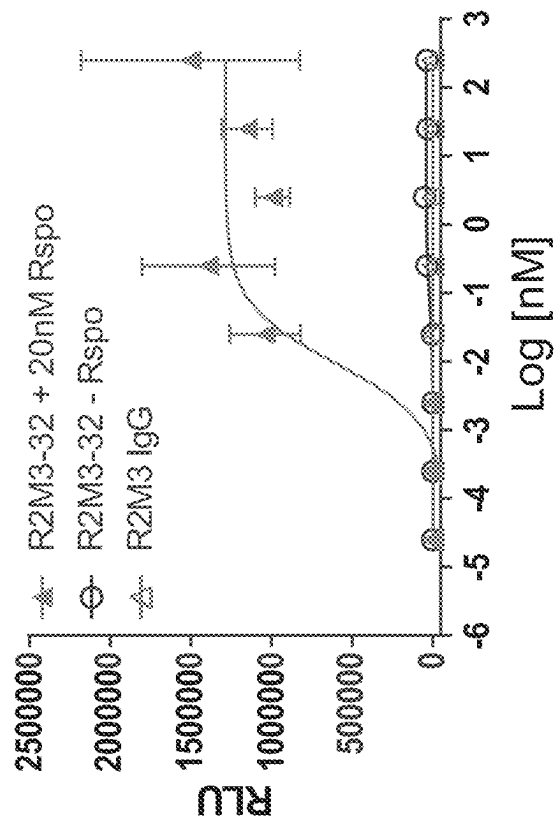


FIG. 3D

FIG. 4A

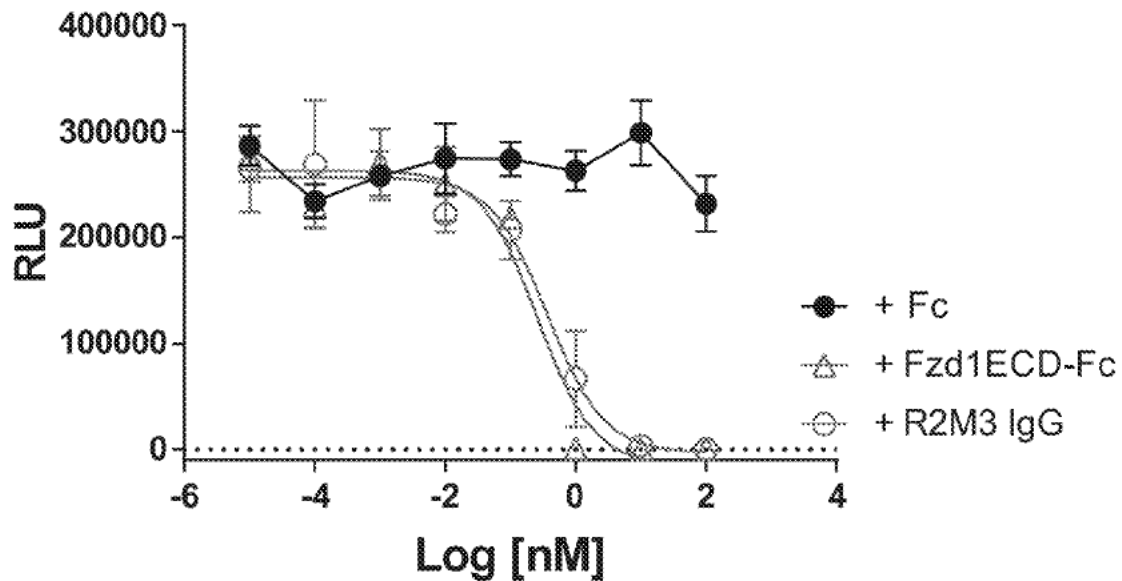
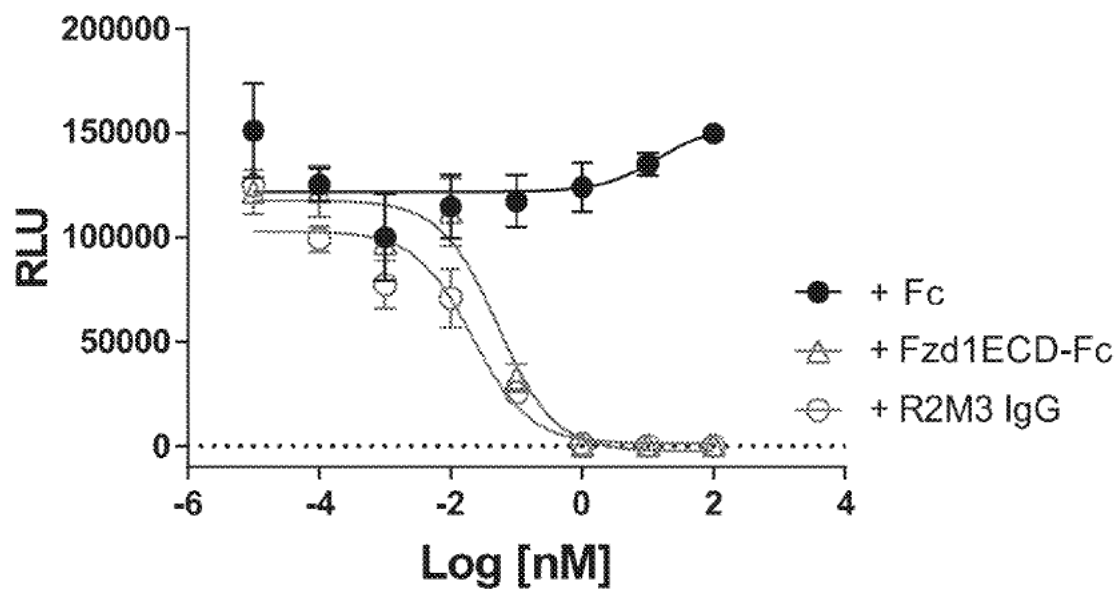


FIG. 4B



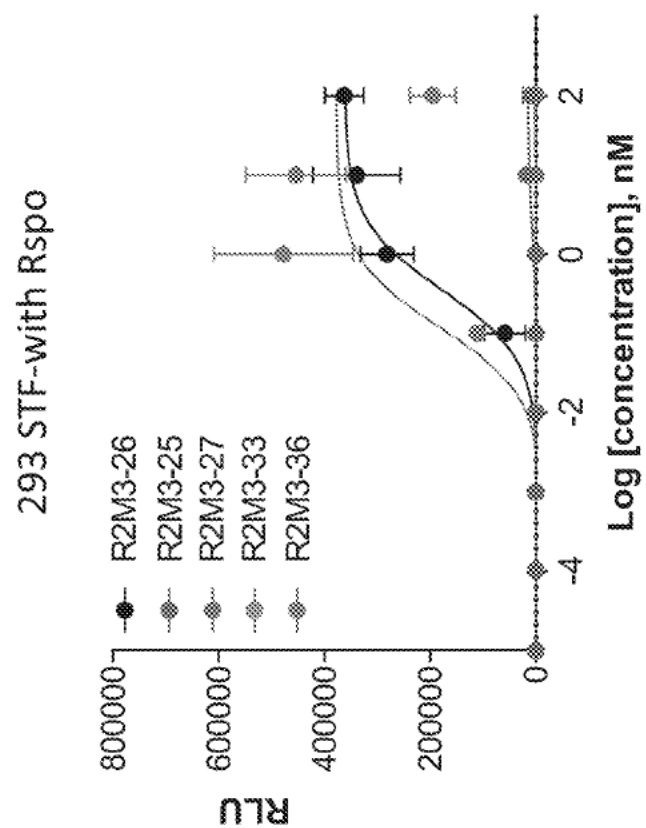


FIG. 5B

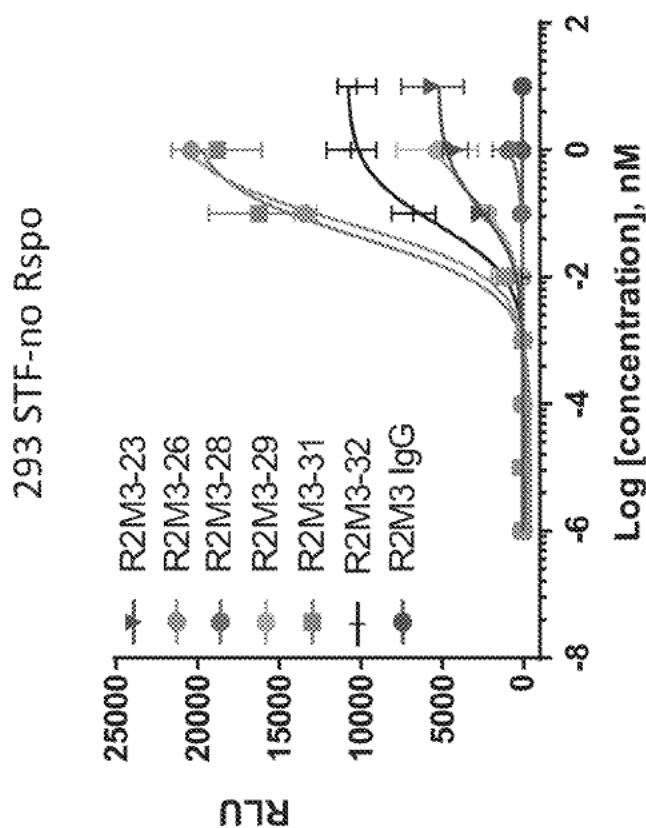


FIG. 5A

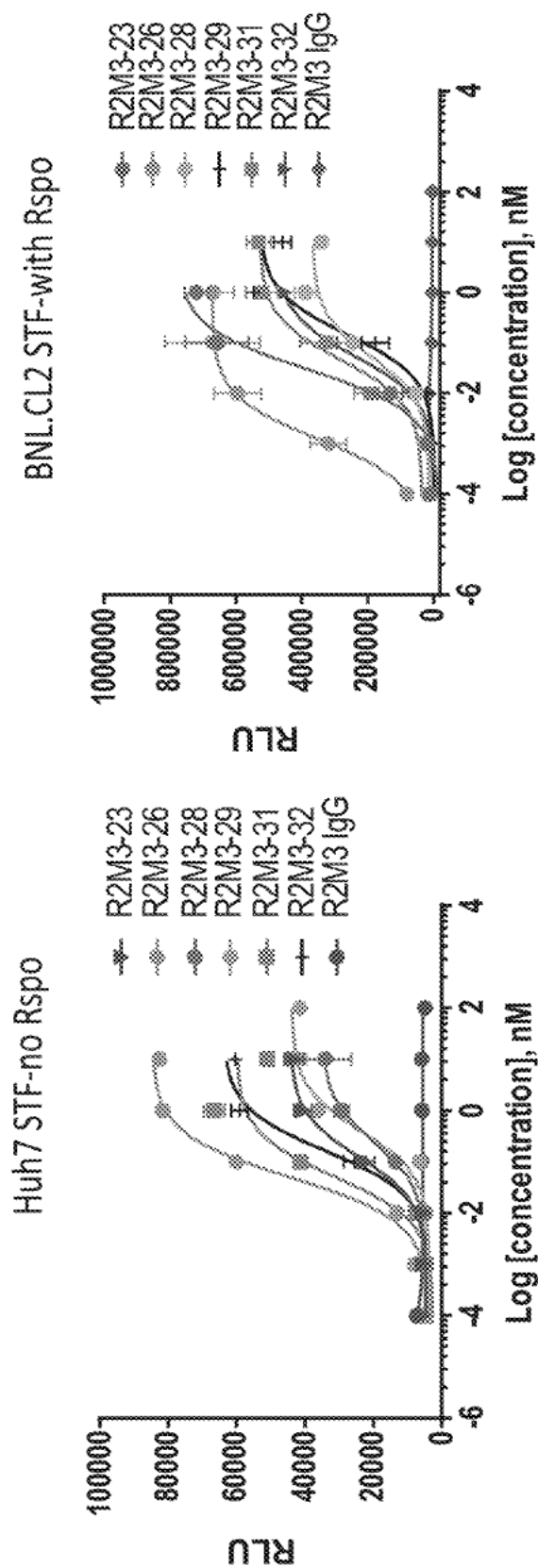
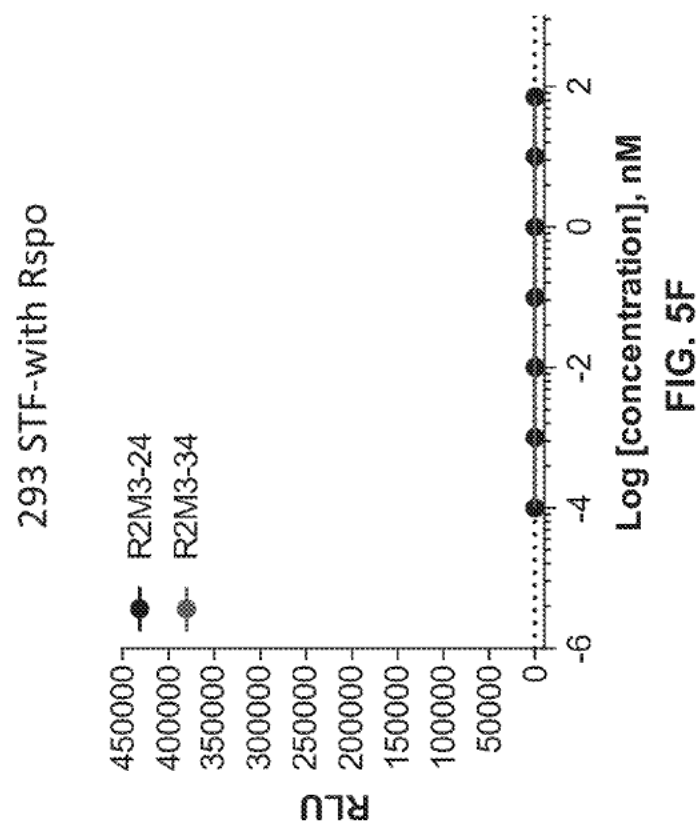
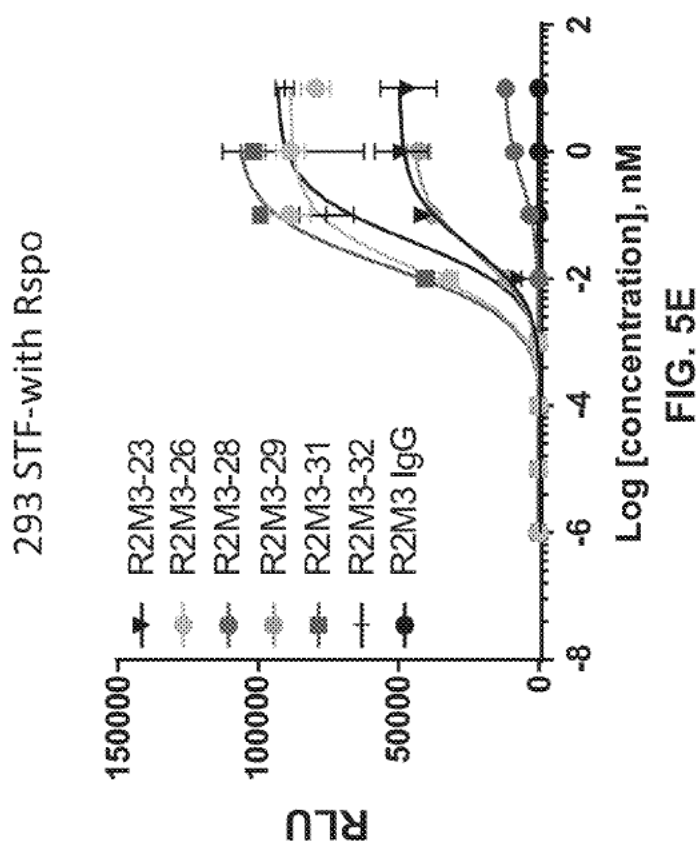
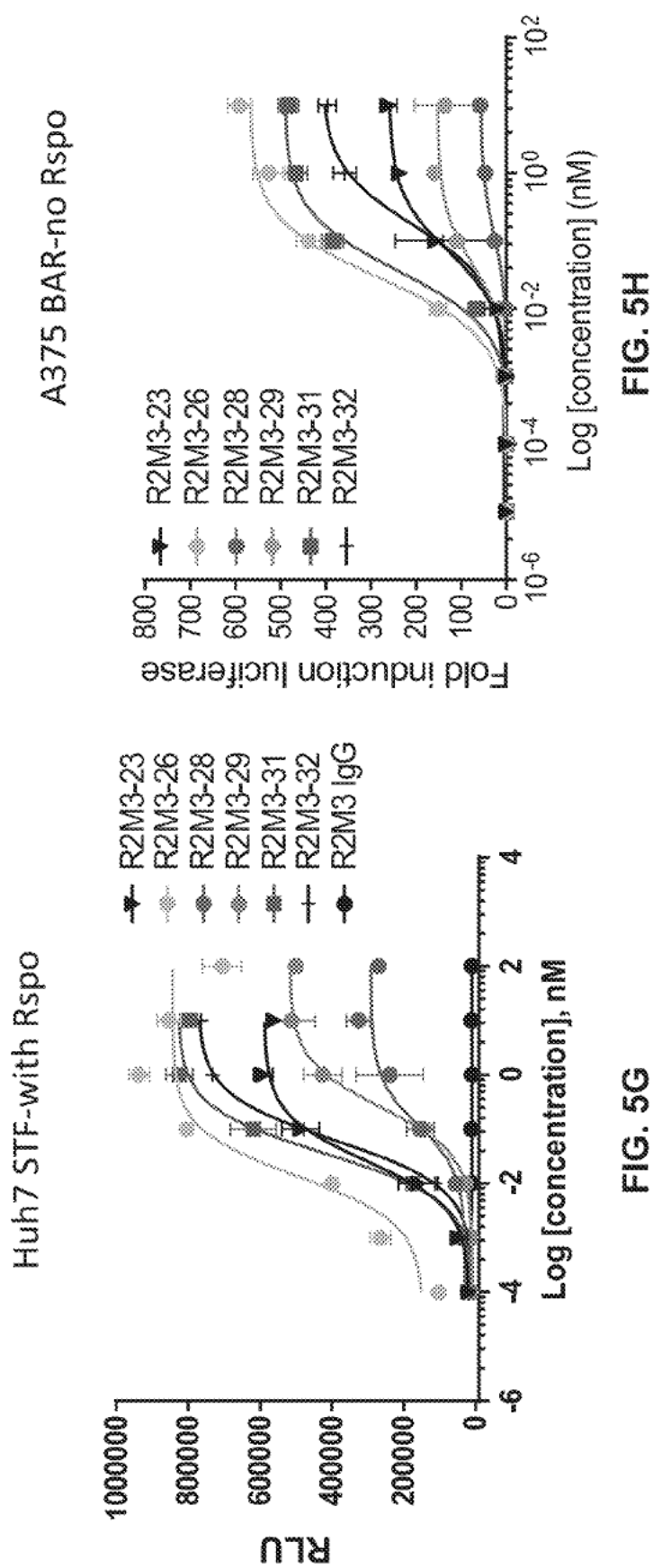


FIG. 5D

FIG. 5C





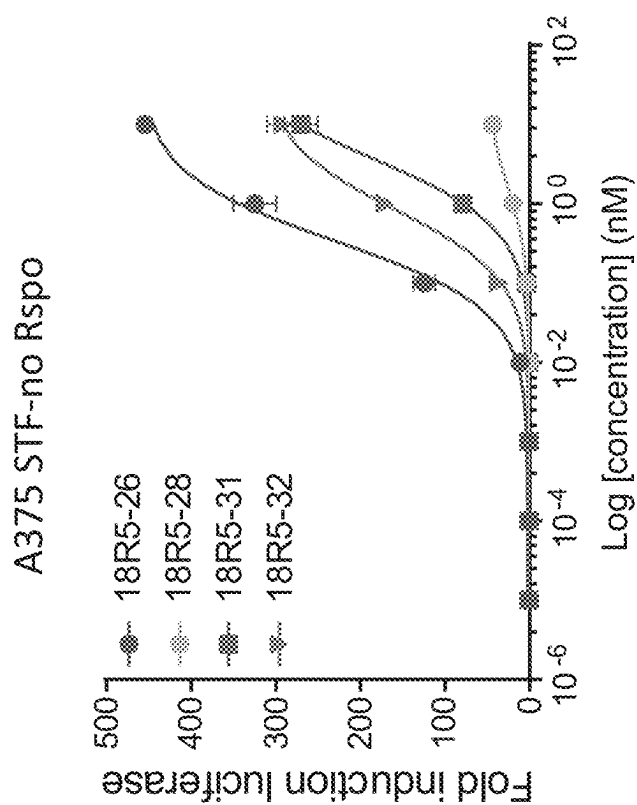


FIG. 6B

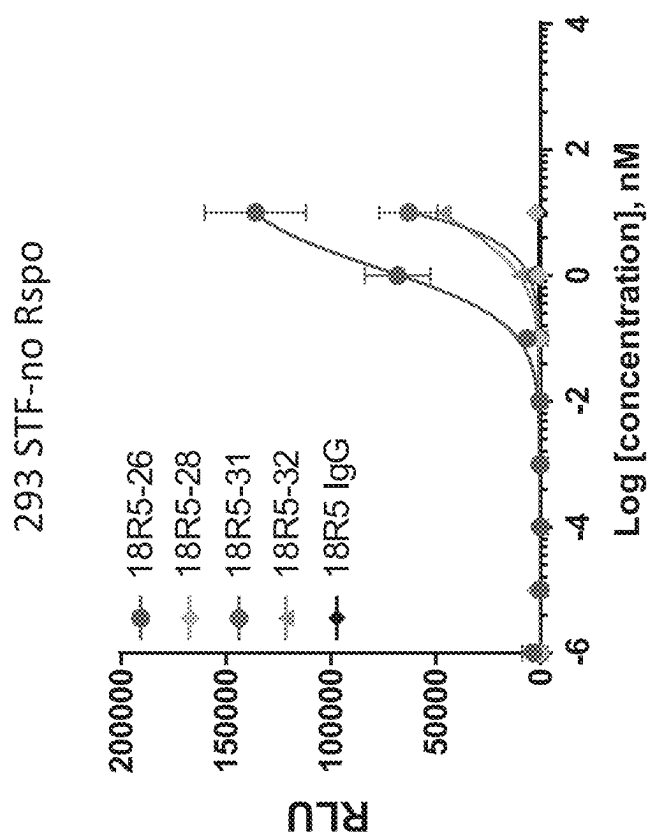
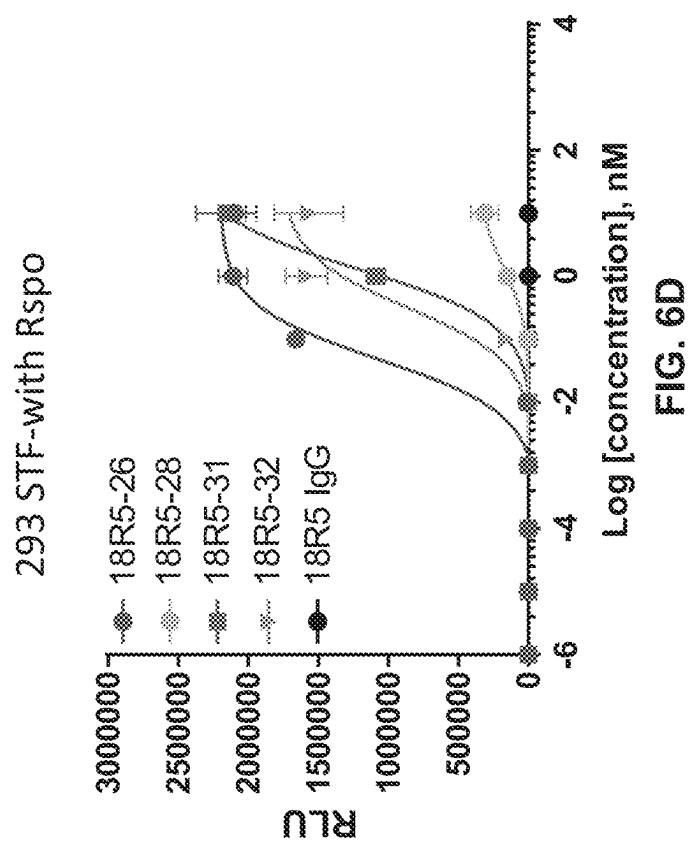
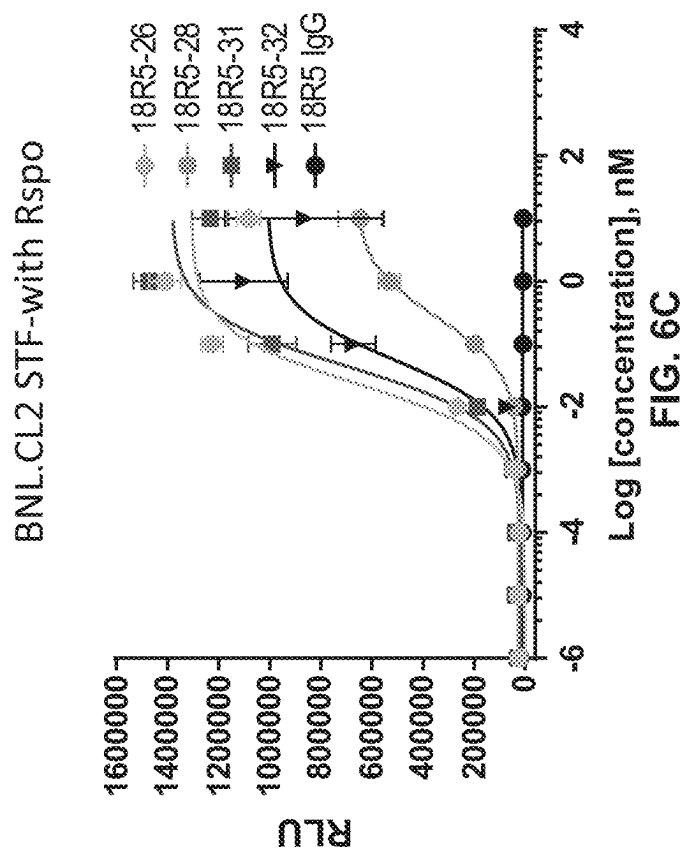


FIG. 6A



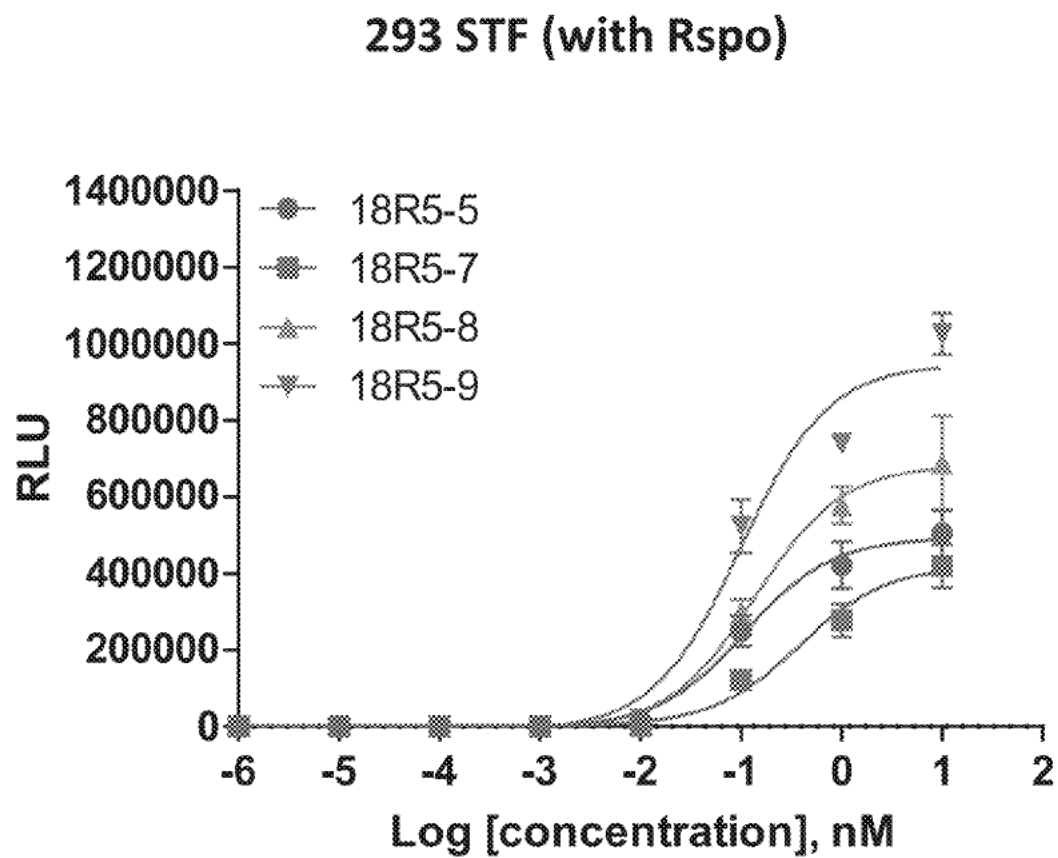


FIG. 7

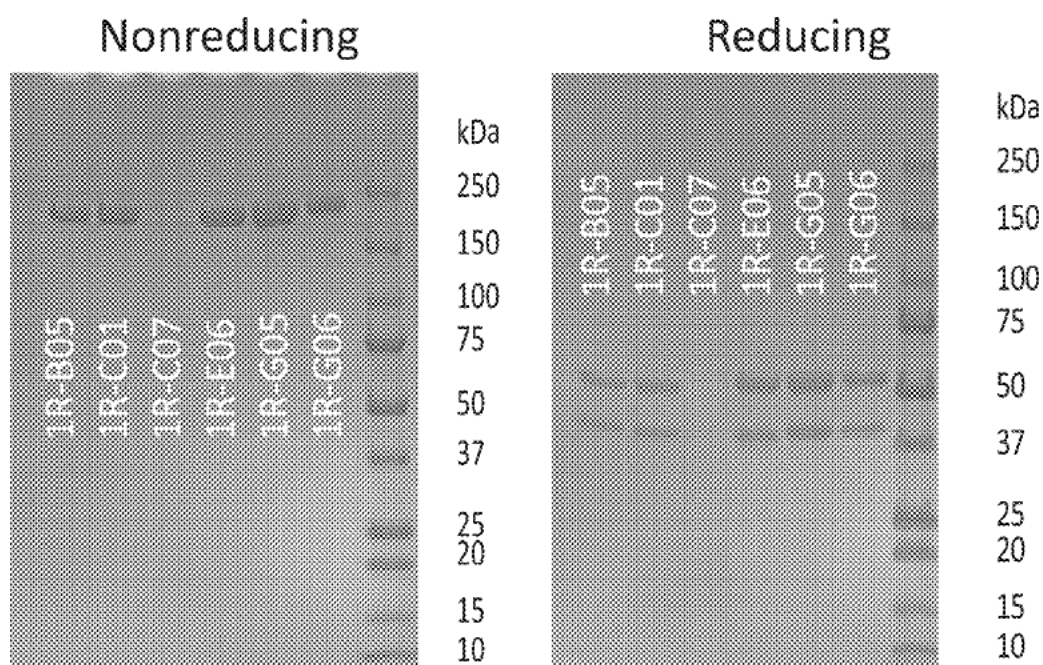


FIG. 8A

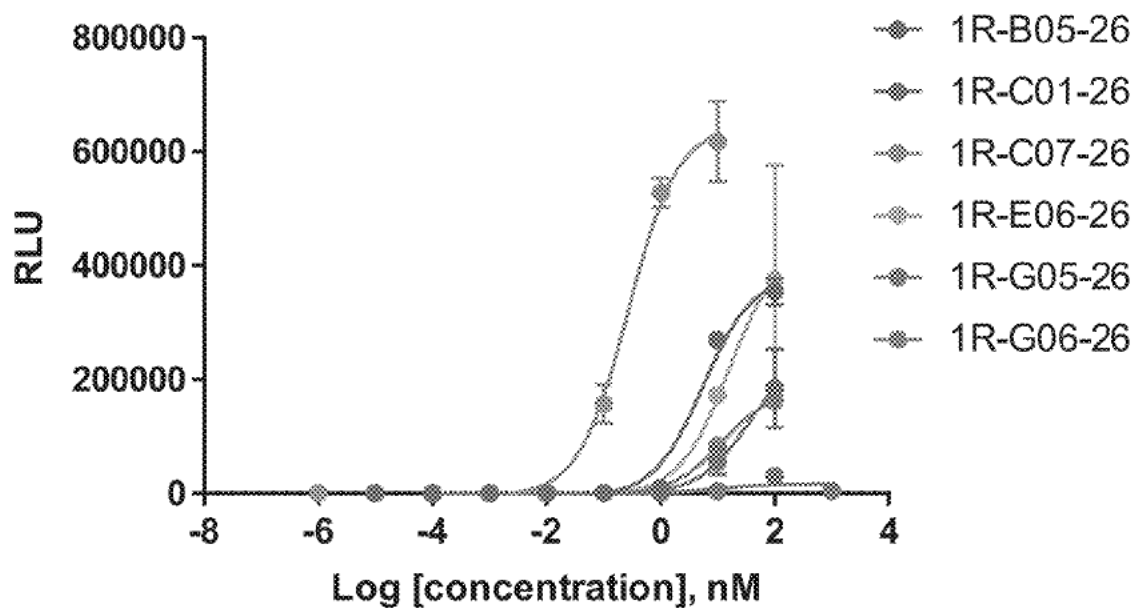


FIG. 8B

FIG. 9A

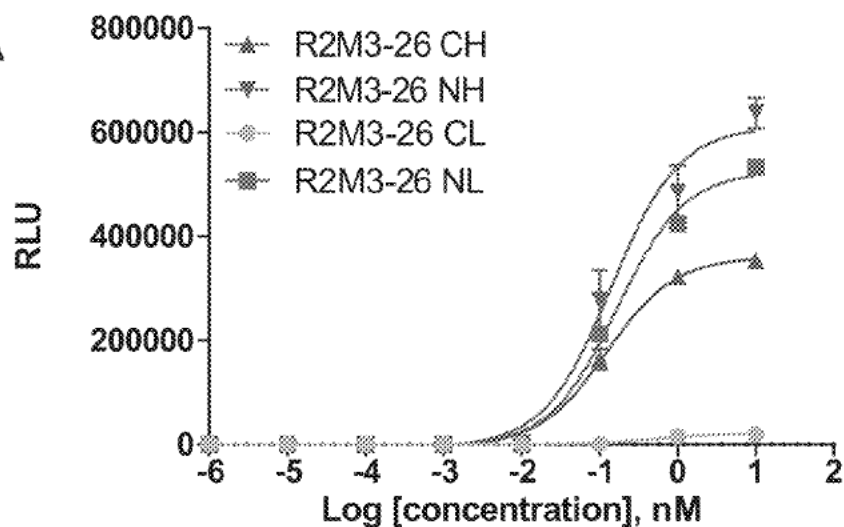


FIG. 9B

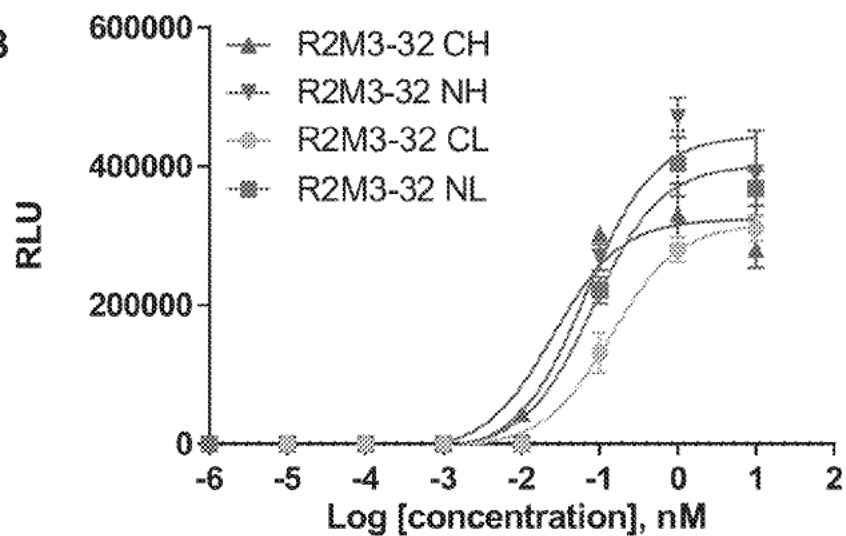
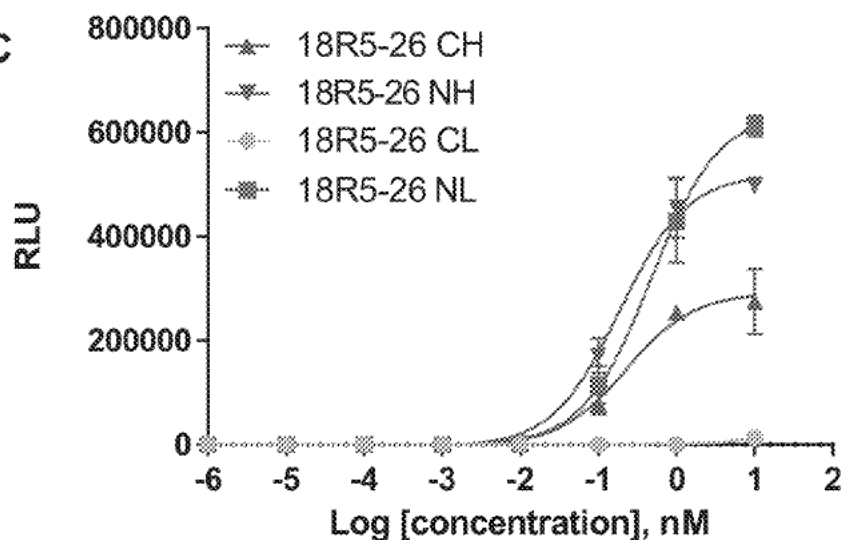


FIG. 9C



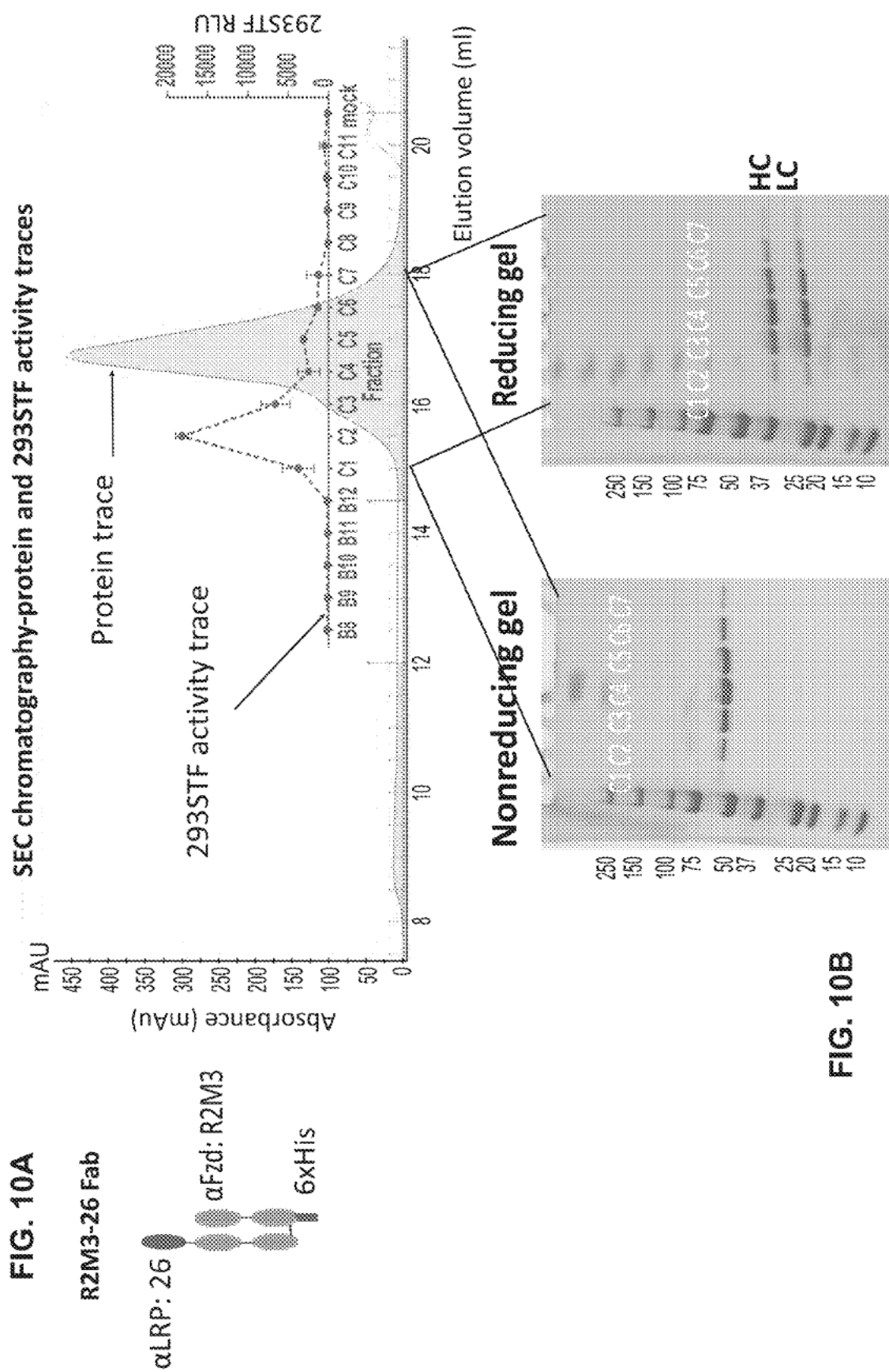




FIG. 12A 293 STF reporter assay with Rspo

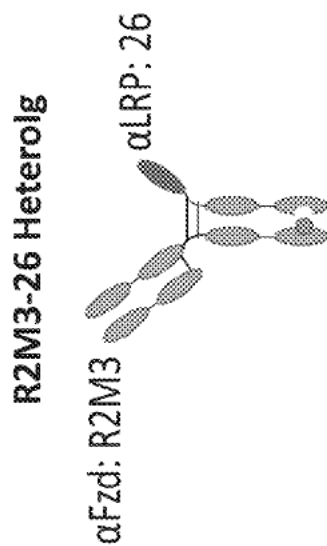
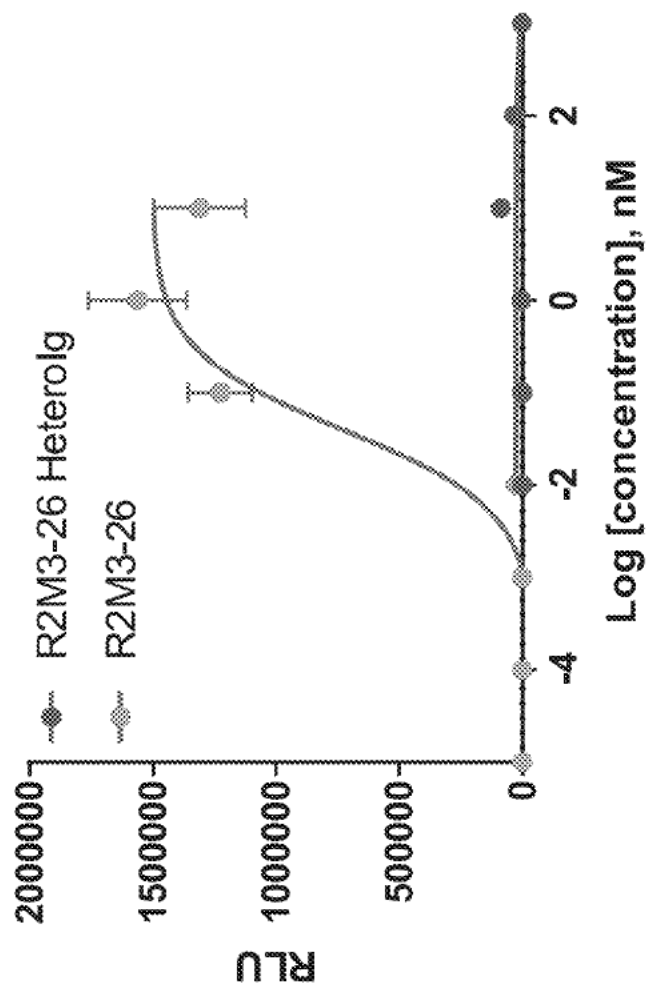


FIG. 12B



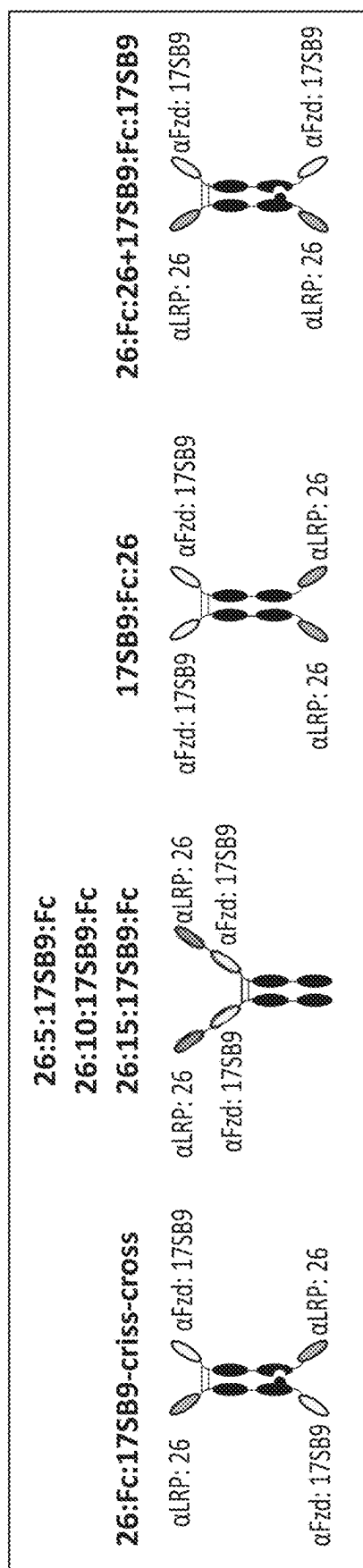


FIG. 13A

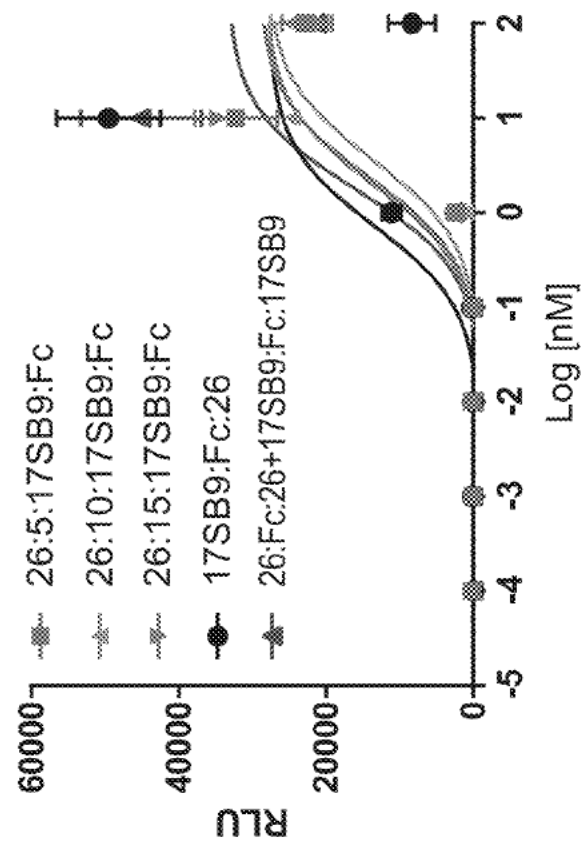


FIG. 13B

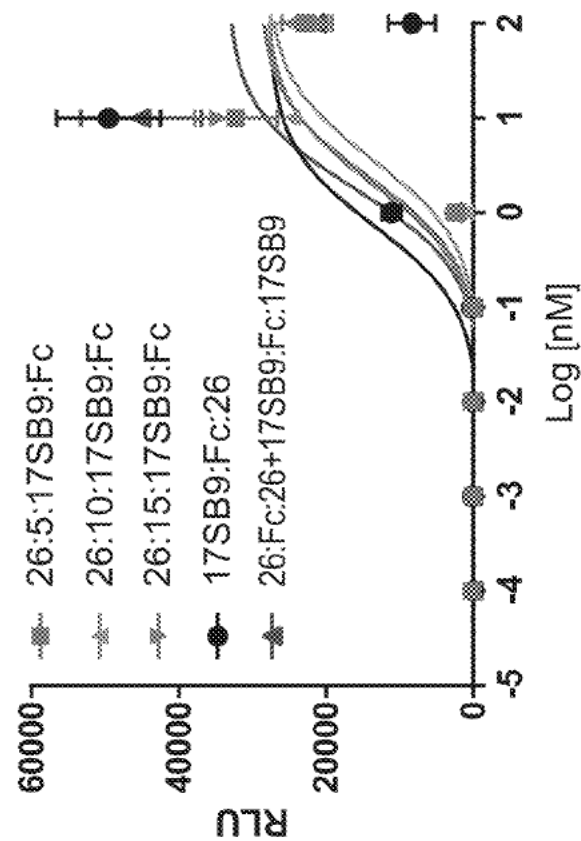


FIG. 13C

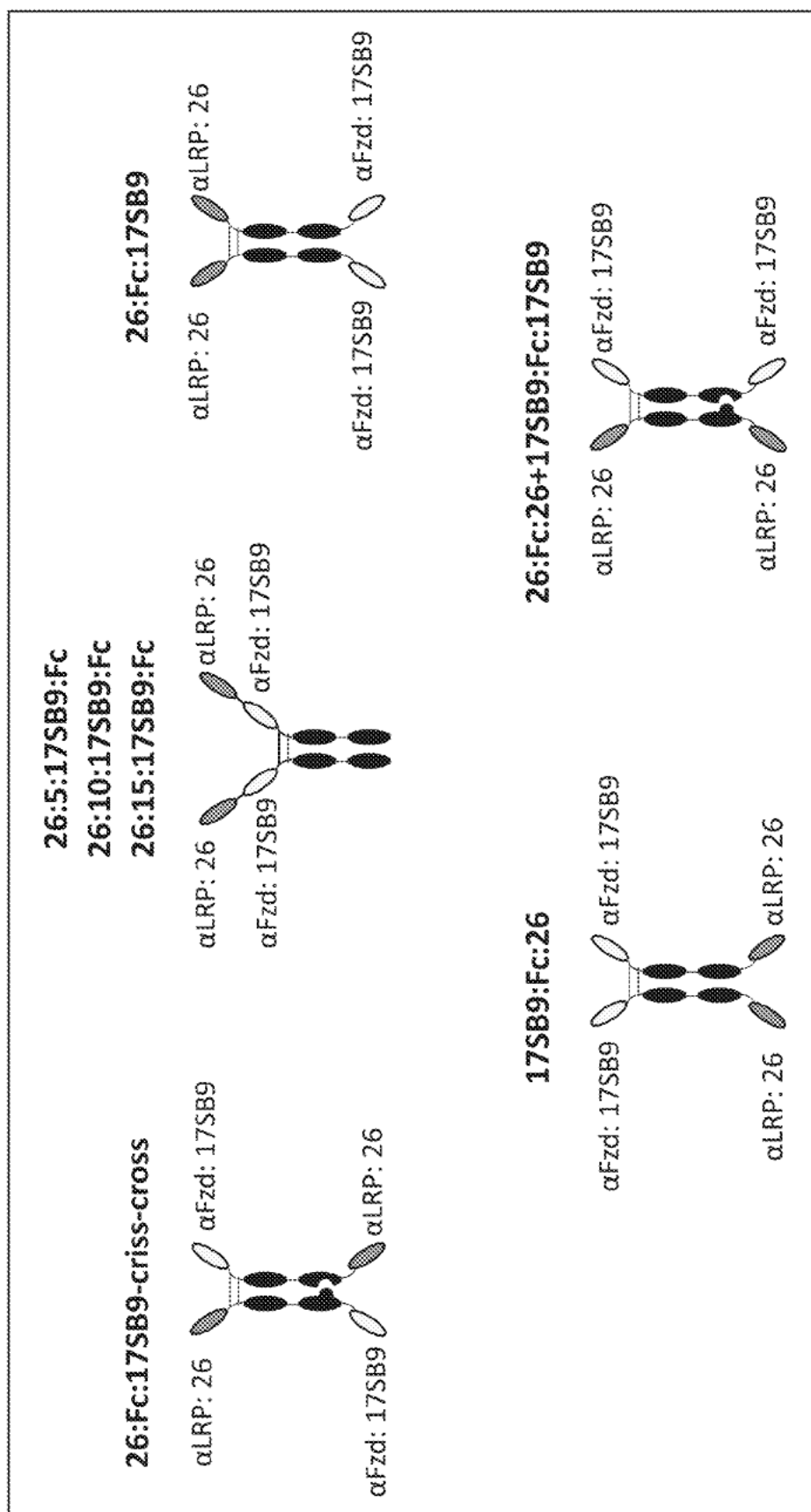


FIG. 13D

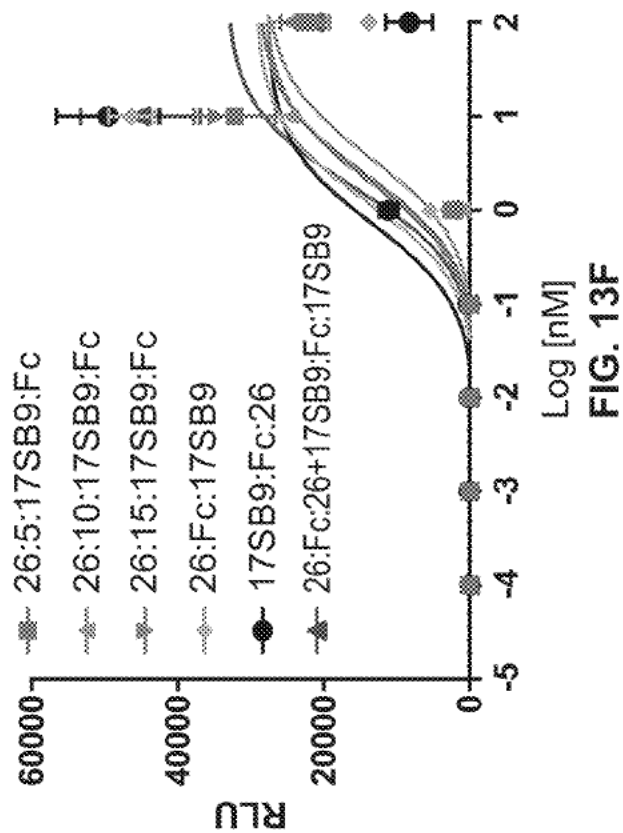
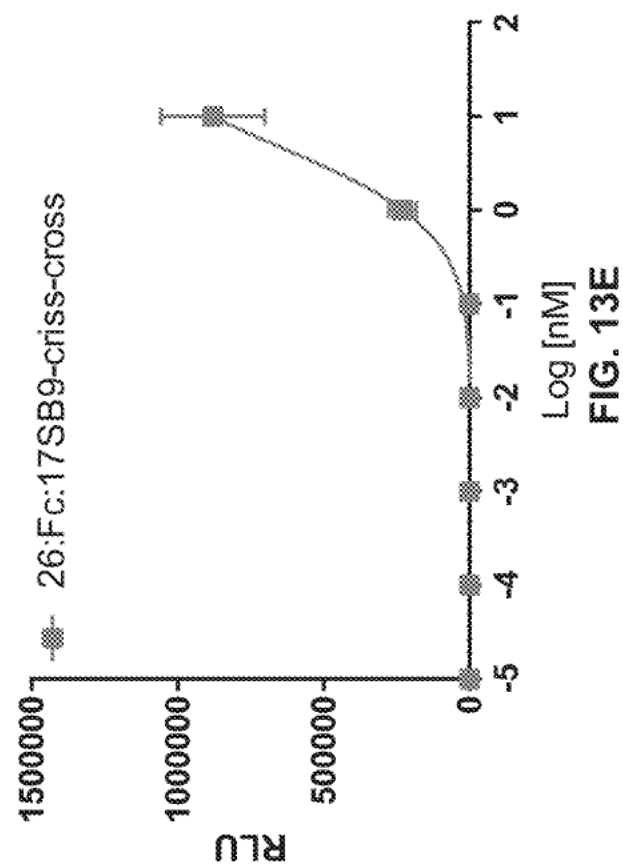


FIG. 14A

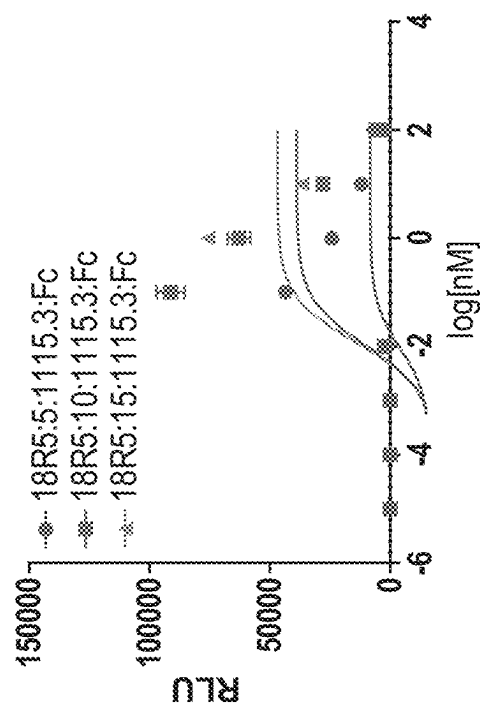


FIG. 14C

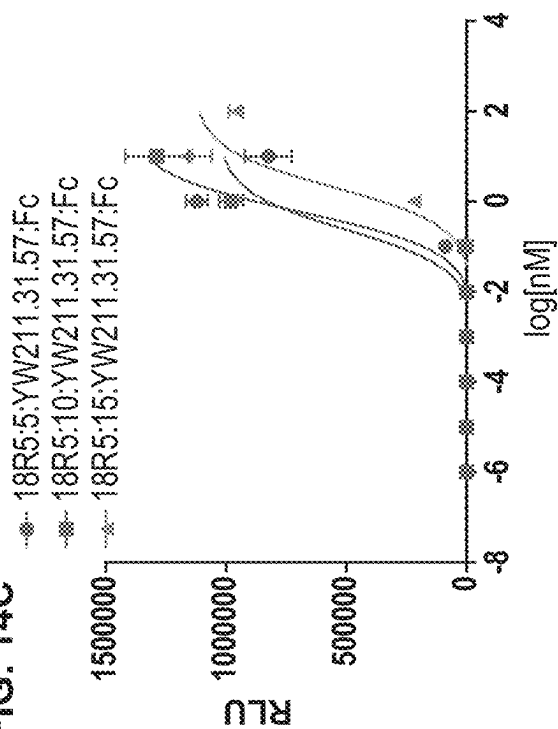


FIG. 14B

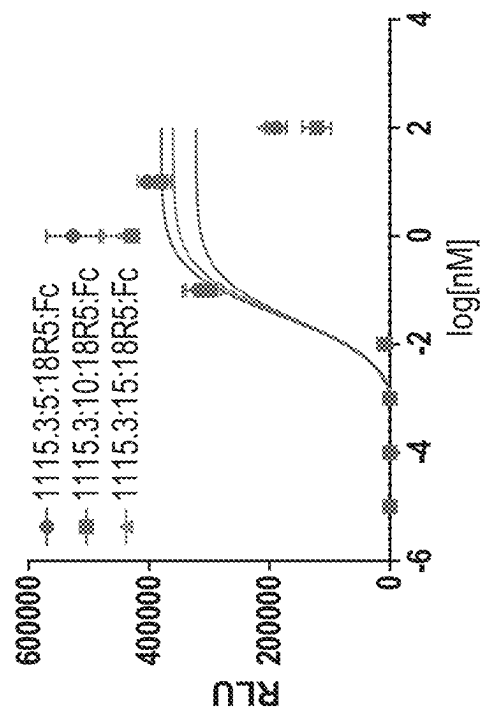
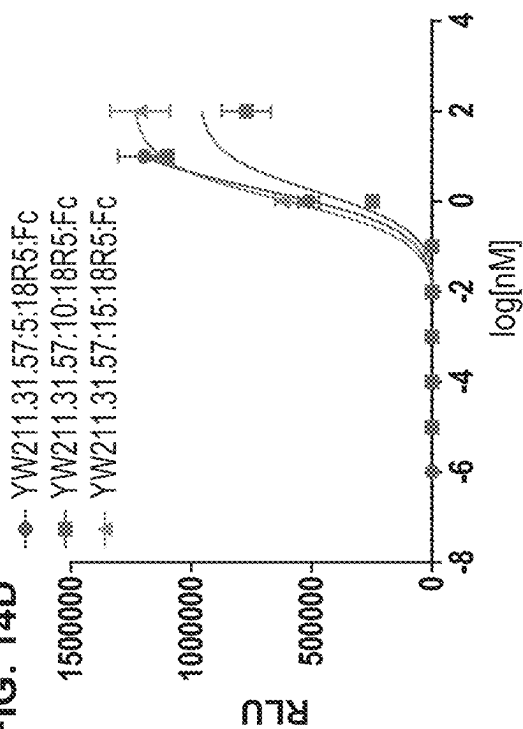


FIG. 14D



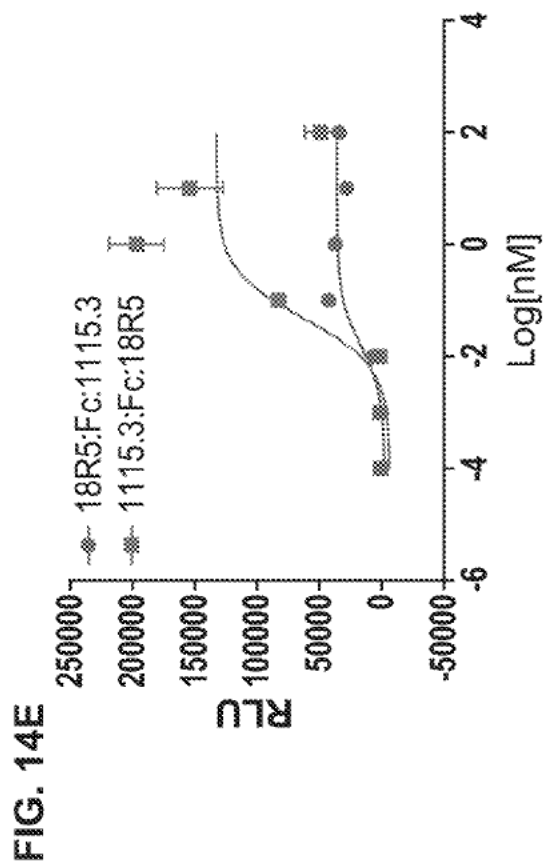
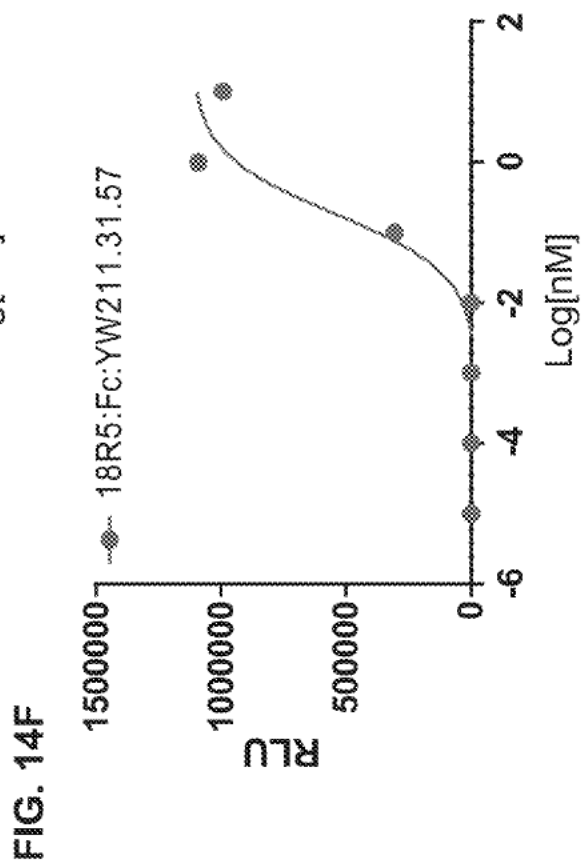
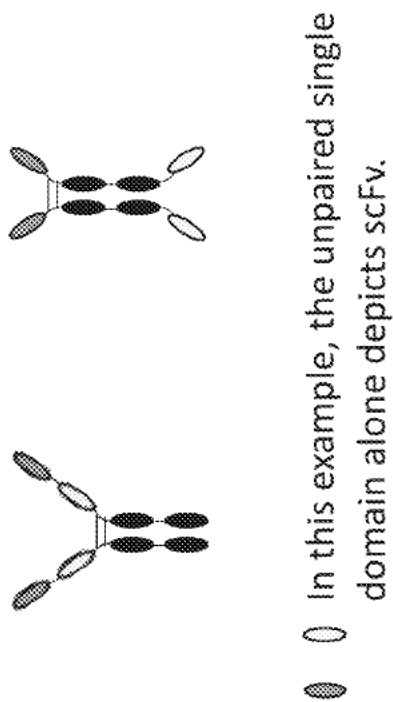


FIG. 14G

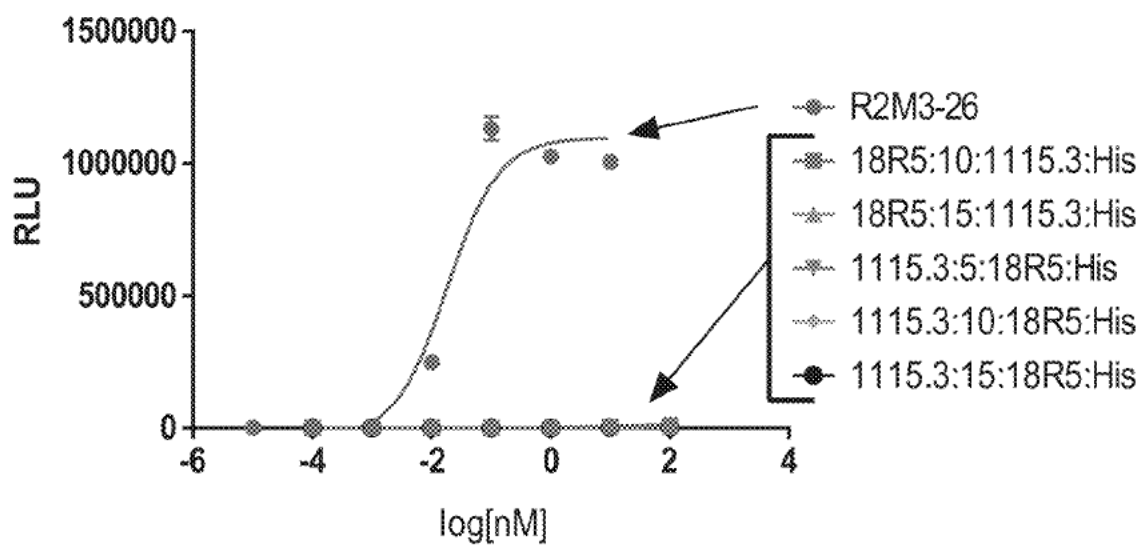
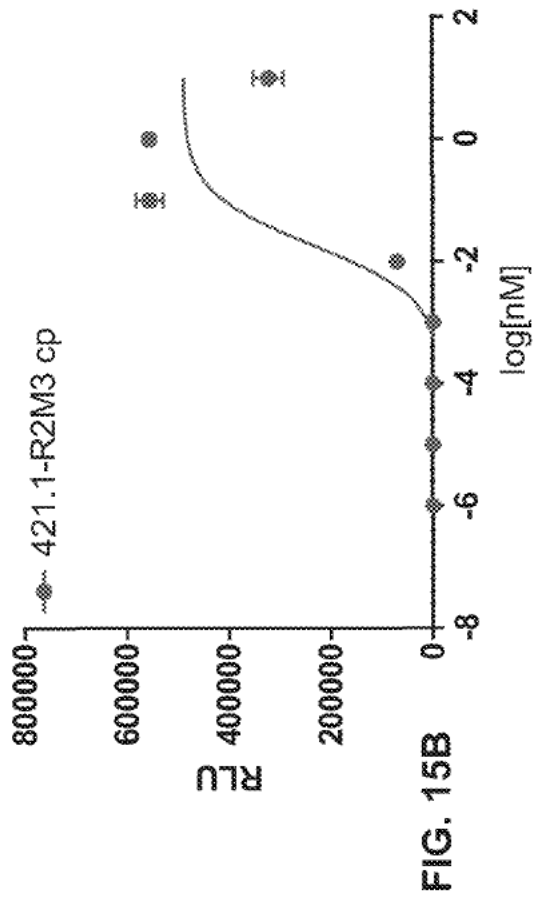
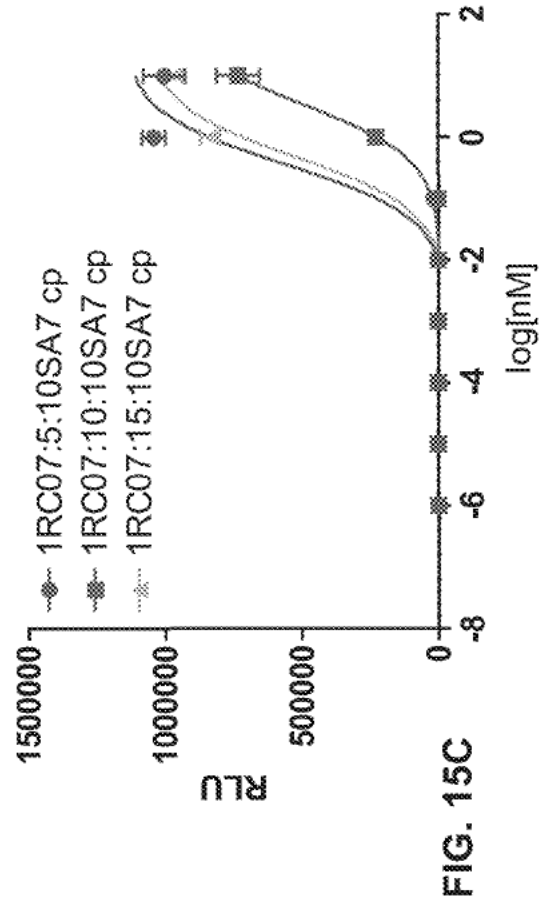
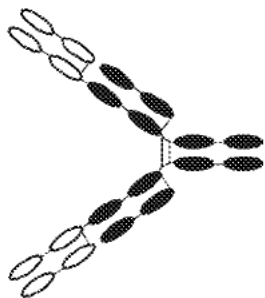


FIG. 14H



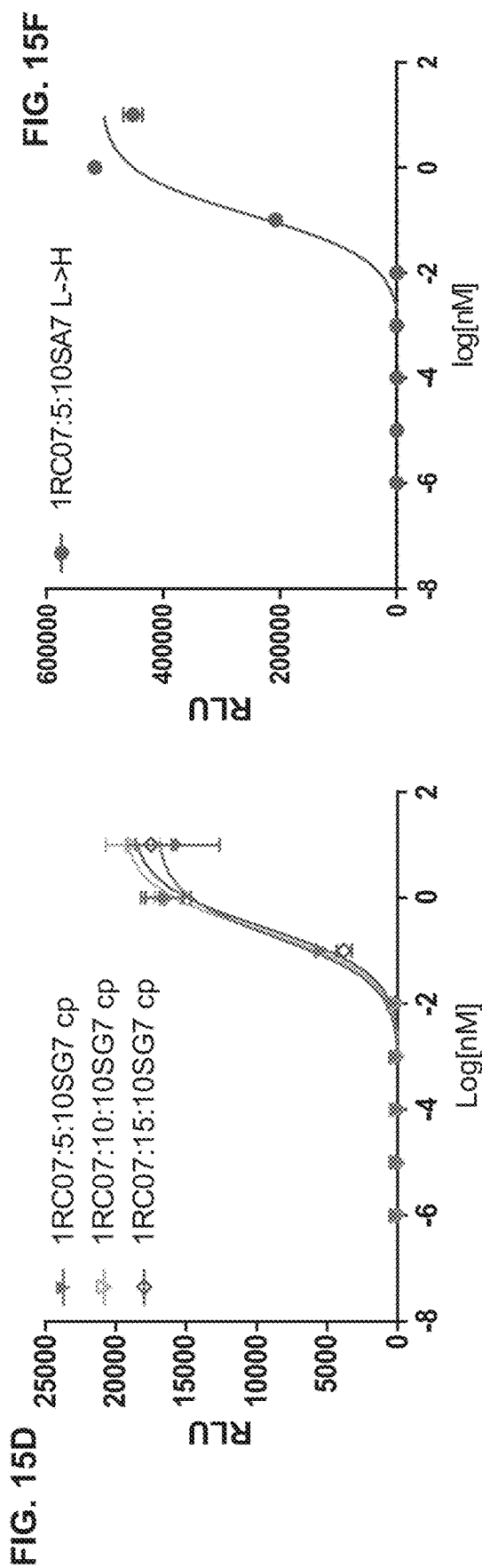
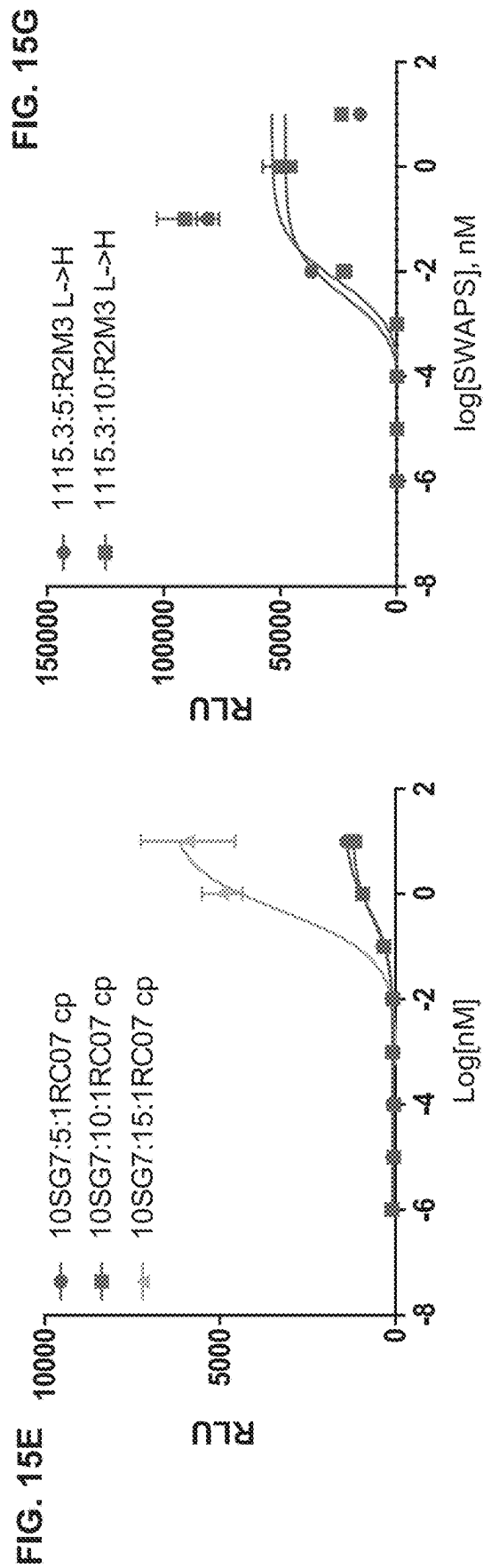
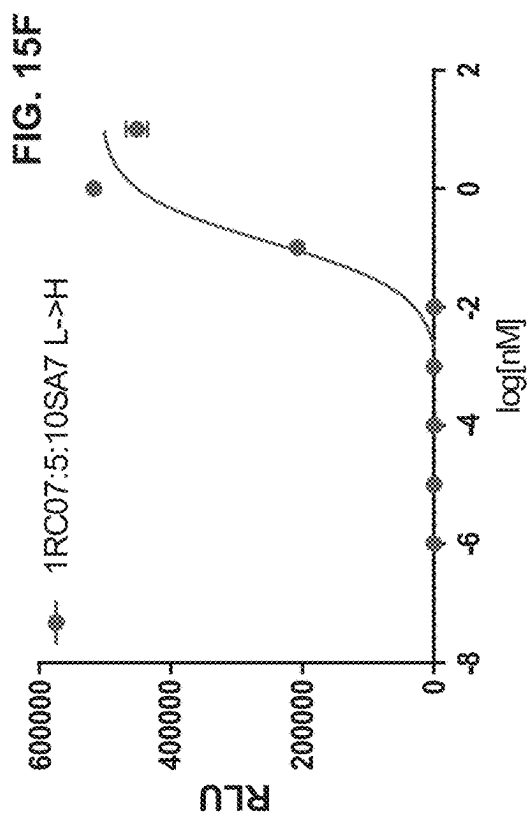
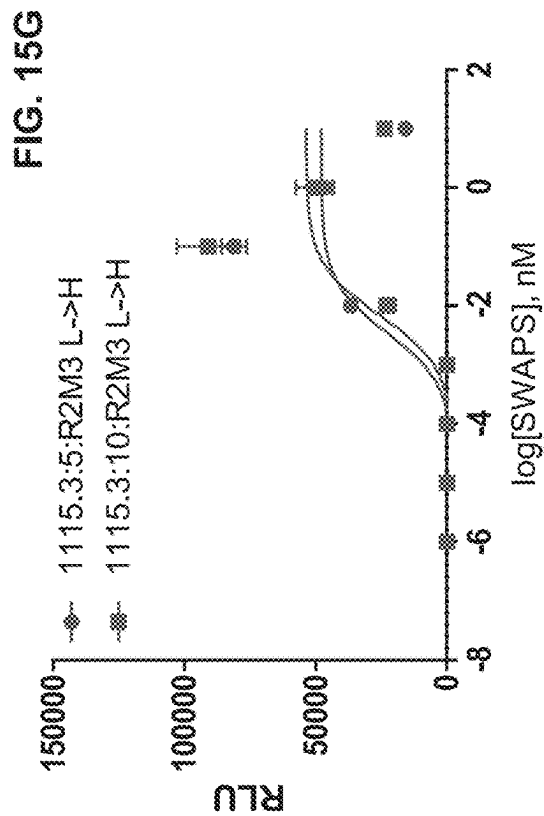
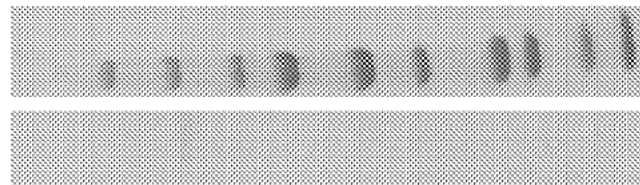


FIG. 16A

R2M3-26F(ab')₂

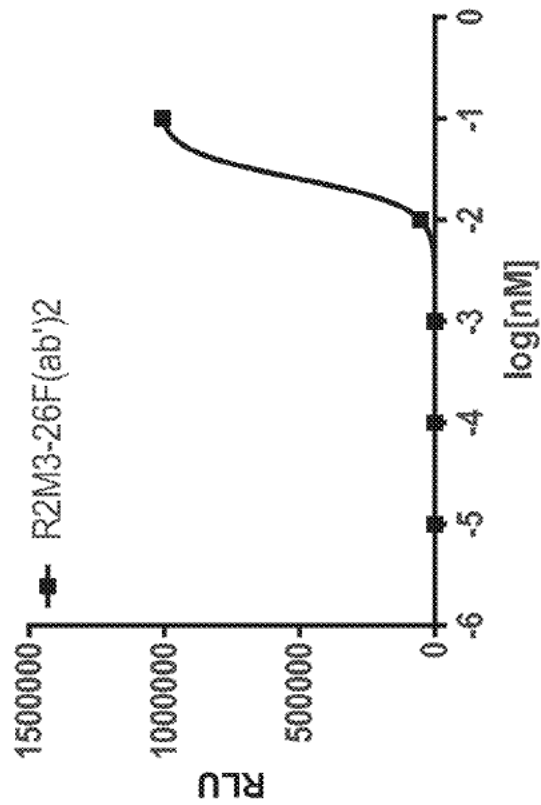


FIG. 16B



R2M3-26F(ab')₂ →

FIG. 16C



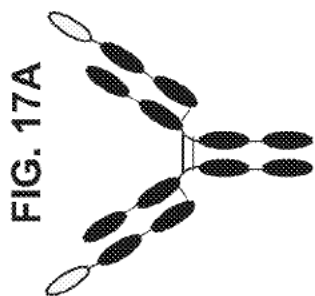
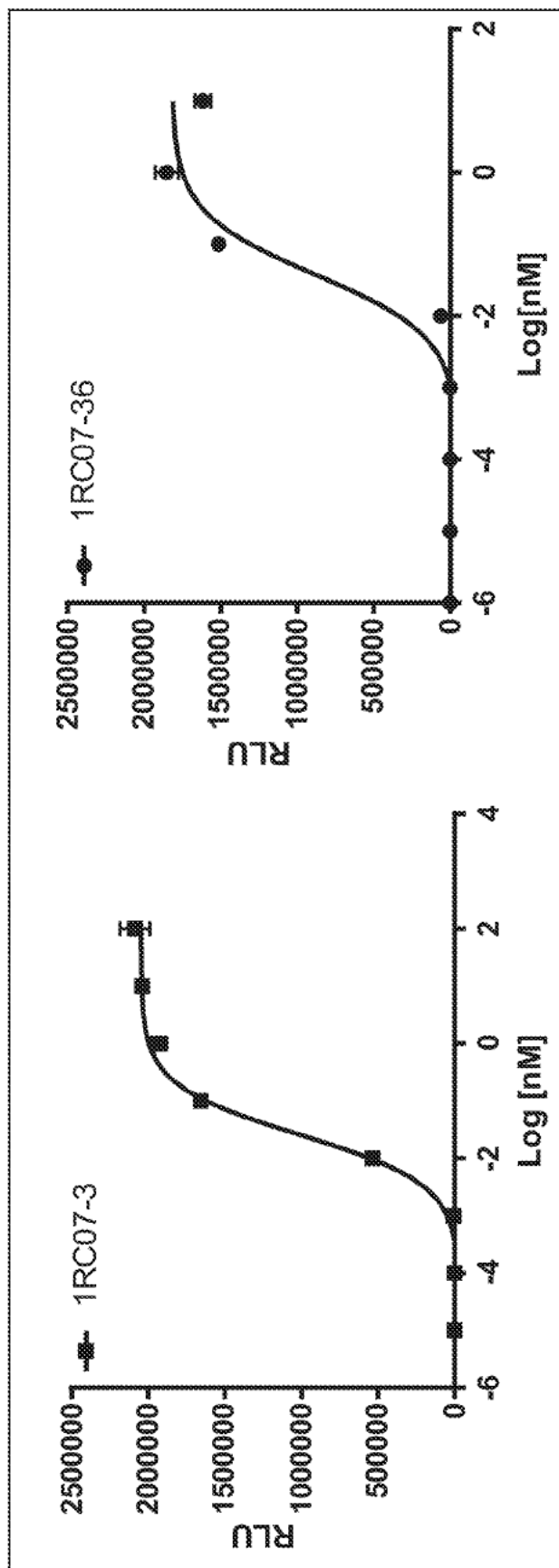


FIG. 17B

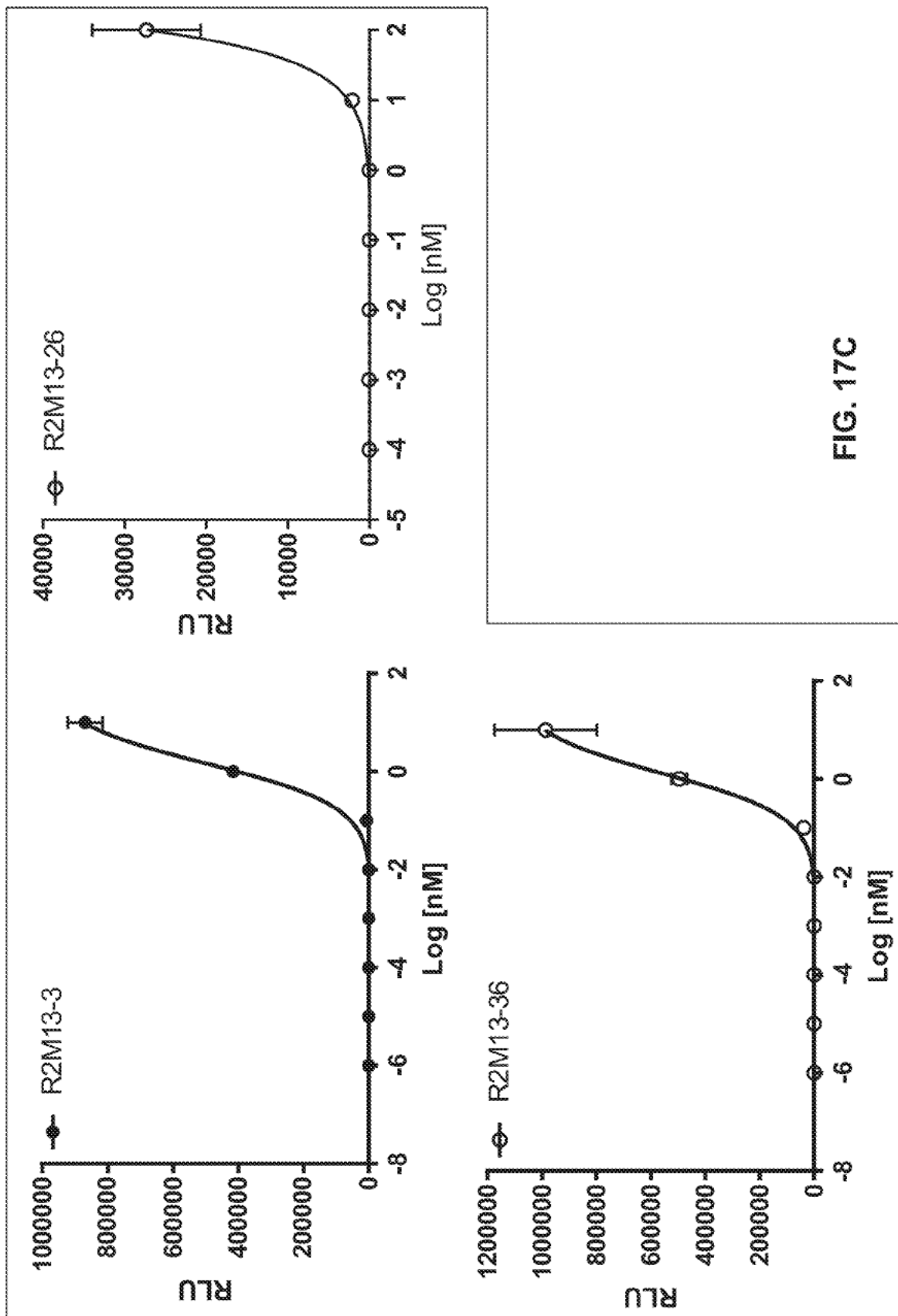


FIG. 17C

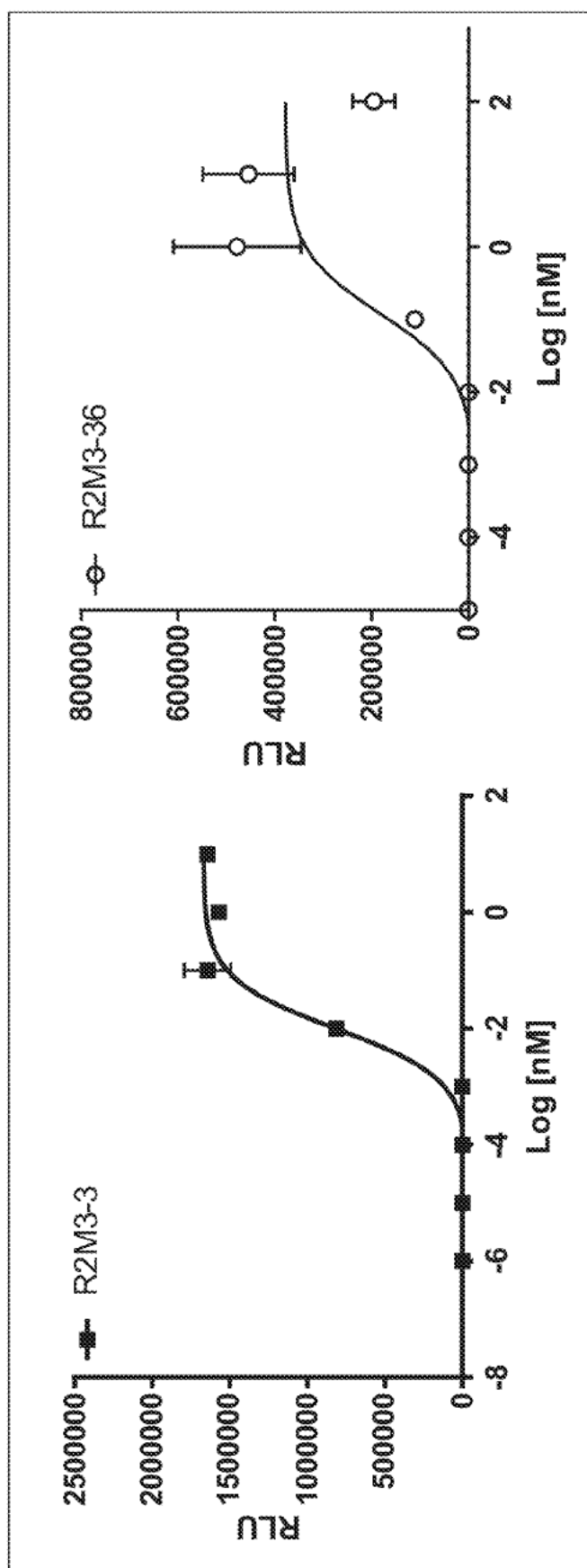


FIG. 17D

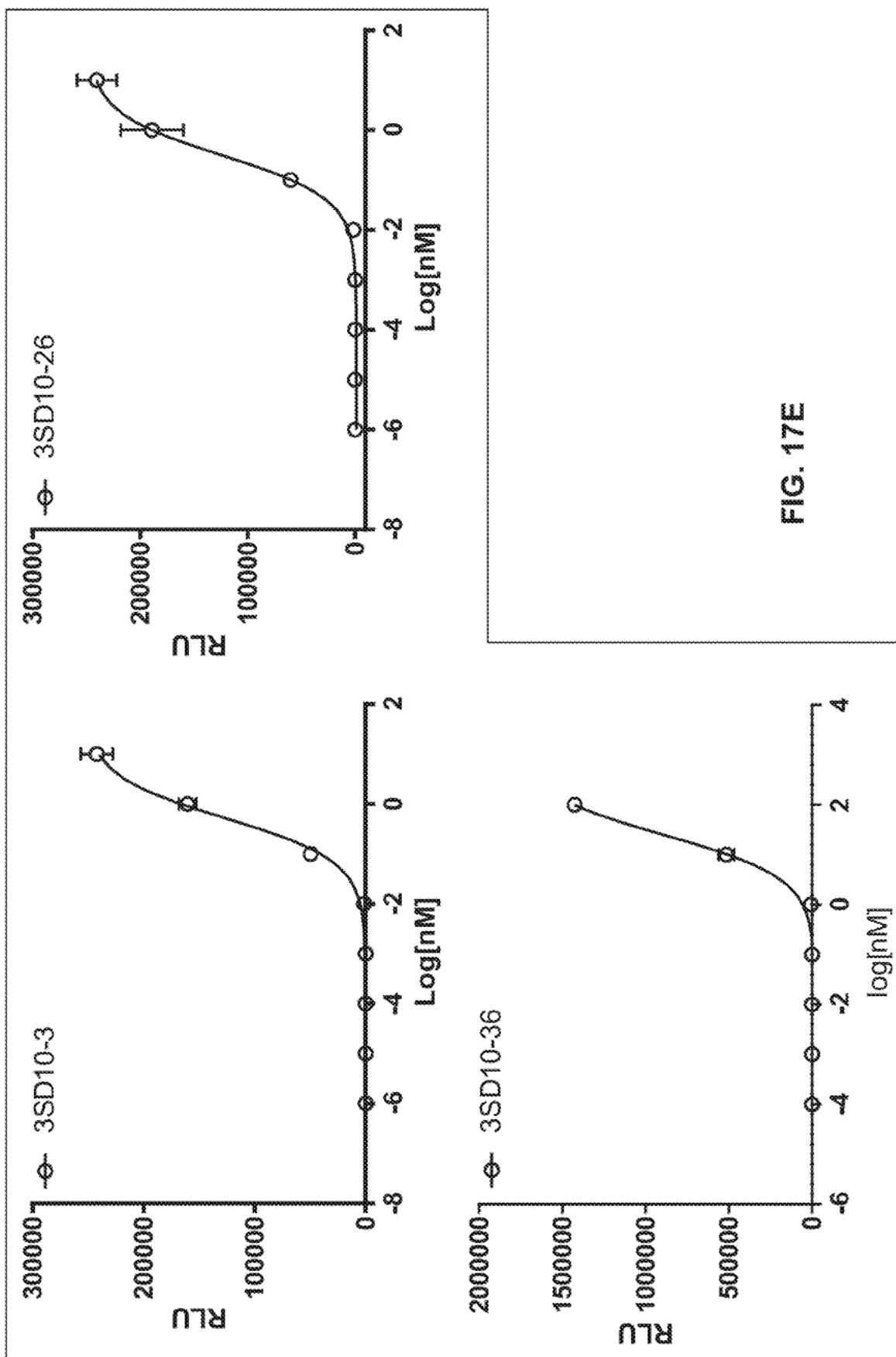


FIG. 17E

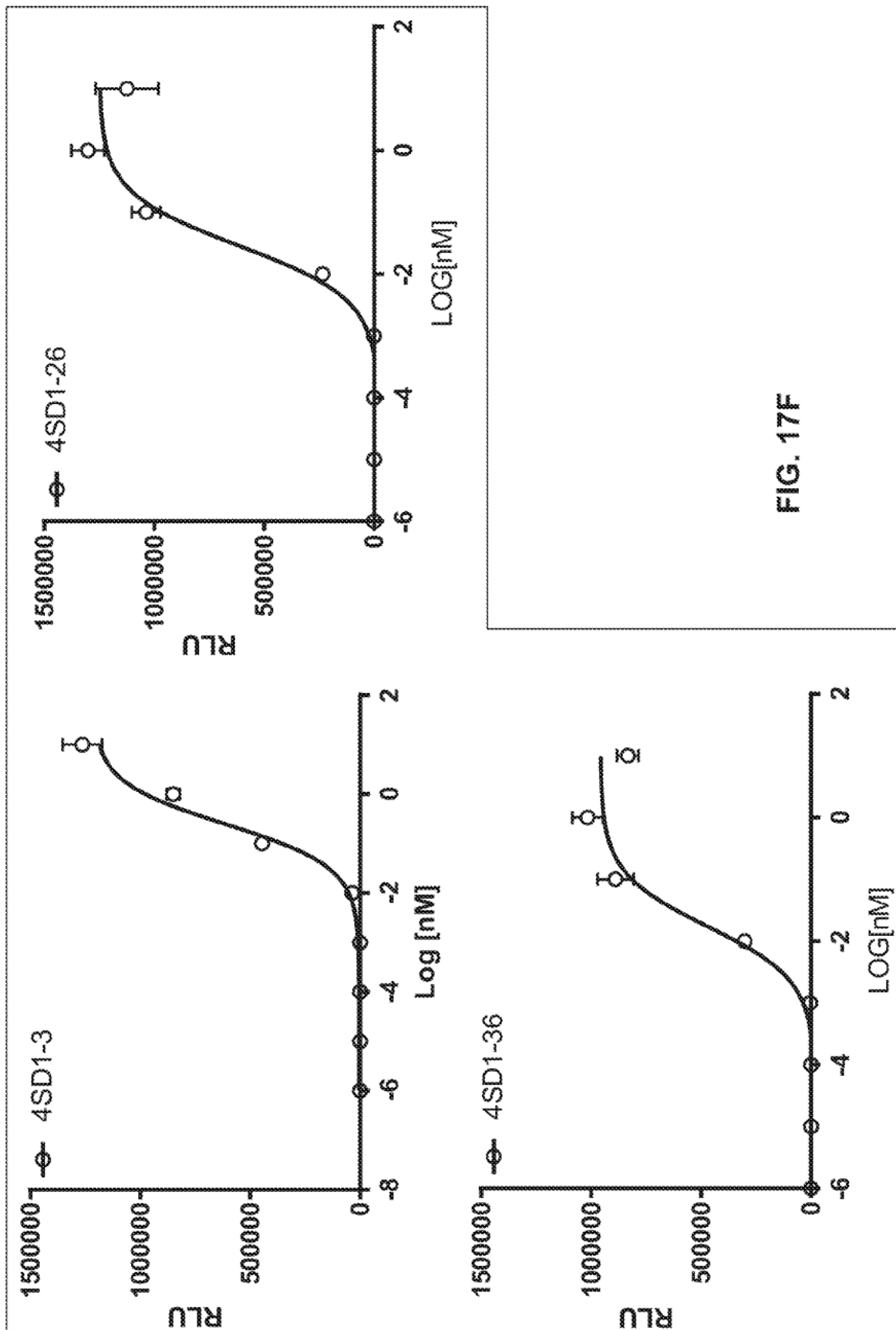


FIG. 17F

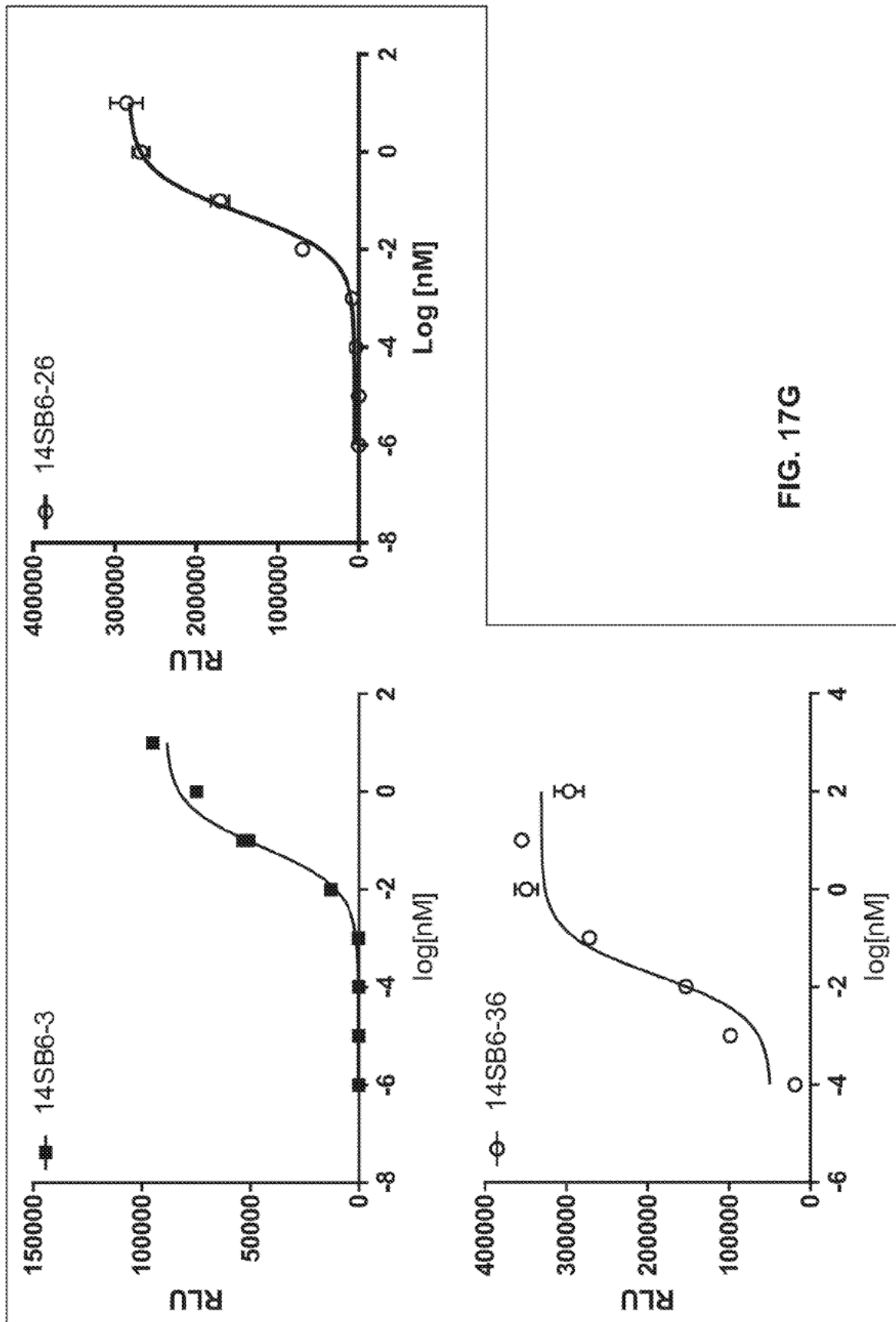


FIG. 17G

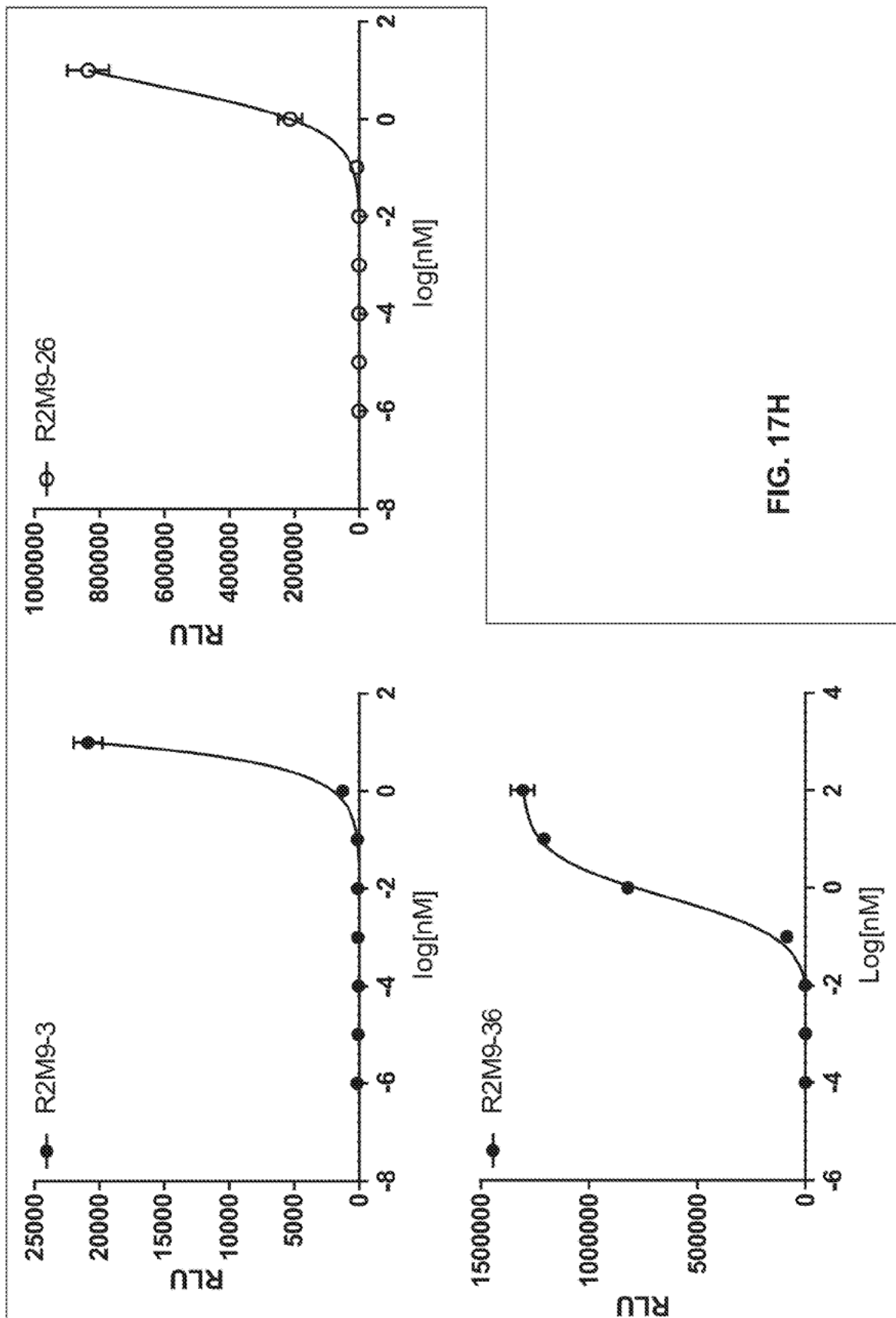


FIG. 17H

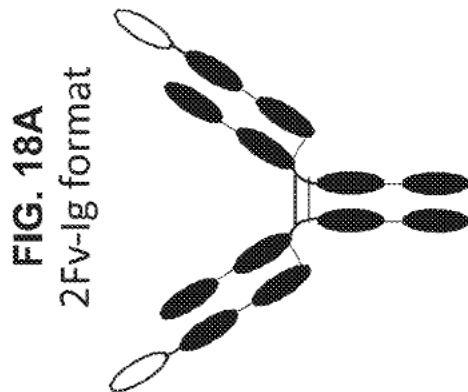
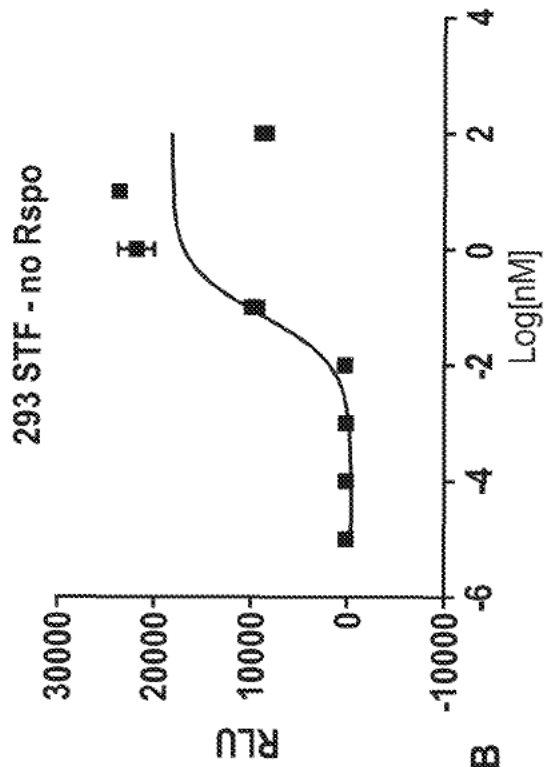


FIG. 18B

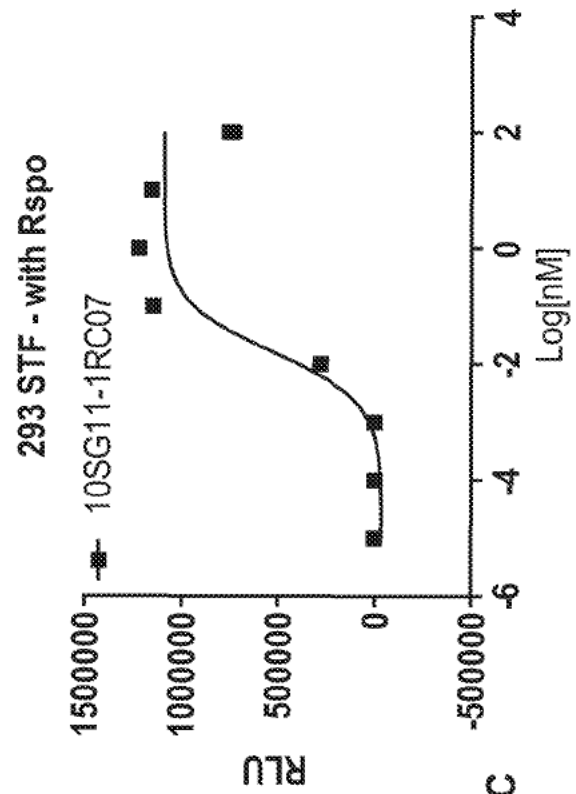


FIG. 18C

Leader = italics

Linker = underlined>

VHH/sdAb or VH or VL = bold

FIG. 19A

*MYRMQLLS***SCIALSLALVTNS***DVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRL***SCAASGSIFMINTMAWYRQAPGNQRE**
LVATIRPVVSETTYADAVKGRFTISRDN*AKNTVYLQMN***SLKSEDTAIYYCNAKRPWGTRDEYWGQG**
TLTVVSSGSGGSQTVVLQEP*SLSVSPGGTVTLT***CGLSSGSVSTNYYPSWYQQTPGQAPRTLIYYTNT**
RSSDVPERFSGSIVGNKAAL*TITGAQPDD***ESVYFCLLYLGRGIWVFGGGTKLTVLGQPKAAPSVTLFP**
PSSEELQANKATLVCLISDFYPGAVTVAWKADSSPVKAGVETTT**PSKQSN***KNYAASSYLSLTPEQWK*
*SHRSYSCQVTHEGSTVEKTVAPTECS** (SEQ ID NO:89)

*MYRMQLLS***SCIALSLALVTNS***DVQLVESGGGLVQAGGSLRL***ACAGSGRIFAIYDIAWYRHPPGNQREL**
VAMIRPVVTEIDYADSVKGRFTISRNNAMKT*VYLQMN***NLKPEDTAVYYCNAKRPWGSRDEYWGQG**
TQVTVSSGSGGSQTVVLQEP*SLSVSPGGTVTLT***CGLSSGSVSTNYYPSWYQQTPGQAPRTLIYYTNT**
RSSDVPERFSGSIVGNKAAL*TITGAQPDD***ESVYFCLLYLGRGIWVFGGGTKLTVLGQPKAAPSVTLFP**
PSSEELQANKATLVCLISDFYPGAVTVAWKADSSPVKAGVETTT**PSKQSN***KNYAASSYLSLTPEQWK*
*SHRSYSCQVTHEGSTVEKTVAPTECS** (SEQ ID NO:90)

*MYRMQLLS***SCIALSLALVTNSEVQLVESGGGLVQAGGSLRV****SCAASGGTFSRYHMGWFRQAPGKER**
EFVSAITWSGGR*TYAD***DFVKGRFTISRDDARNTVYLQ****MSSLKPEDTAVYYCALTWAPTPTNRRSDY**
AYWGQGTQVTVSSGSGGSQTVVLQEP*SLSVSPGGTVTLT***CGLSSGSVSTNYYPSWYQQTPGQAPR**
TLIYYTNT*RSSDVPERFSGSIVGNKAAL***TITGAQPDD***ESVYFCLLYLGRGIWVFGGGTKLTVLGQPKAA
PSVTLFPPSSEELQANKATLVCLISDFYPGAVTVAWKADSSPVKAGVETTT**PSKQSN***KNYAASSYLSLTPEQWK*
*SHRSYSCQVTHEGSTVEKTVAPTECS** (SEQ ID NO:91)*

*MYRMQLLS***SCIALSLALVTNSEVQLVESGGGLVQAGGSLRL****ACAGSGRIFAIYDMAWYRQAPGNQRE**
LVATIRPVVSETTYADAVKGRFTISR*SNAMKT***VYLQMN***SLKSEDTAIYYCNAKRPWGTRDEYWGQG*
TLTVVSSGSGGSQTVVLQEP*SLSVSPGGTVTLT***CGLSSGSVSTNYYPSWYQQTPGQAPRTLIYYTNT**
RSSDVPERFSGSIVGNKAAL*TITGAQPDD***ESVYFCLLYLGRGIWVFGGGTKLTVLGQPKAAPSVTLFP**
PSSEELQANKATLVCLISDFYPGAVTVAWKADSSPVKAGVETTT**PSKQSN***KNYAASSYLSLTPEQWK*
*SHRSYSCQVTHEGSTVEKTVAPTECS** (SEQ ID NO:92)

*MYRMQLLS***SCIALSLALVTNSAVQLVESGGGLVQAGGSLRL****ACAGSGRIFAIYDIAWYRQAPGNQREL**
VATIRPVVSETTYADAVKGRFTISR*SNAMKT***VYLQMN***SLKSEDTAIYYCNAKRPWGTRDEYWGQG*
LTVTVSSGSGGSQTVVLQEP*SLSVSPGGTVTLT***CGLSSGSVSTNYYPSWYQQTPGQAPRTLIYYTNT**
SSDVPERFSGSIVGNKAAL*TITGAQPDD***ESVYFCLLYLGRGIWVFGGGTKLTVLGQPKAAPSVTLFPP**
SSEELQANKATLVCLISDFYPGAVTVAWKADSSPVKAGVETTT**PSKQSN***KNYAASSYLSLTPEQWKS*
*HRSYSCQVTHEGSTVEKTVAPTECS** (SEQ ID NO:93)

*MYRMQLLS***SCIALSLALVTNSAVQLVD***SGGGLVQAGGSLRL***SCAVSGRTFSMYDMGWFRQAPGKER**
EFVASIRWSSGNTWYADSMKGRFTISR*DN***AKNTVYLQMN***SLKPEDTAVYYCYANIYYTRRAPEEYW*
GQGT*LTVTVSSGSGGSQTVVLQEP***SLSVSPGGTVTLT***CGLSSGSVSTNYYPSWYQQTPGQAPRTLIY*
YTNT*RSSDVPERFSGSIVGNKAAL***TITGAQPDD***ESVYFCLLYLGRGIWVFGGGTKLTVLGQPKAAPSV*
TLFPPSSEELQANKATLVCLISDFYPGAVTVAWKADSSPVKAGVETTT**PSKQSN***KNYAASSYLSLTPE*
*QWKSHRSYSCQVTHEGSTVEKTVAPTECS** (SEQ ID NO:94)

*MYRMQLLS***SCIALSLALVTNSEVQLVQSGAEVKKPGASVKVSCKASGYTFTSYGISWVRQAPGQGLEW**
MGWISAYNGNTNYAQKLOGRVTMTTDTSTSTAYMELRSLRSDDTAVYYCASSKEKATYYYGMDVW
GQGTTVTVSSASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVL
QSSGLYSLSVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVDKKVEPKSCDKHTCTPPCPAPELLGGPSVFL
FPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLT
HLVDWLNQKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDI
AVEWESNGQPENNYKTTTPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFCFSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSL
SPGK* (SEQ ID NO:95)

FIG. 19B

MYRMQLLSICIALSLALVTNSEVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCTSSANINSIETLGWYRQAPGKQRELI
ANMRGGGYMKYAGSLKGRFTMSTESAKNTLYLQMNSLKPEDTAVYYCYARTQRMGVVNSYWGG
GTLVTVSSGSGGSDIELTQPPSVSVAPGQTARISCSGDNIGSFYVHWYQQKPGQAPVLVIYDKSNRP
SGIPERFSGSNSGNTATLTISGTQAEDEADYYCQSYANTLSLVFGGGTKLTVLGQPKAAPSVTLFPPS
SEELQANKATLVCLISDFYPGAVTVAWKADSSPVKAGVETTTTPSKQSNNKYAASSYLSLTPEQWKSH
RSYSCQVTHEGSTVEKTVAPTECS* (SEQ ID NO:96)

MYRMQLLSICIALSLALVTNSQVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCTSSANINSIETLGWYRQAPGKQREL
IANMRGGGYMKYAGSLKGRFTMSTESAKNTLYLQMNSLKPEDTAVYFCNAVITYDGYTIRGQGTLT
VSSGSGGSDIELTQPPSVSVAPGQTARISCSGDNIGSFYVHWYQQKPGQAPVLVIYDKSNRPSGIPER
FSGSNSGNTATLTISGTQAEDEADYYCQSYANTLSLVFGGGTKLTVLGQPKAAPSVTLFPPSSEELQA
NKATLVCLISDFYPGAVTVAWKADSSPVKAGVETTTTPSKQSNNKYAASSYLSLTPEQWKSHRSYSCQ
VTHEGSTVEKTVAPTECS* (SEQ ID NO:97)

MYRMQLLSICIALSLALVTNSEVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCTSSANINSIETLGWYRQAPGKQRELI
ANMRGGGYMKYADSVQGRFTISRDNKNTVYLQMNSLKPEDTAVYYCAAQFRNDYGLRYQSTNN
YWGGGTLVTVSSGSGGSDIELTQPPSVSVAPGQTARISCSGDNIGSFYVHWYQQKPGQAPVLVIYDK
SNRPSGIPERFSGSNSGNTATLTISGTQAEDEADYYCQSYANTLSLVFGGGTKLTVLGQPKAAPSVTL
FPPSSEELQANKATLVCLISDFYPGAVTVAWKADSSPVKAGVETTTTPSKQSNNKYAASSYLSLTPEQ
WKSHRSYSCQVTHEGSTVEKTVAPTECS* (SEQ ID NO:98)

MYRMQLLSICIALSLALVTNSQVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCTSSANINSIETLGWYRQAPGKQREL
IANMRGGGYMKYAGSLKGRFTMSTESAKNTVYLQMNSLKPEDSAVYYCNANYRGNRYWGQGT
TVSSGSGGSDIELTQPPSVSVAPGQTARISCSGDNIGSFYVHWYQQKPGQAPVLVIYDKSNRPSGI
RFGSNSGNTATLTISGTQAEDEADYYCQSYANTLSLVFGGGTKLTVLGQPKAAPSVTLFPPSSEELQ
ANKATLVCLISDFYPGAVTVAWKADSSPVKAGVETTTTPSKQSNNKYAASSYLSLTPEQWKSHRSYSC
QVTHEGSTVEKTVAPTECS* (SEQ ID NO:99)

MYRMQLLSICIALSLALVTNSDVQLVESGGGLVQAGGSLRLACAGSGRIFAIYDIAWYRHPPGNQREL
VAMIRPVVTEIDYADSVKGRFTISRNNAMKTVYLQMNNLKPEDTAVYYCNAKRPWGSRDEYWGQG
TQVTVSSGSGGSDIELTQPPSVSVAPGQTARISCSGDNIGSFYVHWYQQKPGQAPVLVIYDKSNRPS
GIPERFSGSNSGNTATLTISGTQAEDEADYYCQSYANTLSLVFGGGTKLTVLGQPKAAPSVTLFPPSS
EELQANKATLVCLISDFYPGAVTVAWKADSSPVKAGVETTTTPSKQSNNKYAASSYLSLTPEQWKSHR
SYSCQVTHEGSTVEKTVAPTECS* (SEQ ID NO:100)

MYRMQLLSICIALSLALVTNSEVQLVESGGGLVQAGGSLRVSCAASGGTFSRYHMGWFRQAPGKER
EFVSAITWSGGRTYYADSVKGRFTISRDDARNTVYLQMSSLKPEDTAVYYCALTWAPTPTNRRSDY
AYWGQGTQVTVSSGSGGSDIELTQPPSVSVAPGQTARISCSGDNIGSFYVHWYQQKPGQAPVLVIY
DKSNRPSGIPERFSGSNSGNTATLTISGTQAEDEADYYCQSYANTLSLVFGGGTKLTVLGQPKAAPSV
TLFPPSSEELQANKATLVCLISDFYPGAVTVAWKADSSPVKAGVETTTTPSKQSNNKYAASSYLSLTPE
QWKSHRSYSCQVTHEGSTVEKTVAPTECS* (SEQ ID NO:101)

MYRMQLLSICIALSLALVTNSAVQLVESGGGLVQAGGSLRLACAGSGRIFAIYDIAWYRQAPGNQREL
VATIRPVVSETTYADAVKGRFTISRSNAMKTVYLQMNSLKS EDTAIYYCNAKRPWGTRDEYWGQGT
LVTVSSGSGGSDIELTQPPSVSVAPGQTARISCSGDNIGSFYVHWYQQKPGQAPVLVIYDKSNRPSGI
PERFSGSNSGNTATLTISGTQAEDEADYYCQSYANTLSLVFGGGTKLTVLGQPKAAPSVTLFPPSSE
LQANKATLVCLISDFYPGAVTVAWKADSSPVKAGVETTTTPSKQSNNKYAASSYLSLTPEQWKSHRSY
SCQVTHEGSTVEKTVAPTECS* (SEQ ID NO:102)

MYRMQLLSICIALSLALVTNSAVQLVDSGGGLVQAGGSLRLSCAVSGRTFSMYDMGWFRQAPGKER
EFVASIRWSSGNTWYADSMKGRFTISRDNKNTVYLQMNSLKPEDTAVYYCYANIYYTTRAPEEY
WGQGT
LVTVSSGSGGSDIELTQPPSVSVAPGQTARISCSGDNIGSFYVHWYQQKPGQAPVLVIYDKSN
RPSGIPERFSGSNSGNTATLTISGTQAEDEADYYCQSYANTLSLVFGGGTKLTVLGQPKAAPSVTLF
PSSEELQANKATLVCLISDFYPGAVTVAWKADSSPVKAGVETTTTPSKQSNNKYAASSYLSLTPEQWK
SHRSYSCQVTHEGSTVEKTVAPTECS* (SEQ ID NO:103)

FIG. 19C

MYRMQLLSICALSLALVTNSEVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSHYTLSSWVRQAPGKGLE
WVSVISGDSYTYADSVKGRFTISSDNSKNTLYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYCARNFIKYVFANWGQGT
LVTVSSASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSG
LYSLSSVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVDKKVEPKSCDKTHTCPPCPAPEAAGGPSVFLFPPK
PKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQD
WLNGKEYKCKVSNKALGAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVE
WESNGQPENNYKTTTPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFCFSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPG
K* (SEQ ID NO:104)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCQVQLVESGGGLVQAGGSLRLACAGSGRIFAIYDIAWYRHPPGNQ
RELVAMIRPVVTEIDYADSVKGRFTISRNNAMKTVYLQMNNLKPEDTAVYYCNAKRPWGSRDEYWG
QGTQVTVSSGSGSGDVMTQSPSLPVTGPGEASISCRSSQSLLHSNGYNLYDWYLOKPGQSPQLLI
YLGSNRRASGVPDRFSGSGSGTDFTLKISRVEAEDVGVYYCMQGTHTWPTFGQGTKEIKRTVAAPSV
FIFPPSDEQLKSGTASVCLLNNFYPREAKVQWKVDNALQSGNSQESVTEQDSKDSTYLSSTLTLSK
ADYEKHKVYACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGEC* (SEQ ID NO:105)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCQVQLVESGGGLVQAGGSLRLACAGSGRIFAIYDIAWYRHPPGNQ
RELVAMIRPVVTEIDYADSVKGRFTISRNNAMKTVYLQMNNLKPEDTAVYYCNAKRPWGSRDEYWG
QGTQVTVSSGSGSGDIVMTHPLSLSVTPGEPASISCRSSRSLLDIDDGNTYLDWYLOKPGQSPQLLI
HTLSHRASGVPDRFSGSGSGTDFTLKISRVEAEDVGVYYCMQSIQLPWTFGQGTKEIKRTVAAPSV
FIFPPSDEQLKSGTASVCLLNNFYPREAKVQWKVDNALQSGNSQESVTEQDSKDSTYLSSTLTLSK
ADYEKHKVYACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGEC* (SEQ ID NO:106)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCQVQLVESGGGLVQAGGSLRLACAGSGRIFAIYDIAWYRHPPGNQ
RELVAMIRPVVTEIDYADSVKGRFTISRNNAMKTVYLQMNNLKPEDTAVYYCNAKRPWGSRDEYWG
QGTQVTVSSGSGSGSYVLTQPPSVSVSPGQTASITCSGDKVGHKYASWYQQKPGQSPVLVIYEDSQ
RPSGIPVRFSGNSGNTATLTISGTQAMDEADYYCAWDSSTDVVFGGGKLTVLGQPKAAPSVTLF
PPSSEELQANKATLVCLISDFYPGAVTVAWKADSSPVKAGVETTTTPSKQSNKYAASSYLSLTPEQW
KSHRSYSCQVTHEGSTVEKTVAPTECS* (SEQ ID NO:107)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCQVQLVESGGGLVQAGGSLRLACAGSGRIFAIYDIAWYRHPPGNQ
RELVAMIRPVVTEIDYADSVKGRFTISRNNAMKTVYLQMNNLKPEDTAVYYCNAKRPWGSRDEYWG
QGTQVTVSSGSGSGQSVVTQPPSVSGAPGQRTISCTRSSNIGAGYDVHWYQQHPTAPKLLIFG
NSIRPSGVPDRFSGSKSGTSATLGITGLTGDEADYYCGTWDSSLSAWVFGGKLTVLGQPKAAPSV
VTLFPPSSEELQANKATLVCLISDFYPGAVTVAWKADSSPVKAGVETTTTPSKQSNKYAASSYLSLT
EQWKSHRSYSCQVTHEGSTVEKTVAPTECS* (SEQ ID NO:108)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCQVQLVESGGGLVQAGGSLRLACAGSGRIFAIYDIAWYRHPPGNQ
RELVAMIRPVVTEIDYADSVKGRFTISRNNAMKTVYLQMNNLKPEDTAVYYCNAKRPWGSRDEYWG
QGTQVTVSSGSGSGEIVLTQSPATLSLSPGEGATLSCRASQSVGTLYTWYRQKPGQAPRLIYDASN
RATGIPARFSGSGAGTDFTLKISRVEAEDVGVYYCMQATQFPLTFGQGTKEIKRTVAAPSVFIFPPSD
EQLKSGTASVCLLNNFYPREAKVQWKVDNALQSGNSQESVTEQDSKDSTYLSSTLTLSKADYEKHK
KVYACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGEC* (SEQ ID NO:109)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCQVQLVESGGGLVQAGGSLRLACAGSGRIFAIYDIAWYRHPPGNQ
RELVAMIRPVVTEIDYADSVKGRFTISRNNAMKTVYLQMNNLKPEDTAVYYCNAKRPWGSRDEYWG
QGTQVTVSSGSGSGDIQLTQSPSSLSASVGDRTITCRASRSISSYFNWYQQKPGKAPKLLIYAASSL
QSGVPSRFSGSRSGTDFTLTISLQPEDFATYYCQADTFPPTFGQGTREIKRTVAAPSVFIFPPSDE
QLKSGTASVCLLNNFYPREAKVQWKVDNALQSGNSQESVTEQDSKDSTYLSSTLTLSKADYEKHK
VYACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGEC* (SEQ ID NO:110)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCQVQLQESGPGLVKPSSETLSLTCTVSGGSISGNNYYWGWRQPPG
KGLEWIGSIYFTGGTYNPSLKSRTISVDTSKNQFSLKLSSVTAADTAVYYCARVMLITDAFDIWGQ
GTMVTVSSASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQS
SGLYSLSSVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVDKKVEPKSCDKTHTCPPCPAPELLGGPSVFLFP
PKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQ
DWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAV

FIG. 19D

EWESNGQPENNYKTTTPVLDSGGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSP
GKGSGSGHHHHHH** (SEQ ID NO:111)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCQLQLQESGSGLVKPSQTLSLTCAVSGGSISSGGYSWSWIRQPP
GKGLEWIGSIYHSGSTYYNPSLKSRLTISVDTSKNQFSLKLSVTAADTAVYYCARFYDILTGYSYF
DYWGQGTLTVTSSASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHTF
PAVLQSSGLYSLSSVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVDKKVEPKSCDKTHTCPPCPAPELLGGP
SVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSV
LTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFY
PSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTTPVLDSGGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQK
SLSLSPGK153HHHHHH** (SEQ ID NO:112)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCQVQLQWAGALLKPSETLSLTCAVSGASFSGHYWTWIRQPPGK
GLEWIGEIDHTGSTNYEPSLRSRTISVDTSKNQFSLNLSVTAADTAVYYCARGGGGGYDWGHYH
GLDVWGQGTTVTVSSASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVH
TFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVDKKVEPKSCDKTHTCPPCPAPEAAG
GPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVV
SVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALGAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKG
FYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTTPVLDSGGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYT
QKSLSLSPGKGSGSGHHHHHH* (SEQ ID NO:113)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCQVQLQESGPGLVKPSETLSLTCTVSGGSISSSSYWGWIRQHPPG
KGLEWIGIYIYSGSTYYNPSLKSRTISVDTSKNQFSLKLSVTAADTAVYYCARATYGGDAFDIWG
QGTMTVTSSASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQ
SSGLYSLSSVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVDKKVEPKSCDKTHTCPPCPAPELLGGPSVFLF
PPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLH
QDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIA
VEWESNGQPENNYKTTTPVLDSGGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSL
PGKGSGSGHHHHHH** (SEQ ID NO:114)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCQVQLQESGPGLVKPSETLSLTCTVSGGAISGTSYFWGWIRQPPG
KGLEWIGSIYYTGNTYYNPSLKSRLTVSVDTSKNQFSLNLSVTAADTATYYCARIGIAVAAPVDHW
GGGTLTVTSSASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVL
QSSGLYSLSSVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVDKKVEPKSCDKTHTCPPCPAPELLGGPSVFL
FPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVL
HQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDI
AVEWESNGQPENNYKTTTPVLDSGGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSL
SPGKGSGSGHHHHHH* (SEQ ID NO:115)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCQLQLQESGPGLVKPSQTLSLTCTVSGGSISSGGYYWSWIRQHPPG
KGLEWIGIYIYSGSTYYNPSLKSRTISVDKSKNQFSLKLSVTAADTAVYYCARVRDYDSSGGYY
DYFDYWGQGTLTVTSSASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGV
HTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVDKKVEPKSCDKTHTCPPCPAPELL
GGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRV
VSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVK
GFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTTPVLDSGGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHY
TQKSLSLSPGKGSGSGHHHHHH** (SEQ ID NO:116)

FIG. 19E

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCEVQLVQSGAEVKKPGASVKVSCASGYTFTSYGISWVRQAPGQG
LEWMGWISAYNGNTNYAQKLQGRVTMTTDTSTSTAYMELRSLRSDDTAVYYCASSKEKATYYYGMD
VWGQGTTVTVSSASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHTFPA
VLQSSGLYSLSSVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVDKKVEPKSCDKTHTCPPCPAPEAAGGPS
VFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVL
TVLHQQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALGAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFY
PSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTTPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQOQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQK
SLSLSPGKSGSGSDVQLVESGGGLVQAGGSLRLACAGSGRIFAIYDIAWYRHPPGNQRELAMIRP
VVTEIDYADSVKGRFTISRNNAMKTVYLMNNLKPEDTAVYYCNAKRPWGSRDEYWGQGTQVTVS
S* (SEQ ID NO:117)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCDVQLVESGGGLVQAGGSLRLACAGSGRIFAIYDIAWYRHPPGNQ
RELAMIRPVVTEIDYADSVKGRFTISRNNAMKTVYLMNNLKPEDTAVYYCNAKRPWGSRDEYWG
QGTQVTVSSGSGSGEVQLVQSGAEVKKPGASVKVSCASGYTFTSYGISWVRQAPGQGLEWMGW
SAYNGNTNYAQKLQGRVTMTTDTSTSTAYMELRSLRSDDTAVYYCASSKEKATYYYGMDVWGQGT
TVTVSSASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGL
YSLSSVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVDKKVEPKSCDKTHTCPPCPAPEAAGGPSVFLFPPK
KDTLMISRTPEVTCVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQQDWL
NGKEYKCKVSNKALGAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEW
ESNGQPENNYKTTTPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQOQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK*
(SEQ ID NO:118)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCAVVLQEPSLSVSPGGTVTLTCLSSGVSSTNYYPSWYQQTPGQ
APRTLIYYTNRSSDVPERFSGSIVGNKAALTITGAQPDDSVYFCLLYLGRGIWVFGGGTKLTVLGQP
KAAPSVTLFPSSSEELQANKATLVCLISDFYPGAVTVAWKADSSPVKAGVETTTTPSKQSNNKYAASSY
LSLTPEQWKSHRSYSQCQVTHEGSTVEKTVAPTECSGSGSDVQLVESGGGLVQAGGSLRLACAGS
GRIFAIYDIAWYRHPPGNQRELAMIRPVVTEIDYADSVKGRFTISRNNAMKTVYLMNNLKPEDTAV
YYCNAKRPWGSRDEYWGQGTQVTVSS* (SEQ ID NO:119)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCDVQLVESGGGLVQAGGSLRLACAGSGRIFAIYDIAWYRHPPGNQ
RELAMIRPVVTEIDYADSVKGRFTISRNNAMKTVYLMNNLKPEDTAVYYCNAKRPWGSRDEYWG
QGTQVTVSSGSGSGQAVVLQEPSLSVSPGGTVTLTCLSSGVSSTNYYPSWYQQTPGQAPRTLIYY
TNRSSDVPERFSGSIVGNKAALTITGAQPDDSVYFCLLYLGRGIWVFGGGTKLTVLGQPKAAPSVT
LFPSSSEELQANKATLVCLISDFYPGAVTVAWKADSSPVKAGVETTTTPSKQSNNKYAASSYLSLTPEQ
WKSHRSYSQCQVTHEGSTVEKTVAPTECS* (SEQ ID NO:120)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCEVQLVQSGAEVKKPGASVKVSCASGYTFTSYGISWVRQAPGQ
GLEWMGWISAYNGNTNYAQKLQGRVTMTTDTSTSTAYMELRSLRSDDTAVYYCASSKEKATYYYG
MDVWGQGTTVTVSSASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHT
FPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVDKKVEPKSCGSGSGHHHHHH* (SEQ
ID NO:122)

MYRMQLLSIALSLALVTNSAVQLVDGSGGLVQAGGSLRLSCAVSGRTFSMYDMGWFRQAPGKER
EFVASIRWSSGNTWYADSMKGRFTISRDNANTVYLMNLSLKPEDTAVYYCYANIYYTTRAPEEYW
GGGLTVTVSSGSGSGSQTVVLQEPSLSVSPGGTVTLTCLSSGVSSTNYYPSWYQQTPGQAPRTLIY
YTNRSSDVPERFSGSIVGNKAALTITGAQPDDSVYFCLLYLGRGIWVFGGGTKLTVLGQPKAAPSV
TLFPSSSEELQANKATLVCLISDFYPGAVTVAWKADSSPVKAGVETTTTPSKQSNNKYAASSYLSLTPE
QWKSHRSYSQCQVTHEGSTVEKTVAPTECS* (SEQ ID NO:123)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCEVQLVQSGAEVKKPGASVKVSCASGYTFTSYGISWVRQAPGQ
GLEWMGWISAYNGNTNYAQKLQGRVTMTTDTSTSTAYMELRSLRSDDTAVYYCASSKEKATYYYG
MDVWGQGTTVTVSSASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHT
FPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVDKKVEPKSCGSGSGHHHHHH* (SEQ
ID NO:124)

FIG. 19F

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCCQAVVLQEPSSLVSPGGTVTLTCGLSSGSVSTNYYPSWYQQTPG
QAPRTLIIYTNTRSSDVPERFSGSIVGNKAALTITGAQPDDSVYFCLLYLGRGIWVFGGGTKLTVLG
QPKAAPSVTLFPPSSEELQANKATLVCLISDFYPGAVTVAWKADSSPVKAGVETTTTPSKQSNKYAAS
SYLSLTPEQWKSHRSYSCQVTHEGSTVEKTVAPTECS* (SEQ ID NO:125)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCEVQLVQSGAEVKKPGASVKVSCKASGYTFTSYGISWVRQAPGG
GLEWMGWISAYNGNTNYAQKLQGRVTMTTDTSTSTAYMELRSLRSDDTAVYYCASSKEKATYYYY
MDVWGGQGTTVTVSSASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSKVHT
FPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVDKKVEPKSCDKTHTCPPCPAPEAAG
GPSVFLFPPKPKDRLMISRTPEVTCVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVV
SVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALGAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLWCLVK
GFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFCSSVMHEALHNHY
TQKSLSLSPGK* (SEQ ID NO:126)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCDVQLVESGGGLVQAGGSLRLACAGSGRIFAIYDIAWYRHPPGNQ
RELAMIRPVVTEIDYADSVKGRFTISRNNAMKTIVYLMNNLKPEDTAVYYCNAKRPWGSRDEYWG
QGTQVTVSSDKTHTCPPCPAPEAAGGPSVFLFPPKPKDRLMISRTPEVTCVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWY
VDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALGAPIEKTISKAKGQPRE
PQVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLVSCAVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLT
VDKSRWQQGNVFCSSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGKGSGSGHHHHHH* (SEQ ID NO:127)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCDVQLVESGGGLVQAGGSLRLACAGSGRIFAIYDIAWYRHPPGNQ
RELAMIRPVVTEIDYADSVKGRFTISRNNAMKTIVYLMNNLKPEDTAVYYCNAKRPWGSRDEYWG
QGTQVTVSSDKTHTCPPCPAPEAAGGPSVFLFPPKPKDRLMISRTPEVTCVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWY
VDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALGAPIEKTISKAKGQPRE
PQVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLT
VDKSRWQQGNVFCSSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGKGSGSGSAVQQVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAA
SGFTLDYYAISWFRQAPGKKRELVDITSGGSTNYADSVKGRFTISRDNAKNTIYLMNNLKPEDTA
VYFCNAVITYNGYTIWGGGTQVTVSS* (SEQ ID NO:128)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCDVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCTSSANINSIETLGWYRQAPGKQ
RELIANMRGGGYMKYAGSLKGRFTMSTESAKNTMYLQMNLSLKPEDTAVYYCYVKLRDDDDYVYRGQ
GTQVTVSSGSGSGSYVLTQPPSVSVSPGQTASITCSGDKVGHKYASWYQQKPGQSPVLVIYEDSQR
PSGIPVRFSGSNSGNTATLTISGTQAMDEADYYCQAWDSSTDVVFVGGGKLTVLGQPKAAPSVTLFPP
PSSEELQANKATLVCLISDFYPGAVTVAWKADSSPVKAGVETTTTPSKQSNKYAASSYLSLTPEQWK
SHRSYSCQVTHEGSTVEKTVAPTECS* (SEQ ID NO:134)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCCQVQKLEESGGGLVQAGGSLRLSCAASGRIFSIYDMGWFRQAPGK
EREFVSGIRWSGGTSYADSVKGRFTISKDNANTYIYLMNNLKAEDTAVYYCGSRGYWGGGTLTVT
SSGSGSGSYVLTQPPSVSVSPGQTASITCSGDKVGHKYASWYQQKPGQSPVLVIYEDSQRPSGIPV
FSGNSGNTATLTISGTQAMDEADYYCQAWDSSTDVVFVGGGKLTVLGQPKAAPSVTLFPPSSEELQ
ANKATLVCLISDFYPGAVTVAWKADSSPVKAGVETTTTPSKQSNKYAASSYLSLTPEQWKSHRSYSC
QVTHEGSTVEKTVAPTECS* (SEQ ID NO:135)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCDVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCTSSANINSIETLGWYRQAPGKQ
RELIANMRGGGYMKYAGSLKGRFTMSTESAKNTMYLQMNLSLKPEDTAVYYCYVKLRDDDDYVYRGQ
GTQVTVSSGSGSGSDIQTQSPSSLSASVGDRTITCRASQSISSYLNWYQQKPGKAPKLLIYAA
SSLQSGVPSRFSGSGSGDFTLTISLQPEDFATYYCQQSYSTPLTFGGGKVEIKRTVAAPSVFIFPP
SDEQLKSGTASVCLLNNFYPREAKVQWKVDNALQSGNSQESVTEQDSKSTYLSSTLTLSKADYE
KHKVYACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGEC* (SEQ ID NO:136)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCDVQLVESGGGLVQAGGSLRLACAGSGRIFAIYDIAWYRHPPGNQ
RELAMIRPVVTEIDYADSVKGRFTISRNNAMKTIVYLMNNLKPEDTAVYYCNAKRPWGSRDEYWG
QGTQVTVSSGSGSGDIQTQSPSSLSASVGDRTITCRASQSISSYLNWYQQKPGKAPKLLIYAA
QSGVPSRFSGSGSGDFTLTISLQPEDFATYYCQQSYSTPLTFGGGKVEIKRTVAAPSVFIFPPSDE
QLKSGTASVCLLNNFYPREAKVQWKVDNALQSGNSQESVTEQDSKSTYLSSTLTLSKADYEKHK
VYACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGEC* (SEQ ID NO:137)

FIG. 19G

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCQVKLEESGGGLVQAGGSLRLSCAASGRIFSIYDMGWFRQAPGK
EREFVSGIRWSSGGTSYADSVKGRFTISKDNAKNTIYLQMNNLKAEDTAVYYCGSRGYWGQGLTVTV
SSGSGSGDIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRTITCRASQSISSYLNWYQQKPGKAPKLLIYAASSLQSGVPSR
FSGSGSGTDFLTITSLQPEDFATYYCQQSYSTPLTFGGGTKEIKRTVAAPSVFIFPPSDEQLKSGTA
SVVCLLNNFYPRKAVQWKVDNALQSGNSQESVTEQDSKDYSLSSSTLTLSKADYEKHKVYACEVT
HQGLSSPVTKSFNRGEC* (SEQ ID NO:138)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCQVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCTSSANINSIETLGWYRQAPGKQ
RELIANMRGGGYMKYAGSLKGRFTMSTESAKNTMYLQMNLSLKPEDTAVYYCYVKLRDDDDYVYRGQ
GTQVTVSSGSGSGQAVVLQEPSSLVSPGGTVTLTCLSSGSVSTNYYPSWYQQTPGQAPRTLIYYT
NTRSSDVPERFSGSIVGNKAALTITGAQPDDESIVFCLLYLGRGIWVFGGGTKLTVLGQPKAAPSVTL
FPPSSEELQANKATLVCLISDFYPGAVTVAWKADSSPVKAGVETTTPSKQSNKYAASSYLSLTPEQ
WKSHRSYSQCQVTHEGSTVEKTVAPTECS* (SEQ ID NO:139)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCQVKLEESGGGLVQAGGSLRLSCAASGRIFSIYDMGWFRQAPGK
EREFVSGIRWSSGGTSYADSVKGRFTISKDNAKNTIYLQMNNLKAEDTAVYYCGSRGYWGQGLTVTV
SSGSGSGQAVVLQEPSSLVSPGGTVTLTCLSSGSVSTNYYPSWYQQTPGQAPRTLIYYTNTRSSDV
PERFSGSIVGNKAALTITGAQPDDESIVFCLLYLGRGIWVFGGGTKLTVLGQPKAAPSVTLFPPSSEEL
QANKATLVCLISDFYPGAVTVAWKADSSPVKAGVETTTPSKQSNKYAASSYLSLTPEQWKSHRSYS
QCQVTHEGSTVEKTVAPTECS* (SEQ ID NO:140)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCQVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCTSSANINSIETLGWYRQAPGKQ
RELIANMRGGGYMKYAGSLKGRFTMSTESAKNTMYLQMNLSLKPEDTAVYYCYVKLRDDDDYVYRGQ
GTQVTVSSGSGSGDIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRTITCRASQGISSYLAWYQQKPGKAPKLLIYAASNLL
GGVPSRFSGSGSGTDFLTITSLQPEDFATYYCQQTSTPWTFGGGTKVEIKRTVAAPSVFIFPPSDE
QLKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPRKAVQWKVDNALQSGNSQESVTEQDSKDYSLSSSTLTLSKADYEKHK
VYACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGEC* (SEQ ID NO:141)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCQVQLVESGGGLVQAGGSLRLACAGSGRIFAIYDIAWYRHPPGNQ
RELAMIRPVVTEIDYADSVKGRFTISRNNAMKTIVYLQMNLSLKPEDTAVYYCNAKRPWGSRDEYWG
QGTQVTVSSGSGSGDIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRTITCRASQGISSYLAWYQQKPGKAPKLLIYAASNL
LGGVPSRFSGSGSGTDFLTITSLQPEDFATYYCQQTSTPWTFGGGTKVEIKRTVAAPSVFIFPPSD
EQLKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPRKAVQWKVDNALQSGNSQESVTEQDSKDYSLSSSTLTLSKADYEKHK
VYACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGEC* (SEQ ID NO:142)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCQVKLEESGGGLVQAGGSLRLSCAASGRIFSIYDMGWFRQAPGK
EREFVSGIRWSSGGTSYADSVKGRFTISKDNAKNTIYLQMNNLKAEDTAVYYCGSRGYWGQGLTVTV
SSGSGSGDIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRTITCRASQGISSYLAWYQQKPGKAPKLLIYAASNLLGGVPSR
FSGSGSGTDFLTITSLQPEDFATYYCQQTSTPWTFGGGTKVEIKRTVAAPSVFIFPPSDEQLKSGT
ASVVCLLNNFYPRKAVQWKVDNALQSGNSQESVTEQDSKDYSLSSSTLTLSKADYEKHKVYACEV
THQGLSSPVTKSFNRGEC* (SEQ ID NO:143)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCQVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCTSSANINSIETLGWYRQAPGKQ
RELIANMRGGGYMKYAGSLKGRFTMSTESAKNTMYLQMNLSLKPEDTAVYYCYVKLRDDDDYVYRGQ
GTQVTVSSGSGSGDIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRTITCRASQSISSYLNWYQQKPGKAPKLLIYAASSLQ
SGVPSRFSGSGSGTDFLTITSLQPEDFATYYCQQSYSTPLTFGGGTKEIKRTVAAPSVFIFPPSDEQ
LKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPRKAVQWKVDNALQSGNSQESVTEQDSKDYSLSSSTLTLSKADYEKHKV
YACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGEC* (SEQ ID NO:144)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCQVQLVESGGGLVQAGGSLRLACAGSGRIFAIYDIAWYRHPPGNQ
RELAMIRPVVTEIDYADSVKGRFTISRNNAMKTIVYLQMNLSLKPEDTAVYYCNAKRPWGSRDEYWG
QGTQVTVSSGSGSGDIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRTITCRASQSISSYLNWYQQKPGKAPKLLIYAASSL
QSGVPSRFSGSGSGTDFLTITSLQPEDFATYYCQQSYSTPLTFGGGTKEIKRTVAAPSVFIFPPSDE
QLKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPRKAVQWKVDNALQSGNSQESVTEQDSKDYSLSSSTLTLSKADYEKHK
VYACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGEC* (SEQ ID NO:145)

FIG. 19H

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCQVKLEESGGGLVQAGGSLRLSCAASGRIFSIYDMGWFRQAPGK
EREFVSGIRWSSGGTSYADSVKGRFTISKDNAKNTIYLQMNNLKAEDTAVYYCGSRGYWGQGTLTVT
SSGGSGSDIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVTITCRASQSISSYLNWYQQKPGKAPKLLIYAASSLQSGVPSR
FSGSGSGTDFTLTISLQPEDFATYYCQQSYSTPLTFGGGTKVEIKRTVAAPSVFIFPPSDEQLKSGTA
SVVCLLNNFYPREAKVQWKVDNALQSGNSQESVTEQDSKDYSLSTLTLSKADYEKHKVYACEVT
HQLGSSPVTKSFNRGEC* (SEQ ID NO:146)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCQVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCTSSANINSIETLGWYRQAPGKQ
RELIANMRGGGYMKYAGSLKGRFTMSTESAKNTMYLQMNLSLKPEDTAVYYCYVKLRDDDDYVYRGQ
GTQVTVSSGGSGSDIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVTITCRASQSISSYLNWYQQKPGKAPKLLIYAASSLQ
SGVPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLTISLQPEDFATYYCQQSYSTPLTFGGGTKVEIKRTVAAPSVFIFPPSDEQ
LKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPREAKVQWKVDNALQSGNSQESVTEQDSKDYSLSTLTLSKADYEKHKV
YACEVTHQLGSSPVTKSFNRGEC* (SEQ ID NO:147)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCQVQLVESGGGLVQAGGSLRLACAGSGRIFAIYDIAWYRHPGNGQ
RELAMIRPVVTEIDYADSVKGRFTISRNNAMKTVYLQMNLSLKPEDTAVYYCNAKRPWGSRDEYWG
QGTQVTVSSGGSGSDIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVTITCRASQSISSYLNWYQQKPGKAPKLLIYAASSLQ
QSGVPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLTISLQPEDFATYYCQQSYSTPLTFGGGTKVEIKRTVAAPSVFIFPPSDE
QLKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPREAKVQWKVDNALQSGNSQESVTEQDSKDYSLSTLTLSKADYEKHK
YACEVTHQLGSSPVTKSFNRGEC* (SEQ ID NO:148)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCQVKLEESGGGLVQAGGSLRLSCAASGRIFSIYDMGWFRQAPGK
EREFVSGIRWSSGGTSYADSVKGRFTISKDNAKNTIYLQMNNLKAEDTAVYYCGSRGYWGQGTLTVT
SSGGSGSDIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVTITCRASQSISSYLNWYQQKPGKAPKLLIYAASSLQSGVPSR
FSGSGSGTDFTLTISLQPEDFATYYCQQSYSTPLTFGGGTKVEIKRTVAAPSVFIFPPSDEQLKSGTA
SVVCLLNNFYPREAKVQWKVDNALQSGNSQESVTEQDSKDYSLSTLTLSKADYEKHKVYACEVT
HQLGSSPVTKSFNRGEC* (SEQ ID NO:149)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCQVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCTSSANINSIETLGWYRQAPGKQ
RELIANMRGGGYMKYAGSLKGRFTMSTESAKNTMYLQMNLSLKPEDTAVYYCYVKLRDDDDYVYRGQ
GTQVTVSSGGSGSDIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVTITCRASQSISSYLNWYQQKPGKAPKLLIYAASSLQ
SGVPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLTISLQPEDFATYYCQQSYRTPFTFGPGTKVDIKRTVAAPSVFIFPPSDEQ
LKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPREAKVQWKVDNALQSGNSQESVTEQDSKDYSLSTLTLSKADYEKHKV
YACEVTHQLGSSPVTKSFNRGEC* (SEQ ID NO:150)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCQVQLVESGGGLVQAGGSLRLACAGSGRIFAIYDIAWYRHPGNGQ
RELAMIRPVVTEIDYADSVKGRFTISRNNAMKTVYLQMNLSLKPEDTAVYYCNAKRPWGSRDEYWG
QGTQVTVSSGGSGSDIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVTITCRASQSISSYLNWYQQKPGKAPKLLIYAASSLQ
QSGVPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLTISLQPEDFATYYCQQSYRTPFTFGPGTKVDIKRTVAAPSVFIFPPSDE
QLKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPREAKVQWKVDNALQSGNSQESVTEQDSKDYSLSTLTLSKADYEKHK
YACEVTHQLGSSPVTKSFNRGEC* (SEQ ID NO:151)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCQVKLEESGGGLVQAGGSLRLSCAASGRIFSIYDMGWFRQAPGK
EREFVSGIRWSSGGTSYADSVKGRFTISKDNAKNTIYLQMNNLKAEDTAVYYCGSRGYWGQGTLTVT
SSGGSGSDIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVTITCRASQSISSYLNWYQQKPGKAPKLLIYAASSLQSGVPSR
FSGSGSGTDFTLTISLQPEDFATYYCQQSYRTPFTFGPGTKVDIKRTVAAPSVFIFPPSDEQLKSGTA
SVVCLLNNFYPREAKVQWKVDNALQSGNSQESVTEQDSKDYSLSTLTLSKADYEKHKVYACEVT
HQLGSSPVTKSFNRGEC* (SEQ ID NO:152)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCEVQLQSGAEVKKPGSSSVKVSCKASGGTFTYRYLHWVRQAPGQ
GLEWMGGIPIFGTGNIAQKFQGRVTITADESTSTAYMELSSLRSEDYAVYYCASSMVRVPYYPYGM
VWGQGTLTVTSSASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHTFPA
VLQSSGLYSLSSVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVDKKVEPKSCDKHTHTCPPCPAPEAAAGGPS
VFLFPPKPKDRLMISRTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVL
TVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALGAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFY
PSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTTPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFCFSVMHEALHNHYTQK
SLSLSPGK* (SEQ ID NO:153)

FIG. 19I

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCEVQLVESGGGLVKPGGSLRLSCAASGTFNFIYSMTWVRQAPGK
GLEWISYISGDSGYTNYADSVKGRFTISRDDSKNTLYLQMNSLKTEDTAVYYCARVGGWFDPWG
QGTLTVTVSSASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQ
SSGLYSLSSVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVDKKVEPKSCDKHTHTCPPCPAPEAAGGPSVFLF
PPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLH
QDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALGAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIA
VEWESNGQPENNYKTTTPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFCFSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSL
SPGK* (SEQ ID NO:154)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCEVQLVESGGGLVKPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFTNYAMSWVRQAPGK
GLEWVSAISGSGSTYYADSVKGRFTISRDDSKNTLYLQMNSLKTEDTAVYYCARATGFGTVVFDY
WGQGTTLTVTVSSASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAV
LQSSGLYSLSSVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVDKKVEPKSCDKHTHTCPPCPAPEAAGGPSV
FLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLT
VLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALGAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFY
PSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTTPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFCFSVMHEALHNHYTQKS
LSLSPGK* (SEQ ID NO:155)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCEVQLVQSGGGLVKPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSSYSMNWVRQAPG
KGLEWVSYIENDGSITTYADSVKGRFTISRDDSKNTLYLQMNSLKTEDTAVYYCARAPYYYGSGSLF
RLDYWGQGTTLTVTVSSASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVH
TFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVDKKVEPKSCDKHTHTCPPCPAPEAAG
GPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVV
SVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALGAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVK
GFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTTPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFCFSVMHEALHNHYT
QKSLSLSPGK* (SEQ ID NO:156)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCVQLVQSGAEVKKPGSSVKVSCKASGYFTTNFMHWVRQAPG
QGLEWMGWINPNSGGTKYAQKFQGRVTITADESTSTAYMELSSLRSEDYAVYYCARSVGEVGATM
LGIGVWYWFDPWGQGTTLTVTVSSASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSG
ALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVDKKVEPKSCDKHTHTCPPC
PAPEAAGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQY
NSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALGAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSREEMTKNQV
SLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTTPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFCFSVMH
EALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK* (SEQ ID NO:157)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCDVQLVESGGGLVQAGGSLRLACAGSGRIFAIYDIAWYRHPPGNQ
RELVAMIRPVVTEIDYADSVKGRFTISRNNAMKTVYLQMNNLKPEDTAVYYCNAKRPWGSRDEYWG
QGQTQTVTVSSDKHTHTCPPCPAPEAAGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWY
VDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALGAPIEKTISKAKGQPRE
PQVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCAVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTTPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLT
VDKSRWQQGNVFCFSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGKGSGSGSAVQQVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAA
SGFTLDYYAISWFRQAPGKKRELVDITSGGSTNYADSVKGRFTISRDNAKNTIYLQMNSLKPEDTA
VYFCNAVITYNGYTIWGQGTQTVTVSSGSGSGHHHHH* (SEQ ID NO:2192)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARAVQQVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTLDYYAISWFRQAPGKK
RELVDITSGGSTNYADSVKGRFTISRDNAKNTIYLQMNSLKPEDTAVYFCNAVITYNGYTIWGQGTQ
TVTVSSDKHTHTCPPCPAPEAAGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDG
VEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALGAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQV
YTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTTPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSR
WQQGNVFCFSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGKGSGSGSDVQLVESGGGLVQAGGSLRLACAGSGRIF
AIYDIAWYRHPPGNQRELVAMIRPVVTEIDYADSVKGRFTISRNNAMKTVYLQMNNLKPEDTAVYYC
NAKRPWGSRDEYWGQGTQTVTVSS* (SEQ ID NO:2193)

FIG. 19J

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARC DVQLVESGGGLVQAGGSLRLACAGSGRIFAIYDIAWYRHPPGNQ
REL VAMIRPVVTEIDYADSVKGRFTISRNNAMKT VYLQMN NLKPEDTAVYYCNAKRPWGS RDEYWG
QGTQVT VSSGGSGSAVQQVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLS CAASGFTLDYYAISWFRQAPGKKREL VADI
TSGGSTNYADSVKGRFTISRDN AKNTIYLQMN SLKPEDTAVYFCNAV TYNGYTIWGGGTQVT VSSDK
THTCPPCPAPEAAGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKT
KPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALGAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSRE
EMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTTPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNV
FSCSV MHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK* (SEQ ID NO:2194)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARC DVQLVESGGGLVQAGGSLRLACAGSGRIFAIYDIAWYRHPPGNQ
REL VAMIRPVVTEIDYADSVKGRFTISRNNAMKT VYLQMN NLKPEDTAVYYCNAKRPWGS RDEYWG
QGTQVT VSSGGSGSGGSGSAVQQVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLS CAASGFTLDYYAISWFRQAPGKKR
ELVADITSGGSTNYADSVKGRFTISRDN AKNTIYLQMN SLKPEDTAVYFCNAV TYNGYTIWGGGTQV
TVSSDKTHTCPPCPAPEAAGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVE
VHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALGAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVY
TLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTTPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRW
QQGNVFSCSV MHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK* (SEQ ID NO:2195)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARC DVQLVESGGGLVQAGGSLRLACAGSGRIFAIYDIAWYRHPPGNQ
REL VAMIRPVVTEIDYADSVKGRFTISRNNAMKT VYLQMN NLKPEDTAVYYCNAKRPWGS RDEYWG
QGTQVT VSSGGSGSGGSGSGSAVQQVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLS CAASGFTLDYYAISWFRQA
PGKKREL VADITSGGSTNYADSVKGRFTISRDN AKNTIYLQMN SLKPEDTAVYFCNAV TYNGYTIW
QGTQVT VSSDKTHTCPPCPAPEAAGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWY
VDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALGAPIEKTISKAKGQPRE
PQVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTTPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLT
VDKSRWQQGNVFSCSV MHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK* (SEQ ID NO:2196)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARC AVQQVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLS CAASGFTLDYYAISWFRQAPGK
KREL VADITSGGSTNYADSVKGRFTISRDN AKNTIYLQMN SLKPEDTAVYFCNAV TYNGYTIWGGGT
QVT VSSDKTHTCPPCPAPEAAGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDG
VEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALGAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQV
YTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTTPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKS
RWQQGNVFSCSV MHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGKGGSGSDVQLVESGGGLVQAGGSLRLACAGSGR
IFAIYDIAWYRHPPGNQREL VAMIRPVVTEIDYADSVKGRFTISRNNAMKT VYLQMN NLKPEDTAVY
CNAKRPWGS RDEYWGQGTQVT VSS* (SEQ ID NO:2197)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARC DVQLVESGGGLVQAGGSLRLACAGSGRIFAIYDIAWYRHPPGNQ
REL VAMIRPVVTEIDYADSVKGRFTISRNNAMKT VYLQMN NLKPEDTAVYYCNAKRPWGS RDEYWG
QGTQVT VSSDKTHTCPPCPAPEAAGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWY
VDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALGAPIEKTISKAKGQPRE
PQVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLWCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTTPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLT
VDKSRWQQGNVFSCSV MHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGKGGSGSDVQLVESGGGLVQAGGSLRLACAG
SGRIFAIYDIAWYRHPPGNQREL VAMIRPVVTEIDYADSVKGRFTISRNNAMKT VYLQMN NLKPEDT
AVYYCNAKRPWGS RDEYWGQGTQVT VSS* (SEQ ID NO:2198)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARC AVQQVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLS CAASGFTLDYYAISWFRQAPGK
KREL VADITSGGSTNYADSVKGRFTISRDN AKNTIYLQMN SLKPEDTAVYFCNAV TYNGYTIWGGGT
QVT VSSDKTHTCPPCPAPEAAGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDG
VEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALGAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQV
YTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLSCAVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTTPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKS
RWQQGNVFSCSV MHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGKGGSGSAVQQVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLS CAASG
FTLDYYAISWFRQAPGKKREL VADITSGGSTNYADSVKGRFTISRDN AKNTIYLQMN SLKPEDTAVY
FCNAV TYNGYTIWGGGTQVT VSSGGSGHHHHH* (SEQ ID NO:2199)

FIG. 19K

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCEVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSHYTLSWVRQAPGK
GLEWVSVISGDGSYTYADSVKGRFTISSDNSKNTLYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYCARNFIKYVFANWG
QGTLVTVSSGGGGSGGGSGGGSGGGSDIELTQPPSVSVAPGQTARISCSGDNIGSFYVHWYQQKPGQ
APVLVIYDKSNRPSGIPERFSGSNSGNTATLTISGTQAEDEADYYCQSYANTLSLVFGGGTKLTVLG
SGSGDVKLVESGGGLVVKLGGSLRLSCAASGFSFSTSYMSWVRQTPEKRLVAAINLNGGSTYYS
DTVKGRFTISRDNKNTLYLQMSSLKSEDTAFYYCASELAGYGTFFAYWGQGLTVTSAGSAASGS
SGSSSGADIVLTQSPATLSVTPGDSVSLCKASQSSISYNLHWYQQKSHESPRLLIKYTSQSIGIPS
RFGSGSGSGTDFTLTINNVEDDFGMYFCQQSNSWPLTFGAGTKLEVKGSGSGDKHTHTCPPCPAPEA
AGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYR
VSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALGAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLV
KGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTTPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNH
YTQKSLSLSPGK* (SEQ ID NO:2200)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCEVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSHYTLSWVRQAPGK
GLEWVSVISGDGSYTYADSVKGRFTISSDNSKNTLYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYCARNFIKYVFANWG
QGTLVTVSSGGGGSGGGSGGGSGGGSDIELTQPPSVSVAPGQTARISCSGDNIGSFYVHWYQQKPGQ
APVLVIYDKSNRPSGIPERFSGSNSGNTATLTISGTQAEDEADYYCQSYANTLSLVFGGGTKLTVLG
SGSGSGSGDVKLVESGGGLVVKLGGSLRLSCAASGFSFSTSYMSWVRQTPEKRLVAAINLNGG
STYYSDTVKGRFTISRDNKNTLYLQMSSLKSEDTAFYYCASELAGYGTFFAYWGQGLTVTSAGS
AASGSSGSSSGADIVLTQSPATLSVTPGDSVSLCKASQSSISYNLHWYQQKSHESPRLLIKYTSQSI
SGIPSRFGSGSGSGTDFTLTINNVEDDFGMYFCQQSNSWPLTFGAGTKLEVKGSGSGDKHTHTCPPC
PAPEAAGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQY
NSTYRVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALGAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSREEMTKNQV
SLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTTPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVMH
EALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK* (SEQ ID NO:2201)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCEVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSHYTLSWVRQAPGK
GLEWVSVISGDGSYTYADSVKGRFTISSDNSKNTLYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYCARNFIKYVFANWG
QGTLVTVSSGGGGSGGGSGGGSGGGSDIELTQPPSVSVAPGQTARISCSGDNIGSFYVHWYQQKPGQ
APVLVIYDKSNRPSGIPERFSGSNSGNTATLTISGTQAEDEADYYCQSYANTLSLVFGGGTKLTVLG
SGSGSGSGSGSGSGDVKLVESGGGLVVKLGGSLRLSCAASGFSFSTSYMSWVRQTPEKRLVAAI
NLNGGSTYYSDTVKGRFTISRDNKNTLYLQMSSLKSEDTAFYYCASELAGYGTFFAYWGQGLTVT
VSAGSAASGSSSGSSSGADIVLTQSPATLSVTPGDSVSLCKASQSSISYNLHWYQQKSHESPRLLIK
YTSQSIGIPSRFGSGSGSGTDFTLTINNVEDDFGMYFCQQSNSWPLTFGAGTKLEVKGSGSGDKHT
TCPPCPAPEAAGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKP
REEQYNSTYRVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALGAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSREEM
TKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTTPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSC
SVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK* (SEQ ID NO:2202)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCDVKLVESGGGLVVKLGGSLRLSCAASGFSFSTSYMSWVRQTPEK
RLELVAAINLNGGSTYYSDTVKGRFTISRDNKNTLYLQMSSLKSEDTAFYYCASELAGYGTFFAYW
GQGLTVTSAGSAASGSSSGSSSGADIVLTQSPATLSVTPGDSVSLCKASQSSISYNLHWYQQKSH
ESPRLLIKYTSQSIGIPSRFGSGSGSGTDFTLTINNVEDDFGMYFCQQSNSWPLTFGAGTKLEVKG
SGGEVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSHYTLSWVRQAPGKGLEWVSVISGDGSYTYAD
SVKGRFTISSDNSKNTLYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYCARNFIKYVFANWGQGLTVTVSSGGGGSGGGG
SGGGSDIELTQPPSVSVAPGQTARISCSGDNIGSFYVHWYQQKPGQAPVLVIYDKSNRPSGIPERF
SGSNSGNTATLTISGTQAEDEADYYCQSYANTLSLVFGGGTKLTVLGSGSGDKHTHTCPPCPAPEA
GGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRV
VSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALGAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVK
GFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTTPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNH
YTQKSLSLSPGK* (SEQ ID NO:2203)

FIG. 19L

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCVDKLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFSFSTSYMSWVRQTPEK
RLELVAAINLNGGSTYYSDTVKGRFTISRDNANTLYLQMSSLKSEDTAFYYCASELAGYGTFFAYW
GQGTTLTVSAGSAASGSSGGSSSGADIVLTQSPATLSVTPGDSVSLSCASQSSISYNLHWYQQKSH
ESPRLLIKYTSQSISGIPSRFSGSGSGTDFLTINNVEDDFGMYFCQQSNSWPLTFGAGTKLEVKG
SGSGSGSGEVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSHYTLWVRQAPGKGLEWVSVISGDGS
YTTYADSVKGRFTISSDNSKNTLYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYCARNFIKYVFANWGQGTTLTVSSGGGG
SGGGSGGGGSDIELTQPPSVSVAPGQTARISCSGDNIGSFYVHWYQQKPGQAPVLIYDKSNRPS
GIPERFSGSNSGNTATLTISGTQAEDEADYYCQSYANTLSLVFGGGTKLTVLGSGSGDKTHTCPPCP
APEAAGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYN
STYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALGAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSL
TCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTTPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFCSCVMHEA
LHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK* (SEQ ID NO:2204)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCVDKLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFSFSTSYMSWVRQTPEK
RLELVAAINLNGGSTYYSDTVKGRFTISRDNANTLYLQMSSLKSEDTAFYYCASELAGYGTFFAYW
GQGTTLTVSAGSAASGSSGGSSSGADIVLTQSPATLSVTPGDSVSLSCASQSSISYNLHWYQQKSH
ESPRLLIKYTSQSISGIPSRFSGSGSGTDFLTINNVEDDFGMYFCQQSNSWPLTFGAGTKLEVKG
SGSGSGSGSGEVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSHYTLWVRQAPGKGLEWVS
SGDGSYTTYADSVKGRFTISSDNSKNTLYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYCARNFIKYVFANWGQGTTLTVS
SGGGSGGGGSDIELTQPPSVSVAPGQTARISCSGDNIGSFYVHWYQQKPGQAPVLIYD
KSNRPSGIPERFSGSNSGNTATLTISGTQAEDEADYYCQSYANTLSLVFGGGTKLTVLGSGSGDKTH
TCPPCPAPEAAGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKP
REEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALGAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSREEM
TKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTTPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFC
SVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK* (SEQ ID NO:2205)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCEVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSHYTLWVRQAPGK
GLEWVSVISGDGSYTTYADSVKGRFTISSDNSKNTLYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYCARNFIKYVFANWG
QGTTLTVSSGGGGSGGGGSDIELTQPPSVSVAPGQTARISCSGDNIGSFYVHWYQQKPGQ
APVLIYDKSNRPSGIPERFSGSNSGNTATLTISGTQAEDEADYYCQSYANTLSLVFGGGTKLTVLG
SGSGEVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSYISWVRQAPGKGLEWVAEISPYSGSTYYAD
SVKGRFTISADTSKNTAYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYCALRARPPIRLHPRGSVMMDYWGQGTTLTVSSGS
AASGSSGGSSGADIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVTITCRASQDVSTAVAWYQQKPGKAPKLLIYSASF
LYSGVPSRFSGSGSGTDFLTISLQPEDFATYYCQSYTTPPTFGQGTKEIKGSGSGDKTHTCPP
CPAPEAAGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQ
YNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALGAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSREEMTKNQ
VSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTTPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFCSCVM
HEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK* (SEQ ID NO:2206)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCEVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSHYTLWVRQAPGK
GLEWVSVISGDGSYTTYADSVKGRFTISSDNSKNTLYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYCARNFIKYVFANWG
QGTTLTVSSGGGGSGGGGSDIELTQPPSVSVAPGQTARISCSGDNIGSFYVHWYQQKPGQ
APVLIYDKSNRPSGIPERFSGSNSGNTATLTISGTQAEDEADYYCQSYANTLSLVFGGGTKLTVLG
SGSGSGSGGEVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSYISWVRQAPGKGLEWVAEISPYSG
STYYADSVKGRFTISADTSKNTAYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYCALRARPPIRLHPRGSVMMDYWGQGT
TVSSGSAASGSSGGSSGADIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVTITCRASQDVSTAVAWYQQKPGKAPKLL
IYSASFYLYSGVPSRFSGSGSGTDFLTISLQPEDFATYYCQSYTTPPTFGQGTKEIKGSGSGDKT
HTCPPCPAPEAAGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTK
PREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALGAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSREE
MTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTTPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNV
FCSCVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK* (SEQ ID NO:2207)

FIG. 19M

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCEVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSHYTLWVRQAPGK
GLEWVSVISGDGSYTYADSVKGRFTISSDNSKNTLYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYCARNFIKYVFANWG
QGTLTVTVSSGGGGSGGGGSGGGGSDIELTQPPSVSVAPGQTARISCSGDNIGSFYVHWYQQKPGQ
APVLVIYDKSNRPSGIPERFSGSNSGNTATLTISGTQAEDEADYYCQSYANTLSLVFGGGTKLTVLG
SGSGGSGSGGSSGGEVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSYIISWVRQAPGKGLEWVAEI
SPYSGSTYYADSVKGRFTISADTSKNTAYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYCALRARPPIRLHPRGSVMDYWG
QGTLTVTVSSGSAASGSSGGSSSGADIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVITITCRASQDVSTAVAWYQQKPG
KAPKLLIYSASFLYSGVPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLTISLQPEDFATYYCQSYTTPPTFGQGKKEIKGS
SGSGDKHTHTCPPCPAPEAAGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEV
HNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALGAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTL
PPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTTPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQ
QGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK* (SEQ ID NO:2208)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCEVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSYIISWVRQAPGK
GLEWVAEISPYSGSTYYADSVKGRFTISADTSKNTAYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYCALRARPPIRLHPRG
SVMDYWGQGTLTVTVSSGSAASGSSGGSSSGADIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVITITCRASQDVSTAVA
WYQQKPGKAPKLLIYSASFLYSGVPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLTISLQPEDFATYYCQSYTTPPTFGQG
TKVEIKGSSGSGGEVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSHYTLWVRQAPGKGLEWVSVISGD
GSYTYADSVKGRFTISSDNSKNTLYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYCARNFIKYVFANWGQGTLTVTVSSGG
GGSGGGGGSGGGGSDIELTQPPSVSVAPGQTARISCSGDNIGSFYVHWYQQKPGQAPVLVIYDKSNR
PSGIPERFSGSNSGNTATLTISGTQAEDEADYYCQSYANTLSLVFGGGTKLTVLGSGSGDKHTHTCPP
CPAPEAAGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQ
YNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALGAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSREEMTKNQ
VSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTTPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVM
HEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK* (SEQ ID NO:2209)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCEVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSYIISWVRQAPGK
GLEWVAEISPYSGSTYYADSVKGRFTISADTSKNTAYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYCALRARPPIRLHPRG
SVMDYWGQGTLTVTVSSGSAASGSSGGSSSGADIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVITITCRASQDVSTAVA
WYQQKPGKAPKLLIYSASFLYSGVPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLTISLQPEDFATYYCQSYTTPPTFGQG
TKVEIKGSSGSGGSGSGGEVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSHYTLWVRQAPGKGLEWVS
VISGDGSYTYADSVKGRFTISSDNSKNTLYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYCARNFIKYVFANWGQGTLTVTV
SSGGGGSGGGGSGGGGSDIELTQPPSVSVAPGQTARISCSGDNIGSFYVHWYQQKPGQAPVLVIY
DKSNRPSGIPERFSGSNSGNTATLTISGTQAEDEADYYCQSYANTLSLVFGGGTKLTVLGSGSGDKT
HTCPPCPAPEAAGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTK
PREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALGAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSREE
MTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTTPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVF
SCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK* (SEQ ID NO:2210)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCEVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSYIISWVRQAPGK
GLEWVAEISPYSGSTYYADSVKGRFTISADTSKNTAYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYCALRARPPIRLHPRG
SVMDYWGQGTLTVTVSSGSAASGSSGGSSSGADIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVITITCRASQDVSTAVA
WYQQKPGKAPKLLIYSASFLYSGVPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLTISLQPEDFATYYCQSYTTPPTFGQG
TKVEIKGSSGSGGSGSGGSSGGEVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSHYTLWVRQAPGK
GLEWVSVISGDGSYTYADSVKGRFTISSDNSKNTLYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYCARNFIKYVFANWG
QGTLTVTVSSGGGGSGGGGSGGGGSDIELTQPPSVSVAPGQTARISCSGDNIGSFYVHWYQQKPGQ
APVLVIYDKSNRPSGIPERFSGSNSGNTATLTISGTQAEDEADYYCQSYANTLSLVFGGGTKLTVLG
SGSGDKHTHTCPPCPAPEAAGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVE
VHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALGAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTL
PPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTTPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRW
QQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK* (SEQ ID NO:2211)

FIG. 19N

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCEVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSHYTLVSWVRQAPGK
GLEWVSVISGDGSYTYADSVKGRFTISSDNSKNTLYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYCARNFIKYVFANWG
QGTLTVTVSSGGGGSGGGGSGGGGSDIELTQPPSVSVAPGQTARISCSGDNIGSFYVHWYQQKPGQ
APVLVIYDKSNRPSGIPERFSGSNSGNTATLTISGTQAEDEADYYCQSYANTLSLVFGGGTKLTVLG
SGSGDKHTHTCPPCPAPEAAGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVE
VHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALGAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTL
LPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRW
QQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGKSGSGSDVKLVESGGGLVKLGSLRLSCAASGFSFS
TSYMSWVRQTPEKRLVAAINLNGGSTYYSSTVTKGRFTISRDNKNTLYLQMSLKSSEDATFYC
ASELAGYGTFFAYWGGQTLTVSAGSAASGSSGGSSSGADIVLTQSPATLSVTPGDSVSLSCSKASQ
SISYNLHWYQQKSHESPRLLIKYTSQSIGIPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLTINNVEDDFGMFCQQSNSWP
LTFGAGTKLEVK* (SEQ ID NO:2212)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCQVQLVESGGGLVKLGSLRLSCAASGFSFSTSYMSWVRQTPEK
RLELVAAINLNGGSTYYSSTVTKGRFTISRDNKNTLYLQMSLKSSEDATFYCASELAGYGTFFAYW
GGQTLTVTVSAGSAASGSSGGSSSGADIVLTQSPATLSVTPGDSVSLSCSKASQSYNLHWYQQKSH
ESPRLLIKYTSQSIGIPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLTINNVEDDFGMFCQQSNSWPLTFGAGTKLEVKG
SGSGDKHTHTCPPCPAPEAAGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVE
HNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALGAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTL
LPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQ
QQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGKSGSGEVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSH
YTLVSWVRQAPGKGLEWVSVISGDGSYTYADSVKGRFTISSDNSKNTLYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYCA
RNFIKYVFANWGGQTLTVTVSSGGGGSGGGGSGGGGSDIELTQPPSVSVAPGQTARISCSGDNIGSF
YVHWYQQKPGQAPVLVIYDKSNRPSGIPERFSGSNSGNTATLTISGTQAEDEADYYCQSYANTLSLV
FGGGTKLTVL* (SEQ ID NO:2213)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCQAVVLQEPSLSVSPGGTVTLTCGLSSGSVSTNYPPSWYQDTPG
QDPRTLIYYTNRSSDVPERFSGSIVGNKAALTITGAQPDDSEVYFCLLYLGRGIVFGGGTKLTVLG
QPKAAPSVTLFPPSSEELQANKATLVCLISDFYPGAVTVAWKADSSPVKAGVETTTPSKQSNKYAAK
SYLSLTPEQWKSHRSYSCQVTHEGSTVEKTVAPTECS* (SEQ ID NO:2214)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCQIVLTQSPAIMSASPGKEKVTISCSANSSVRFMFWYQKKPGSKPK
PLIYRTSNLASGVPARFSGSGSGTSYSLTISSMEAEDAATYYCQYHSYPWTFGGGKLEIKRTVAA
PSVFIFPPSDEQLKSGTASVCLNNFYPREAKVQWKVDNALQSGNSQESVTEQDSKDYSTYSLESTL
TLISKADYEKHKVYACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGEC* (SEQ ID NO:2215)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCQVQLQSGPELVKPGASVRISCKASGYTFTTYYIHWLKDRPGQG
LEWIGWIFPGNVNTKYNAKFKGKATLTADKSSSTAYMQLSSLTSEDSAVYFCAREELQYYFDYWG
GSTLTVSSASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQ
SGLYSLKSVVTPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVDKKVEPKSCGSGSGEVQLVQSGAEVKKPGAS
VKVSCKASGYTFTSYGISWVRKAPGGGLEWMGWISAYNGNTNYAQKLQGRVTMTTDTSTAYME
LRSLRSDDTAVYYCASSKEKATYYYGMDVWVGKTTTVTVSSASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALG
CLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLESVTVTPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTK
VDKKVEPKSCDKHTHTCPPCPAPEAAGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWY
VDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALGAPIEKTISKAKGQPRE
PQVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTV
DKSRWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK* (SEQ ID NO:2216)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCSYVLTQPPSVSVSPGQTASITCSGDKVGHKYASWYQDKPGQDP
VLVIYEDSQRPSPGIPVRFSGSNSGNTATLTISGTQAMDEADYYCQAWDSSTDVFGGGTKLTVLGQ
PKAAPSVTLFPPSSEELQANKATLVCLISDFYPGAVTVAWKADSSPVKAGVETTTPSKQSNKYAAK
YLSLTPEQWKSHRSYSCQVTHEGSTVEKTVAPTECS* (SEQ ID NO:2217)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARDIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRTITCRASQSISSYNLWYQKKPGKKP
KLLIYAASSLQSGVPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLTISLQPEDFATYYCQQSYSTPLTFGGGKVEIKRTVAA
PSVFIFPPSDEQLKSGTASVCLNNFYPREAKVQWKVDNALQSGNSQESVTEQDSKDYSTYSLESTL
TLISKADYEKHKVYACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGEC* (SEQ ID NO:2218)

FIG. 190

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCQVQLQQWGAGLLKPSETLSLTCAVSGASFSGHYWTWIRKPPGK
GLEWIGEIDHTGSTNYEPSLRSRVTISVDTSKNQFSLNLKSVTAADTAVYYCARGGGGGYDWGHYH
GLDVWGKGTTVTVSSASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVH
TFPAVLQSSGLYSLESVVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVDKKVEPKSCGSGSGGEVQLVESGGG
LVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSSYAMHWVRDAPGKGLEWVASISSTSGSKYYADSVKGRFTISRDN
KNTLYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYSCAKTYYDFWSGYYTFDYWGDGTLTVSSASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKST
SGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSKSVVTVPSSTLTQTYICNVN
HKPSNTKVDKKVEPKSCDKHTHTCPPCPAPEAAGGSPVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVDVSHED
PEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALGAPIEKTIS
KAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTTPVLDSDGSF
FLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFCSSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK* (SEQ ID NO:2219)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCSYVLTQPPSVSVSPGQTASITCSGDKVGHKYASWYQDKPGQDP
VLVIYEDSQRPSGIPVRFSGSNSGNTATLTISGTQAMDEADYYCQAWDSSTDVVFGGGKTLTVLGG
PKAAPSVTLFPPSSEELQANKATLVCLISDFYPGAVTVAWKADSSPVKAGVETTTTPSKQSNNKYAAKS
YLSLTPEQWKSHRSYSCQVTHEGSTVEKTVAPTECS* (SEQ ID NO:2220)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCDIOMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVTITCRASQSISSYLNWYQKKPGKKP
KLLIYAASSLQSGVPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLTISSLPEDFATYYCQQSYSTPLTFGGGKVEIKRTVAA
PSVFIFPPSDEQLKSGTASVCLNNFYPREAKVQWKVDNALQSGNSQESVTEQDSKDYSTYSLESTL
TLISKADYEKHKVYACEVTHQGLSPVTKSFNRGEC* (SEQ ID NO:2221)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCQVQLQQWGAGLLKPSETLSLTCAVSGASFSGHYWTWIRKPPGK
GLEWIGEIDHTGSTNYEPSLRSRVTISVDTSKNQFSLNLKSVTAADTAVYYCARGGGGGYDWGHYH
GLDVWGKGTTVTVSSASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVH
TFPAVLQSSGLYSLESVVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVDKKVEPKSCGSGSGGGSGSGGEVQLV
ESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSSYAMHWVRDAPGKGLEWVASISSTSGSKYYADSVKGRFTI
SRDNKNTLYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYSCAKTYYDFWSGYYTFDYWGDGTLTVSSASTKGPSVFPLAP
SSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSKSVVTVPSSTLTQTY
ICNVNHKPSNTKVDKKVEPKSCDKHTHTCPPCPAPEAAGGSPVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVD
VSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALGAP
IEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTTPVLD
SDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFCSSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK* (SEQ ID NO:2222)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCSYVLTQPPSVSVSPGQTASITCSGDKVGHKYASWYQDKPGQDP
VLVIYEDSQRPSGIPVRFSGSNSGNTATLTISGTQAMDEADYYCQAWDSSTDVVFGGGKTLTVLGG
PKAAPSVTLFPPSSEELQANKATLVCLISDFYPGAVTVAWKADSSPVKAGVETTTTPSKQSNNKYAAKS
YLSLTPEQWKSHRSYSCQVTHEGSTVEKTVAPTECS* (SEQ ID NO:2223)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCDIOMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVTITCRASQSISSYLNWYQKKPGKKP
KLLIYAASSLQSGVPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLTISSLPEDFATYYCQQSYSTPLTFGGGKVEIKRTVAA
PSVFIFPPSDEQLKSGTASVCLNNFYPREAKVQWKVDNALQSGNSQESVTEQDSKDYSTYSLESTL
TLISKADYEKHKVYACEVTHQGLSPVTKSFNRGEC* (SEQ ID NO:2224)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCQVQLQQWGAGLLKPSETLSLTCAVSGASFSGHYWTWIRKPPGK
GLEWIGEIDHTGSTNYEPSLRSRVTISVDTSKNQFSLNLKSVTAADTAVYYCARGGGGGYDWGHYH
GLDVWGKGTTVTVSSASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVH
TFPAVLQSSGLYSLESVVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVDKKVEPKSCGSGSGGGSGSGSSGG
EVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSSYAMHWVRDAPGKGLEWVASISSTSGSKYYADSVK
GRFTISRDNKNTLYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYSCAKTYYDFWSGYYTFDYWGDGTLTVSSASTKGPSV
FPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSKSVVTVPSSTL
GTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVDKKVEPKSCDKHTHTCPPCPAPEAAGGSPVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTC
VVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKA
LGAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTTP
VLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFCSSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK* (SEQ ID NO:2225)

FIG. 19P

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCSYVLTQPPSVSVSPGQTASITCSGDKVGHKYASWYQDKPGQDP
VLVIYEDSQRPSGIPVRFSGSNSGNTATLTISGTQAMDEADYYCQAWDSSTDVVFGGGTKLTVLGO
PKAAPSVTLFPPSSEELQANKATLVCLISDFYPGAVTVAWKADSSPVKAGVETTTTPSKQSNKYAAKS
YLSLTPEQWKSHRSYSQCQVTHEGSTVEKTVAPTECS* (SEQ ID NO:2226)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCDIQMTQSPSSLSAYVGDRVITITCRVSQGISSYLNWYQKKPGKKP
KLLIYAASSLQSGVPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLTISSLPQEDFATYYCQQTYTIPFTFGPGTKVDIKRTVAAP
SVFIFPPSDEQLKSGTASVCLLNNFYPREAKVQWKVDNALQSGNSQESVTEQDSKDYSTYSLESTLT
SKADYEKHKVYACEVTHQGLSPVTKSFNRGEC* (SEQ ID NO:2227)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCCVQLQQWGAGLLKPSETLSLTCAVSGASFSGHYWTWIRKPPGK
GLEWIGEIDHTGSTNYEPSLRSRVTISVDTSKNQFSLNLKSVTAADTAVYYCARGGGGGYDWGHHY
GLDVWGKGTTVTVSSASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVH
TFPAVLQSSGLYSLESVVTPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVDKKVEPKSCGSGSGGSEVQLVESVGG
LVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSSYAMHWVRDAPGKGLEWISTISGSGGSTYYADSVKGRFTISRDNK
NTLYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYCARAGYGRYYYGMDVWGDGTTTVTVSSASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSG
GTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSKSVVTPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHK
PSNTKVDKKVEPKSCDKTHTCPPCPAPEAAGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPE
VKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALGAPIEKTSKA
KGQPREPOVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTPVLDSGGSFFL
YSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFCFSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK* (SEQ ID NO:2228)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCSYVLTQPPSVSVSPGQTASITCSGDKVGHKYASWYQDKPGQDP
VLVIYEDSQRPSGIPVRFSGSNSGNTATLTISGTQAMDEADYYCQAWDSSTDVVFGGGTKLTVLGO
PKAAPSVTLFPPSSEELQANKATLVCLISDFYPGAVTVAWKADSSPVKAGVETTTTPSKQSNKYAAKS
YLSLTPEQWKSHRSYSQCQVTHEGSTVEKTVAPTECS* (SEQ ID NO:2229)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCDIQMTQSPSSLSAYVGDRVITITCRVSQGISSYLNWYQKKPGKKP
KLLIYAASSLQSGVPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLTISSLPQEDFATYYCQQTYTIPFTFGPGTKVDIKRTVAAP
SVFIFPPSDEQLKSGTASVCLLNNFYPREAKVQWKVDNALQSGNSQESVTEQDSKDYSTYSLESTLT
SKADYEKHKVYACEVTHQGLSPVTKSFNRGEC* (SEQ ID NO:2230)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCCVQLQQWGAGLLKPSETLSLTCAVSGASFSGHYWTWIRKPPGK
GLEWIGEIDHTGSTNYEPSLRSRVTISVDTSKNQFSLNLKSVTAADTAVYYCARGGGGGYDWGHHY
GLDVWGKGTTVTVSSASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVH
TFPAVLQSSGLYSLESVVTPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVDKKVEPKSCGSGSGGSGSGSEVQLV
ESVGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSSYAMHWVRDAPGKGLEWISTISGSGGSTYYADSVKGRFTIS
RDNSKNTLYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYCARAGYGRYYYGMDVWGDGTTTVTVSSASTKGPSVFPLAPSS
KSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSKSVVTPSSSLGTQTYIC
NVNHKPSNTKVDKKVEPKSCDKTHTCPPCPAPEAAGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVVDV
HEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALGAPIE
KTISKAKGQPREPOVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTPVLDS
DGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFCFSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK* (SEQ ID NO:2231)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCSYVLTQPPSVSVSPGQTASITCSGDKVGHKYASWYQDKPGQDP
VLVIYEDSQRPSGIPVRFSGSNSGNTATLTISGTQAMDEADYYCQAWDSSTDVVFGGGTKLTVLGO
PKAAPSVTLFPPSSEELQANKATLVCLISDFYPGAVTVAWKADSSPVKAGVETTTTPSKQSNKYAAKS
YLSLTPEQWKSHRSYSQCQVTHEGSTVEKTVAPTECS* (SEQ ID NO:2232)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCDIQMTQSPSSLSAYVGDRVITITCRVSQGISSYLNWYQKKPGKKP
KLLIYAASSLQSGVPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLTISSLPQEDFATYYCQQTYTIPFTFGPGTKVDIKRTVAAP
SVFIFPPSDEQLKSGTASVCLLNNFYPREAKVQWKVDNALQSGNSQESVTEQDSKDYSTYSLESTLT
SKADYEKHKVYACEVTHQGLSPVTKSFNRGEC* (SEQ ID NO:2233)

FIG. 19Q

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCCVQLQWAGAGLLKPSETLSLTCAVSGASFSGHYWTWIRKPPGK
GLEWIGEIDHTGSTNYEPLRSRVTISVDTSKNQFSLNLKSVTAADTAVYYCARGGGGGYDWGHYH
GLDVWGKGTTTVSSASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVH
TFPAVLQSSGLYSLESVVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVDKKVEPKSCGSGSGSGSGSGSGSG
EVQLVESVGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSSYAMHWVRDAPGKGLEWISTISGSGGSTYYADSVK
GRFTISRDNKNTLYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYCARAGYGRYYYGMDVWGDGTTTVTSSASTKGPSVF
PLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSVVTVPSSSL
GTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVDKKVEPKSCDKTHTCPPCPAPEAAGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTC
VVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKA
LGAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTT
PVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVMEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK* (SEQ ID NO:2234)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCDIQMTQSPSSLSAYVGDRTITCRVSQGISSYLNWYQKKPGKKP
KLLIYAASSLQSGVPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLTISSLQPEDFATYYCQQTITIPFTFGPGTKVDIKRTVAAP
SVFIFPPSDEQLKSGTASVCLLNNFYPREAKVQWKVDNALQSGNSQESVTEQDSKDYSTYSLESTLT
SKADYEKHKVYACEVTHQGLSPVTKSFNRGEC* (SEQ ID NO:2235)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCSYVLTQPPSVSVSPGQTASITCSGDKVGHKYASWYQDKPGQDP
VLVIYEDSQRPSGIPVRFSGSNSGNTATLTISGTQAMDEADYYCQAWDSSTDVVFGGGKLTVLGQ
PKAAPSVTLFPPSSEELQANKATLVCLISDFYPGAVTVAWKADSSPVKAGVETTTTPSKQSNKYAAKS
YLSLTPEQWKSHRSYSQCQTVEGSTVEKTVAPTECS* (SEQ ID NO:2236)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCEVQLVESVGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSSYAMHWVRDAPGK
GLEWISTISGSGGSTYYADSVKGRFTISRDNKNTLYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYCARAGYGRYYYGMD
VWGDGTTTVTSSASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHTFPA
VLQSSGLYSLSVVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVDKKVEPKSCGSGSGGQVQLQWAGAGLLK
PSETLSLTCAVSGASFSGHYWTWIRKPPGKGLEWIGEIDHTGSTNYEPLRSRVTISVDTSKNQFSL
NLKSVTAADTAVYYCARGGGGGYDWGHYHGLDVWGKGTTTVTSSASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGG
TAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLESVVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHK
PSNTKVDKKVEPKSCDKTHTCPPCPAPEAAGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVDVSHEDPEV
KFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALGAPIEKTISKAK
GQPREPQVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTTPVLDSDGSFFLY
SKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVMEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK* (SEQ ID NO:2237)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCDIQMTQSPSSLSAYVGDRTITCRVSQGISSYLNWYQKKPGKKP
KLLIYAASSLQSGVPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLTISSLQPEDFATYYCQQTITIPFTFGPGTKVDIKRTVAAP
SVFIFPPSDEQLKSGTASVCLLNNFYPREAKVQWKVDNALQSGNSQESVTEQDSKDYSTYSLESTLT
SKADYEKHKVYACEVTHQGLSPVTKSFNRGEC* (SEQ ID NO:2238)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCSYVLTQPPSVSVSPGQTASITCSGDKVGHKYASWYQDKPGQDP
VLVIYEDSQRPSGIPVRFSGSNSGNTATLTISGTQAMDEADYYCQAWDSSTDVVFGGGKLTVLGQ
PKAAPSVTLFPPSSEELQANKATLVCLISDFYPGAVTVAWKADSSPVKAGVETTTTPSKQSNKYAAKS
YLSLTPEQWKSHRSYSQCQTVEGSTVEKTVAPTECS* (SEQ ID NO:2239)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCEVQLVESVGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSSYAMHWVRDAPGK
GLEWISTISGSGGSTYYADSVKGRFTISRDNKNTLYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYCARAGYGRYYYGMD
VWGDGTTTVTSSASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHTFPA
VLQSSGLYSLSVVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVDKKVEPKSCGSGSGSGSGGQVQLQWAG
AGLLKPSETLSLTCAVSGASFSGHYWTWIRKPPGKGLEWIGEIDHTGSTNYEPLRSRVTISVDTSK
NQFSLNLKSVTAADTAVYYCARGGGGGYDWGHYHGLDVWGKGTTTVTSSASTKGPSVFPLAPSSK
STSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLESVVTVPSSSLGTQTYICN
VNHKPSNTKVDKKVEPKSCDKTHTCPPCPAPEAAGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVDVSH
EDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALGAPIEK
TISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTTPVLDSD
GSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVMEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK* (SEQ ID NO:2240)

FIG. 19R

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCIDIQMTQSPSSLSAYVGDRVITICRVSQGISSYLNWYQKKPGKKP
KLLIYAASSLQSGVPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLTISSLPEDFATYYCQQTYPFTFGPGTKVDIKRTVAAP
SVFIFPPSDEQLKSGTASVCLNNFYPREAKVQWKVDNALQSGNSQESVTEQDSKDYSTYSLSTLT
SKADYEKHKVYACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGEC* (SEQ ID NO:2241)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCSYVLTQPPSVSVSPGQTASITCSGDKVGHKYASWYQDKPGQDP
VLVIYEDSQRPSGIPVRFSGSNSGNTATLTISGTQAMDEADYYCQAWDSSTDVVFGGGTCLTVLGG
PKAAPSVTLFPPSSEELQANKATLVCLISDFYPGAVTVAWKADSSPVKAGVETTTTPSKQSNKYAAKS
YLSLTPEQWKSHRSYSCQVTHEGSTVEKTVAPTECS* (SEQ ID NO:2242)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCEVQLVESVGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSSYAMHWVRDAPGK
GLEWISTISGSGGSTYYADSVKGRFTISRDNKNTLYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYCARAGYGRYYGMD
VWGDGTTTVSSASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHTFPA
VLQSSGLYSLKSVVTPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVDKKVEPKSCGSGSGSGSGSGSGSGGQVQ
LQWAGALLKPSETLSLTCAVSGASFSGHYWTWIRKPPGKLEWIGEIDHTGSTNYEPSLRSRVTIS
VDTSKNQFSLNLKSVTAADTAVYYCARGGGQGGYDWGHYHGLDVWGKGTITVTVSSASTKGPSVFPL
APSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLESVVTPSSSLGT
QTYICNVNHKPSNTKVDKKVEPKSCDKHTHTCPPCPAPEAAGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCV
VDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALG
APIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTTPV
LDSGGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFCFSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK* (SEQ ID NO:2243)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARQVQLQWAGALLKPSETLSLTCAVSGASFSGHYWTWIRQPPGK
GLEWIGEIDHTGSTNYEPSLRSRVTISVDTSKNQFSLNLKSVTAADTAVYYCARGGGQGGYDWGHYH
GLDVWGQGTITVTVSSASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVH
TFPAVLQSSGLYSLSVTPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVDKKVEPKSCGSGSGHHHHHH*
(SEQ ID NO:2244)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCIDIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRTITCRASQSISSYLNWYQKKPGKAP
KLLIYAASSLQSGVPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLTISSLPEDFATYYCQQSYSTPLTFGGGTKEIKRTVAA
PSVIFPPSDEQLKSGTASVCLNNFYPREAKVQWKVDNALQSGNSQESVTEQDSKDYSTYSLSTL
TISKADYEKHKVYACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGEC* (SEQ ID NO:2245)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCSYVLTQPPSVSVSPGQTASITCSGDKVGHKYASWYQKKPGQSP
VLVIYEDSQRPSGIPVRFSGSNSGNTATLTISGTQAMDEADYYCQAWDSSTDVVFGGGTCLTVLGG
PKAAPSVTLFPPSSEELQANKATLVCLISDFYPGAVTVAWKADSSPVKAGVETTTTPSKQSNKYAASS
YLSLTPEQWKSHRSYSCQVTHEGSTVEKTVAPTECSGSGSGEVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAA
SGFTFSSYAMHWVRQAPGKLEWVASISSTSGSKYYADSVKGRFTISRDNKNTLYLQMNSLRAE
DTAVYSCAKTYDFWSGYYTFDYWGQGTITVTVSSASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDY
FPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSVTPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVDKKVEP
KSCDKHTHTCPPCPAPEAAGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEV
HNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALGAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTL
PPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTTPVLDSGGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQ
QGNVFCFSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK* (SEQ ID NO:2246)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCVDKLVESGGGLVKLGSLRLSCAASGFSFSTSYMSWVRQTPEK
RLELVAAILNGGSTYYSDTVKGRFTISRDNKNTLYLQMSSLKSEDTAFYYCASELAGYGTFFAYW
GGGTITVTVSSASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVL
QSSGLYSLSVTPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVDKKVEPKSCGSGSGHHHHHH* (SEQ ID
NO:2247)

FIG. 19S

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCAADIVLTQSPATLSVTPGDSVSLSCKASQSSISYNLHWYQQKSHE
SPRLLIKYTSQSSIGIPSRFSGSGSGTDFLTINNVEDDFGMYFCQQSNWPLTFGAGTKLEVKRTV
AAPSVFIFPPSDEQLKSGTASVCLLNFPYPREAKVQWKVDNALQSGNSQESVTEQDSKDYSLSS
TLTSLKADYEKHKVYACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGECGGGGSEVQLVQSGAEVKKPGASVKVSK
ASGYTFTSYGISWVRQAPGQGLEWMGWISAYNGNTNYAQKLQGRVTMTTDTSTSTAYMELRSLRS
DDTAVYYCASSKEKATYYYGMDVWGQGTITVTVSSASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDY
FPEPVTWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVDKKVEP
KSCDKHTCPCPAPEAAAGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEV
HNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALGAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTL
PPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTTPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQ
QGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGKGSGSG HHHHHH* (SEQ ID NO:2248)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCAADIVLTQSPATLSVTPGDSVSLSCKASQSSISYNLHWYQQKSHE
SPRLLIKYTSQSSIGIPSRFSGSGSGTDFLTINNVEDDFGMYFCQQSNWPLTFGAGTKLEVKRTV
AAPSVFIFPPSDEQLKSGTASVCLLNFPYPREAKVQWKVDNALQSGNSQESVTEQDSKDYSLSS
TLTSLKADYEKHKVYACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGECGGGGSGGGGSEVQLVQSGAEVKKPGASV
KVSKASGYTFTSYGISWVRQAPGQGLEWMGWISAYNGNTNYAQKLQGRVTMTTDTSTSTAYMEL
RSLRSDDTAVYYCASSKEKATYYYGMDVWGQGTITVTVSSASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGC
LVKDYFPEPVTWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVD
KKVEPKSCDKHTCPCPAPEAAAGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYV
DGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALGAPIEKTISKAKGQPREP
QVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTTPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVD
KSRWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGKGSGSGHHHHHH* (SEQ ID NO:2249)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCEVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSHYTLVSWVRQAPGK
GLEWVSISGDGSYTYADSVKGRFTISSDNSKNTLYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYCARNFIKYVFANWG
QGTLVTVSSGGGGSGGGSGGGSDIELTQPPSVSVAPGQTARISCSDNIGSFYVHWYQQKPGQ
APVLVIYDKSNRPSGIPERFSGSNSGNTATLTISGTQAEDEADYYCQSYANTLSLVFGGGTKLTVLQ
SGSGDKHTCPCPAPEAAAGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVE
VHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALGAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVY
LPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTTPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRW
QQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGKGSGSGEVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFT
SYISWVRQAPGKGLEWVAEISPYSGSTYYADSVKGRFTISADTSKNTAYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYC
ALRARPPIRLHPRGSVMYWGQGTITVTVSSGSAASGSSGSSGADIQMTQSPSSLSASVGRVTI
TCRASQDVSTAVAWYQQKPGKAPKLLIYSASFYSGVPSRFSGSGSGTDFLTITSLQPEDFATYYC
QQSYTTPPTFGQGTKEIK* (SEQ ID 2250)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCEVQLVQSGAEVKKPGASVKVSKASGYTFTSYGISWVRQAPGQ
GLEWMGWISAYNGNTNYAQKLQGRVTMTTDTSTSTAYMELRSLRSDDTAVYYCASSKEKATYYYG
MDVWGQGTITVTVSSASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTWNSGALTSGVHT
FPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVDKKVEPKSCDKHTCPCPAPEAAQ*
(SEQ ID 2251)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCDIQMTQSPSSLSASVGRVTITCRASQSSISYNLHWYQQKPGKAPK
LLIYAASSLQSGVPSRFSGSGSGTDFLTITSLQPEDFATYYCQQSYSTPLTFGGGKVEIKGSGSGSY
VLTQPPSVSVSPGQTASITCSGDKVGHKYASWYQQKPGQSPVLVIYEDSQRPSGIPVRFSGSNSGNT
ATLTISGTQAMDEADYYCQAWDSSTDVVFGGGKTLTVLGPKAAPSVTLFPPSSEELQANKATLVCLI
SDFYPGAVTVAWKADSSPVKAGVETTTTPSKQSNKYAASSYLSLTPEQWKSHRSYSCQVTHEGSTV
EKTVAPECS* (SEQ ID 2252)

FIG. 19T

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARQVQLVQSGAEVKKPGSSVKVSKASGYTFTYRYLHWVRQAPGQ
GLEWMGRIIPVLKITNYAQKFQGRVTITADESTSTAYMELSSLRSEDVAVYYCAVVDADFIDWGQGT
MTVTVSSGSGSGQVQLQWAGLLKPSETLSLTCAVSGASFSGHYWTWIRQPPGKLEWIGEIDHTGS
TNYEPLRSRVTISVDTSKNQFSLNLKSVTAADTAVYYCARGGGGYDWGHYHGLDVWGQGTMTV
SSASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSL
SSVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVDKKVEPKSCDKTHTCPPCPAPEAAGGPSVFLFPPKPKDT
LMISRTPEVTCVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNG
KEYKCKVSNKALGAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESN
GQPENNYKTTTPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFCFSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK*
(SEQ ID 2253)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCEVQLVQSGAEVKKPGASVKVSKASGYTFTSYGISWVRQAPGQ
GLEWMGWISAYNGNTNYAQKLQGRVTMTTDTSTSTAYMELRSLRSDDTAVYYCASSKEKATYYYY
MDVWGQGTMTVTVSSASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHT
FPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVDKKVEPKSCDKTHTCPPCPAPEAAG
GPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVV
SVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALGAPIEKTISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKG
FYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTTPVLDSDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFCFSVMHEALHNHYT
QKSLSLSPGK* (SEQ ID NO:2254)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCEVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSHYTLHWVRQAPGK
GLEWVSVISGDGSGYTYADSVKGRFTISSDNSKNTLYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYCARNFIKYVFANWG
QGTLTVTVSSGGGGSGGGGGSGGGGSDIELTQPPSVSVAPGQTARISCSGDNIGSFYVHWYQQKPGQ
APVLVIYDKSNRPSGIPERFSGSNSGNTATLTISGTQAEDEADYYCQSYANTLSLVFGGGTKLTVLG
SGSGGDVKLVESGGGLVKLGGSRLRLSCAASGFSFSTSYMSWVRQTPEKRLVAAINLNGGSTYYS
DTVKGRFTISRDNANTLYLQMSSLKSEDTAFYYCASELAGYGTFFAYWGQGLTVTVSAGSAASGS
SGGSSSGADIVLTQSPATLSVTPGDSVSLSCKASQSSISYNLHWYQQKSHESPRLLIKYTSQSSIGPS
RFSGSGSGTDFTLTINNVEDDFGMYFCQQSNSWPLTFGAGTKLEVKGSGSGHHHHHH* (SEQ ID
NO:225)

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MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCEVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSHYTLHWVRQAPGK
GLEWVSVISGDGSGYTYADSVKGRFTISSDNSKNTLYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYCARNFIKYVFANWG
QGTLTVTVSSGGGGSGGGGGSGGGGSDIELTQPPSVSVAPGQTARISCSGDNIGSFYVHWYQQKPGQ
APVLVIYDKSNRPSGIPERFSGSNSGNTATLTISGTQAEDEADYYCQSYANTLSLVFGGGTKLTVLG
SGSGGSGSGGDVKLVESGGGLVKLGGSRLRLSCAASGFSFSTSYMSWVRQTPEKRLVAAINLNGG
STYYSDTVKGRFTISRDNANTLYLQMSSLKSEDTAFYYCASELAGYGTFFAYWGQGLTVTVSAGS
AASGSSGGSSSGADIVLTQSPATLSVTPGDSVSLSCKASQSSISYNLHWYQQKSHESPRLLIKYTSQSI
SGIPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLTINNVEDDFGMYFCQQSNSWPLTFGAGTKLEVKGSGSGHHHHHH*
(SEQ ID NO:2256)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCEVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSHYTLHWVRQAPGK
GLEWVSVISGDGSGYTYADSVKGRFTISSDNSKNTLYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYCARNFIKYVFANWG
QGTLTVTVSSGGGGSGGGGGSGGGGSDIELTQPPSVSVAPGQTARISCSGDNIGSFYVHWYQQKPGQ
APVLVIYDKSNRPSGIPERFSGSNSGNTATLTISGTQAEDEADYYCQSYANTLSLVFGGGTKLTVLG
SGSGGSGSGGGSGGDVKLVESGGGLVKLGGSRLRLSCAASGFSFSTSYMSWVRQTPEKRLVAAI
NLNGGSTYYSDTVKGRFTISRDNANTLYLQMSSLKSEDTAFYYCASELAGYGTFFAYWGQGLTVT
VSAGSAASGSSGGSSSGADIVLTQSPATLSVTPGDSVSLSCKASQSSISYNLHWYQQKSHESPRLLIK
YTSQSSIGPSRFGSGSGSGTDFTLTINNVEDDFGMYFCQQSNSWPLTFGAGTKLEVKGSGSGHHHH
HH* (SEQ ID NO:2257)

FIG. 19U

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCDVKLVESGGGLVKLGGSRLRLSCAASGFSFSTSYMSWVRQTPEK
RLELVAAINLNGGSTYYSDTVKGRFTISRDNANTLYLQMSSLKSEDTAFYYCASELAGYGTFFAYW
GQGTLVTVSAGSAASGSSGGSSSGADIVLTQSPATLSVTPGDSVSLSCKASQSSISYNLHWYQQKSH
ESPRLLIKYTSQSSIGIPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLTINNVEDDFGMYFCQQSNSWPLTFGAGTKLEVKGSG
SGGEVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSHYTLWVRQAPGKGLEWVSVISGDGSYTYAD
SVKGRFTISSDNSKNTLYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYCARNFIKYVFANWGQGTLVTVSSGGGGSGGGG
SGGGGSDIELTQPPSVSVAPGQTARISCSGDNIGSFYVHWYQQKPGQAPVLVIYDKSNRPSGIPERF
SGSNSGNTATLTISGTQAEDEADYYCQSYANTLSLVFGGGTKLTVLGSGSGHHHHHHH* (SEQ ID
NO:2258)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCDVKLVESGGGLVKLGGSRLRLSCAASGFSFSTSYMSWVRQTPEK
RLELVAAINLNGGSTYYSDTVKGRFTISRDNANTLYLQMSSLKSEDTAFYYCASELAGYGTFFAYW
GQGTLVTVSAGSAASGSSGGSSSGADIVLTQSPATLSVTPGDSVSLSCKASQSSISYNLHWYQQKSH
ESPRLLIKYTSQSSIGIPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLTINNVEDDFGMYFCQQSNSWPLTFGAGTKLEVKGSG
SGSGSGSGGEVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSHYTLWVRQAPGKGLEWVSVISGDGS
YTYADSVKGRFTISSDNSKNTLYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYCARNFIKYVFANWGQGTLVTVSSGGGG
SGGGGSGGGGSDIELTQPPSVSVAPGQTARISCSGDNIGSFYVHWYQQKPGQAPVLVIYDKSNRPS
GIPERFSGSNSGNTATLTISGTQAEDEADYYCQSYANTLSLVFGGGTKLTVLGSGSGHHHHHHH*
(SEQ ID NO:2259)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCDVKLVESGGGLVKLGGSRLRLSCAASGFSFSTSYMSWVRQTPEK
RLELVAAINLNGGSTYYSDTVKGRFTISRDNANTLYLQMSSLKSEDTAFYYCASELAGYGTFFAYW
GQGTLVTVSAGSAASGSSGGSSSGADIVLTQSPATLSVTPGDSVSLSCKASQSSISYNLHWYQQKSH
ESPRLLIKYTSQSSIGIPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLTINNVEDDFGMYFCQQSNSWPLTFGAGTKLEVKGSG
SGSGSGSGGGSGGEVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSHYTLWVRQAPGKGLEWVSVI
SGDGSYTYADSVKGRFTISSDNSKNTLYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYCARNFIKYVFANWGQGTLVTVS
SGGGGSGGGGSGGGGSDIELTQPPSVSVAPGQTARISCSGDNIGSFYVHWYQQKPGQAPVLVIYD
KSNRPSGIPERFSGSNSGNTATLTISGTQAEDEADYYCQSYANTLSLVFGGGTKLTVLGSGSGHHH
HHH* (SEQ ID NO:2260)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCEVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSHYTLWVRQAPGK
GLEWVSVISGDGSYTYADSVKGRFTISSDNSKNTLYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYCARNFIKYVFANWG
QGTLVTVSSGGGGSGGGGSGGGGSDIELTQPPSVSVAPGQTARISCSGDNIGSFYVHWYQQKPGQ
APVLVIYDKSNRPSGIPERFSGSNSGNTATLTISGTQAEDEADYYCQSYANTLSLVFGGGTKLTVLG
SGSGEVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFTSYISWVRQAPGKGLEWVAEISPYSGSTYYAD
SVKGRFTISADTSKNTAYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYCALRARPPIRLHPRGSVMYDYGQGTLVTVSSGS
AASGSSGGSSSGADIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRTITCRASQDVSTAVAWYQQKPGKAPKLLIYSASF
LYSGVPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLTISSLQPEDFATYYCQQSYTTPPTFGQGTKEIKGSGSGHHHHHHH*
(SEQ ID NO:2261)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCEVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSHYTLWVRQAPGK
GLEWVSVISGDGSYTYADSVKGRFTISSDNSKNTLYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYCARNFIKYVFANWG
QGTLVTVSSGGGGSGGGGSGGGGSDIELTQPPSVSVAPGQTARISCSGDNIGSFYVHWYQQKPGQ
APVLVIYDKSNRPSGIPERFSGSNSGNTATLTISGTQAEDEADYYCQSYANTLSLVFGGGTKLTVLG
SGSGSGSGGEVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFTSYISWVRQAPGKGLEWVAEISPYSG
STYYADSVKGRFTISADTSKNTAYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYCALRARPPIRLHPRGSVMYDYGQGTLV
TVSSGSAASGSSGGSSSGADIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRTITCRASQDVSTAVAWYQQKPGKAPKLL
IYSASFLYSGVPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLTISSLQPEDFATYYCQQSYTTPPTFGQGTKEIKGSGSGHHH
HHH* (SEQ ID NO:2262)

FIG. 19V

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCEVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSHYTLWVRQAPGK
GLEWVSVISGDGSYTYADSVKGRFTISSDNSKNTLYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYCARNFIKYVFANWG
QGTLTVTVSSGGGGSGGGGSGGGGSDIELTQPPSVSVAPGQTARISCSGDNIGSFYVHWYQQKPGQ
APVLVIYDKSNRPSGIPERFSGSNSGNTATLTISGTQAEDEADYYCQSYANTLSLVFGGGTKLTVLG
SGSGGSGSGSSGGEVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFTSYIISWVRQAPGKGLEWVAEI
SPYSGSTYYADSVKGRFTISADTSKNTAYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYCALRARPPIRLHPRGSVMDYWG
QGTLTVTVSSGSAASGSSGGSSSGADIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVITICRASQDVSTAVAWYQQKPG
KAPKLLIYSASFLYSGVPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLTISLQPEDFATYYCQSYTTPPTFGGQTKVEIKGS
SGSHHHHHH* (SEQ ID NO:2263)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCEVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFTSYIISWVRQAPGK
GLEWVAEISPYSGSTYYADSVKGRFTISADTSKNTAYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYCALRARPPIRLHPRG
SVMDYWGQGTLTVTVSSGSAASGSSGGSSSGADIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVITICRASQDVSTAVA
WYQQKPGKAPKLLIYSASFLYSGVPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLTISLQPEDFATYYCQSYTTPPTFGGQ
TKVEIKGS~~SGSGGSGSGGEVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSHYTLWVRQAPGKGLEWVSVISGD~~
GSYTYADSVKGRFTISSDNSKNTLYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYCARNFIKYVFANWGQGTLTVTVSSGG
GGSGGGSGGGGSDIELTQPPSVSVAPGQTARISCSGDNIGSFYVHWYQQKPGQAPVLVIYDKSNR
PSGIPERFSGSNSGNTATLTISGTQAEDEADYYCQSYANTLSLVFGGGTKLTVLGS~~SGSHHHHHH*~~
(SEQ ID NO:2264)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCEVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFTSYIISWVRQAPGK
GLEWVAEISPYSGSTYYADSVKGRFTISADTSKNTAYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYCALRARPPIRLHPRG
SVMDYWGQGTLTVTVSSGSAASGSSGGSSSGADIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVITICRASQDVSTAVA
WYQQKPGKAPKLLIYSASFLYSGVPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLTISLQPEDFATYYCQSYTTPPTFGGQ
TKVEIKGS~~SGSGGSGSGGEVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSHYTLWVRQAPGKGLEWVSVISGD~~
VISGDGSYTYADSVKGRFTISSDNSKNTLYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYCARNFIKYVFANWGQGTLTVTV
SSGGGGSGGGGSGGGGSDIELTQPPSVSVAPGQTARISCSGDNIGSFYVHWYQQKPGQAPVLVIY
DKSNRPSGIPERFSGSNSGNTATLTISGTQAEDEADYYCQSYANTLSLVFGGGTKLTVLGS~~SGSHH~~
HHHH* (SEQ ID NO:2265)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCEVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFTSYIISWVRQAPGK
GLEWVAEISPYSGSTYYADSVKGRFTISADTSKNTAYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYCALRARPPIRLHPRG
SVMDYWGQGTLTVTVSSGSAASGSSGGSSSGADIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVITICRASQDVSTAVA
WYQQKPGKAPKLLIYSASFLYSGVPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLTISLQPEDFATYYCQSYTTPPTFGGQ
TKVEIKGS~~SGSGGSGSGGEVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFSHYTLWVRQAPGK~~
GLEWVSVISGDGSYTYADSVKGRFTISSDNSKNTLYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYCARNFIKYVFANWG
QGTLTVTVSSGGGGSGGGGSGGGGSDIELTQPPSVSVAPGQTARISCSGDNIGSFYVHWYQQKPGQ
APVLVIYDKSNRPSGIPERFSGSNSGNTATLTISGTQAEDEADYYCQSYANTLSLVFGGGTKLTVL~~G~~
SGSGHHHHHHH* (SEQ ID NO:2266)

MDMRVPAQLLGLLLLWLRGARCEVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFTSYIISWVRQAPGK
GLEWVAEISPYSGSTYYADSVKGRFTISADTSKNTAYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYCALRARPPIRLHPRG
SVMDYWGQGTLTVTVSSGSAASGSSGGSSSGADIQMTQSPSSLSASVGDRVITICRASQDVSTAVA
WYQQKPGKAPKLLIYSASFLYSGVPSRFSGSGSGTDFTLTISLQPEDFATYYCQSYTTPPTFGGQ
TKVEIKGS~~SGSGDKTHTCPPCPAEPAAAGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVDVSHEDPEVKFN~~
WYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALGAPIEKTISKAKGQP
REPQVYTLPPSREEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSKL
TVDKSRWQQGNVFCFSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGKSGSGGEVQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCA
ASGFTFSHYTLWVRQAPGKGLEWVSVISGDGSYTYADSVKGRFTISSDNSKNTLYLQMNSLRAE
DTAVYYCARNFIKYVFANWGQGTLTVTVSSGGGGSGGGGSGGGGSDIELTQPPSVSVAPGQTARIS
CSGDNIGSFYVHWYQQKPGQAPVLVIYDKSNRPSGIPERFSGSNSGNTATLTISGTQAEDEADYYCQ
SYANTLSLVFGGGTKLTVL* (SEQ ID NO:2267)

FIG. 20A

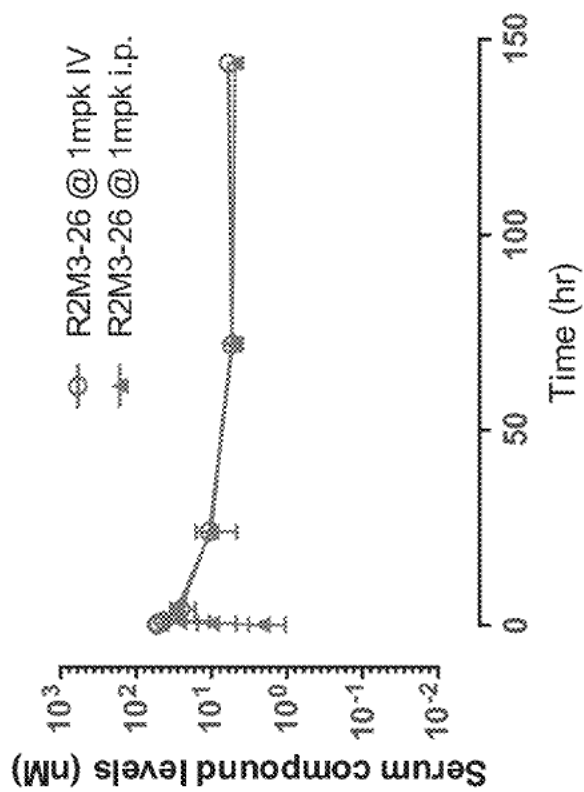
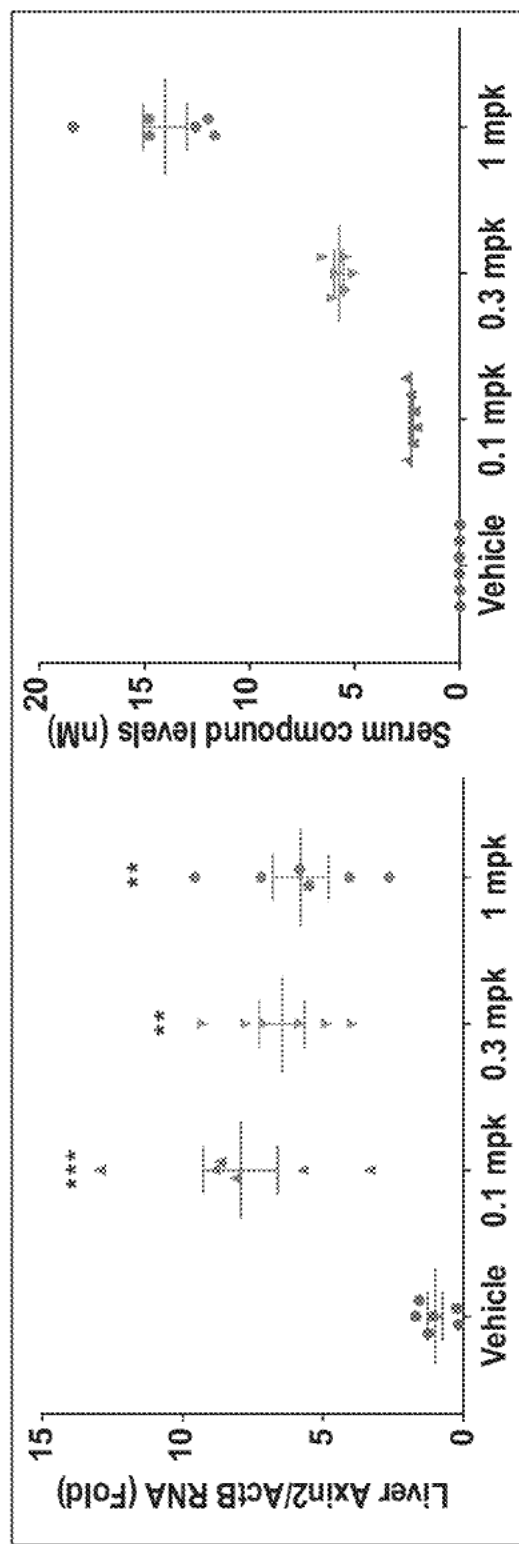


FIG. 20B



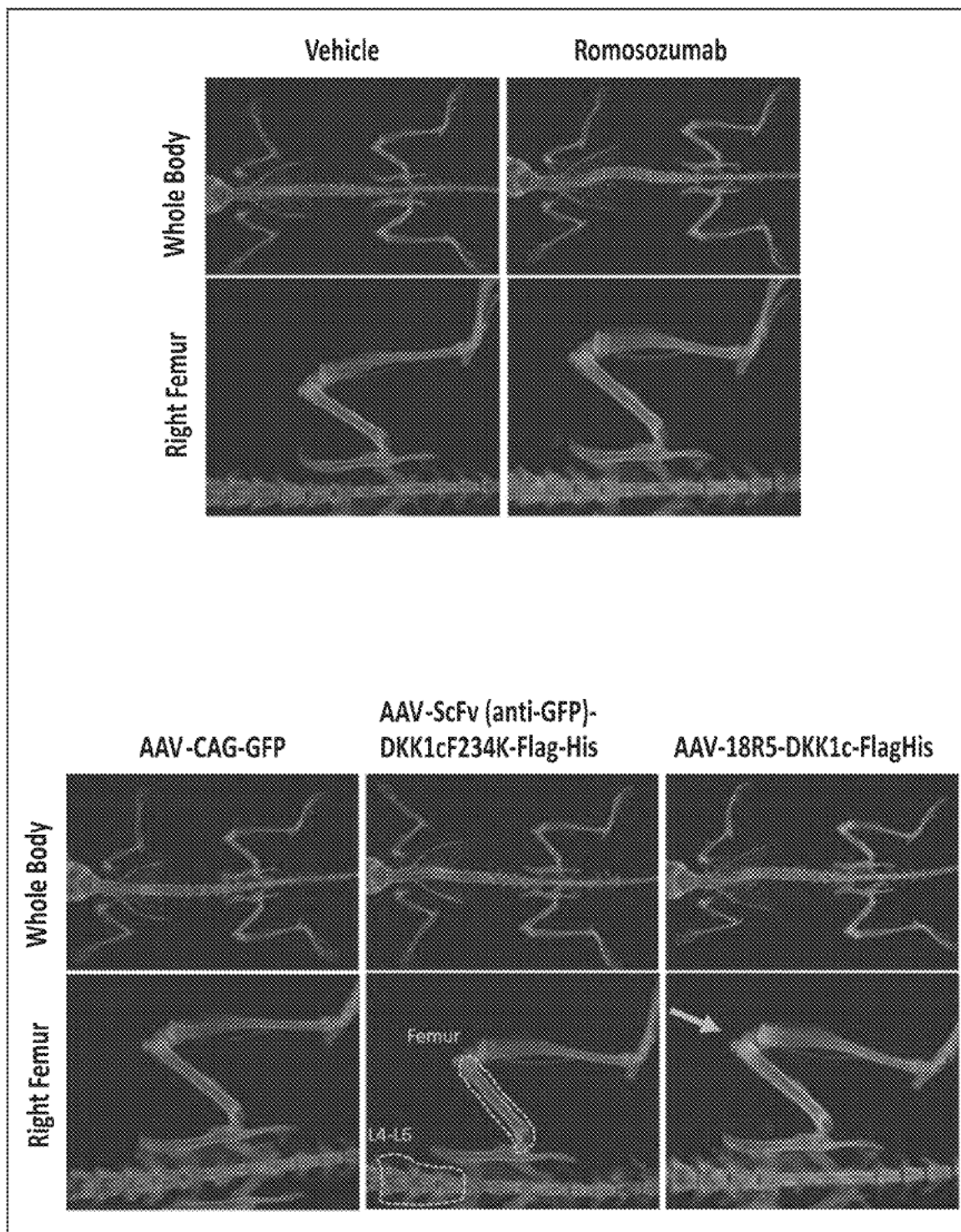


FIG. 21A

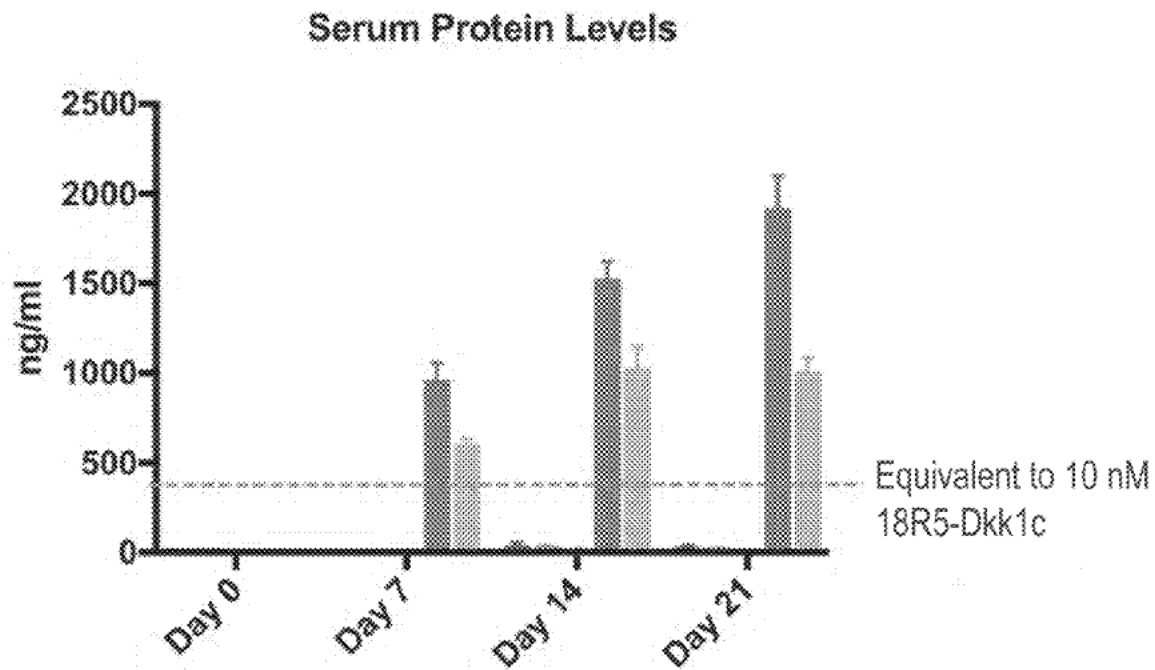


FIG. 21B

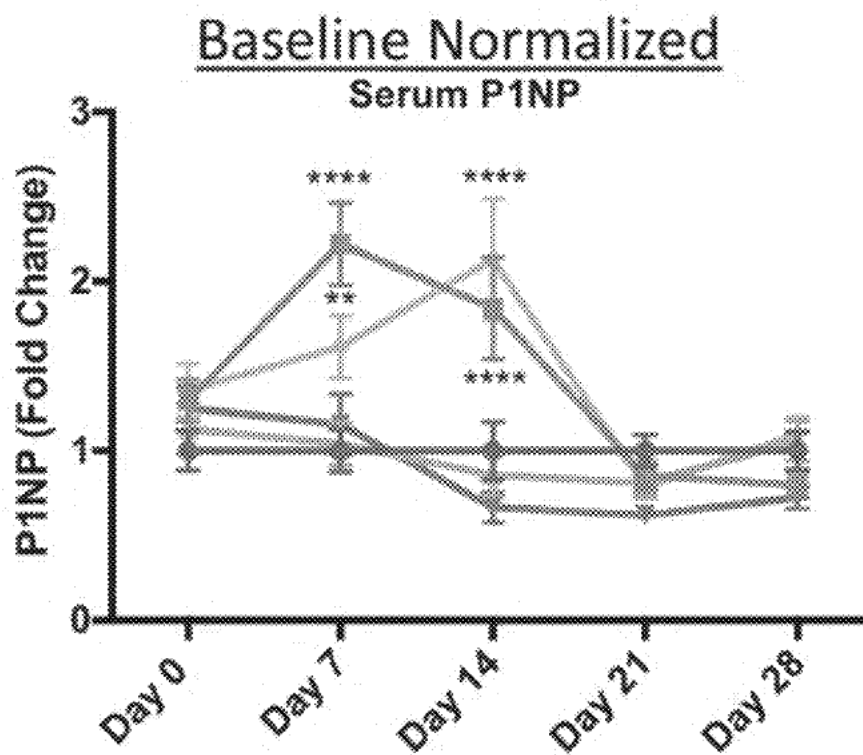


FIG. 21C

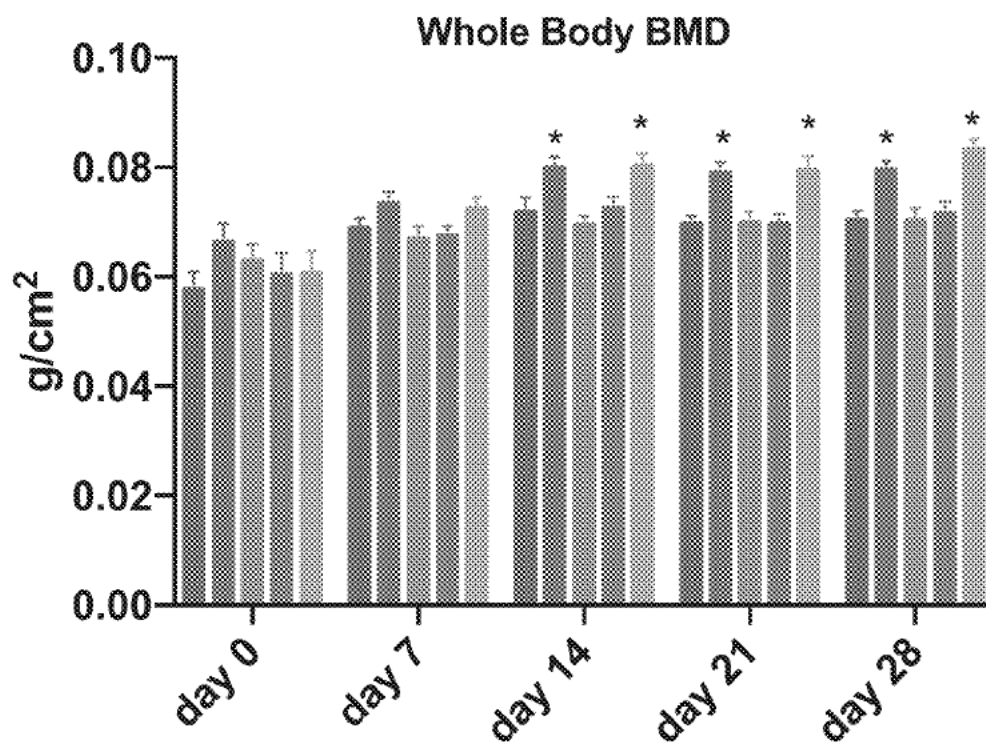


FIG. 21D

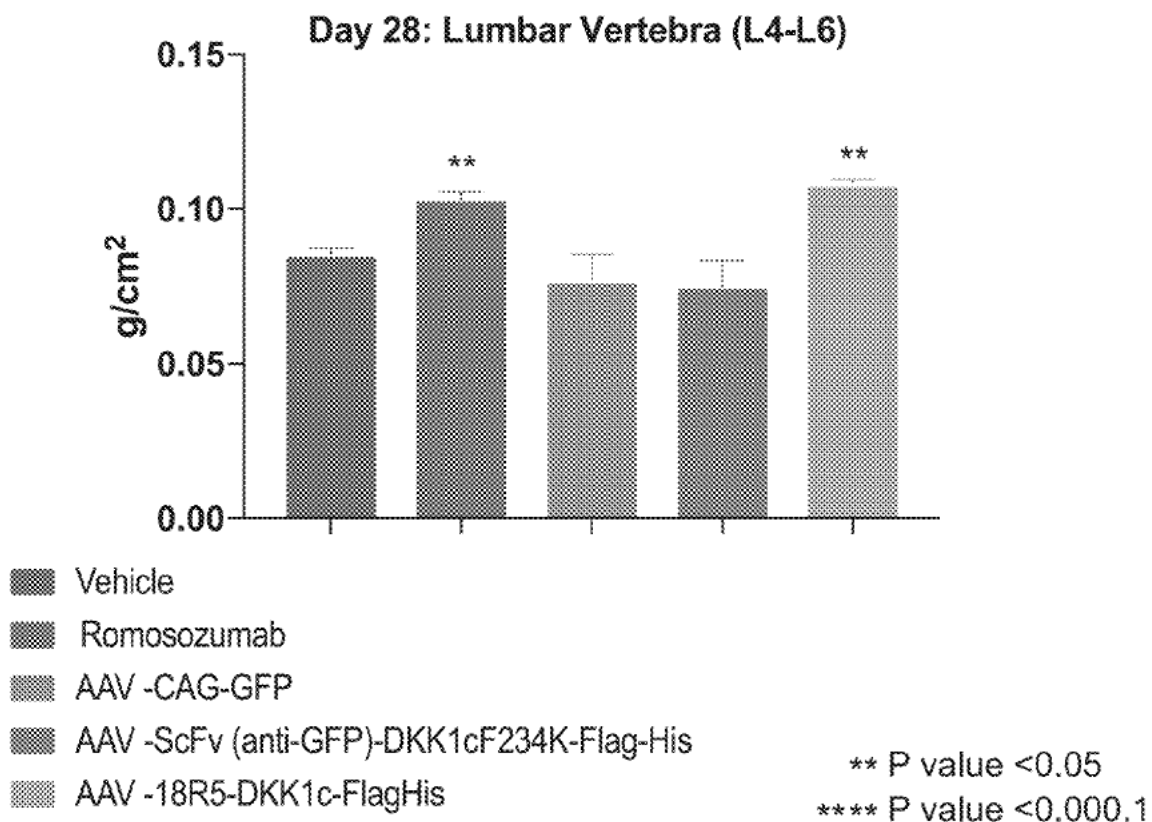


FIG. 21E

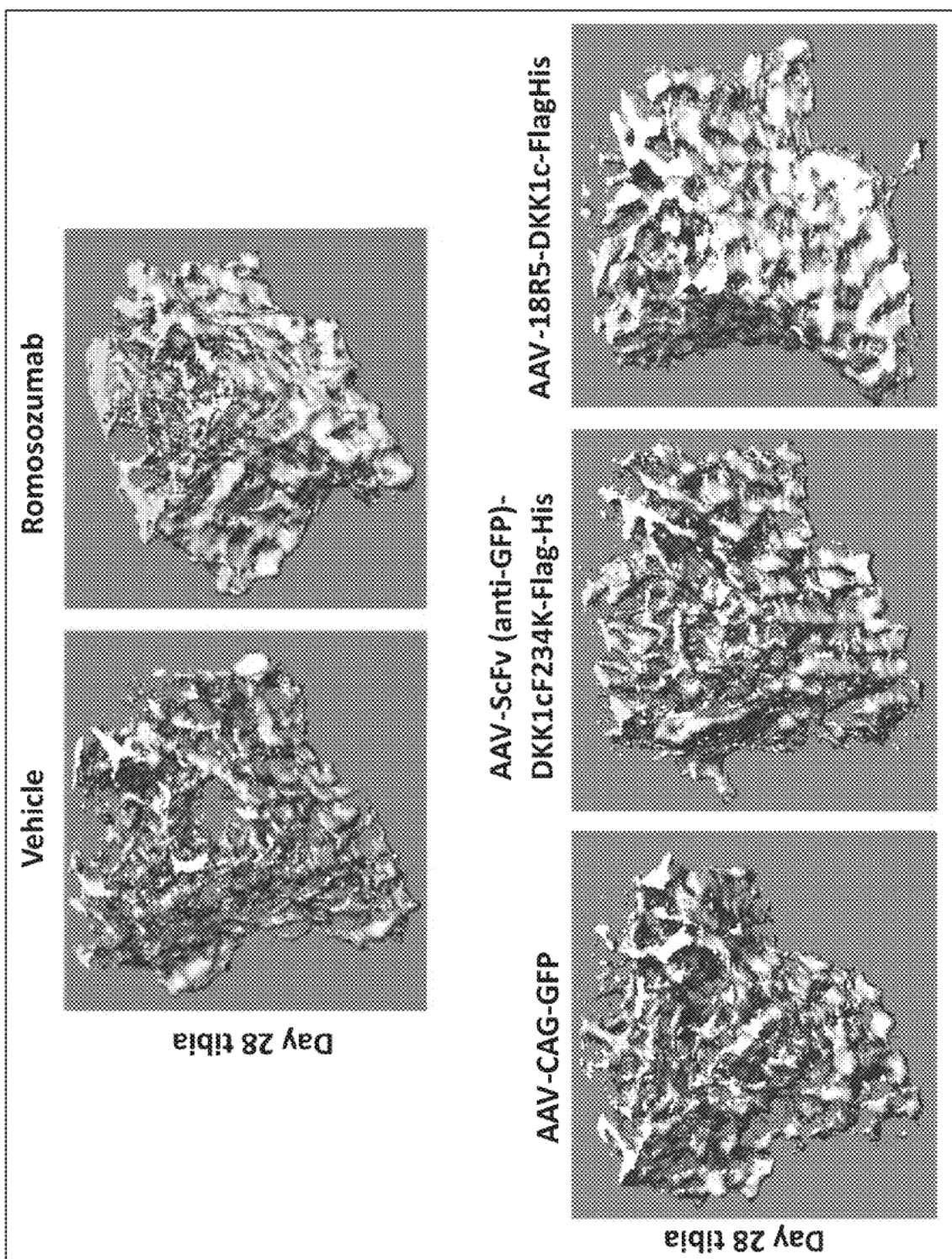


FIG. 22A

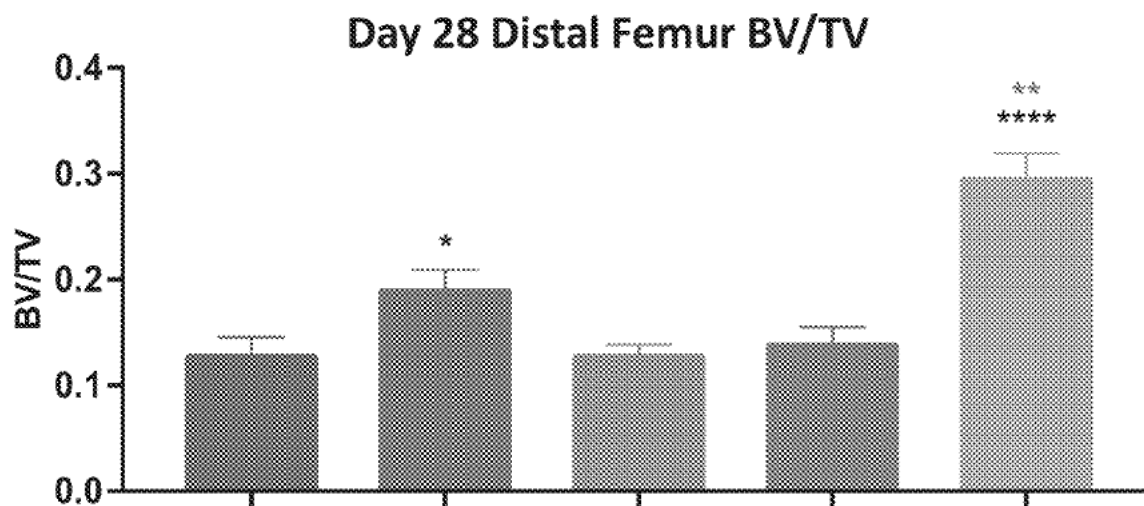
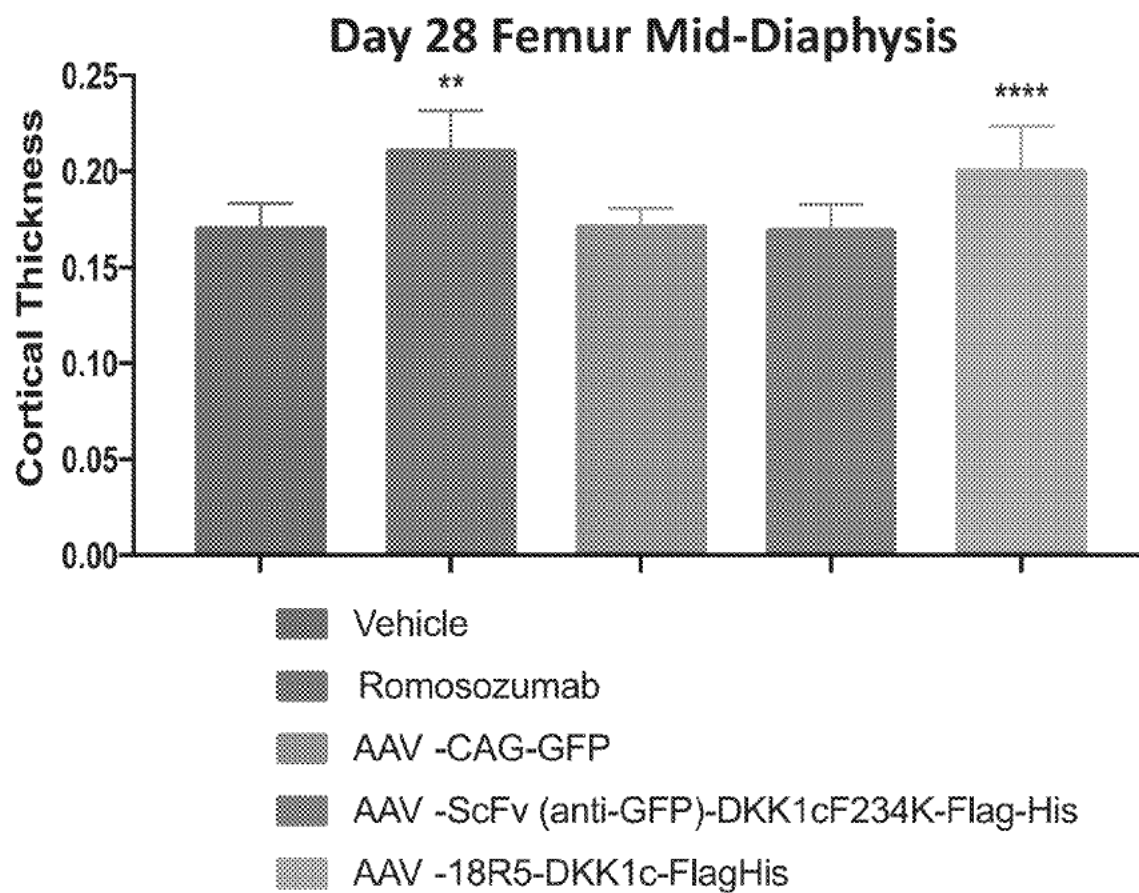
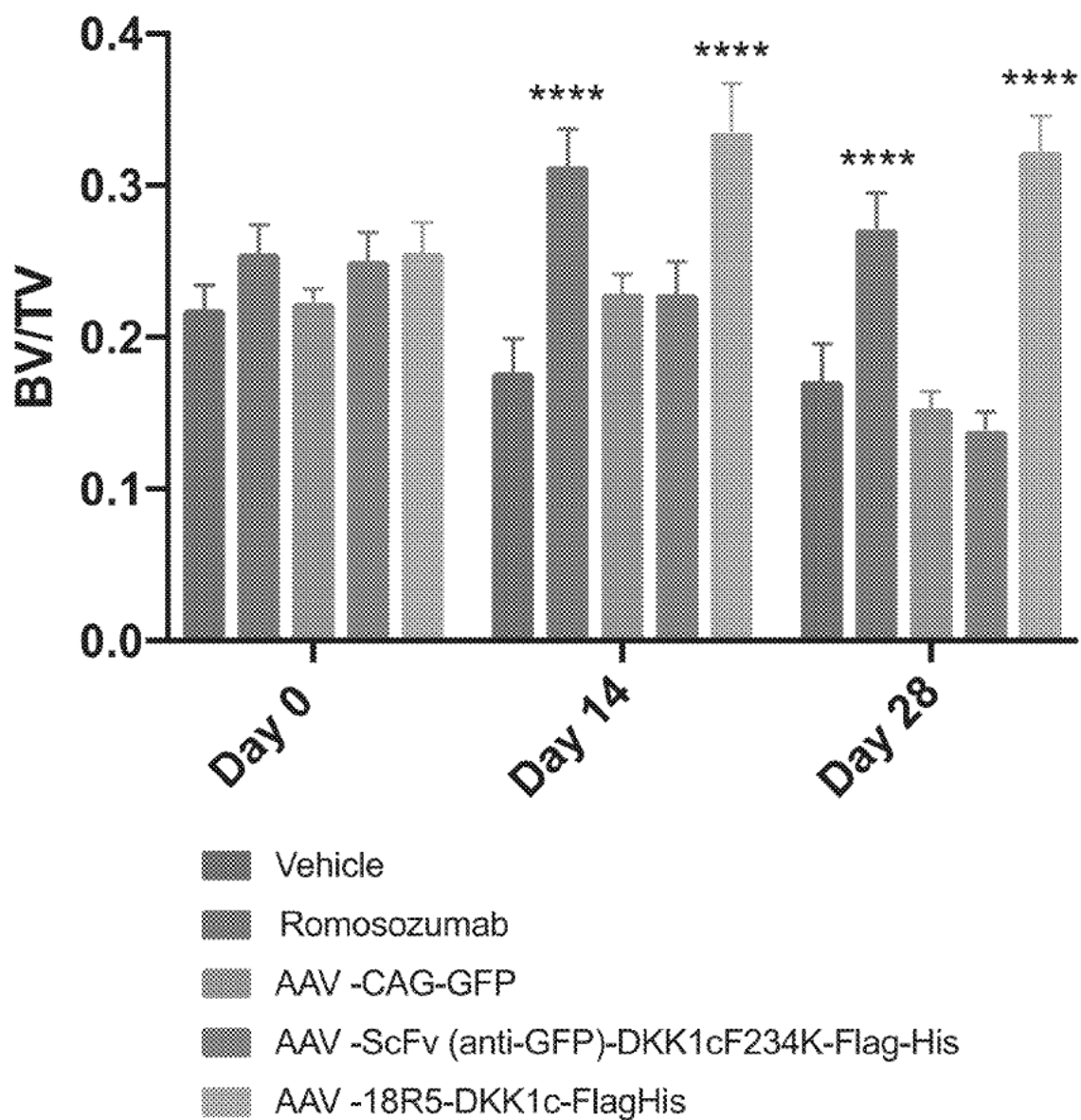


FIG. 22B



**** P value <0.0001

FIG. 22C



**** P value <0.0001

FIG. 22D

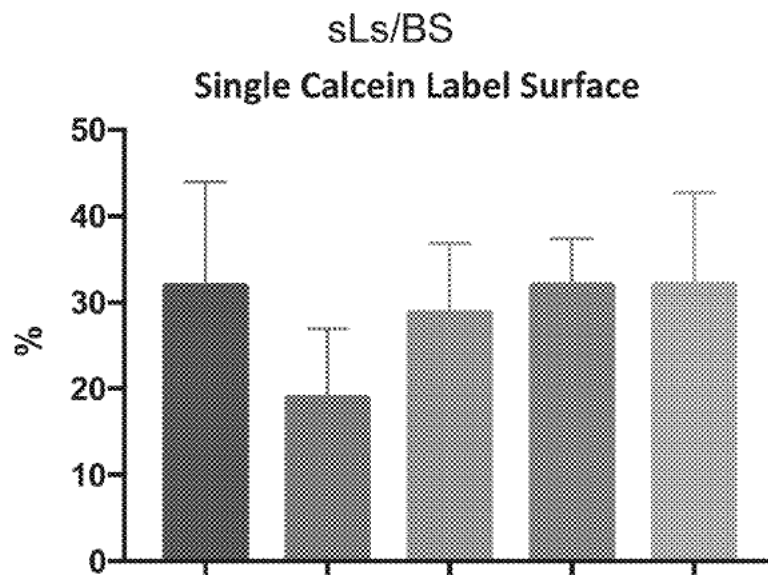


FIG. 23A

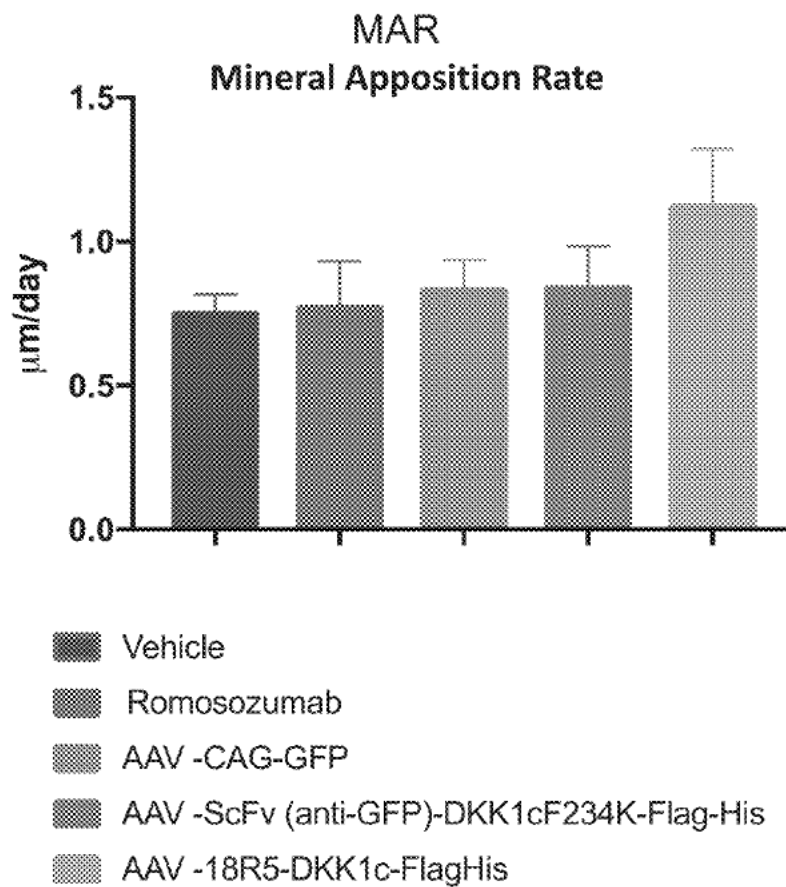


FIG. 23B

FIG. 24A-C



FIG. 24A

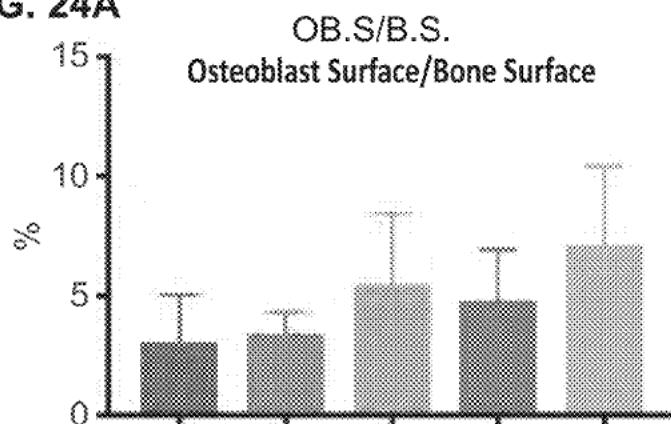


FIG. 24B

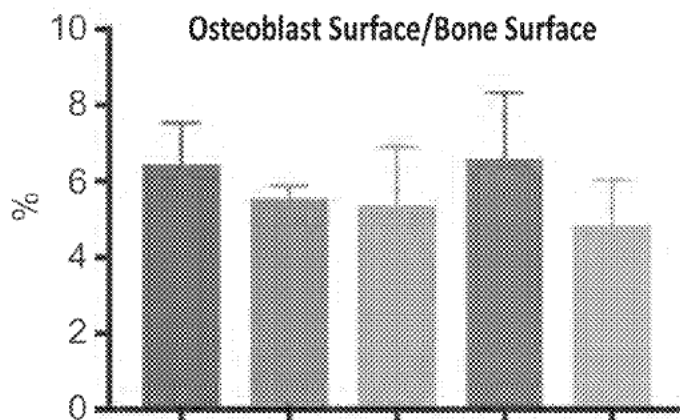


FIG. 24C

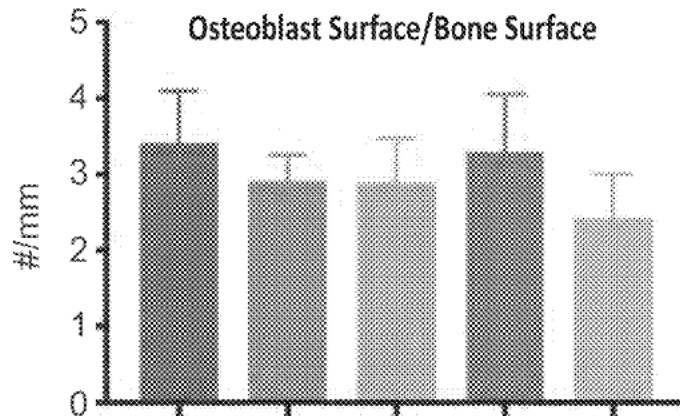


FIG. 24D

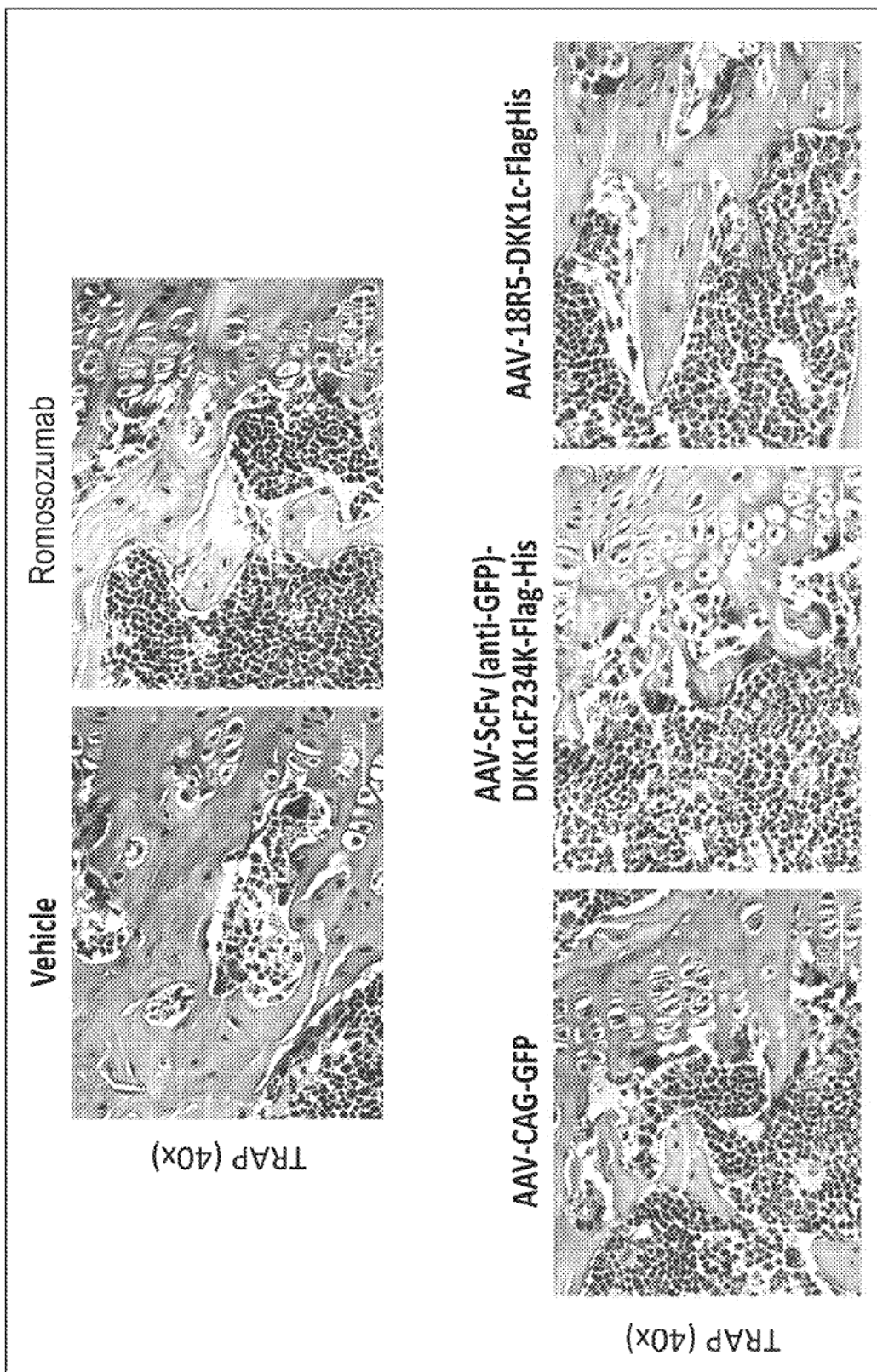


FIG. 25A

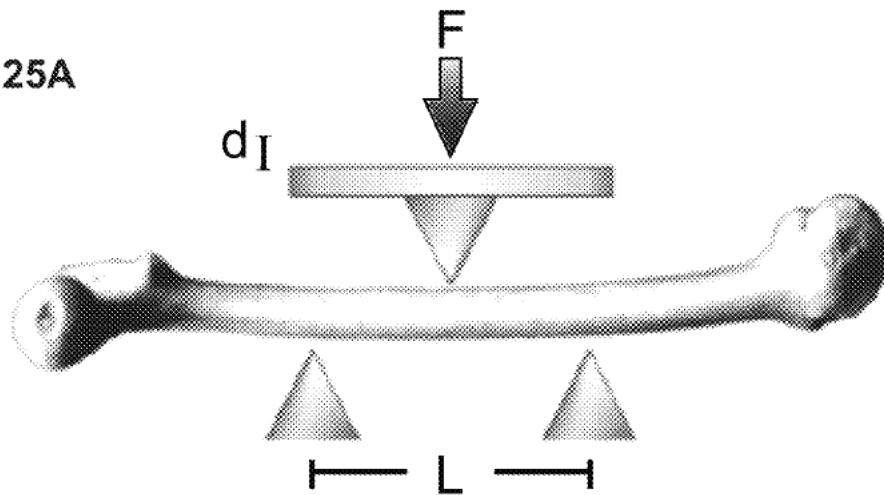


FIG. 25B

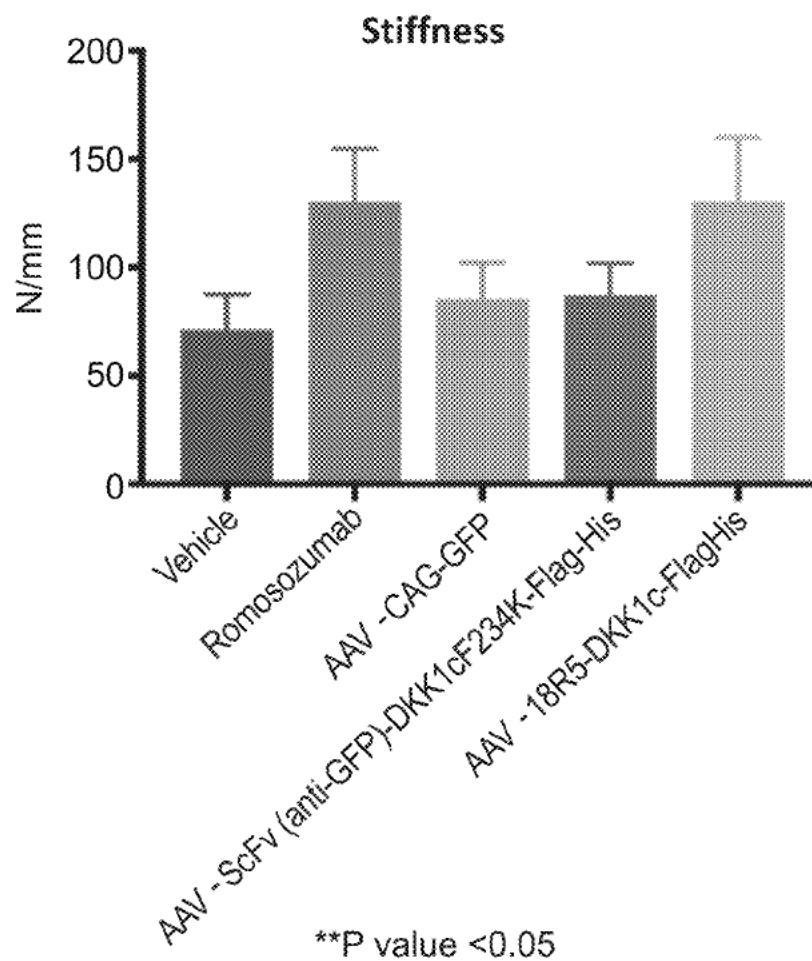


FIG. 25C

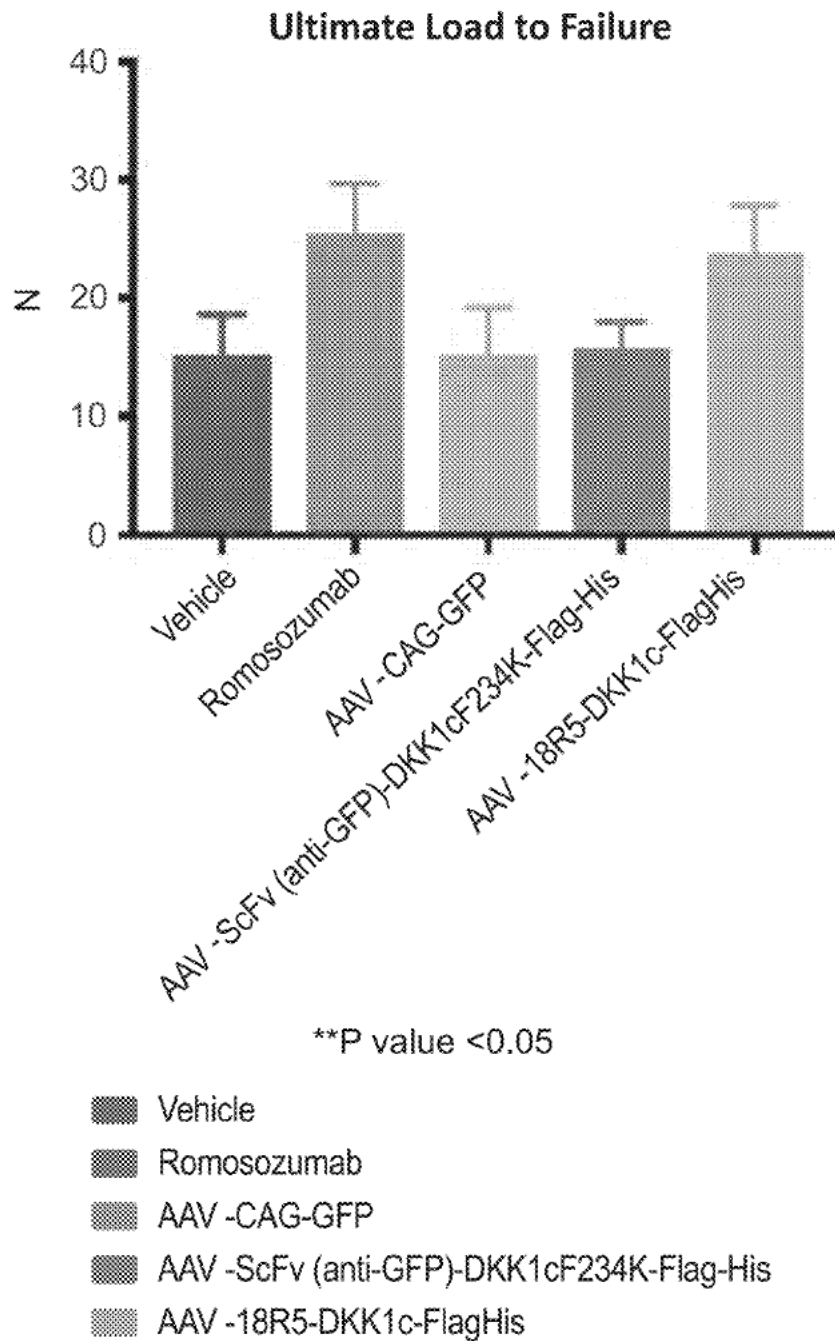


FIG. 26A

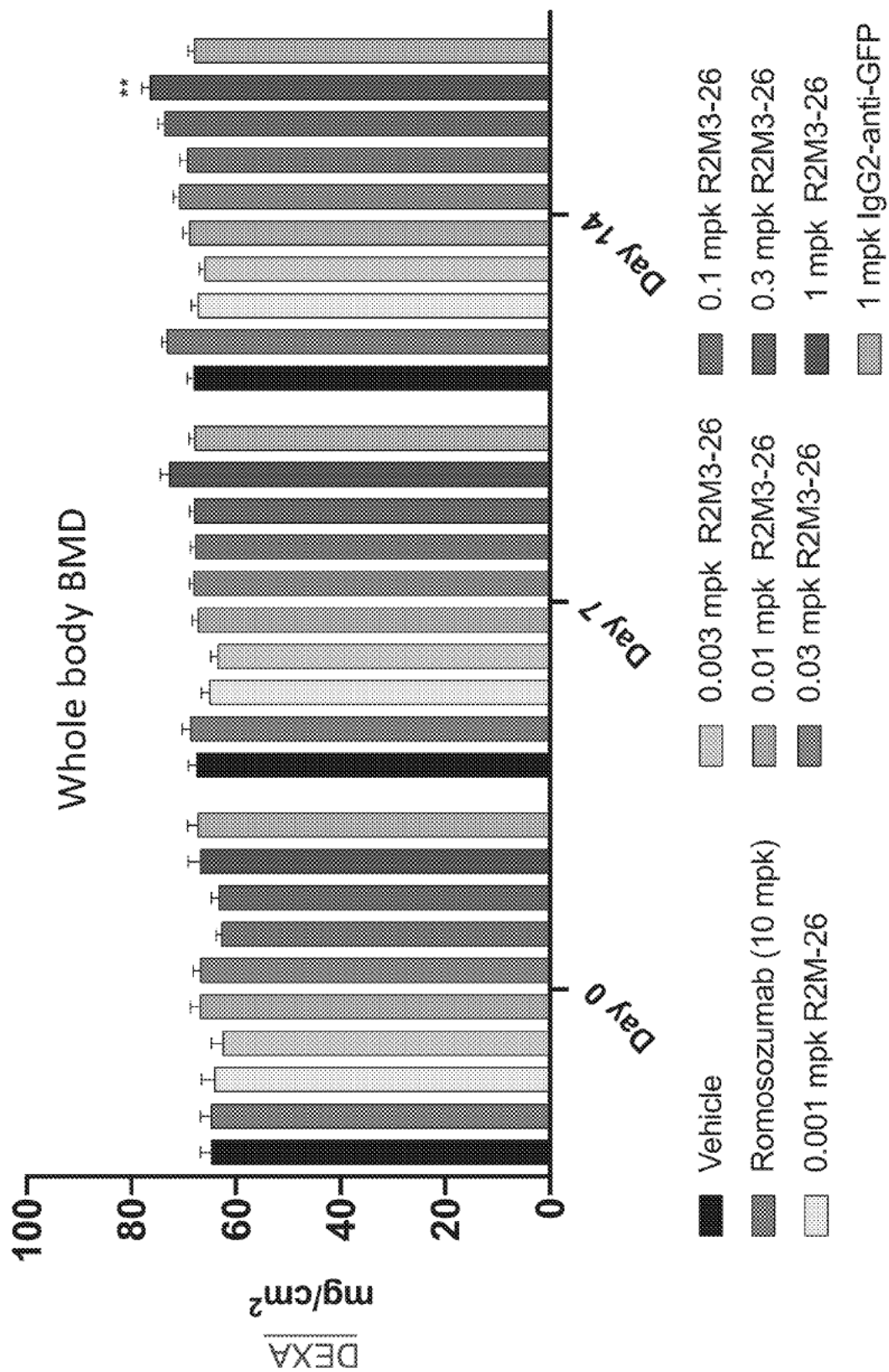


FIG. 26B

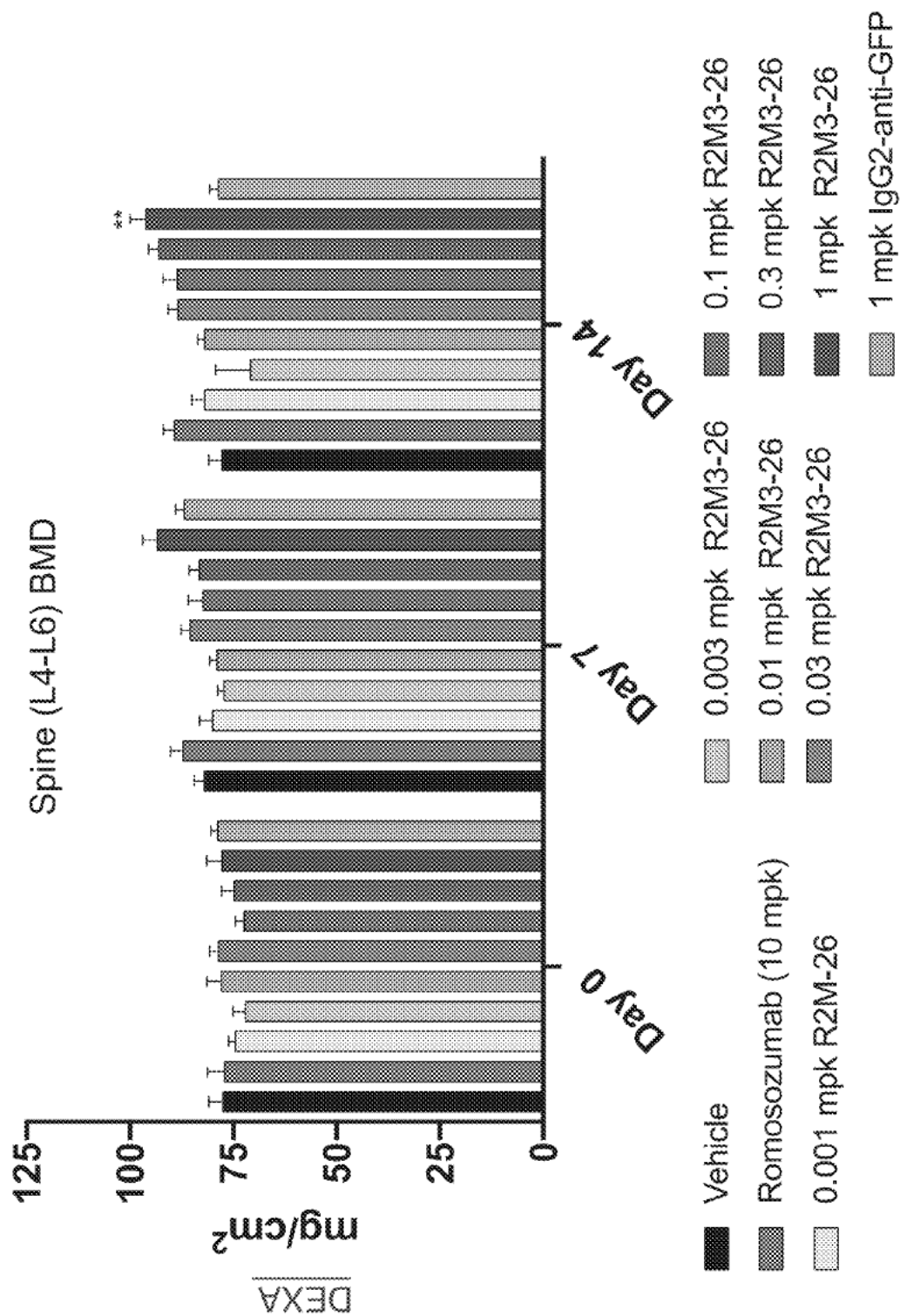


FIG. 26C

Proximal tibia μ CT

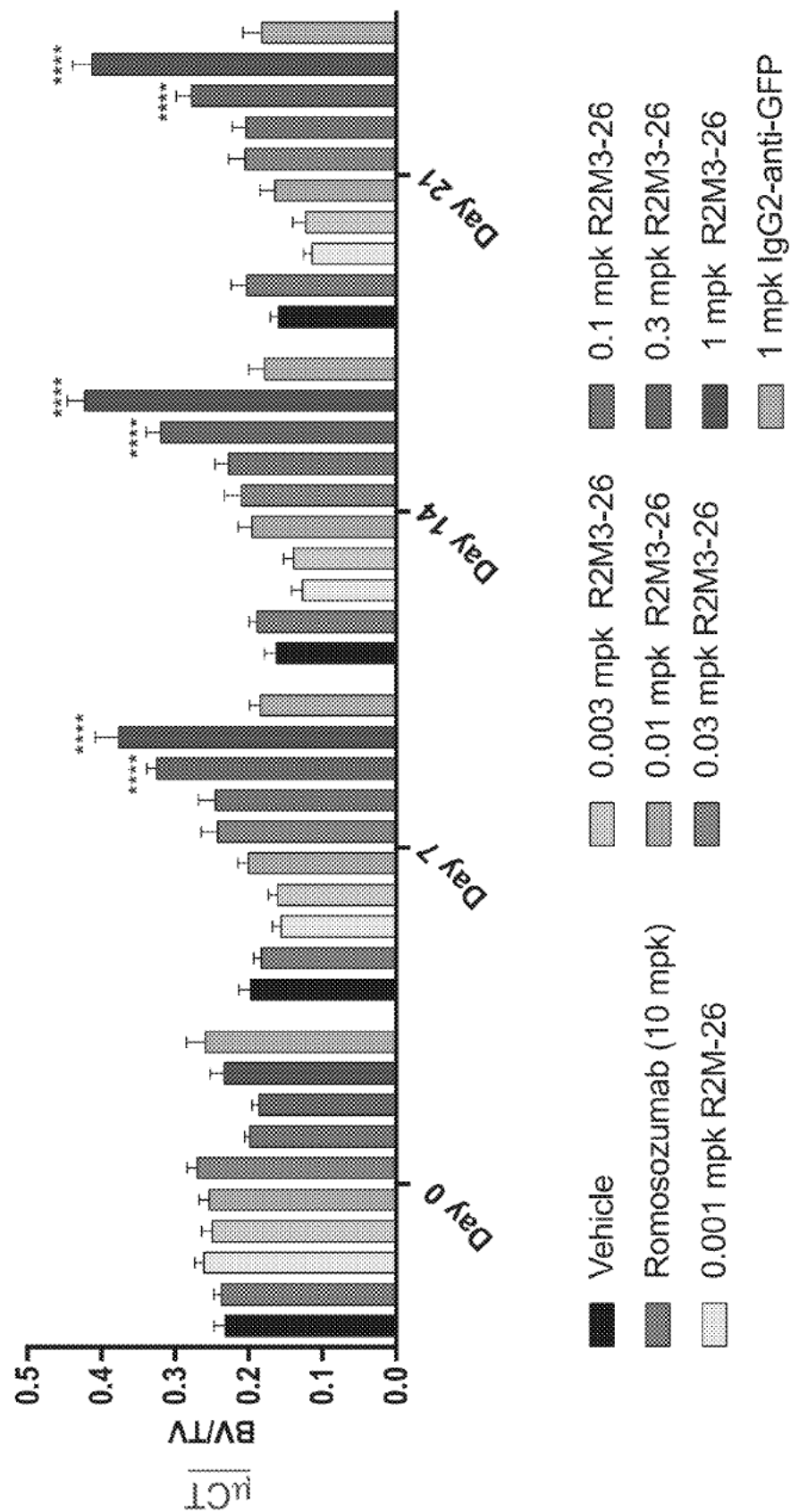


FIG. 26D

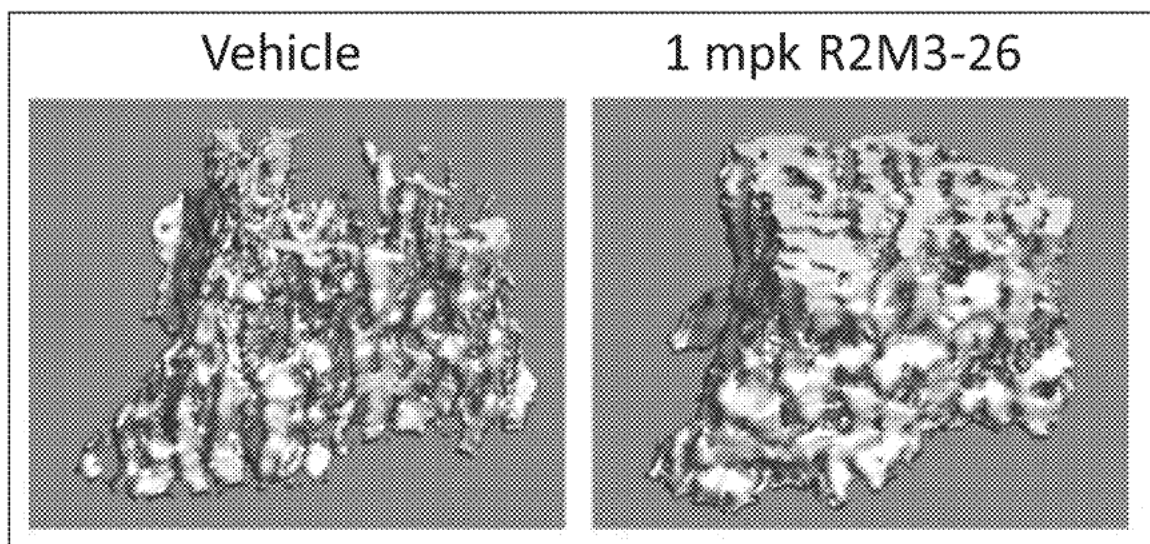
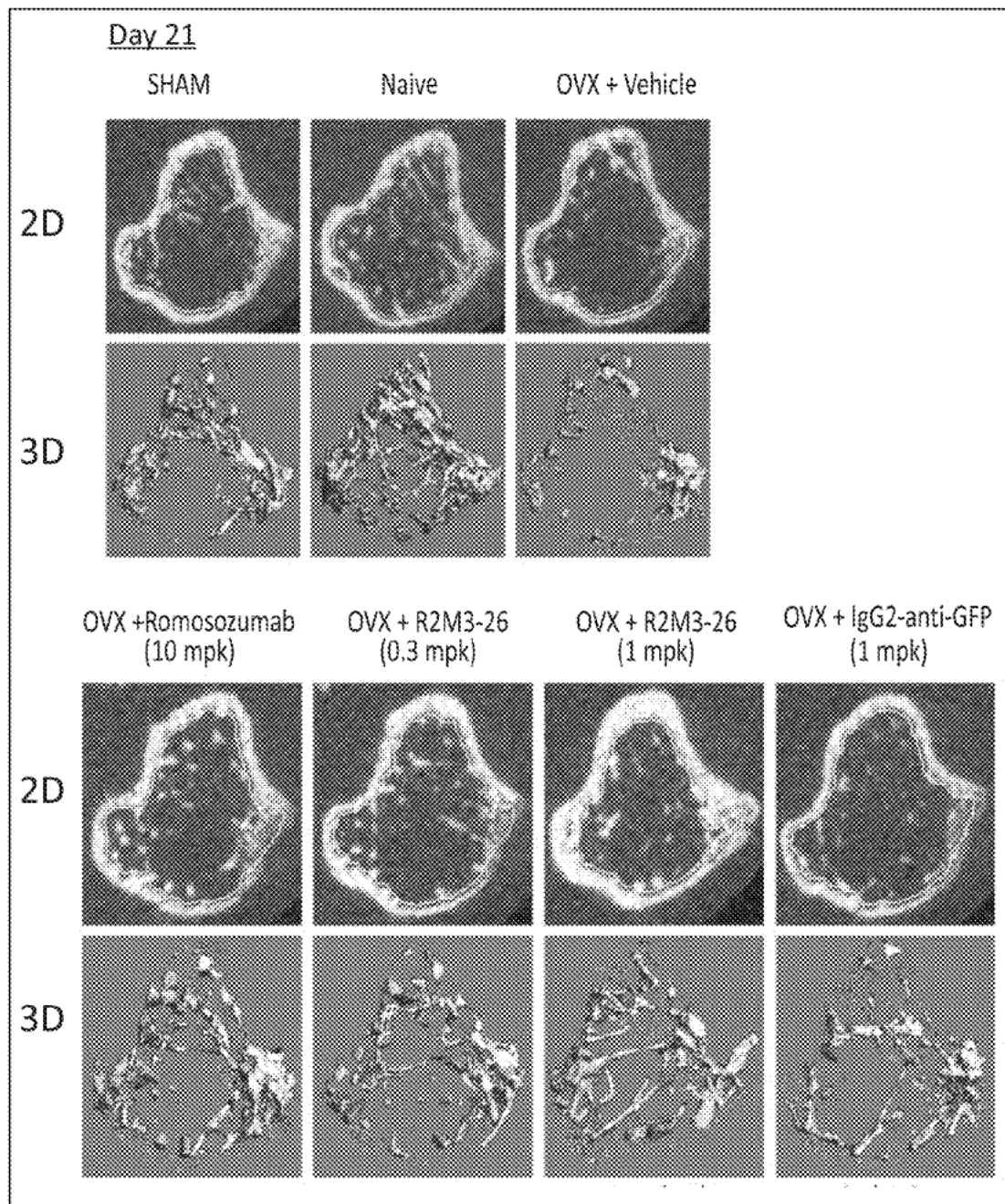


FIG. 27A



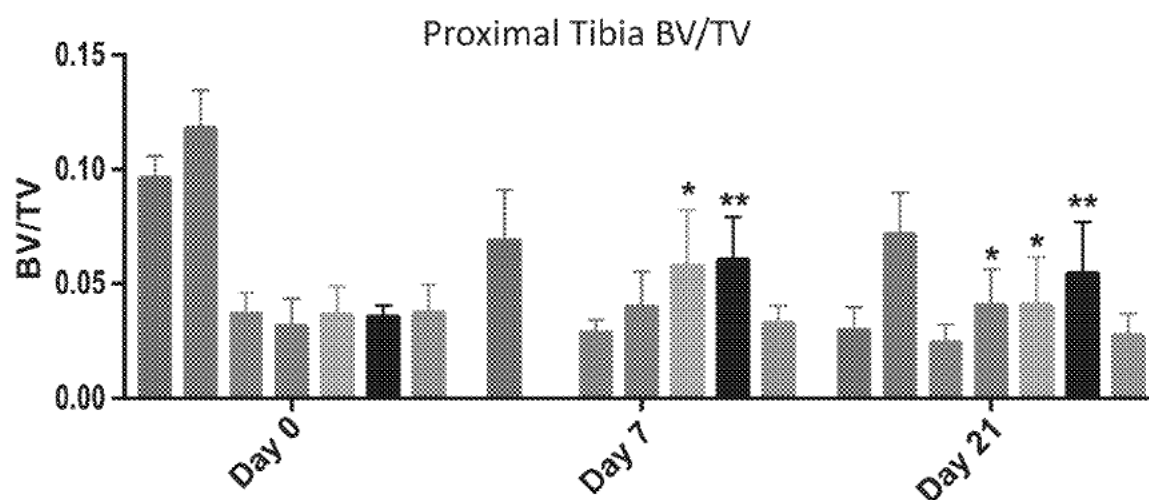
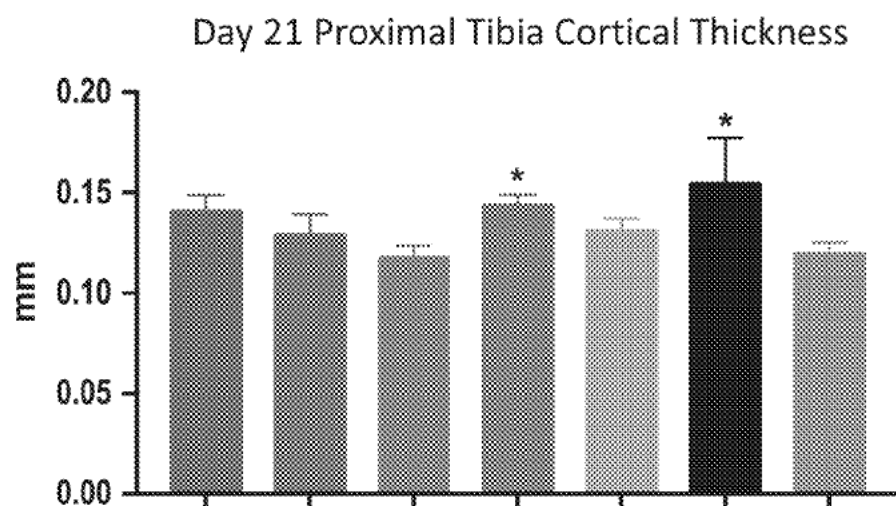
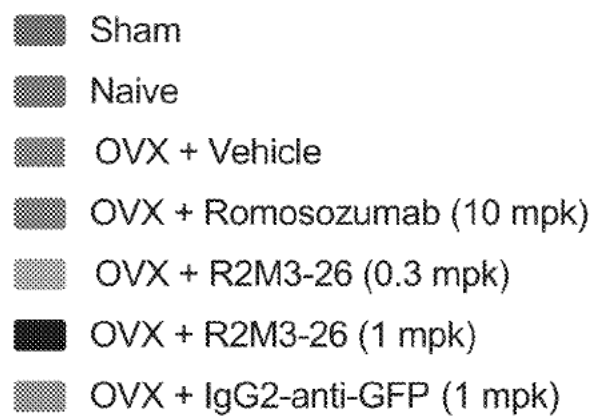


FIG. 27B

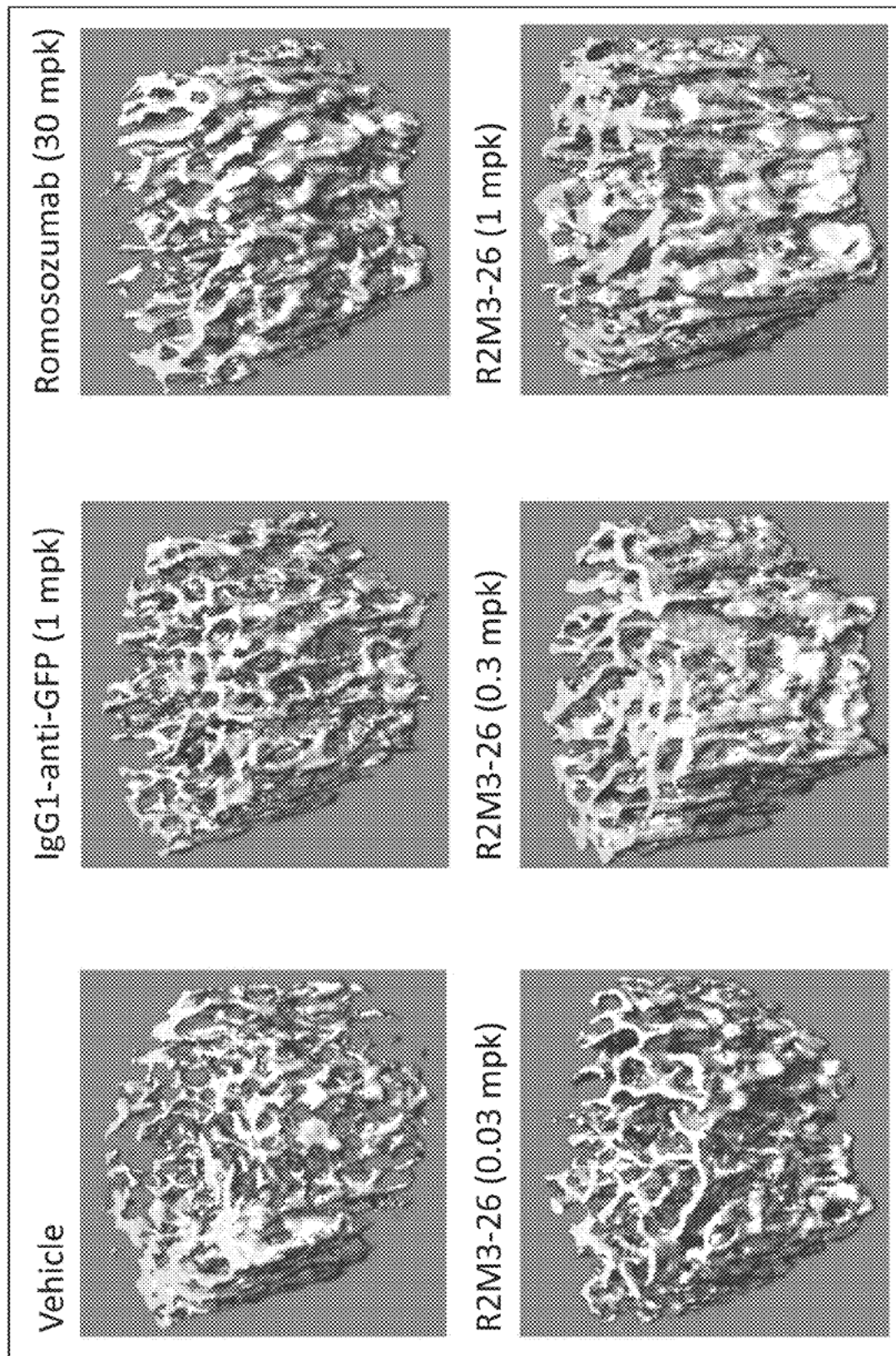


*P value <0.05

** P value <0.0001 Compared to OVX + Veh

FIG. 27C

FIG. 28A



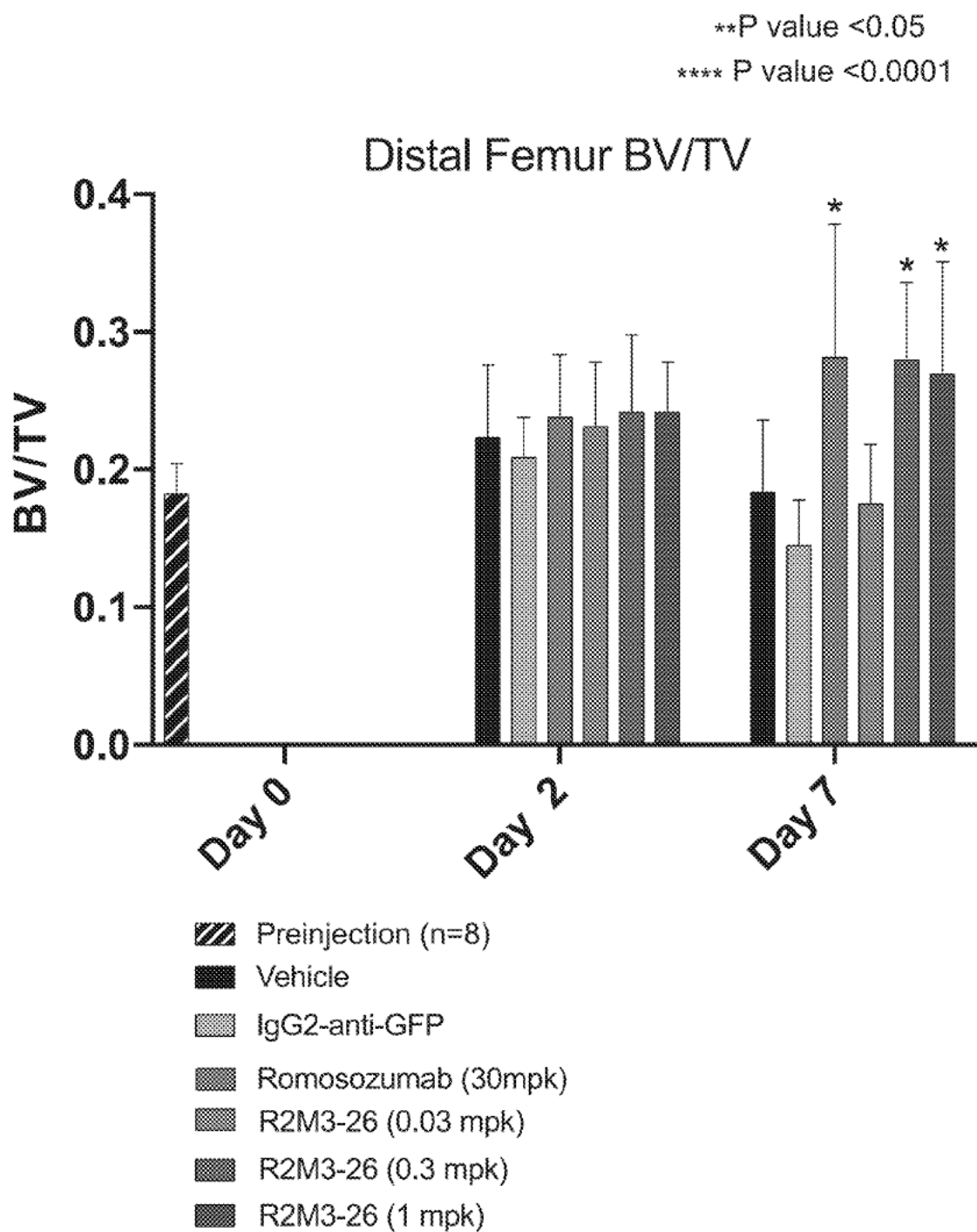


FIG. 28B

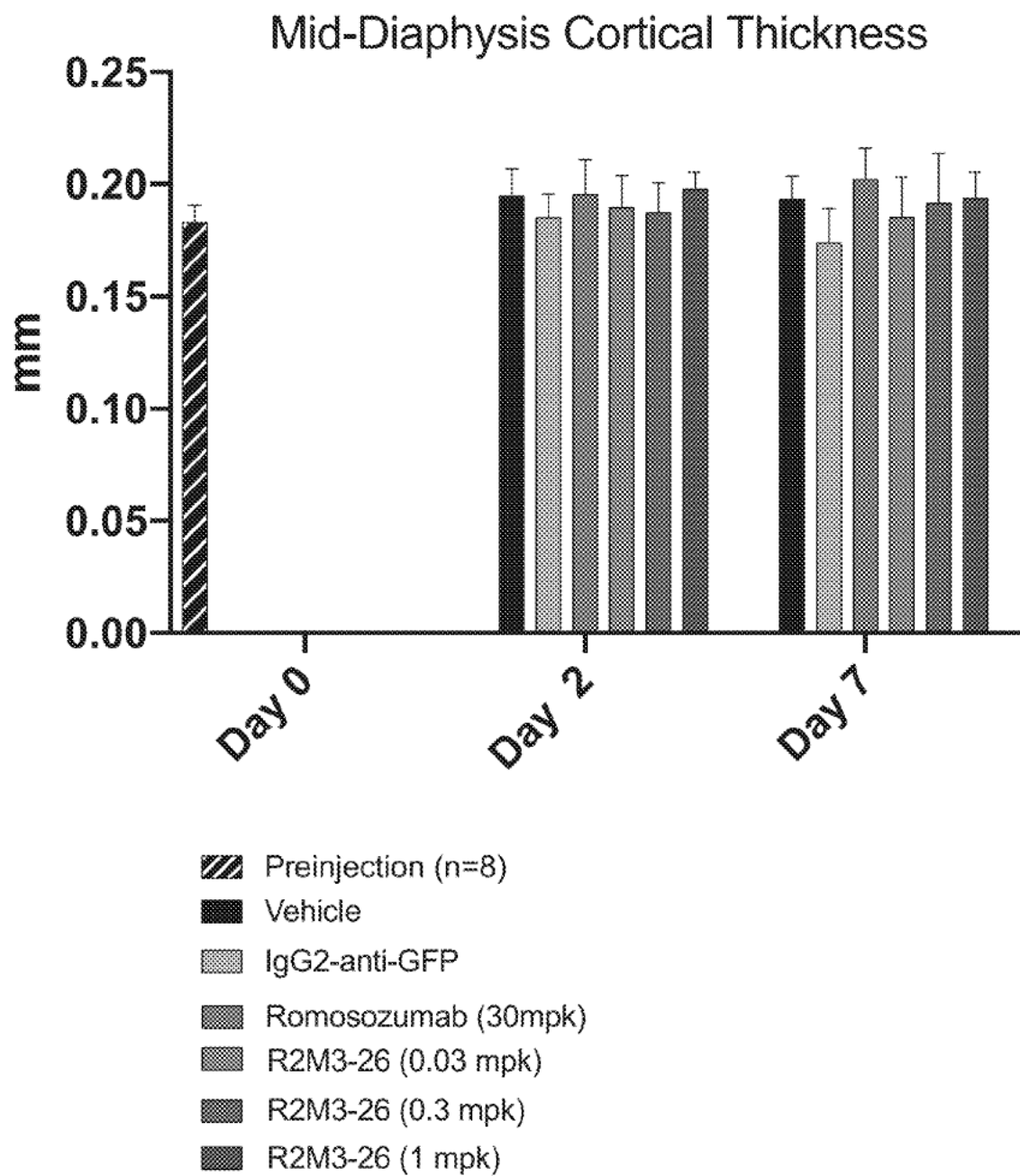


FIG. 28C

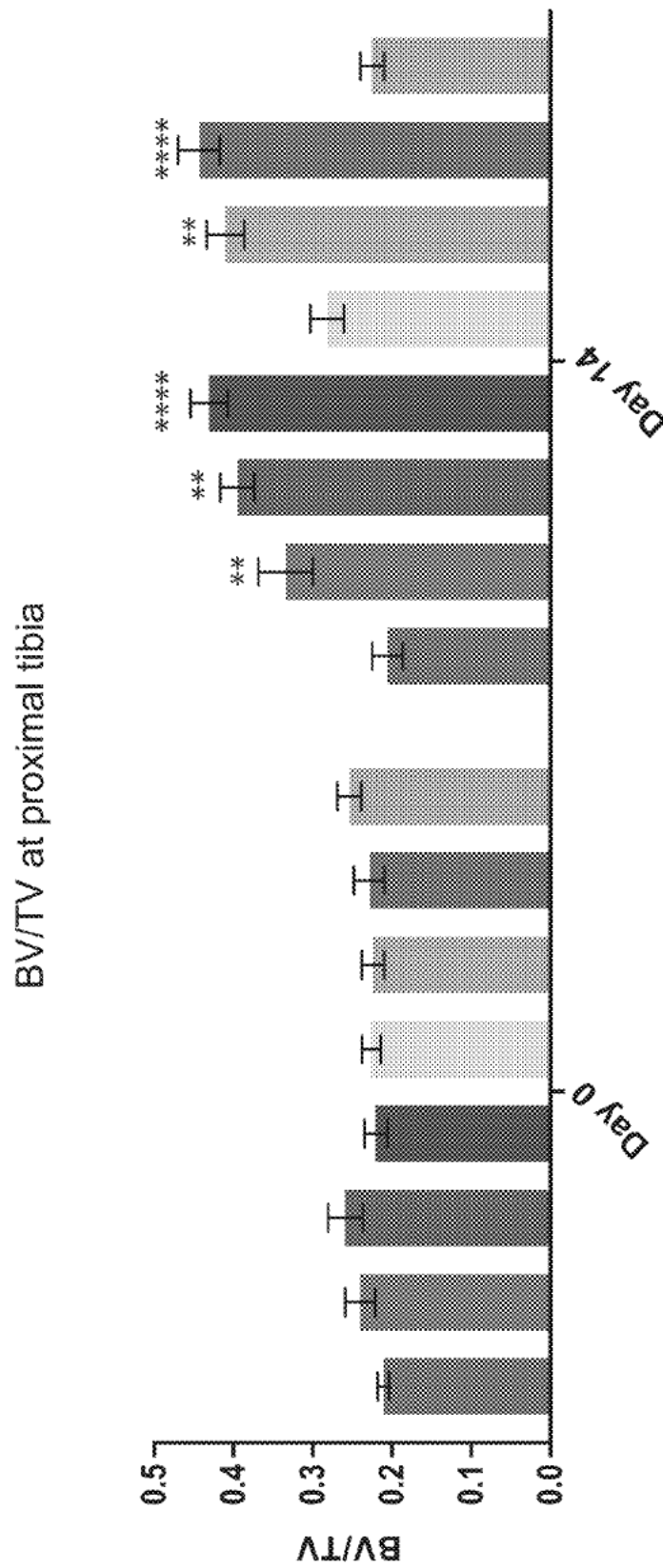


FIG. 29A

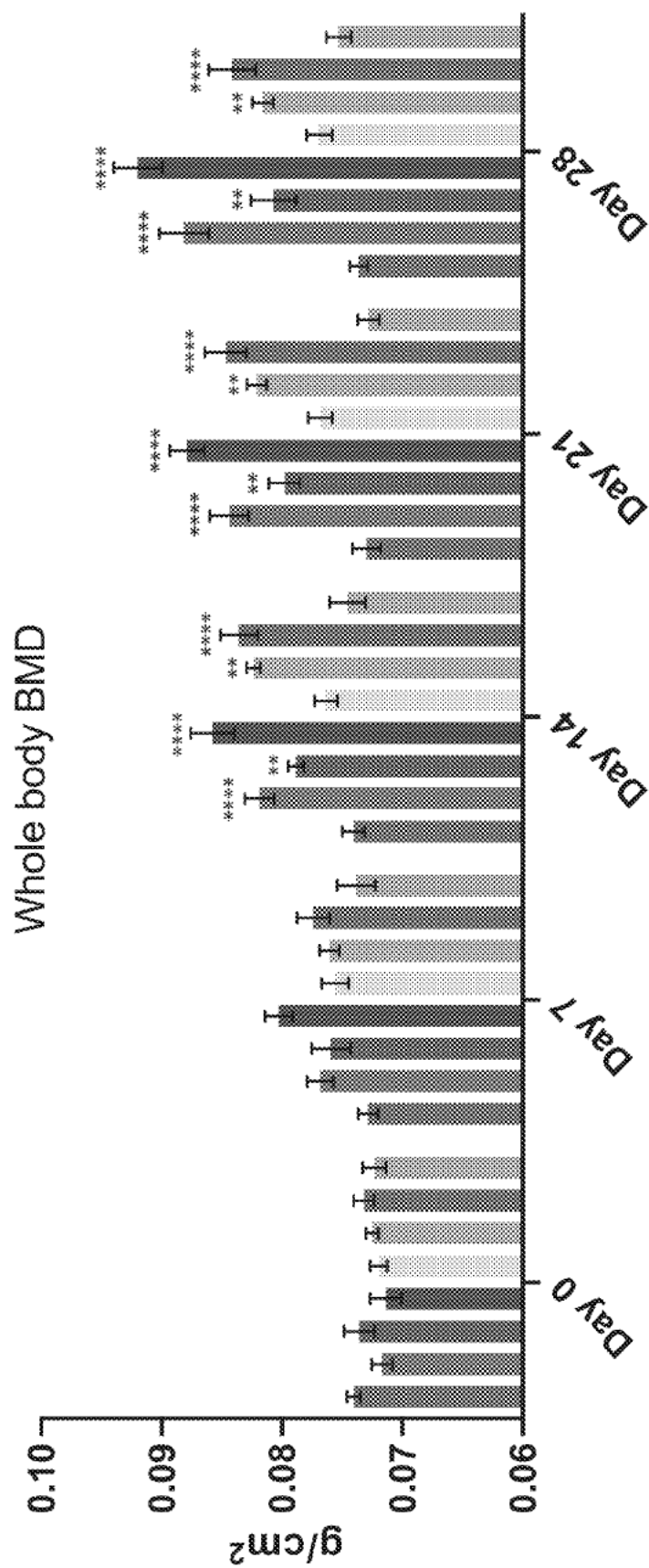


FIG. 29B

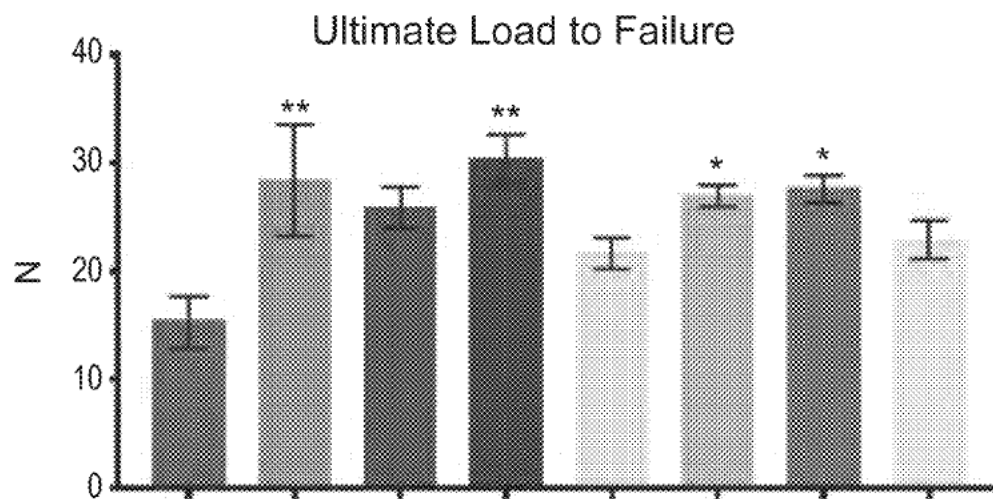


FIG. 29C

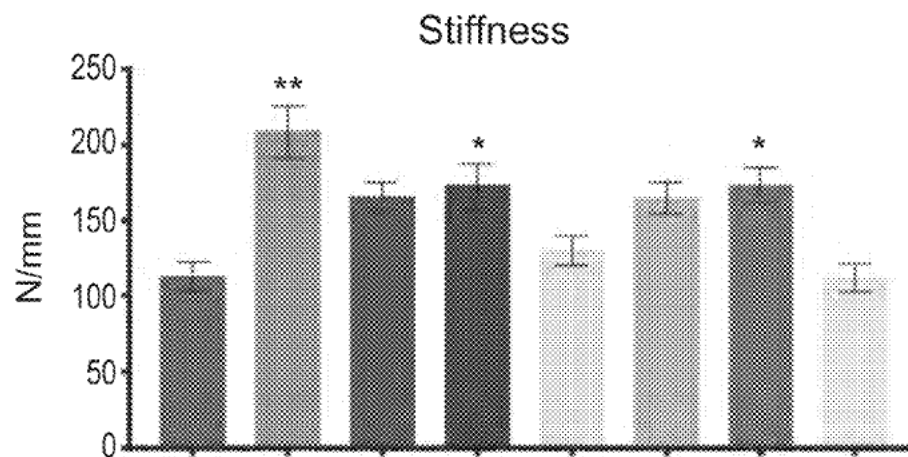
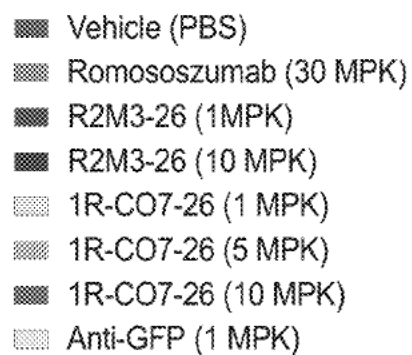


FIG. 29D

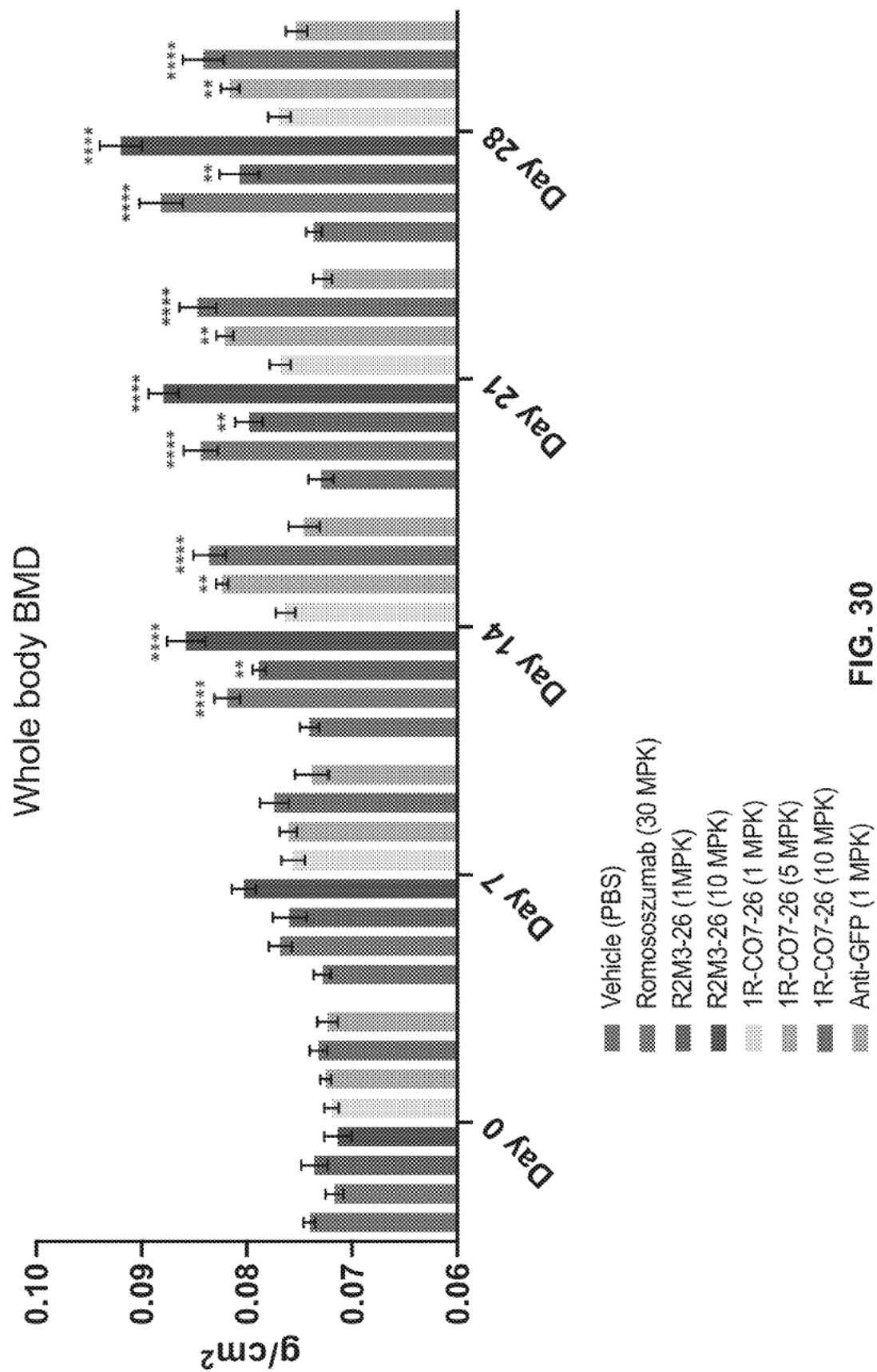
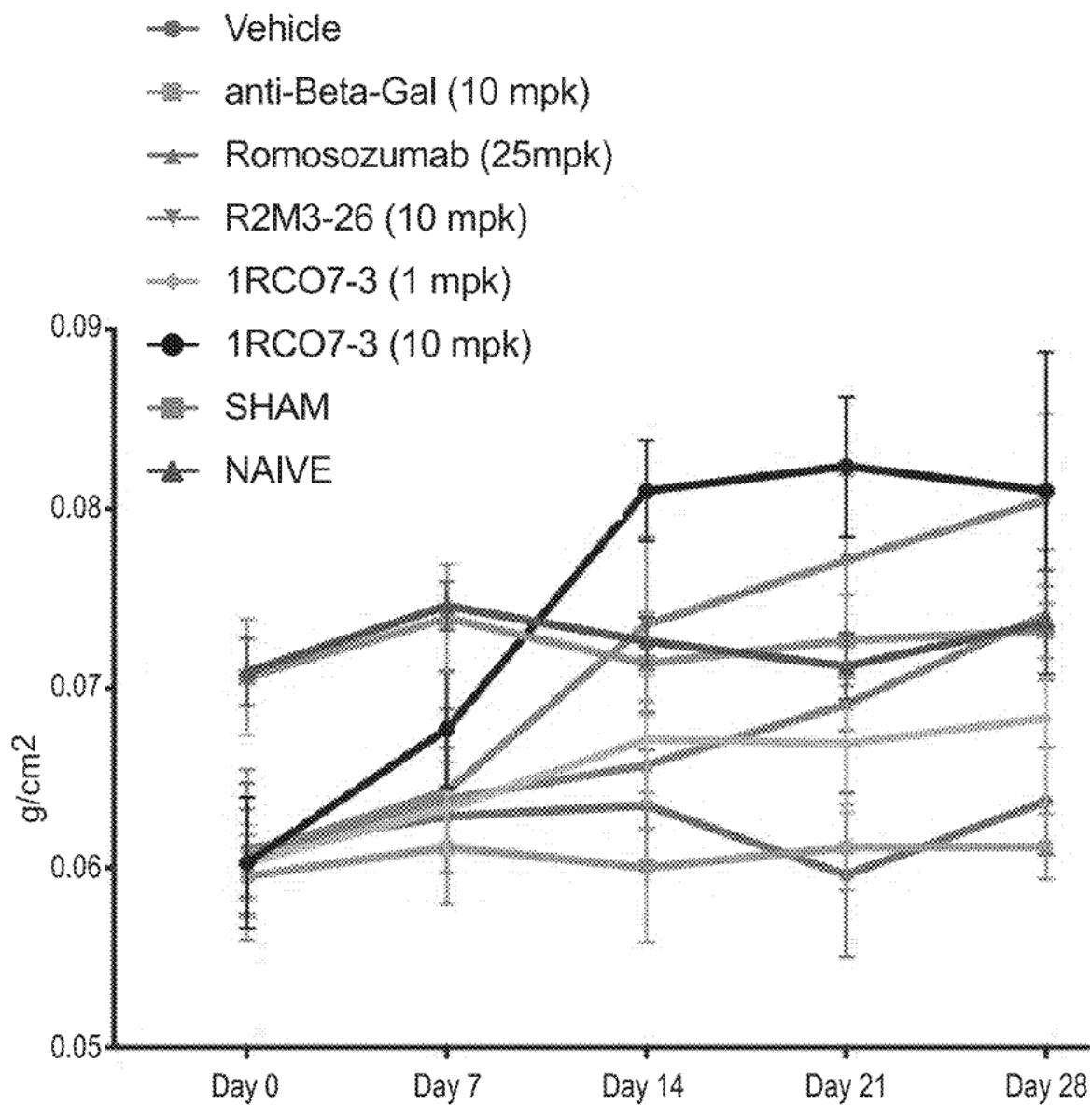


FIG. 31



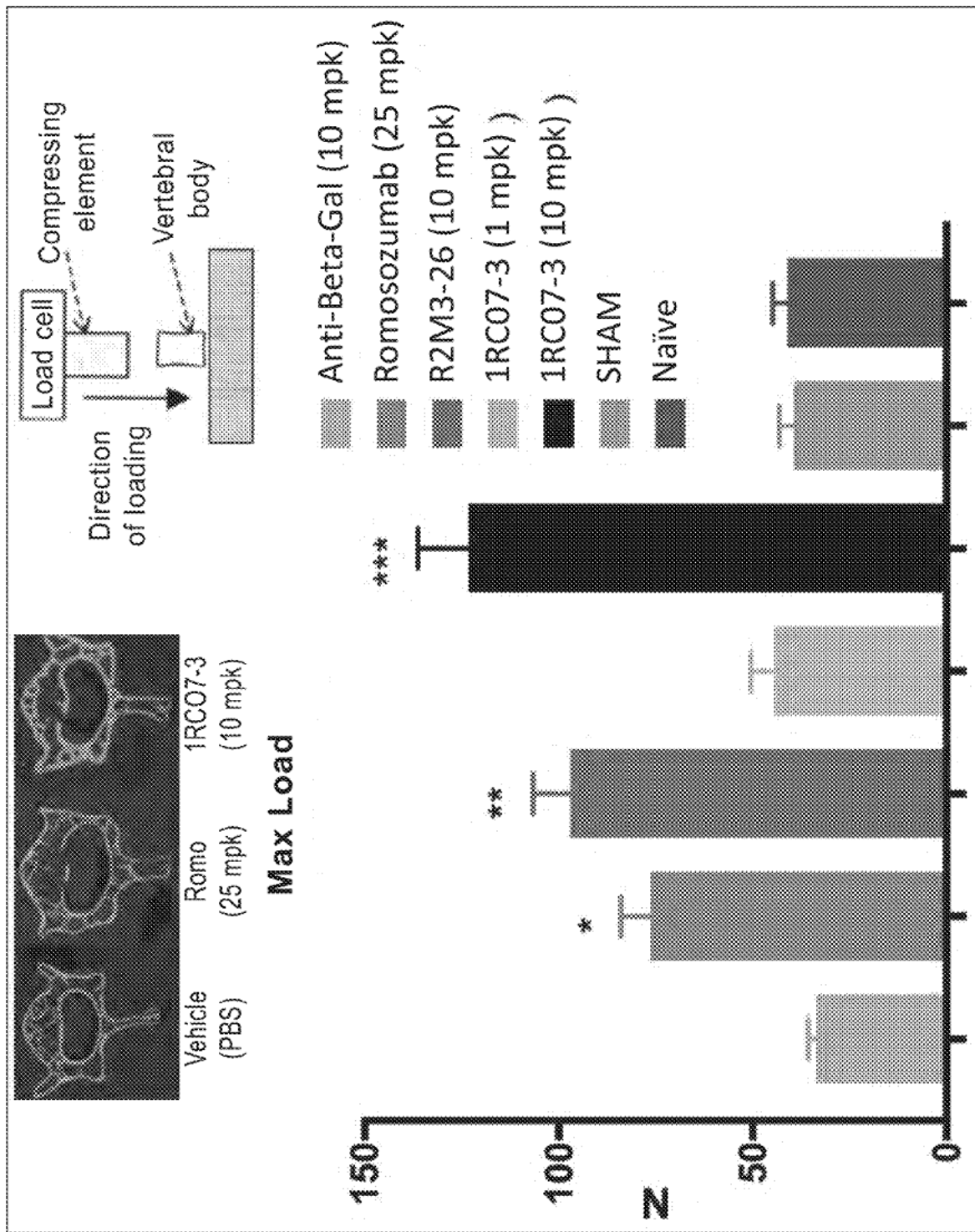


FIG. 33A
1 week of treatment

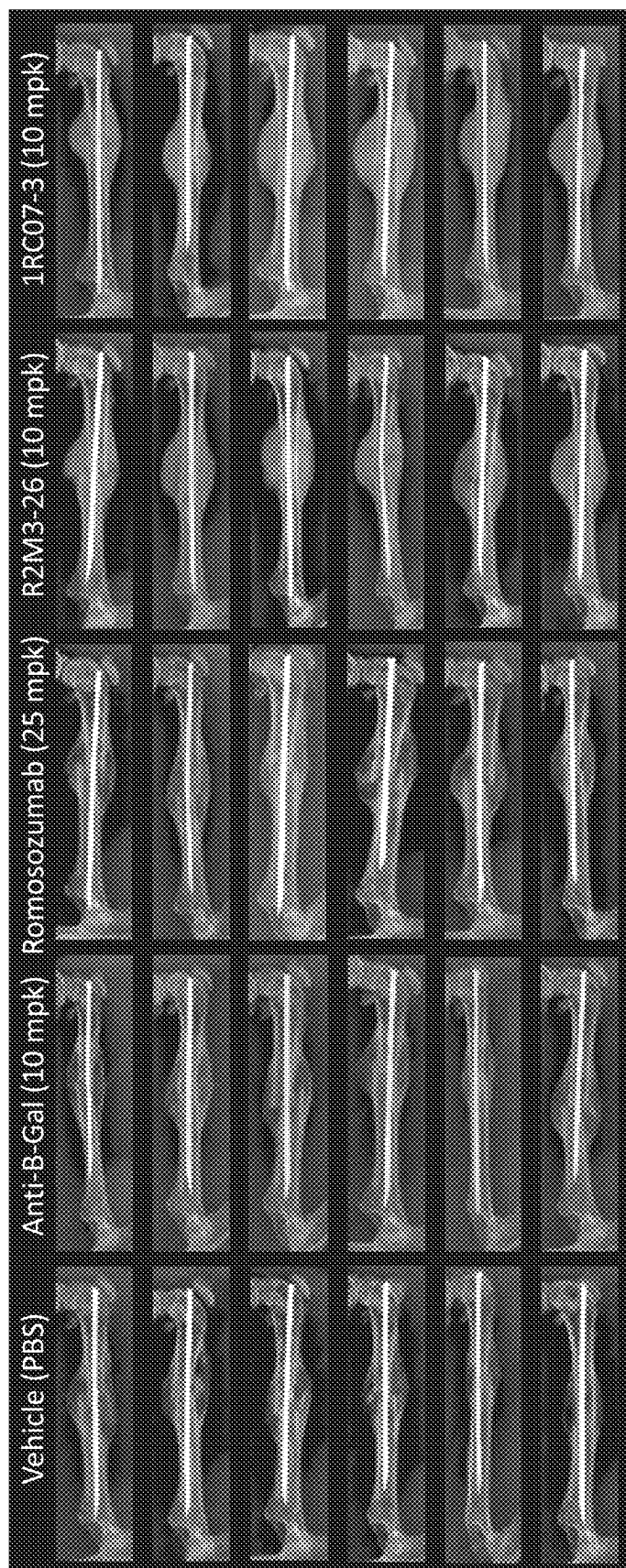
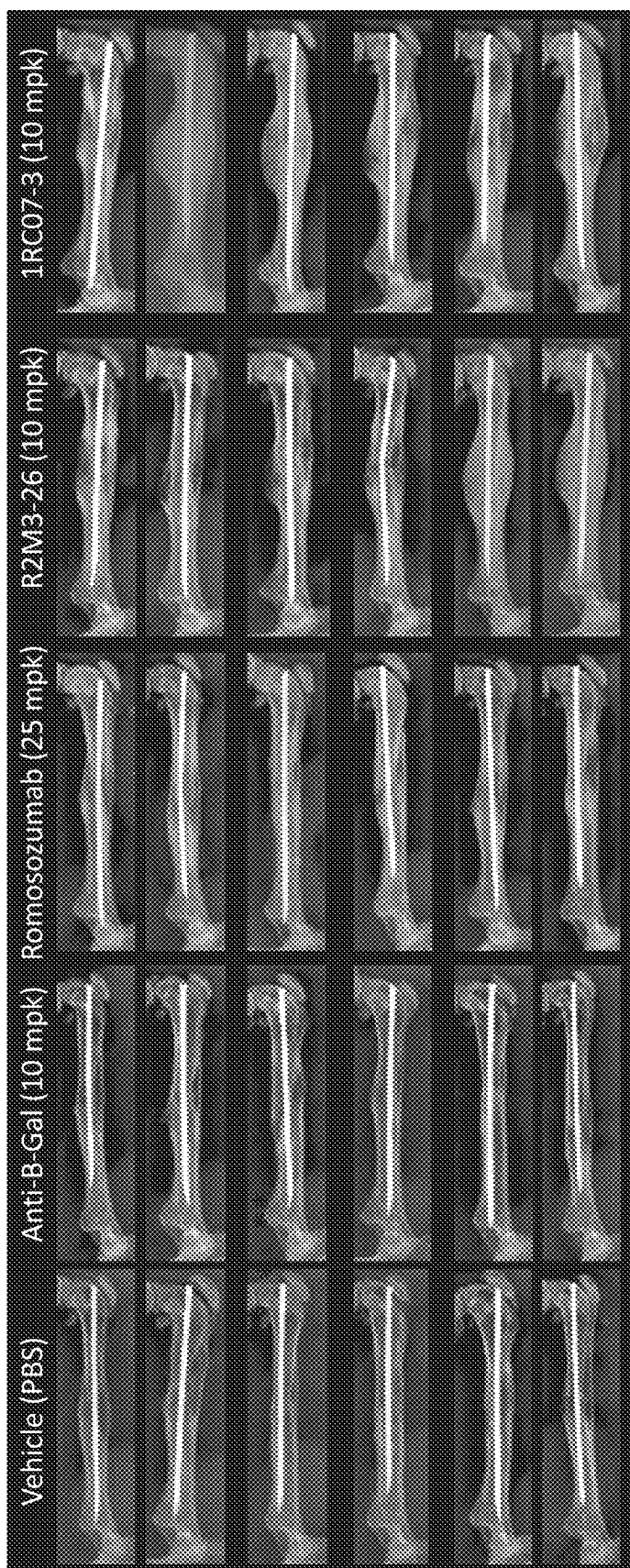


FIG. 33B *6 week of treatment*



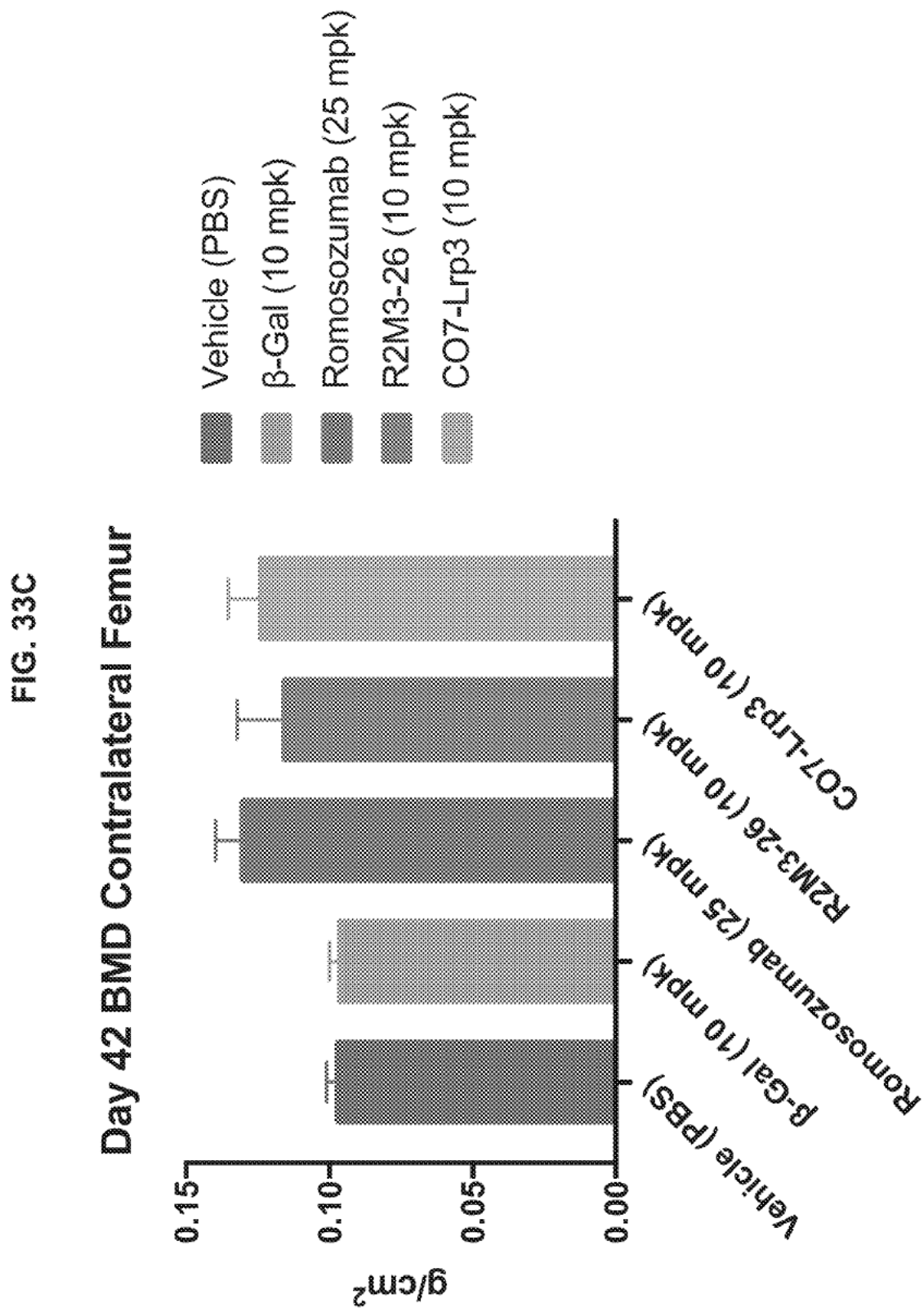
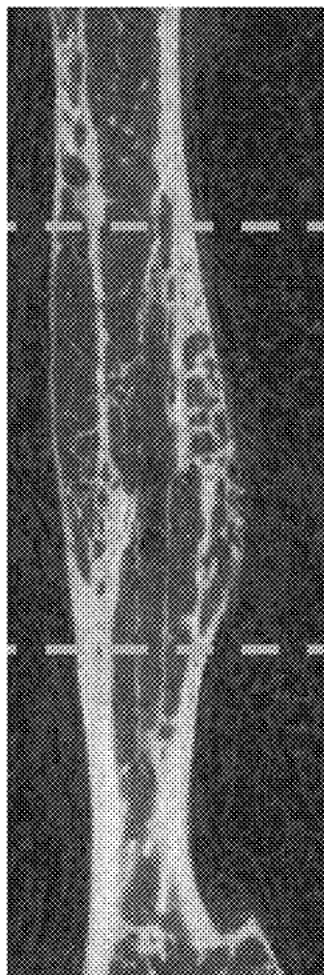
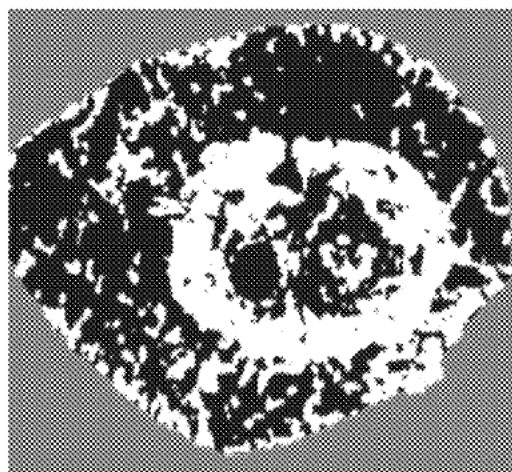
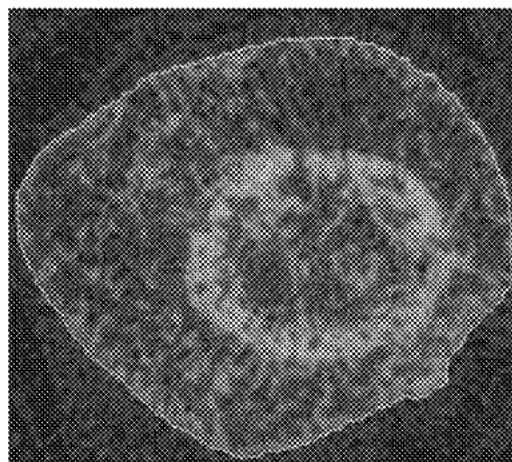


FIG. 33D

400 SLICES, 4.2 MM



Bone area



Tissue area

FIG. 33E

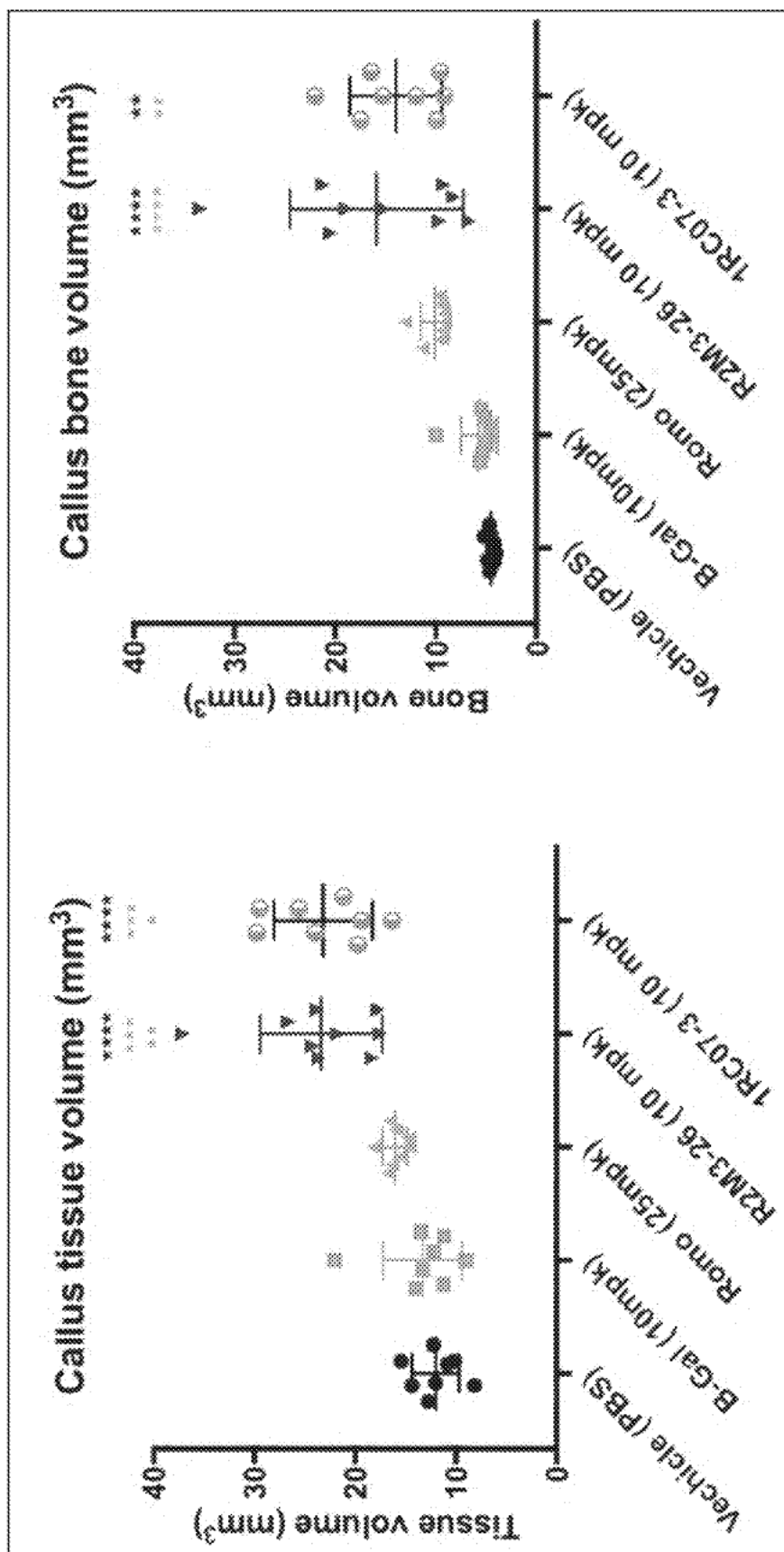


FIG. 33F

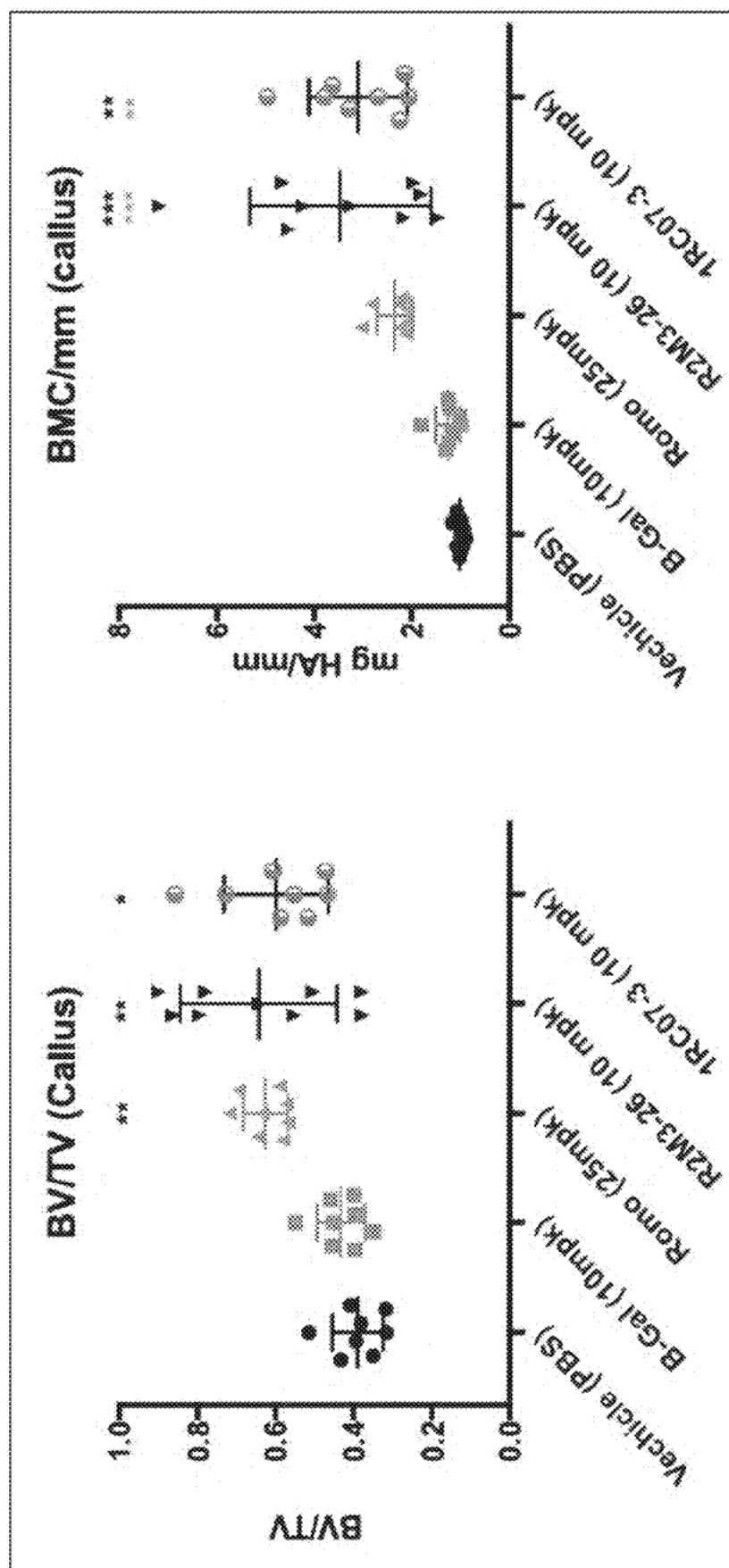


FIG. 33G

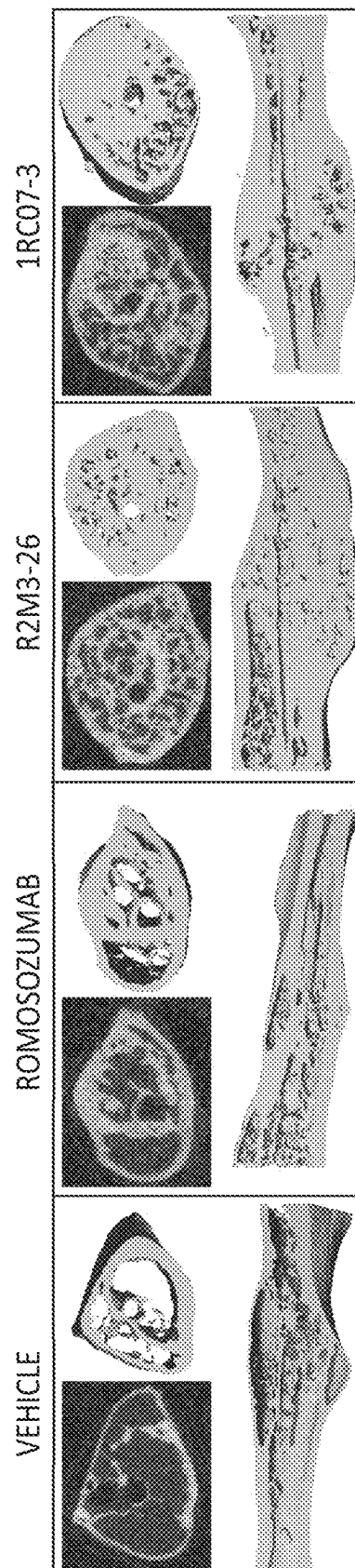


FIG. 34

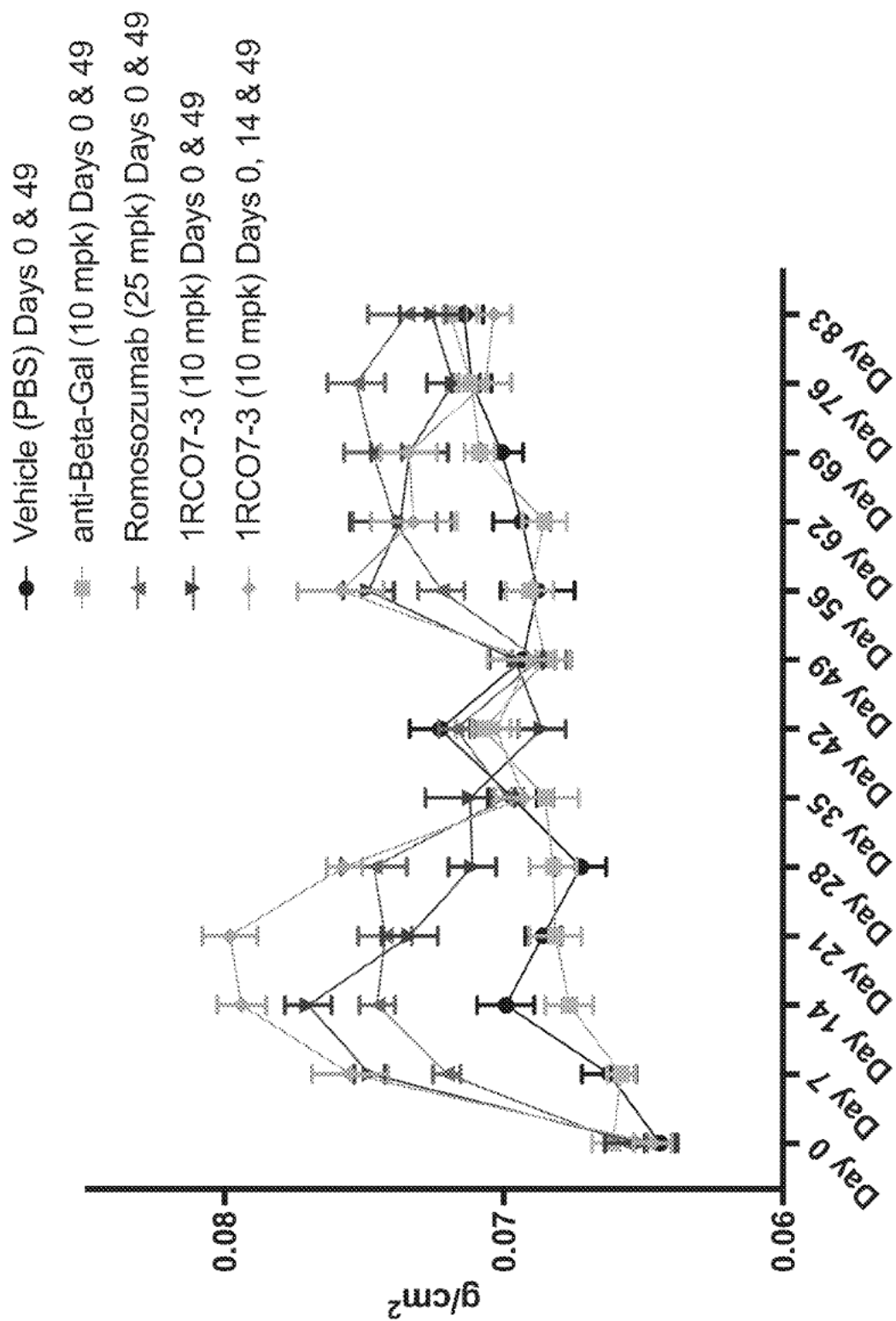


FIG. 35

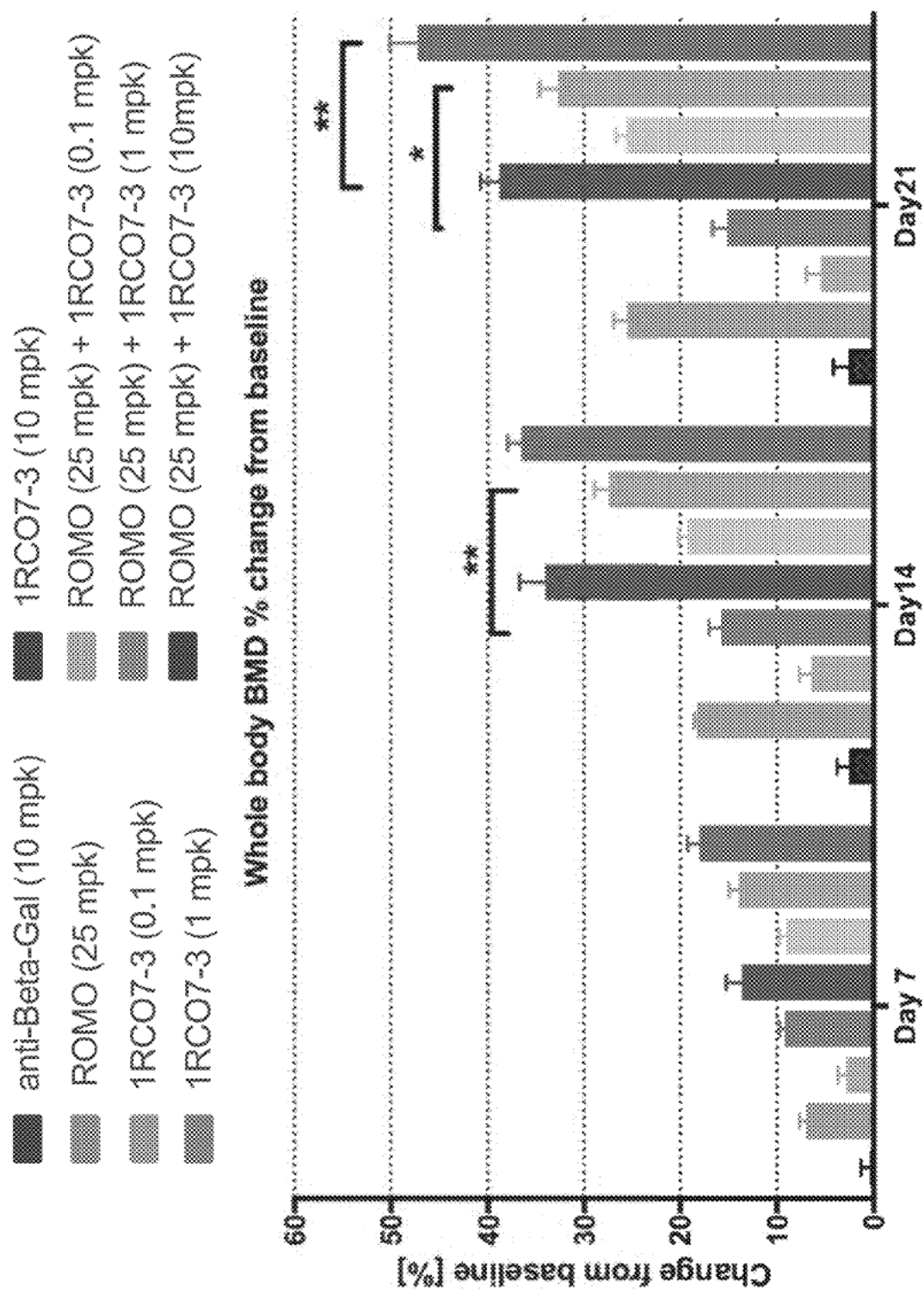
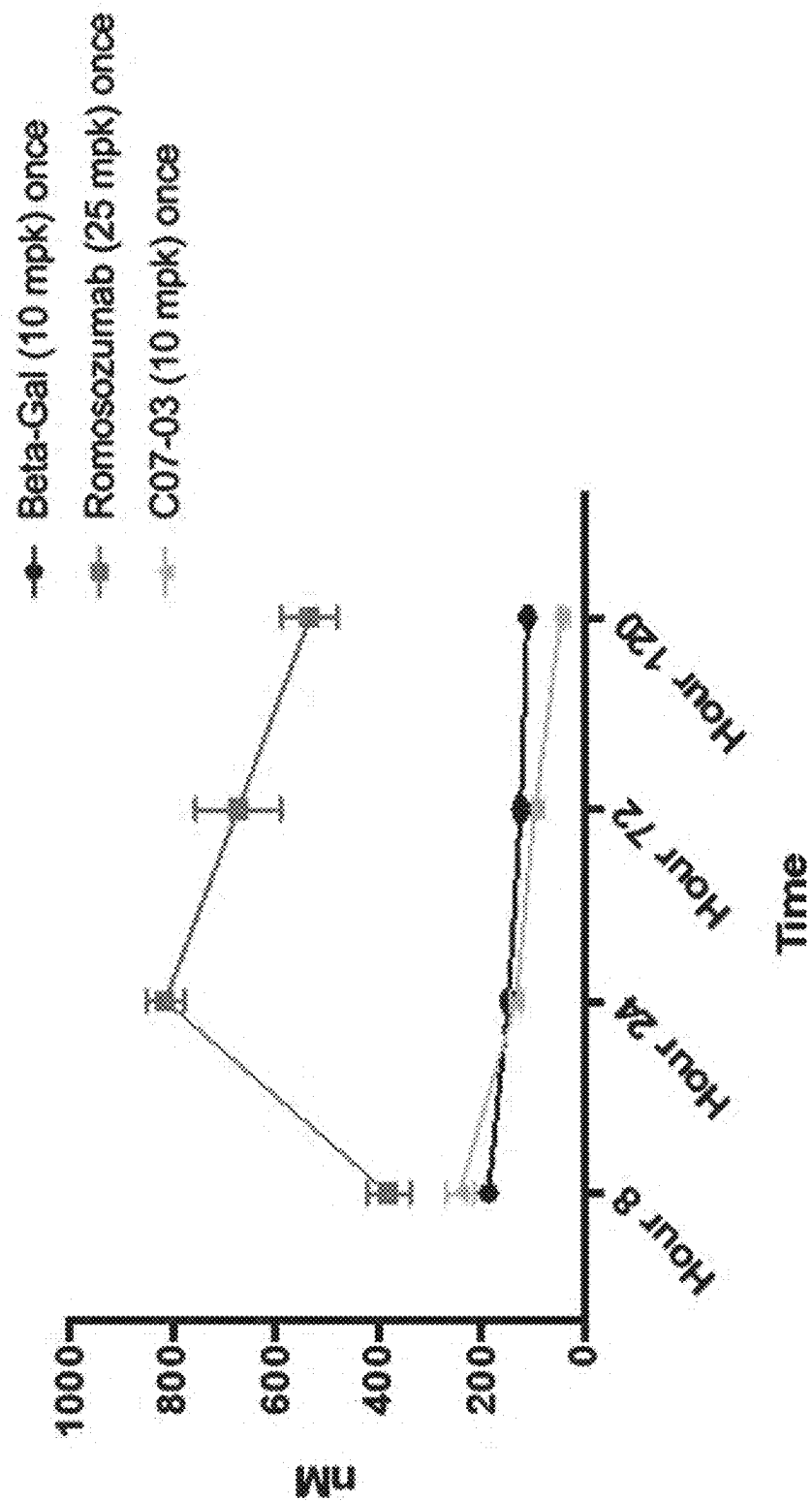


FIG. 36

Protein Serum Exposure



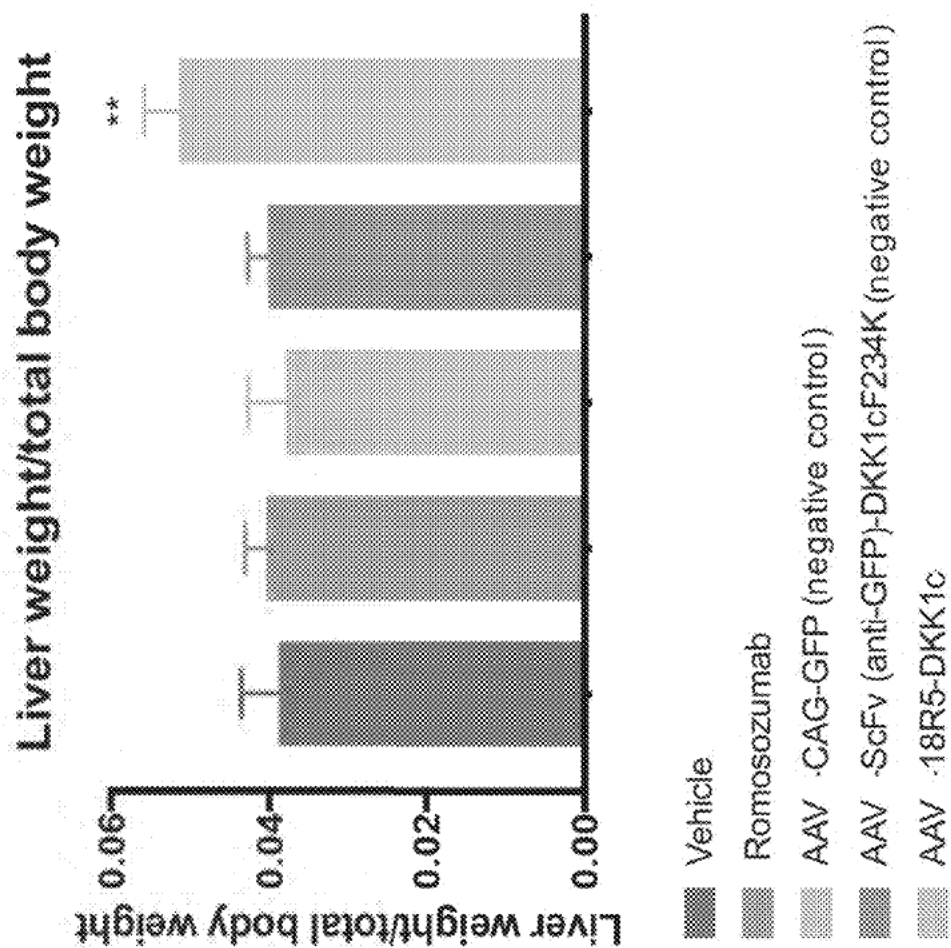


FIG. 37A

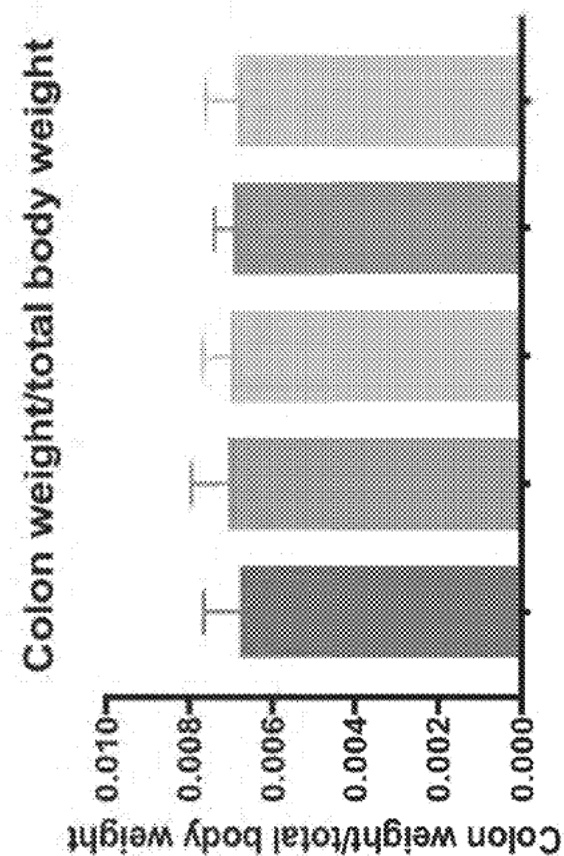


FIG. 37B

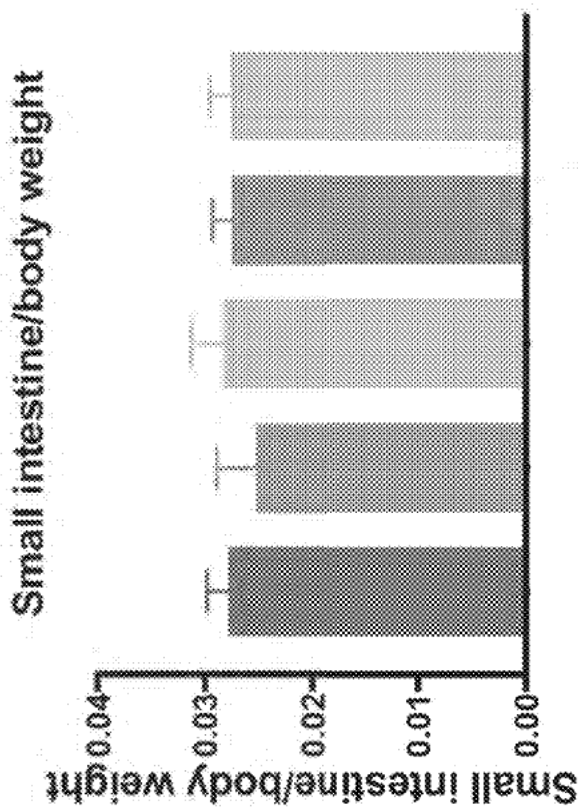


FIG. 37C

FIG. 38A

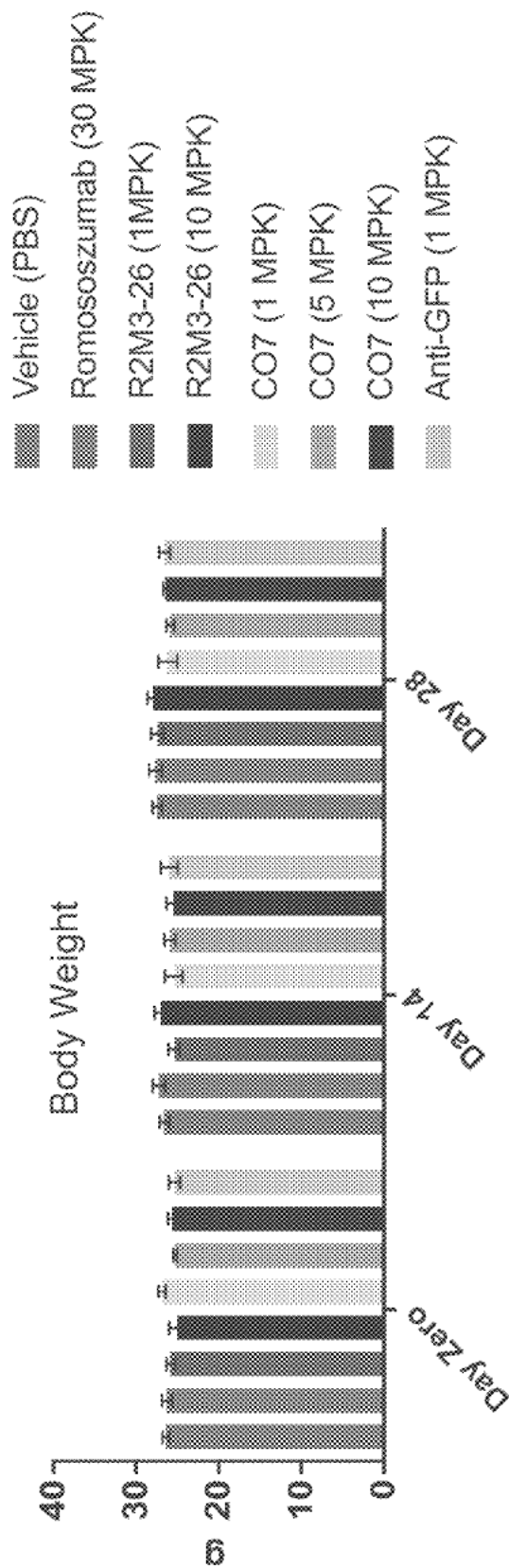
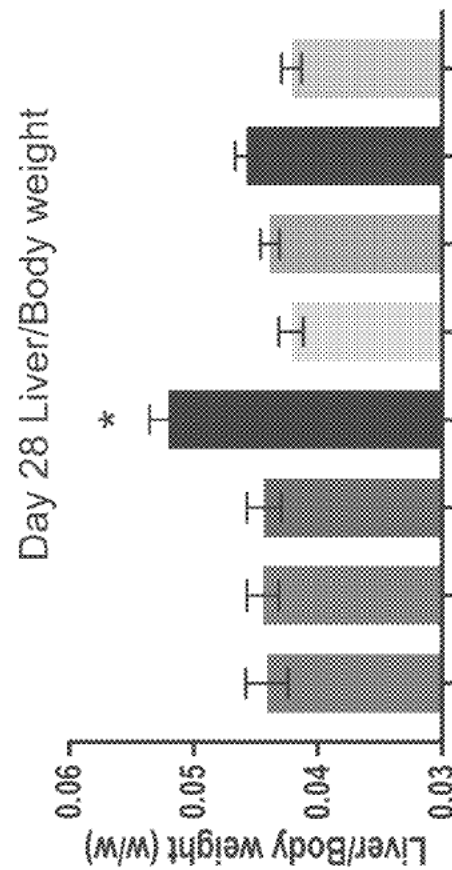


FIG. 38B



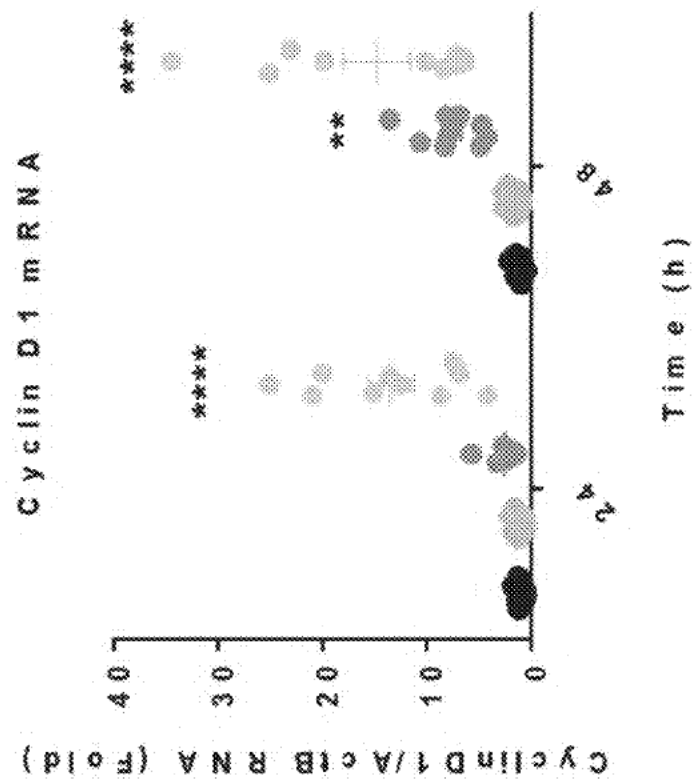


FIG. 39B

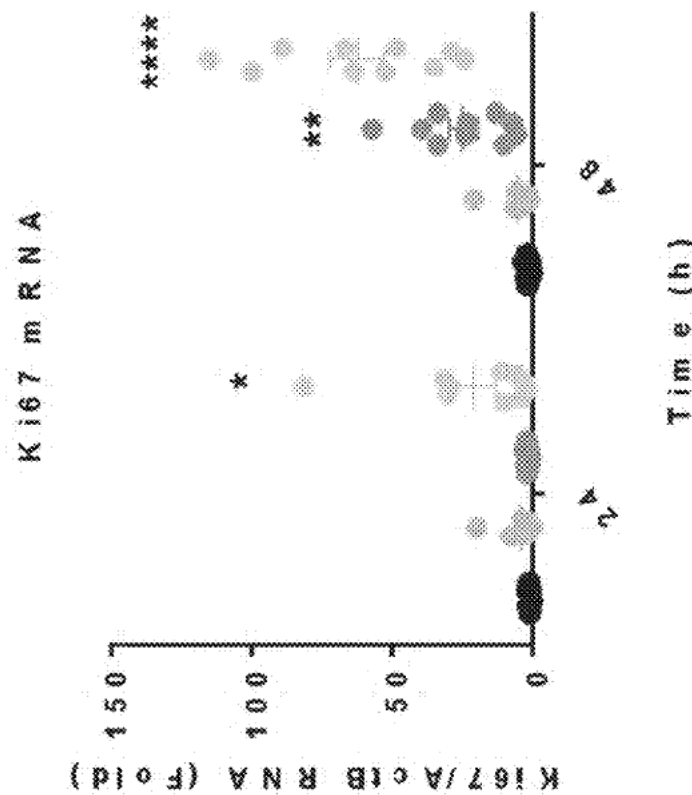


FIG. 39A

FIG. 39D

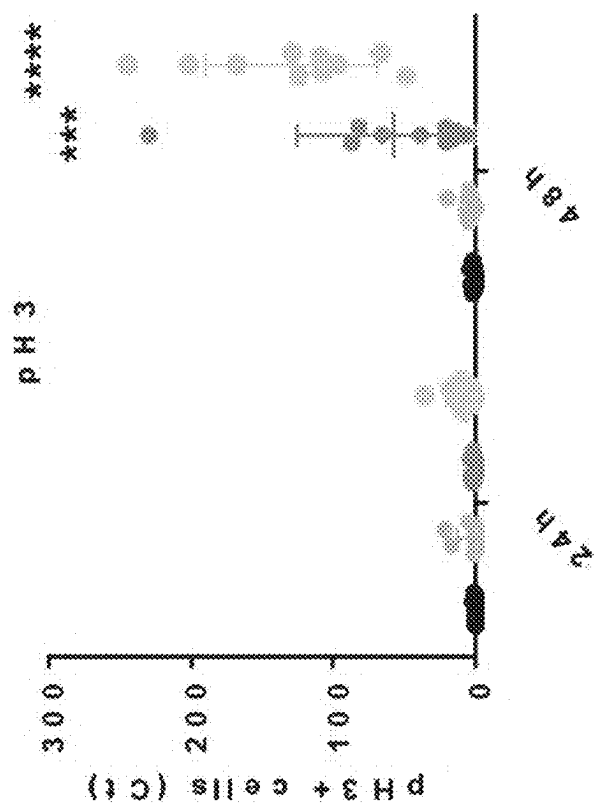


FIG. 39C

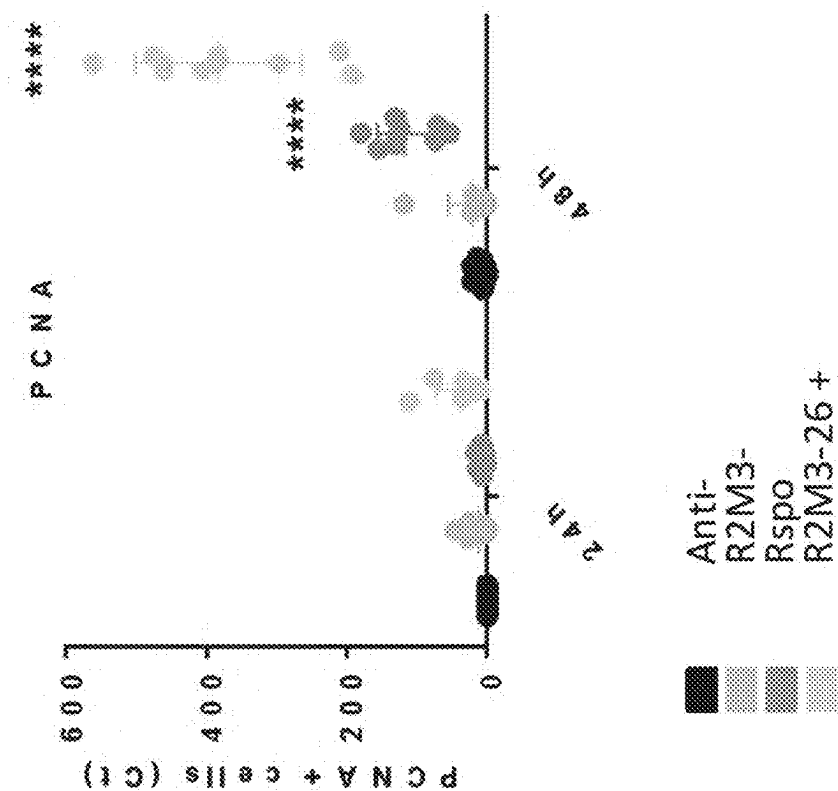


FIG. 40A

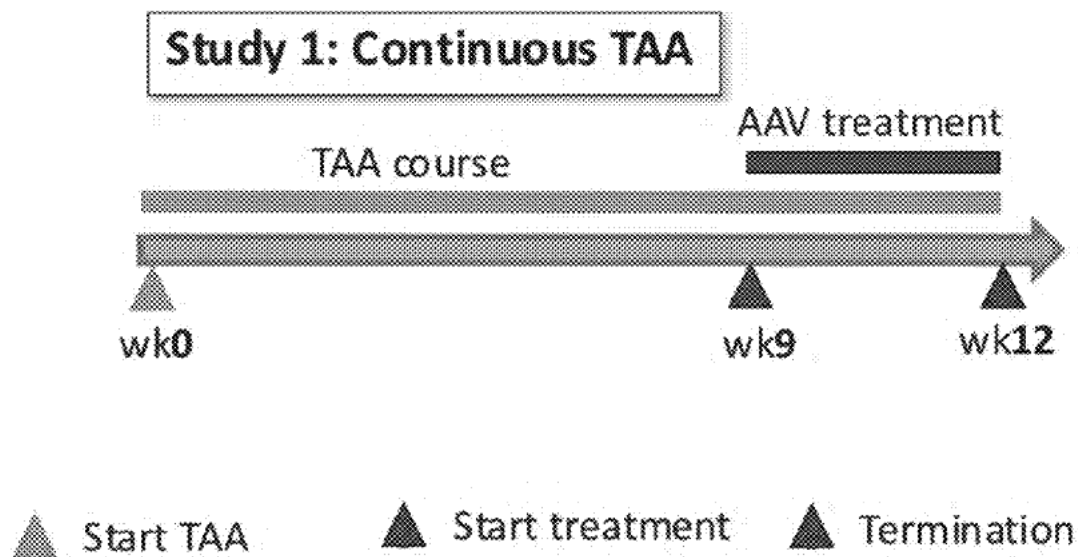
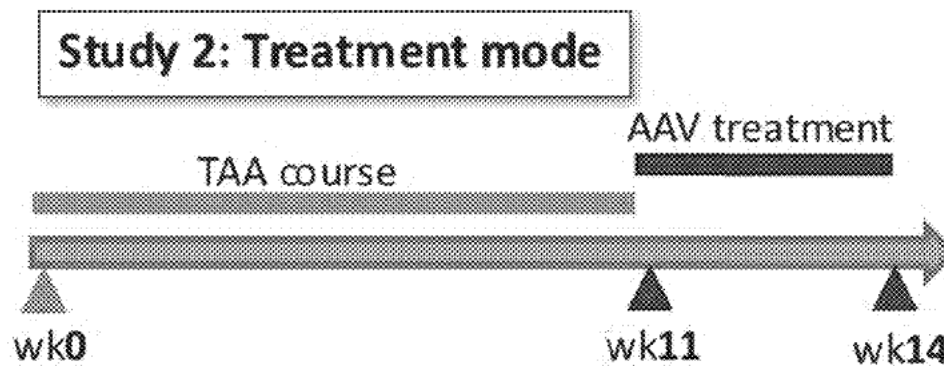


FIG. 40B

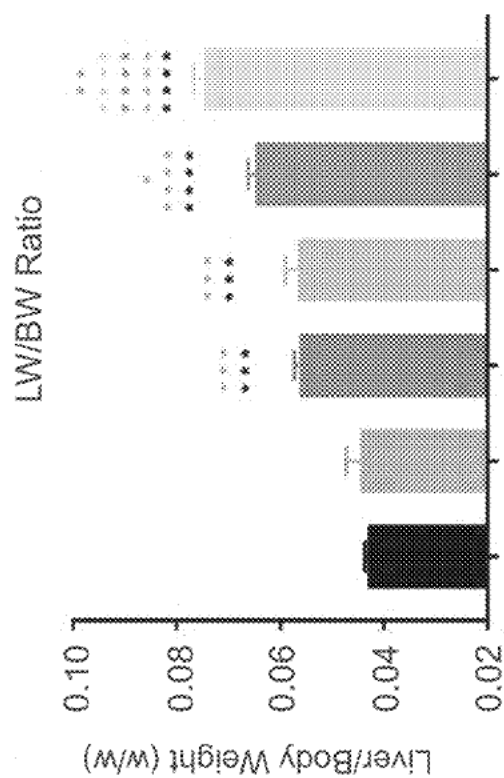


FIG. 40D

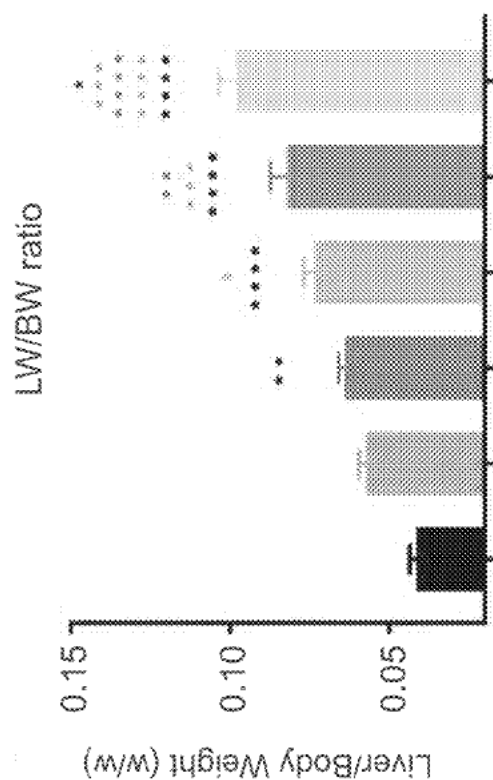


FIG. 40C

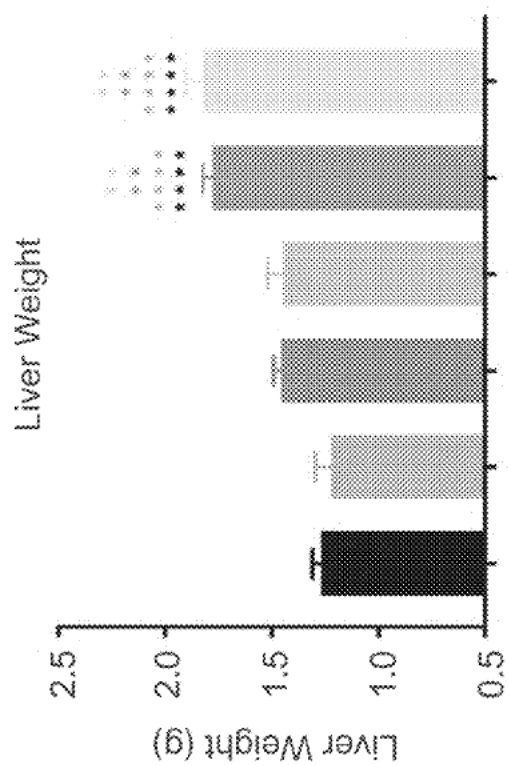


FIG. 40F

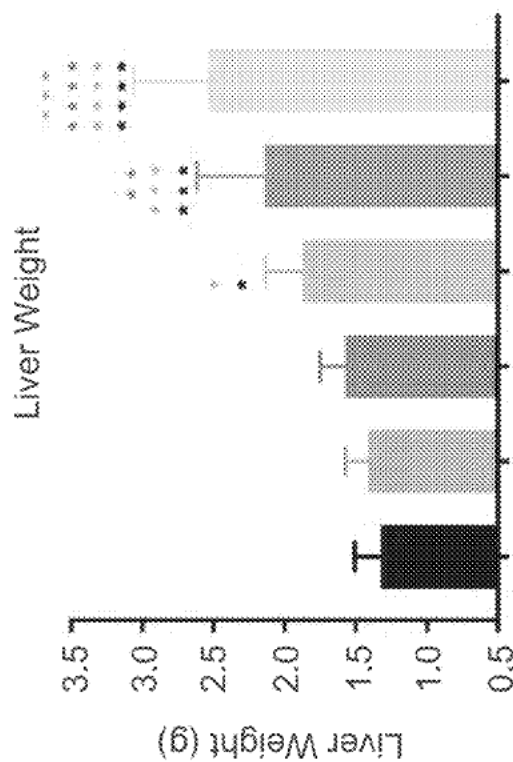


FIG. 40E

FIG. 40H

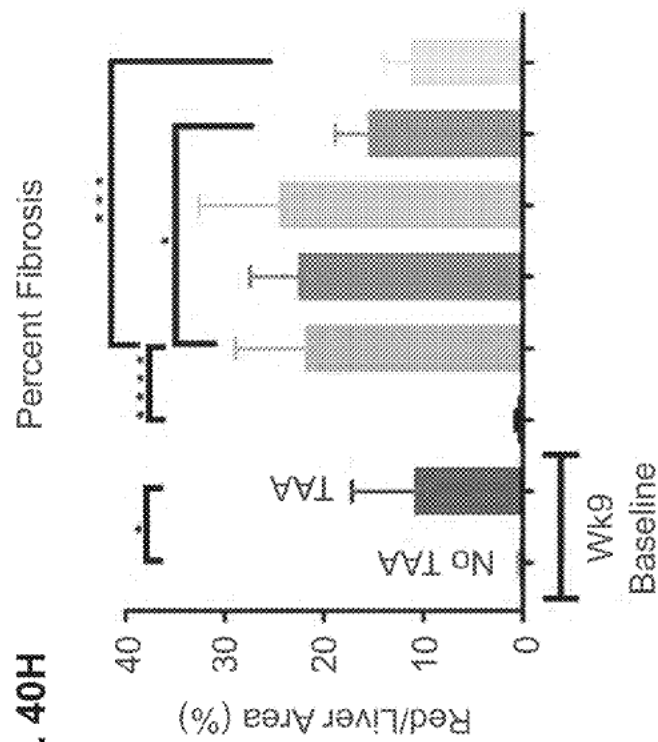


FIG. 40G

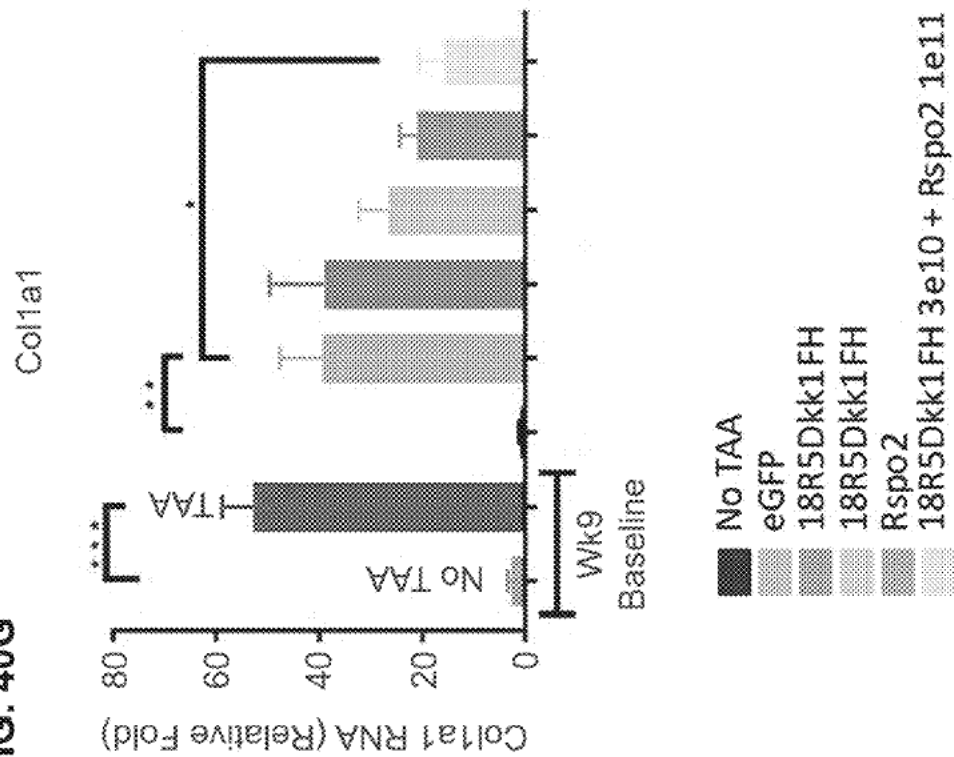
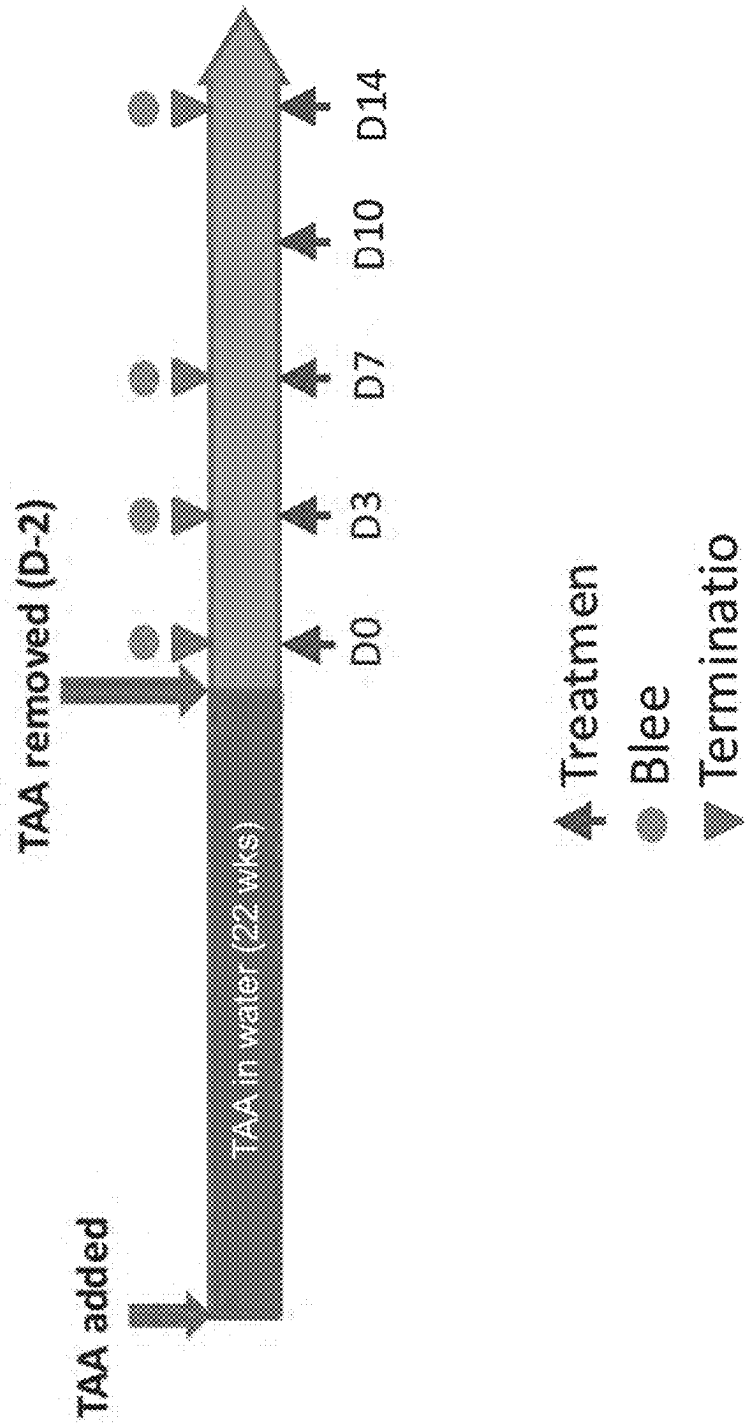
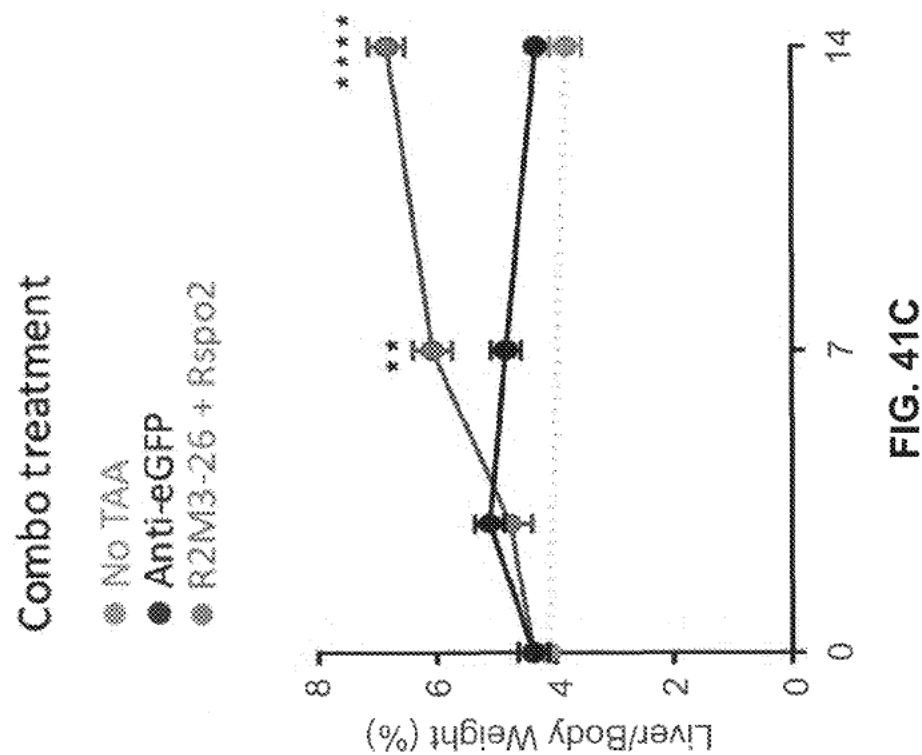
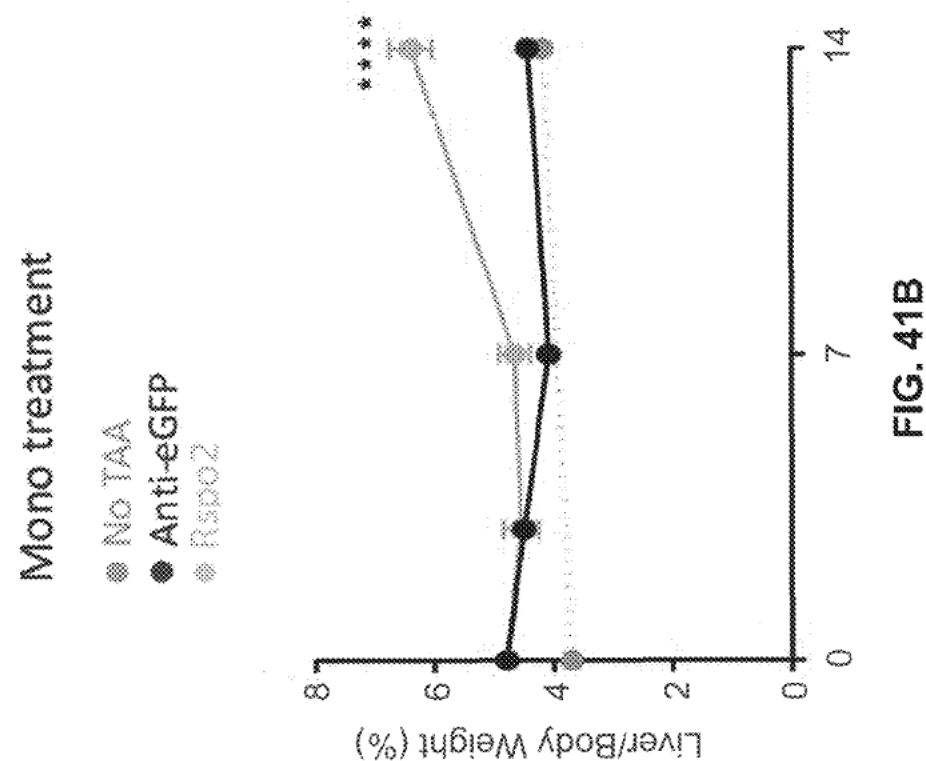
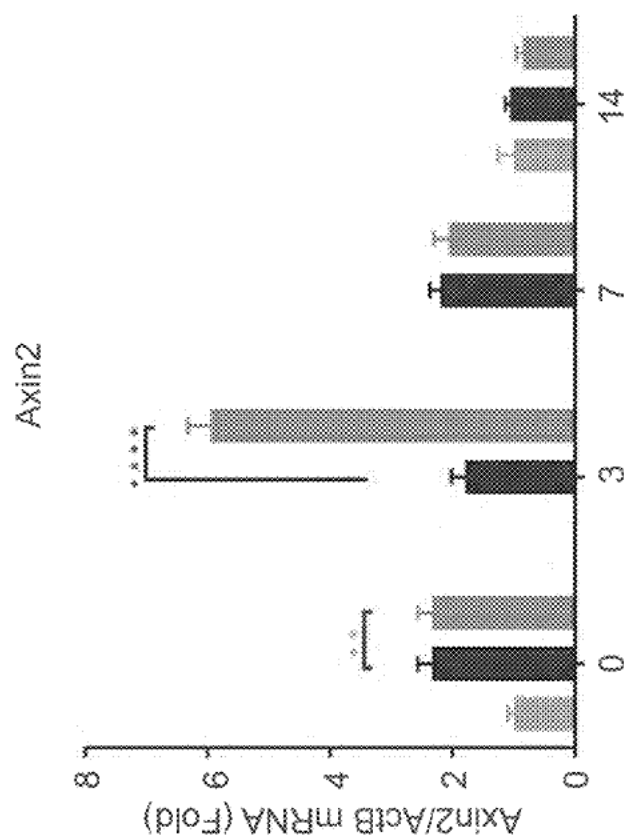
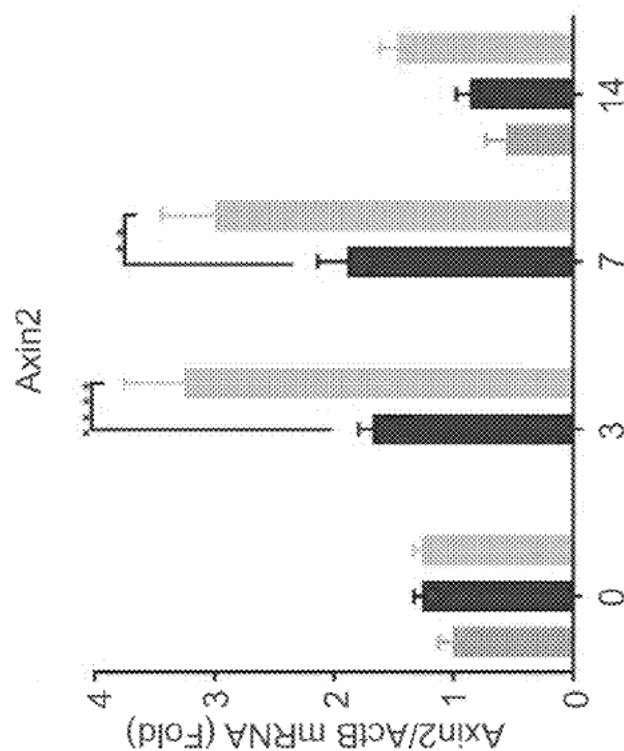


FIG. 41A







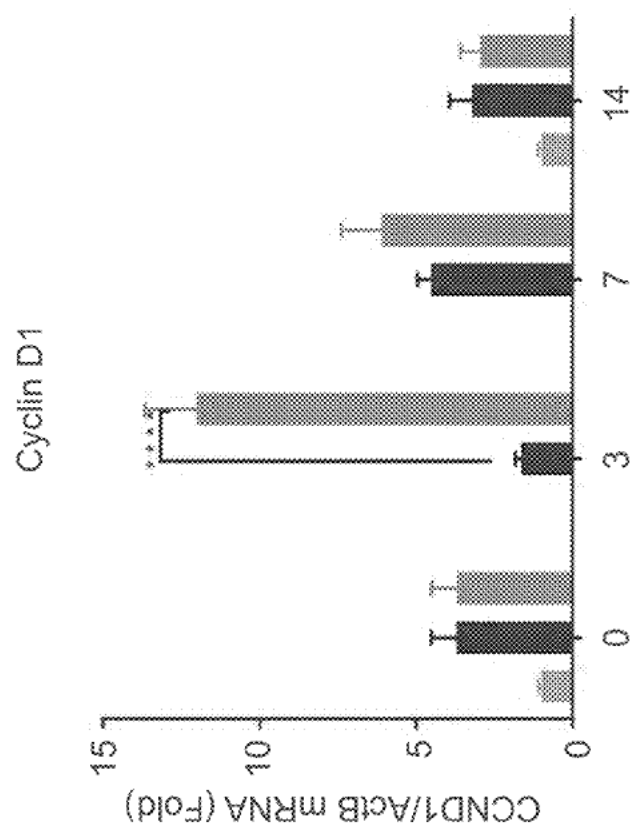


FIG. 41G

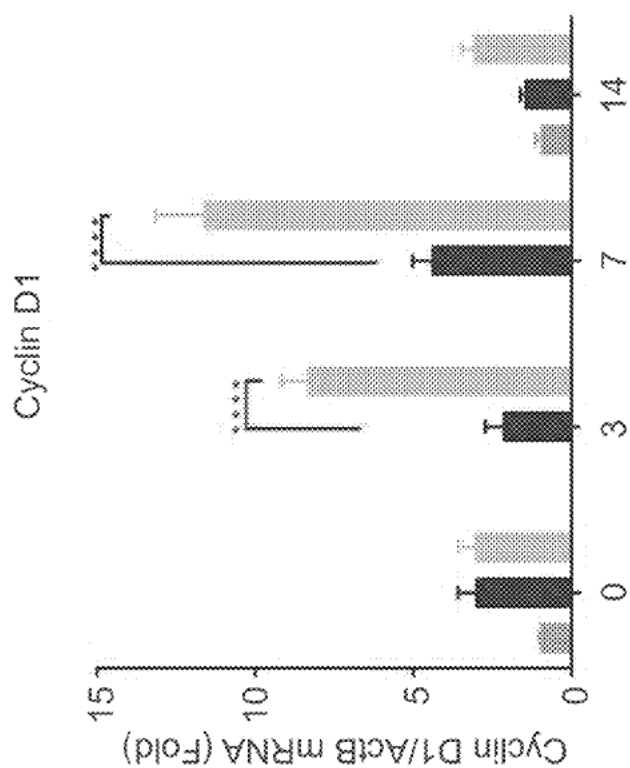
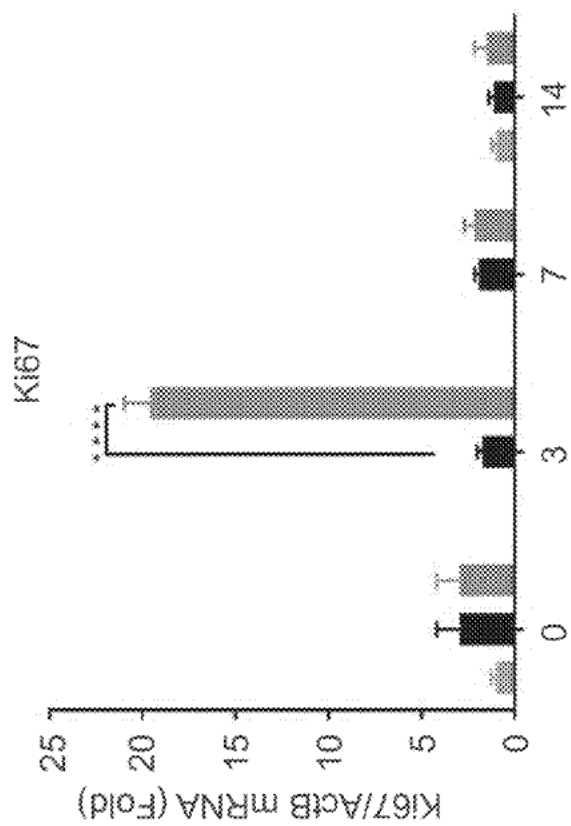
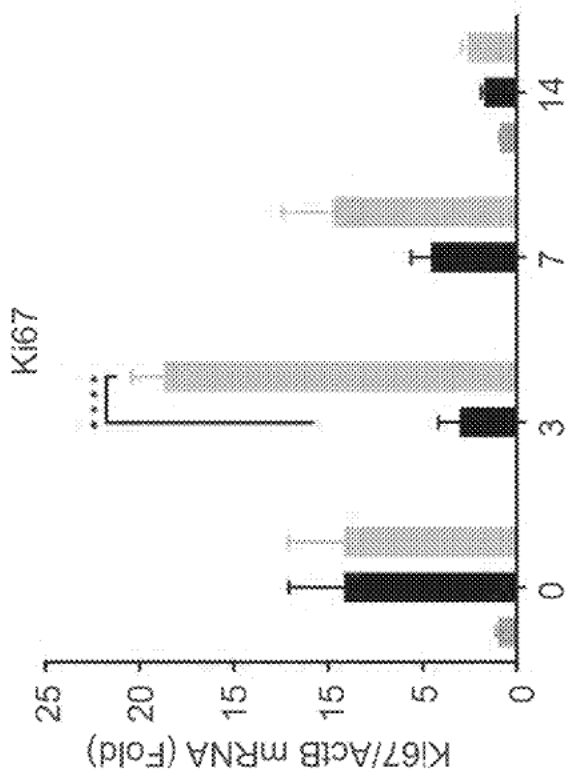


FIG. 41F



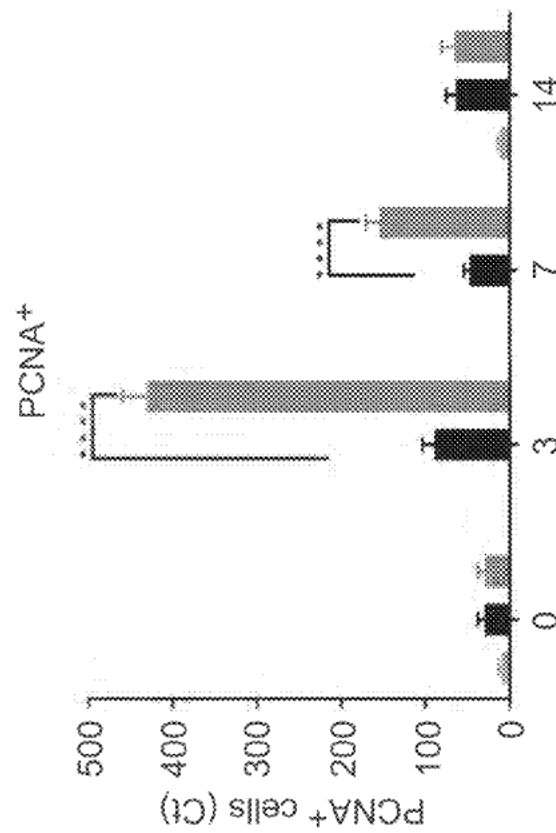


FIG. 41K

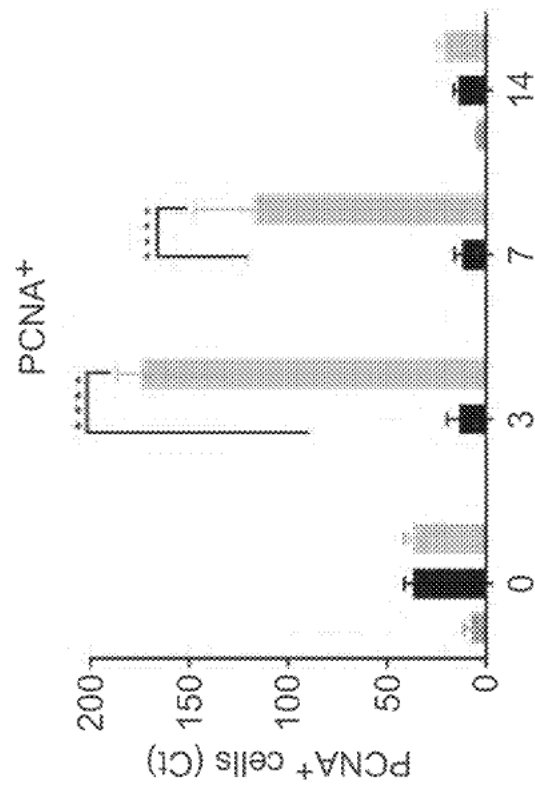


FIG. 41J

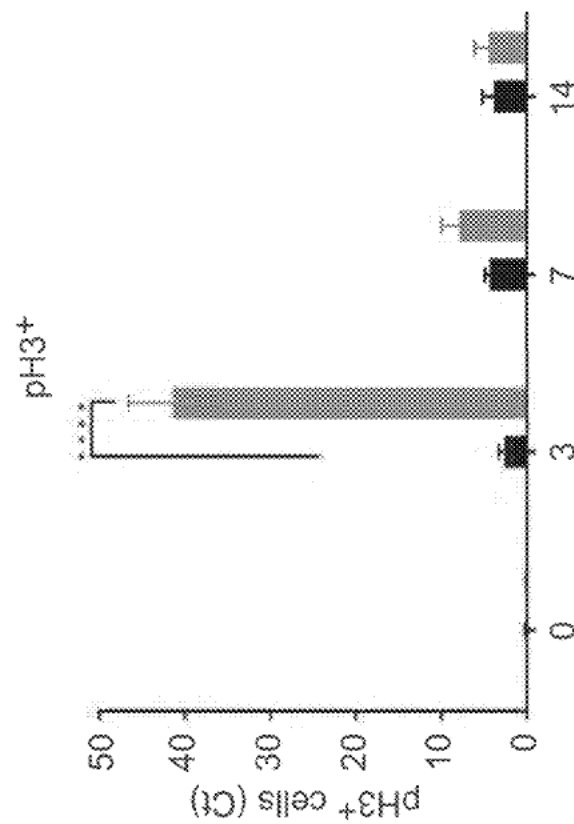


FIG. 41M

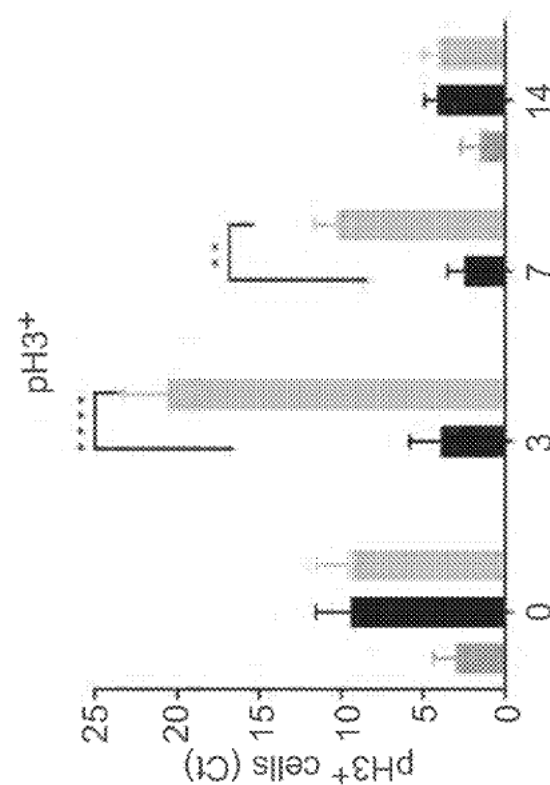


FIG. 41L

FIG. 41N

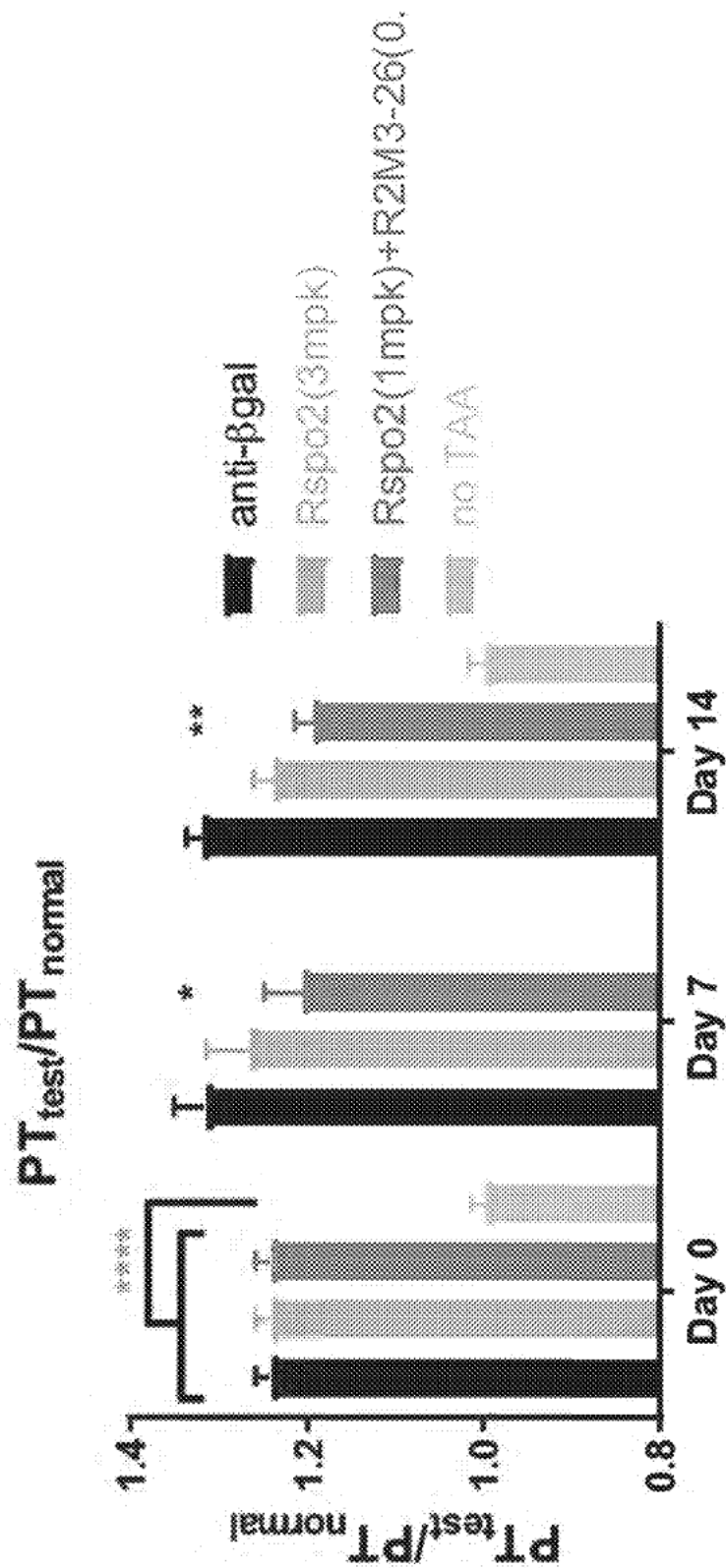


FIG. 42A

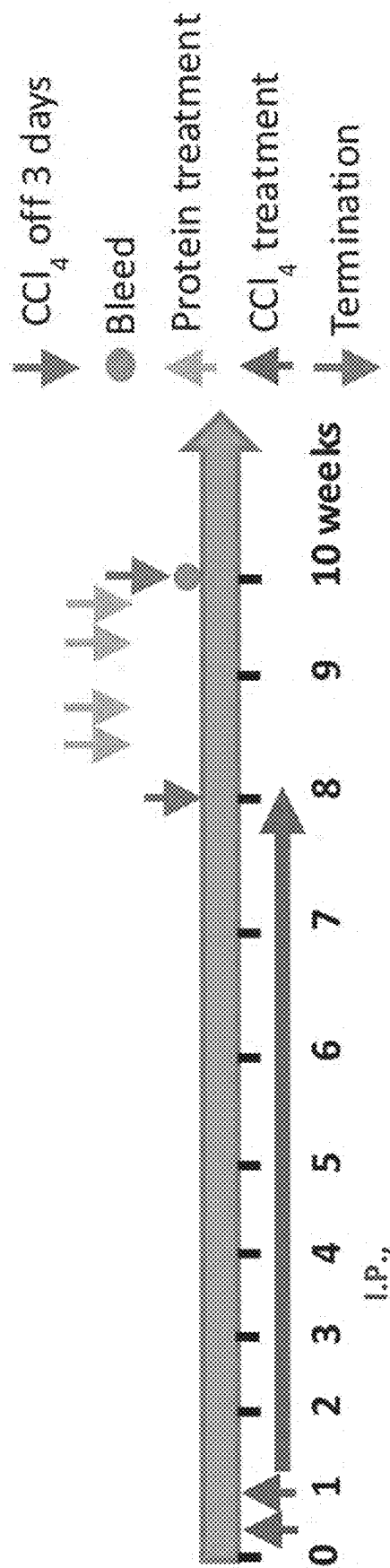


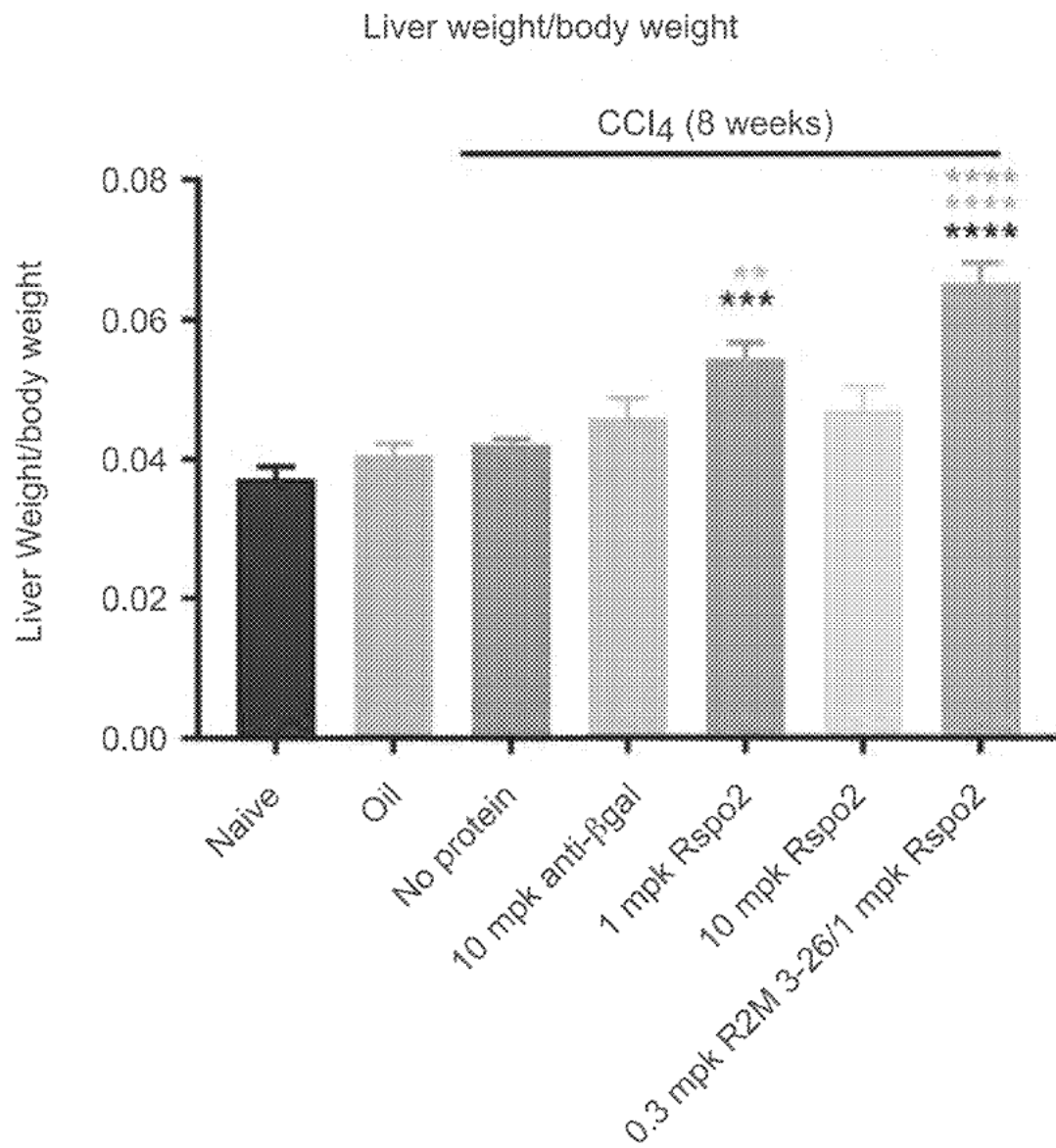
FIG. 42B

FIG. 42C

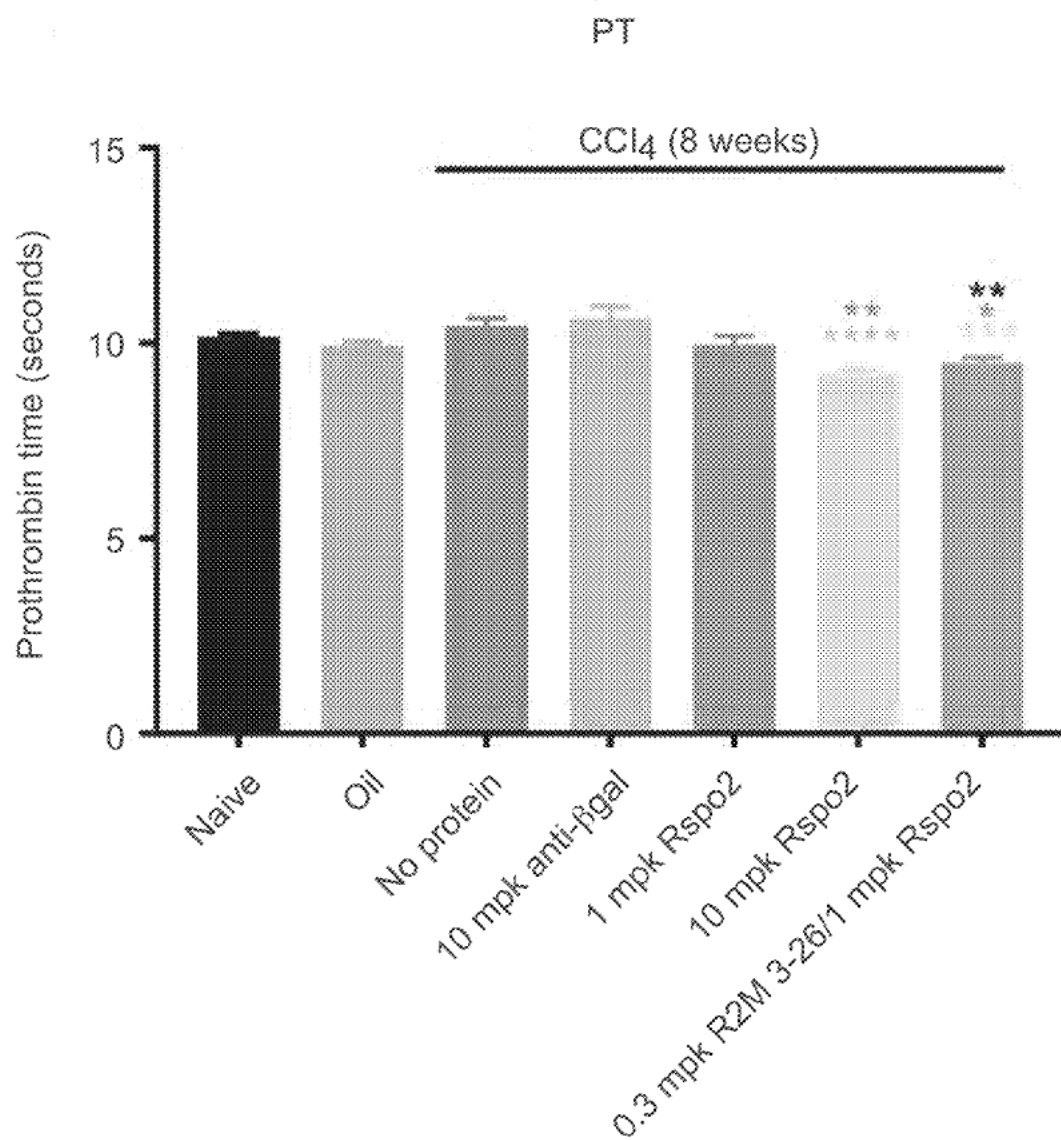


FIG. 42D

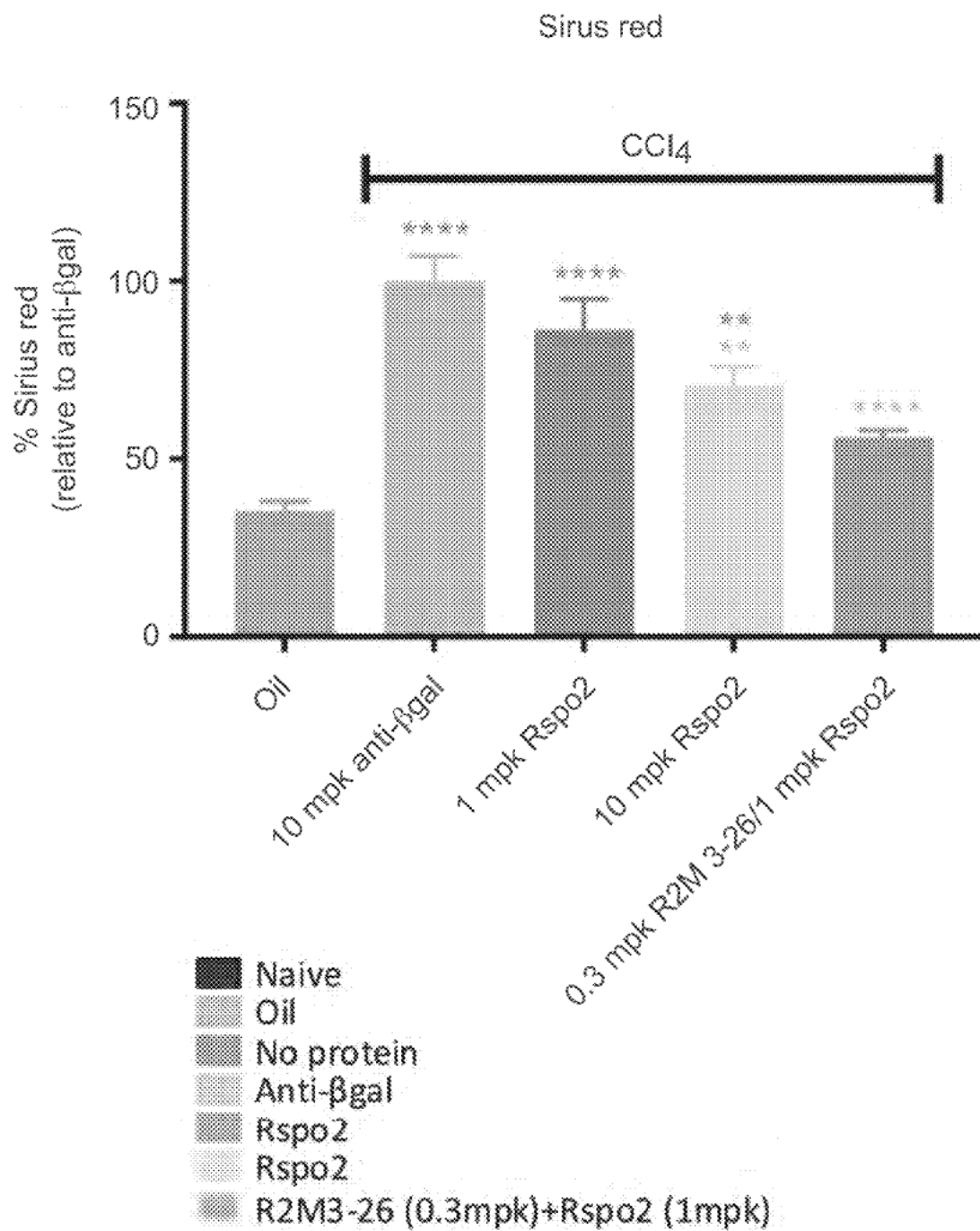


FIG. 43A

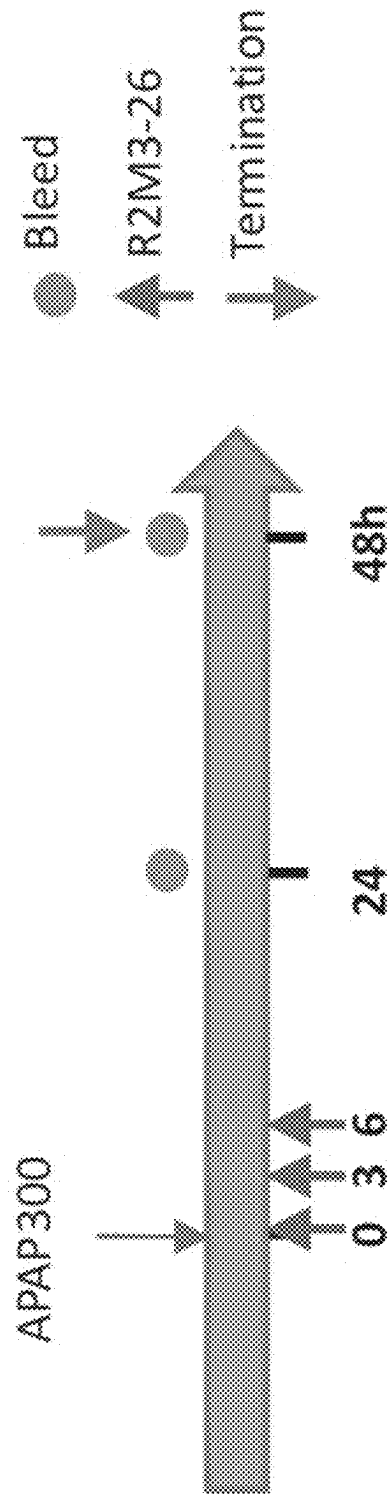


FIG. 43B

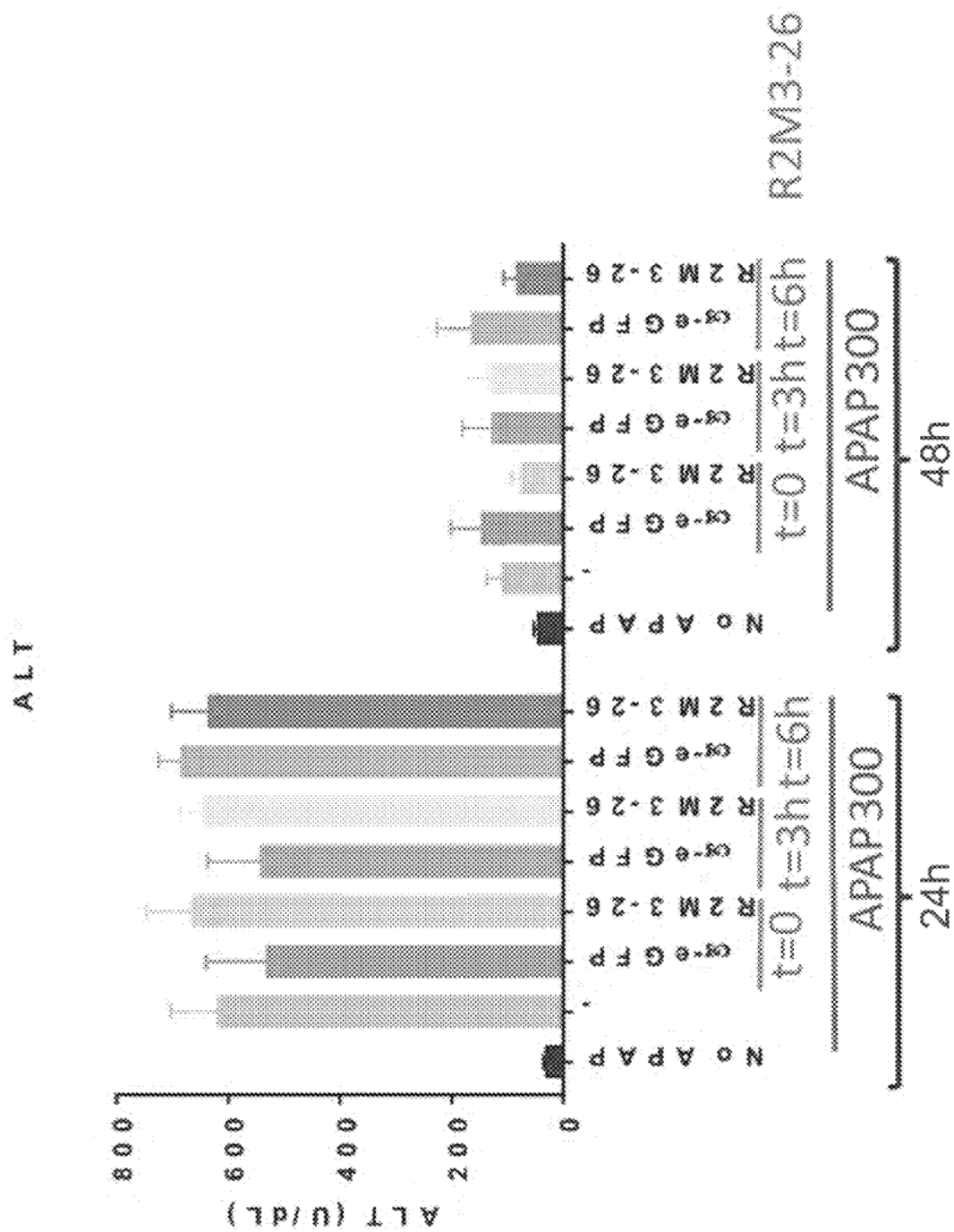


FIG. 43C

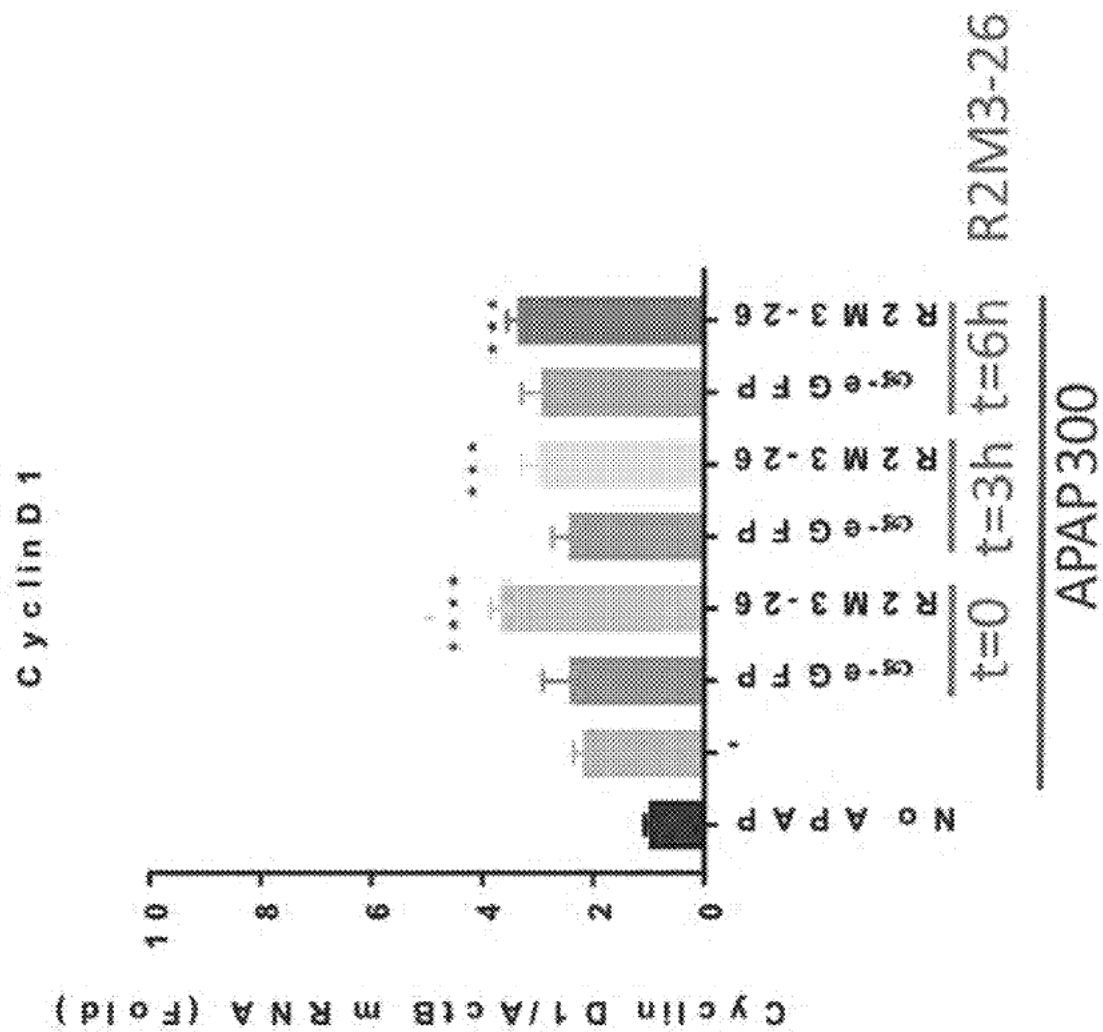


FIG. 43D

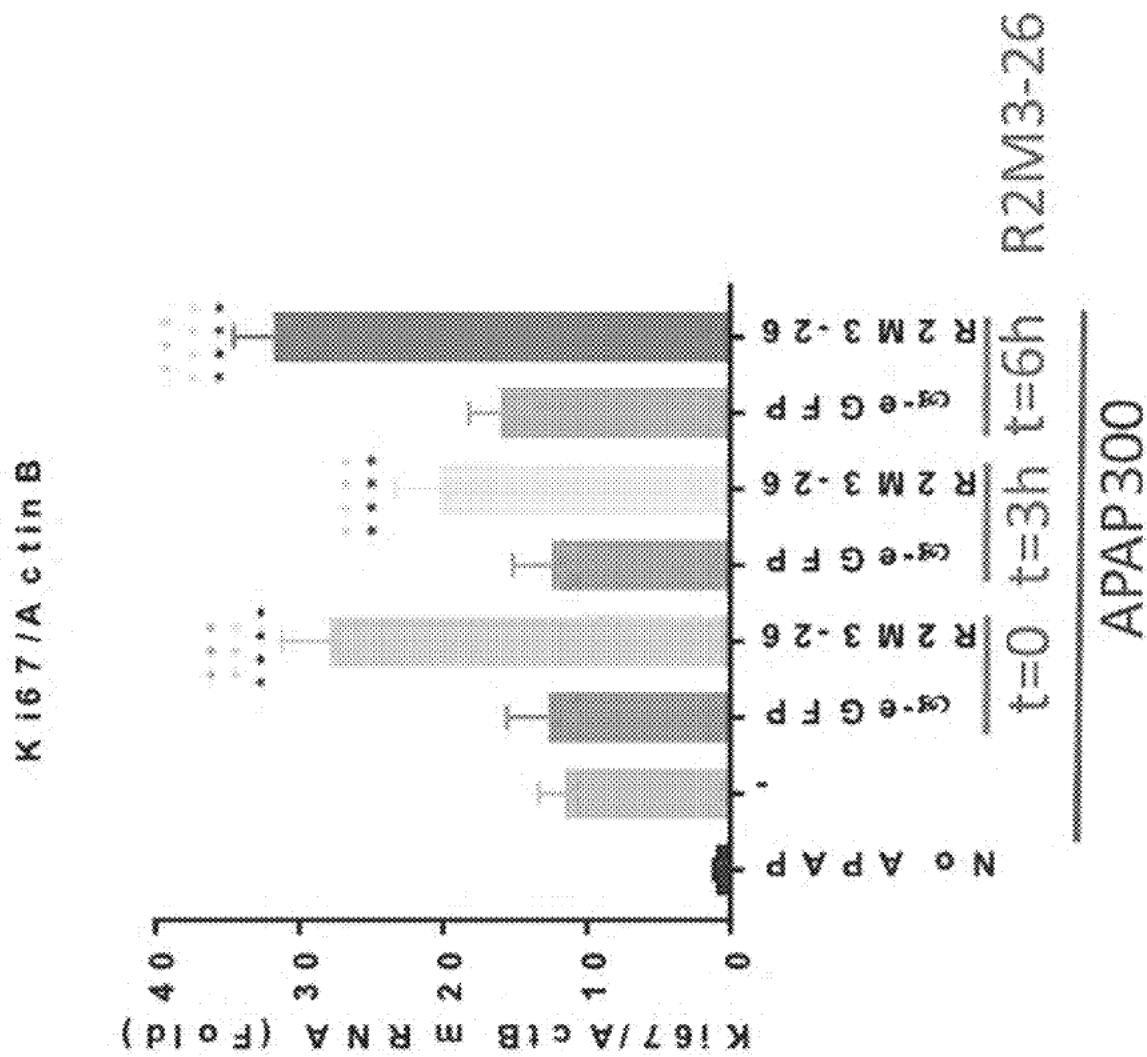
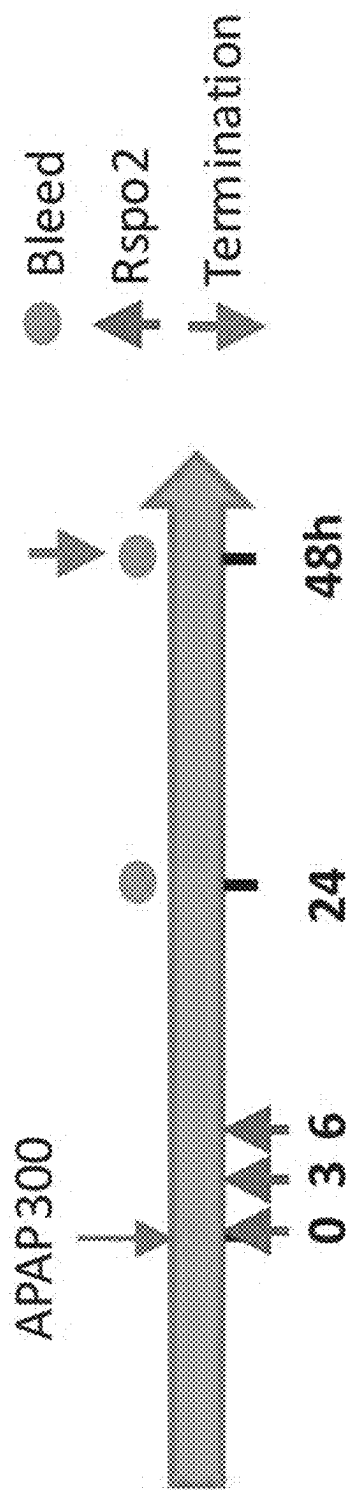
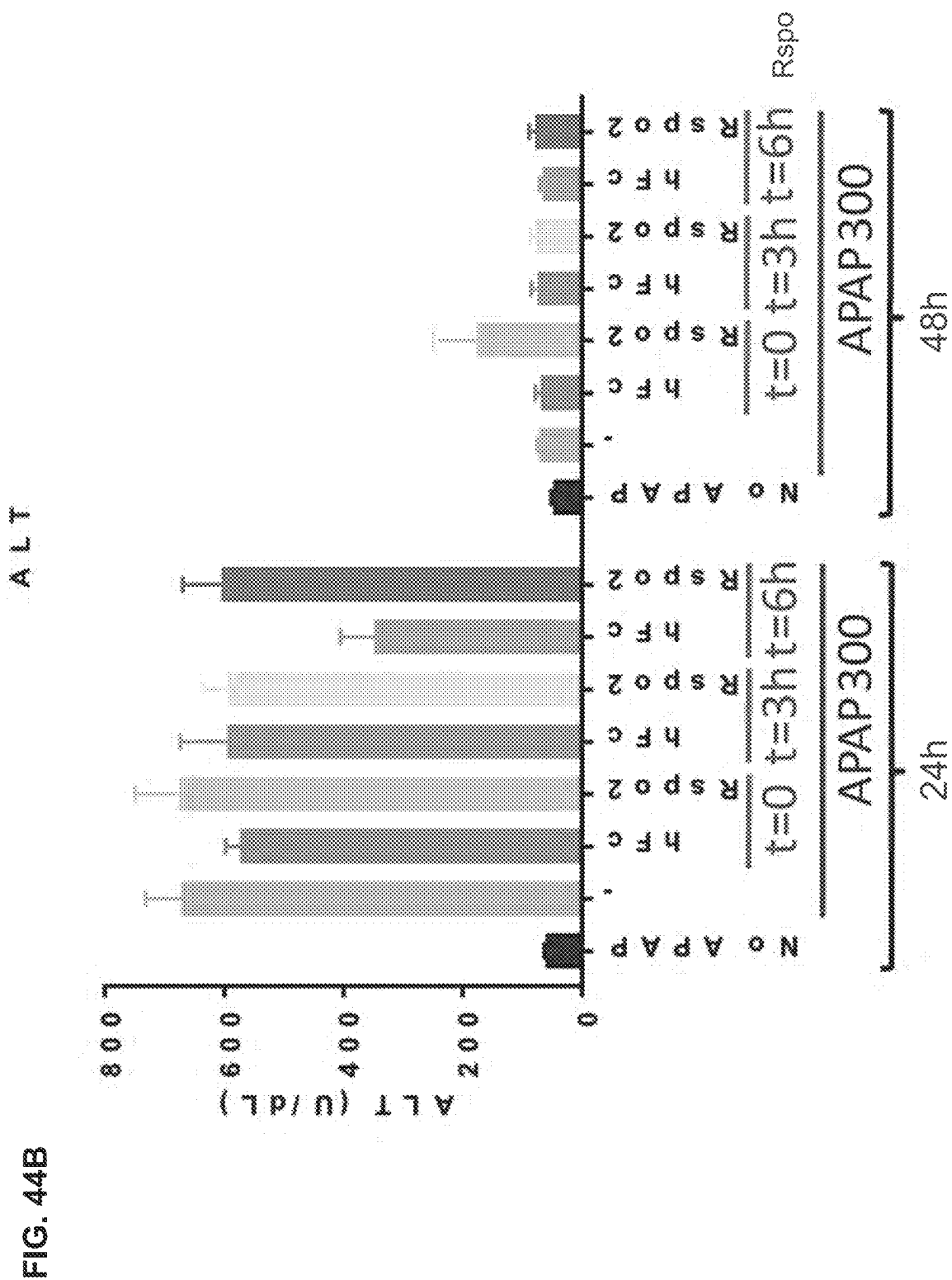


FIG. 44A





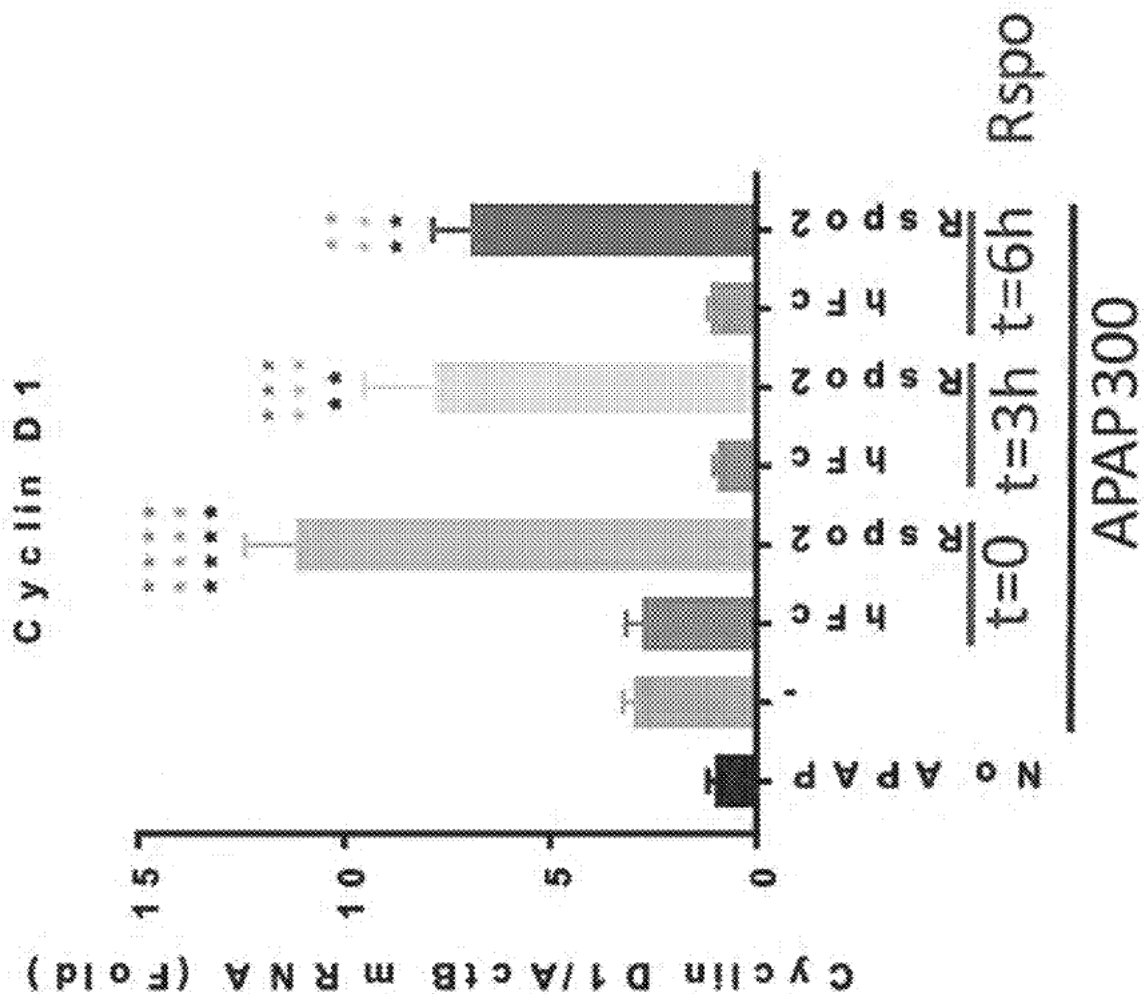


FIG. 44C

FIG. 44D

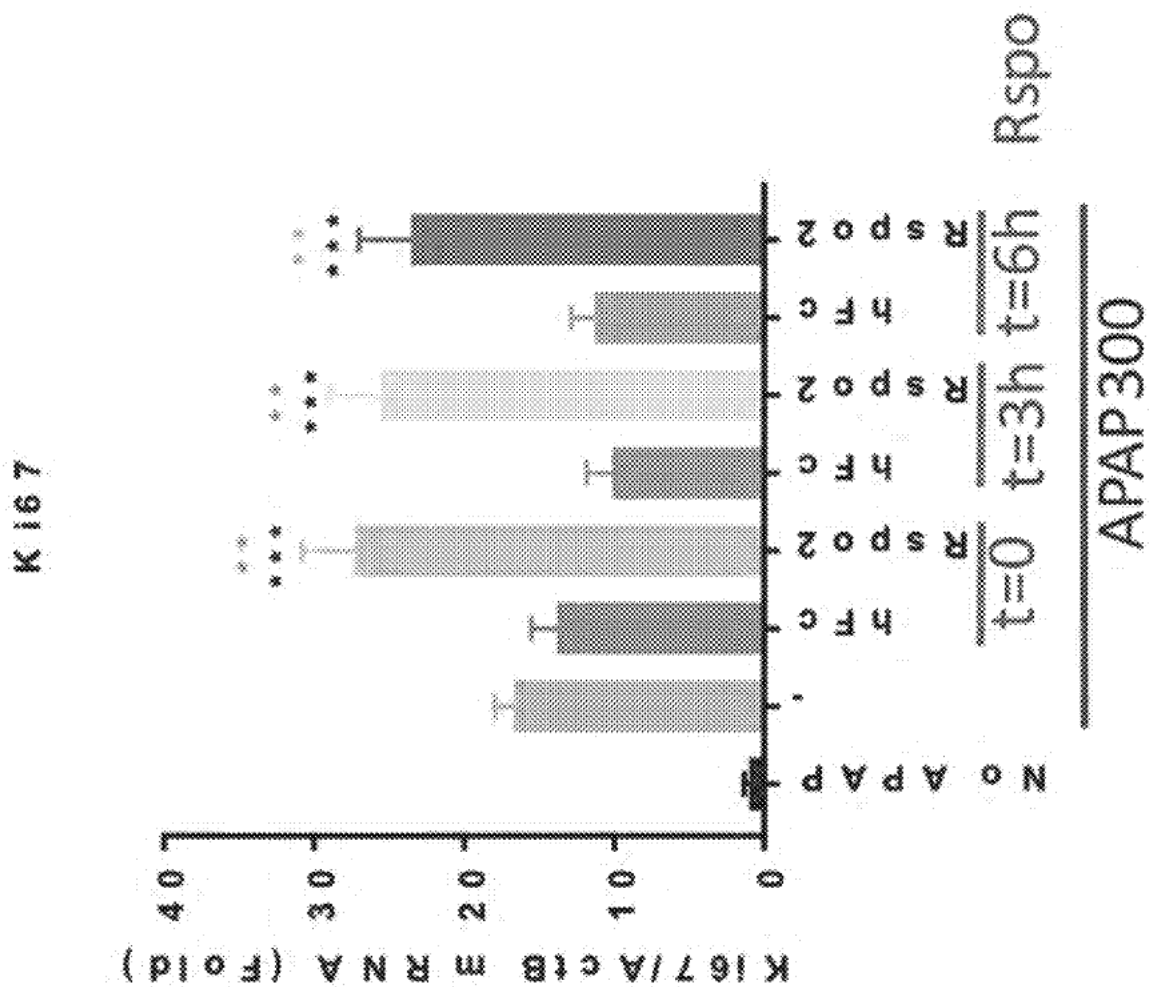
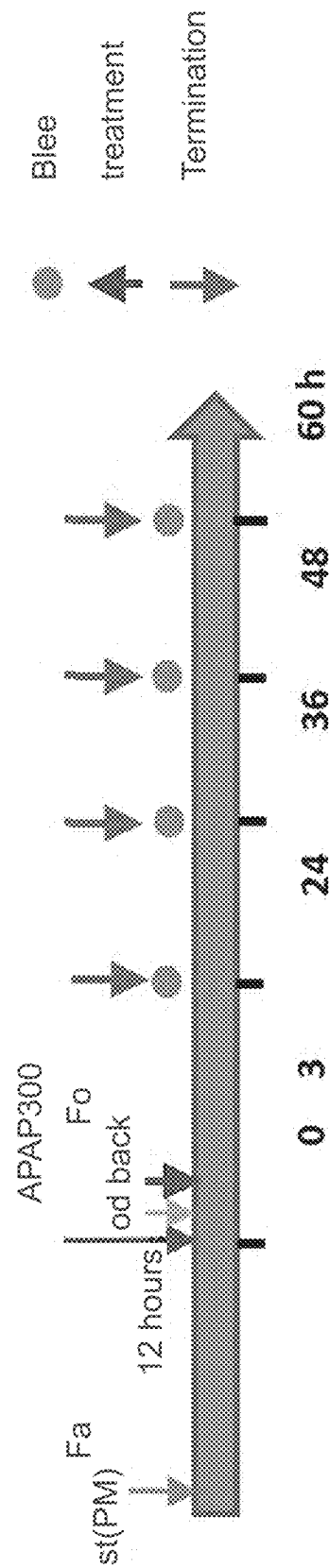
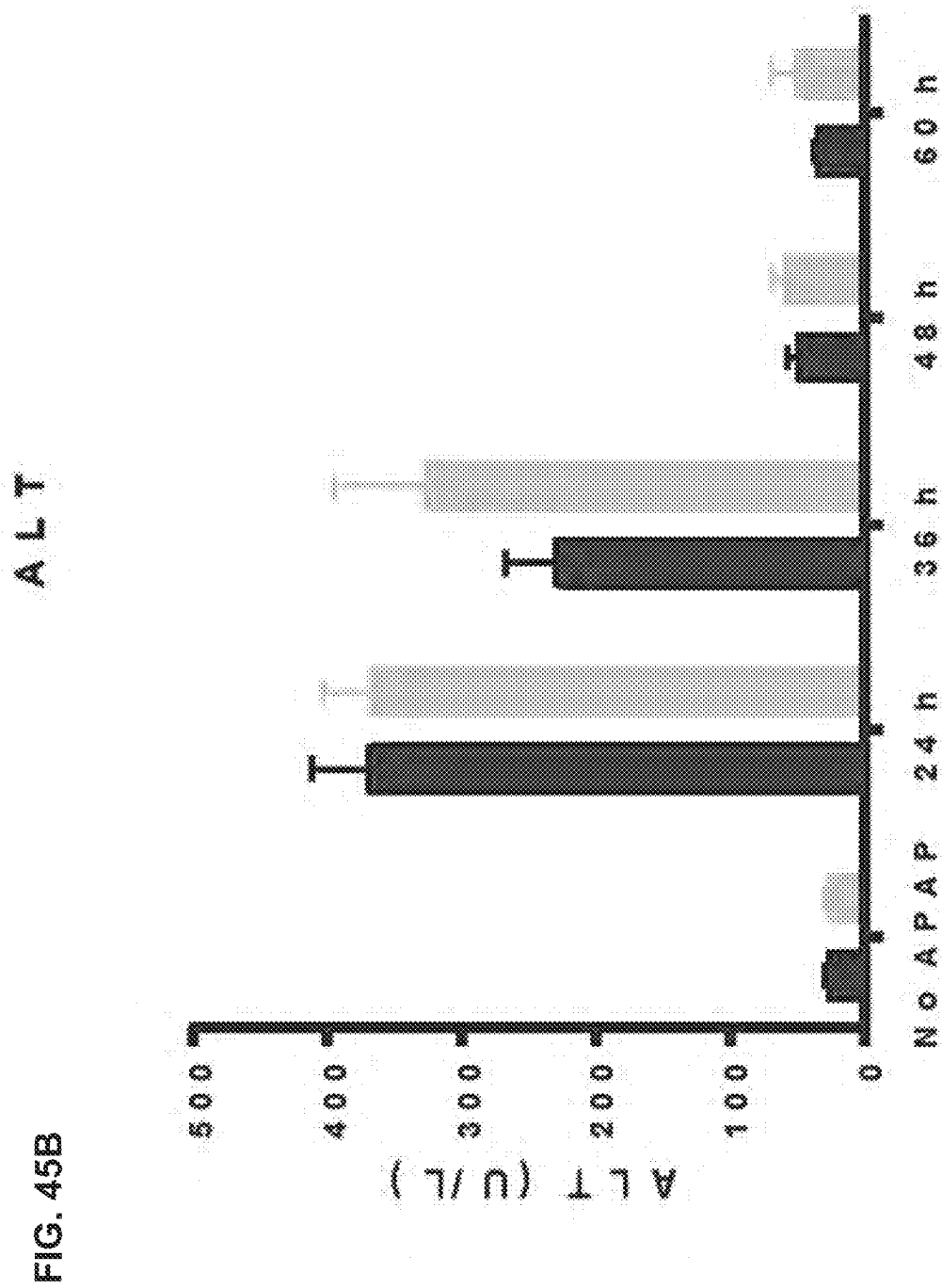


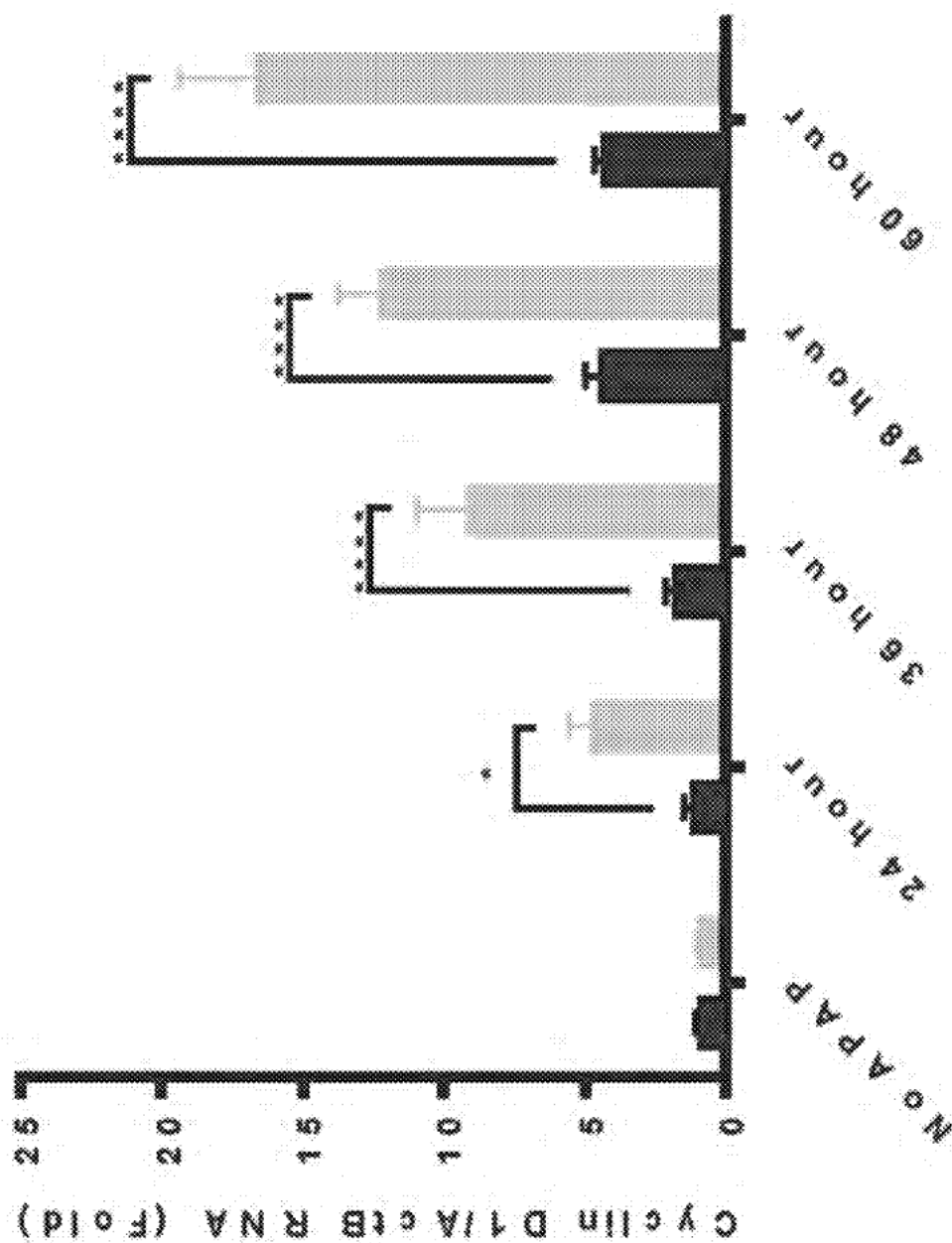
FIG. 45A





Cyclin D1 mRNA

FIG. 45C



K i 6 7 m R N A

FIG. 45D

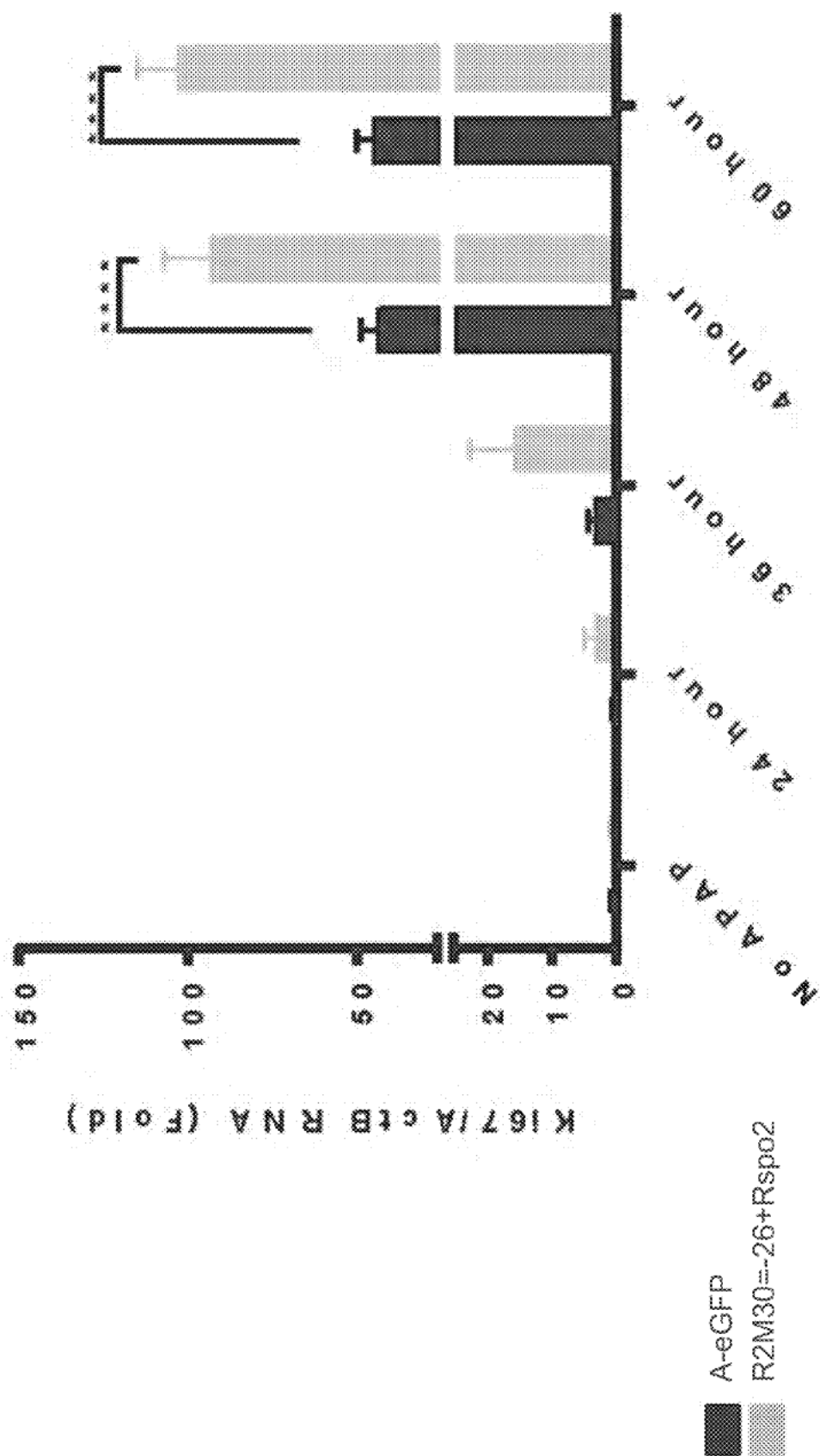
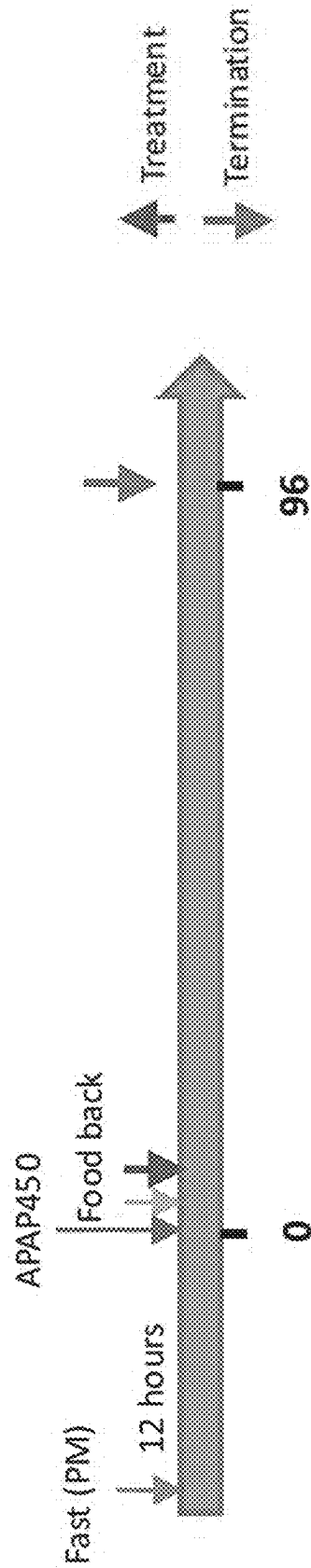
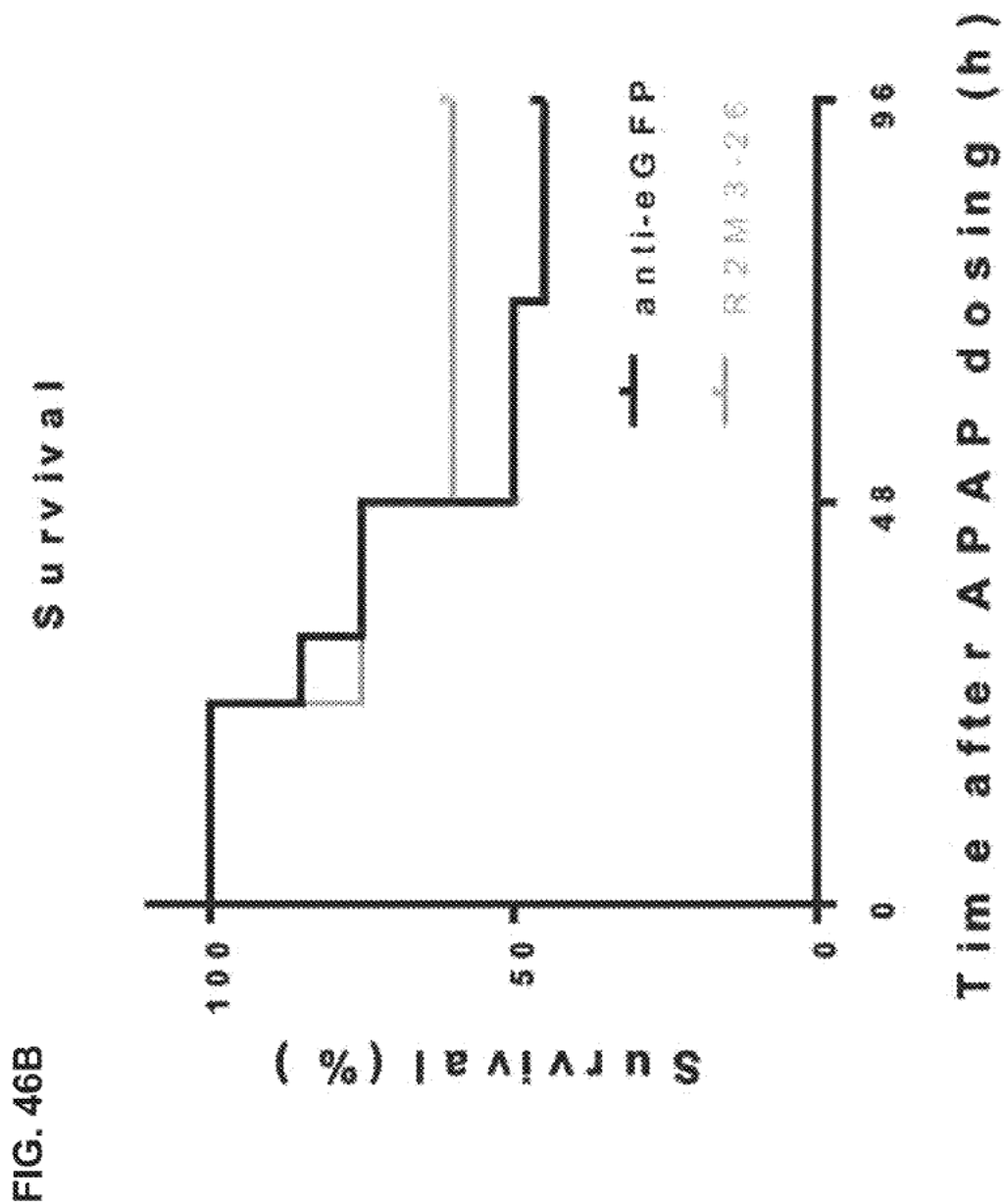
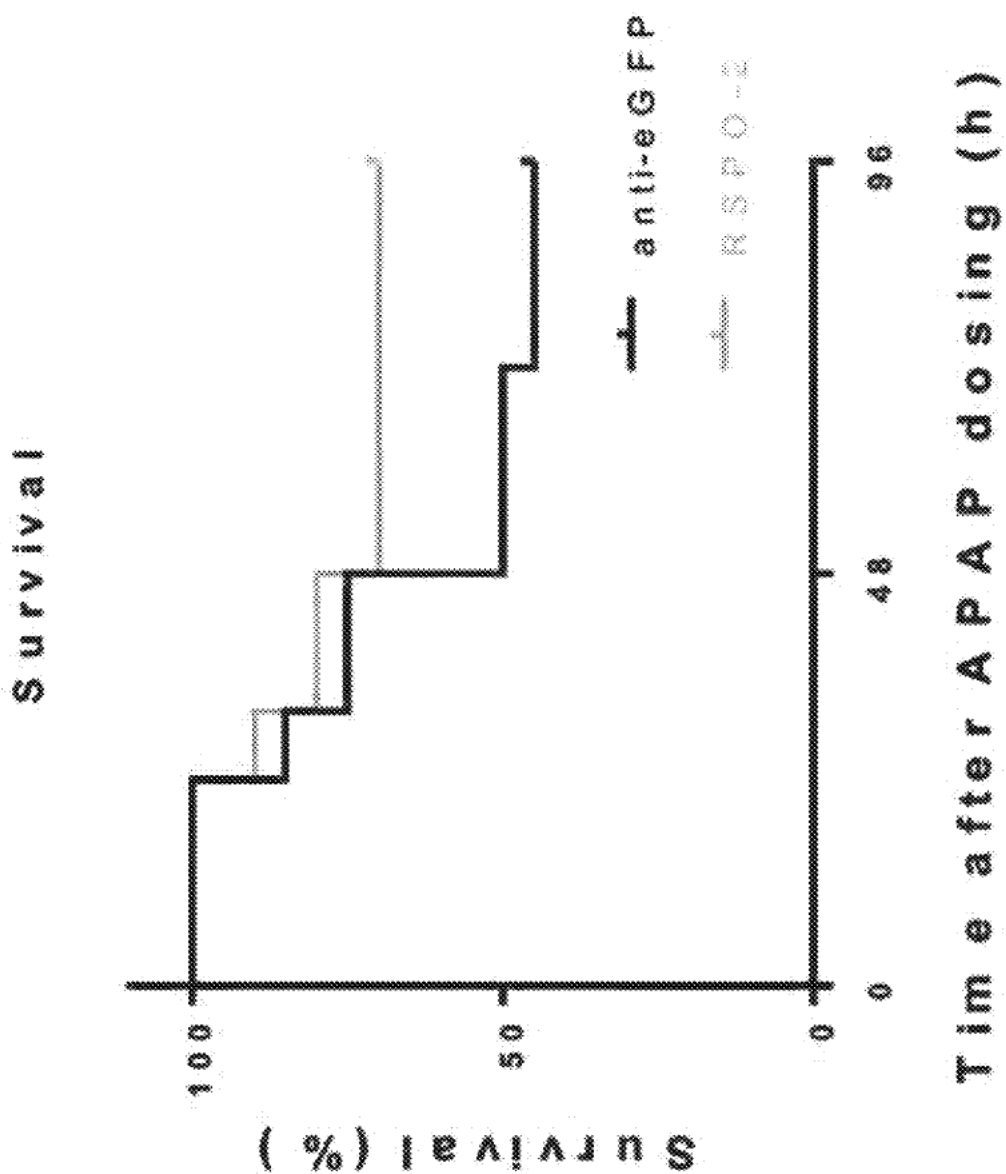
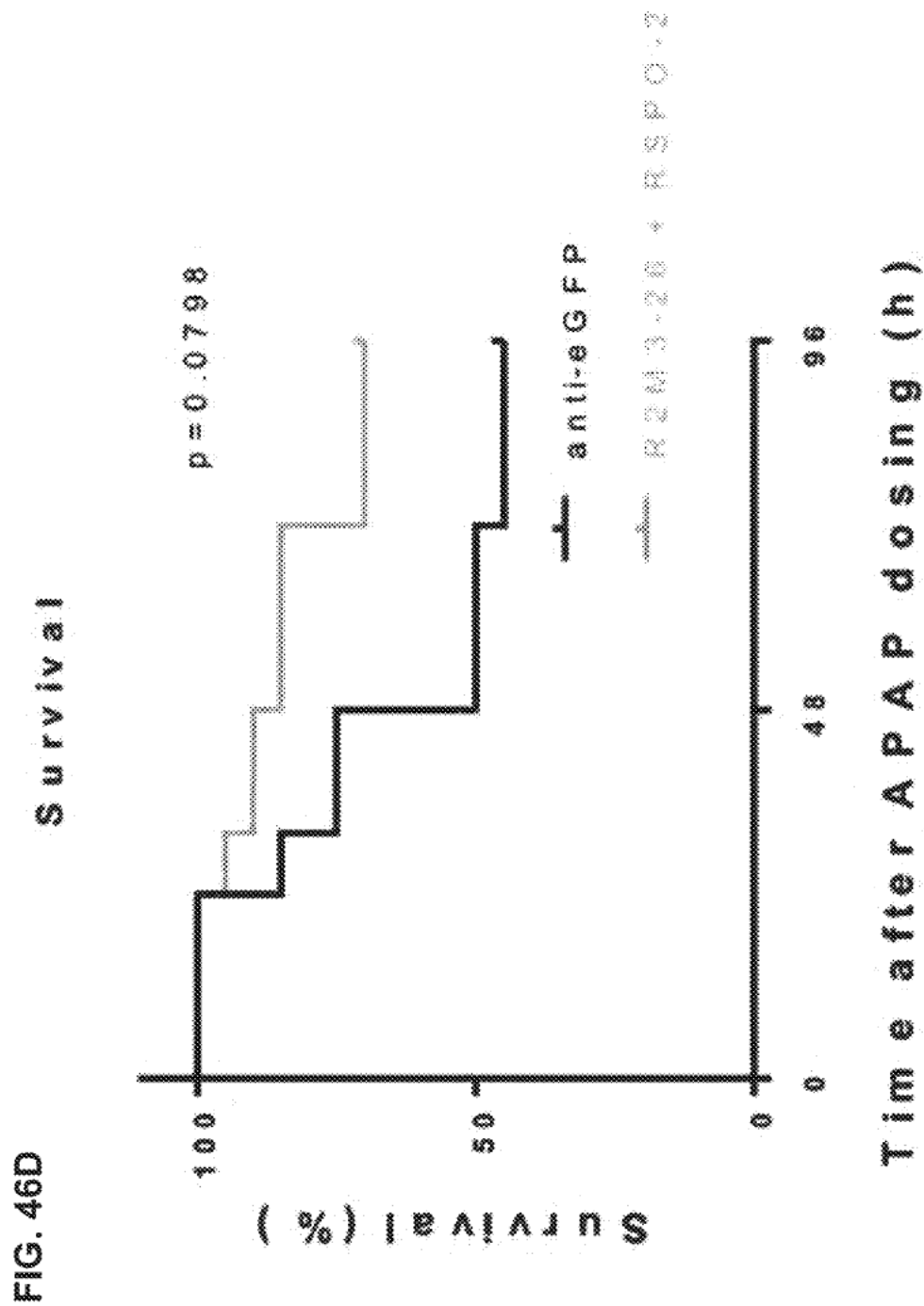


FIG. 46A









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Wnt SURROGATE MOLECULES AND USES THEREOF

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a continuation of U.S. application Ser. No. 16/954,484, which is a National Stage Application under 35 U.S.C. § 371 of International Application No. PCT/US2018/066616, filed Dec. 19, 2018, which claims the benefit under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) of U.S. Provisional Application No. 62/607,875, filed Dec. 19, 2017, U.S. Provisional Application No. 62/641,217, filed Mar. 9, 2018, and U.S. Provisional Application No. 62/680,522, filed Jun. 4, 2018, each of which is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety.

STATEMENT REGARDING SEQUENCE LISTING

The Sequence Listing XML associated with this application is provided in XML file format and is hereby incorporated by reference into the specification. The name of the XML file containing the Sequence Listing XML is SRZN_006_04US_ST26.xml. The XML file is 2,969,063 bytes, and created on Jul. 28, 2023, and is being submitted electronically via USPTO Patent Center.

BACKGROUND

Technical Field

The present invention relates generally to Wnt signaling pathway agonist molecules, compositions, and methods of using the same. Such molecules are useful, for example, in modulating Wnt signaling pathways.

Description of the Related Art

Wnt (“Wingless-related integration site” or “Wingless and Int-1” or “Wingless-Int”) ligands and their signals play key roles in the control of development, homeostasis and regeneration of many essential organs and tissues, including bone, liver, skin, stomach, intestine, kidney, central nervous system, mammary gland, taste bud, ovary, cochlea and many other tissues (reviewed, e.g., by Clevers, Loh, and Nusse, 2014; 346:1248012). Modulation of Wnt signaling pathways has potential for treatment of degenerative diseases and tissue injuries.

One of the challenges for modulating Wnt signaling as a therapeutic is the existence of multiple Wnt ligands and Wnt receptors, Frizzled 1-10 (Fzd1-10), with many tissues expressing multiple and overlapping Fzds. Canonical Wnt signals also involve Low-density lipoprotein (LDL) receptor-related protein 5 (LRP5) or Low-density lipoprotein (LDL) receptor-related protein 6 (LRP6) as co-receptors, which are broadly expressed in various tissues, in addition to Fzds. Accordingly, there is clearly a need in the art for binding moieties that specifically bind to one or more Fzd, LRP5, or LRP6 to modulate Wnt signaling pathways. The present invention addresses this need.

BRIEF SUMMARY

In various embodiments, the present invention provides WNT surrogate molecules and related uses thereof.

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In one embodiment, the disclosure provides a soluble, bivalent, bispecific Wnt surrogate molecule, wherein the Wnt surrogate molecule comprises: (i) one or more regions that specifically binds to one or more Frizzled (Fzd) receptor (a Fzd binding region); and (ii) one or more regions that specifically binds to a Low-density lipoprotein (LDL) receptor-related protein 5 (LRP5) and/or a Low-density lipoprotein (LDL) receptor-related protein 6 (LRP6) (a LRP5/6 binding region).

In particular embodiments, the Wnt surrogate molecule comprises two or more Fzd binding regions and two or more LRP5/6 binding regions. In particular embodiments, one or more Fzd binding regions comprise one or more antigen-binding fragments of an antibody. In particular embodiments, one or more antigen-binding fragments are selected from the group consisting of: IgG, scFv, Fab, and VHH or sdAb

In particular embodiments, any of the Fzd antigen-binding fragments comprise: (i) CDRH1, CDRH2 and CDRH3 sequences set forth for any of the antibodies of Tables 1A or 1B; and/or (ii) CDRL1, CDRL2 and CDRL3 sequences set forth for any of the antibodies of Tables 1A or 1B, or a variant of said Fzd binding region comprising one or more amino acid modifications, wherein said variant comprises less than 8 amino acid substitutions in said CDR sequences. In particular embodiments, any of the Fzd binding regions comprise an amino acid sequence having at least 90% identity to any of the sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs:1-65 or 129-132, or an antigen-binding fragment thereof.

In particular embodiments, any of the Fzd binding regions bind to one or more of Frizzled 1 (Fzd1), Frizzled 2 (Fzd2), Frizzled 3 (Fzd3), Frizzled 4 (Fzd4), Frizzled 5 (Fzd5), Frizzled 6 (Fzd6), Frizzled 7 (Fzd7), Frizzled 8 (Fzd8), Frizzled 9 (Fzd9), and Frizzled 10 (Fzd10). In particular embodiments, any of the Fzd binding region binds to two or more of Frizzled 1 (Fzd1), Frizzled 2 (Fzd2), Frizzled 3 (Fzd3), Frizzled 4 (Fzd4), Frizzled 5 (Fzd5), Frizzled 6 (Fzd6), Frizzled 7 (Fzd7), Frizzled 8 (Fzd8), Frizzled 9 (Fzd9), and Frizzled 10 (Fzd10). In particular embodiments, any of the Fzd binding region binds to: (i) Fzd1, Fzd2, Fzd7 and Fzd9; (ii) Fzd1, Fzd2 and Fzd7; (iii) Fzd5 and Fzd8; (iv) Fzd5, Fzd7 and Fzd8; (v) Fzd1, Fzd4, Fzd5 and Fzd8; (vi) Fzd1, Fzd2, Fzd5, Fzd7 and Fzd8; (vii) Fzd4 and Fzd9; (viii) Fzd9 and Fzd10; (ix) Fzd5, Fzd8 and Fzd10; or (x) Fzd4, Fzd5 and Fzd8; Fzd1, Fzd5, Fzd7 and Fzd8.

In particular embodiments, any of the surrogate molecules comprise one or more LRP5/6 binding regions comprise one or more antigen-binding fragments of an antibody. In particular embodiments, the one or more antigen-binding fragments are selected from the group consisting of: IgG, scFv, Fab, and VHH or sdAb. In particular embodiments, any of the one or more LRP5/6 binding regions or antigen-binding fragments comprise: (i) CDRH1, CDRH2 and CDRH3 sequences set forth for any of the antibodies of Table 2; and/or (ii) CDRL1, CDRL2 and CDRL3 sequences set forth for any of the antibodies of Table 2, or a variant of said LRP5/6 binding region comprising one or more amino acid modifications, wherein said variant comprises less than 8 amino acid substitutions in said CDR sequences. In particular embodiments, any of the one or more LRP5/6 binding regions comprise an amino acid sequence having at least 90% identity to any of the sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs:66-88 or 133, or an antigen-binding fragment thereof.

In particular embodiments of any of the Wnt surrogate molecules, the Fzd binding region comprising a Fab, and the LRP5/6 binding region comprising a VHH or sdAb. In

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particular embodiments, the Fab is present within a full immunoglobulin (Ig), optionally an IgG, comprising a light chain and a heavy chain. In particular embodiments, the LRP5/6 binding region is fused to the N-terminus or the C-terminus of the heavy chain. In particular embodiments, the LRP5/6 binding region is fused to the N-terminus or the C-terminus of the light chain. In certain embodiments, the LRP5/6 binding region is fused to the N-terminus of the heavy chain of the full Ig or the N-terminus of the light chain of the full Ig. In certain embodiments, the LRP5/6 binding region is fused to the C-terminus of the heavy chain of the full Ig or the C-terminus of the light chain of the full Ig. In certain embodiments, the variable light chain region of the LRP5/6 binding Fab is fused to the N-terminus of the variable heavy chain region of the full Ig. In certain embodiments, the variable light chain region of the LRP5/6 binding Fab is fused to the N-terminus of the variable heavy chain region of the full Ig, and the variable heavy chain region of the LRP5/6 binding Fab is fused to the N-terminus of the variable light chain region of the full IgG. In particular embodiments, any of the LRP5/6 binding region is fused to the heavy chain or the light chain via one or more linker moiety.

In certain embodiments of any of the Wnt surrogate molecules, the Fzd binding region comprises a VHH or sdAb and the LRP5/6 binding region comprises a Fab. In particular embodiments, the Fab is present within a full immunoglobulin (Ig), optionally an IgG, comprising a light chain and a heavy chain. In certain embodiments, the Fzd binding region is fused to the N-terminus or the C-terminus of the heavy chain. In certain embodiments, the Fzd binding region is fused to the N-terminus or the C-terminus of the light chain. In some embodiment, the Fzd binding region is fused to the N-terminus of the heavy chain of the full Ig or the N-terminus of the light chain of the full Ig. In some embodiments, the Fzd binding region is fused to the C-terminus of the heavy chain of the full Ig or the C-terminus of the light chain of the full Ig. In some embodiments, the variable light chain region of the Fzd binding Fab is fused to the N-terminus of the variable heavy chain region of the full Ig. In some embodiments, the variable light chain region of the Fzd binding Fab is fused to the N-terminus of the variable heavy chain region of the full Ig, and the variable heavy chain region of the Fzd binding Fab is fused to the N-terminus of the variable light chain region of the full IgG. In certain embodiments, any of the Fzd binding region is fused to the heavy chain or the light chain via one or more linker moiety.

In another embodiment, any of the Fzd binding region comprises a Fab or Fv, and the LRP5/6 binding region comprises a Fab or Fv. In particular embodiments, the Fab of the Fzd binding region or the Fab or Fv of the LRP5/6 binding region is present within a full immunoglobulin (Ig), optionally an IgG, comprising a light chain and a heavy chain. In particular embodiments, only one of the Fab of the Fzd binding region or the Fab of the LRP5/6 binding region is present within the full immunoglobulin (Ig). In particular embodiments, the Fab or Fv of the Fzd binding region is present within the full Ig. In particular embodiments, the Fab or Fv of the LRP5/6 binding region is fused to the N-terminus of the Ig. In particular embodiments, the Fab of the LRP5/6 binding region is fused to the C-terminus of the Ig. In a further embodiment, the Fab of the LRP5/6 binding region is present within the full Ig. In particular embodiments, the Fab of the Fzd binding region is fused to the N-terminus of the Ig. In particular embodiments, the Fab of the Fzd binding region is fused to the C-terminus of the Ig.

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In some embodiments, the variable light chain region of the Fzd binding Fab is fused to the N-terminus of the variable heavy chain region of the full Ig, and the variable heavy chain region of the Fzd binding Fab is fused to the N-terminus of the variable light chain region of the full IgG. In some embodiments, the variable light chain region of the LRP5/6 binding Fv is fused to the N-terminus of the variable heavy chain region of the full Ig, and the variable heavy chain region of the LRP5/6 binding Fv is fused to the N-terminus of the variable light chain region of the full IgG. In some embodiments, the variable heavy chain region of the LRP5/6 binding Fv is fused to the N-terminus of the variable heavy chain region of the full Ig, and the variable light chain region of the LRP5/6 binding Fv is fused to the N-terminus of the variable light chain region of the full IgG. In some embodiments, variable light chain region of the Fzd binding Fv is fused to the N-terminus of the variable heavy chain region of the full Ig, and the variable heavy chain region of the Fzd binding Fv is fused to the N-terminus of the variable light chain region of the full IgG. In some embodiments, the variable heavy chain region of the Fzd binding Fv is fused to the N-terminus of the variable light chain region of the full Ig, and the variable light chain region of the Fzd binding Fv is fused to the N-terminus of the variable light chain region of the full IgG.

In another embodiment, any of the Fzd binding regions comprises a VHH or sdAb, and the LRP5/6 binding region comprises a VHH or sdAb. In particular embodiments, the Fzd binding region is fused to the Lrp5/6 binding region, and wherein the Fzd binding region or the LRP5/6 binding region is fused to an Fc region. In particular embodiments, the Fzd binding region is fused to the N-terminus of an Fc region, and wherein the LRP5/6 binding region is fused to the C-terminus of an Fc region. In particular embodiments, the Fzd binding region is fused to the C-terminus of an Fc region, and wherein the LRP5/6 binding region is fused to the N-terminus of an Fc region.

In a further embodiment, any of the antibodies or one or more antigen-binding fragment thereof, is humanized. In a further embodiment, any of the Wnt surrogate molecules binds to one or more Fzd receptor with a K_D of 50 μ M or lower. In further embodiments, any of the Wnt surrogate molecules binds to LRP5 and/or LRP6 with a K_D of 50 μ M or lower.

In a further embodiment, any of the Wnt surrogate molecule modulates a Wnt signaling pathway in a cell, optionally a mammalian cell. In particular embodiments, the Wnt surrogate molecule increases signaling via the Wnt signaling pathway in the cell. In particular embodiments, the Wnt signaling pathway is a canonical Wnt signaling pathway or a non-canonical Wnt signaling pathway.

In a related embodiment, the present disclosure provides an isolated polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide sequence comprising one or more of the Fzd binding regions and/or one or more of the LRP5/6 binding regions of a Wnt surrogate molecule. In particular embodiments, the present disclosure provides an expression vector comprising the isolated polynucleotide. In further particular embodiments, the present disclosure provides an isolated host cell comprising the expression vector.

In a related embodiment, the present disclosure provides a pharmaceutical composition comprising a physiologically acceptable excipient, diluent, or carrier, and a therapeutically effective amount of any of the Wnt surrogate molecules disclosed herein.

In related embodiments, the present disclosure provides a method for agonizing a Wnt signaling pathway in a cell,

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comprising contacting the cell any of the Wnt surrogate molecules, wherein the Wnt surrogate molecule is an agonist of a Wnt signaling pathway.

In particular embodiments, the present disclosure provides a method for treating a subject having a disease or disorder associated with reduced Wnt signaling, comprising administering to the subject an effective amount of the pharmaceutical composition, wherein the Wnt surrogate molecule is an agonist of a Wnt signaling pathway. In particular embodiments, the disease or disorder is selected from the group consisting of: bone fractures, osteoporosis (e.g., post-menopausal osteoporosis), osteoporotic fractures, spinal fusion, vertebral compression fracture, pre-operative spinal surgery optimization, osseointegration of orthopedic devices, tendon-bone integration, tooth growth and regeneration, dental implantation, periodontal diseases, maxillo-facial reconstruction, osteonecrosis of the jaw, osteoarthritis (OA), muscular dystrophy, muscle atrophy resulting from sarcopenia or cachexia, alopecia, hearing loss, including regeneration of inner and outer auditory hair cells, vestibular hypofunction, macular degeneration, vitreoretinopathy, diseases of retinal degeneration, including diabetic retinopathy, diseases/disorders affecting the integrity of the blood brain barrier, Fuchs' dystrophy, stroke, traumatic brain injury, Alzheimer's disease, multiple sclerosis, spinal cord injuries, oral mucositis, short bowel syndrome, inflammatory bowel diseases (IBD), including Crohn's disease (CD) and ulcerative colitis (UC), in particular IBD with fistula formation, metabolic syndrome, diabetes, dyslipidemia, pancreatitis, exocrine pancreatic insufficiency, wound healing, diabetic foot ulcers, coronary artery disease, acute kidney injuries, chronic kidney diseases, chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (COPD), pulmonary fibrosis, including idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis, acute liver failure, acute alcoholic liver injuries, chronic liver diseases with hepatitis C virus (HCV), HCV subjects post-antiviral drug therapies, chronic liver diseases with hepatitis B virus (HBV), fibrosis, HBV subjects post-antiviral drug therapies, chronic alcoholic liver diseases, alcoholic hepatitis, non-alcoholic fatty liver diseases and non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH), cirrhosis, and chronic liver insufficiencies of all causes. In certain embodiments, the disease or disorder is a bone disease or disorder. In particular embodiments, the disease or disorder is a bone disease or disorder, and the Wnt surrogate molecule binds Fzd1, Fzd2, and FZD7, and binds LRP5 and/or LRP6. In certain embodiments, the disease or disorder is a bone disease or disorder, and the Wnt surrogate molecule binds Fzd1, Fzd2, FZD7, Fzd5 and Fzd8, and also binds LRP5 and/or LRP6.

In another related embodiment, the present disclosure provides a method for increasing bone mineral density, increasing bone volume, increasing bone cortical thickness, increasing bone mineral apposition rate, increasing bone stiffness, increasing bone biomechanical strength, increasing resistance to bone fracture, decreasing bone resorption, or decreasing bone loss associated with osteoporosis, in a subject in need thereof, comprising providing to the subject an effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition comprising a Wnt surrogate molecule, wherein the Wnt surrogate molecule is an agonist of a Wnt signaling pathway. In certain embodiments, the Wnt surrogate molecule binds Fzd1, Fzd2, and FZD7, and binds LRP5 and/or LRP6. In certain embodiments, the Wnt surrogate molecule binds Fzd1, Fzd2, FZD7, Fzd5 and Fzd8, and also binds LRP5 and/or LRP6.

In particular embodiments, methods of the invention, including those related to treating or preventing a bone

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disease or disorder, such as osteoporosis (e.g., post-menopausal osteoporosis), further comprise providing the subject an antiresorptive agent (in combination with a Wnt surrogate molecule). Examples of anti-resorptive agents include, but are not limited to, bisphosphonates or selective estrogen receptor modulators. Antiresorptive agents are used to increase bone strength in individuals with osteoporosis and include five principal classes of agents: bisphosphonates, estrogens, selective estrogen receptor modulators (SERMs), calcitonin and monoclonal antibodies such as denosumab, any of which may be used. Illustrative examples of antiresorptive agents include, but are not limited to: bisphosphonates, e.g., alendronate-generic medication (Brand name: Fosamax™, Fosamax™ Plus D), risedronate (Brand name: Actonel™, Actonel™ with Calcium), ibandronate (Brand name: Boniva™), and zoledronic acid (Brand name: Reclast™); other antiresorptives, e.g., estrogen therapy or hormone therapy, raloxifene (Brand name: Evista™), and denosumab (Prolia™); and anabolic medication, e.g., teriparatide (Forteo™).

In a further related embodiment, the present disclosure provides a method for increasing liver to body weight ratio, promoting liver regeneration, increasing liver cell proliferation or mitosis, decreasing liver fibrosis, optionally following a chronic liver injury, increasing hepatocyte function, or decreasing coagulation time in liver, in a subject in need thereof, comprising providing to the subject an effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition comprising a Wnt surrogate molecule, wherein the Wnt surrogate molecule is an agonist of a Wnt signaling pathway.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIGS. 1A-1D. Schematic diagrams of illustrative formats of Wnt surrogate molecules.

FIGS. 2A-2D. Characterization of a Wnt surrogate molecule, R2M3-26.

FIGS. 3A-3D. Characterization of a Wnt surrogate molecule, R2M3-32.

FIGS. 4A-4B. Graphs showing that R2M3-26 and R2M3-32 activities can be inhibited by soluble Fzd ECD and by R2M3 IgG alone without the Lrp binding arm.

FIGS. 5A-5H. Characterization of illustrative R2M3-Lrp6 binder fusions in 293, Huh7, A375, and BNL.CL2 Wnt dependent reporter assays.

FIGS. 6A-6D. Characterization of illustrative 18R5-Lrp6 binder fusions in 293, A375, and BNL.CL2 Wnt dependent reporter assays.

FIG. 7. Characterization of illustrative 18R5-Lrp5 binder fusions in 293 Wnt dependent reporter assays.

FIGS. 8A-8B. Characterization of illustrative Fzd binders-Lrp6 binder 26 fusions in 293 Wnt dependent reporter assays.

FIGS. 9A-9C. SAR analysis of illustrative Wnt surrogate molecules in the IgG-Nab fusion format.

FIGS. 10A-10B. Characterization of R2M3-26 in the Fab format in 293 Wnt dependent reporter assays.

FIGS. 11A-11B. Characterization of R2M3-32 in the Fab format in 293 Wnt dependent reporter assays.

FIGS. 12A-12B. Characterization of R2M3-26 in the Hetero-Ig format in 293 Wnt dependent reporter assays.

FIGS. 13A-13F. Characterization of 26-17SB9 in the VHH/sdAb-VHH/sdAb format, in different tandem formats, and on different ends of the Fc fragment in 293 Wnt dependent reporter assays.

FIGS. 14A-14H. Characterization of 18R5-LRP6 Binder Fusions in tandem scFv formats in 293 Wnt dependent reporter assays.

FIGS. 15A-15G. Characterization of various Wnt Surrogate molecules in the Fab-IgG format in 293 Wnt dependent reporter assays.

FIGS. 16A-16C. Characterization of R2M3-26 in the F(ab')₂ format in 293 Wnt dependent reporter assays.

FIG. 17A-17H. Characterization of additional Wnt surrogate molecules in 293 Wnt dependent reporter assays

FIGS. 18A-18C. A. Schematic diagram of the 2Fv-Ig format. B-C. Characterization of the Wnt surrogate molecule, 10SG11-1 RC07.

FIGS. 19A-19V. Sequences of polypeptide chains of illustrative Wnt surrogates molecules.

FIGS. 20A-20B. In vivo PK/PD characterization of R2M3-26

FIGS. 21A-21E. Images and graphs showing that systemic expression of 18R5-DKK1c for 14 days results in increased bone mineral density. *P value <0.05; **P value <0.0001. For each time point, the bars from left to right are as follows: vehicle (diamond), romosozumab (square), AAV CAG-GFP (triangle), AAV ScFv (anti-GFP)-DKK1cF234K-Flag-His (inverted triangle), and AAV 18R5-DKK1c-FLagHis (circle).

FIGS. 22A-22D. Images and graphs showing that systemic expression of 18R5-DKK1c for 14 days or 28 days results in increased bone volume. For each time point, the bars from left to right are as follows: vehicle, romosozumab, AAV CAG-GFP, AAV ScFv (anti-GFP)-DKK1cF234K-Flag-His, and AAV 18R5-DKK1c-FLagHis. *P value <0.05; **P value <0.0001, ***P value <0.0001.

FIGS. 23A-23B. Graphs showing the dynamic parameters of bone formation based on fluorochrome labelling. For each time point, the bars from left to right are as follows: vehicle, romosozumab, AAV CAG-GFP, AAV ScFv (anti-GFP)-DKK1cF234K-Flag-His, and AAV 18R5-DKK1c-FlagHis.

FIGS. 24A-24D. Graphs and images showing that systemic expression of 18R5-DKK1c results in increased osteoblast and reduced osteoclast on bone surface. For each time point, the bars from left to right are as follows: vehicle, romosozumab, AAV CAG-GFP, AAV ScFv (anti-GFP)-DKK1cF234K-Flag-His, and AAV 18R5-DKK1c-FlagHis. **P value <0.05.

FIGS. 25A-25C. Diagram of assay for bone stiffness and fracture and graphs showing ultimate load to failure and stiffness in mice treated as indicated.

FIGS. 26A-26D. Graphs and images showing that systemic treatment with R2M3-26 results in rapid and sustained increase in bone after one week. For each timepoint, the bars from left to right correspond to the treatments indicated from top to bottom. **** indicates P value <0.0001.

FIGS. 27A-27C. Images and graphs showing that R2M3-26 treatment rapidly reverses the bone loss associated with ovariectomy-induced osteoporosis. For each time point, the bars from left to right correspond to the treatments indicated from top to bottom.

FIGS. 28A-28C. Images and graphs showing that a single injection of R2M3-26 rapidly increases bone volume.

FIGS. 29A-29D. Graphs showing that high doses of R2M3-26 and 1R-C07-26 significantly and rapidly increase bone formation in naïve mice. For each timepoint, the bars from left to right correspond to the treatments indicated from top to bottom.

FIG. 30. Graphs showing that R2M3-26 and 1R-C07-3 increase bone mineral density in naïve mice. For each

timepoint, the bars from left to right correspond to the treatments indicated from top to bottom.

FIG. 31. Graph showing changes in whole body bone mineral density (BMD) measured weekly in ovariectomized mice as compared with naïve and sham surgery operated mice.

FIG. 32. Changes in vertebral mineral density (image shown) and changes the vertebral resistance to compression fracture in vertebra isolated from mice after various treatments (bar graph) as measured in newton units of force (N) after 4 weeks of treatment.

FIGS. 33A-33G. Test of Wnt surrogate molecules in an Einhorn fracture model. Radiographs of the callus after 1 week (A) and 6 weeks (B) of treatment with Wnt surrogate molecules are shown. Graphs of changes in whole body bone mineral density (BMD) in contralateral femur are shown (C). Scatter plots showing changes in callus tissue volume, callus bone volume, bone volume/tissue volume ratio (BV/TV), and bone mineral content per millimeter (BMC/mm) as shown in (D) along with representative images of bone slices are shown.

FIG. 34. Graph with changes in whole body bone mineral density (BMD) measured weekly with different Wnt surrogate molecule dosing schedules is shown.

FIG. 35. Graph with changes in whole body bone mineral density (BMD) measured weekly from mice treated with different Wnt surrogate molecule alone and in combination with Romosozumab is shown.

FIG. 36. Levels of therapeutic molecules in serum as measured by ELISA. These data accompany gene expression data presented in Table 4.

FIGS. 37A-37C. Liver (A), small intestine (B) and colon (C) to body weight ratio after treatment with AAV-delivered Wnt surrogates. (**) p<0.01. For each graph, the treatments shown from left to right correspond to those in the legend from top to bottom.

FIGS. 38A-38B. Body weight (A) and liver to body weight (B) ratio after treatment with recombinantly produced Wnt surrogate proteins. (*) p<0.05. For each time point, the treatments shown from left to right correspond to those in the legend from top to bottom.

FIGS. 39A-39D. Induction of proliferation markers in response to R2M3-26 and Rspo2 recombinant proteins. Liver Ki67 (A) and cyclinD1 (B) mRNA expression. Average count of PCNA (C) or phospho-histone H3 (D) positive nuclei per 10× field after immunohistochemistry staining with PCNA and phospho-histone H3 antibodies respectively. (*) p<0.05, (**) p<0.01, (***) p<0.001, (****) p<0.0001. For each time point, the treatments shown from left to right correspond to those in the legend from top to bottom.

FIGS. 40A-40H. Efficacy of AAV-delivered Wnt surrogate and R-Spondin in a thioacetamide-induced chronic liver disease model. Design for study 1 (A) and study 2 (B). Liver to body weight ratio (C-D), liver weight (E-F), liver collagen A1 mRNA expression (G) and percentage red area in liver histological sections stained with Sirius red (H) in response to AAV-delivered wnt surrogate and R-spondin in study 1 (C, E, G and H) and study 2 (D, F, H). (*) p<0.05, (**) p<0.01, (***) p<0.001, (****) p<0.0001. For each graph, the treatments shown from left to right correspond to those in the legend from top to bottom (not including baseline).

FIGS. 41A-41N. Efficacy of recombinantly produced Wnt surrogate and R-Spondin in a thioacetamide-induced chronic liver disease model. Study design (A). D-2, DO, D3, D7, D10, D14 represents days relative to the start of treatment with recombinant proteins. Liver to body weight ratio (B, C), liver axin2 mRNA (D, E), cyclinD1 mRNA (F, G)

and Ki67 mRNA (H, I) expression, average count of PCNA (J, K) or phospho-histone H3 (L, M) positive nuclei per 10× field after immunohistochemistry staining with PCNA and phospho-histone H3 antibodies respectively, in a study using Rspo2 mono treatment (B, D, F, H, J, L) or R2M3-26/Rspo2 combination treatment (C, E, G, I, K, M). Pro-thrombin time ratio relative to the average pro-thrombin time in plasma collected from control naïve mice without TAA exposure (N). (*) $p<0.05$, (**) $p<0.01$, (****) $p<0.0001$. No TAA treatment is indicated by the dashed line. For each bar graph

timepoint, the treatments shown from left to right correspond to those in the legend shown above from top to bottom.

FIGS. 42A-42D. Efficacy of recombinantly produced Wnt surrogate and R-Spondin in a CCl₄-induced chronic liver disease model. Study design (A). Liver to body weight ratio (B) pro-thrombin time (C) and sirius red staining (D) in response to CCl₄ treatment, R2M3-26 and Rspo2. (*) $p<0.05$, (**) $p<0.01$, (***) $p<0.001$, (****) $p<0.0001$. For each graph, the treatments shown from left to right correspond to those in the legend from top to bottom (not including baseline).

FIGS. 43A-43D. Induction of proliferation markers in response to recombinantly produced Wnt surrogate in an acetaminophen-induced acute liver injury model. Study design (A). Serum level of alanine transferase at 24 and 48 hours after treatment with acetaminophen (B). Relative cyclinD1 (C) and Ki67 (D) mRNA expression. (*) $p<0.05$, (****) $p<0.0001$.

FIGS. 44A-44D. Induction of proliferation markers in response to R-Spondin in an acetaminophen-induced acute liver injury model. Study design (A). Serum level of alanine transferase at 24 and 48 hours after treatment with acetaminophen (B). Relative cyclinD1 (C) and Ki67 (D) mRNA expression. (**) $p<0.01$, (***) $p<0.001$, (****) $p<0.0001$.

FIGS. 45A-45D. Induction of proliferation markers in response to Wnt surrogate and R-Spondin in an acetaminophen-induced acute liver injury model. Study design (A). Serum level of alanine transferase at 24, 36, 48 and 60 hours after treatment with acetaminophen (B). Relative cyclinD1 (C) and Ki67 (D) mRNA expression. (*) $p<0.05$, (****) $p<0.0001$. For each time point, the treatments shown from left to right correspond to those in the legend from top to bottom.

FIGS. 46A-46D. Efficacy of recombinantly produced Wnt surrogate and R-Spondin on the survival of mice after acetaminophen-induced liver injury. Study design (A). Survival curve of mice treated with the control anti-eGFP control protein or R2M3-26 (B), Rspo2 (C) or a combination of R2M3-26 and Rspo2 (D) recombinant proteins.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The present disclosure relates to Wnt surrogate molecules that bind to one or more Fzd receptor and one or more LRP5 or LRP6 receptor and modulate a downstream Wnt signaling pathway. In particular embodiments, the Wnt surrogate molecules activate a Wnt signaling pathway or increase signaling via a Wnt signaling pathway. In particular embodiments, the Wnt surrogate molecules disclosed herein comprise: (i) one or more antibodies or antigen-binding fragments thereof that specifically bind to one or more Fzd receptor, including antibodies or antigen-binding fragments thereof having particular Fzd receptor specificity and/or functional properties, and (ii) one or more antibodies or antigen-binding fragments thereof that specifically bind to LRP5 and/or LRP6. Certain embodiments encompass spe-

cific structural formats or arrangements of the Fzd binding region(s) and LRP5/6 binding region(s) of Wnt surrogate molecules advantageous in increasing downstream Wnt pathway signaling and related biological effects.

Embodiments of the invention pertain to the use of Wnt surrogate molecules for the diagnosis, assessment and treatment of diseases and disorders associated with Wnt signaling pathways. In certain embodiments, the subject Wnt surrogate molecules are used to modulate a Wnt signaling pathway in a cell or tissue. In certain embodiments, the subject Wnt surrogate molecules are used in the treatment or prevention of diseases and disorders associated with aberrant or deregulated (e.g., reduced) Wnt signaling, or for which modulating, e.g., increasing, Wnt signaling would provide a therapeutic benefit.

The practice of the present invention will employ, unless indicated specifically to the contrary, conventional methods of virology, immunology, microbiology, molecular biology and recombinant DNA techniques within the skill of the art, many of which are described below for the purpose of illustration. Such techniques are explained fully in the literature. See, e.g., *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology or Current Protocols in Immunology*, John Wiley & Sons, New York, N.Y. (2009); Ausubel et al., *Short Protocols in Molecular Biology*, 3rd ed., Wiley & Sons, 1995; Sambrook and Russell, *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual* (3rd Edition, 2001); Maniatis et al. *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual* (1982); *DNA Cloning: A Practical Approach*, vol. I & II (D. Glover, ed.); *Oligonucleotide Synthesis* (N. Gait, ed., 1984); *Nucleic Acid Hybridization* (B. Hames & S. Higgins, eds., 1985); *Transcription and Translation* (B. Hames & S. Higgins, eds., 1984); *Animal Cell Culture* (R. Freshney, ed., 1986); Perbal, *A Practical Guide to Molecular Cloning* (1984) and other like references.

As used in this specification and the appended claims, the singular forms "a," "an" and "the" include plural references unless the content clearly dictates otherwise.

Throughout this specification, unless the context requires otherwise, the word "comprise", or variations such as "comprises" or "comprising", will be understood to imply the inclusion of a stated element or integer or group of elements or integers but not the exclusion of any other element or integer or group of elements or integers.

Each embodiment in this specification is to be applied mutatis mutandis to every other embodiment unless expressly stated otherwise.

Standard techniques may be used for recombinant DNA, oligonucleotide synthesis, and tissue culture and transformation (e.g., electroporation, lipofection). Enzymatic reactions and purification techniques may be performed according to manufacturer's specifications or as commonly accomplished in the art or as described herein. These and related techniques and procedures may be generally performed according to conventional methods well known in the art and as described in various general and more specific references that are cited and discussed throughout the present specification. Unless specific definitions are provided, the nomenclature utilized in connection with, and the laboratory procedures and techniques of, molecular biology, analytical chemistry, synthetic organic chemistry, and medicinal and pharmaceutical chemistry described herein are those well-known and commonly used in the art. Standard techniques may be used for recombinant technology, molecular biological, microbiological, chemical syntheses, chemical analyses, pharmaceutical preparation, formulation, and delivery, and treatment of subjects.

Embodiments of the present invention relate to antibodies and antigen-binding fragments thereof that bind to one or more Fzd receptor. Sequences of illustrative antibodies, or antigen-binding fragments, or complementarity determining regions (CDRs) thereof, are set forth in SEQ ID NOs:1-65 or 129-132, Tables 1A and 1B, and Table 3. Anti-Fzd antibodies and antigen-binding fragments thereof that may be used or present in the Wnt surrogate molecules disclosed herein include, but are not limited to, those described in the U.S. provisional application No. 62/607,877, titled Anti-Frizzled Antibodies and Methods of Use, filed on Dec. 19, 2017.

Embodiments of the present invention relate to antibodies and antigen-binding fragments thereof that bind to LRP5 and/or LRP6. Sequences of illustrative antibodies, or antigen-binding fragments, or complementarity determining regions (CDRs) thereof, are set forth in SEQ ID NOs:66-88 or 133, Tables 2A and 2B, and Table 3. Anti-LRP5/6 antibodies and antigen-binding fragments thereof that may be used or present in the Wnt surrogate molecules disclosed herein include, but are not limited to, those described in the U.S. provisional application No. 62/607,879, titled Anti-LRP5/6 Antibodies and Methods of Use, filed on Dec. 19, 2017.

As is well known in the art, an antibody is an immunoglobulin molecule capable of specific binding to a target, such as a carbohydrate, polynucleotide, lipid, polypeptide, etc., through at least one epitope recognition site, located in the variable region of the immunoglobulin molecule. As used herein, the term encompasses not only intact polyclonal or monoclonal antibodies, but also fragments thereof (such as dAb, Fab, Fab', F(ab')₂, Fv), single chain (scFv), VHH or sdAb, synthetic variants thereof, naturally occurring variants, fusion proteins comprising an antibody or an antigen-binding fragment thereof, humanized antibodies, chimeric antibodies, and any other modified configuration of the immunoglobulin molecule that comprises an antigen-binding site or fragment (epitope recognition site) of the required specificity. "Diabodies" or 2scFV-Ig antibodies, are multivalent or multispecific fragments constructed by gene fusion (WO94/13804; P. Holliger et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 90 6444-6448, 1993) are also a particular form of antibody contemplated herein. Minibodies comprising a scFv joined to a CH3 domain are also included herein (S. Hu et al., Cancer Res., 56, 3055-3061, 1996). See e.g., Ward, E. S. et al., Nature 341, 544-546 (1989); Bird et al., Science, 242, 423-426, 1988; Huston et al., PNAS USA, 85, 5879-5883, 1988); PCT/US92/09965; WO94/13804; P. Holliger et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 90 6444-6448, 1993; Y. Reiter et al., Nature Biotech, 14, 1239-1245, 1996; S. Hu et al., Cancer Res., 56, 3055-3061, 1996.

The term "antigen-binding fragment" as used herein refers to a polypeptide fragment that contains at least one CDR of an immunoglobulin heavy and/or light chain, or of a VHH or sdAb, that binds to the antigen of interest, in particular to one or more Fzd receptor or LRP5 or LRP6 receptor. In this regard, an antigen-binding fragment of the herein described antibodies may comprise 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or all 6 CDRs of a VH and VL sequence set forth herein from antibodies that bind one or more Fzd receptor or LRP5 and/or LRP6. In particular embodiments, an antigen-binding fragment may comprise all three VH CDRs or all three VL CDRs. Similarly, an antigen binding fragment thereof may comprise all three CDRs of a VHH or sdAb. An antigen-binding fragment of a Fzd-specific antibody is capable of binding to a Fzd receptor. An antigen-binding fragment of a LRP5/6-specific antibody is capable of binding to a LRP5

and/or LRP6 receptor. As used herein, the term encompasses not only isolated fragments but also polypeptides comprising an antigen-binding fragment of an antibody disclosed herein, such as, for example, fusion proteins comprising an antigen-binding fragment of an antibody disclosed herein, such as, e.g., a fusion protein comprising a VHH or sdAb that binds one or more Fzd receptors and a VHH or sdAb that binds LRP5 and/or LRP6.

The term "antigen" refers to a molecule or a portion of a molecule capable of being bound by a selective binding agent, such as an antibody, and additionally capable of being used in an animal to produce antibodies capable of binding to an epitope of that antigen. In certain embodiments, a binding agent (e.g., a Wnt surrogate molecule or binding region thereof) is said to specifically bind an antigen when it preferentially recognizes its target antigen in a complex mixture of proteins and/or macromolecules. In certain embodiments, a Wnt surrogate molecule or binding region thereof (e.g., an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof) is said to specifically bind an antigen when the equilibrium dissociation constant is $\leq 10^{-7}$ or $\leq 10^{-8}$ M. In some embodiments, the equilibrium dissociation constant may be $\leq 10^{-9}$ M or $\leq 10^{-10}$ M.

In certain embodiments, antibodies and antigen-binding fragments thereof as described herein include a heavy chain and a light chain CDR set, respectively interposed between a heavy chain and a light chain framework region (FR) set which provide support to the CDRs and define the spatial relationship of the CDRs relative to each other. As used herein, the term "CDR set" refers to the three hypervariable regions of a heavy or light chain V region. Proceeding from the N-terminus of a heavy or light chain, these regions are denoted as "CDR1," "CDR2," and "CDR3" respectively. An antigen-binding site, therefore, includes six CDRs, comprising the CDR set from each of a heavy and a light chain V region. A polypeptide comprising a single CDR, (e.g., a CDR1, CDR2 or CDR3) is referred to herein as a "molecular recognition unit." Crystallographic analysis of a number of antigen-antibody complexes has demonstrated that the amino acid residues of CDRs form extensive contact with bound antigen, wherein the most extensive antigen contact is with the heavy chain CDR3. Thus, the molecular recognition units are primarily responsible for the specificity of an antigen-binding site.

As used herein, the term "FR set" refers to the four flanking amino acid sequences which frame the CDRs of a CDR set of a heavy or light chain V region. Some FR residues may contact bound antigen; however, FRs are primarily responsible for folding the V region into the antigen-binding site, particularly the FR residues directly adjacent to the CDRs. Within FRs, certain amino residues and certain structural features are very highly conserved. In this regard, all V region sequences contain an internal disulfide loop of around 90 amino acid residues. When the V regions fold into a binding-site, the CDRs are displayed as projecting loop motifs which form an antigen-binding surface. It is generally recognized that there are conserved structural regions of FRs which influence the folded shape of the CDR loops into certain "canonical" structures—regardless of the precise CDR amino acid sequence. Further, certain FR residues are known to participate in non-covalent interdomain contacts which stabilize the interaction of the antibody heavy and light chains.

The structures and locations of immunoglobulin CDRs and variable domains may be determined by reference to Kabat, E. A. et al., Sequences of Proteins of Immunological Interest. 4th Edition. US Department of Health and Human

Services. 1987, and updates thereof, now available on the Internet (immuno.bme.nwu.edu). Alternatively, CDRs may be determined by using "IMGT®, the international ImMu-noGeneTics information System® available at www.imgt.org (see, e.g., Lefranc, M.-P. et al. (1999) *Nucleic Acids Res.*, 27:209-212; Ruiz, M. et al. (2000) *Nucleic Acids Res.*, 28:219-221; Lefranc, M.-P. (2001) *Nucleic Acids Res.*, 29:207-209; Lefranc, M.-P. (2003) *Nucleic Acids Res.*, 31:307-310; Lefranc, M.-P. et al. (2004) *In Silico Biol.*, 5, 0006 [Epub], 5:45-60 (2005)]; Lefranc, M.-P. et al. (2005) *Nucleic Acids Res.*, 33:D593-597; Lefranc, M.-P. et al. (2009) *Nucleic Acids Res.*, 37:D1006-1012; Lefranc, M.-P. et al. (2015) *Nucleic Acids Res.*, 43:D413-422).

A "monoclonal antibody" refers to a homogeneous antibody population wherein the monoclonal antibody is comprised of amino acids (naturally occurring and non-naturally occurring) that are involved in the selective binding of an epitope. Monoclonal antibodies are highly specific, being directed against a single epitope. The term "monoclonal antibody" encompasses not only intact monoclonal antibodies and full-length monoclonal antibodies, but also fragments thereof (such as Fab, Fab', F(ab')₂, Fv), single chain (scFv), VHH or sdAb, variants thereof, fusion proteins comprising an antigen-binding fragment of a monoclonal antibody, humanized monoclonal antibodies, chimeric monoclonal antibodies, and any other modified configuration of the immunoglobulin molecule that comprises an antigen-binding fragment (epitope recognition site) of the required specificity and the ability to bind to an epitope, including Wnt surrogate molecules disclosed herein. It is not intended to be limited as regards the source of the antibody or the manner in which it is made (e.g., by hybridoma, phage selection, recombinant expression, transgenic animals, etc.). The term includes whole immunoglobulins as well as the fragments etc. described above under the definition of "antibody".

The proteolytic enzyme papain preferentially cleaves IgG molecules to yield several fragments, two of which (the F(ab) fragments) each comprise a covalent heterodimer that includes an intact antigen-binding site. The enzyme pepsin is able to cleave IgG molecules to provide several fragments, including the F(ab')₂ fragment which comprises both antigen-binding sites. An Fv fragment for use according to certain embodiments of the present invention can be produced by preferential proteolytic cleavage of an IgM, and on rare occasions of an IgG or IgA immunoglobulin molecule. Fv fragments are, however, more commonly derived using recombinant techniques known in the art. The Fv fragment includes a non-covalent V_H::V_L heterodimer including an antigen-binding site which retains much of the antigen recognition and binding capabilities of the native antibody molecule. Inbar et al. (1972) *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. USA* 69:2659-2662; Hochman et al. (1976) *Biochem* 15:2706-2710; and Ehrlich et al. (1980) *Biochem* 19:4091-4096.

In certain embodiments, single chain Fv or scFv antibodies are contemplated. For example, Kappa bodies (Ill et al., *Prot. Eng.* 10: 949-57 (1997); minibodies (Martin et al., *EMBO J* 13: 5305-9 (1994); diabodies (Holliger et al., *PNAS* 90: 6444-8 (1993); or Janusins (Traunecker et al., *EMBO J* 10: 3655-59 (1991) and Traunecker et al., *Int. J. Cancer Suppl.* 7: 51-52 (1992), may be prepared using standard molecular biology techniques following the teachings of the present application with regard to selecting antibodies having the desired specificity. In still other embodiments, bispecific or chimeric antibodies may be made that encompass the ligands of the present disclosure. For example, a chimeric antibody may comprise CDRs and framework regions

from different antibodies, while bispecific antibodies may be generated that bind specifically to one or more Fzd receptor through one binding domain and to a second molecule through a second binding domain. These antibodies may be produced through recombinant molecular biological techniques or may be physically conjugated together.

A single chain Fv (scFv) polypeptide is a covalently linked V_H::V_L heterodimer which is expressed from a gene fusion including V_H- and V_L-encoding genes linked by a peptide-encoding linker. Huston et al. (1988) *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. USA* 85(16):5879-5883. A number of methods have been described to discern chemical structures for converting the naturally aggregated—but chemically separated—light and heavy polypeptide chains from an antibody V region into an scFv molecule which will fold into a three dimensional structure substantially similar to the structure of an antigen-binding site. See, e.g., U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,091,513 and 5,132,405, to Huston et al.; and U.S. Pat. No. 4,946,778, to Ladner et al.

In certain embodiments, an antibody as described herein is in the form of a diabody. Diabodies are multimers of polypeptides, each polypeptide comprising a first domain comprising a binding region of an immunoglobulin light chain and a second domain comprising a binding region of an immunoglobulin heavy chain, the two domains being linked (e.g. by a peptide linker) but unable to associate with each other to form an antigen binding site: antigen binding sites are formed by the association of the first domain of one polypeptide within the multimer with the second domain of another polypeptide within the multimer (WO94/13804).

A dAb fragment of an antibody consists of a VH domain (Ward, E. S. et al., *Nature* 341, 544-546 (1989)).

Where bispecific antibodies are to be used, these may be conventional bispecific antibodies, which can be manufactured in a variety of ways (Holliger, P. and Winter G. *Current Opinion Biotechnol.* 4, 446-449 (1993)), e.g. prepared chemically or from hybrid hybridomas, or may be any of the bispecific antibody fragments mentioned above. Diabodies and scFv can be constructed without an Fc region, using only variable domains, potentially reducing the effects of anti-idiotypic reaction.

Bispecific diabodies, as opposed to bispecific whole antibodies, may also be particularly useful because they can be readily constructed and expressed in *E. coli*. Diabodies (and many other polypeptides such as antibody fragments) of appropriate binding specificities can be readily selected using phage display (WO94/13804) from libraries. If one arm of the diabody is to be kept constant, for instance, with a specificity directed against antigen X, then a library can be made where the other arm is varied and an antibody of appropriate specificity selected. Bispecific whole antibodies may be made by knobs-into-holes engineering (J. B. B. Ridgeway et al., *Protein Eng.*, 9, 616-621, 1996).

In certain embodiments, the antibodies described herein may be provided in the form of a UniBody®. A UniBody® is an IgG4 antibody with the hinge region removed (see GenMab Utrecht, The Netherlands, see also, e.g., US20090226421). This proprietary antibody technology creates a stable, smaller antibody format with an anticipated longer therapeutic window than current small antibody formats. IgG4 antibodies are considered inert and thus do not interact with the immune system. Fully human IgG4 antibodies may be modified by eliminating the hinge region of the antibody to obtain half-molecule fragments having distinct stability properties relative to the corresponding intact IgG4 (GenMab, Utrecht). Halving the IgG4 molecule leaves only one area on the UniBody® that can bind to

cognate antigens (e.g., disease targets) and the UniBody® therefore binds univalently to only one site on target cells.

In certain embodiments, the antibodies of the present disclosure may take the form of a VHH or sdAb. VHH or sdAb technology was originally developed following the discovery and identification that camelidae (e.g., camels and llamas) possess fully functional antibodies that consist of heavy chains only and therefore lack light chains. These heavy-chain only antibodies contain a single variable domain (VHH) and two constant domains (C_{H2} , C_{H3}). The cloned and isolated single variable domains have full antigen binding capacity and are very stable. These single variable domains, with their unique structural and functional properties, form the basis of "VHH or sdAb". VHH or sdAb are encoded by single genes and are efficiently produced in almost all prokaryotic and eukaryotic hosts e.g. *E. coli* (see e.g. U.S. Pat. No. 6,765,087), molds (for example *Aspergillus* or *Trichoderma*) and yeast (for example *Saccharomyces*, *Kluyvermyces*, *Hansenula* or *Pichia* (see e.g. U.S. Pat. No. 6,838,254). The production process is scalable and multi-kilogram quantities of VHH or sdAb have been produced. VHH or sdAb may be formulated as a ready-to-use solution having a long shelf life. The VHH or sdAb method (see, e.g., WO 06/079372) is a proprietary method for generating VHH or sdAb against a desired target, based on automated high-throughput selection of B-cells. VHH or sdAb are single-domain antigen-binding fragments of camelid-specific heavy-chain only antibodies. VHH antibodies or sdAb, typically have a small size of around 15 kDa.

In certain embodiments, the antibodies or antigen-binding fragments thereof as disclosed herein are humanized. This refers to a chimeric molecule, generally prepared using recombinant techniques, having an antigen-binding site derived from an immunoglobulin from a non-human species and the remaining immunoglobulin structure of the molecule based upon the structure and/or sequence of a human immunoglobulin. The antigen-binding site may comprise either complete variable domains fused onto constant domains or only the CDRs grafted onto appropriate framework regions in the variable domains. Epitope binding sites may be wild type or modified by one or more amino acid substitutions. This eliminates the constant region as an immunogen in human individuals, but the possibility of an immune response to the foreign variable region remains (LoBuglio, A. F. et al., (1989) *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 86:4220-4224; Queen et al., *PNAS* (1988) 86:10029-10033; Riechmann et al., *Nature* (1988) 332:323-327). Illustrative methods for humanization of the anti-Fzd antibodies disclosed herein include the methods described in U.S. Pat. No. 7,462,697.

Another approach focuses not only on providing human-derived constant regions, but modifying the variable regions as well so as to reshape them as closely as possible to human form. It is known that the variable regions of both heavy and light chains contain three complementarity-determining regions (CDRs) which vary in response to the epitopes in question and determine binding capability, flanked by four framework regions (FRs) which are relatively conserved in a given species and which putatively provide a scaffolding for the CDRs. When nonhuman antibodies are prepared with respect to a particular epitope, the variable regions can be "reshaped" or "humanized" by grafting CDRs derived from nonhuman antibody on the FRs present in the human antibody to be modified. Application of this approach to various antibodies has been reported by Sato, K., et al., (1993) *Cancer Res* 53:851-856. Riechmann, L., et al., (1988) *Nature* 332:323-327; Verhoeven, M., et al., (1988) *Science*

239:1534-1536; Kettleborough, C. A., et al., (1991) *Protein Engineering* 4:773-778; Maeda, H., et al., (1991) *Human Antibodies Hybridoma* 2:124-134; Gorman, S. D., et al., (1991) *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 88:4181-4185; Tempest, P. R., et al., (1991) *Bio/Technology* 9:266-271; Co, M. S., et al., (1991) *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 88:2869-2873; Carter, P., et al., (1992) *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 89:4285-4289; and Co, M. S. et al., (1992) *J Immunol* 148:1149-1154. In some embodiments, humanized antibodies preserve all CDR sequences (for example, a humanized mouse antibody which contains all six CDRs from the mouse antibodies). In other embodiments, humanized antibodies have one or more CDRs (one, two, three, four, five, six) which are altered with respect to the original antibody, which are also termed one or more CDRs "derived from" one or more CDRs from the original antibody.

In certain embodiments, the antibodies of the present disclosure may be chimeric antibodies. In this regard, a chimeric antibody is comprised of an antigen-binding fragment of an antibody operably linked or otherwise fused to a heterologous Fc portion of a different antibody. In certain embodiments, the heterologous Fc domain is of human origin. In other embodiments, the heterologous Fc domain may be from a different Ig class from the parent antibody, including IgA (including subclasses IgA1 and IgA2), IgD, IgE, IgG (including subclasses IgG1, IgG2, IgG3, and IgG4), and IgM. In further embodiments, the heterologous Fc domain may be comprised of CH2 and CH3 domains from one or more of the different Ig classes. As noted above with regard to humanized antibodies, the antigen-binding fragment of a chimeric antibody may comprise only one or more of the CDRs of the antibodies described herein (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 CDRs of the antibodies described herein), or may comprise an entire variable domain (VL, VH or both).

Wnt Surrogates

The disclosure provides, in certain aspects, Wnt surrogate molecules that bind both one or more Fzd receptors and one or both of LRP5 and/or LRP6. Wnt surrogate molecules may also be referred to as "Wnt surrogates" or "Wnt mimetics." In particular embodiments, the Wnt surrogate molecules bind one or more human Fzd receptors and one or both of a human LRP5 and/or a human LRP6.

In certain embodiments, a Wnt surrogate molecule is capable of modulating or modulates Wnt signaling events in a cell contacted with the Wnt surrogate molecule. In certain embodiments, the Wnt surrogate molecule increases Wnt signaling, e.g., via the canonical Wnt/R-catenin pathway. In certain embodiments, the Wnt surrogate molecule specifically modulates the biological activity of a human Wnt signaling pathway.

Wnt surrogate molecules of the present invention are biologically active in binding to one or more Fzd receptor and to one or more of LRP5 and LRP6, and in activation of Wnt signaling, i.e., the Wnt surrogate molecule is a Wnt agonist. The term "Wnt agonist activity" refers to the ability of an agonist to mimic the effect or activity of a Wnt protein binding to a frizzled protein and/or LRP5 or LRP6. The ability of the Wnt surrogate molecules and other Wnt agonists disclosed herein to mimic the activity of Wnt can be confirmed by a number of assays. Wnt agonists typically initiate a reaction or activity that is similar to or the same as that initiated by the receptor's natural ligand. In particular, the Wnt agonists disclosed herein activate, enhance or increase the canonical Wnt/R-catenin signaling pathway. As used herein, the term "enhances" refers to a measurable increase in the level of Wnt/R-catenin signaling compared

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with the level in the absence of a Wnt agonist, e.g., a Wnt surrogate molecule disclosed herein. In particular embodiments, the increase in the level of Wnt/R-catenin signaling is at least 10%, at least 20%, at least 50%, at least two-fold, at least five-fold, at least 10-fold, at least 20-fold, at least 50-fold, or at least 100-fold as compared to the level of Wnt/R-catenin signaling in the absence of the Wnt agonist, e.g., in the same cell type. Methods of measuring Wnt/R-catenin signaling are known in the art and include those described herein.

In particular embodiments, Wnt surrogate molecules disclosed herein are bispecific, i.e., they specifically bind to two or more different epitopes, e.g., one or more Fzd receptor, and LRP5 and/or LRP6.

In particular embodiments, Wnt surrogate molecules disclosed herein are multivalent, e.g., they comprise two or more regions that each specifically bind to the same epitope, e.g., two or more regions that bind to an epitope within one or more Fzd receptor and/or two or more regions that bind to an epitope within LRP5 and/or LRP6. In particular embodiments, they comprise two or more regions that bind to an epitope within one or more Fzd receptor and two or more regions that bind to an epitope within LRP5 and/or LRP6. In certain embodiments, Wnt surrogate molecules comprise a ratio of the number of regions that bind one or more Fzd receptor to the number of regions that bind LRP5 and/or LRP6 of or about: 1:1, 2:1, 3:1, 4:1, 5:1, 6:1, 2:3, 2:5, 2:7, 7:2, 5:2, 3:2, 3:4, 3:5, 3:7, 3:8, 8:3, 7:3, 5:3, 4:3, 4:5, 4:7, 4:9, 9:4, 7:4, 5:4, 6:7, 7:6, 1:2, 1:3, 1:4, 1:5, or 1:6. In certain embodiments, Wnt surrogate molecules are bispecific and multivalent.

Wnt surrogate molecules disclosed herein may have any of a variety of different structural formats or configurations. Wnt surrogate molecules may comprise polypeptides and/or non-polypeptide binding moieties, e.g., small molecules. In particular embodiments, Wnt surrogate molecules comprise both a polypeptide region and a non-polypeptide binding moiety. In certain embodiments, Wnt surrogate molecules may comprise a single polypeptide, or they may comprise two or more, three or more, or four or more polypeptides. In certain embodiments, one or more polypeptides of a Wnt surrogate molecule are antibodies or antigen-binding fragments thereof. In certain embodiments, Wnt surrogates comprise two antibodies or antigen binding fragments thereof, one that binds one or more Fzd and one that binds LRP5 and/or LRP6. In certain embodiments, the Wnt surrogates comprises one, two, three, or four polypeptides, e.g., linked or bound to each other or fused to each other.

When the Wnt surrogate molecules comprise a single polypeptide, they may be a fusion protein comprising one or more Fzd binding domain and one or more LRP5/6 binding domain. The binding domains may be directly fused or they may be connected via a linker, e.g., a polypeptide linker, including but not limited to any of those disclosed herein.

When the Wnt surrogate molecules comprise two or more polypeptides, the polypeptides may be linked via covalent bonds, such as, e.g., disulfide bonds, and/or noncovalent interactions. For example, heavy chains of human immunoglobulin IgG interact at the level of their CH3 domains directly, whereas, at the level of their CH2 domains, they interact via the carbohydrate attached to the asparagine (Asn) N84.4 in the DE turn. In particular embodiments, the Wnt surrogate molecules comprise one or more regions derived from an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof, e.g., antibody heavy chains or antibody light chains or fragments thereof. In certain embodiments, a Wnt surrogate polypeptide comprises two antibody heavy chain

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regions (e.g., hinge regions) bound together via one or more disulfide bond. In certain embodiments, a Wnt surrogate polypeptide comprises an antibody light chain region (e.g., a CL region) and an antibody heavy chain region (e.g., a CH1 region) bound together via one or more disulfide bond.

Wnt surrogate polypeptides may be engineered to facilitate binding between two polypeptides. For example, Knob-into-holes amino acid modifications may be introduced into two different polypeptides to facilitate their binding. Knobs-into-holes amino acid (AA) changes is a rational design strategy developed in antibody engineering, used for heterodimerization of the heavy chains, in the production of bispecific IgG antibodies. AA changes are engineered in order to create a knob on the CH3 of the heavy chains from a first antibody and a hole on the CH3 of the heavy chains of a second antibody. The knob may be represented by a tyrosine (Y) that belongs to the 'very large' IMGT volume class of AA, whereas the hole may be represented by a threonine (T) that belongs to the 'small' IMGT volume class. Other means of introducing modifications into polypeptides to facilitate their binding are known and available in the art. For example, specific amino acids may be introduced and used for cross-linking, such as Cysteine to form an inter-molecular disulfide bond.

Wnt surrogate molecules may have a variety of different structural formats, including but not limited to those shown in FIG. 1.

In one embodiment, a Wnt surrogate molecule comprises an scFv or antigen-binding fragment thereof fused to a VHH or sdAb or antigen-binding fragment thereof. In certain embodiments, the scFv specifically binds one or more Fzd receptor, and the VHH or sdAb specifically binds LRP5 and/or LRP6. In certain embodiments, the scFv specifically binds LRP5 and/or LRP6, and the VHH or sdAb specifically binds one or more Fzd receptor. In particular embodiments, the scFv or antigen-binding fragment thereof is fused directly to the VHH or sdAb or antigen-binding fragment thereof, whereas in other embodiments, the two binding regions are fused via a linker moiety. In particular embodiments, the VHH or sdAb is fused to the N-terminus of the scFv, while in other embodiments, the VHH or sdAb is fused to the C-terminus of the scFv. In particular embodiments, the scFv is described herein or comprises any of the CDR sets described herein. In particular embodiments, the VHH or sdAb is described herein or comprises any of the CDR sets disclosed herein.

In various embodiments, including but not limited to those depicted in FIG. 1A, a Wnt surrogate molecule comprises one or more Fab or antigen-binding fragment thereof and one or more VHH or sdAb or antigen-binding fragment thereof (or alternatively, one or more scFv or antigen-binding fragment thereof). In certain embodiments, the Fab specifically binds one or more Fzd receptor, and the VHH or sdAb (or scFv) specifically binds LRP5 and/or LRP6. In certain embodiments, the Fab specifically binds LRP5 and/or LRP6, and the VHH or sdAb (or scFv) specifically binds one or more Fzd receptor. In certain embodiments, the VHH or sdAb (or scFv) is fused to the N-terminus of the Fab, while in some embodiments, the VHH or sdAb (or scFv) is fused to the C-terminus of the Fab. In particular embodiments, the Fab is present in a full IgG format, and the VHH or sdAb (or scFv) is fused to the N-terminus and/or C-terminus of the IgG light chain. In particular embodiments, the Fab is present in a full IgG format, and the VHH or sdAb (or scFv) is fused to the N-terminus and/or C-terminus of the IgG heavy chain. In particular embodiments, two or more

VHH or sdAb (or scFvs) are fused to the IgG at any combination of these locations.

Fabs may be converted into a full IgG format that includes both the Fab and Fc fragments, for example, using genetic engineering to generate a fusion polypeptide comprising the Fab fused to an Fc region, i.e., the Fab is present in a full IgG format. The Fc region for the full IgG format may be derived from any of a variety of different Fcs, including but not limited to, a wild-type or modified IgG1, IgG2, IgG3, IgG4 or other isotype, e.g., wild-type or modified human IgG1, human IgG2, human IgG3, human IgG4, human IgG4Pro (comprising a mutation in core hinge region that prevents the formation of IgG4 half molecules), human IgA, human IgE, human IgM, or the modified IgG1 referred to as IgG1 LALAPG. The L₂₃₅A, P₃₂₉G (LALA-PG) variant has been shown to eliminate complement binding and fixation as well as Fc-γ dependent antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity (ADCC) in both murine IgG2a and human IgG1. These LALA-PG substitutions allow a more accurate translation of results generated with an “effectorless” antibody framework scaffold between mice and primates. In particular embodiments of any of the IgG disclosed herein, the IgG comprises one or more of the following amino acid substitutions: N297G, N297A, N297E, L234A, L235A, or P236G.

Non-limiting examples of bivalent and bispecific Wnt surrogate molecules that are bivalent towards both the one or more Fzd receptor and the LRP5 and/or LRP6 are provided as the top four structures depicted in FIG. 1A, where the VHH or sdAb or scFv is depicted in white, and the Fab or IgG is depicted in black. As shown, the VHH or sdAb (or scFvs) may be fused to the N-termini of both light chains, to the N-termini of both heavy chains, to the C-termini of both light chains, or to the C-termini of both heavy chains. It is further contemplated, e.g., that VHH or sdAb (or scFvs) could be fused to both the N-termini and C-termini of the heavy and/or light chains, to the N-termini of the light chains and the heavy chains, to the C-termini of the heavy and light chains, to the N-termini of the heavy chains and C-termini of the light chains, or to the C-termini of the heavy chains and the N-termini of the light chains. In other related embodiments, two or more VHH or sdAb (or scFvs) may be fused together, optionally via a linker moiety, and fused to the Fab or IgG at one or more of these locations. In a related embodiment, the Wnt surrogate molecule has a Hetero-IgG format, whereas the Fab is present as a half antibody, and one or more VHH or sdAb (or scFv) is fused to one or more of the N-terminus of the Fc, the N-terminus of the Fab, the C-terminus of the Fc, or the C-terminus of the Fab. A bispecific but monovalent to each receptor version of this format is depicted at the bottom of FIG. 1A. In certain embodiments, the Fab or antigen-binding fragment (or IgG) thereof is fused directly to the VHH or sdAb (or scFv) or antigen-binding fragment thereof, whereas in other embodiments, the binding regions are fused via a linker moiety. In particular embodiments, the Fab is described herein or comprises any of the CDR sets described herein. In particular embodiments, the VHH or sdAb or scFv is described herein or comprises any of the CDR sets disclosed herein.

In various embodiments, including but not limited to those depicted in FIG. 1B, a Wnt surrogate molecule comprises one or more Fab or antigen-binding fragment thereof that binds one or more Fzd receptor and one or more Fab or antigen-binding fragment thereof that binds LRP5 and/or LRP6. In certain embodiments, it comprises two Fab or antigen-binding fragments thereof that bind one or more Fzd receptor and/or two Fab or antigen-binding fragments thereof that bind LRP5 and/or LRP6. In particular embodi-

ments, one or more of the Fab is present in a full IgG format, and in certain embodiments, both Fab are present in a full IgG format. In certain embodiments, the Fab in full IgG format specifically binds one or more Fzd receptor, and the other Fab specifically binds LRP5 and/or LRP6. In certain embodiments, the Fab specifically binds one or more Fzd receptor, and the Fab in full IgG format specifically binds LRP5 and/or LRP6. In certain embodiments, the Fab specifically binds LRP5 and/or LRP6, and the Fab in full IgG format specifically binds one or more Fzd receptor. In certain embodiments, the Fab is fused to the N-terminus of the IgG, e.g., to the heavy chain or light chain N-terminus, optionally via a linker. In certain embodiments, the Fab is fused to the N-terminus of the heavy chain of the IgG and not fused to the light chain. In particular embodiments, the two heavy chains can be fused together directly or via a linker. An example of such a bispecific and bivalent with respect to both receptors is shown at the top of FIG. 1B. In other related embodiments, two or more VHH or sdAb may be fused together, optionally via a linker moiety, and fused to the Fab or IgG at one or more of these locations. In a related embodiment, the Wnt surrogate molecule has a Hetero-IgG format, whereas one of the Fab is present as a half antibody, and the other Fab is fused to one or more of the N-terminus of the Fc, the N-terminus of the Fab, or the C-terminus of the Fc. A bispecific but monovalent to each receptor version of this format is depicted at the bottom of FIG. 1B. In certain embodiments, the Fab or antigen-binding fragment thereof is fused directly to the other Fab or IgG or antigen-binding fragment thereof, whereas in other embodiments, the binding regions are fused via a linker moiety. In particular embodiments, the one or both of the two Fabs are described herein or comprise any of the CDR sets described herein.

In certain embodiments, Wnt surrogate molecules have a format as described in PCT Application Publication No. WO2017/136820, e.g., a Fabs-in-tandem IgG (FIT-IG) format. Shiyong Gong, Fang Ren, Danqing Wu, Xuan Wu & Chengbin Wu (2017). FIT-IG also include the formats disclosed in “Fabs-in-tandem immunoglobulin is a novel and versatile bispecific design for engaging multiple therapeutic targets” mAbs, 9:7, 1118-1128, DOI: 10.1080/19420862.2017.1345401. In certain embodiments, FIT-IGs combine the functions of two antibodies into one molecule by re-arranging the DNA sequences of two parental monoclonal antibodies into two or three constructs and co-expressing them in mammalian cells. Examples of FIT-IG formats and constructs are provided in FIGS. 1A and 1B and FIGS. 2A and 2B of PCT Application Publication No. WO2017/136820. In certain embodiments, FIT-IGs require no Fc mutation; no scFv elements; and no linker or peptide connector. The Fab-domains in each arm work “in tandem” forming a tetravalent bi-specific antibody with four active and independent antigen binding sites that retain the biological function of their parental antibodies. In particular embodiments, Wnt surrogates comprises a Fab and an IgG. In certain embodiments, the Fab binder LC is fused to the HC of the IgG, e.g., by a linker of various length in between. In various embodiment, the Fab binder HC can be fused or unfused to the LC of the IgG. A variation of this format has been called Fabs-in-tandem IgG (or FIT-Ig).

In particular embodiments, Wnt surrogate molecules comprise two or more VHH or sdAb (or scFvs), including at least one that binds one or more Fzd receptor and at least one that binds LRP5 and/or LRP6. In certain embodiments, one of the binding regions is a VHH or sdAb and the other is an scFv. Wnt mimetic molecules comprising two or more VHH

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or sdAb (or scFvs) may be formatted in a variety of configurations, including but not limited to those depicted in FIG. 1C. In certain bispecific, bivalent formats, two or more VHH or sdAb (or scFvs) are fused in tandem or fused to two different ends of an Fc, optionally via one or more linkers. Where linkers are present, the linker and its length may be the same or different between the VHH or sdAb (or scFv) and the other VHH or sdAb (or scFv), or between the VHH or sdAb and Fc. For example, in certain embodiments, the VHH or sdAb is fused to the N-terminus and/or C-terminus of the IgG heavy chain. In particular embodiments, two or more VHH or sdAb are fused to the IgG at any combination of these locations. Non-limiting examples of bivalent and bispecific Wnt surrogate molecules of this format are depicted as the top seven structures depicted in FIG. 1C, where the first VHH or sdAb is depicted in white, the Fc or IgG is depicted in black, and the second VHH or sdAb is depicted as light gray. In various embodiments, both VHH or sdAb may be fused to the N-termini of the Fc, to the C-termini of the Fc, or one or more VHH or sdAb may be fused to either or both of an N-terminus or C-terminus of the Fc. In a related embodiment, the Wnt surrogate molecule has a Hetero-IgG format, whereas one VHH or sdAb is present as a half antibody, and the other is fused to the N-terminus of the Fc or the C-terminus of the Fc. A bispecific but monovalent to each receptor version of this format is depicted at the bottom of FIG. 1C. In certain embodiments, the VHH or sdAb is fused directly to the other VHH or sdAb whereas in other embodiments, the binding regions are fused via a linker moiety. In particular embodiments, the VHH or sdAb are described herein or comprises any of the CDR sets described herein. In various embodiments, any of these formats may comprise one or more scFvs in place of one or more VHH or sdAb.

In certain embodiments, a Wnt surrogate molecule is formatted as a diabody. As shown in FIG. 1D, the binders against Fzd and LRP can also be linked together in a diabody (or DART) configuration. The diabody can also be in a single chain configuration. If the diabody is fused to an Fc, this will create a bivalent bispecific format. Without fusion to Fc, this would be a monovalent bispecific format. In certain embodiments, a diabody is a noncovalent dimer scFv fragment that consists of the heavy-chain variable (VH) and light-chain variable (VL) regions connected by a small peptide linker. Another form of diabody is a single-chain (Fv)₂ in which two scFv fragments are covalently linked to each other.

As discussed, Wnt surrogate molecules, in various embodiments, comprise one or more antibodies or antigen-binding fragments thereof disclosed herein. Thus, in particular embodiments, a Wnt surrogate comprises two polypeptides, wherein each polypeptide comprises an Nab or scFv that binds LRP5/6 and an Nab or scFv that binds one or more Wnts, optionally wherein one of the binding domains is an scFv and the other is an Nab. In certain embodiments, a Wnt surrogate comprises three polypeptides, wherein the first polypeptide comprises an antibody heavy chain and the second polypeptide comprises an antibody light chain, wherein the antibody heavy chain and light chain bind LRP5/6 or one or more Fzds, and wherein the third polypeptide comprises a VHH or sdAb fused to a heavy chain Fc region, wherein the VHH or sdAb binds to either LRP5/6 or one or more Fzds. In other embodiments, Wnt

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polypeptides comprise four polypeptides, including two heavy chain polypeptides and two light chain polypeptides, wherein the two heavy chains and two light chains bind LRP5/6 or one or more Fzds, and further comprise one or more Nab or scFv fused to one or more of the heavy chains and/or light chains, wherein the Nab or scFv binds to LRP5/6 or one or more Fzds. In another illustrative embodiment, a Wnt surrogate comprises at least four polypeptides, including two heavy chain polypeptides and two light chain polypeptides that bind either LRP5/6 or one or more Fzds, wherein the Wnt surrogate further comprises a Fab that binds either LRP5/6 or one or more Fzds. For example, the Fab may comprise two polypeptides, each fused to one of the two heavy chain polypeptides, and two polypeptides, each fused to one of the two light chain polypeptides, or it may comprise two polypeptides each fused to one of the two heavy chain polypeptides and two additional polypeptides, each bound to one of the two polypeptides fused to the heavy chain polypeptides, thus making a second Fab. Other configurations may be used to produce the Wnt surrogates disclosed herein.

In particular embodiments, a Wnt surrogate molecule comprises a Fzd binding region, e.g., an anti-Fzd antibody, or antigen-binding fragment thereof, fused or bound to a polypeptide that specifically binds to one or more Fzd receptor. In particular embodiments, the polypeptide that specifically binds to one or more Fzd receptor is an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof. If certain embodiments, it is an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof disclosed herein or in the U.S. provisional patent application No. 62/607,877, titled, "Anti-Frizzled antibodies and Methods of Use," filed on Dec. 19, 2017, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety. In particular embodiments, the Fzd binding domain comprises the three heavy chain CDRs and/or the three light chain CDRs disclosed for any of the illustrative antibodies or fragments thereof that bind to one or more Fzd receptor provided in Table 1A. In particular embodiments, the Fzd binding domain comprises the three heavy chain CDRs and/or the three light chain CDRs disclosed for any of the illustrative antibodies or fragments thereof that bind to one or more Fzd receptor provided in Table 1A, wherein the CDRs collectively comprise one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, or eight amino acid modifications, e.g., substitutions, deletions, or additions. In certain embodiments, the Fzd binding domain is a VHH or sdAb or was derived from a VHH or sdAb, so Table 1A only includes the three heavy chain CDRs. In particular embodiments, the Fzd binding domain comprises the three CDR HC sequences provided in Table 1A or variants wherein the CDRs collectively comprise one, two, three, four, five, six, seven or eight amino acid modifications. In particular embodiments, the Fzd binding domain comprises the heavy chain fragment and/or light chain fragment of any of the illustrative antibodies or fragments thereof that bind to one or more Fzd receptor provided in Table 1B or SEQ ID NOs:1-65 or 129-132 (or an antigen-binding fragment or variant of either). In certain embodiments, the Fzd binding domain is an Fab or was derived from an Fab, so the heavy chain of Table 1B includes VH and CH1 sequence, but not CH2 or CH3 sequences. In certain embodiments, the Fzd binding domain is a VHH or sdAb or was derived from a VHH or sdAb, so Table 1B includes the VHH domain. In certain embodiments, the Fzd binding region is a polypeptide, e.g., an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof, that competes with any of these antibodies for binding to one or more Fzd receptor.

TABLE 1A

Anti-Fzd Antibody Clone IDs and CDR sequences													
Clone ID	Initial Binding	CDRH1	CDRH1 SEQ ID	CDRH2	CDRH2 SEQ ID	CDRH3	CDRH3 SEQ ID	CDRL1	CDRL1 SEQ ID	CDRL2	CDRL2 SEQ ID	CDRL3	CDRL3 SEQ ID
001S-A01	Fzd1	YTFTS YGIS	391 GWIS AYNG NTNY A	570 CARASAW TPYGAFDI W	752 SGSSSNI GSHTVS	1156 SNY QRP S	1256 CAAW DGSLE GHWV T	1265					
001S-B01	Fzd1	GSISS GGYS WS	283 GSIYH SGSTY YN	547 CARFYDIL TGYSYFDY W	818 RSSRSL DTDDGN TYLD	1142 TLS HRA S	1259 CMQSI QLPW TF	1295					
001S-E01	Fzd1	GSISN YYWS	282 GEIDR SGDT NYN	488 CARVRARR FLVSDRSF DIW	945 SGNTLGS HYVS	1155 QDS KRP S	1246 CQVW DSSTV VF	1431					
001S-F01	Fzd1	GSISG NNYY ZG	281 GSIYF TGGT YYN	546 CARVMLIT DAFDIW	942 RSSQSLL HSNGYN YLD	1138 LGS NRA S	1237 CMQG THWP YTF	1289					
001S-G01	Fzd1	GSISS SSYY WG	285 GYIYY SGSTY YN	589 CARATYGG	760 TRSSSNI GAGYDV DAFDIW H	1161 GNS IRPS	1220 CGTW DSSL AWVF	1267					
001S-H01	Fzd1	GSISS GGYY WS	284 GYIYY SGSTY YN	589 CARHAGFY GLADYFDY W	875 RSSQSLL HSNGYN YLD	1138 LGS KRA S	1236 CQQA LQIPP TF	1280					
001S-A02	Fzd1	GSISS GGYY WS	284 GYIYY SGSTY YN	589 CARGKGYS YGYGKDW FDPW	845 QASQDI GKYLN	1041 DAS NLE T	1185 CQON DYLPL TF	1332					
001S-E02	Fzd1	GSISG NNYY WG	280 GSIYF TGGT YYN	546 CARVMLIT DAFDIW	942 RSSQSLL HSNGYN YLD	1138 LGS NRA S	1237 CMQG THWP YTF	1289					
001S-G02	Fzd1	GAISG TSYF WG	266 GSIYY TGNT YYN	548 CARIGIAVA APVDHW	882 RASQSV GTULT	1110 DAS NRA T	1188 CQQA TQFPL TF	1284					
001S-H02	Fzd1	GSISS SSYY WG	285 GYIYY SGSTY YN	589 CARATYGG DAFDIW	760 TRSSSNI GAGYDV H	1161 GNS IRPS	1220 CGTW DSSL AWVF	1267					
001S-A03	Fzd1	GSISS GGYY WS	284 GYIYY SGSTY YN	589 CARVRDYY DSSGYYD YFDYW	946 RASRSISS YFN	1128 AAS SLQ S	1175 CQQA DTFPP TF	1314					
001S-B03	Fzd1	ASFS GHY WT	158 GEID HTGS TNYE	487 CARGGQG GYDWGHY HGLDVW	835 SGDKVG HKYAS	1154 EDS QRP S	1199 CQAW DSSTD VVF	1301					
001S-H08	Fzd5	RAFT DNV MA	329 ATISG GGGS TFDD	466 CAAASSLTS TPYDLW	678								
001S-A09	Fzd5	RSFRT NALG	333 AAIS WTG GSTY YA	422 CNTVTYTG GSYKNYW	1005								
001S-B09	Fzd5	SIDSI NAM A	356 AALTS GGITY HA	428 CNVITIVRG MGPRAYW	1006								
001S-C09	Fzd5	SIFSIN AMG	357 ATIQS GGRT NYA	465 CNVITIVRG MGPRAYW	1006								
001S-C07	Fzd8	YTFTS YGIS	391 GWIS AYNG NTNY A	570 CARDGTPF YSGSYYS W	772 QGDLSLRT YYAS	1052 GKN NRP S	1219 CNSRD NSGK HKVF	1300					

TABLE 1A-continued

Anti-Fzd Antibody Clone IDs and CDR sequences													
Clone ID	Initial Binding	CDRH1	CDRH1 SEQ ID	CDRH2	CDRH2 SEQ ID	CDRH3	CDRH3 SEQ ID	CDRL1	CDRL1 SEQ ID	CDRL2	CDRL2 SEQ ID	CDRL3	CDRL3 SEQ ID
001S-D07	Fzd8	GTFSS YAIS	295	GRIIPI LGIAN YA	529	CARVPTSP YDILTGPFD YW	944	RSSQSLL HSNGFN YVD	1136	FGS YRA S	1206	CMQN LQTP WTF	1291
001S-E07	Fzd8	ASVSS NSAA WN	159	YRSK WYN DYA	542	CARWKNY FDPW	953	RASQGIR SDLA	1070	AAS TLES	1177	CLQDY SYPRT F	1273
001S-H07	Fzd8	FTFSS YAMS	228	STISG GGGS TYYA	646	CAKDLVP WGSSAFNI W	704	RASQSVS SYLA	1121	GAS SRA T	1213	CQQY GSSPP TF	1410
004S-E05	Fzd5	FTFST YEMN	243	SGVS WNG SRTH YV	618	CARGQSEK WWSGLYG MDVW	856	RASQGIS SALA	1076	AAS ALQ S	1165	CQQT YSTPR TF	1394
004S-E03	Fzd5	GTFST YAIS	298	GWIN SGNG NTKY S	565	CWTGLLW FGESTDAF DIW	1031	RASQGIS SYLN	1098	AAS SLQ S	1175	CQQS YSTPL TF	1372
004S-G06	Fzd5	GTFTY RYLH	307	GGIPI FGTG NYA	501	CASSMVR VPYYYGM DVW	964	RASQGIS SYLN	1098	AAS SLQ S	1175	CQQS YSTPL TF	1372
001S-D09	Fzd8	GPFN LFAM G	272	AGISR TGGN TG YA	445	CASKTTINS GWSREYH YW	958						
001S-E09	Fzd8	GPFN LFAM G	272	AGISR TGGN TG YA	445	CASKTTINS GWSREYH YW	958						
001S-F09	Fzd8	GFFSS FTMG	268	AAISR NGVY TRFA	409	CNALAPGV RGSW	987						
001S-G09	Fzd8	SLFRL NGM G	360	ATIST RGTT HYA	467	CTDEESW	1011						
001S-H09	Fzd8	GPFN LLAM G	273	AGISR TGGN TG YA	445	CASKTTINS GWSREYH YW	958						
001S-A10	Fzd8	SVVN FVVM G	364	AAITS GGST NYA	425	CNRVGSRE YSYW	1001						
001S-B10	Fzd8	AAIG RTSDL YTMG	352	YKVK WNG ERTYY L	404	CNAVITYN GYTIW	994						
001S-G12	Fzd1	SIFSS NTIY	359	ALITT SGNT NYA	455	CNAGAPA WTYRMGT YYPQFGS W	986						
002S-A01	Fzd1	STFST YAM G	362	AAISG SGEN TY YA	408	CVKFGMN LGYSGYDY W	1028						
002S-B01	Fzd1	STFSN YAM G	361	AAIS WGG GSTFY S	411	CAAGPIAR WYRGDM DYW	681						
002S-C01	Fzd1	RMFS NYA MG	331	AAISS GGSG TYYS	410	CAAGPIAR WYRGDM DYW	681						

TABLE 1A-continued

Anti-Fzd Antibody Clone IDs and CDR sequences													
Clone ID	Initial Binding	CDRH1	CDRH1 SEQ ID	CDRH2	CDRH2 SEQ ID	CDRH3	CDRH3 SEQ ID	CDRL1	CDRL1 SEQ ID	CDRL2	CDRL2 SEQ ID	CDRL3	CDRL3 SEQ ID
002S-D01	Fzd1	RTDG GYVM G	337	ATVT WRTG TTY A	469	CAAGPIAR WYRGDM DYW	681						
002S-E01	Fzd1	RTFSS AAM G	345	AAIS WSGS TAY A	421	CATLTPYG TVASY	974						
002S-F01	Fzd1	RTFSS YAM G	347	AAVN WSG GSTY YA	430	CAAVFLSR NYEIQEYY RYQ	689						
002S-G01	Fzd1	RTFSS YAM G	347	AAIS WSG GSTY YA	418	CAAGPIAR WYRGDM DYW	681						
002S-H01	Fzd1	RSFST YPMG	336	TVISG SGGS TYYS	676	CAAGPIAR WYRGDM DYW	681						
002S-A02	Fzd1	RRFTT YGM G	332	AAVT WRSG STYYA	436	CYLEGPLD VYW	1032						
002S-B02	Fzd1	RTFN RHV MG	341	AAIS WSG DSTY YA	415	CAKLGSS WLREYDY W	724						
002S-C02	Fzd1	RTFR AYAM G	342	SAIS WSG GSTY YA	603	CAAGPIAR WYRGDM DYW	681						
002S-D02	Fzd1	RTFSE YAM G	343	AAIS WSG GSTH YA	417	CNADSLRG IDYW	984						
002S-E02	Fzd1	FTFRE YAMT	199	SGISR DGGR TSYS	613	CAPRLVT APSGGMD YW	734						
002S-F02	Fzd1	GDFT NYA MA	267	AAVN WRG DGT YS	429	CAAVFLSR NYEIQEYY RYQ	689						
002S-G02	Fzd1	RTFG TWA MG	340	AAISY NGFS TYYS	424	CAAGPIAR WYRGDM DYW	681						
002S-H02	Fzd1	RTFSS YAM G	347	AAIS WSG GSTY YA	418	CAAGPIAR WYRGDM DYW	681						
002S-D03	Fzd1	RTFGS YAM G	339	AAIS WSG GSTY YA	418	CAAGPIAR WYRGDM DYW	681						
002S-D03	Fzd1	SIFSIY AMG	358	AVVA TGGA TNYA	481	CNMRGN WYREGRP AEFLSW	1000						
002S-F03	Fzd1	RTSSS YAM G	353	AAIS WSG GSTY YA	418	CAAGPIAR WYRGDM DYW	681						

TABLE 1A-continued

Anti-Fzd Antibody Clone IDs and CDR sequences													
Clone ID	Initial Binding	CDRH1	CDRH1 SEQ ID	CDRH2	CDRH2 SEQ ID	CDRH3	CDRH3 SEQ ID	CDRL1	CDRL1 SEQ ID	CDRL2	CDRL2 SEQ ID	CDRL3	CDRL3 SEQ ID
002S-G03	Fzd1	RTFGS YAM G	339 AAIS WSG GSTY YA	418 CAAGPIAR WYRGDM DYW	681								
002S-H03	Fzd1	QTFT AYAM G	327 AAIS WSGS ATHY A	420 CNAWVLV AGSRGTSA DYW	996								
002S-A04	Fzd1	RTFSS YAM G	347 AAIS WSGR STYYA	419 CAAGPIAR WYRGDM DYW	681								
002S-B04	Fzd1	RTFSS YAM G	347 AAIS WSG GSTY YA	418 CAAGPNYS WFMPSSS RLIW	682								
002S-C04	Fzd1	RRFTT YGM G	332 AAVT WRA GSTY YA	435 CSADKLDY LDDQPFKT WDYW	1010								
002S-D04	Fzd1	GTSST YAM G	309 AAIN RSGG STYYA	405 CAAVFLSR NYEIQEYY RYQ	689								
002S-E04	Fzd1	GTFST YAM G	300 AAIS WSG DSTY YL	416 CAAGPIAR WYRGDM DYW	681								
002S-H04	Fzd5	GTFSS YAIS	295 GWIS TYNG ATNY A	577 CARGGAG RFGEGMD VW	826 RASQSIG SYLN	1098 AAS SLQ S	1175 CQQS YSTPL TF	1372					
001S-A04	Fzd5	YTFTS YGIS	391 GWIS AYNG NTNY A	577 CASSKEKA TYYYGMD VW	963 GLSSGSV STNYGPS	1035 YTN TRS S	1263 CLLYL GRGI WVF	1271					
001S-D03	Fzd5	GTFSS YAIS	295 GRIIPI LGIAN YA	529 CARLDPGY YYGMDVW	886 TGTSSDV GGYNSV S	1159 DVT KRP S	1196 CFSYA GSRF	1266					
001S-F03	Fzd5	GTFSS YAIS	295 GGIPI FGTA NYA	499 CARVIFSTV TTNDIW	939 TRSSGSI ASNYVQ	1160 END KRP S	1202 CQSYD YDHR WVF	1430					
004S-E04	Fzd5	YTFSG YYLH	374 GTVT PILGT ANYA	549 CARVDGSG YYGIDYW	933 RASQSIG SYLN	1098 AAS SLQ S	1175 CQQS YSTPL TF	1372					
004S-A06	Fzd5	GSFS NYAIS	278 GRIIPI LGSA NYA	530 CARTYLKA FDIW	930 RASQSIG SYLN	1098 AAS SLQ S	1175 CQQS YSTPL TF	1372					
004S-F04	Fzd5	YTFTN NFMH	383 GRIN PNSG GTNY A	537 CARDRFDN WFDPW	788 RASQGIS SALA	1076 AAS TLQ S	1179 CQQS YNTF WTF	1351					
001S-C03	Fzd5	GTFSS YAIS	295 GRIIPI LGIAN YA	529 CAREGRSR VYGGNSFD YW	808 RSSQSLL RRNGHN YVD	1139 MG SNR AP	1238 CMHG LHPPF TF	1279					
003S-A01	Fzd1	YIFTD YYMH	368 GGIPI FGTA NYA	499 CARMSSDY YDSSGYR RGMDVW	895 RASQGIS NNLN	1072 GAS TLQ S	1215 CQQA DSFPP TF	1312					

TABLE 1A-continued

Anti-Fzd Antibody Clone IDs and CDR sequences												
Clone ID	Initial Binding	CDRH1	CDRH1 SEQ ID	CDRH2	CDRH2 SEQ ID	CDRH3	CDRH3 SEQ ID	CDRL1	CDRL1 SEQ ID	CDRL2	CDRL2 SEQ ID	CDRL3
003S-E01	Fzd1	YIFTD YYMH	368 GGIIFI FGTA NYA	499 CARAWKG LWFGEGTF DYW	761 RASQSI SYLN	1098 AAS SLQ S	1175 CQQS YSTPL TF	1372				
003S-F01	Fzd1	GTFSS YAIS	295 GWIN AGNG NTTY A	558 CARLAFDI W	885 RASQSI SYLN	1098 AAS SLQ S	1175 CQQS YSTPL TF	1372				
003S-A02	Fzd1	YTFTG YYMH	379 GWIN AGNG NTTY A	558 CAKDRGN YGDYLDY W	707 RASQGI NYLA	1074 EVS SVQ G	1204 CQQS YSTPL AF	1370				
003S-C02	Fzd1	FTFSN SDM N	214 ALISY DGSH TYA	454 CTGRSRI WFDPW	1015 RASQSI RWLA	1084 AAS RLQ S	1171 CQQG FNFPL TF	1325				
003S-E02	Fzd1	GTFSS YTIS	296 GGIIFI SGKT DYA	505 CARARGG DSPLSL	749 RASQGI NNLN	1072 TAS SLQ S	1258 CLQDY SYPYT F	1274				
003S-F02	Fzd1	GTFRS YAIN	292 GGIIFI FGTA NYA	499 CARGGWR PDYGGSGS YYSFDYW	840 RASQSV SDLA	1115 GAS TRA T	1217 CQQY ETWP VLTF	1405				
003S-G02	Fzd1	FTFGT YWVT	196 SGITG SGGR TFYA	616 CARMKDW FGAFDIW	894 RASESV SSSFA	1056 GAS TRA T	1217 CQQY NNWP PNYTF	1420				
003S-C03	Fzd1	FTFSR YAMS	220 SYISG DSGY TNYA	658 CARGLVIA TNWFDPW	849 QANQDI SNYLN	1038 AAS SLQ S	1175 CQQT YNPPR TF	1389				
003S-D03	Fzd1	YTFTS YYMH	392 GWIN TYNG NTNY P	567 CAESLTSTA DW	691 RASQGI NNLN	1072 AAS SLQ R	1174 CQQS YSTPF TF	1368				
003S-E03	Fzd1	YIFTD YYMH	368 NPTT GNTG YA	586 CARNVEGA TSFPEFDY W	898 RASQGI NNLN	1072 SAS NLQ S	1252 CQQS YSPPP YTF	1364				
003S-H03	Fzd1	GTFSS YAIS	295 GGIIFI FGTA NYA	499 CAKDIGSS WYYYMDV W	701 RASQSI SYLN	1098 AAS SLQ S	1175 CQQS YSTPL TF	1372				
003S-A04	Fzd1	FTFGT YWVT	196 SGITG SGGR TFYA	616 CARMKDW FGAFDIW	894 RTSERSSI SSFA	1148 GAS TRA T	1217 CQQY NNWP RNYTF	1420				
003S-C04	Fzd1	FAVSS SYMS	168 ASIW FDGS NQDY A	463 CAPNESGN VDYW	733 RASQGI NNLN	1072 KAS SLE N	1225 CQQS YSTPH TF	1339				
003S-D04	Fzd1	FTFSS YAM H	227 SAISG SGGS TYA	600 CARDHGSS WYQNTDA FDIW	774 QASQDI GNYLN	1042 DVS NLE R	1195 CQHL NSYPP GDTF	1304				
003S-G04	Fzd1	FRPIS HPIH	177 GRVIP ILGVT NYA	545 CASSSDYG DYLKEPNY GMDVW	966 RASQSI SYLN	1098 AAS SLQ S	1175 CQQS YSTPL TF	1372				
003S-D05	Fzd2	FTFSN YAMT	216 SAIGT GGGT YYA	595 CATAYRRP GGLDVW	969 RSSQSLL HSDGKTY LY	1134 LGS NRA S	1237 CMQN THWP LTR	1293				

TABLE 1A-continued

Anti-Fzd Antibody Clone IDs and CDR sequences													
Clone ID	Initial Binding	CDRH1	CDRH1 SEQ ID	CDRH2	CDRH2 SEQ ID	CDRH3	CDRH3 SEQ ID	CDRL1	CDRL1 SEQ ID	CDRL2	CDRL2 SEQ ID	CDRL3	CDRL3 SEQ ID
003S-E05	Fzd2	FTFSS YTMS	236	GRIKS KANG GTTD YA	535	CARGSSSW YDW	863	KSSQSLL HSDGKTY LY	1036	LGS NRA S	1237	CMQN THWP LTR	1293
003S-A06	Fzd2	FTFA DYG MH	188	SYISS GSYTI YYS	659	CARGTFD WLLSPSYD YW	865	RASQGIS NNLN	1072	AAS RLES	1170	CQQS YSTPL TF	1372
003S-C06	Fzd2	FTFSN YGM H	217	SAISN SGGS TYYA	601	CTSSFLTGS QPSGYW	1018	RASQDIS SYLA	1065	AAS SLQ S	1175	CQQS YRTPL TF	1353
003S-G06	Fzd2	FTFSD YGM H	207	SSTSG SGGN SKYS	642	CARHNPGY MGYYYGM DVW	877	RASQSVS SNLA	1116	DAS NRA T	1188	CQHR TSWPL TF	1307
003S-H06	Fzd2	GTFSS YTIS	296	GLVD PEDG ETIYA	520	CTILPAAAA GTYYYYG MDVW	1012	RASQRV GNNLA	1083	DAS IRAT	1184	CQQY KDWP TF	1415
003S-B07	Fzd2	FTFSD HYMS	205	SSITR TPSG GTTE YA	639	CARDGGY W	768	RASQSV GSYLA	1109	GSS NRA A	1221	CQQY GTSLL TF	1414
003S-D07	Fzd2	YTFTN NFMH	383	GIINP SGGS TSYA	513	RRYCSSTSC YPRDAFDI W	759	QASQGIS NNLN	1049	LGS DRA S	1233	CQQS YSTPF TF	1368
003S-E07	Fzd2	YTFTN NFMH	383	GWIN PNSG GTKY A	563	CARSVGEV GATMLGIG VWYWFD W	926	RASQGIS SYLN	1098	AAS SLQ S	1175	CQQS YSTPF TF	1368
003S-A08	Fzd2	FTFSN YAMT	216	SAIGT GGGT YYA	595	CATAYRRP GGLDVW	969	RSSQSLL HSDGKTY LY	1134	LGF NRA S	1232	CMQN THWP LTR	1293
003S-C08	Fzd2	LTVST NFMS	324	AGIG WDST NIGY A	440	CARDLVAA RPSNWDY W	782	RASQGIR NDLG	1069	GAS TLQ R	1214	CQQS YSTPR VTF	1374
003S-E08	Fzd2	FTFR NSAM H	201	STISG SGGS TYYS	647	CARGGGYS SSW	829	RSSRSL HSDGKTY LY	1143	LGS NRA S	1237	CMQS SHWP KTF	1298
003S-G09	Fzd4	FTFD HNP MN	194	SAIGA GGGT YYA	593	CASPTVTR R	960	RASQGIS SYLN	1098	AAS SLQ S	1175	CQQS YSTPL TF	1372
003S-C10	Fzd4	GTFSS YAIS	295	GWIN AGNG NTTY A	558	CARHYGYS GSYPDW	880	RASQGIS SYLN	1098	AAS SLQ S	1175	CQQS YSTPL TF	1372
003S-D10	Fzd4	FNFGI YSMT	172	SYISG DSGY TNYA	658	CARVGP GWFDPW	936	RASQGIS SYLA	1076	AAS NLL G	1167	CQQT YSTP WTF	1396
003S-E10	Fzd4	FTFSS YAM H	227	AGISA SGGS TYYA	442	CARPSTTG TKAFDIW	901	RASQSIG SNLD	1085	AAS TLET	1178	CQQS YSVPD TF	1380
003S-A11	Fzd4	GTFSS YAIS	295	GWIN AGNG NTTY A	558	CARHYGYS GSYPDW	880	RASQGIS ZYZN	1103	ZAS SLQ S	1264	CQQS YSTPL TF	1372
003S-G11	Fzd4	GTFSS YAIS	295	GRIIPI FGTV NYA	528	CARGARLD YW	820	RASQGIS SYLN	1098	AAS SLQ S	1175	CQQS YSTPL TF	1372

TABLE 1A-continued

Anti-Fzd Antibody Clone IDs and CDR sequences													
Clone ID	Initial Binding	CDRH1	CDRH1 SEQ ID	CDRH2	CDRH2 SEQ ID	CDRH3	CDRH3 SEQ ID	CDRL1	CDRL1 SEQ ID	CDRL2	CDRL2 SEQ ID	CDRL3	CDRL3 SEQ ID
003S-H11	Fzd4	YTFTG YYMH	379	GGIIP FGTP HYA	502	CASTDPSS GLDYW	967	RASQSIG SNLD	1085	DAS SLES	1189	CQOSF IMPLT F	1341
003S-C12	Fzd4	GTFSS YAIS	295	GWIN PNSG GTNY A	564	CARGGSSD VR	838	RASQSIG SYLN	1098	AAS SLQ S	1175	CQOS YSTPL TF	1372
003S-F12	Fzd4	FTFSS YAM H	227	SVIST SGDT VLYT	652	CARGGSSD VR	838	RASQSIG SYLN	1098	AAS SLQ S	1175	CQOS YSTPL TF	1372
004S-B01	Fzd4	GTFSS YAIS	295	GIINP SGGS TSYA	513	CAKDG VR	698	RAIQSIG YLN	1054	AAS SLQ S	1175	CQOS YSTPL TF	1372
004S-C01	Fzd4	FTFSN HYTS	213	STISS SGGR TFYA	650	CARASRID GGWPIIDH L	754	RASQDIR DELA	1062	AAS TLQ S	1179	CQQA DSFPL TF	1311
004S-D01	Fzd4	FTFTN YAMS	248	SAISG SGGS TYYA	600	CARATGFG TVVPDYW	757	RASQSIG SYLN	1098	AAS SLQ S	1175	CQOS YSTPL TF	1372
004S-E01	Fzd4	GTFSS YAIS	295	GWIN AGNG NTTY A	558	CARHYG GSYPDW	880	ZACLRIS YLN	1163	FAS SLQ S	1205	CQOS YSTPL TF	1372
004S-F01	Fzd4	GTFSS YAIS	295	GWIN AGNG NTTY A	558	CARDGVE	773	RASQGIS NWL	1073	DAS SLQ S	1190	CQOS HITPY TF	1344
004S-H01	Fzd4	FTFSN YAM H	215	ALMS PDGTI IYYA	456	CAKGIVGD YGAFDIW	717	RASQSIG SYLN	1098	AAS SLQ S	1175	CQOS YSTPL TF	1372
004S-B02	Fzd4	FTFSS YGM H	230	SSINN SSRTV FYA	630	CAKDH ADAHGR	700	RASQSIG SYLN	1098	AAS SLQ S	1175	CQOS YSTPL TF	1372
004S-E02	Fzd4	FTFSS YAM H	227	AVISY DGSN EYYA	474	CAGGEVYE L	692	RASQSIG SYLN	1098	AAS SLQ S	1175	CQOS YSTPL TF	1372
004S-F02	Fzd4	FTFST YAM H	242	AVISS DGNN KYYT	473	CAAPDVV TADGYYW	685	RASQGIS SALA	1076	AAS TLQ S	1179	CQQA NTVPF TF	1322
004S-G02	Fzd4	FTFA NYA MN	190	ALISY DGGT KYA	453	CAKTLVTS HALHIW	728	RASQSIG SYLN	1098	AAS SLQ S	1175	CQOS YSTPL TF	1372
004S-H02	Fzd4	FTFA NYA MH	189	ALISY DGGN KYA	452	CAKTLVTS HALHIW	728	RASQSIG SYLN	1098	AAS SLQ S	1175	CQOS YSTPL TF	1372
001S-E03	Fzd5	GSFS GYW H	276	GEIN HSGS TNYN	489	CARGRR RFTVTS DIW	858	TGSSSNI GAGFGV H	1158	SDR NRP S	1255	CQSYD SSLRA SVF	1429
001S-B05	Fzd5	GTFSS YAIS	295	GGIIP LGIAN YA	504	CARIPKPR GYSYDN GSW	883	RSSQSLL HSNGNT YLD	1137	LGS DRT S	1234	CMQS LQTPY TF	1297
004S-A07	Fzd6	GNFK NYGIT	271	GRIIP ALGT ANYA	525	CARQYCSG GSCYPDAF DIR	908	RASQDIR SALA	1063	QAS SLIS	1245	CQOS YSMP QTF	1361
004S-B07	Fzd6	FTFSS YSMN	233	GVISK DGDN KYA	553	CASSRDGY NRLAFDIW	965	QASQDIR NYLN	1043	AAS SLQ S	1175	CQOSS RFWT F	1347

TABLE 1A-continued

Anti-Fzd Antibody Clone IDs and CDR sequences													
Clone ID	Initial Binding	CDRH1	CDRH1 SEQ ID	CDRH2	CDRH2 SEQ ID	CDRH3	CDRH3 SEQ ID	CDRL1	CDRL1 SEQ ID	CDRL2	CDRL2 SEQ ID	CDRL3	CDRL3 SEQ ID
004S-A08	Fzd6	GTFSS YAIS	295	GRIIPI LGIAN YA	529	CARDGGD YGMVDVW	767	RASQSIS SYLN	1098	AAS SLQ S	1175	CQQS YSTPL TF	1372
004S-B08	Fzd6	YTFTN NFMH	383	PNSG GTNY A	537	CASQNYYG SGSYPGFD YW	961	RASQSIS SYLN	1098	AAS SLQ S	1175	CQQS YSTPL TF	1372
004S-D08	Fzd6	YTFTY RYLH	394	GGIPI FGTA NYA	499	CATHDSSG YYSFDYW	973	RASQSIS SYLN	1098	AAS SLQ S	1175	CQQS YSTPL TF	1372
004S-E08	Fzd6	FSVSS NYM N	187	SAIGT GGGT YYA	595	CTTRTYDSS GYETQNY YMDVW	1024	RSSRSLL HSNGNT YLQ	1144	LGS NRA S	1237	CVQTT QSPLT F	1434
004S-G08	Fzd6	FTFSD YYMS	208	AAISY DESN KFYA	423	CARSAVAG AFDIW	916	RASQSIS SYLN	1098	AAS SLQ S	1175	CQQS YSTPL TF	1372
004S-A09	Fzd6	FTFRD YAM N	198	SGIS WNS GSIGY A	615	CARRSGYS GSVYYYYG MDVW	913	RASQSIS SYLN	1098	AAS SLQ S	1175	CQQS YSTPL TF	1372
004S-B09	Fzd6	FTFSS FGMH	221	AGIN WNG GSVV YA	441	CARGPSHQ HTFDIW	854	RASQGIS SALA	1076	AAS SLQ S	1175	CQQS YSHTA FTF	1357
004S-C09	Fzd6	YTFTN NFMH	383	GGFD PEDG ETIYA	492	CARVGRGY SPDYW	937	RASQSIS SYLN	1098	AAS SLQ S	1175	CQQS YSTPL TF	1372
004S-E09	Fzd6	DTFS NYVIS	163	GRISA YNGY KSYA	538	CARSSGYV GWFDPW	924	RASQSIS SYLN	1098	AAS SLQ S	1175	CQQS YSTPL TF	1372
004S-F09	Fzd6	FTFSN YYTS	218	SYISG AGGS TEYA	657	CARLPRRS GKGSAFDI W	888	RASQSIS SYLN	1098	AAS SLQ S	1175	CQQS YSTPL TF	1372
004S-H09	Fzd6	GTFSS YTIS	296	NPNS GNTG YA	583	CARVGATS AGGMDV W	935	RASQSIS SYLN	1098	AAS SLQ S	1175	CQQS YSTPL TF	1372
004S-C10	Fzd6	YIFTD YYMH	368	GLVD PEDG ETIYA	520	CAHSDFFS GLSPGDW	693	RASQSIS SYLN	1098	AAS SLQ S	1175	CQQS YSTPL TF	1372
004S-D10	Fzd6	FTFSN SDM N	214	SSIST SGGS TYYA	637	CARGSYW	864	RASQNIN NYLA	1081	RAS TLQ S	1249	CQQY SSYPY TI	1425
004S-E10	Fzd6	TTLNK YAIS	365	GRITP VVG TNYA	539	CALSSSWY GGFDYW	731	RASQSIS SYLN	1098	AAS SLQ S	1175	CQQS YSTPL TF	1372
004S-F10	Fzd6	GTFFS DHY	269	ALVG YDGS QQFY G	458	CNTGIPML YW	1003	RASQSIS SYLN	1098	AAS SLQ S	1175	CQQS YSTPL TF	1372
004S-G10	Fzd6	FTFSD YYMS	208	SAISG SGFTY YA	599	CARVSRGF AFDYW	948	RASQSIS SYLN	1098	AAS SLQ S	1175	CQQS YSTPL TF	1372
004S-A11	Fzd6	GTFSS YAIS	295	GRIIPI LGIAN YA	529	CARESVNN YYYMDVW	813	RASQSIS SYLN	1098	AAS SLQ S	1175	CQQS YSTPL TF	1372
004S-C11	Fzd6	FTFSS YAM H	227	ALTSY DGSK KFYA	457	CAKTGRGY AFDIW	726	RASQSIS SYLN	1098	AAS SLQ S	1175	CQQS YSTPL TF	1372

TABLE 1A-continued

Anti-Fzd Antibody Clone IDs and CDR sequences													
Clone ID	Initial Binding	CDRH1	CDRH1 SEQ ID	CDRH2	CDRH2 SEQ ID	CDRH3	CDRH3 SEQ ID	CDRL1	CDRL1 SEQ ID	CDRL2	CDRL2 SEQ ID	CDRL3	CDRL3 SEQ ID
004S-E11	Fzd6	FTFSS YNM N	232	KANG GTDD YA	535	CAKAGQQ LDW	696	RASQSI SYLN	1098	AAS SLQ S	1175	CQQS YSTPL TF	1372
004S-H11	Fzd6	FTFSS SAM Q	249	GGIIP FGTA NYA	499	CATVQTNY YDSSGRFS YRAHYFDY W	977	RASQSI RWLA	1094	AAS SLQ S	1175	CQQY VSYPL TF	1426
004S-A12	Fzd6	YTFTN NFMH	383	GRIN PNSG GTNY A	537	CARGQYS SGWYRGD AFDIW	855	RASQSI SYLN	1098	AAS SLQ S	1175	CQQS YSTPL TF	1372
004S-D12	Fzd6	FAFD DYA MH	165	KAYG GTTE YA	490	CAKDRGYS SGWYLDY W	708	RASQSI SYLN	1098	AAS SLQ S	1175	CQQS YSTPL TF	1372
005S-H01	Fzd7	FNFSS YTMR	173	SVIYG GGNT NYA	653	CARGGSG GNLSYW	836	RASQSI SYLN	1098	AAS SLQ S	1175	CQQS YSTPL TF	1372
005S-A02	Fzd7	GTFSS YAIS	295	GMIIP FLGIT NYA	521	CTRPYDAF DIW	1016	RASQSI SYLN	1098	AAS SLQ S	1175	CQQS YSTPL TF	1372
005S-C02	Fzd8	YTFAS YGM H	373	GWIN AGNG NTTY A	558	CARLSVWK WEQVTN WFDPW	890	RASQSI SYLN	1098	AAS SLQ S	1175	CQQS YSTPL TF	1372
005S-E02	Fzd8	GTFTS YAIS	305	GWIN AGNG NTKY S	557	CTTGLFPYY RYNWNND AFDIW	1022	RASQSI SYLN	1098	AAS SLQ S	1175	CQQS YSTPL TF	1372
005S-A03	Fzd8	GTFSS YAIS	295	GWM NPNS GNTG YA	583	CAKWHIG ATGNWFD PW	729	RASQSI SYLN	1098	AAS SLQ S	1175	CQQS YSTPL TF	1372
005S-H03	Fzd8	YTFTN NFMH	383	GGIFP IYGIS TYA	494	CARDRPTS SWYAFDY	792	RASQGI NNLN	1072	DAS TLQ T	1193	CQQSF SAPITF	1342
005S-F04	Fzd8	FSFSS TAMS	181	SYISS SGSIT HYA	670	CARYGDY DYW	954	RASQSI SYLN	1098	AAS SLQ S	1175	CQQS YSTPL TF	1372
005S-H04	Fzd8	YTFTN NFMH	383	GWIN AGNG NTTY A	558	CARVATGN AFDIW	932	RASQSI SYLN	1098	AAS SLQ S	1175	CQQS YSTPL TF	1372
005S-B05	Fzd8	FTFSS YWM H	239	AGISG SGKT TFYA	444	CARGLLF DYW	831	QASQDI NYLN	1046	KAS SLES	1226	CQQS YSTPR TF	1373
005S-F05	Fzd8	FTFSS SAVQ	251	GWM NPNS GNTG YA	583	CARRTAVA GTIDYW	914	RASQSI SYLN	1098	AAS SLQ S	1175	CQQS YSTPL TF	1372
005S-G05	Fzd8	GTFSS YAIS	295	GWIS PYNG NTNY A	573	CARGGWT NYGGNLDY W	841	RASQSI SYLN	1098	AAS SLQ S	1175	CQQS YSTPL TF	1372
005S-H05	Fzd8	YTFTS YYMH	392	GRIN PNSG GTNY A	537	CARVPDF WSGYLDY W	943	RASQGI RTLZ	1075	AAS SLQ S	1175	CQQT YSMPI TF	1392

TABLE 1A-continued

Anti-Fzd Antibody Clone IDs and CDR sequences													
Clone ID	Initial Binding	CDRH1	CDRH1 SEQ ID	CDRH2	CDRH2 SEQ ID	CDRH3	CDRH3 SEQ ID	CDRL1	CDRL1 SEQ ID	CDRL2	CDRL2 SEQ ID	CDRL3	CDRL3 SEQ ID
005S-D06	Fzd8	YTFTY RYLH	394 GGIPI PGTA NYA	499 CARDSYPY GMDVW	800 RASQSI SYLN	1098 AAS SLQ S	1175 CQQS YSTPL TF	1372					
005S-F06	Fzd8	GTFSS YAIS	295 GRVIP ILGVT NYA	545 CAREYLG FDIW	815 RASQSV GSNLA	1108 GAS SRA T	1213 CQQY GSPP FTF	1409					
005S-A07	Fzd9	FTFTG SAVQ	247 GGILP LYGTT KYA	509 CARGARLY GPDYW	822 RASQSVS RNLA	1114 GAS TRA T	1217 CQQR SNWPI TF	1335					
005S-B07	Fzd9	FTFTS SAVQ	251 GWM NPNS GNTG YA	583 CARGRGQ QWLTGY GMDVW	857 RASQGIS SALA	1076 GAS TLQ S	1215 CLQDY NYPFT F	1272					
005S-C07	Fzd9	FTFSS YSMN	233 SYIEN DGSIT TYA	654 CARAPYY GSGSLFRL DYW	748 RASQSI SYLN	1098 AAS SLQ S	1175 CQQS YSTPL TF	1372					
005S-D07	Fzd9	GTFN SYAIA	291 GGIPI PGTA NYA	499 CARAGSGY YNFDYW	740 RASQSIN RWLA	1090 AAS SLQ S	1175 CQQT YNIPIT F	1388					
005S-F07	Fzd9	FSFSS YGM H	182 AYINS RGSL MYA	483 CAKTKLPI W	727 RASQSIN RNYLG	1089 AAS SRV T	1176 CQQY DSWP PTF	1402					
005S-G07	Fzd9	GSFS GYAI N	274 GGIPI PGTA NYA	499 CATGYYYD YYFDYW	972 RASQGIS NNLN	1072 AAS SLQ S	1175 CQHY YNLPL TF	1309					
005S-H07	Fzd9	GTFT NNF MH	303 GLVD PEDG ETIYA	520 CARTYRIV GATPRYYY YGMDVW	931 RASQTIN NQLA	1125 KAS NLE T	1224 CQQA NSFPV TF	1318					
005S-B08	Fzd9	YIFTD YYMH	368 GWIN PNSG GTIYA	562 CARGPRDS GYPPGAF DIW	853 RASQSI SYLN	1098 AAS SLQ S	1175 CQQS YSTPL TF	1372					
005S-D08	Fzd9	FAFSS HWM H	166 SAIDG SGGS TYA	592 CARDRLG WAHWYFD LW	794 RASQSI SYLN	1098 AAS SLQ S	1175 CQQS YSTPL TF	1372					
005S-G08	Fzd9	YTFTG YYMH	379 GWIN AGNG NTTY A	558 CARDRDY W	787 QTSQDIN NNLN	1053 KAS SLES	1226 CQQS YSSPP TF	1366					
005S-C09	Fzd9	FTFSS YGM H	230 SAIGT GGGT YYA	595 CALLVGAA RGISYYYY GMDVW	730 QASQDIS NYLN	1046 AAS TLQ S	1179 CLQHK SFPTF	1276					
005S-D09	Fzd9	YTFTS YAM H	389 GWIN AGNG NTTY A	558 CARDRPYS SGWYPAF DIW	793 RASQSVS SNQLA	1117 GAS TRA T	1217 CQQR YNWP PSITF	1339					
005S-E09	Fzd9	FNLR RYNM N	175 SRISN SGSLV YYA	627 CARDADSS GYRYDAF DIW	762 RASQSVS SNLA	1116 DAS NRA T	1188 CQQR NNWL YTF	1334					
005S-A10	Fzd9	YTFTD YYMH	376 GIINP SGGS TSYA	513 CARHVYGS GTNNWF DPW	878 RASQSI SYLN	1098 AAS SLQ S	1175 CQQS YSTPL TF	1372					
005S-D10	Fzd9	YTFTS YYMH	392 GWM SPNS ANTG YA	583 CARGGPIH YYYYYMD VW	834 RASQGIS NNLN	1072 AAS TLQ S	1179 CQQT NLFPY TF	1385					

TABLE 1A-continued

Anti-Fzd Antibody Clone IDs and CDR sequences													
Clone ID	Initial Binding	CDRH1	CDRH1 SEQ ID	CDRH2	CDRH2 SEQ ID	CDRH3	CDRH3 SEQ ID	CDRL1	CDRL1 SEQ ID	CDRL2	CDRL2 SEQ ID	CDRL3	CDRL3 SEQ ID
005S-H10	Fzd9	GAFS TSSIS	265	GRIIP VLGT ANYA	534	CAKGGWR SSFDPW	715	RASQSVS SNLA	1116	GAS TRA T	1217	CQQY NSWP LTF	1421
005S-B11	Fzd9	YTFTS YDIN	390	GGFD PEDG ETIYA	492	CAKAGDW GLYGMDV W	695	RASQSIG RWLA	1094	AAS SLQ S	1175	CQQT NTFPF TF	1386
005S-C11	Fzd9	FTFTG SAVQ	247	GGILP LYGTT KYA	509	CARGARLY GPDYW	822	RASQSVS RKLK	1113	GAS TRA T	1217	CQQR SNWPI TF	1335
005S-D11	Fzd9	YTFTN NFMH	383	GWIN PNSG DTKF A	561	CAREANYD ILTGIRPD AFDIW	806	RASQSLR SKLA	1106	GAS TRA T	1217	CQQY ANSP WTF	1401
005S-E11	Fzd9	GTFSS YAIS	295	GWIN AGNG NTKY S	557	CTTTEYS PDYYYGM DVW	1025	QASQDIS NYLN	1046	GAS TLQ S	1215	CQQLS RYPFL F	1331
005S-G11	Fzd9	GTFT RNSIS	304	GGIPI FGTA NYA	499	CARSSDLRI FDYW	922	RASQSVS SNLA	1116	GAS NRP T	1209	CQQY GSSPY TF	1413
005S-H11	Fzd10	YTFAS YDIH	372	GWIN AGNG NTTY A	558	CARDGIW DIFDYW	769	RASQSIG SYLN	1098	AAS SLQ S	1175	CQQS YSTPL TF	1372
005S-E12	Fzd10	YIFTD YYMH	368	GVIFP VYPT PDYA	551	CARGGSTG YYGMDVW	839	RASQSV GRWMA	1107	AAS SLQ S	1175	CQQA NTFPF TF	1321
005S-F12	Fzd10	GTFSS YAIS	295	GRIVP IVDV VKYA	541	CARDTCSS TSCSPDYW	801	RASQSIG SYLN	1098	AAS SLQ S	1175	CQQS YSTPL TF	1372
006S-A01	Fzd10	FTFSS YSMN	233	SAIGT GGGT YYA	595	CAREGWF GESPFGM DVW	810	RASQSIG SYLN	1098	AAS SLQ S	1175	CQQS YSTPL TF	1372
006S-F01	Fzd10	YTFTR YAVH	385	GWIS TFND NTNY A	576	CASPTGMT TNFDYW	959	RASQSIG SYLN	1098	AAS SLQ S	1175	CQQS YSTPL TF	1372
006S-H01	Fzd10	YIFTD YYMH	368	GGIPI FGTA NYA	499	CAKGSYYY DSSGYW DAFDIW	723	RASQGIS NNLN	1072	AAS NLE T	1166	CQQT SSTPL TF	1387
006S-A02	Fzd10	YIFTD YYMH	368	GGIIP LFGTT DYA	507	CARDITGA DGMDVW	775	RASQSIG SYLN	1098	AAS SLQ S	1175	CQQS YSTPL TF	1372
006S-D02	Fzd10	GTFSS YAIS	295	GRIIP TVGT ANYA	533	CARDVCSG GSCSPDV W	802	RASQGIS NNLN	1072	DAS SLES	1189	CQQT YNTPR TF	1390
006S-E02	Fzd10	FTFTS SATQ	250	GGIPI FGTA NYA	499	CARDGSSG WYSPNAF DIW	770	RASQGIS NNLN	1072	AAS SLQ S	1175	CLQH NGYPI TF	1277
006S-H02	Fzd10	FTFR MYG MH	200	SRISP DGRT TTYA	628	CARSRW YDAFDIW	920	RSSQSL HSNGYN YLD	1138	RVS SRF S	1251	CMQG THWP PTF	1288
006S-A03	Fzd10	YIFTD YYMH	368	GWIN AGNG NTTY A	558	CARDPIMF GDQPGWF DPW	784	RASESVS SNLA	1055	GAS SRA T	1213	CQQY NKSPS F	1419

TABLE 1A-continued

Anti-Fzd Antibody Clone IDs and CDR sequences													
Clone ID	Initial Binding	CDRH1	CDRH1 SEQ ID	CDRH2	CDRH2 SEQ ID	CDRH3	CDRH3 SEQ ID	CDRL1	CDRL1 SEQ ID	CDRL2	CDRL2 SEQ ID	CDRL3	CDRL3 SEQ ID
006S-B03	Fzd10	GTFSS YAIS	295 GWIN AGNG NTKY A	556 CAREGYDF WSGPYAF DIW	811 RASQTIS RYLN	1126 EVS SLQ G	1203 CQQS YSTP WTF	1378					
006S-C03	Fzd10	GTFSS NVIS	293 GGIIFI FGTA NYA	499 CARGGY GMDVW	843 RASQSI SYLN	1098 AAS SLQ S	1175 CQQS YSTPL TF	1372					
014S-B01	Fzd1	YIFTD YYMH	368 GGIIFI FGTA NYA	499 CARMSSDY YDSSGYR RGMDVW	895 RASQGI NNLN	1072 GAS TLQ S	1215 CQQA DSFPP TF	1312					
014S-B01	Fzd4	GTFSS YAIS	295 GWIN AGNG NTTY A	558 CARHYGS GSYPDW	880 RASQSI SHZN	1096 AAS SLQ S	1175 CQQS YSTPL TF	1372					
014S-E01	Fzd4	GTFSS YAIS	295 GWIN AGNG NTTY A	558 CARHYGS GSYPDW	880 RASQSI ZYZN	1105 AAS SLQ S	1175 CQQS YSTPL TF	1372					
014S-G01	Fzd4	GTFSS YAIS	295 GWM NPNN GNTT YA	581 CARHYGS GNRWD	879 RASQSI SYLN	1098 AAS SLQ S	1175 CQQS YSTPF TF	1368					
014S-A02	Fzd4	FTFSS NAM H	223 SGISG SGGS TYA	608 CAKPGIAA AGTNNWF DPW	725 RASQGI SALA	1076 GAS TVE S	1218 CQQS YSTPR TF	1373					
014S-B02	Fzd4	FTFSS YAM H	227 SGISG SGSST YAA	611 CARPSTTSF GMDVW	902 RASQSV SNLA	1116 GAS TRA T	1217 CQQY DTPLR TF	1403					
014S-C02	Fzd5	YTFTS YYMH	392 PNSG GTNY A	537 CARVPDF WSGYLDY W	943 RASQGI SALA	1076 AAS SLQ S	1175 CQQT YSMPI TF	1392					
014S-D02	Fzd5	GTFST YAIS	299 GIINP SGGS TSYA	513 CARAKGSG WYVGSAP DIW	744 RASQSI SYLN	1098 AAS SLQ S	1175 CQQS YSTPL TF	1372					
014S-E02	Fzd5	FTFSD SYMS	206 GFIRS KAYG GTTE YA	490 CARATQEL LLPYGMDV W	758 RASQSI SYLN	1098 AAS SLQ S	1175 CQQS YSTPL TF	1372					
014S-F02	Fzd5	YTFTS YYMH	392 GRIN PNSG GTNY A	537 CARVPDF WSGYLDY W	943 RASQGV STZLS	1079 AAS SLQ S	1175 CQQT YSMPI TF	1392					
014S-G02	Fzd6	YTFTS YYMN	392 GIISP SGGS TSYA	516 CARWGDY GDLYYFDY W	951 RASQGI SALA	1076 ATS TLQ S	1183 CQV NSYPP TF	1399					
014S-H02	Fzd6	YIFTD YYMH	368 GRIN PNSG GTNY A	537 CARARSSG WTDAPDI W	751 RASQSV SWLA	1120 AAS TLQ T	1180 CQQS YSTPT F	1376					
014S-A03	Fzd6	GTFSS YAIS	295 GWIN AGNG NTTY A	558 CARHYGS GSYPDW	880 RASQSI SYLN	1098 AAS SLQ S	1175 CQQS YSTPL TF	1372					
014S-B03	Fzd6	FTFSS YNN N	232 GRIKS KANG GTTD TA	535 CARAGDSP DW	739 RASQSI SYLN	1098 AAS SLQ S	1175 CQQS YSTPL TF	1372					

TABLE 1A-continued

Anti-Fzd Antibody Clone IDs and CDR sequences													
Clone ID	Initial Binding	CDRH1	CDRH1 SEQ ID	CDRH2	CDRH2 SEQ ID	CDRH3	CDRH3 SEQ ID	CDRL1	CDRL1 SEQ ID	CDRL2	CDRL2 SEQ ID	CDRL3	CDRL3 SEQ ID
014S-E03	Fzd8	GTFSS YAIS	295 GWIS PYNG YTKY A	574 CARAMWS YGQQNAF DIW	745 RASQSIS SYLN	1098 AAS SLQ S	1175 CQQS YSTPL TF	1372					
014S-G03	Fzd8	FTFTS SAVQ	251 GWM NPNS GNTG YA	583 CARRTAVA GTIDYW	914 RASQSIS SYLN	1098 AAS SLQ S	1175 CQQS YSTPL TF	1372					
014S-H03	Fzd8	YTFTS SAIH	387 GRIN PNSG GTNY A	537 CARVKWEL AIDYW	940 RASQSIS SYLN	1098 AAS SLQ S	1175 CQQS YSTPL TF	1372					
014S-B04	Fzd8	YIFTD YYMH	368 GWM NPNS GNTG YA	583 CARGGSRY DFWSGHW YFDLW	837 RASQGIS NYLA	1074 AAS SLQ S	1175 CQQS YSTPF TF	1368					
014S-E04	Fzd8	YTFTG YYMH	379 GRIN PNSG GTNY A	537 CARDVPKL VTRGVAYG MDVW	804 RASQSIS SYLN	1098 AAS SLQ S	1175 CQQS YSTPL TF	1372					
014S-F04	Fzd8	YSFTT YGM N	371 GWIN AGNG NTTY A	558 CARAAAGS YGGGYW	736 RASQGIS NNLN	1072 EAS SVA S	1197 CQQS YTSTP LNSF	1381					
014S-G04	Fzd8	FTFSS YGMS	231 SAISG SGGS TYYA	600 CARDLTPF TQQQLVLG LL	780 RASQSVS GYLA	1112 GAS TRA A	1216 CQQY NYWP PAF	1423					
014S-H04	Fzd8	FTFTS SAVQ	251 GRIVP AIGFT QYA	540 CARSGYNR RGYFDYW	919 RASQSIS SYLN	1098 AAS SLQ S	1175 CQQS YSTPL TF	1372					
014S-A05	Fzd8	GTFSS YAIS	295 GGIPI FGTA NYA	499 CARVTLGA SVDAPDIW	949 RASQGIS NNLN	1072 DAS SLES	1189 CLQH NSLPP TF	1278					
014S-B05	Fzd8	GTFSS YAIS	295 GWVS PNTG NTVY A	587 CTTDRRYS TYFDLW	1021 RASQSVS SNLA	1116 GVS NRA T	1223 CQQY NIWP RTF	1418					
014S-C05	Fzd8	YTFAS YGM H	373 GWIN AGNG NTTY A	558 CARLSVWK WEQVTN WFDPW	890 RASQSIS SYLN	1098 AAS SLQ S	1175 CQQS YSTPL TF	1372					
014S-D05	Fzd8	GTFTS YAIS	305 GWIN AGNG NTKY S	557 CTTGLEFPYY RYNWNND AFDIW	1022 RASQSIS SYLN	1098 AAS SLQ S	1175 CQQS YSTPL TF	1372					
014S-F05	Fzd9	FTFTG SAVQ	247 GGILP IYGTT KYA	509 CARGARLY GCDYW	821 RASQZVS RZZA	1127 GAS TRA T	1217 CQQR SNWPI TF	1335					
014S-G05	Fzd9	FTFSS SWM H	226 SAIGT GGGT YYA	595 CARKVKGY CSGGSCYG YW	884 RVSQGIS SALA	1151 AAS SLQ S	1175 CQQT SVPW TF	1384					
014S-H05	Fzd9	FTFSN YAMT	216 STISG SGVS TFYA	648 CARHGRIA ADIW	876 RASQSIS SYLN	1098 AAS SLQ S	1175 CQQS YSTPL TF	1372					
014S-A06	Fzd9	FTFZZ SZVQ	254 GGILP IYGTT KYA	509 CARGARLY GFDYW	822 RASQSVS RNLA	1114 GAS TRA T	1217 CQQR SNWPI TF	1335					

TABLE 1A-continued

Anti-Fzd Antibody Clone IDs and CDR sequences													
Clone ID	Initial Binding	CDRH1	CDRH1 SEQ ID	CDRH2	CDRH2 SEQ ID	CDRH3	CDRH3 SEQ ID	CDRL1	CDRL1 SEQ ID	CDRL2	CDRL2 SEQ ID	CDRL3	CDRL3 SEQ ID
014S-B06	Fzd9	FTFSS YSMN	233 SYIEN DGSIT TYA	654 CARAPYYY GSGSLFRL DYW	748 RASQSIG SYLN	1098 AAS SLQ S	1175 CQQS YSTPL TF	1372					
014S-C06	Fzd10	FTFTG SAVQ	247 GGILP IYGTT KYA	509 CARGARLY GFDYW	822 RASQSVS RNLA	1114 GAS TRA T	1217 CQQR SNWPI TF	1335					
014S-D06	Fzd10	FTFSR YAM H	219 SGIGV GGGT YYA	605 CARDAYN WFDPR	763 RASQSIG RYLN	1095 AAS SLQ S	1175 CQQR YSTPL TF	1340					
014S-F06	Fzd10	YIFTD YYMH	368 GVIFP VYPT PDYA	551 CARGGSTG YGMVDVW	839 RASQSV GRWMA	1107 AAS SLQ S	1175 CQQA NTFPF TF	1321					
014S-G06	Fzd10	FTFSS YAM H	227 SAIGA GGGT YYA	593 CARDAYN WFDPW	764 RASQSIG SYLN	1098 AAS SLQ S	1175 CQQS YSTPL TF	1372					
014S-H06	Fzd10	FTFSS YDM N	229 SAIGT GGGT YYA	595 CARDAYN WFDPW	764 RASQSIG SYLN	1098 AAS SLQ S	1175 CQQS YSTPL TF	1372					
014S-A07	Fzd10	FTFSN AQM S	210 SAIGT GGGT YYA	595 CAREGSYY DWYFDLW	809 RASQSIG SRLA	1080 GAS NRA S	1208 CQQY NHWP PLFTF	1417					
017S-E08	Fzd8	IIFSP NDM G	313 ALISS GGST SYA	450 CHFGVASV GLNYW	980								
017S-H08	Fzd8	RTFSS FVMG	346 AAVS ASGG YTWY A	432 CNLAQRGE TYW	998								
017S-A09	Fzd8	LAFN GYTM G	317 AAIS WSD NTYY A	414 CAAGFPTV FVVDGEYD YW	680								
017S-B09	Fzd8	FTLDY YAIS	255 ADITS GGST NYA	437 CNAVTYN GYTIW	994								
017S-C09	Fzd8	LTFSD YTVG	319 ASST GGGV FENY A	464 CNAVTYN GYTIW	994								
018S-D06	Fzd4	RIFSS YAQA	330 PRIPS DSTTF YA	590 CEVHNFGA TYW	979								
018S-E06	Fzd4	RTFS NYV MG	344 AVISR SGGN TYYT	472 CNAVSTD WTTDYW	992								
018S-F06	Fzd4	RTFST YGM G	349 AAIS WSD NTYY A	414 CNSFPLRL HDW	1002								
018S-G06	Fzd5	LAIDD YYMV	318 SYIST SDGS TYYA	673 CNAVTYN GYSIW	993								
018S-H06	Fzd5	LAFN GYTM G	317 AQIS WTG GSTD YA	460 CNADYGT WYGIGW	985								

TABLE 1A-continued

Anti-Fzd Antibody Clone IDs and CDR sequences													
Clone ID	Initial Binding	CDRH1	CDRH1 SEQ ID	CDRH2	CDRH2 SEQ ID	CDRH3	CDRH3 SEQ ID	CDRL1	CDRL1 SEQ ID	CDRL2	CDRL2 SEQ ID	CDRL3	CDRL3 SEQ ID
018S-A07	Fzd5	LAFN GYTM G	317 AAIS WMS NTYY A	412	CNMGLGY SEYRPLGY W	999							
018S-B07	Fzd5	SAFS NYA MG	355 AAIT WSGA RTYY A	426	CNAVWKF GTTHW	995							
018S-C07	Fzd7	LTIDD YYVV	323 SYISA GDGF TYYA	656	CNAVTYN GYTIW	994							
017S-F09	Fzd4	GSFS GYW S	277 GEIN HSGS TNYN	489	CARDLRFY SSSWRRVG MDVW	778	RSSRSLL HTSGYNY LD	1147	LGS NRA S	1237	CMQG TRWP TF	1290	
017S-G09	Fzd4	YTITT YAIH	396 GWIN ADTG DTAY S	555	CARGWTTI SSLGVW	872	RSSRSLL HTNGYN YLD	1146	LGS NRA S	1237	CMQA LQTPL TF	1281	
017S-H09	Fzd5	NIPRI YAIA	326 AALT GQRT TNYA ASIT	427	CNTVTYNA GCYKKYW	1004							
017S-A10	Fzd5	LAFN GYTM G	317 WNG RYTTY A	462	CNARLDAV YGHSTRYDS W	988							
017S-B10	Fzd5	NFFS NYPL G	325 GAISR TGSG TFYA	484	CAAGVTGS WRYW	684							
017S-C10	Fzd8	RSFSN YRVA	335 AVSW SVGM TYYA	479	CNAVTYN GYTIW	994							
017S-D10	Fzd8	GTFG SYAV G	288 GLISR NAGN TLYA	518	CNAVNGRL NYW	991							
017S-E10	Fzd8	RTFSS YSLA	348 AAVS ASGA NTYY A	431	CAAPQSPN MYIRTDQL WWYKYW	687							
018S-D07	Fzd1	RSFST YPMG	336 TVISG SGGS TYYA	675	CAAGPTLP FRYW	683							
018S-E07	Fzd1	RAFS NYA MG	328 AAIN WSG DSAY YA	406	CNARLSFA GGMGYW	989							
018S-F07	Fzd1	IKSMF DMNF MG	314 AFITR GGTT RYG	438	CNAVSTD WTRDYW	992							
018S-G07	Fzd1	LTIDD YYMV	322 SYIGT SDGT TYYA	655	CNAVTYN GYTIW	994							
018S-H07	Fzd4	RVFSS YAQA	354 AGIAS DSTTF YA	439	CKVHNFGA TYW	983							
018S-A08	Fzd4	RIFSS YAQA	330 ASIPS DGTT FYA	461	CKVHNFEA TYW	982							

TABLE 1A-continued

Anti-Fzd Antibody Clone IDs and CDR sequences													
Clone ID	Initial Binding	CDRH1	CDRH1 SEQ ID	CDRH2	CDRH2 SEQ ID	CDRH3	CDRH3 SEQ ID	CDRL1	CDRL1 SEQ ID	CDRL2	CDRL2 SEQ ID	CDRL3	CDRL3 SEQ ID
018S-B08	Fzd4	LTFST YGM G	321	AAIN WSGR STVY A	407	CNSFPLRL HDW	1002						
018S-C08	Fzd4	RTLSS YVVG	351	ALISL SGAS TYYA	449	CNAVSTD WTTDYW	992						
018S-D08	Fzd5	IKSMF DMNF MG	314	AFITR GGTT RYG	438	CNAVSTD WTRDYW	992						
018S-E08	Fzd5	RTDG MQA MG	338	GAIT WSLG SAFY A	486	CNVLAQN DGDYRTYG	1007						
018S-F08	Fzd5	RTFSS FVMG	346	AAVS ASGG YTWY A	432	CNAVWKF GTTHW	995						
018S-G08	Fzd5	RTFSS FVMG	346	AAVS ASGG YTWY A	432	CNAVCKFG TTHW	990						
018S-H08	Fzd5	RTFSS FVMG	346	AAVT ASGG YAWY A	434	CNAVWKF GTTHW	995						
018S-A09	Fzd8	ITFSF NSVG	316	AVFIA GYGA YYA	470	CNGVTYN GYTIW	997						
018S-B09	Fzd8	HDFS STYG VG	310	ATIS WGG TNIA	468	CAAQKPYY NGHFYAD DKHYDHW	688						
018S-C09	Fzd8	ITFGF DSVG	315	AVFN AGYR AYYA	471	CNAVVTYN GYTIW	994						
018S-D09	Fzd8	RTFS WYS MG	350	AAVS WSGV STYYP	433	CNAVVTYN GYTIW	994						
018S-E09	Fzd8	ITFSF NSVG	316	AVFIA GYGA YYA	470	CIGVTYNG YTIG	981						
018S-F09	Fzd8	RTDG MQA MG	338	GAIT WSLG IAFYA	485	CNVLAQN DGDYRTY W	1008						
018S-G09	Fzd8	HDFS STYG VG	311	AAIS WRGT NIA	413	CAAQKPYY NGHFYAD DKHYDHW	688						
021S-A01	Fzd8	DSVS SNSA AWN	160	GRAY YKSR WYYD YA	524	CVRDLRPS GDLNFDY W	1029	RASQSIG SSLH	1087	YAS QSV S	1260	CHQS GRVP VTF	1268
021S-C01	Fzd1	GSISS GGYS WS	283	GSIIH SGSTY YN	547	CARFYDIL NGYSYFDY W	817	RSSRSL DTDDGN TYLD	1142	TLS HRA S	1259	CMQSI QLPW TF	1295
021S-D01	Fzd1	FTFSS YGM H	230	AVISY DGSN KYA	475	CAKGSVFG LKAGGYAD YW	721	RSSQSLV HSDGNT YLS	1140	KISN RFS	1230	CMQA TQFP TF	1283

TABLE 1A-continued

Anti-Fzd Antibody Clone IDs and CDR sequences													
Clone ID	Initial Binding	CDRH1	CDRH1 SEQ ID	CDRH2	CDRH2 SEQ ID	CDRH3	CDRH3 SEQ ID	CDRL1	CDRL1 SEQ ID	CDRL2	CDRL2 SEQ ID	CDRL3	CDRL3 SEQ ID
021S-E01	Fzd8	YTFTS YGIS	391 GWIS AYNG NTNY A	570 CARDGTPF YSGSYYS W	772 QGDSLRT YYAS	1052 GKN NRP S	1219 CNSRD NSGK HKVF	1300					
021S-G01	Fzd8	DSVS SNSG AWN	162 GRTY YRSKY YNGY A	544 PRLDYW	1034 RSSQSL DSDDGN TYLD	1133 MLS SRA P	1240 CMQR LEFPY TF	1294					
021S-A03	Fzd8	DSVS SNSA AWN	160 GRTY YRSK WYN DYA	542 CARSQATG ERFDYW	921 RSSQNIF QSLN	1131 SAS SLQ S	1254 CQQS YNSPI TF	1349					
022S-H06	Fzd4	FTFSS YAMS	228 SVIST SGGT VLYT	652 CADGSGTS HR	690 RASQSI SYLN	1098 AAS SLQ S	1175 CQQS YSTPL TF	1372					
022S-A11	Fzd10	YIFTD YYMH	368 GGIFP IFGTA NYA	493 CAKGSYYY DNSGYW DAFDIW	722 RASQGI NNIN	1071 AAS NLE T	1166 CQQT YSIPFT F	1391					
OMP-18R5		GFTFS HYTLS	270 VISGD GSYT YYAD SVKG	677 NFIKYVFA N	1033 SGDKLGK KYAS or SGDNIGS FYVH	1152 EKD or NRP 1153 SG or DKS NRP SG	1200 SSFAG or NSLE 1201 or QSYA NTLSL	1435 or 1436					
027S-H02	Fzd5	FTFSS YAMS	228 SAISG SGGS TYYA	600 CAKGLWG PLLNW	718 RASQSVS SNYLS	1118 GAS SRA P	1212 CQQR TNWP PRVTF	1337					
027S-B03	Fzd8	DSVS SNSA TWN	161 GRTY YRSK WYSD YA	543 CTRGNWN VGLANW	1014 SGTSSNI GAGYDV H	1157 GNN NRP S	1219 CSAW DDNL NGVV F	1432					
027S-E01	Fzd5	RSFSI YNTA	334 AAIS WSG GSTY YA	418 CNVITIVRG MGPRAYW	1006								
004S-D05	Fzd5	LTFSI YAM H	320 SAISG DGAL TYYA	597 CARGVYPY SSKHKPSY YYYGMDV W	870 QASQDIS NYLN	1046 AAS SLQ S	1175 CQQS YSTPL FTF	1371					
004S-D04	Fzd5	YDFTT YGIH	367 GGVI PAFG ATDY S	511 CARGYYYG MDVW	874 RASQSI SYLN	1098 AAS SLQ S	1175 CQQS YSTPL TF	1372					
004S-B05	Fzd5	GTFSS YAIS	295 GWIN AGNG NTTY A	558 CASGLGYF DYW	957 RASQSI SYLN	1098 AAS SLQ S	1175 CQQS YSTPL TF	1372					
004S-G03	Fzd5	YTFTN NFMH	383 GGIPI FGTP HYA	502 CARTLTTPP YYYGMDV W	929 RASQSI SYLN	1098 AAS SLQ S	1175 CQQS YSTPL TF	1372					
004S-F03	Fzd5	FTFSN SDM N	214 SAIGT GGDT YYA	594 CTRDLYGG YRDYW	1013 KSSQSL HSDGYTY LY	1036 LGS NRA S	1237 CMQG LQTP WTF	1286					
004S-C04	Fzd5	YIFTG YYMH	369 GRIN PNSG GTNY A	537 CARGGEYS SGWTYYYY YGMDVW	827 RATQTIS TYLN	1129 AAS RLQ S	1171 CQQY YSYP WTS	1427					

TABLE 1A-continued

Anti-Fzd Antibody Clone IDs and CDR sequences													
Clone ID	Initial Binding	CDRH1	CDRH1 SEQ ID	CDRH2	CDRH2 SEQ ID	CDRH3	CDRH3 SEQ ID	CDRL1	CDRL1 SEQ ID	CDRL2	CDRL2 SEQ ID	CDRL3	CDRL3 SEQ ID
004S-B06	Fzd5	YTFTY RYLH	394 GMIN PIGGS INYA	522 CARDVMD VW	803 RASQGIS>NNLN	1072 AAS ALQ S	1165 CQHL NNFPL TF	1303					
004S-F06	Fzd5	FSVG SNYM T	186 SSISS GNSYI YYA	634 CARGPKT MWEDRPD	851 RASQGIS SYLN	1098 AAS SLQ S	1175 CQQS YSTPL TF	1372					
004S-A04	Fzd5	FTFST YSMI	245 GFIRS KDYG GTTE YA	491 CARLTGGA VAGTHRDI W	892 RASQGIS>NNLN	1072 GAS SLQ S	1211 CQQS HSSPR TF	1346					
004S-A05	Fzd5	FTFSS YVMS	237 SAIGT GGGT YYA	595 CARGSSGY YVAW	862 RASQGIS SYLN	1098 AAS SLQ S	1175 CQQS YSTPL TF	1372					
004S-F05	Fzd5	FTFSN HYMS	212 AGVSI DANK KYA	447 CARDQND SWYRSDY W	785 RSSQSLL HSDGYTY LY	1135 LGS HRA S	1235 CMQG LQTPH TF	1285					
003S-C01	Fzd1	GTFSS YAIS	295 GRIN PNSG GTNY A	537 CARGSGYD FPDYGM D VW	861 RASQGIS>NNLN	1092 AAS SLQ S	1175 CQQS YNTPF TF	1350					
003S-H01	Fzd1	DTFS NYVL S	164 GLVD PEDG ETIYA	520 CAKASTPM VQGAPDY W	697 RASQSIG>NNLN	1085 AAS TLQ S	1179 CQQN YATPR TF	1333					
003S-H02	Fzd1	GTFN RYAIT	289 GGIPII PGTA NYA	499 CATTQGVY SSSWYGG GRAFDI W	976 RASQGIS SYLN	1098 AAS SLQ S	1175 CQQS YSTPL TF	1372					
003S-H04	Fzd1	YTFTY RYLH	394 GRIN PNSG GTNY A	537 CWGGSYY GDY W	1030 RASQGIS>NNLN	1072 AAS SLQ S	1175 CQQA NSFPI TF	1316					
003S-A05	Fzd2	FTFSS YAM H	227 SSISW NSGR VDYA	638 CARGSGIA ASGSY W	860 TSSQSLL HSDGKTY LY	1162 LGS NRA S	1237 CMQG THWP YTF	1289					
003S-B05	Fzd2	FTFSN AWM S	211 STIAG SGGR TYYS	643 RGRGAPQ PYYYYGM DVW	709 KSSQSLL HSDGKTY LY	1036 LGS NRA S	1237 CMQS LQSPL TF	1296					
003S-F05	Fzd2	FSFST YTMS	184 SRING DGSS TRYA	624 CARAIVGA TGLNRFKA FDI W	743 KSSQSLL HSDGKTY LY	1036 LGS NRA S	1237 CMQN THWP LTR	1293					
003S-G05	Fzd2	STFTN AWM S	363 SAIGT GGGT YYA	595 CARDRVTL RGGYSYGT DAFDI W	796 RSSRSLL HSNQNT YLR	1145 LAS RRA S	1231 CIQNT HWPL TR	1270					
003S-H05	Fzd2	FTLST YNM N	257 SRINY DGSA TTYA	626 CARDRDIV VVPAQRG EGGFDPW	786 KSSQSLL HSDGKTY LY	1036 MG SYR AS	1239 CMQG THWP LTF	1287					
003S-A07	Fzd2	FTFSS YAMS	228 SAISG SGGS TTYA	600 CAKGGRD GYKGYFDY W	714 KSSQSLL HSDGKTY LY	1036 LGS NRA S	1237 CMQN THWP LTL	1292					
003S-C07	Fzd2	FSFRS YSMS	178 SAIGT GGGT YYA	595 CTTTTVTTS W	1026 RTSQSVS>NNLN	1150 DAS NRA S	1187 CQQY GSSPY NF	1412					
003S-F07	Fzd2	FSFSS YGMS	183 SHISS GGAT IDYA	619 CARDGGY W	768 RASQGIS SYLN	1098 AAS SLQ S	1175 CQQS YSTPL TF	1372					
003S-G07	Fzd2	FTFSS YWM H	239 SYISG DSGY TNYA	658 CARDNGYC SGGSCYAT YGMDV R	783 RASQAIS SYLA	1060 KAS TLD T	1228 CQQA DTFPF TF	1313					

TABLE 1A-continued

Anti-Fzd Antibody Clone IDs and CDR sequences													
Clone ID	Initial Binding	CDRH1	CDRH1 SEQ ID	CDRH2	CDRH2 SEQ ID	CDRH3	CDRH3 SEQ ID	CDRL1	CDRL1 SEQ ID	CDRL2	CDRL2 SEQ ID	CDRL3	CDRL3 SEQ ID
003S-B08	Fzd2	FTFSS ZZMH	240	AVISY DGSN RZYA	476	CARSYYDS SGYPRKDA FDIW	927	KSSQSLL HSDGKTY LY	1036	LGS NRA S	1237	CMQT LKAPL TF	1299
003S-F08	Fzd2	ZSVSS NYMS	401	SRINS DGSTI SYA	625	CARARLLG GYTPDR MDVW	750	RSSQYLS SAYLA	1141	GAS SRA T	1213	CQQY GSSPT F	1411
003S-H08	Fzd2	FTFN RHAL S	197	ALISS NGDH KYT	451	CARDLMV GRNKLDY W	777	QASQGIS>NNLN	1049	AAS SLQ S	1175	CQQS YSTPA FTF	1367
003S-A09	Fzd2	FTFSS SNM N	225	SGISG SGSST YYA	611	CARGRVW SSRDYW	859	RSSQSLL HSDGYTY LY	1135	LGS NRA S	1237	CMQG THWP LTF	1287
003S-B09	Fzd2	FNIRR ZNMZ	174	SAIGT GGGT YYA	595	CARGDSGS YRDYW	823	RSSESL HSDGKTY LY	1130	LGS NRA S	1237	CTQTV QFPIT F	1433
003S-C09	Fzd2	FTFSS SAMH	224	SGISG SGT TT YYR	612	CARRLIAV AGAEFDP W	912	RASQGIS>NNLN	1072	SAS NLQ S	1252	CQQS YSTP WTF	1378
003S-F09	Fzd4	FTFSN SDM N	214	KAYG GTTE YA	536	CARQYYFD YW	909	RASQSIG SYLN	1098	AAS SLQ S	1175	CQQS YSTPL TF	1372
003S-H09	Fzd4	FTFSS FGMH	221	SVISS GGSP YYA	651	CATASGDF DYW	968	RASQSIG>NNLN	1086	RAS TLES	1248	CQQT YTPR F	1398
003S-A10	Fzd4	FTFD DYA MH	191	AIVSY DGTY KYYS	448	CARQTRG GTTDGW	907	RASQGIS>NNLN	1072	YAS SLQ S	1262	CQQS HSPPG TF	1345
003S-B10	Fzd4	FTFSS HSTH	222	SAISA SGDS TFYA	596	CARPIVGA TAFDIW	900	RASQSIG SYLN S	1098	AAS SLQ TF	1175	CQQS YSTPL	1372
003S-G10	Fzd4	FTZSS YSMN	264	SYSSG NSGY TNYA	674	CARGVVGS GAFDIW	868	RASQSIG SYLN	1104	DAS NLQ S	1186	CQQG YSAP WTF	1329
003S-B11	Fzd4	FTFSD YYMS	208	SAIDG AGRT YYT	591	CARAIPGD YDYW	742	RASQSIG SYLN	1098	AAS SLQ S	1175	CQQS YSTPL TF	1372
003S-C11	Fzd4	FTFTS YAM H	252	GGIPI FGIAN YA	496	CARTGRGY YGMDVW	928	RASQSIG>NNLD	1085	AAS TLQ S	1179	CQQS YSTPR TF	1373
003S-D11	Fzd4	FTFSS YSMS	234	SYISG DSGY TNYA	658	CARAGVAT IAFDYW	741	RASQSIG SYLN	1098	AAS SLQ S	1175	CQQS YSTPL TF	1372
003S-F11	Fzd4	FTFD DYG MH	192	SAISG SGGG TYA	600	CTTPNYD SR	1023	RASQSIG SYLN	1098	AAS SLQ S	1175	CQQS YSTPL TF	1372
003S-E12	Fzd4	GTFSS YAIS	295	GWIN AGNG NTTY A	558	CARHYGGS GSYPDW	880	ZPZQTZZ SHLN	1164	PAS SLQ S	1242	CQQS YSTPL TF	1372
004S-A01	Fzd4	FTFST YGM H	244	SYISS SSSAI YYA	671	CARGGLDG PIDYR	830	RASQGIS>NNLN	1072	AAS TLQ S	1179	CQQG>NNFPTF	1326
004S-G01	Fzd4	FTVSS HSMG	260	SLVSF DGSK EHVA	621	CARLGSTP DYW	887	RASQGIS>NNLN	1072	AAS SLQ S	1175	CQGY YTYPTF	1428

TABLE 1A-continued

Anti-Fzd Antibody Clone IDs and CDR sequences													
Clone ID	Initial Binding	CDRH1	CDRH1 SEQ ID	CDRH2	CDRH2 SEQ ID	CDRH3	CDRH3 SEQ ID	CDRL1	CDRL1 SEQ ID	CDRL2	CDRL2 SEQ ID	CDRL3	CDRL3 SEQ ID
004S-C02	Fzd4	FTFSS YGM H	230	AVISY DGSN KYA	475	CASDPVTA ATR	956	RASQSI SYLN	1098	AAS SLQ S	1175	CQQS YSTPL TF	1372
004S-D02	Fzd4	FSFSS YGMS	183	SGISG SGRS TYA	610	CAKDGW	699	RASQSI SYLN	1098	AAS SLQ S	1175	CQQS YSTPL TF	1372
004S-A03	Fzd4	FTFSS YAM H	227	WNG GSTG YA	606	CARPAGSA QNWFD W	899	RASQGI NNLN	1072	DAS NLE T	1185	CHQSY SIPRTF	1269
004S-B03	Fzd4	FSFSR YGMS	180	SGVG GSGG STZYA	617	CARDGSW	771	RASQDV DTWLA	1066	DAS TLET	1191	CQGG YNIP WTF	1328
004S-C03	Fzd4	YTFTS YAIS	388	GIINP SGGS TSYA	513	CARQIGWE LMPDIW	906	QASQDI SYLN	1047	AAS TLQ S	1179	CQQA SFPLTF	1315
004S-C05	Fzd5	ZZZTD YYZQ	403	GGM NZNR GNTG YA	510	CANGSYA QHLW	732	RASQSI SYLN	1098	AAS SLQ S	1175	CQQS YSTPL TF	1372
004S-G05	Fzd5	FTFSS YWM H	239	STISP SGLYI YQA	649	CAKDKVPY SYGPNFDY W	703	RASQSI SYLN	1098	AAS SLQ S	1175	CQQS YSTPL TF	1372
004S-E06	Fzd5	FFFSG YWM S	169	QDGS EKYY V	459	CARVFPLH DYW	934	QASQDI NYLN	1046	KAS SLES	1226	CQQA NSFPY TF	1319
004S-C06	Fzd5	FPFST FSMN	176	AGIS WNS GTIDY A	446	CARSGPAA MYYYYG MDVW	918	RSSQNV SYLA	1132	GAS TRA T	1217	CQHR ANWP QTF	1305
004S-E07	Fzd6	FTLSS HHM N	256	SAIGT GGGT YYA	595	CAAPDYW	686	RASQSI SYLN	1098	AAS SLQ S	1175	CQQS YSTPL TF	1372
004S-F07	Fzd6	FSFSK KYMT	179	SSIDG NGDH VFYA	629	CARPYYYD SSGYDPM GDYW	904	QASQDI NYLN	1048	KAS TLES	1229	CQQS YSAPY TF	1356
004S-C08	Fzd6	FTVSS NYM N	261	SAIGT GGGT YYA	595	CAQGTYW	735	RASQSI SYLN	1098	AAS SLQ S	1175	CQQS YSTPL TF	1372
004S-F08	Fzd6	FTFD DYIM N	193	SAVS GNGG GTFY A	604	CARGGNY GSGDYW	833	RASQSI ZWLA	1102	EAS TLQ S	1198	CQQT YTPPF TF	1397
004S-G09	Fzd6	GTLN NHTL S	308	GRIIPI FGTA NYA	526	CARDRRGY GMDVW	795	RASQAIS NSLA	1058	DAS NLE T	1185	CQQA YSFP WTF	1324
004S-B10	Fzd6	FTFSD YYMS	208	SGIN WNS AKIGY V	607	CARIGAGG AFDIW	881	RASQSI SYLN	1098	AAS SLQ S	1175	CQQS YSTPL TF	1372
004S-H10	Fzd6	FIFSD YYMS	170	AVITS GGTF KYA	477	CARNGIAA AEDYW	896	RASQSI TYLS	1101	GAS SLES	1210	CQQS YSPPF TF	1362
004S-B11	Fzd6	FTFSS SWM H	226	SGIS WNS GSIGY A	615	CARYSSGG SLDYW	955	RASQSI SYLN	1098	AAS SLQ S	1175	CQQS YSTPL TF	1372

TABLE 1A-continued

Anti-Fzd Antibody Clone IDs and CDR sequences													
Clone ID	Initial Binding	CDRH1	CDRH1 SEQ ID	CDRH2	CDRH2 SEQ ID	CDRH3	CDRH3 SEQ ID	CDRL1	CDRL1 SEQ ID	CDRL2	CDRL2 SEQ ID	CDRL3	CDRL3 SEQ ID
004S-D11	Fzd6	YZFZZ ZYM	400 GRIN PNSG GTNY A		537 CARARSSG WTDAPDI W		751 RASQSVS SWLA		1120 AAS TLQ T		1180 CQQS YSTPT F		1376
004S-F11	Fzd6	FTFSS YAMS	228 SSISG GGRH TYYA		632 CARPYSSS RQGDYW		903 RASQSI SYLN		1098 AAS SLQ S		1175 CQQS YSTPL TF		1372
004S-G11	Fzd6	YIFTD YYMH	368 GWIN PNSG GTNY A		564 CARDRPGF DPW		790 RASQSVS SYLA		1121 GAS SRA T		1213 CQQY AISYTF		1400
004S-B12	Fzd6	FTFSS YWIH	238 SYISG DSGY TNYA GWM		658 CAKGIRWF DPW		716 RASQSI SYLN		1098 AAS SLQ S		1175 CQQS YSTPL TF		1372
004S-C12	Fzd6	YIFTD YYMH	368 NPNS GNTG YA		583 CASSHYAP GMDVW		962 RASQGI SYLA		1076 RTS TLES		1250 CQQS YSTP WTF		1378
004S-F12	Fzd7	FTVG NNY MS	258 SSITT TSTLY A		640 CARGKEGR YSNYEAA W		844 RASQSI SYLN		1098 AAS TLQ T		1180 CQQS YSIPFT F		1358
005S-B01	Fzd7	FTFRS YGM H	202 SLISG SGDN TNYA		620 CARREPLY SSRRGAFDI W		910 RASQSI SYLN		1098 AAS SLQ S		1175 CQQS YSTPL TF		1372
005S-C01	Fzd7	FTFSS YSMS	234 SAISG SGGS TYYA		600 CTRTIVGAT PHYW		1017 RASQGI NNLN		1072 KAS SLQ S		1227 CQQS YSLPY TF		1360
005S-F01	Fzd7	FTVSS NYMS	262 SAISG SGAT TTYA		598 CAKGAGY GSGSWQA AW		711 RASQSVS SSYLS		1119 GAS SRA T		1213 CQQR YKSYT F		1338
005S-B02	Fzd8	YSFTN YAM H	370 GRIIPI FGTA ZYA		527 CARGTFLE WLLTNYG MDVW		866 RASQSI SYLN		1098 AAS SLQ S		1175 CQQS YSTPL TF		1372
005S-D02	Fzd8	GTFSS YVIS	297 GWIG PHNG NTNY A		554 CATGWPR YYYGMDV W		971 RASQSVS SNLA		1116 NTS NRA T		1241 CQHY NNWP FTF		1308
005S-G02	Fzd8	YTFTS YYMH	392 GGIPI FGTA ZYA		500 CARLPYYD FWSGYG GRTGFDY W		889 RASQSVS TNLA		1122 DAS NRA T		1188 CQQR SNWP PQITF		1336
005S-H02	Fzd8	YTFTY RYLH	394 GWIN AGNG NTTY A		558 CARASLYY DYVWGSY RHYYFDY W		753 QASQDIS HYLN		1044 AAS SLQ S		1175 CQQS YSTPL TF		1372
005S-B03	Fzd8	GTFSS YAIS	295 GIINP SGGR TTYA		512 CATSFGGG WIVVDTS WYW		975 RASQSIN SNLA		1091 GAS SRA T		1213 CQQY GSSPY TF		1413
005S-C03	Fzd8	GSFS GYAIS	275 GGIPI FGTA NYA		499 CRVDAFDI W		1009 RASQSVS SSYLS		1119 DTS NRA T		1194 CQQY GSSPI TF		1408
005S-E03	Fzd8	FTFTS SAVQ NYA	251 GGIPI FGTA W		499 CARSSGW QNRFAFDI		923 RTSQSISS YLN S		1149 AAS TSQ		1181 CQQSF SSWTF		1343
005S-F03	Fzd8	YTFTY RYLH	394 GWIN AGNG NTKY S		557 CATDLPVR KGFTYYDIL TGSYGMD VW		970 RASQSI SYLN		1098 AAS SLQ S		1175 CQQS YSTPL TF		1372

TABLE 1A-continued

Anti-Fzd Antibody Clone IDs and CDR sequences													
Clone ID	Initial Binding	CDRH1	CDRH1 SEQ ID	CDRH2	CDRH2 SEQ ID	CDRH3	CDRH3 SEQ ID	CDRL1	CDRL1 SEQ ID	CDRL2	CDRL2 SEQ ID	CDRL3	CDRL3 SEQ ID
005S-B04	Fzd8	YTFTN NFMH	383 GGIIFI FGTA NHA	498 CARGRLRYF DWPQGIY YYGMDV W	848 QASHDI NIALN	1039 AAS SLQ S	1175 CQQS YSSPL TF	1365					
005S-C04	Fzd8	YTFTS YYMH	392 GRIN PNSG GTNY A	537 CARGGLLF DYW	831 RASQSI SYLN	1098 AAS SLQ S	1175 CQQS YSTPL TF	1372					
005S-D04	Fzd8	FTFST YSMS	246 STIGT GGGT YYA	645 CARVGWL RFLDYW	938 RASQSI SYLN	1098 AAS SLQ S	1175 CQQS YSTPL TF	1372					
005S-G04	Fzd8	GTFSS YAIS	295 GWM SPSSG NAGY A	585 CARNFLR AFDIW	897 RASQSI SYLN	1098 AAS SLQ S	1175 CQQS YSTPL TF	1372					
005S-A05	Fzd8	FAFSS YAMS	167 SRIDT DGST TYVA	622 CARAPSYS SGWYVRW	747 RASQSI SYLN	1098 AAS SLQ S	1175 CQQS YSTPL TF	1372					
005S-C05	Fzd8	YTFTY YAM H	395 GIINP SGGS TSYA	513 CARELLPM TTVTSFFI W	812 RASQGI NNLN	1072 RAS SLQ S	1247 CQQA NSYPL TF	1320					
005S-E05	Fzd8	GTFSS YAIS	295 GGIIFI FGTA NYA	499 CAIRAFDI W	694 RASQSI SYLN	1098 AAS SLQ S	1175 CQQS YSTPL TF	1372					
005S-C06	Fzd8	ZTFSZ YDM H	402 SSISS SSHY KYA	635 CARVRKA VAGTLPKR LPDIW	947 RASQSVS SSYLS	1119 AAS RRA T	1172 CQQY SNWP FTF	1424					
005S-E06	Fzd8	YTFTS YYMH	392 GWM NPNS GNTG YA	583 CARGNPTS GHIVVPA ATFSDYW	850 QASQDIS NRLN	1045 SAS RLQI	1253 CQQS YRTPR TF	1354					
005S-G06	Fzd8	GTFSS ZTIS	302 GWM NPDS GKTG YA	579 CARWAFPI PNAFDIW	950 RASQSI SYLN	1098 AAS SLQ S	1175 CQQS YSTPL TF	1372					
005S-H06	Fzd8	YTFTN NFMH	383 GGIFP IYGIS TYA	494 CARDRPSS SWYAFDY W	791 RASQGI NNLN	1072 DAS TLQ T	1193 CQQSF SAPITF	1342					
005S-A08	Fzd9	GTFSS YAIS	301 GGIIFI FGTA NYA	499 CARGGLLR FGDGWG MGMDVW	832 RASQSI SKSLA	1097 GAS TRA T	1217 CQQY GIAPT F	1407					
005S-C08	Fzd9	YTFTD YHM H	375 GWIN AGNG NTTY A	558 CARASSWY LHYYYGM DVW	755 RASQSI SYLN	1098 AAS SLQ S	1175 CQQS YSTPL TF	1372					
005S-E08	Fzd9	FIFSS YAMS	171 SSISA AGAY KYA	631 CARRGYSS GWRDAFD IW	911 RASQSI SYLN	1098 AAS SLQ S	1175 CQQS YSTPL TF	1372					
005S-F08	Fzd9	YTFTS YYMH	392 GWIN AGNG NTTY A	558 CAKDVNY W	710 QASQGI NYLN	1050 AAS SLQ S	1175 CQQT YSTPT TF	1395					
005S-H08	Fzd9	GTFSS YAIS	295 GRIIFI LGTP NYA	531 CARDRLAF DYW	789 RASQSI SYLN	1098 AAS SLQ S	1175 CQQS YSTPL TF	1372					

TABLE 1A-continued

Anti-Fzd Antibody Clone IDs and CDR sequences													
Clone ID	Initial Binding	CDRH1	CDRH1 SEQ ID	CDRH2	CDRH2 SEQ ID	CDRH3	CDRH3 SEQ ID	CDRL1	CDRL1 SEQ ID	CDRL2	CDRL2 SEQ ID	CDRL3	CDRL3 SEQ ID
005S-A09	Fzd9	FAFSS HWM H	166 SAISV SGGT TFYA	602 CARWGKR LRGSPYYF DYW	952 RASQSIG SNLD	1085 RAS TLQ S	1249 CQQS YSTPS F	1375					
005S-F09	Fzd9	FTFSI YGM H	209 SGIS WNS GNIG YA	614 CARGPLPT KIGGHYD DVW	852 RASQSIG SYLN	1098 AAS SLQ S	1175 CQQS YSTPL TF	1372					
005S-B10	Fzd9	FTFST XWM S	241 AVMY SGGT TYYA	478 CARLSYYY DSSGPKGD AFDIW	891 RASQSIG NNLN	1072 AAS SLQ S	1175 CQQG NNFPL TF	1327					
005S-C10	Fzd9	FSLSS YGM H	185 SSISS SSSYI YYA	636 CARSGMV KWLRSDY W	917 RASQDIG SFLA	1061 AAS SLQ S	1175 CQKY NRAPF TF	1310					
005S-E10	Fzd9	FTFTS SAM Q	249 GVIN PGSG GTSY N	552 CARGYGDY VWGENYF DYW	873 RASQSIG SYLN	1098 AAS SLQ S	1175 CQQS YSTPL TF	1372					
005S-F10	Fzd9	YTLSN YGIS	397 GWIS AYNG DTKY A	568 CARFDYFG GMDVW	816 RASQSIG SYLN	1098 AAS SLQ S	1175 CQQS YSTPL TF	1372					
005S-G10	Fzd9	YTFTR YAVH	385 GGIIP FFNT VNYA	495 CAADRSPY YYDSSGY PDADFID	679 RASQSIG NNLN	1072 QAS SLD S	1244 CQQS YNVPY TF	1352					
005S-A11	Fzd9	FTFSS YDM N	229 SGIS WNS GYIGY A	615 CAKGSLLL GYGMDV W	720 RASQSIG NNLN	1092 DAS TLK R	1192 CQQS YNTPR TF	1350					
005S-B12	Fzd10	FTZSS YDM H	263 SSISG LGGS TYZA	633 CAREAGTT GGWFDP W	805 RASQSIG SYLN	1098 AAS SLQ S	1175 CQQS YSTPL TF	1372					
005S-D12	Fzd10	FTFSD HYM D	204 STIGP AGDT YYP	644 CARASTSG DYSLW	756 RASQSVS TSYLA	1123 GAS TRA T	1217 CQQY GASP WTF	1406					
006S-B01	Fzd10	YTFTN YCTR	384 GLVC PSDG STSYA	519 CARRTSAS DIW	915 RASQSIG SYLN	1098 AAS SLQ S	1175 CQQS YSTPL TF	1372					
006S-C01	Fzd10	FTFTZ SAVQ	253 GGFD PEDG ETIYA	492 CTTDPLELP WYW	1020 RASQSIG SALA	1076 SAS NLQ S	1252 CQQA SFPLTF	1315					
006S-E01	Fzd10	YTFTG YYMH	379 GIINP SSGR TDYA	514 CARDLTY YDSSGHSP LGAFDIW	781 RASQSVT SSLA	1124 GAS TRA T	1217 CQQY NDWP PTF	1416					
006S-G01	Fzd10	FTFSD FGM N	203 AGISG GGGS TDYA	443 CARSDF WYYYGMD VW	797 KSSQSVL YSSNNK NYLA	1037 STN TRS S	1257 CQHR NFF	1306					
006S-B02	Fzd10	VSFS GYA MH	366 AYINS GSSE MNY A	482 CAREEWEL FGMDVW	807 RASQSIG SYLN	1098 AAS SLQ S	1175 CQQS YSTPL TF	1372					
006S-G02	Fzd10	YTVTS YAM H	399 GGIPI FGTA KYA	497 CAKGGQW LYGMDVW	713 RASQSIG SYLN	1098 AAS SLQ S	1175 CQQS YSTPL TF	1372					
014S-A01	Fzd1	YTFTS YYMH	392 GWVS PSSG NTAY A	588 CARDEGA GYYYYYM DVW	766 RASQSIG SYLN	1098 AAS SLQ S	1175 CQQS YSTPL TF	1372					

TABLE 1A-continued

Anti-Fzd Antibody Clone IDs and CDR sequences													
Clone ID	Initial Binding	CDRH1	CDRH1 SEQ ID	CDRH2	CDRH2 SEQ ID	CDRH3	CDRH3 SEQ ID	CDRL1	CDRL1 SEQ ID	CDRL2	CDRL2 SEQ ID	CDRL3	CDRL3 SEQ ID
014S-C01	Fzd2	FTFSN YAMT	216	SAIGT GGGT YYA	595	CATAYRRP GGLDVW	969	RSSQSLL HSDGKTY LY	1134	LGS NRA S	1237	CMQN THWP LTR	1293
014S-F01	Fzd4	FTFSS YAM H	227	SVIST SGDT VLYT	652	CARGGSSD VR	838	RASQSI SYLN	1098	AAS SLQ S	1175	CQQS YSTPL TF	1372
014S-H01	Fzd4	FTFSN YGM H	217	SYISS SSSTI YYA	672	CARAALGY CTGGVCP VDYW	737	RASQGI NNLN	1072	AAS RLQ S	1171	CQQS YSPPL TF	1363
014S-C03	Fzd7	YTFTN NFMH	383	GIIIZP GGGR TIYA	517	CAKGDY ALDYW	712	RASQSI SYLN	1098	AAS SLQ S	1175	CQQS YSTPL TF	1372
014S-D03	Fzd7	FNFS YTMR	173	SVIYG GGNT NYA	653	CARGGSG GNLSYW	836	RASQSI SYLN	1098	AAS SLQ S	1175	CQQS YSTPL TF	1372
014S-F03	Fzd8	YTFTN NFMH	383	GIIIP LFGTA NYA	506	CARLVVRG GYGMDV W	893	RASQSI SYLN	1098	AAS SLQ S	1175	CQQS YSTPL TF	1372
014S-A04	Fzd8	GTFSS YAI	295	GWIS SFNG NTKY A	575	CARADDY DSSGY FDYW	738	RASQSI SYLN	1098	AAS SLQ S	1175	CQQS YSTPL TF	1372
014S-C04	Fzd8	FTFSS YTMN	235	SRING DGSN TNYA	623	CARGWAG FDYW	871	RASQSI SYLN	1098	AAS SLQ S	1175	CQQS YSTPL TF	1372
014S-D04	Fzd8	HTFS GYHI H	312	GWIN AGNG NTTY A	558	CARDLSPM VRGVISGM DVW	779	RASQSI SYLN	1098	AAS SLQ S	1175	CQQS YSTPL TF	1372
014S-E05	Fzd8	YTFTN NFMH	383	GIIISP GGGR TIYA	515	CAKGDY ALDYW	712	RASQSI SYLN	1098	AAS SLQ S	1175	CQQS YSTPL TF	1372
014S-E06	Fzd10	FTFG NYD MN	195	SSLS WNS GTIVY A	641	CARDSSSG WYASYG MDVW	798	RASQSI RYLN	1095	AAS SLQ S	1175	CLQH HSYPF TF	1275
027S-C02	Fzd5	YTLTT WYM X	398	GWM NPNS GNTA YA	582	CARGALG MDVW	819	QASQDI NYLN	1046	AAS SLH T	1173	CQESY SSPYT F	1302
027S-E03	Fzd8	YTFTG HYM H	378	GWM NPNS GNTG TA	583	CARGTGGF DYW	867	RASQSI SYLN	1098	AAS SLQ S	1175	CQQS YSTPY TF	1379
027S-F03	Fzd8	YTFTG HYIH	377	GWM NPISG NTGY A	580	CARSTPFD PW	925	RASHDIG TFLA	1057	AAS TLQ S	1179	CQQS YRTPY TF	1355
027S-G03	Fzd8	YTFTH SYIH	380	GWIN AKSG GTFY A	559	CARGDYDF WSGYHEY YYYGMDV W	824	QATQNI KKYLN	1051	KAS TLES	1229	CQQS YSTPL TF	1372
027S-H03	Fzd8	YTFTS YYMH	392	GWIN PNSG GTNY A	564	CARAPLDG SGSYVD W	746	RSSQSLL HSNGYN YLD	1138	LGS NRA S	1237	CMQA LQTPQ TF	1282

TABLE 1A-continued

Anti-Fzd Antibody Clone IDs and CDR sequences													
Clone ID	Initial Binding	CDRH1	CDRH1 SEQ ID	CDRH2	CDRH2 SEQ ID	CDRH3	CDRH3 SEQ ID	CDRL1	CDRL1 SEQ ID	CDRL2	CDRL2 SEQ ID	CDRL3	CDRL3 SEQ ID
027S-A04	Fzd8	YTFTN HFMH	382 GWIS PNRG GTNY A	571 CARDCSGG SCYSHFDY W	765 RASQSIG RSLA	1093 AAS NLQ S	1169 CQQA YSFPQ TF	1323					
027S-B04	Fzd8	FTVG SWY MS	259 SAIGT GGGT YYA	595 CAKDITPY GDYSILSH W	702 RASQAIS NYLN	1059 AAS SLQ S	1175 CQQT SPPLT F	1383					
027S-C04	Fzd8	YTFTS HWM H	386 GGIPI PGTT NYA	503 CARDSSSW YSYYYYM DVW	799 RASQGIN NYLA	1067 QAS NLE S	1243 CQQT YSSPL TF	1393					
027S-D04	Fzd8	YTFTT YFMH	393 GWIY PNSG GTKY A	578 CTTDLRYD SSGPAAFDI W	1019 QASQDI DNYLN	1040 AAS SLQ S	1175 CQQS YSTPV TF	1377					
027S-E04	Fzd8	FTFSD HYMS	205 SGISG SGGT TYYA	609 CATYGDFG YFDLW	978 RASQGIR NDLG	1069 AAS TLQ S	1179 CQQA YSFP WTF	1324					
027S-C05	Fzd8	GSFST SVFG	279 GRIIP LFGTT NYA	532 CVKDRAW GFDYW	1027 RASQGIR NDLA	1068 AAS SLQ R	1174 CQQS YSKPT F	1359					
027S-D05	Fzd8	YTFTS YYMH	392 GWIN PKSG GTNY A	560 CARGGFVF DYW	828 QASQDIS NYLN	1046 ASS TLQ T	1182 CQQS YSAPY TF	1356					
027S-E05	Fzd8	GTFSS YAIS	295 GMIN PSGG STTYA	523 CARQAGLH CSSTSCYLG NWFDPW	905 RASQGIT KSLA	1077 AAS NLQ L	1168 CQQY NTFPI TF	1422					
027S-F05	Fzd8	GTFN RYGIS	290 GGIIP RLGA TDYA	508 CAKGNWA FDIW	719 RASQSIG TYLA	1100 GAS TRA T	1217 CQQY GSSPT F	1411					
027S-G05	Fzd8	GTFSS YAIS	295 GWIN PYNG NTKY A	572 CARGVWT TPMGGGG NWFDPW	869 RASQSIG SYLN	1098 YAS SLQ N	1261 CQQS YSTPF TF	1368					
027S-H05	Fzd8	GTFG NYGI N	286 GWIN PNSG GTNY A	564 CARETTDY YYGMDVW	814 RASQSIG TYLN	1088 DAS NLE T	1185 CQQA NSFPL TF	1317					
027S-A06	Fzd8	GTFSS YAIN	294 GVID PSTG GTNY A	550 CARVLPD SSGWYRG YYYYYGM DVW	941 RASQGIS NNLN	1072 KAS SLES	1226 CQQA NSFPI TF	1316					
027S-C06	Fzd8	GTFTS YPIS	306 GWIN TYNG NTIYA	566 CARDLDSG FDLW	776 RASQGV GDYLA	1078 DAS NLQ S	1186 CQQH NAYPL TF	1330					
027S-D06	Fzd8	GTFSS YAIS	295 GWIN AYNG HTNY A	569 CARGGYSY GTVFDYW	842 RASQDIS SWLA	1064 KAS TLES	1229 CQQS YGAPL TF	1348					
027S-E06	Fzd8	YTFTK DYM H	381 GGIPI PGTA NYA	499 CARGLPPA AGGGGYF QHW	847 RASQNV NDWLA	1082 SAS NLQ S	1252 CQQS YSTPF TF	1368					
027S-F06	Fzd8	FTFSS YAM H	227 AVTW YDGS NKYY A	480 CAKDLVPY CSGGSCPP SGW	705 RASQSIG SYLN	1098 GAS NLQ S	1207 CQQS YSTPL TF	1372					

TABLE 1A-continued

Anti-Fzd Antibody Clone IDs and CDR sequences													
Clone ID	Initial Binding	CDRH1	CDRH1 SEQ ID	CDRH2	CDRH2 SEQ ID	CDRH3	CDRH3 SEQ ID	CDRL1	CDRL1 SEQ ID	CDRL2	CDRL2 SEQ ID	CDRL3	CDRL3 SEQ ID
027S-G06	Fzd5	YTFTD YYMH FA	376 GWM SPNS GNAG		584 CARGKSGS FDYW		846 RASQSV NNTYVA T		1111 GTS TRA TF		1222 CQQY DTSP		1404
027S-H06	Fzd5	YTFTG HYIH	377 GIINP SGGS TSYA		513 CARGFCSG GSCLWYG MDVW		825 RASQSI SYLN		1098 AAS SLQ S		1175 CQQS YTPF TF		1382
027S-A07	Fzd5	GTFG SYAIT	287 GGIPI PGTA NYA		499 CAKNGW YFDLW		706 RASQSI TNVN		1099 AAS SLQ S		1175 CQQS YSTPY TF		1379
029S-B01	Fzd1	GTFSS YAIS	295 GRIN PHNG NTNY A		1461 CARATRV AAGTVHF QHW		1472 KSSQSV HSSNNK NYLA		1498 STN TRS S		1257 CQQY YSTPF TF		1544
029S-D01	Fzd2	YTFTR YYIH	1452 GWM NPNS GNTG YA		583 CARVRFL EMDVW		1494 RASQSL SWLA		1512 DAS TLQ S		1520 CQQAI SPPLTF		1315
029S-C02	Fzd2	GTFSS YGIS	1457 GIINP SGGS TSYA		513 CARGDIVA TMGMKKV DYYYMD VW		1478 RASQDI NNLN		1500 GAS HLQ T		1522 CQQA NSFPV TF		1318
029S-F02	Fzd2	YTFTR YYLH	1453 GWM NPNS GNTG YA		583 CARGIGY		1481 RASQGI NYLA		1074 AAS RLQ T		1515 CLQYN TYPW TF		1528
029S-H02	Fzd2	GTFST YAIS	298 GDIPI FGSA NYA		1458 CAREGLG WFDPW		1476 RSSQSL HSGNY YLD		1138 LGS SRA S		1525 CMQA LQTPL TF		1281
030S-A02	Fzd7	YTFTD YYMH	1449 GWM NPNS GSTG YA		1467 CARGDIN GNFDYW		1477 RASQSI SYLN		1098 KAS TLH N		1523 CQQAI SPPLTF		1315
030S-B02	Fzd3	YTFTD YYMH	1449 GWM NPNS GNTG YA		583 CARQGGSY SMGLDPW		1488 RASQSI TYLN		1511 KTS SLQ S		1524 CQQG DSFPY TF		1531
029S-E03	Fzd3	YTFTG YYMH	379 GWIN PNSG NTGY A		1463 CARSYGV IDAFDIW		1492 RASQSI SYLN		1098 AAS SLQ T		1516 CQQSF RLPLT F		1532
029S-G03	Fzd3	YTFTN YYMH	1451 GWM NPNS GNTG YA		583 CAREDDF WSGGGM DVW		1474 RASQSI YLN		1509 AAS SLQ S		1175 CQQS WRFP YTF		1535
030S-E03	Fzd3	FTFSD YYMS	1438 SAISG SGHS TYYA		1468 CAREGLR WSIFDIW		1475 KSSQSV YSSNNK NYLA		1037 WA STR ES		1526 CQQY YSTPP TF		1545
029S-D05	Fzd3	YTFTD HYFH	1447 GWA NPSS GNTG TA		1462 CARSLRW DWYFDLW		1491 RASQTI SYLN		1513 DAS NLE T		1185 CQQS YSIPLT F		1536
030S-H03	Fzd3	FSFSS HAMS	1437 SAIGT GGGT YYA		595 CANPKHY W		1470 RASQGV STYLA		1505 AAS SLQ S		1175 CQQY YSSPQ TF		1543
029S-B06	Fzd3	YTFSR HYIH	1446 GWM NPNS GNTG YA		583 CARGGHT NHW		1479 RASQSV GYSSGWY SWLA		1120 AAS SLQ S		1175 CQQA FRFP TF		1529

TABLE 1A-continued

Anti-Fzd Antibody Clone IDs and CDR sequences												
Clone ID	Initial Binding	CDRH1	CDRH1 SEQ ID	CDRH2	CDRH2 SEQ ID	CDRH3	CDRH3 SEQ ID	CDRL1	CDRL1 SEQ ID	CDRL2	CDRL2 SEQ ID	CDRL3
029S-E06	Fzd3	YWFT ASYM H	1455 GWM KPDS GNTG YA		1465 CARRSSSW GWYFDLW	1489 RASQNIN SWLA		1506 AAS SLQ S		1175 CQQY YSFPL TF		1542
029S-H06	Fzd3	YTFAK YYIH	1444 GWM NPNS GNTG YA		583 CARHKRHT PYAFDIW	1487 RASQSIS SYLN		1098 AAS SLQ S		1175 CQQS HSTPL TF		1533
029S-G07	Fzd3	YTFTD SYIH	1448 GWIS AYNG NTNY A		570 CARGSGYF DLW	1486 RASQSIS KWL A		1510 GAS TLQ S		1215 CQQA YSFP WTF		1324
029S-H08	Fzd3	YTFTG HYM H	378 GWM NPNS GNTG YA		583 CARVGDY DRFNWYF DLW	1493 RASRTVY NFLA		1514 DAS NLR T		1519 CQQS YSTPP TF		1537
029S-F09	Fzd3	GTFSS YAIT	1456 GWIS AYNG NTNY A		570 CARANRGL RKNYYYG MDVW	1471 RASQSIA RYLN		1507 GAS SLQ S		1211 CQQS YNTF WTF		1351
030S-F04	Fzd3	YTFTS SYIH	1454 GIINP SGGG AVYA		1459 CARWTTV VTGAAPDI W	1495 RASQGIR NDLN		1502 DAS NLG T		1518 CQQSS RIPPTF		1534
029S-A10	Fzd3	YSFTG YYLH	1442 GWIN PNSG GTNY A		564 CARDHGT MIAVAGTF DYYYMD VW	1473 RASQGIS KYLA		1503 AAS SLQ S		1175 CQQS YSTP WTF		1538
029S-B11	Fzd3	YTFN GYM H	1445 GIVN PSGG GTNY A		1460 CARGGNY GRWLQPW YFDLW	1480 QASQDIS NYLN		1046 GAS ALR S		1521 CQQT KSFPL TF		1540
029S-D11	Fzd3	HTFTS HYM H	1440 GWM NPNS ANAG YA		1466 CARGLGYP DLW	1483 RASQDIS RGLG		1501 AAS TLY R		1517 CQQA YSFP WTF		1324
030S-H05	Fzd7	YSFTN YYMH	1443 GWM NPNS GNTG YA		583 CARSPDF WSGEGYF DLW	1490 RASQSIG NYLN		1508 AAS SLQ S		1175 CQQA NSFPL TF		1530
030S-A06	Fzd7	YMFT GHD MH	1441 GRIIPI LGIAN YA		529 CARGIHD YGLDYIYM DVW	1482 RASQAIG RRLA		1499 AAS SLQ S		1175 CQQY DTYW TF		1541
029S-C12	Fzd7	YTFTG YYMH	379 GWM NPNS GNTG YA		583 CARGMEY W	1484 RASQGIS SYLA		1076 AAS TLQ S		1179 CLQYN TYPW TF		1528
030S-C06	Fzd7	YTFTG YYIH	1450 GWM DPNS GYTG YA		1464 CARGPADF WSGYKND YDFDW	1485 RASQGIS SWLA		1504 DAS SLQ S		1190 CQQS YSTPY SF		1539
4A12	Fzd5	<u>GYTFT</u> <u>NYDI</u> <u>N</u>	1439 <u>WIYP</u> <u>RDGS</u> <u>TKYN</u> <u>EKFK</u> <u>G</u>		1469 <u>CVRSAWG</u> <u>FAY</u>	1496 <u>KASQDV</u> <u>GTAVA</u>		1497 <u>WA</u> <u>STR</u> <u>HT</u>		1527 <u>QQYS</u> <u>TYPLT</u>		1546

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TABLE 1B

Anti-Fzd Antibody Clone IDs, Heavy Chain (HC) and Light Chain (LC) Seq ID Nos. and Binding Characteristics			
Clone ID	HC SID NO	LC SID NO	Confirmed Binding
001S-B01	1	38	Fzd1, 2, 7, 9
001S-E02	2	39	Fzd1, 2, 7
001S-G02	3	40	Fzd1, 2, 7
001S-H02	4	41	Fzd1, 2, 7
001S-A03	5	42	Fzd1, 2, 7, 9
001S-B03	6	43	Fzd1, 2, 7
004S-G06	7	44	Fzd5, 8
002S-B01	8		Fzd1
002S-C02	9		Fzd1
002S-E02	10		Fzd1
002S-G02	11		Fzd1
002S-F03	12		Fzd1
002S-A04	13		Fzd1
002S-B04	14		Fzd1
002S-D04	15		Fzd1
004S-H04	16	45	Fzd5
001S-A04	17	46	Fzd1, 2, 5, 7, 8
003S-E07	18	47	Fzd2
003S-D10	19	48	Fzd4
004S-B08	20	49	Fzd6
004S-D08	21	50	Fzd6
004S-C09	22	51	Fzd6
004S-F10	23	52	Fzd6
004S-A11	24	53	Fzd6
004S-A12	25	54	Fzd6
005S-B07	26	55	Fzd9
005S-D08	27	56	Fzd9
005S-E09	28	57	Fzd9
005S-H10	29	58	Fzd9
005S-B11	30	59	Fzd9
005S-D11	31	60	Fzd9
014S-G02	32	61	Fzd6
014S-B04	33	62	Fzd8
014S-B06	34	63	Fzd9
014S-G06	35	64	Fzd10
014S-A07	36	65	Fzd10
017S-B09	37		Fzd8
004S-D01	129	130	Fzd4
004S-E09	131	132	Fzd6
004S-F09			Fzd6
004S-H09			Fzd6
004S-B10			Fzd6
004S-C10			Fzd6
004S-F10			Fzd6
004S-G10			Fzd6
004S-A11			Fzd6
004S-B11			n.b.
004S-D11			Fzd6
004S-E11			n.b.
004S-F11			Fzd6
004S-G11			Fzd6
004S-A12			Fzd6
004S-B12			Fzd6
004S-C12			n.b.
004S-D12			n.b.
004S-F12			n.b.
004S-G12			n.b.
005S-B02			n.b.
005S-C02			n.b.
005S-D02			Fzd5, 8
005S-E02			Fzd5, 8
005S-H02			Fzd5, 8
005S-A03			Fzd5, 8
005S-C03			n.s.
005S-E03			n.s.
005S-F03			Fzd8
005S-B04			Fzd5, 8
005S-F04			n.b.
005S-G04			Fzd5, 8
005S-H04			n.b.
005S-E05			n.b.
005S-G05			Fzd5, 8
005S-H05			Fzd5, 8
005S-D06			Fzd8

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TABLE 1B-continued

Anti-Fzd Antibody Clone IDs, Heavy Chain (HC) and Light Chain (LC) Seq ID Nos. and Binding Characteristics			
Clone ID	HC SID NO	LC SID NO	Confirmed Binding
005S-F06			n.b.
005S-G06			n.b.
005S-A07			Fzd9, 10
005S-B07			Fzd9
005S-A08			Fzd9
005S-B08			Fzd9
005S-D08			Fzd9
005S-E08			Fzd9
005S-F08			n.b.
005S-C09			Fzd9
005S-D09			Fzd9
005S-E09			Fzd9
005S-F09			Fzd9
005S-A10			Fzd9
005S-B10			Fzd9
005S-E10			Fzd9
005S-H10			Fzd9
005S-B11			Fzd9
005S-D11			Fzd9
005S-G11			n.b.
005S-H11			n.b.
005S-E12			Fzd10
006S-A01			Fzd10
006S-H01			n.b.
006S-A02			Fzd10
006S-D02			n.b.
006S-H02			Fzd10
006S-A03			n.b.
006S-B03			n.b.
006S-C03			n.b.
014S-A01			Fzd1, 2, 7
014S-B02			n.b.
014S-G02			Fzd6
014S-B03			n.b.
014S-C03			Fzd1, 2, 7
014S-A04			n.b.
014S-B04			Fzd8
014S-B05			Fzd5, 8
014S-B06			Fzd9
014S-F06			n.s.
014S-G06			Fzd10
014S-A07			Fzd10
017S-E08			Fzd8
017S-H08			n.b.
017S-A09			n.b.
017S-B09			Fzd8
018S-F06			Fzd4
018S-H06			n.b.
018S-B07			n.b.
017S-A10			n.b.
017S-B10			n.b.
017S-D10			n.b.
018S-H08			n.b.
018S-B09			Fzd5, 8
021S-A01			n.b.
021S-E02			Fzd5, 8
021S-G02			n.s.
021S-A03			n.b.
029S-B01			n.b.
029S-D01			Fzd1, 2, 7
029S-C02			Fzd1, 2, 7
029S-H02			Fzd1
030S-A02			Fzd7
029S-E06			Fzd2, 6, 3
030S-F04			Fzd3
030S-H05			Fzd7
030S-A06			Fzd1, 2, 7, 5
029S-C12			Fzd7
030S-C06			Fzd1
001S-A01			Fzd1, 2, 7
001S-H01			Fzd1, 2, 7

65 In certain embodiment, the Fzd binding domain may be selected from any binding domain that binds a Fzd with an affinity of, e.g., a K_D of at least about 1×10^{-4} M, at least

about 1×10^{-5} M, at least about 1×10^{-6} M, at least about 1×10^{-7} M, at least about 1×10^{-8} M, at least about 1×10^{-9} M, or at least about 1×10^{-10} M. In certain embodiment, the Fzd binding domain may be selected from any binding domain that binds one or more Fzd receptor at high affinity, e.g., a K_D of less than about 1×10^{-7} M, less than about 1×10^{-8} M, less than about 1×10^{-9} M, or less than about 1×10^{-10} M. In certain embodiment, the Fzd binding domain may be selected from any binding domain that binds Fzd at high affinity, e.g. a K_D of less than or equal to about 1×10^{-4} M, less than or equal to about 1×10^{-5} M, less than or equal to about 1×10^{-6} M, less than or equal to about 1×10^{-7} M, less than or equal to about 1×10^{-8} M, less than or equal to about 1×10^{-9} M, or at least about 1×10^{-10} M in the context of a Wnt surrogate molecule.

Suitable Fzd binding domains include, without limitation, de novo designed Fzd binding proteins, antibody derived binding proteins, e.g. scFv, Fab, etc. and other portions of antibodies that specifically bind to one or more Fzd proteins; VHH or single domain antibody derived binding domains; knottin-based engineered scaffolds; norrin and engineered binding fragments derived therefrom, naturally occurring Fzd binding domains, and the like. A Fzd binding domain may be affinity selected to enhance binding to a desired Fzd protein or plurality of Fzd proteins, e.g. to provide tissue selectivity.

In some embodiments, the Fzd binding domain binds to one, two, three, four, five or more different frizzled proteins, e.g. one or more of human frizzled proteins Fzd1, Fzd2, Fzd3, Fzd4, Fzd5, Fzd6, Fzd7, Fzd8, Fzd9, Fzd10. In some embodiments, the Fzd binding domain binds to Fzd1, Fzd2, and Fzd 7. In some embodiments, the Fzd binding domain binds to Fzd1, Fzd2, Fzd5, Fzd7 and Fzd8. In other embodiments the Fzd binding domain is selective for one or more frizzled protein of interest, e.g. having a specificity for the one or more desired frizzled protein of at least 10-fold, 25-fold, 50-fold, 100-fold, 200-fold or more relative to other frizzled proteins.

In certain embodiments, the Fzd binding domain comprises the six CDR regions of the pan specific frizzled antibody OMP-18R5 (vantictumab). In certain embodiments, the Fzd binding domain is an scFv comprising the six CDR regions of the pan-specific frizzled antibody OMP-18R5 (vantictumab). See, for example, U.S. Pat. No. 8,507, 442, herein specifically incorporated by reference. For example, the CDR sequences of OMP-18R5 include a heavy chain CDR1 comprising GFTFSHYTLS (SEQ ID NO:270), a heavy chain CDR2 comprising VISGDGSYTTY-ADSVKG (SEQ ID NO:677), and a heavy chain CDR3 comprising NFIKYVFEAN (SEQ ID NO:1033), and (ii) a light chain CDR1 comprising SGDKLGKKYAS (SEQ ID NO:1152) or SGDNIJSFYVH (SEQ ID NO:1153), a light chain CDR2 comprising EKDNRPSPG (SEQ ID NO:1200) or DKSNRPSPG (SEQ ID NO:1201), and a light chain CDR3 comprising SSFAGNSLE (SEQ ID NO:1435) or QSY-ANTLSL (SEQ ID NO:1436). In particular embodiments, the Fzd binding domain is an antibody or derivative thereof, including without limitation scFv, minibodies, VHH or single domain antibodies (sdAb) and various antibody mimetics comprising any of these CDR sequences. In certain embodiments, these CDR sequences comprise one or more amino acid modifications.

In other embodiments, the Fzd binding domain comprises a variable region sequence, or the CDRs thereof, from any of a number of frizzled specific antibodies, which are known in the art and are commercially available, or can be generated de novo. Any of the frizzled polypeptides can be used

as an immunogen or in screening assays to develop an antibody. Non-limiting examples of frizzled binding domains include antibodies available from Biolegend, e.g. Clone CH3A4A7 specific for human frizzled 4 (CD344); Clone W3C4E11 specific for human Fzd9 (CD349); antibodies available from Abcam, e.g. ab64636 specific for Fzd7; ab83042 specific for human Fzd4; ab77379 specific for human Fzd7; ab75235 specific for human Fzd8; ab102956 specific for human Fzd9; and the like. Other examples of suitable antibodies are described in, inter alia, US Patent application 20140105917; US Patent application 20130230521; US Patent application 20080267955; US Patent application 20080038272; US Patent application 20030044409; etc., each herein specifically incorporated by reference.

The Fzd binding region of a Wnt surrogate molecule may be an engineered protein that is selected for structural homology to the frizzled binding region of a wnt protein. Such proteins can be identified by screening a structure database for homologies. The initial protein thus identified, for example the microbial Bh1478 protein. The native protein is then engineered to provide amino acid substitutions that increase affinity, and may further be selected by affinity maturation for increased affinity and selectivity in binding to the desired frizzled protein. Non-limiting examples of frizzled binding moieties include the Fz27 and Fz27-B12 proteins.

In particular embodiments, a Wnt surrogate molecule comprises an LRP5/6 binding domain, e.g., an anti-LRP5/6 antibody, or antigen-binding fragment thereof, fused to a polypeptide that specifically binds to one or more Fzd receptors. In particular embodiments, the polypeptide that specifically binds to LRP5/6 is an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof. If certain embodiments, it is an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof disclosed in the U.S. provisional patent application No. 62/607,879, titled, "Anti-LRP5/6 Antibodies and Methods of Use," filed on Dec. 19, 2017, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety. In particular embodiments, the LRP5/6 binding domain comprises the three heavy chain CDRs and/or the three light chain CDRs disclosed for any of the illustrative antibodies or fragments thereof that bind to one or more Fzd receptor provided in Table 2A, wherein the CDRs collectively comprise one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, or eight amino acid modifications, e.g., substitutions, deletions, or additions. In certain embodiments, the LRP5/6 binding domain is a VHH or sdAb or was derived from a VHH or sdAb, so Table 2A only includes the three heavy chain CDRs. In certain embodiments, the LRP5/6 binding domain comprises the three heavy chain CDRs shown in Table 2A or variants wherein the CDRs collectively comprise one, two, three, four, five, six, seven or eight amino acid modifications. In particular embodiments, the LRP5/6 binding domain comprises the heavy chain fragment and/or light chain fragment of any of the illustrative antibodies or fragments thereof that bind to LRP5 and/or LRP6 provided in Table 2B or SEQ ID NOs:66-88 or 133 (or an antigen-binding fragment or variant of either). In certain embodiments, the LRP5/6 binding domain is an Fab or was derived from an Fab, so Table 2B includes VH and CH1 sequence, but not CH2 or CH3 sequences. In certain embodiments, the LRP5/6 binding domain is a VHH or sdAb or was derived from a VHH or

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sdAb, so Table 2B includes the VHH domain. In certain embodiments, the LRP5/6 binding region is a polypeptide, e.g., an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof, that competes with one of these antibodies for binding to LRP5 and/or LRP6.

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TABLE 2A

Anti-LRP5/6 Antibody Clone IDs and CDR sequences.													
Clone ID	Confirmed Binding	CDRH1	CDRH1 SEQ ID	CDRH2	CDRH2 SEQ ID	CDRH3	CDRH3 SEQ ID	CDRL1	CDRL1 SEQ ID	CDRL2	CDRL2 SEQ ID	CDRL3	CDRL3 SEQ ID
0001S-C08	LRP6e1e2	YTISNYIH	1682	GMINPSGGST TYA	1762	CAIVRGKKWYFDLW	1842	RASQYISNYLN	2098	AASSLOS	2110	CQQSYITPLTF	2160
0001S-C10	LRP6e1e2	RTFGTYPNG	1632	AAISWGGRTA YA	1700	CYARTVIGGFGAFRA HW	2061						
0001S-D10	LRP6e1e2	RTFSRYAMA	1642	AAIRWSGGGT YYA	1689	CAASMEAMNSLRVN KERYQSW	1836						
0001S-E10	LRP6e1e2	LTFSAAMA	1614	AAISRSGANTA YS	1696	CTLVNEIKTWW	2039						
0001S-F10	LRP6e1e2	RTFSSYAMA	1645	AAIKWSGTNT YYA	1684	CAASMEAMNSLRVN KERYQSW	1834						
0001S-G10	LRP6e1e2	RTFSRYVMG	1644	AAITWRGGST YYA	1706	CATGPNSIY	1987						
0001S-A11	LRP6e1e2	RTFGNYDMG	1630	AGIRWSGSTL YA	1709	CYARTVIGGFGAFRA HW	2062						
0001S-B11	LRP6e1e2	RRFTTYGMG	1623	AAVTWRSGST YYA	1708	CAAGSTVVAEFNYW	1828						
0001S-C11	LRP6e1e2	SISSFNTMG	1659	AVITTGDTSYS	1741	CNKVNAITKL	2025						
0001S-E11	LRP6e1e2	RTLRSYSMG	1651	AAISRSGDRIY YS	1697	CTLVNEIKTWW	2040						
0001S-F11	LRP6e1e2	RTFSSYAMS	1646	AVIGRSGGIKY YA	1736	CATRRPFNSYNTEQS YDSW	1989						
0001S-G11	LRP6e1e2	SIFRLGTMV	1655	ASIGKSGSTNYA	1719	CKQHPNGYR	2005						
0001S-H11	LRP6e1e2	RTLSSPFAMG	1652	ATISRSGGNTY YA	1732	CNLREWNNSGAGY W	2026						
0001S-A12	LRP6e1e2	IAPRYYDMG	1608	AAITWNGRSS DYA	1704	CAAVTGTGRFYGRPPR EKYDYW	1838						
0001S-B12	LRP6e1e2	RLLSYYALA	1622	AAISRNGDKS HYS	1694	CTLVNEIKTWW	2038						
0001S-C12	LRP6e1e2	RTFSNYAVG	1641	AAISRFGGSTY YV	1693	CAADRIENYLGRIYD PSEYEYW	1824						

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TABLE 2A-continued

Anti-LRP5/6 Antibody Clone IDs and CDR sequences.													
Clone ID	Confirmed Binding	CDRH1	CDRH1 SEQ ID	CDRH2	CDRH2 SEQ ID	CDRH3	CDRH3 SEQ ID	CDRL1	CDRL1 SEQ ID	CDRL2	CDRL2 SEQ ID	CDRL3	CDRL3 SEQ ID
0001S-D12	LRP6e1e2	RFSRYAMG	1643	GAISRSQNT YYA	1744	CTLVNEIKTW	2041						
0001S-F12	LRP6e1e2	RTPRSYTMG	1637	AAISGSGGTT YA	1690	CNADIKTTTYSPLRNYW	2009						
0008S-B01	LRP5	TIFSINTMG	1664	ATMTSGGNT NYA	1734	CYRRQWASSWGAR NYEYW	2064						
0008S-C01	LRP5	NINSIETLG	1617	ANMRGGGY MKYA	1716	CHGRDYGNAPOYW	2001						
0008S-D01	LRP5	NINSIETLG	1617	ANMRGGGY MKYA	1716	CYVKLRDDDDYVYR	2065						
0008S-E01	LRP5	NINSIETLG	1617	ANMRGGGY MKYA	1716	CNAVTYNGYTIR	2023						
0008S-G01	LRP5	NINSIETLG	1617	ANMRGGGY MKYA	1716	CYARTQRMGVVNSYW	2060						
0008S-A02	LRP5	NINSIETLG	1617	ANMRGGGY MKYA	1716	CNAVTFGGNTIR	2021						
0008S-C02	LRP5	NINSIETLG	1617	ANMRGGGY MKYA	1716	CNAVTYDGY	2022						
0008S-D02	LRP5	NINSIETLG	1617	ANMRGGGY MKYA	1716	CAAQFRNDYGLRYQ STNNYW	1832						
0008S-E02	LRP5	NINSIETLG	1617	ANMRGGGY MKYA	1716	CNANYRGNRYW	2019						
0009S-C01	LRP6e3e4	GSFSGYYWT	1595	GEINHSQATN YN	1745	CVRYAWPEFDHW	2053	RASQVSNY LN	2089	AASSLQ	2110	CQQSYSPYTF	2178
0009S-B02	LRP6e3e4	GSLSGYWS	1596	GEINHSQSTNYN	1746	CVRYAWPEFDHW	2055	RASQISNLYN	2090	AASSLOS	2110	CQQSYSLPLTF	2170
0009S-C02	LRP6e3e4	GSFSDYWS	1594	GEINHSQSTNYN	1746	CVRYAWPEFDHW	2054	RASQISNLYN	2090	AASSLOS	2110	CQQSYSMPLTF	2171
0009S-D02	LRP6e3e4	GTFSSYAIS	1603	GGIPIFGTANYA	1749	CVYGRDFDYW	2056	SGSSSNVGN NYVS	2105	DNDKRPS	2122	CESWDSSLSE VF	2139
0101S-A02	LRP6e1e2	HTFSSYAMG	1607	AAISQSGYVRYA	1691	CKIYGLNQPLGSW	2003						
0101S-B02	LRP6e1e2	RTFNSGTMG	1634	AAITWRGGIT YYA	1705	CNADGYSWDGRSG RRELEW	2008						

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TABLE 2A-continued

Anti-LRP5/6 Antibody Clone IDs and CDR sequences.													
Clone ID	Confirmed Binding	CDRH1	CDRH1 SEQ ID	CDRH2	CDRH2 SEQ ID	CDRH3	CDRH3 SEQ ID	CDRL1	CDRL1 SEQ ID	CDRL2	CDRL2 SEQ ID	CDRL3	CDRL3 SEQ ID
010S-D02	LRP6e1e2	RTFSSYAVG	1647	AAISYSGGSK YA	1702	CAASVYISRRDSYG YW	1837						
010S-E02	LRP6e1e2	LSSGRPFSSY VMG	1612	AAISWSGGST KYA	1701	CKLQVRPIGYSSAYS R NYW	2004						
010S-F02	LRP6e1e2	RSFNSYVIG	1625	AAIRWSGDNT YYA	1688	CAASMEAMNSLRVN KERYQSW	1835						
009S-E02	LRP6e1e2	RRFTTYGMG	1623	AAVTWRSGST YYA	1708	CAAGSTVVAEFNYW	1829						
009S-F02	LRP6e1e2	RTFSYYAMG	1649	AAISRSGGIYYA	1698	CNTVRPLWAW	2029						
009S-G02	LRP6e1e2	SIFSIIYAMG	1658	AVITSGGKTYYA	1740	CYADSRSSWYDEYLE HW	2058						
009S-H02	LRP6e1e2	SIVRSILPMA	1660	ATINDAQRYA	1727	CNTSPYMHVW	2027						
009S-A03	LRP6e1e2	RTFSVYGVG	1648	AAVSASGGYT WYA	1707	CKAAPRWGGATAYW	2002						
010S-G02	LRP6e1e2	SIVRSILPMA	1660	ATINDAQRYA	1727	CNTSPYMHVW	2028						
010S-A03	LRP6e1e2	RTFRYYAMG	1636	ATISASGGNTA YA	1731	CNAPAWLYDDDYW	2020						
009S-B03	LRP6e1e2	RTFSNYAVG	1641	AAISRFGGSTY YV	1693	CAADRIENYLGRYYD PSEYEW	1825						
010S-B03	LRP6e1e2	RTFSNYAVG	1641	AAISRFGGSTY YA	1692	CHAKQLRNGQMYTYW	1999						
010S-D03	LRP6e1e2	ISSVYGMG	1609	AAIQWSADNT FYA	1686	CAARTSGGLEHYRRS DHWDTW	1833						
009S-C03	LRP6e1e2	LPFSRYAMA	1610	AGMSGEGRN TKYR	1713	CSSRGYW	2034						
009S-D03	LRP6e1e2	SIFSDGAMG	1656	AVISGGRTGYA	1737	CNTYPPFIYKKGYPFW	2030						
009S-E03	LRP6e1e2	RRFTTYGMG	1623	AAVTWRSGST YYA	1708	CAAGSTVVAEFNYW	1830						
009S-F03	LRP6e1e2	RTFSSYAMS	1646	AVIGRSGGIKY YA	1736	CATRRPFNSYNTEQS YDSW	1990						

TABLE 2A-continued

Anti-LRP5/6 Antibody Clone IDs and CDR sequences.													
Clone ID	Confirmed Binding	CDRH1	CDRH1 SEQ ID	CDRH2	CDRH2 SEQ ID	CDRH3	CDRH3 SEQ ID	CDRL1	CDRL1 SEQ ID	CDRL2	CDRL2 SEQ ID	CDRL3	CDRL3 SEQ ID
01010S-E03	LRP6e1e2	RSVSIYPMG	1628	AAINWSGDST KYA	1685	CNAVVVGLSRRIDNIW	2024						
01010S-F03	LRP6e1e2	RTFSRYVMG	1644	AAITWRGGST YYA	1706	CATGPNSIY	1988						
0009S-G03	LRP6e1e2	RSVSSYNMG	1629	AAISRRGGIIEYG	1695	CHAVENILGRFVDYW	2000						
0009S-H03	LRP6e1e2	SIFSINTMG	1657	AVITSGGKTYYA	1740	CYADSRSSWYDEYLE HW	2057						
0009S-A04	LRP6e1e2	RTLSAYDMG	1650	GGIRWSGGTT LYP	1753	CYARTVIGGFGAFRA HW	2063						
0009S-B04	LRP6e3e4	SIFMINTMA	1654	ATIRPVVSETT YA	1728	CNAKRPWGTRDEYW	2018						
01010S-G03	LRP6e3e4	RSFNSYTTT	1624	AAIRGSSGSTF YA	1687	CNAASTVTAWPYYG PDYW	2006						
0009S-C04	LRP6e3e4	PRFSISTMG	1553	AYITGGGRTM DG	1743	CNAFVRSDFDRIYDYW	2011						
0009S-D04	LRP6e3e4	TIVSIYRIN	1665	AGITSSGRTIYA	1712	CNAASTVTAWPYYG PDYW	2007						
01010S-H03	LRP6e3e4	RIFS IYDMG	1621	SGIRWSGGTS YA	1789	CSSRGYW	2035						
0009S-E04	LRP6e3e4	RIFA IYDIA	1618	AMIRPVVTEID YA	1715	CNAKRPWGSRDEYW	2012						
01010S-A04	LRP6e3e4	SLFSFNAV G	1662	ASISSGGRNYA	1722	CSKGGVYGGTYVPD SW	2032						
0009S-F04	LRP6e3e4	RSLSSFAMG	1627	ARISRGDGYT DEA	1718	CAAVQAVIGGTLTTA YDYW	1839						
01010S-B04	LRP6e3e4	RVLSSYYAMA	1653	AGITRGGATY YS	1711	CAAGPNWSTNRREY DYW	1827						
0009S-G04	LRP6e3e4	GTFSRYHMG	1601	SAITWSGGRT YYA	1788	CALTWAPTPTNRRS DYAYW	1872						
0009S-H04	LRP6e3e4	RIFA IYDMA	1619	ATIRPVVSETT YA	1728	CNAKRPWGTRDEYW	2017						

TABLE 2A-continued

Anti-LRP5/6 Antibody Clone IDs and CDR sequences.													
Clone ID	Confirmed Binding	CDRH1	CDRH1 SEQ ID	CDRH2	CDRH2 SEQ ID	CDRH3	CDRH3 SEQ ID	CDRL1	CDRL1 SEQ ID	CDRL2	CDRL2 SEQ ID	CDRL3	CDRL3 SEQ ID
01010S-C04	LRP6e3e4	SLFSFNAMG	1661	ASISSGSRTNYA	1723	CSKGGVGGTYVPD SW	2033						
01010S-D04	LRP6e3e4	RIFAIIYDIA	1618	ATIRPVVTQID YA	1730	CNAKRPWGSRDEYW	2015						
01010S-E04	LRP6e3e4	RTFGSDVMG	1631	ALTGWGDGS TTYE	1714	CAAARRSGTYDIGQY LRESAYVFW	1820						
01010S-F04	LRP6e3e4	RTFSRYAMG	1643	AAITRSGSNTY YA	1703	CAADPRGVTLPRATA YEW	1823						
0009S-A05	LRP6e3e4	RTFSDYSMG	1639	AGISWIADNR YYA	1710	CTAGRSRYLYGSSLN GFYDYW	2036						
01010S-G04	LRP6e3e4	VIFALIYDIA	1666	ATIRPVVTETD YA	1729	CNAKRPWGSRDEYW	2014						
01010S-H04	LRP6e3e4	RSFSDPFMG	1626	ATISWSGSSA NVE	1733	CAAAYSYSQYGSSYS YW	1821						
01010S-A05	LRP6e3e4	LSFSSYAMG	1611	AAISRSGVSTY YA	1699	CAAKFGVLATTESRH DYW	1831						
01010S-C05	LRP6e3e4	RTFNIDDMG	1633	ASIRWSQGSP YYA	1720	CNAETYSGNTIW	2010						
01010S-D05	LRP6e3e4	RTFSDYSMA	1638	AGISWIADNR YYA	1710	CAGDRSRYLYGDSLRL GFYGYW	1841						
01010S-E05	LRP6e3e4	SVFTTFKAG	1663	ASITASSDRTF YA	1725	CAAYSTFTNTDVASM KPDYW	1840						
01010S-F05	LRP6e3e4	RIFSIIYDIA	1620	ATIRPVVTETD YA	1729	CNAKRPWGSRDEYW	2013						
01013S-G04	LRP6e3e4	RIFAIIYDIA	1618	ATIRPVVSETT YA	1728	CNAKRPWGTRDEYW	2016						
01013S-H04	LRP6e3e4	RFSWYDMG	1640	ASIRWSSGNT WYA	1721	CYANIYYTTRAPEEYW	2059						
01013S-A05	LRP6e3e4	RTFNTYAMG	1635	ASVSWRYDRT YYT	1726	CAADTNWRAGPRV GIDEYAYW	1826						
01013S-B05	LRP6e3e4	FAPSTTAMS	1549	STINPGGLSKS YA	1806	CTKGGIQ	2037						

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TABLE 2A-continued

Anti-LRP5/6 Antibody Clone IDs and CDR sequences.															
Clone ID	Confirmed Binding	CDRH1	SEQ ID CDRH1	CDRH2	SEQ ID CDRH2	CDRH3	SEQ ID CDRH3	CDRH3	SEQ ID CDRH1	CDRL1	SEQ ID CDRL2	CDRL2	SEQ ID CDRL3	CDRL3	SEQ ID
013S-C05	LRP6e3e4	NIPPIDMS	1616	ATVTSGGRINYA	1735	CNVDRTLGKYKEYW	2031								
013S-D05	LRP6e3e4	RIFSIDMG	1621	SGIRWSGGTS YA	1789	CGSRGYW	1998								
013S-E05	LRP6e3e4	YTFTYRYLH	1681	GGIPIFGTADYA	1748	CARDHELIGMDVW	1907	RASQSISSYLN	2094	AASLQS	2110	CQQSYSTPLTF		2174	
013S-F05	LRP6e3e4	GTFSYAIS	1603	GIINPSGGTSYA YA	1761	CARAGYDSSGYAF DIW	1882	RASQSISSYLN	2094	AASLQS	2110	CQQSYSTPLTF		2174	
013S-G05	LRP6e3e4	YTFTYRYLH	1681	GGVPIFGTAD YA	1755	CASDIWDDAFDTW	1969	RASQDISNY LN	2079	AASLQS	2113	CQQGNSFPYTF		2152	
010S-G06	LRP6e3e4	FSEFYGMS	1555	SGISGSGRTH YA	1792	CARDLDYW	1897	QASQDISNY LN	2077	AASLQS	2110	CQQSYRIHWT		2163	
009S-B05	LRP6e3e4	FTFDAYAMH	1560	STLSGDANNA YYA	1811	CARGSGWSNYG MDVW	1931	RASQSISSYLN	2094	AASLQS	2110	CQQSYSTPLTF		2174	
009S-C05	LRP6e3e4	YTFTYRYLH	1681	GRIPVLKITNYA	1768	CAVDDAFDIW	1996								
009S-D05	LRP6e3e4	FTLRNHWS	1591	SAISGSGGSTY YA	1786	CATRGTGYSGFNFW AFDIW	1991	RASQSISSYLN	2904	AASLQS	2110	CQQSYSTPLTF		2174	
009S-E05	LRP6e3e4	YTFTNNFMH	1676	GHVDPGDGET IYA	1756	CARDWGIAAAGDYY YYGMDVW	1908	RASQGINSY LA	2081	DAKGLHP	2114	CQQSYSAPLSF		2166	
009S-F05	LRP6e3e4	FTFDDYGMS	1561	SAIGTGGTTYA	1781	CARLGSYSPYYYYG MDVW	1959	RASQSISSYLN	2094	AASLQS	2110	CQQSYSTPLTF		2174	
009S-G05	LRP6e3e4	FTFSDYMS	1568	SGVSWNGSRT HYA	1799	CAKDSGLV	1852	QASQDISNY LN	2077	AASLQR	2112	CQQSYSAPLTF		2167	
009S-C06	LRP6e3e4	YTFASYDIH	1671	GWMNPNSG NTGYA	1776	CARATGSGWYTDLG YW	1883	RASRNINRY LN	2099	AASLLS	2109	CQQSYNVPFTF		2162	
009S-D06	LRP6e3e4	FTFSSHSTH	1573	STISDTSNGTY YA	1807	CAKAQATGWSGYT FDYW	1843	RASQSISSYLN	2094	AASLQS	2110	CQQSYSTPLTF		2174	
009S-E06	LRP6e3e4	FTFTDYGLH	1587	AVISYGSNKY YA	1739	CASGYSYGLIYYGM DVW	1973	RASQSISSYLN	2094	AASLQS	2110	CQQSYSTPLTF		2174	
009S-F06	LRP6e3e4	YTFTYRYLH	1681	GGIPIFGTAN YA	1749	CATEAALDAFDIW	1985	RASQSISSYLN	2094	AASLQS	2110	CQQSYSTPLTF		2174	
009S-G06	LRP6e3e4	YIFTDYMH	1669	GWINPNSGGT NYA	1774	CARDFLGSTGDYW	1892	RASQNTGLY LN	2088	DASSLQR	2121	CQQSYSTPYTF		2176	

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TABLE 2A-continued

Anti-LRP5/6 Antibody Clone IDs and CDR sequences.												
Clone ID	Confirmed Binding	CDRH1	CDRH1 SEQ ID	CDRH2	CDRH2 SEQ ID	CDRH3	CDRH3 SEQ ID	CDRL1	CDRL1 SEQ ID	CDRL2	CDRL2 SEQ ID	CDRL3 SEQ ID
009S-H06	LRP6e3e4	FTFSSAMH	1574	SAIGTGGSTYYA	1783	CAKGGDYFYIYGM DVW	1856	RASQSISSYLN	2094	AASLQS	2110	CQQSYSTPLTF 2174
009S-A07	LRP6e3e4	YTFTYRYLH	1681	GGIPIPIGTAN YA	1749	CATAYGSSSLMIDYW	1980	RASQSISSYLN	2094	AASLQS	2110	CQQSYSTPLTF 2174
009S-B07	LRP6e3e4	YTFTGYMH	1675	GWINPNSGGT NYA	1774	CVKDGGSFPLAYAFD IW	2049	RASQSISSYLN	2904	AASLQS	2110	CQQSYSTPLTF 2174
009S-D07	LRP6e3e4	FPRFYGMS	1551	ARIGWNGGSI VYA	1717	CARDYSDRSGIDYW	1910	RSSQSLHS NGNYLD	2102	LGSNRAS	2131	CMQATQFPPLTF 2146
009S-F07	LRP6e3e4	GTFSYVVIS	1603	GIINPSGGSTS YA	1761	CARAAGNFWSGYIT FDYW	1876	RASQSISSYLN	2094	AASLQS	2110	CQQSYSTPLTF 2174
009S-G07	LRP6e3e4	YTFTYRYLH	1681	GGIPIPIGTAN YA	1749	CARGSYGMDVW	1947	RASQGISNY LA	2083	DASNLET	2115	CLQDPSFPWTF 2140
009S-H07	LRP6e3e4	YTFTGYMH	1675	GMNPNNSG NTGYA	1776	CASSWVPAGPAGVY AFDIW	1975	RASQSISSYLN	2094	AASLQS	2110	CQQSYSTPLTF 2174
009S-A08	LRP6e3e4	GTFSHAIN	1602	GWISANNGN TDYA	1775	CARDQDYCDYGMW YYGMDVW	1902	RASQGISNY LA	2083	GSSTLOS	2127	CQQTYSIPPTF 2181
011S-C01	LRP6e3e4	LTFTSHGMS	1615	SYVSDSGSSVY YA	1818	CARHPGSFGGYSYA WYIYGMVW	1956	RASQSISSYLN	2094	AASLQS	2110	CQQSYSTPLTF 2174
009S-C08	LRP6e3e4	FSNTFTGIH	1556	AVISYDGSNKY YA	1738	CAKSIATAAGTGYG MDVW	1868	RASQSISSYLN	2094	AASLQS	2110	CQQSYSTPLTF 2174
009S-D08	LRP6e3e4	YTFTSYDIN	1679	GGIPIPIGTAN YA	1749	CARGPYTFDYW	1939	RASQGISNN LN	2082	DASSLES	2120	CLQHNSYPPTF 2143
011S-F01	LRP6e3e4	FSFSDYMS	1558	SGISESGGRTY YA	1790	CASAADFVW	1966	RASQDISNY LN	2079	AASLQS	2110	CLQDYSYPRTF 2141
009S-E08	LRP6e3e4	TGFTGYIYH	1668	GMNPNNSG NTGYA	1776	CARGYGDYDLW	1951	QASQDISNY LN	2077	DASSLES	2120	CQQSYRYPTF 2165
009S-F08	LRP6e3e4	DTFANYGFS	1547	GXYNAGNGN TTVA	1777	CAKWLDPDYW	1866	QASQDISNY LN	2077	DASSLES	2120	CQQSYSTSTITF 2177
009S-G08	LRP6e3e4	FTFSDFAMT	1566	SYISGDSGYTN YA	1813	CARLGSPGPYYIYM DVW	1961	RASQSISSYLN	2094	AASLQS	2110	CQQSYSTPLTF 2174
009S-H08	LRP6e3e4	YTFTDYPMN	1673	GIINPSGDSTR FA	1758	CARDDLGLGMDVW	1888	QASQDISNY LA	2076	AASLQS	2110	CQQSYSTPLTF 2174

TABLE 2A-continued

Anti-LRP5/6 Antibody Clone IDs and CDR sequences.													
Clone ID	Confirmed Binding	CDRH1	CDRH1 SEQ ID	CDRH2	CDRH2 SEQ ID	CDRH3	CDRH3 SEQ ID	CDRL1	CDRL1 SEQ ID	CDRL2	CDRL2 SEQ ID	CDRL3	CDRL3 SEQ ID
0009S-A09	LRP6e3e4	YTFTYRYLH	1681	GRIIPILGSTNYA	1767	CTTDLWDYW	2047	QASQGITNY LN	2078	AASSLOS	2110	CLQDYTDPTTF	2142
0111S-F02	LRP6e3e4	FTFSTYGMH	1584	SSISVSGTTH YA	1804	CARGGSGSYVAFDIW	1929	RASQSISSYLN	2094	AASSLOS	2110	CQQSYSTPLTF	2174
0111S-G02	LRP6e3e4	YTFTSYAMN	1678	GGIPIPGTAN YA	1749	CARDASGSGTGWYY FDSW	1886	RASQGISSYLA	2087	AASSLOS	2110	CQQAYSFPWTF	2150
0111S-A03	LRP6e3e4	FTFSSYWMH	1580	STISGSGRTY YA	1808	CATSPYGVFTLDYW	1993	RASQSISSYLN	2094	AASSLOS	2110	CQQSYSTPLTF	2174
0111S-C03	LRP6e3e4	YTFSYRYLH	1672	GGIPIPGTAN YA	1749	CASTVTDDAFDIW	1977	QASQDISNY LN	2077	DASSLES	2120	CQQSYSPFPPTF	2168
0111S-D03	LRP6e3e4	FSPDDYGMS	1554	SVISSGGTIYYA	1812	CARHLSSGYLSYGYM DVM	1954	RASQSISSYLA	2093	AASTLOS	2113	CQQSYSTPLTF	2174
0111S-F03	LRP6e3e4	FTFSSYAMS	1577	SAISGSGGSTY YA	1786	CAKGRDGYKGYPD YW	1859	KSQSVLYTT TNRNHIA	2073	WASSRKS	2135	CQQYYSTPYTF	2189
0111S-C04	LRP6e1e2	GTFSNAIS	1598	GMNPNNG NTGYA	1776	CARDYGGSGSYNYG MDVM	1912	GASQSVPR NSLA	2066	GASQRAT	2124	CQQYHNWPP EYTF	2184
0111S-D04	LRP6e1e2	YTFTSYDIN	1679	GIINPSGGSTS YA	1761	CAREAYYYYGMDVM	1915	RASQSISSYLN	2094	AASSLOS	2110	CQQSYSTPLTF	2174
0111S-H04	LRP6e1e2	YIFTDYMH	1669	GRIIPILGRANYA	1765	CARGGYSTLDYW	1932	QASQDISNY LN	2077	AASTLOS	2113	CQQSFSTPRTF	2156
0008S-F02	LRP5	YTFTNYCMH	1677	GIINPSDGSTS HA	1757	CAKDMVHLIVALAID YW	1851	RSSQSLHS DGYTLY	2101	TLSYRAS	2134	CMQALEALFTF	2144
0101S-C06	LRP6e1e2	FTFNSYSMD	1563	SSISPRGGSTY YA	1802	CAPYYDKSAKPLRSY FDHW	1875	RASQSISSYLN	2094	AASSLOS	2110	CQQSYSTPLTF	2174
0101S-E06	LRP6e3e4	LTVSSNYMS	1615	SGISWNSSIG YA	1796	CARGSDCSGSGCYYS FDYW	1944	RASQSISSYLN	2094	AASSLOS	2110	CQQSYSTPLTF	2174
0101S-F06	LRP6e3e4	FTFSSWMH	1575	SAIGTGGTYA	1781	CAREVAVKDYYYYY MDVM	1921	RASQSISSYLN	2094	AASSLOS	2110	CQQSYSTPLTF	2174
0101S-H06	LRP6e3e4	YTFTSYDIN	1679	GRIIPILGRNTYA	1766	CAREERGATGRAFDIW	1918	RASQSISSYLN	2094	AASSLOS	2110	CQQSYSTPLTF	2174
0101S-A07	LRP6e3e4	FTFSSYAMH	1576	ASISSTSGKYA	1724	CAKTYDFWSGYTTF DYW	1870	RASQSISSYLN	2094	AASSLOS	2110	CQQSYSTPLTF	2174

TABLE 2A-continued

Anti-LRP5/6 Antibody Clone IDs and CDR sequences.													
Clone ID	Confirmed Binding	CDRH1	CDRH1 SEQ ID	CDRH2	CDRH2 SEQ ID	CDRH3	CDRH3 SEQ ID	CDRL1	CDRL1 SEQ ID	CDRL2	CDRL2 SEQ ID	CDRL3	CDRL3 SEQ ID
010S-B07	LRP6e3e4	FTFSDYMS	1568	SMISYNGGRA FYA	1800	CARGNPYFDDYV	1937	RASQSISSYLN	2094	AASSLOS	2110	CQQSYSTPLTF	2174
010S-C07	LRP6e3e4	FTFSKTDH	1569	STITTDSRGTY YA	1810	CAKGDYVYVYVGM DVW	1858	RASQSISSYLN	2094	AASSLOS	2110	CQQSYSTPLTF	2174
010S-D07	LRP6e3e4	YTFTRYLH	1681	GGIIPIFTAN YA	1749	CANGLEDAYAFDIW	1873	RASQSISSYLN	2094	AASSLOS	2110	CQQSYSTPLTF	2174
009S-D05	LRP6e3e4	FTLRNHWLS	1591	SAISGGSGTY YA	1786	CATRTGYSYGFNFV AFDIW	1992	RASQSISSYLN	2094	AASSLOS	2110	CQQSYSTPLTF	2174
009S-E05	LRP6e3e4	YTFNNFMH	1676	GHVDPGDGET IYA	1756	CARDWGIAAAGDYY YYGMDVW	1909	RASQGINSY LA	2081	DAKGLHP	2114	CQQSYSAPLSF	2166
010S-E07	LRP6e3e4	YTFTRYLH	1681	GGIIPIFTAN YA	1749	CAKDDFSLYGMDVW	1845	RASQSISSYLN	2094	AASSLOS	2110	CQQSYSTPLTF	2174
009S-F05	LRP6e3e4	FTFDDYMS	1561	SAITGGGTYYA	1781	CARLGSYGSPPYYVY MDVW	1960	RASQSISSYLN	2094	AASSLOS	2110	CQQSYSTPLTF	2174
010S-F07	LRP6e3e4	YTFTRYLH	1681	GGIIPIFTAN YA	1749	CARLDYGETEGNDW	1958	RASQSVYSN LA	2097	DTSNRAT	2123	CQQYNNWPP ITF	2185
010S-G07	LRP6e3e4	FTFSSYAMH	1576	STISGGSGTY YA	1809	CARAGYGRYYVYVMD VW	1880	RVSQGISSYLN	2103	AASSLOS	2110	CQQTYTIPPTF	2182
009S-G05	LRP6e3e4	FTFSDYMS	1568	SGVSWNGSRT HYA	1799	CAKDSGLV	1853	QASQDISNY LN	2077	AASTLOR	2112	CQQSYSAPLTF	2167
010S-H07	LRP6e3e4	YTFTRYLH	1681	GGIIPIFTAN YA	1749	CARDDSMGAFDIW	1890	QASQDISNY LN	2077	GTSNLOS	2128	CQQSYSTPYTF	2176
010S-A08	LRP6e3e4	HTFLTVDIN	1606	GRITPRLGIAN YA	1770	CASYFGVMDVW	1979	RASQSISSYLN	2094	AASSLOS	2110	CQQSYSTPLTF	2174
009S-A07	LRP6e3e4	YTFTRYLH	1681	GGIIPIFTAN YA	1749	CATAYGSSSLNIDYW	1981	RASQSISSYLN	2094	AASSLOS	2110	CQQSYSTPLTF	2174
009S-B07	LRP6e3e4	YTFYGYMH	1675	GWINPNSGGT NYA	1774	CVKDGGSFPLAYAFD IW	2050	RASQSISSYLN	2094	AASSLOS	2110	CQQSYSTPLTF	2174
009S-B06	LRP6e3e4	YTFTRYLH	1681	GGIIPIFTAN YA	1749	CAPALTDAGSFDYW	1874	RVSQSISSYLN	2103	AASSLOS	2110	CQQSYSTPLTF	2174
010S-B08	LRP6e3e4	YTFTRYLH	1681	GGIIPVFGTAD YA	1751	CARDREQQILDYW	1904	RASQGISNN LN	2082	DASNLET	2115	CQQSYTSRLTF	2179

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TABLE 2A-continued

Anti-LRP5/6 Antibody Clone IDs and CDR sequences.													
Clone ID	Confirmed Binding	CDRH1	CDRH2	CDRH3	CDRH1	CDRH2	CDRH3	CDRH1	CDRH2	CDRH3	CDRL1	CDRL2	CDRL3
		SEQ ID	SEQ ID	SEQ ID	SEQ ID	SEQ ID	SEQ ID	SEQ ID	SEQ ID	SEQ ID	SEQ ID	SEQ ID	SEQ ID
010S-C08	LRP6e3e4	FTFSTFGMH	1582	STITSSGGSTYYA	1809	CARAGIAAAPGSRNY YGMDEVW	1878	RASQSISSSYLN	2094	AASSLQS	2110	CQQSYSTPLTF	2174
009S-C06	LRP6e3e4	YTFASYDIH	1671	GMNPNNG NTGYA	1776	CARATGSGWYTDLG YW	1884	RASRNINRY LN	2099	AASSLLS	2109	CQQSYNVPPTF	2162
009S-D06	LRP6e3e4	FTFSSHSTH	1573	STISDTNSGTY YA	1807	CAKAQATGWSGYT FDYW	1844	RASQSISSSYLN	2094	AASSLQS	2110	CQQSYSTPLTF	2174
010S-D08	LRP6e3e4	FTFSSSMWH	1575	SAITGGGTYYA	1781	CAKEDYDSSGYYYY FQHW	1855	RASQSISSSYLN	2094	AASSLQS	2110	CQQSYSTPLTF	2174
009S-E06	LRP6e3e4	FTFTDYGLH	1587	AVISYGGSNKY YA	1739	CASGYSGLYYYGM DVW	1974	RASQSISSSYLN	2094	AASSLQS	2110	CQQSYSTPLTF	2174
010S-E08	LRP6e3e4	YSFTRTDMH	1670	GYISAYTGHTS YA	1778	CARDLGGTADYW	1898	RASQSISSSYLN	2094	ZASSLQS	2137	CQQSYSTPLTF	2174
010S-F08	LRP6e3e4	LTFDDHAMH	1613	SVISSSGRTIFYA	1815	CVRGDSQWGLIYYV MDVW	2052	RASQSISSSYLN	2094	AASSLQS	2110	CQQSYSTPLTF	2174
009S-F06	LRP6e3e4	YTFTYRYLH	1681	GGIPIPIGTAN YA	1749	CATEAALDAFDIW	1986	RASQSISSSYLN	2094	AASSLQS	2110	CQQSYSTPLTF	2174
010S-G08	LRP6e3e4	YIFTDYMH	1669	GGFDPEDGET IYA	1747	CARGGPNHEHDYF DYW	1927	RASQSVRSS DLA	2096	GSSSRAT	2126	CQQYGRSPRY SF	2183
010S-H08	LRP6e3e4	FTFZNAWMS	1590	SGISGGSGSTY YA	1793	CARGRKKNYYGYM DVW	1942	RASQSISSSYLN	2094	AASSLQS	2110	CQQSYSTPLTF	2174
010S-A09	LRP6e3e4	FTFSTYYMS	1586	SGISWNGGKT HYV	1794	CARGGDFDYW	1925	QASQDIANY LN	2075	AASSLQS	2110	CQQSYSTPYTF	2176
010S-B09	LRP6e3e4	GTFSSYALS	1603	GWINPNSGDT NYA	1773	CARGEQWLVWGFD PW	1924	RASQSISSRYLN	2092	KASSLES	2130	CQQSYDSPWTF	2159
009S-G06	LRP6e3e4	YIFTDYMH	1669	GWINPNSGKT NYA	1774	CARDFLGSGTDYW	1893	RASQNIPLY LN	2088	DASSLQR	2121	CQQSYSTPYTF	2176
010S-C09	LRP6e3e4	YTFTYRYLH	1681	GGIPIPIGTAN YA	1749	CARDEVEGGMDVW	1891	RASQSISSSYLN	2094	AASSLQS	2110	CQQSYSTPLTF	2174
009S-H06	LRP6e3e4	FTFSSSAMH	1574	SAITGGGTYYA	1783	CAKGDYFYYYGYM DVW	1857	RASQSISSSYLN	2094	AASSLQS	2110	CQQSYSTPLTF	2174
010S-D09	LRP6e3e4	GTFSSYTIS	1603	GGIVPAYRRA NYA	1754	CAKGGYELDYW	1865	QASQDISNY LN	2077	AASSLQS	2110	CQQIHSYPLTF	2155

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TABLE 2A-continued

Anti-LRP5/6 Antibody Clone IDs and CDR sequences.													
Clone ID	Confirmed Binding	CDRH1	CDRH1 SEQ ID	CDRH2	CDRH2 SEQ ID	CDRH3	CDRH3 SEQ ID	CDRL1	CDRL1 SEQ ID	CDRL2	CDRL2 SEQ ID	CDRL3	CDRL3 SEQ ID
010S-B09	LRP6e3e4	GDLSIYTN	1593	GWINAGNGN TTYA	1772	CARGDSSGYVYAF DIW	1926	RASQSISSYLN	2094	AASSLOS	2110	CQQSYSTPLTF	2174
009S-A07	LRP6e3e4	YTFTYRYLH	1681	GIIPIPIGTAN YA	1749	CATAYGSSSLMIDYW	1982	RASQSISSYLN	2094	AASSLOS	2110	CQQSYSTPLTF	2174
009S-B07	LRP6e3e4	YTFTGYMH	1675	GWINPNSGGT NYA	1774	CVKDGSGFPLAYAFD IW	2051	RASQSISSYLN	2094	AASSLOS	2110	CQQSYSTPLTF	2174
009S-D08	LRP6e3e4	YTFTSYDIN	1679	GIIPIPIGTAN YA	1749	CARGPYVFDYW	1940	RASQGISNNLN LN	2082	DASSLES	2120	CLQHNSYPPTF	2143
010S-F09	LRP6e3e4	FTFDEVAMH	1562	STISGGSGTY YA	1809	CASAKNDFWSGYFA FDYW	1968	RASQSISSYLN	2094	AASSLOS	2110	CQQSYSTPLTF	2174
010S-G09	LRP6e3e4	GTENTHTIT	1599	GMNPNNSG NTGYA	1776	CARGNLDFDYW	1936	QASQDISNY LN	2077	DASNLET	2115	CQQSYSTPLTF	2174
010S-H09	LRP6e3e4	FTFSDHYMS	1567	SAISSGSDRTY YA	1787	CARYSGYDFDYW	1965	RASQGISNY LN	2084	AASTLOS	2113	CQQGYGTPP MF	2153
010S-A10	LRP6e3e4	FSFSSYSMN	1559	SYISSSSSTIYYA	1816	CARGSGYGPQYTG MDVW	1946	RASQSISSYLN	2094	AASSLOS	2110	CQQSYSTPLTF	2174
009S-D07	LRP6e3e4	FPPRYYGMS	1551	ARIGWNGGSI VYA	1717	CARDYSDRSGLIDYW	1911	RSSQSLIHS NGNYLD	2102	LGSNRAS	2131	CMQATQFPPLTF	2146
010S-B10	LRP6e3e4	FAFKDYMT	1548	SAICAGGGTY YA	1779	CARESAIYSSSWYYY YVGMVW	1920	RASQSISSYLN	2094	GTSSLHT	2129	CQQANSFPPTF	2148
010S-C10	LRP6e3e4	FTFSSYAMS	1577	SAISGSGGTY YA	1786	CAKGRDGYKGYFD YW	1860	KSSQSILSSS SNRDSLA	2072	WASSRKS	2135	CQQYNIPIYSF	2187
009S-E07	LRP6e3e4	YTFTGYIYH	1674	ZHVDPEDGETI YA	1819	CARGPAAIGILGWFD PW	1938	RASQSISSYLN	2094	AASSLOS	2110	CQQSYSTPLTF	2174
010S-D10	LRP6e3e4	YIFTDYMH	1669	GMNPNNSG NTGYA	1776	CARTLSGYSSSWYVF DYW	1964	RASQSISSYLN	2094	AASSLOS	2110	CQQSYSTPLTF	2174
010S-E10	LRP6e3e4	FTFSSYSMN	1579	SGISWNSGTT GYS	1797	CARDHSSGWRHYFD YW	1895	RASQSISSYLN	2094	AASSLOS	2110	CQQSYSTPLTF	2174
010S-F10	LRP6e3e4	FTFSNSDMN	1570	SYISGNSGYTN YA	1814	CASGSIYSDFDYW	1971	RASQSISSYLN	2090	AASTLES	2111	CQQANSFPPTF	2148
010S-G10	LRP6e3e4	GTFSYVAIS	1603	GRINPNNGGT IYA	1769	CAREGGYVFDYW	1919	RASQGISNY LA	2083	AASSLOS	2110	CQQSYSTPWTTF	2175

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TABLE 2A-continued

Anti-LRP5/6 Antibody Clone IDs and CDR sequences.												
Clone ID	Confirmed Binding	CDRH1	CDRH1 SEQ ID	CDRH2	CDRH2 SEQ ID	CDRH3	CDRH3 SEQ ID	CDRL1	CDRL1 SEQ ID	CDRL2	CDRL2 SEQ ID	CDRL3 SEQ ID
009S-F07	LRP6e3e4	GTFSYVAIS	1603	GIINPSGGSTS YA	1761	CARAAGNFWSGYIT FDYW	1877	RASQSISSYLN	2094	AASLQS	2110	CQQSYSTPLTF 2174
009S-G07	LRP6e3e4	YTFTYRYLH	1681	GGIIPVFGTAN YA	1749	CARGSYGMDVW	1948	RASQGISNY LA	2083	DASNLET	2115	CLQDFSPFWTF 2140
010S-H10	LRP6e3e4	YTFTSYMH	1680	GWINPNSGGT NYA	1774	CAREAAEIPVGAFDIW	1914	KSHSLLYSS DNKNYLA	2071	WSSTRES	2136	CQQYYSPTQTF 2188
010S-A11	LRP6e3e4	FTFSNSDMN	1570	SYISGNSGYTN YA	1814	CASGSYSDFDYW	1972	RASQSIIZNYLN	2095	ZASTLES	2138	CQQANSFPPTF 2148
010S-B11	LRP6e3e4	FTFRNVAIH	1564	SAIGTGGDTYYA	1780	CARDGGIRDFDYW	1894	QASQDISNY LN	2077	AASLQS	2113	CQQSYSTPLTF 2174
010S-C11	LRP6e3e4	YTFTYRYLH	1681	GGIIPVFGTAN YA	1749	CAADDLGLLHYW	1822	RASQSISSYLN	2094	AASLQS	2110	CQQSYSTPLTF 2174
009S-H07	LRP6e3e4	YTFTGYMH	1675	GMNPNNSG NTGYA	1776	CASSVWPAGPAGVY AFDIW	1976	RASQSISSYLN	2094	AASLQS	2110	CQQSYSTPLTF 2174
009S-A08	LRP6e3e4	GTFSHAIN	1602	GWISANNNGN TDYA	1775	CARDQDYGDYGWY YVGMVW	1903	RASQGISNY LA	2083	GSSTLOS	2127	CQQTYSIPPTF 2181
010S-D11	LRP6e3e4	YTFTYRYLH	1681	GGIIPVFGTAN YA	1752	CATDEYSSSYAFDIW	1983	RASQSVSSN LA	2097	GASTRAT	2125	CQQFDRSPLTF 2151
010S-E11	LRP6e3e4	FTFSAHGMH	1565	SGISESGGSTY YA	1791	CARGRGYSYGYAFD IW	1943	RASQSISSYLN	2094	AASLQS	2110	CQQSYSTPLTF 2174
010S-F11	LRP6e3e4	YTFTYRYLH	1681	GGIIPVFGTAN YA	1749	CARDSDWGVDPW	1905	RASQSISSYLN	2094	AASLQS	2110	CQQSYSTPLTF 2174
010S-G11	LRP6e3e4	YTFTYRYLH	1681	GRIIPVLKITNYA	1768	CAVVDADFIDW	1997	RASQSISSYLN	2094	AASLQS	2110	CQQSYSTPLTF 2174
010S-H11	LRP6e3e4	YTFTYRYLH	1681	GGIIPVFGTAN YA	1749	CAKGTGGRFDPW	1846	RASQDISSYLA	2080	SASTLOS	2133	CQQSNSFPYTF 2157
009S-B08	LRP6e3e4	FTFTSSAVQ	1589	GWINAGNGN TTYA	1772	CARGGDTVTPAAY YAMDVW	1963	RASQSISSYLN	2094	ZASLLOS	2137	CQQSYSTPLTF 2174
010S-A12	LRP6e3e4	VTFSRYPIS	1667	GGIIPVFGTAN YA	1749	CAKDSGNHYGYGMD VW	1854	RASQSISSYLN	2094	AASLQS	2110	CQQSYSTPLTF 2174
010S-B12	LRP6e3e4	FTFSYDMH	1578	SGITSNGGATY YA	1798	CARGTTGKGYYIYG MDVW	1949	RASQSISSYLN	2094	AASLQS	2110	CQQSYSTPLTF 2174

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TABLE 2A-continued

Anti-LRP5/6 Antibody Clone IDs and CDR sequences.													
Clone ID	Confirmed Binding	CDRH1	CDRH1 SEQ ID	CDRH2	CDRH2 SEQ ID	CDRH3	CDRH3 SEQ ID	CDRL1	CDRL1 SEQ ID	CDRL2	CDRL2 SEQ ID	CDRL3	CDRL3 SEQ ID
010S-C12	LRP6e3e4	FTFSNYWIH	1571	SAIGTGGTYA	1781	CTTAGYKAARSVYP RIFNFDYW	2044	RASQSISSYLN	2094	AASLQS	2110	CQQSYSTPLTF	2174
010S-D12	LRP6e3e4	YTFTYRYLH	1681	GRIIPITGTANYA	1763	CAREEGVGGMDVW	1917	PRSQSIGSW LA	2100	DASNLQS	2116	CQQSSSTPYTF	2158
010S-E12	LRP6e3e4	FTFSYAMH	1576	SAIGAGGTY YA	1779	CARGVSSGYYYYG MDVW	1950	RASQSISSYLN	2094	AASLQS	2110	CQQSYSTPLTF	2174
010S-F12	LRP6e3e4	FTVSSNYMS	1592	SAIGTGGTYA	1781	CARAGTINWGWYF DLW	1879	RASQGISRD LA	2085	AASLQS	2113	CQQSYSPPTF	2172
010S-G12	LRP6e3e4	FALSGYMS	1550	SSISSSSTYIRYA	1803	CATVTGYSSAGAFDIW	1995	RASQSISSYLN	2094	AASLQS	2110	CQQSYSTPLTF	2174
011S-A01	LRP6e3e4	FTFSTHAFH	1583	SAIRGSGERTY YA	1784	CARDLRNWGSPYW YFDLW	1901	RASQSISSYLN	2094	AASLQS	2110	CQQSYSTPLTF	2174
011S-B01	LRP6e3e4	GTFSHYTIS	1600	GWINAGNGN TKYS	1771	CAKGGSLDMDVW	1864	RASQGISNY LA	2083	AASLHS	2108	CQQSYRTPLTF	2164
011S-C01	LRP6e3e4	LPTTSHGMS	1615	SYVSDSGSVY YA	1818	CARHPGFGGYSYA WYTYGMDVW	1957	RASQSISSYLN	2094	AASLQS	2110	CQQSYSTPLTF	2174
011S-D01	LRP6e3e4	GTISDXTVS	1605	GIINPSGGSTS YA	1761	CARGYDFDYW	1953	RASQGISNY LA	2083	AASLQS	2110	CQQSYSTPLTF	2174
009S-C08	LRP6e3e4	FSFNTRGIH	1556	AVISYDGSNKY YA	1738	CAKSIAAAGTYYG MDVW	1869	RASQSISSYLN	2094	AASLQS	2110	CQQSYSTPLTF	2174
011S-E01	LRP6e3e4	FPFZYYSMN	1552	SAISGRDGRTY YA	1785	CAKDLGILQPDYDFD YW	1847	RASQGISSA LA	2086	AASLQS	2113	CQQSYSSPPTF	2173
009S-D08	LRP6e3e4	YTFTSYDIN	1679	GGIIPITGTAN YA	1749	CARGPYDFDYW	1941	RASQGISNN LN	2082	DASSLES	2120	CLQHNSYPPTF	2143
011S-F01	LRP6e3e4	FSFSDYMS	1558	SGISESGGRTY YA	1790	CASAADFDYW	1967	RASQDISNY LN	2079	AASLQS	2110	CLQDYSYPTF	2141
009S-E08	LRP6e3e4	YGFTGYIHH	1668	GWNPNSG NTGYA	1776	CARGYGDYDLW	1952	QASQDISNY LN	2077	DASSLES	2120	CQQSYRYPTF	2165
009S-F08	LRP6e3e4	DTFANYGFS	1547	GXINAGNGN TTYA	1777	CAKGWLDYDFYW	1867	QASQDISNY LN	2077	DASSLES	2120	CQQSYSTSIPTF	2177
011S-G01	LRP6e3e4	YTFTYRYLH	1681	GGIIPITGTAN YA	1750	CTTDDYGDQYGMD VW	2046	RASQSISSYLN	2094	AASLQS	2110	CQQSYSTPLTF	2174

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TABLE 2A-continued

Anti-LRP5/6 Antibody Clone IDs and CDR sequences.													
Clone ID	Confirmed Binding	CDRH1	CDRH1 SEQ ID	CDRH2	CDRH2 SEQ ID	CDRH3	CDRH3 SEQ ID	CDRL1	CDRL1 SEQ ID	CDRL2	CDRL2 SEQ ID	CDRL3	CDRL3 SEQ ID
011S-H01	LRP6e3e4	YTFTYRYLH	1681	GGIPIPIGTAN YA	1749	CTTDDYGBLTHTLDYW	2045	RASQSISSYLN	2094	AASSLOS	2110	CQQSYSTPLTF	2174
011S-A02	LRP6e3e4	GTFSYVAIS	1603	GMNPNNG NTGYA	1776	CARDKGYAFDIW	1896	RSSQSLHNS NGNYLD	2102	AASSLOS	2110	CWQALQTPITF	2145
011S-B02	LRP6e3e4	YSFTRDMH	1670	GYISAYTGHTS YA	1778	CARDLGGTADYW	1899	RZSQSZSYLN	2104	AASSLOS	2110	CQQSYSTPLTF	2174
011S-C02	LRP6e3e4	FTFSTYSMN	1585	SGISWNSGRI GYA	1795	CARDYGAFDIW	1906	QASQDISNY LN	2077	AASLOS	2107	CQQSYSIPPTF	2169
009S-G08	LRP6e3e4	FTFSDPAMT	1566	SYISGDSGYTN YA	1813	CARLGSPGPYYIYM DVW	1962	RASQSISSYLN	2094	AASSLOS	2110	CQQSYSTPLTF	2174
011S-D02	LRP6e3e4	FTFSSYAMS	1577	SSIISGGGVTY YA	1801	CARGNTYIIYYIYM DVW	1928	RASQSISSYLN	2094	AASSLOS	2110	CQQSYSTPLTF	2174
009S-H08	LRP6e3e4	YTFTDYFMN	1673	GIINPSGDSTR FA	1758	CARDDLGMDVW	1889	QASQDISNY LA	2076	AASSLOS	2110	CQQSYSTPLTF	2174
011S-E02	LRP6e3e4	YTFTYRYLH	1681	GGIPIPIGTAN YA	1749	CATDYGDYIYGMDVW	1984	RASQSISSYLN	2094	AASSLOS	2110	CQQSYSTPLTF	2174
009S-A09	LRP6e3e4	YTFTYRYLH	1681	GRIIPILGSTNYA	1767	CTTDLWDYW	2048	QASQGITNY LN	2078	AASSLOS	2110	CLQDYTDPTF	2142
011S-F02	LRP6e3e4	FTFSTYGMH	1584	SSIIVSSGTTH YA	1805	CARGGSGSYIYAFDIW	1930	RASQSISSYLN	2094	AASSLOS	2110	CQQSYSTPLTF	2174
011S-G02	LRP6e3e4	YTFTSYAMN	1678	GGIPIPIGTAN YA	1749	CARDASGGSTGWYY FDSW	1887	RASQGISSYLA	2087	AASSLOS	2110	CQQAYSFPWTF	2150
011S-H02	LRP6e3e4	YTFTNNFMH	1676	GIINPSGGSTS YA	1761	CARGLYKRYSGYGY MDVW	1935	RASQSISSYLN	2094	AASSLOS	2110	CQQSYSTPLTF	2174
009S-B09	LRP6e3e4	FSFNTYAMN	1557	AVTSYDGGKK NYA	1742	CARDAGGDYDYW	1885	QASQDISNY LN	2077	AASSLOS	2110	CQQSYNTPRTF	2161
009S-C09	LRP6e3e4	GTFHTYGLS	1597	GGIPIPIGTAN YA	1749	CARGSGWSGLDYW	1945	QASQDISNY LN	2077	DASNLET	2115	CQQSYTTPPTF	2180
011S-A03	LRP6e3e4	FTFSSYWMH	1580	STISGSGGRTY YA	1808	CATSPYGVFTLDYW	1994	RASQSISSYLN	2094	AASSLOS	2110	CQQSYSTPLTF	2174
011S-B03	LRP6e3e4	GTFSZYVAIS	1604	GIINPSGGSTN YA	1760	CARAGYWSGYGYG MDVW	1881	RASQSISSYLN	2094	AASSLOS	2110	CQQSYSTPLTF	2174

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TABLE 2A-continued

Anti-LRP5/6 Antibody Clone IDs and CDR sequences.													
Clone ID	Confirmed Binding	CDRH1	CDRH1 SEQ ID	CDRH2	CDRH2 SEQ ID	CDRH3	CDRH3 SEQ ID	CDRL1	CDRL1 SEQ ID	CDRL2	CDRL2 SEQ ID	CDRL3 SEQ ID	
011S-C03	LRP6e3e4	YTFSYRYLH	1672	GGIIPIFGTAN YA	1749	CASVTVTDAFDIW	1978	QASQDISNY LN	2077	DASSLES	2120	CQQSYSPFPPTF	2168
011S-D03	LRP6e3e4	FSPDDYGMS	1554	SVISSGGTIYA	1812	CARHLSSGYLSYIGM DVW	1955	RASQISSYLA	2093	AASTLOS	2113	CQQSYSTPLTF	2174
009S-F09	LRP6e3e4	YSFTRTDMH	1670	GVISAYTGHTS YA	1778	CARDLGGTADYW	1900	RASQISSYLN	2094	AASSLOS	2110	CQQSYSTPLTF	2174
011S-E03	LRP6e3e4	FTFSSYAMS	1577	SAISSGGSTY YA	1786	CAKGRDGYKGYFD YW	1861	KSSHLLSTS TNRNQLA	2070	WASSRKS	2135	CQQYNNWPF TF	2186
009S-G09	LRP6e3e4	FTFSRHSMN	1572	SYSSGNSGYT NYA	1817	CARGDLEFDYW	1923	RASQGISNY LA	2083	SASSLOS	2132	CQQGYNTPTTF	2154
011S-F03	LRP6e3e4	FTFSSYAMS	1577	SAISSGGSTY YA	1786	CAKGRDGYKGYFD YW	1862	KSSQSVLYTT TNRNHIA	2074	WASSRKS	2135	CQQYSTPTTF	2189
009S-H09	LRP6e3e4	PTFSSYAMS	1577	SAISSGGSTY YA	1786	CAKGRDGYKGYFD YW	1863	KSSHLLSTS TNRNHIA	2069	WASSRKS	2135	CQQYNIPIYSF	2187
011S-G03	LRP6e3e4	YTFTYRYLH	1681	GRIPIHGIANYA	1764	CAREYSYGYRYW	1922	RASQISSYLA	2087	DASNLET	2115	CQQANSLPTF	2149
009S-A10	LRP6e3e4	FTFTSSAMQ	1588	GIINPSGGSTIYA	1759	CASGDTYDLYSLDVW	1970	RASQISRW LA	2091	AASSLOS	2110	CQQAYSFPWTF	2150
009S-B10	LRP6e3e4	YIFTDYMH	1669	GWINAGNGN TTYA	1772	CAKVASGWSWPFDIW	1871	RASQISSYLN	2094	AASSLOS	2110	CQQSYSTPLTF	2174
011S-B04	LRP6e1e2	YTFTSYDIN	1679	GIINPSGGSTS YA	1761	CTREHSYIIYGMVDW	2042	RASQISSYLN	2094	AASSLOS	2110	CQQSYSTPLTF	2174
011S-C04	LRP6e1e2	GTFSNNAIS	1598	GWNPNSG NTGYA	1776	CARDYVSGSYNYG MDVW	1913	GASQSVPR NSLA	2066	GASQRAT	2124	CQQYHNWPP EYTF	2184
011S-D04	LRP6e1e2	YTFTSYDIN	1679	GIINPSGGSTS YA	1761	CAREAYIIYGMVDW	1916	RASQISSYLN	2094	AASSLOS	2110	CQQSYSTPLTF	2174
011S-E04	LRP6e1e2	FTFSSZZMH	1581	SAITGGGTZYA	1782	CAKDLGRAAGSMD VW	1850	WASQSVRG NYVA	2106	DASNRAA	2117	CQHRSNWPLTF	2147
011S-F04	LRP6e1e2	YIFTDYMH	1669	GRIPIILGRANYA	1765	CARGGYSTLDYW	1933	HGSQDISNY LN	2067	DASNROS	2119	CQQSFSTPTTF	2156
011S-H04	LRP6e1e2	YIFTDYMH	1669	GRIPIILGRANYA	1765	CARGGYSTLDYW	1934	QASQDISNY LN	2077	AASTLOS	2113	CQQSFSTPTTF	2156

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TABLE 2A-continued

Anti-LRP5/6 Antibody Clone IDs and CDR sequences.												
Clone ID	Confirmed Binding	CDRH1	CDRH1 SEQ ID	CDRH2	CDRH2 SEQ ID	CDRH3	CDRH3 SEQ ID	CDRL1	CDRL1 SEQ ID	CDRL2	CDRL2 SEQ ID	CDRL3 SEQ ID
011S-A05	LRP6e1e2	FTFSSYAMH	1576	SAIGTGGTYA	1781	CAKDLGRAAGSMD VW	1848	WASQSVRG NYVA	2106	DASNRAA	2118	CQHRSNWPLTF
011S-B05	LRP6e1e2	YZFTDYMH	1683	GMNPNNG NTGYA	1776	CTRVAWGLDYW	2043	RASQSISSYLN	2094	AASSLQS	2110	CQQSYSTPLTF
011S-C05	LRP6e1e2	FTFSSYAMH	1576	SAIGTGGTYA	1781	CAKDLGRAAGSMD VW	1849	WASQSVRG NYVA	2106	DASNRAA	2117	CQHRSNWPLTF
111S.3	LRP6e1e2	GFSFSTS		NLNGGS		ELAGYTPFAY		KASQISYNLH		YTSQIS		QQSNSWPLT
421.1	LRP6e1e2	GYTFTTY		FPGNVNT		EELQYIFDY		SANSSVRFMF		FTSNLAS		QQYHSYPWT
YW211.31.57	LRP6e3e4	GFTFTSY		SPYSGS		FARPPIRLHPRGSVM DY		RASQDYSTA VA		SASFLYS		QQSYTTTPT

TABLE 2B

Anti-LRP5/6 Antibody Clone IDs, Heavy Chain (HC) Seq ID Nos, and Binding Characteristics.		
Clone ID	HC Seq ID NO	Confirmed Binding
001S-F11	66	LRP6e1e2
009S-G02	67	LRP6e1e2
009S-A03	68	LRP6e1e2
009S-D03	69	LRP6e1e2
009S-F03	70	LRP6e1e2
009S-H03	71	LRP6e1e2
009S-A04	72	LRP6e1e2
009S-B04	73	LRP6e3e4
009S-D04	74	LRP6e3e4
009S-E04	75	LRP6e3e4
009S-F04	76	LRP6e3e4
009S-G04	77	LRP6e3e4
009S-H04	78	LRP6e3e4
009S-A05	79	LRP6e3e4
013S-G04	80	LRP6e3e4
013S-H04	81	LRP6e3e4
013S-C05	82	LRP6e3e4
013S-D05	83	LRP6e3e4
013S-G04	84	LRP6e3e4
013S-H04	85	LRP6e3e4
013S-A05	86	LRP6e3e4
013S-C05	87	LRP6e3e4
013S-D05	88	LRP6e3e4
008S-D01	133	LRP5

In certain embodiment, the LRP5/6 binding domain may be selected from any binding domain that binds LRP5 or LRP6 with a K_D of less than or equal to about 1×10^{-4} M, less than or equal to about 1×10^{-5} M, less than or equal to about 1×10^{-6} M, less than or equal to about 1×10^{-7} M, less than or equal to about 1×10^{-8} M, less than or equal to about 1×10^{-9} M, or less than or equal to about 1×10^{-10} M in the context of a Wnt surrogate molecule. In certain embodiment, the LRP5/6 binding domain may be selected from any binding domain that binds LRP5 or LRP6 with a K_D of greater than or equal to about 1×10^{-4} M, greater than or equal to about 1×10^{-5} M, greater than or equal to about 1×10^{-6} M, greater than or equal to about 1×10^{-7} M, greater than or equal to about 1×10^{-8} M, greater than or equal to about 1×10^{-9} M, or greater than about 1×10^{-10} M in the context of a Wnt surrogate molecule. In certain embodiment, the LRP5/6 binding domain may be selected from any binding domain that binds LRP5 or LRP6 at high affinity, e.g. a K_D of less than about 1×10^{-7} M, less than about 1×10^{-8} M, less than about 1×10^{-9} M, or less than about 1×10^{-10} M.

Other suitable LRP5/6 binding domains include, without limitation, de novo designed LRP5/6 binding proteins, antibody derived binding proteins, e.g. scFv, Fab, etc. and other portions of antibodies that specifically bind to one or more Fzd proteins; VHH or sdAb derived binding domains; knottin-based engineered scaffolds; naturally occurring LRP5/6, including without limitation, DKK1, DKK2, DKK3, DKK4, sclerostin; Wise; fusions proteins comprising any of the above; derivatives of any of the above; variants of any of the above; and biologically active fragments of any of the above, and the like. A LRP5/6 binding domain may be affinity selected to enhance binding.

Members of the Dickkopf (DKK) gene family (see Krupnik et al. (1999) Gene 238(2):301-13) include DKK-1, DKK-2, DKK-3, and DKK-4, and the DKK-3 related protein Soggy (Sgy). hDKKs 1-4 contain two distinct cysteine-rich domains in which the positions of 10 cysteine residues are highly conserved between family members. Exemplary sequences of human Dkk genes and proteins are publicly available, e.g., Genbank accession number NM_014419

(soggy-1); NM_014420 (DKK4); AF177394 (DKK-1); AF177395 (DKK-2); NM_015881 (DKK3); and NM_014421 (DKK2). In some embodiments of the invention, the Lrp6 binding moiety is a DKK1 peptide, including without limitation the C-terminal domain of human DKK1. The C-terminal domain may comprise the sequence:

(SEQ ID NO: 2190)
 10 KMYHTKGQEGSVCLRSSDCASGLCCARHFWSKICKPVLKEGVCTKH
 RRKGS HGLEIFQRCYCGEGLSCRIQKDHQASNSSRLHTCQRH

(see Genbank accession number NP_036374) or a biologically active fragment thereof.

15 Binding of DKK proteins to LRP5/6 are discussed, for example in Brott and Sokol Mol. Cell. Biol. 22 (17), 6100-6110 (2002); and Li et al. J. Biol. Chem. 277 (8), 5977-5981 (2002), each herein specifically incorporated by reference. The corresponding region of human DKK2 (Genbank reference NP_055236) may comprise the sequence:
 20 KMSHIKGHEGDPCLRSSDCIEGFCCARHFWTCKICK-
 PVLHQGEVCTKQRKKGSH GLEIFQRCD-
 CAKGLSCKVWKDATYSSKARLHVCQK (SEQ ID
 NO:2191) or a biologically active fragment thereof.

25 Antibodies that specifically bind to LRP5 or LRP6 are known in the art and are commercially available, or can be generated de novo. LRP5, LRP6 or fragments thereof can be used as an immunogen or in screening assays to develop an antibody. Examples of known antibodies include, without limitation, those described in Gong et al. (2010) PLoS One. 5(9):e12682; Ettenberg et al. (2010) Proc Natl Acad Sci USA. 107(35):15473-8; and those commercially available from, for example Santa Cruz biotechnology antibody clone 1A12, which was raised against synthetic LRP5/6 of human origin and binds to both the full length and proteolytic fragment of LRP6 and LRP5 of mouse and human origin; the monoclonal antibody 2B11; Cell Signaling Technology antibody specific for LRP5 (D80F2), catalog number 5731; etc.

40 In certain embodiments, Wnt surrogate molecules disclosed herein comprise one or more polypeptides comprising two or more binding regions. For example, the two or more binding regions may be two or more Fzd binding regions or two or more LRP5/6 binding regions, or they may comprise one or more Fzd binding region and one or more LRP5/6 binding region. The binding regions may be directly joined or contiguous, or may be separated by a linker, e.g. a polypeptide linker, or a non-peptidic linker, etc. The length of the linker, and therefore the spacing between the binding domains can be used to modulate the signal strength, and can be selected depending on the desired use of the Wnt surrogate molecule. The enforced distance between binding domains can vary, but in certain embodiments may be less than about 100 angstroms, less than about 90 angstroms, less than about 80 angstroms, less than about 70 angstroms, less than about 60 angstroms, or less than about 50 angstroms. In some embodiments the linker is a rigid linker, in other embodiments the linker is a flexible linker. In certain embodiments where the linker is a peptide linker, it may be from about 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 or more amino acids in length, and is of sufficient length and amino acid composition to enforce the distance between binding domains. In some embodiments, the linker comprises or consists of one or more glycine and/or serine residues.

In particular embodiments, a Wnt surrogate molecule comprises a polypeptide sequence having at least 90%, at

least 95%, at least 98% or at least 99% identity to a polypeptide sequence disclosed in any of SEQ ID NOs:89-128 or 134-157, or having at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98% or at least 99% identity to an antigen-binding fragment of a polypeptide sequence disclosed in any of SEQ ID NOs:89-128 or 134-157. In certain embodiments, the Wnt surrogate molecules comprises or consists of a polypeptide sequence set forth in any of SEQ ID NOs:89-128 or 134-157, or an antigen-binding fragment thereof. In particular embodiments, the antigen-binding fragment binds one or more Fzd receptors and also binds LRP5 and/or LRP6.

Wnt surrogate molecule can be multimerized, e.g. through an Fc domain, by concatenation, coiled coils, polypeptide zippers, biotin/avidin or streptavidin multimerization, and the like. The Wnt surrogate molecules can also be joined to a moiety such as PEG, Fc, etc., as known in the art to enhance stability in vivo.

In certain embodiments, a Wnt surrogate molecule directly activates canonical Wnt signaling through binding to one or more Fzd proteins and to LRP5/6, particularly by binding to these proteins on a cell surface, e.g., the surface of a human cell. The direct activation of Wnt signaling by a Wnt surrogate molecule is in contrast to potentiation of Wnt signaling, which enhances activity only when native Wnt proteins are present.

Wnt surrogate molecules may activate Wnt signaling, e.g., by mimicking the effect or activity of a Wnt protein binding to a frizzled protein. The ability of the Wnt surrogate molecules of the invention to mimic the activity of Wnt can be confirmed by a number of assays. The Wnt surrogate molecules typically initiate a reaction or activity that is similar to or the same as that initiated by the receptor's natural ligand. In particular, the Wnt surrogate molecules of the invention enhance the canonical Wnt/ β -catenin signaling pathway. As used herein, the term "enhances" refers to a measurable increase in the level of Wnt/ β -catenin signaling compared with the level in the absence of a Wnt surrogate molecule of the invention.

Various methods are known in the art for measuring the level of canonical Wnt/ β -catenin signaling. These include, but are not limited to assays that measure: Wnt/ β -catenin target gene expression; TCF reporter gene expression; β -catenin stabilization; LRP phosphorylation; Axin translocation from cytoplasm to cell membrane and binding to LRP. The canonical Wnt/ β -catenin signaling pathway ultimately leads to changes in gene expression through the transcription factors TCF7, TCF7L1, TCF7L2 (a.k.a. TCF4), and LEF. The transcriptional response to Wnt activation has been characterized in a number of cells and tissues. As such, global transcriptional profiling by methods well known in the art can be used to assess Wnt β -catenin signaling activation or inhibition.

Changes in Wnt-responsive gene expression are generally mediated by TCF and LEF transcription factors. A TCF reporter assay assesses changes in the transcription of TCF/LEF controlled genes to determine the level of Wnt/ β -catenin signaling. A TCF reporter assay was first described by Korinek, V et al. 1997. Also known as TOP/FOP this method involves the use of three copies of the optimal TCF motif CCTTTGATC, or three copies of the mutant motif CCTTTGGCC, upstream of a minimal c-Fos promoter driving luciferase expression (pTOPFL-ASH and pFOPFL-ASH, respectively) to determine the transactivational activity of endogenous p-catenin/TCF4. A higher ratio of these two reporter activities (TOP/FOP) indicates higher β -catenin/TCF4 activity, whereas a lower ratio of these two reporter activities indicates lower β -catenin/TCF4 activity.

Various other reporter transgenes that respond to Wnt signals exist intact in animals and therefore, effectively reflect endogenous Wnt signaling. These reporters are based on a multimerized TCF binding site, which drives expression of LacZ or GFP, which are readily detectable by methods known in the art. These reporter genes include: TOP-GAL, BAT-GAL, ins-TOPEGFP, ins-TOPGAL, LEF-EGFP, Axin2-LacZ, Axin2-d2EGFP, Lgr5tm1 (cre/ERT2), TOPdGFP.

The recruitment of dephosphorylated β -catenin to the membrane, stabilization and phosphorylation status of β -catenin, and translocation of β -catenin to the nucleus (Klapholz-Brown Z et al., PLoS One. 2(9) e945, 2007), in some cases mediated by complex formation with TC transcription factors and TNF are key steps in the Wnt signaling pathway. Stabilization is mediated by Dishevelled family proteins that inhibit the "destruction" complex so that degradation of intracellular β -catenin is reduced, and translocation of β -catenin to the nucleus follows thereafter. Therefore, measuring the level and location of β -catenin in a cell is a good reflection of the level of Wnt/ β -catenin signaling. A non-limiting example of such an assay is the "BioImage β -Catenin Redistribution Assay" (Thermo Scientific) which provides recombinant U2OS cells that stably express human β -catenin fused to the C-terminus of enhanced green fluorescent protein (EGFP). Imaging and analysis is performed with a fluorescence microscope or HCS platform allowing the levels and distribution of EGFP- β -catenin to be visualized.

Another way, in which the destruction complex is inhibited, is by removal of Axin by recruitment of Axin to the cytoplasmic tail of the Wnt co-receptor LRP. Axin has been shown to bind preferentially to a phosphorylated form of the LRP tail. Visualization of Axin translocation, for example with a GFP-Axin fusion protein, is therefore another method for assessing levels of Wnt/ β -catenin signaling.

In certain embodiments, a Wnt surrogate molecule enhances or increases canonical Wnt pathway signaling, e.g., β -catenin signaling, by at least 30%, 35%, 40%, 45%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 100%, 110%, 150%, 200%, 250%, 300%; 400% or 500%, as compared to the β -catenin signaling induced by a neutral substance or negative control as measured in an assay described above, for example as measured in the TOPFlash assay. A negative control may be included in these assays. In particular embodiments, Wnt surrogate molecules may enhance β -catenin signaling by a factor of 2 $\times$, 5 $\times$, 10 $\times$, 100 $\times$, 1000 $\times$, 10000 $\times$ or more as compared to the activity in the absence of the Wnt surrogate molecule when measured in an assay described above, for example when measured in the TOPFlash assay, or any of the other assays mentioned herein.

"Wnt gene product" or "Wnt polypeptide" when used herein encompass native sequence Wnt polypeptides, Wnt polypeptide variants, Wnt polypeptide fragments and chimeric Wnt polypeptides. In particular embodiments, a Wnt polypeptide is a native human full length mature Wnt protein.

For example, human native sequence Wnt proteins of interest in the present application include the following: Wnt-1 (GenBank Accession No. NM_005430); Wnt-2 (GenBank Accession No. NM_003391); Wnt-2B (Wnt-13) (GenBank Accession No. NM_004185 (isoform 1), NM_024494.2 (isoform 2)), Wnt-3 (RefSeq: NM_030753); Wnt3a (GenBank Accession No. NM_033131), Wnt-4 (GenBank Accession No. NM_030761), Wnt-5A (GenBank Accession No. NM_003392), Wnt-5B (GenBank Accession No. NM_032642), Wnt-6 (GenBank Accession No.

NM_006522), Wnt-7A (GenBank Accession No. NM_004625), Wnt-7B (GenBank Accession No. NM_058238), Wnt-8A (GenBank Accession No. NM_058244), Wnt-3B (GenBank Accession No. NM_003393), Wnt-9A (Wnt-14) (GenBank Accession No. NM_003395), Wnt-9B (Wnt-15) (GenBank Accession No. NM_003396), Wnt-10A (GenBank Accession No. NM_025216), Wnt-10B (GenBank Accession No. NM_003394), Wnt-11 (GenBank Accession No. NM_004626), Wnt-16 (GenBank Accession No. NM_016087)). Although each member has varying degrees of sequence identity with the family, all encode small (i.e., 39-46 kD), acylated, palmitoylated, secreted glycoproteins that contain 23-24 conserved cysteine residues whose spacing is highly conserved (McMahon, A P et al., Trends Genet. 1992; 8: 236-242; Miller, J R. Genome Biol 2002; 3(1): 3001.1-3001.15). Other native sequence Wnt polypeptides of interest include orthologs of the above from any mammal, including domestic and farm animals, and zoo, laboratory or pet animals, such as dogs, cats, cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, goats, rabbits, rats, mice, frogs, zebra fish, fruit fly, worm, etc.

"Wnt pathway signaling" or "Wnt signaling" is used herein to refer to the mechanism by which a biologically active Wnt exerts its effects upon a cell to modulate a cell's activity. Wnt proteins modulate cell activity by binding to Wnt receptors, including proteins from the Frizzled (Fzd) family of proteins, proteins from the ROR family of proteins, the proteins LRP5, LRP6 from the LRP family of proteins, the protein FRL1/crypto, and the protein Derailed/Ryk. Once activated by Wnt binding, the Wnt receptor(s) will activate one or more intracellular signaling cascades. These include the canonical Wnt signaling pathway; the Wnt/planar cell polarity (Wnt/PCP) pathway; the Wnt-calcium (Wnt/Ca²⁺) pathway (Giles, R H et al. (2003) Biochim Biophys Acta 1653, 1-24; Peifer, M. et al. (1994) Development 120: 369-380; Papkoff, J. et al (1996) Mol. Cell Biol. 16: 2128-2134; Veeman, M, T, et al. (2003) Dev. Cell 5: 367-377); and other Wnt signaling pathways as is well known in the art.

For example, activation of the canonical Wnt signaling pathway results in the inhibition of phosphorylation of the intracellular protein β -catenin, leading to an accumulation of β -catenin in the cytosol and its subsequent translocation to the nucleus where it interacts with transcription factors, e.g. TCF/LEF, to activate target genes. Activation of the Wnt/PCP pathway activates RhoA, c-Jun N-terminal kinase (JNK), and nemo-like kinase (NLK) signaling cascades to control such biological processes as tissue polarity and cell movement. Activation of the Wnt/Ca²⁺ by, for example, binding of Wnt-4, Wnt-5A or Wnt-11, elicits an intracellular release of calcium ions, which activates calcium sensitive enzymes like protein kinase C (PKC), calcium-calmodulin dependent kinase II (CamKII) or calcineurin (CaCN). By assaying for activity of the above signaling pathways, the biological activity of an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof, e.g., a Wnt surrogate molecule, can be readily determined.

In certain embodiments, functional properties of Wnt surrogate molecules may be assessed using a variety of methods known to the skilled person, including e.g., affinity/binding assays (for example, surface plasmon resonance, competitive inhibition assays), cytotoxicity assays, cell viability assays, cell proliferation or differentiation assays in response to a Wnt, cancer cell and/or tumor growth inhibition using in vitro or in vivo models, including but not limited to any described herein. The Wnt surrogate mol-

ecules described herein may also be tested for effects on Fzd receptor internalization, in vitro and in vivo efficacy, etc. Such assays may be performed using well-established protocols known to the skilled person (see e.g., Current Protocols in Molecular Biology (Greene Publ. Assoc. Inc. & John Wiley & Sons, Inc., NY, NY); Current Protocols in Immunology (Edited by: John E. Coligan, Ada M. Kruisbeek, David H. Margulies, Ethan M. Shevach, Warren Strober 2001 John Wiley & Sons, NY, NY); or commercially available kits.

In certain embodiments, a Fzd-binding region of a Wnt surrogate molecule (e.g., an antigen-binding fragment of an anti-Fzd antibody) comprises one or more of the CDRs of the anti-Fzd antibodies described herein. In certain embodiments, a LRP5/6-binding region of a Wnt surrogate molecule (e.g., an antigen-binding fragment of an anti-LRP5/6 antibody) comprises one or more of the CDRs of the anti-LRP5/6 antibodies described herein. In this regard, it has been shown in some cases that the transfer of only the VHCDR3 of an antibody can be performed while still retaining desired specific binding (Barbas et al., *PNAS* (1995) 92: 2529-2533). See also, McLane et al., *PNAS* (1995) 92:5214-5218, Barbas et al., *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* (1994) 116:2161-2162.

Also disclosed herein is a method for obtaining an antibody or antigen binding domain specific for a Fzd receptor, the method comprising providing by way of addition, deletion, substitution or insertion of one or more amino acids in the amino acid sequence of a VH domain set out herein or a VH domain which is an amino acid sequence variant of the VH domain, optionally combining the VH domain thus provided with one or more VL domains, and testing the VH domain or VH/VL combination or combinations to identify a specific binding member or an antibody antigen binding domain specific for one or more Fzd receptor and optionally with one or more desired properties. The VL domains may have an amino acid sequence which is substantially as set out herein. An analogous method may be employed in which one or more sequence variants of a VL domain disclosed herein are combined with one or more VH domains.

In particular embodiments, Wnt surrogate molecules are water soluble. By "water soluble" it is meant a composition that is soluble in aqueous buffers in the absence of detergent, usually soluble at a concentration that provides a biologically effective dose of the polypeptide. Compositions that are water soluble form a substantially homogeneous composition that has a specific activity that is at least about 5% that of the starting material from which it was purified, usually at least about 10%, 20%, or 30% that of the starting material, more usually about 40%, 50%, or 60% that of the starting material, and may be about 50%, about 90% or greater. Wnt surrogate molecules disclosed herein typically form a substantially homogeneous aqueous solution at concentrations of at least 25 μ M and higher, e.g. at least 25 μ M, 40 μ M, or 50 μ M, usually at least 60 μ M, 70 μ M, 80 μ M, or 90 μ M, sometimes as much as 100 μ M, 120 μ M, or 150 μ M. In other words, Wnt surrogate molecules disclosed herein typically form a substantially homogeneous aqueous solution at concentrations of about 0.1 mg/ml, about 0.5 mg/ml, of about 1 mg/ml or more.

An antigen or epitope that "specifically binds" or "preferentially binds" (used interchangeably herein) to an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof is a term well understood in the art, and methods to determine such specific or preferential binding are also well known in the art. A molecule, e.g., a Wnt surrogate molecule, is said to exhibit "specific binding" or "preferential binding" if it reacts or

associates more frequently, more rapidly, with greater duration and/or with greater affinity with a particular cell or substance than it does with alternative cells or substances. A molecule or binding region thereof, e.g., a Wnt surrogate molecule or binding region thereof, "specifically binds" or "preferentially binds" to a target antigen, e.g., a Fzd receptor, if it binds with greater affinity, avidity, more readily, and/or with greater duration than it binds to other substances. For example, a Wnt surrogate molecule or binding region thereof that specifically or preferentially binds to the Fzd1 receptor is an antibody that binds to the Fzd1 receptor with greater affinity, avidity, more readily, and/or with greater duration than it binds to other Fzd receptors or non-Fzd proteins. It is also understood by reading this definition that, for example, a Wnt surrogate molecule or binding region thereof that specifically or preferentially binds to a first target may or may not specifically or preferentially bind to a second target. As such, "specific binding" or "preferential binding" does not necessarily require (although it can include) exclusive binding. Generally, but not necessarily, reference to binding means preferential binding.

In some embodiments, any of the one or more Fzd binding region of a Wnt surrogate molecule binds to one, two, three, four, five or more different frizzled proteins, e.g. one or more of human frizzled proteins Fzd1, Fzd2, Fzd3, Fzd4, Fzd5, Fzd6, Fzd7, Fzd8, Fzd9, Fzd10. In some embodiments, any of the Fzd binding regions binds to Fzd1, Fzd2, Fzd5, Fzd7 and Fzd8. In various embodiments, any of the Fzd binding regions binds to: (i) Fzd1, Fzd2, Fzd7 and Fzd9; (ii) Fzd1, Fzd2 and Fzd7; (iii) Fzd5 and Fzd8; (iv) Fzd5, Fzd7 and Fzd8; (v) Fzd1, Fzd4, Fzd5 and Fzd8; (vi) Fzd1, Fzd2, Fzd5, Fzd7 and Fzd8; (vii) Fzd4 and Fzd9; (viii) Fzd9 and Fzd10; (ix) Fzd5, Fzd8 and Fzd10; or (x) Fzd4, Fzd5 and Fzd8; Fzd1, Fzd5, Fzd7 and Fzd8. In some embodiments, the Fzd binding region is selective for one or more Fzd protein of interest, e.g. having a specificity for the one or more desired Fzd protein of at least 10-fold, 25-fold, 50-fold, 100-fold, 200-fold or more relative to other Fzd proteins. In some embodiments, any of the one or more Fzd binding region of a Wnt surrogate molecule is monospecific and binds or specifically binds to only one of Fzd1, Fzd2, Fzd3, Fzd4, Fzd5, Fzd6, Fzd7, Fzd8, Fzd9, or Fzd10.

In some embodiments, any of the one or more LRP5/6 binding region of a Wnt surrogate molecule binds to one or both of LRP5/6. For convenience, the term "LRP5/6" is used to refer collectively to either or both of LRP5 and/or LRP6.

Immunological binding generally refers to the non-covalent interactions of the type which occur between an immunoglobulin molecule and an antigen for which the immunoglobulin is specific, for example by way of illustration and not limitation, as a result of electrostatic, ionic, hydrophilic and/or hydrophobic attractions or repulsion, steric forces, hydrogen bonding, van der Waals forces, and other interactions. The strength, or affinity of immunological binding interactions can be expressed in terms of the dissociation constant (K_d) of the interaction, wherein a smaller K_d represents a greater affinity. Immunological binding properties of selected polypeptides can be quantified using methods well known in the art. One such method entails measuring the rates of antigen-binding site/antigen complex formation and dissociation, wherein those rates depend on the concentrations of the complex partners, the affinity of the interaction, and on geometric parameters that equally influence the rate in both directions. Thus, both the "on rate constant" (K_{on}) and the "off rate constant" (K_{off}) can be determined by calculation of the concentrations and the

actual rates of association and dissociation. The ratio of K_{off}/K_{on} enables cancellation of all parameters not related to affinity, and is thus equal to the dissociation constant K_d . See, generally, Davies et al. (1990) *Annual Rev. Biochem.* 59:439-473.

In certain embodiments, the Wnt surrogate molecules or binding regions thereof described herein have an affinity of less than about 10,000, less than about 1000, less than about 100, less than about 10, less than about 1 or less than about 0.1 nM, and in some embodiments, the antibodies may have even higher affinity for one or more Fzd receptor or LRP5 or LRP6 receptor.

The constant regions of immunoglobulins show less sequence diversity than the variable regions, and are responsible for binding a number of natural proteins to elicit important biochemical events. In humans, there are five different classes of antibodies including IgA (which includes subclasses IgA1 and IgA2), IgD, IgE, IgG (which includes subclasses IgG1, IgG2, IgG3, and IgG4), and IgM. The distinguishing features between these antibody classes are their constant regions, although subtler differences may exist in the V region.

The Fc region of an antibody interacts with a number of Fc receptors and ligands, imparting an array of important functional capabilities referred to as effector functions. For IgG, the Fc region comprises Ig domains CH2 and CH3 and the N-terminal hinge leading into CH2. An important family of Fc receptors for the IgG class are the Fc gamma receptors (FcγRs). These receptors mediate communication between antibodies and the cellular arm of the immune system (Raghavan et al., 1996, *Annu Rev Cell Dev Biol* 12:181-220; Ravetch et al., 2001, *Annu Rev Immunol* 19:275-290). In humans this protein family includes FcγRI (CD64), including isoforms FcγRIa, FcγRIb, and FcγRIc; FcγRII (CD32), including isoforms FcγRIIa (including allotypes H131 and R131), FcγRIIb (including FcγRIIb-1 and FcγRIIb-2), and FcγRIIc; and FcγRIII (CD16), including isoforms FcγRIIIa (including allotypes V158 and F158) and FcγRIIIb (including allotypes FcγRIIIb-NA1 and FcγRIIIb-NA2) (Jefferis et al., 2002, *Immunol Lett* 82:57-65). These receptors typically have an extracellular domain that mediates binding to Fc, a membrane spanning region, and an intracellular domain that may mediate some signaling event within the cell. These receptors are expressed in a variety of immune cells including monocytes, macrophages, neutrophils, dendritic cells, eosinophils, mast cells, platelets, B cells, large granular lymphocytes, Langerhans' cells, natural killer (NK) cells, and T cells. Formation of the Fc/FcγR complex recruits these effector cells to sites of bound antigen, typically resulting in signaling events within the cells and important subsequent immune responses such as release of inflammation mediators, B cell activation, endocytosis, phagocytosis, and cytotoxic attack.

The ability to mediate cytotoxic and phagocytic effector functions is a potential mechanism by which antibodies destroy targeted cells. The cell-mediated reaction wherein nonspecific cytotoxic cells that express FcγRs recognize bound antibody on a target cell and subsequently cause lysis of the target cell is referred to as antibody dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity (ADCC) (Raghavan et al., 1996, *Annu Rev Cell Dev Biol* 12:181-220; Ghetie et al., 2000, *Annu Rev Immunol* 18:739-766; Ravetch et al., 2001, *Annu Rev Immunol* 19:275-290). The cell-mediated reaction wherein nonspecific cytotoxic cells that express FcγRs recognize bound antibody on a target cell and subsequently cause phagocytosis of the target cell is referred to as antibody dependent cell-mediated phagocytosis (ADCP).

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All FcγRs bind the same region on Fc, at the N-terminal end of the Cg2 (CH2) domain and the preceding hinge. This interaction is well characterized structurally (Sondermann et al., 2001, J Mol Biol 309:737-749), and several structures of the human Fc bound to the extracellular domain of human FcγRIIIb have been solved (pdb accession code 1E4K) (Sondermann et al., 2000, Nature 406:267-273.) (pdb accession codes 1IIS and 1IIX) (Radaev et al., 2001, J Biol Chem 276:16469-16477.)

The different IgG subclasses have different affinities for the FcγRs, with IgG1 and IgG3 typically binding substantially better to the receptors than IgG2 and IgG4 (Jefferis et al., 2002, Immunol Lett 82:57-65). All FcγRs bind the same region on IgG Fc, yet with different affinities: the high affinity binder FcγRI has a K_d for IgG1 of 10^{-8} M⁻¹, whereas the low affinity receptors FcγRII and FcγRIII generally bind at 10^{-6} and 10^{-5} respectively. The extracellular domains of FcγRIIIa and FcγRIIIb are 96% identical; however, FcγRIIIb does not have an intracellular signaling domain. Furthermore, whereas FcγRI, FcγRIIa/c, and FcγRIIIa are positive regulators of immune complex-triggered activation, characterized by having an intracellular domain that has an immunoreceptor tyrosine-based activation motif (ITAM), FcγRIIb has an immunoreceptor tyrosine-based inhibition motif (ITIM) and is therefore inhibitory. Thus the former are referred to as activation receptors, and FcγRIIb is referred to as an inhibitory receptor. The receptors also differ in expression pattern and levels on different immune cells. Yet another level of complexity is the existence of a number of FcγR polymorphisms in the human proteome. A particularly relevant polymorphism with clinical significance is V158/F158 FcγRIIIa. Human IgG1 binds with greater affinity to the V158 allotype than to the F158 allotype. This difference in affinity, and presumably its effect on ADCC and/or ADCP, has been shown to be a significant determinant of the efficacy of the anti-CD20 antibody rituximab (Rituxan®, a registered trademark of IDEC Pharmaceuticals Corporation). Subjects with the V158 allotype respond favorably to rituximab treatment; however, subjects with the lower affinity F158 allotype respond poorly (Cartron et al., 2002, Blood 99:754-758). Approximately 10-20% of humans are V158/V158 homozygous, 45% are V158/F158 heterozygous, and 35-45% of humans are F158/F158 homozygous (Lehrnbecher et al., 1999, Blood 94:4220-4232; Cartron et al., 2002, Blood 99:754-758). Thus 80-90% of humans are poor responders, that is, they have at least one allele of the F158 FcγRIIIa.

The Fc region is also involved in activation of the complement cascade. In the classical complement pathway, C1 binds with its C1q subunits to Fc fragments of IgG or IgM, which has formed a complex with antigen(s). In certain embodiments of the invention, modifications to the Fc region comprise modifications that alter (either enhance or decrease) the ability of a Fzd-specific antibody as described herein to activate the complement system (see e.g., U.S. Pat. No. 7,740,847). To assess complement activation, a complement-dependent cytotoxicity (CDC) assay may be performed (See, e.g., Gazzano-Santoro et al., J. Immunol. Methods, 202:163 (1996)).

Thus in certain embodiments, the present invention provides anti-Fzd antibodies having a modified Fc region with altered functional properties, such as reduced or enhanced CDC, ADCC, or ADCP activity, or enhanced binding affinity for a specific FcγR or increased serum half-life. Other modified Fc regions contemplated herein are described, for example, in issued U.S. Pat. Nos. 7,317,091; 7,657,380; 7,662,925; 6,538,124; 6,528,624; 7,297,775; 7,364,731;

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Published U.S. Applications US2009092599; US20080131435; US20080138344; and published International Applications WO2006/105338; WO2004/063351; WO2006/088494; WO2007/024249.

In certain embodiments, Wnt surrogate molecules comprise antibody variable domains with the desired binding specificities fused to immunoglobulin constant domain sequences. In certain embodiments, the fusion is with an Ig heavy chain constant domain, comprising at least part of the hinge, C_H2, and C_H3 regions. In particular embodiments, the first heavy-chain constant region (C_H1) containing the site necessary for light chain bonding, present in at least one of the fusions. DNAs encoding the immunoglobulin heavy chain fusions and, if desired, the immunoglobulin light chain, are inserted into separate expression vectors, and are co-transfected into a suitable host cell. This provides for greater flexibility in adjusting the mutual proportions of the three polypeptide fragments in embodiments when unequal ratios of the three polypeptide chains used in the construction provide the optimum yield of the desired bispecific antibody. It is, however, possible to insert the coding sequences for two or all three polypeptide chains into a single expression vector when the expression of at least two polypeptide chains in equal ratios results in high yields or when the ratios have no significant effect on the yield of the desired chain combination.

Wnt surrogate molecules disclosed herein may also be modified to include an epitope tag or label, e.g., for use in purification or diagnostic applications. There are many linking groups known in the art for making antibody conjugates, including, for example, those disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 5,208,020 or EP Patent 0 425 235 B1, and Chari et al., Cancer Research 52: 127-131 (1992). The linking groups include disulfide groups, thioether groups, acid labile groups, photolabile groups, peptidase labile groups, or esterase labile groups, as disclosed in the above-identified patents, disulfide and thioether groups being preferred.

In certain embodiments, anti-LRP5/6 antibodies and antigen-binding fragments thereof and/or anti-Fzd antibodies and antigen-binding fragments thereof present within a Wnt surrogate molecule are monoclonal. In certain embodiments, they are humanized.

The present invention further provides in certain embodiments an isolated nucleic acid encoding a polypeptide present in a Wnt surrogate molecule disclosed herein. Nucleic acids include DNA and RNA. These and related embodiments may include polynucleotides encoding antibody fragments that bind one or more Fzd receptors and/or LRP5 or LRP6 as described herein. The term "isolated polynucleotide" as used herein shall mean a polynucleotide of genomic, cDNA, or synthetic origin, or some combination thereof, which by virtue of its origin, the isolated polynucleotide: (1) is not associated with all or a portion of a polynucleotide in which the isolated polynucleotide is found in nature; (2) is linked to a polynucleotide to which it is not linked in nature, or (3) does not occur in nature as part of a larger sequence. An isolated polynucleotide may include naturally occurring and/or artificial sequences.

The term "operably linked" means that the components to which the term is applied are in a relationship that allows them to carry out their inherent functions under suitable conditions. For example, a transcription control sequence "operably linked" to a protein coding sequence is ligated thereto so that expression of the protein coding sequence is achieved under conditions compatible with the transcriptional activity of the control sequences.

The term "control sequence" as used herein refers to polynucleotide sequences that can affect expression, processing or intracellular localization of coding sequences to which they are ligated or operably linked. The nature of such control sequences may depend upon the host organism. In particular embodiments, transcription control sequences for prokaryotes may include a promoter, ribosomal binding site, and transcription termination sequence. In other particular embodiments, transcription control sequences for eukaryotes may include promoters comprising one or a plurality of recognition sites for transcription factors, transcription enhancer sequences, transcription termination sequences and polyadenylation sequences. In certain embodiments, "control sequences" can include leader sequences and/or fusion partner sequences.

The term "polynucleotide" as referred to herein means single-stranded or double-stranded nucleic acid polymers. In certain embodiments, the nucleotides comprising the polynucleotide can be ribonucleotides or deoxyribonucleotides or a modified form of either type of nucleotide. Said modifications include base modifications such as bromouridine, ribose modifications such as arabinoside and 2',3'-dideoxyribose and internucleotide linkage modifications such as phosphorothioate, phosphorodithioate, phosphoroselenoate, phosphorodiselenoate, phosphoroanilothioate, phosphoraniladate and phosphoroamidate. The term "polynucleotide" specifically includes single and double stranded forms of DNA.

The term "naturally occurring nucleotides" includes deoxyribonucleotides and ribonucleotides. The term "modified nucleotides" includes nucleotides with modified or substituted sugar groups and the like. The term "oligonucleotide linkages" includes oligonucleotide linkages such as phosphorothioate, phosphorodithioate, phosphoroselenoate, phosphorodiselenoate, phosphoroanilothioate, phosphoraniladate, phosphoroamidate, and the like. See, e.g., LaPlanche et al., 1986, *Nucl. Acids Res.*, 14:9081; Stec et al., 1984, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 106:6077; Stein et al., 1988, *Nucl. Acids Res.*, 16:3209; Zon et al., 1991, *Anti-Cancer Drug Design*, 6:539; Zon et al., 1991, *OLIGONUCLEOTIDES AND ANALOGUES: A PRACTICAL APPROACH*, pp. 87-108 (F. Eckstein, Ed.), Oxford University Press, Oxford England; Stec et al., U.S. Pat. No. 5,151,510; Uhlmann and Peyman, 1990, *Chemical Reviews*, 90:543, the disclosures of which are hereby incorporated by reference for any purpose. An oligonucleotide can include a detectable label to enable detection of the oligonucleotide or hybridization thereof.

The term "vector" is used to refer to any molecule (e.g., nucleic acid, plasmid, or virus) used to transfer coding information to a host cell. The term "expression vector" refers to a vector that is suitable for transformation of a host cell and contains nucleic acid sequences that direct and/or control expression of inserted heterologous nucleic acid sequences. Expression includes, but is not limited to, processes such as transcription, translation, and RNA splicing, if introns are present.

As will be understood by those skilled in the art, polynucleotides may include genomic sequences, extra-genomic and plasmid-encoded sequences and smaller engineered gene segments that express, or may be adapted to express, proteins, polypeptides, peptides and the like. Such segments may be naturally isolated, or modified synthetically by the skilled person.

As will be also recognized by the skilled artisan, polynucleotides may be single-stranded (coding or antisense) or double-stranded, and may be DNA (genomic, cDNA or

synthetic) or RNA molecules. RNA molecules may include HnRNA molecules, which contain introns and correspond to a DNA molecule in a one-to-one manner, and mRNA molecules, which do not contain introns. Additional coding or non-coding sequences may, but need not, be present within a polynucleotide according to the present disclosure, and a polynucleotide may, but need not, be linked to other molecules and/or support materials. Polynucleotides may comprise a native sequence or may comprise a sequence that encodes a variant or derivative of such a sequence.

It will be appreciated by those of ordinary skill in the art that, as a result of the degeneracy of the genetic code, there are many nucleotide sequences that encodes an antibody as described herein. Some of these polynucleotides bear minimal sequence identity to the nucleotide sequence of the native or original polynucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide within a Wnt surrogate molecule. Nonetheless, polynucleotides that vary due to differences in codon usage are expressly contemplated by the present disclosure. In certain embodiments, sequences that have been codon-optimized for mammalian expression are specifically contemplated.

Therefore, in another embodiment of the invention, a mutagenesis approach, such as site-specific mutagenesis, may be employed for the preparation of variants and/or derivatives of the polypeptides described herein. By this approach, specific modifications in a polypeptide sequence can be made through mutagenesis of the underlying polynucleotides that encode them. These techniques provide a straightforward approach to prepare and test sequence variants, for example, incorporating one or more of the foregoing considerations, by introducing one or more nucleotide sequence changes into the polynucleotide.

Site-specific mutagenesis allows the production of mutants through the use of specific oligonucleotide sequences which encode the DNA sequence of the desired mutation, as well as a sufficient number of adjacent nucleotides, to provide a primer sequence of sufficient size and sequence complexity to form a stable duplex on both sides of the deletion junction being traversed. Mutations may be employed in a selected polynucleotide sequence to improve, alter, decrease, modify, or otherwise change the properties of the polynucleotide itself, and/or alter the properties, activity, composition, stability, or primary sequence of the encoded polypeptide.

In certain embodiments, the inventors contemplate the mutagenesis of the polynucleotide sequences that encode a polypeptide present in a Wnt surrogate molecule, to alter one or more properties of the encoded polypeptide, such as the binding affinity, or the function of a particular Fc region, or the affinity of the Fc region for a particular FcγR. The techniques of site-specific mutagenesis are well-known in the art, and are widely used to create variants of both polypeptides and polynucleotides. For example, site-specific mutagenesis is often used to alter a specific portion of a DNA molecule. In such embodiments, a primer comprising typically about 14 to about 25 nucleotides or so in length is employed, with about 5 to about 10 residues on both sides of the junction of the sequence being altered.

As will be appreciated by those of skill in the art, site-specific mutagenesis techniques have often employed a phage vector that exists in both a single stranded and double stranded form. Typical vectors useful in site-directed mutagenesis include vectors such as the M13 phage. These phages are readily commercially available and their use is generally well-known to those skilled in the art. Double-stranded plasmids are also routinely employed in site

directed mutagenesis that eliminates the step of transferring the gene of interest from a plasmid to a phage.

The preparation of sequence variants of the selected peptide-encoding DNA segments using site-directed mutagenesis provides a means of producing potentially useful species and is not meant to be limiting as there are other ways in which sequence variants of peptides and the DNA sequences encoding them may be obtained. For example, recombinant vectors encoding the desired peptide sequence may be treated with mutagenic agents, such as hydroxylamine, to obtain sequence variants. Specific details regarding these methods and protocols are found in the teachings of Maloy et al., 1994; Segal, 1976; Prokop and Bajpai, 1991; Kuby, 1994; and Maniatis et al., 1982, each incorporated herein by reference, for that purpose.

In many embodiments, one or more nucleic acids encoding a polypeptide of a Wnt surrogate molecule are introduced directly into a host cell, and the cell incubated under conditions sufficient to induce expression of the encoded polypeptides. The Wnt surrogate polypeptides of this disclosure may be prepared using standard techniques well known to those of skill in the art in combination with the polypeptide and nucleic acid sequences provided herein. The polypeptide sequences may be used to determine appropriate nucleic acid sequences encoding the particular polypeptide disclosed thereby. The nucleic acid sequence may be optimized to reflect particular codon "preferences" for various expression systems according to standard methods well known to those of skill in the art.

According to certain related embodiments there is provided a recombinant host cell which comprises one or more constructs as described herein, e.g., a vector comprising a nucleic acid encoding a Wnt surrogate molecule or polypeptide thereof; and a method of production of the encoded product, which method comprises expression from encoding nucleic acid therefor. Expression may conveniently be achieved by culturing under appropriate conditions recombinant host cells containing the nucleic acid. Following production by expression, an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof, may be isolated and/or purified using any suitable technique, and then used as desired.

Polypeptides, and encoding nucleic acid molecules and vectors, may be isolated and/or purified, e.g. from their natural environment, in substantially pure or homogeneous form, or, in the case of nucleic acid, free or substantially free of nucleic acid or genes of origin other than the sequence encoding a polypeptide with the desired function. Nucleic acid may comprise DNA or RNA and may be wholly or partially synthetic. Reference to a nucleotide sequence as set out herein encompasses a DNA molecule with the specified sequence, and encompasses a RNA molecule with the specified sequence in which U is substituted for T, unless context requires otherwise.

Systems for cloning and expression of a polypeptide in a variety of different host cells are well known. Suitable host cells include bacteria, mammalian cells, yeast and baculovirus systems. Mammalian cell lines available in the art for expression of a heterologous polypeptide include Chinese hamster ovary cells, HeLa cells, baby hamster kidney cells, NSO mouse melanoma cells and many others. A common, preferred bacterial host is *E. coli*.

The expression of polypeptides, e.g., antibodies and antigen-binding fragments thereof, in prokaryotic cells such as *E. coli* is well established in the art. For a review, see for example Pluckthun, A. *Bio/Technology* 9: 545-551 (1991). Expression in eukaryotic cells in culture is also available to those skilled in the art as an option for production of

antibodies or antigen-binding fragments thereof, see recent reviews, for example Ref. M. E. (1993) *Curr. Opinion Biotech.* 4: 573-576; Trill J. J. et al. (1995) *Curr. Opinion Biotech* 6: 553-560.

Suitable vectors can be chosen or constructed, containing appropriate regulatory sequences, including promoter sequences, terminator sequences, polyadenylation sequences, enhancer sequences, marker genes and other sequences as appropriate. Vectors may be plasmids, viral e.g. phage, or phagemid, as appropriate. For further details see, for example, *Molecular Cloning: a Laboratory Manual*: 2nd edition, Sambrook et al., 1989, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press. Many known techniques and protocols for manipulation of nucleic acid, for example in preparation of nucleic acid constructs, mutagenesis, sequencing, introduction of DNA into cells and gene expression, and analysis of proteins, are described in detail in *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, Second Edition, Ausubel et al. eds., John Wiley & Sons, 1992, or subsequent updates thereto.

The term "host cell" is used to refer to a cell into which has been introduced, or which is capable of having introduced into it, a nucleic acid sequence encoding one or more of the herein described polypeptides, and which further expresses or is capable of expressing a selected gene of interest, such as a gene encoding any herein described polypeptide. The term includes the progeny of the parent cell, whether or not the progeny are identical in morphology or in genetic make-up to the original parent, so long as the selected gene is present. Accordingly there is also contemplated a method comprising introducing such nucleic acid into a host cell. The introduction may employ any available technique. For eukaryotic cells, suitable techniques may include calcium phosphate transfection, DEAE-Dextran, electroporation, liposome-mediated transfection and transduction using retrovirus or other virus, e.g. vaccinia or, for insect cells, baculovirus. For bacterial cells, suitable techniques may include calcium chloride transformation, electroporation and transfection using bacteriophage. The introduction may be followed by causing or allowing expression from the nucleic acid, e.g. by culturing host cells under conditions for expression of the gene. In one embodiment, the nucleic acid is integrated into the genome (e.g. chromosome) of the host cell. Integration may be promoted by inclusion of sequences which promote recombination with the genome, in accordance with standard techniques.

The present invention also provides, in certain embodiments, a method which comprises using a construct as stated above in an expression system in order to express a particular polypeptide such as a Wnt mimetic molecule as described herein. The term "transduction" is used to refer to the transfer of genes from one bacterium to another, usually by a phage. "Transduction" also refers to the acquisition and transfer of eukaryotic cellular sequences by retroviruses. The term "transfection" is used to refer to the uptake of foreign or exogenous DNA by a cell, and a cell has been "transfected" when the exogenous DNA has been introduced inside the cell membrane. A number of transfection techniques are well known in the art and are disclosed herein. See, e.g., Graham et al., 1973, *Virology* 52:456; Sambrook et al., 2001, *MOLECULAR CLONING, A LABORATORY MANUAL*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratories; Davis et al., 1986, *BASIC METHODS IN MOLECULAR BIOLOGY*, Elsevier; and Chu et al., 1981, *Gene* 13:197. Such techniques can be used to introduce one or more exogenous DNA moieties into suitable host cells.

The term "transformation" as used herein refers to a change in a cell's genetic characteristics, and a cell has been

transformed when it has been modified to contain a new DNA. For example, a cell is transformed where it is genetically modified from its native state. Following transfection or transduction, the transforming DNA may recombine with that of the cell by physically integrating into a chromosome of the cell, or may be maintained transiently as an episomal element without being replicated, or may replicate independently as a plasmid. A cell is considered to have been stably transformed when the DNA is replicated with the division of the cell. The term “naturally occurring” or “native” when used in connection with biological materials such as nucleic acid molecules, polypeptides, host cells, and the like, refers to materials which are found in nature and are not manipulated by a human. Similarly, “non-naturally occurring” or “non-native” as used herein refers to a material that is not found in nature or that has been structurally modified or synthesized by a human.

The terms “polypeptide” “protein” and “peptide” and “glycoprotein” are used interchangeably and mean a polymer of amino acids not limited to any particular length. The term does not exclude modifications such as myristylation, sulfation, glycosylation, phosphorylation and addition or deletion of signal sequences. The terms “polypeptide” or “protein” means one or more chains of amino acids, wherein each chain comprises amino acids covalently linked by peptide bonds, and wherein said polypeptide or protein can comprise a plurality of chains non-covalently and/or covalently linked together by peptide bonds, having the sequence of native proteins, that is, proteins produced by naturally-occurring and specifically non-recombinant cells, or genetically-engineered or recombinant cells, and comprise molecules having the amino acid sequence of the native protein, or molecules having deletions from, additions to, and/or substitutions of one or more amino acids of the native sequence. The terms “polypeptide” and “protein” specifically encompass Wnt surrogate molecules, Fzd binding regions thereof, LRP5/6 binding regions thereof, antibodies and antigen-binding fragments thereof that bind to a Fzd receptor or a LRP5 or LRP6 receptor disclosed herein, or sequences that have deletions from, additions to, and/or substitutions of one or more amino acid of any of these polypeptides. Thus, a “polypeptide” or a “protein” can comprise one (termed “a monomer”) or a plurality (termed “a multimer”) of amino acid chains.

The term “isolated protein,” “isolated Wnt surrogate molecule or “isolated antibody” referred to herein means that a subject protein, Wnt surrogate molecule, or antibody: (1) is free of at least some other proteins with which it would typically be found in nature; (2) is essentially free of other proteins from the same source, e.g., from the same species, (3) is expressed by a cell from a different species; (4) has been separated from at least about 50 percent of polynucleotides, lipids, carbohydrates, or other materials with which it is associated in nature; (5) is not associated (by covalent or noncovalent interaction) with portions of a protein with which the “isolated protein” is associated in nature; (6) is operably associated (by covalent or noncovalent interaction) with a polypeptide with which it is not associated in nature; or (7) does not occur in nature. Such an isolated protein can be encoded by genomic DNA, cDNA, mRNA or other RNA, or may be of synthetic origin, or any combination thereof. In certain embodiments, an isolated protein may comprise naturally-occurring and/or artificial polypeptide sequences. In certain embodiments, the isolated protein is substantially free from proteins or polypeptides or other contaminants that

are found in its natural environment that would interfere with its use (therapeutic, diagnostic, prophylactic, research or otherwise).

Amino acid sequence modification(s) of any of the polypeptides (e.g., Wnt surrogate molecules or Fzd binding regions or LRP5/6 binding regions thereof) described herein are contemplated. For example, it may be desirable to improve the binding affinity and/or other biological properties of the Wnt surrogate molecule. For example, amino acid sequence variants of a Wnt surrogate molecule may be prepared by introducing appropriate nucleotide changes into a polynucleotide that encodes the antibody, or a chain thereof, or by peptide synthesis. Such modifications include, for example, deletions from, and/or insertions into and/or substitutions of, residues within the amino acid sequences of the antibody. Any combination of deletion, insertion, and substitution may be made to arrive at the final Wnt surrogate molecule, provided that the final construct possesses the desired characteristics (e.g., high affinity binding to one or more Fzd and/or LRP5/6 receptor). The amino acid changes also may alter post-translational processes of the antibody, such as changing the number or position of glycosylation sites. Any of the variations and modifications described above for polypeptides of the present invention may be included in antibodies of the present invention.

The present disclosure provides variants of any of the polypeptides (e.g., Wnt surrogate molecules or Fzd binding regions or LRP5/6 binding regions thereof, or antibodies or antigen-binding fragments thereof) disclosed herein. In certain embodiments, a variant has at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, or at least 99% identity to a polypeptide disclosed herein. In certain embodiments, such variant polypeptides bind to one or more Fzd receptor, and/or to one or more LRP5/6 receptor, at least about 50%, at least about 70%, and in certain embodiments, at least about 90% as well as a Wnt surrogate molecule specifically set forth herein. In further embodiments, such variant Wnt surrogate molecules bind to one or more Fzd receptor, and/or to one or more LRP5/6 receptor, with greater affinity than the Wnt surrogate molecules set forth herein, for example, that bind quantitatively at least about 105%, 106%, 107%, 108%, 109%, or 110% as well as an antibody sequence specifically set forth herein.

In particular embodiments, the Wnt surrogate molecule or a binding region thereof, e.g., a Fab, scFv, or VHH or sdAb may comprise: a) a heavy chain variable region comprising: i. a CDR1 region that is identical in amino acid sequence to the heavy chain CDR1 region of a selected antibody described herein; ii. a CDR2 region that is identical in amino acid sequence to the heavy chain CDR2 region of the selected antibody; and iii. a CDR3 region that is identical in amino acid sequence to the heavy chain CDR3 region of the selected antibody; and/or b) a light chain variable domain comprising: i. a CDR1 region that is identical in amino acid sequence to the light chain CDR1 region of the selected antibody; ii. a CDR2 region that is identical in amino acid sequence to the light chain CDR2 region of the selected antibody; and iii. a CDR3 region that is identical in amino acid sequence to the light chain CDR3 region of the selected antibody; wherein the antibody specifically binds a selected target (e.g., one or more Fzd receptors or LRP5 or LRP6 receptors). In a further embodiment, the antibody, or antigen-binding fragment thereof, is a variant antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof wherein the variant comprises a heavy and light chain identical to the selected antibody except for up to 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, or more amino acid substitutions in the CDR regions of the VH and VL

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regions. In this regard, there may be 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, or in certain embodiments, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 more amino acid substitutions in the CDR regions of the selected antibody. Substitutions may be in CDRs either in the VH and/or the VL regions. (See e.g., Muller, 1998, Structure 6:1153-1167).

In particular embodiments, the Wnt surrogate molecule or a binding region thereof, e.g., a Fab, scFv, or VHH or sdAb may have: a) a heavy chain variable region having an amino acid sequence that is at least 80% identical, at least 95% identical, at least 90%, at least 95% or at least 98% or 99% identical, to the heavy chain variable region of an antibody or antigen-binding fragments thereof described herein; and/or b) a light chain variable region having an amino acid sequence that is at least 80% identical, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95% or at least 98% or 99% identical, to the light chain variable region of an antibody or antigen-binding fragments thereof described herein. The amino acid sequence of illustrative antigen-binding fragments thereof are set forth in SEQ ID NOs:1-128.

A polypeptide has a certain percent "sequence identity" to another polypeptide, meaning that, when aligned, that percentage of amino acids are the same when comparing the two sequences. Sequence similarity can be determined in a number of different manners. To determine sequence identity, sequences can be aligned using the methods and computer programs, including BLAST, available over the world wide web at ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/BLAST/. Another alignment algorithm is FASTA, available in the Genetics Computing Group (GCG) package, from Madison, Wis., USA, a wholly owned subsidiary of Oxford Molecular Group, Inc. Other techniques for alignment are described in *Methods in Enzymology*, vol. 266: Computer Methods for Macromolecular Sequence Analysis (1996), ed. Doolittle, Academic Press, Inc., a division of Harcourt Brace & Co., San Diego, Calif., USA. Of particular interest are alignment programs that permit gaps in the sequence. The Smith-Waterman is one type of algorithm that permits gaps in sequence alignments. See *Meth. Mol. Biol.* 70: 173-187 (1997). Also, the GAP program using the Needleman and Wunsch alignment method can be utilized to align sequences. See *J. Mol. Biol.* 48: 443-453 (1970).

Of interest is the BestFit program using the local homology algorithm of Smith and Waterman (*Advances in Applied Mathematics* 2: 482-489 (1981)) to determine sequence identity. The gap generation penalty will generally range from 1 to 5, usually 2 to 4 and in many embodiments will be 3. The gap extension penalty will generally range from about 0.01 to 0.20 and in many instances will be 0.10. The program has default parameters determined by the sequences inputted to be compared. Preferably, the sequence identity is determined using the default parameters determined by the program. This program is available also from Genetics Computing Group (GCG) package, from Madison, Wis., USA.

Another program of interest is the FastDB algorithm. FastDB is described in *Current Methods in Sequence Comparison and Analysis, Macromolecule Sequencing and Synthesis, Selected Methods and Applications*, pp. 127-149, 1988, Alan R. Liss, Inc. Percent sequence identity is calculated by FastDB based upon the following parameters: Mismatch Penalty: 1.00; Gap Penalty: 1.00; Gap Size Penalty: 0.33; and Joining Penalty: 30.0.

In particular embodiments, the Wnt surrogate molecule or a binding region thereof, e.g., a Fab, scFv, or VHH or sdAb may comprise: a) a heavy chain variable region comprising: i. a CDR1 region that is identical in amino acid sequence to the heavy chain CDR1 region of a selected antibody

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described herein; ii. a CDR2 region that is identical in amino acid sequence to the heavy chain CDR2 region of the selected antibody; and iii. a CDR3 region that is identical in amino acid sequence to the heavy chain CDR3 region of the selected antibody; and b) a light chain variable domain comprising: i. a CDR1 region that is identical in amino acid sequence to the light chain CDR1 region of the selected antibody; ii. a CDR2 region that is identical in amino acid sequence to the light chain CDR2 region of the selected antibody; and iii. a CDR3 region that is identical in amino acid sequence to the light chain CDR3 region of the selected antibody; wherein the antibody specifically binds a selected target (e.g., a Fzd receptor, such as Fzd1). In a further embodiment, the antibody, or antigen-binding fragment thereof, is a variant antibody wherein the variant comprises a heavy and light chain identical to the selected antibody except for up to 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, or more amino acid substitutions in the CDR regions of the VH and VL regions. In this regard, there may be 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, or in certain embodiments, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 more amino acid substitutions in the CDR regions of the selected antibody. Substitutions may be in CDRs either in the VH and/or the VL regions. (See e.g., Muller, 1998, Structure 6:1153-1167).

Determination of the three-dimensional structures of representative polypeptides (e.g., variant Fzd binding regions or LRP5/6 binding regions of Wnt surrogate molecules as provided herein) may be made through routine methodologies such that substitution, addition, deletion or insertion of one or more amino acids with selected natural or non-natural amino acids can be virtually modeled for purposes of determining whether a so derived structural variant retains the space-filling properties of presently disclosed species. See, for instance, Donate et al., 1994 *Prot. Sci.* 3:2378; Bradley et al., *Science* 309: 1868-1871 (2005); Schueler-Furman et al., *Science* 310:638 (2005); Dietz et al., *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. USA* 103:1244 (2006); Dodson et al., *Nature* 450:176 (2007); Qian et al., *Nature* 450:259 (2007); Raman et al. *Science* 327:1014-1018 (2010). Some additional non-limiting examples of computer algorithms that may be used for these and related embodiments, such as for rational design of binding regions include VMD which is a molecular visualization program for displaying, animating, and analyzing large biomolecular systems using 3-D graphics and built-in scripting (see the website for the Theoretical and Computational Biophysics Group, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, at ks.uiuc.edu/Research/vmd/). Many other computer programs are known in the art and available to the skilled person and which allow for determining atomic dimensions from space-filling models (van der Waals radii) of energy-minimized conformations; GRID, which seeks to determine regions of high affinity for different chemical groups, thereby enhancing binding, Monte Carlo searches, which calculate mathematical alignment, and CHARMM (Brooks et al. (1983) *J. Comput. Chem.* 4:187-217) and AMBER (Weiner et al (1981) *J. Comput. Chem.* 106: 765), which assess force field calculations, and analysis (see also, Eisenfield et al. (1991) *Am. J. Physiol.* 261:C376-386; Lybrand (1991) *J. Pharm. Belg.* 46:49-54; Froimowitz (1990) *Biotechniques* 8:640-644; Burbam et al. (1990) *Proteins* 7:99-111; Pedersen (1985) *Environ. Health Perspect.* 61:185-190; and Kini et al. (1991) *J. Biomol. Struct. Dyn.* 9:475-488). A variety of appropriate computational computer programs are also commercially available, such as from Schrödinger (Munich, Germany).

Compositions

Pharmaceutical compositions comprising a Wnt surrogate molecule described herein and one or more pharmaceutically acceptable diluent, carrier, or excipient are also disclosed. In particular embodiments, the pharmaceutical composition further comprises one or more Wnt polypeptides or Norrin polypeptides.

In further embodiments, pharmaceutical compositions comprising a polynucleotide comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a Wnt surrogate molecule described herein and one or more pharmaceutically acceptable diluent, carrier, or excipient are also disclosed. In particular embodiments, the pharmaceutical composition further comprises one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a Wnt polypeptide or Norrin polypeptide. In certain embodiments, the polynucleotides are DNA or mRNA, e.g., a modified mRNA. In particular embodiments, the polynucleotides are modified mRNAs further comprising a 5' cap sequence and/or a 3' tailing sequence, e.g., a polyA tail. In other embodiments, the polynucleotides are expression cassettes comprising a promoter operatively linked to the coding sequences. In certain embodiments, the nucleic acid sequence encoding the Wnt surrogate molecule and the nucleic acid sequence encoding the Wnt polypeptide or Norrin polypeptide are present in the same polynucleotide.

In further embodiments, pharmaceutical compositions comprising an expression vector, e.g., a viral vector, comprising a polynucleotide comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a Wnt surrogate molecule described herein and one or more pharmaceutically acceptable diluent, carrier, or excipient are also disclosed. In particular embodiments, the pharmaceutical composition further comprises an expression vector, e.g., a viral vector, comprising a polynucleotide comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a Wnt polypeptide or Norrin polypeptide. In certain embodiments, the nucleic acid sequence encoding the Wnt surrogate molecule and the nucleic acid sequence encoding the Wnt polypeptide or Norrin polypeptide are present in the same polynucleotide, e.g., expression cassette.

The present invention further contemplates a pharmaceutical composition comprising a cell comprising an expression vector comprising a polynucleotide comprising a promoter operatively linked to a nucleic acid encoding a Wnt surrogate molecule and one or more pharmaceutically acceptable diluent, carrier, or excipient. In particular embodiments, the pharmaceutical composition further comprises a cell comprising an expression vector comprising a polynucleotide comprising a promoter operatively linked to a nucleic acid sequence encoding a Wnt polypeptide or a Norrin polypeptide. In certain embodiments, the nucleic acid sequence encoding the Wnt surrogate molecule and the nucleic acid sequence encoding the Wnt polypeptide or Norrin polypeptide are present in the same polynucleotide, e.g., expression cassette and/or in the same cell. In particular embodiments, the cell is a heterologous cell or an autologous cell obtained from the subject to be treated. In particular embodiments, the cell is a stem cell, e.g., an adipose-derived stem cell or a hematopoietic stem cell.

The present disclosure contemplates pharmaceutical compositions comprising a first molecule for delivery of a Wnt surrogate molecule as a first active agent and a second molecule for delivery of a Wnt polypeptide or Norrin polypeptide. The first and second molecule may be the same type of molecule or different types of molecules. For example, in certain embodiments, the first and second molecule may each be independently selected from the follow-

ing types of molecules: polypeptides, small organic molecules, nucleic acids encoding the first or second active agent (optionally DNA or mRNA, optionally modified RNA), vectors comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding the first or second active agent (optionally expression vectors or viral vectors), and cells comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding the first or second active agent (optionally an expression cassette).

The subject molecules, alone or in combination, can be combined with pharmaceutically-acceptable carriers, diluents, excipients and reagents useful in preparing a formulation that is generally safe, non-toxic, and desirable, and includes excipients that are acceptable for mammalian, e.g., human or primate, use. Such excipients can be solid, liquid, semisolid, or, in the case of an aerosol composition, gaseous. Examples of such carriers, diluents and excipients include, but are not limited to, water, saline, Ringer's solutions, dextrose solution, and 5% human serum albumin. Supplementary active compounds can also be incorporated into the formulations. Solutions or suspensions used for the formulations can include a sterile diluent such as water for injection, saline solution, fixed oils, polyethylene glycols, glycerine, propylene glycol or other synthetic solvents; antibacterial compounds such as benzyl alcohol or methyl parabens; antioxidants such as ascorbic acid or sodium bisulfite; chelating compounds such as ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA); buffers such as acetates, citrates or phosphates; detergents such as Tween 20 to prevent aggregation; and compounds for the adjustment of tonicity such as sodium chloride or dextrose. The pH can be adjusted with acids or bases, such as hydrochloric acid or sodium hydroxide. In particular embodiments, the pharmaceutical compositions are sterile.

Pharmaceutical compositions may further include sterile aqueous solutions or dispersions and sterile powders for the extemporaneous preparation of sterile injectable solutions or dispersion. For intravenous administration, suitable carriers include physiological saline, bacteriostatic water, or phosphate buffered saline (PBS). In some cases, the composition is sterile and should be fluid such that it can be drawn into a syringe or delivered to a subject from a syringe. In certain embodiments, it is stable under the conditions of manufacture and storage and is preserved against the contaminating action of microorganisms such as bacteria and fungi. The carrier can be, e.g., a solvent or dispersion medium containing, for example, water, ethanol, polyol (for example, glycerol, propylene glycol, and liquid polyethylene glycol, and the like), and suitable mixtures thereof. The proper fluidity can be maintained, for example, by the use of a coating such as lecithin, by the maintenance of the required particle size in the case of dispersion and by the use of surfactants. Prevention of the action of microorganisms can be achieved by various antibacterial and antifungal agents, for example, parabens, chlorobutanol, phenol, ascorbic acid, thimerosal, and the like. In many cases, it will be preferable to include isotonic agents, for example, sugars, polyalcohols such as mannitol, sorbitol, sodium chloride in the composition. Prolonged absorption of the internal compositions can be brought about by including in the composition an agent which delays absorption, for example, aluminum monostearate and gelatin.

Sterile solutions can be prepared by incorporating the anti-Fzd antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof (or encoding polynucleotide or cell comprising the same) in the required amount in an appropriate solvent with one or a combination of ingredients enumerated above, as required, followed by filtered sterilization. Generally, dispersions are

prepared by incorporating the active compound into a sterile vehicle that contains a basic dispersion medium and the required other ingredients from those enumerated above. In the case of sterile powders for the preparation of sterile injectable solutions, methods of preparation are vacuum drying and freeze-drying that yields a powder of the active ingredient plus any additional desired ingredient from a previously sterile-filtered solution thereof.

In one embodiment, the pharmaceutical compositions are prepared with carriers that will protect the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof against rapid elimination from the body, such as a controlled release formulation, including implants and microencapsulated delivery systems. Biodegradable, biocompatible polymers can be used, such as ethylene vinyl acetate, polyanhydrides, polyglycolic acid, collagen, polyorthoesters, and polylactic acid. Methods for preparation of such formulations will be apparent to those skilled in the art. The materials can also be obtained commercially. Liposomal suspensions can also be used as pharmaceutically acceptable carriers. These can be prepared according to methods known to those skilled in the art.

It may be advantageous to formulate the pharmaceutical compositions in dosage unit form for ease of administration and uniformity of dosage. Dosage unit form as used herein refers to physically discrete units suited as unitary dosages for the subject to be treated, each unit containing a predetermined quantity of active antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof calculated to produce the desired therapeutic effect in association with the required pharmaceutical carrier. The specification for the dosage unit forms are dictated by and directly dependent on the unique characteristics of the antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof and the particular therapeutic effect to be achieved, and the limitations inherent in the art of compounding such an active antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof for the treatment of individuals.

The pharmaceutical compositions can be included in a container, pack, or dispenser, e.g. syringe, e.g. a prefilled syringe, together with instructions for administration.

The pharmaceutical compositions of the invention encompass any pharmaceutically acceptable salts, esters, or salts of such esters, or any other compound which, upon administration to an animal comprising a human, is capable of providing (directly or indirectly) the biologically active antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof.

The present invention includes pharmaceutically acceptable salts of a Wnt surrogate molecule described herein. The term "pharmaceutically acceptable salt" refers to physiologically and pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the compounds of the invention: i.e., salts that retain the desired biological activity of the parent compound and do not impart undesired toxicological effects thereto. A variety of pharmaceutically acceptable salts are known in the art and described, e.g., in "Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences", 17th edition, Alfonso R. Gennaro (Ed.), Mark Publishing Company, Easton, PA, USA, 1985 (and more recent editions thereof), in the "Encyclopaedia of Pharmaceutical Technology", 3rd edition, James Swarbrick (Ed.), Informa Healthcare USA (Inc.), NY, USA, 2007, and in J. Pharm. Sci. 66: 2 (1977). Also, for a review on suitable salts, see "Handbook of Pharmaceutical Salts: Properties, Selection, and Use" by Stahl and Wermuth (Wiley-VCH, 2002).

Pharmaceutically acceptable base addition salts are formed with metals or amines, such as alkali and alkaline earth metals or organic amines. Metals used as cations comprise sodium, potassium, magnesium, calcium, and the like. Amines comprise N—N'-dibenzylethylenediamine,

chloroprocaine, choline, diethanolamine, dicyclohexylamine, ethylenediamine, N-methylglucamine, and procaine (see, for example, Berge et al., "Pharmaceutical Salts," J. Pharma Sci., 1977, 66, 119). The base addition salts of said acidic compounds are prepared by contacting the free acid form with a sufficient amount of the desired base to produce the salt in the conventional manner. The free acid form may be regenerated by contacting the salt form with an acid and isolating the free acid in the conventional manner. The free acid forms differ from their respective salt forms somewhat in certain physical properties such as solubility in polar solvents, but otherwise the salts are equivalent to their respective free acid for purposes of the present invention.

In some embodiments, the pharmaceutical composition provided herein comprise a therapeutically effective amount of a Wnt surrogate molecule or pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof in admixture with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, diluent and/or excipient, for example saline, phosphate buffered saline, phosphate and amino acids, polymers, polyols, sugar, buffers, preservatives and other proteins. Exemplary amino acids, polymers and sugars and the like are octylphenoxy polyethoxy ethanol compounds, polyethylene glycol monostearate compounds, polyoxyethylene sorbitan fatty acid esters, sucrose, fructose, dextrose, maltose, glucose, mannitol, dextran, sorbitol, inositol, galactitol, xylitol, lactose, trehalose, bovine or human serum albumin, citrate, acetate, Ringer's and Hank's solutions, cysteine, arginine, carnitine, alanine, glycine, lysine, valine, leucine, polyvinylpyrrolidone, polyethylene and glycol. Preferably, this formulation is stable for at least six months at 4° C.

In some embodiments, the pharmaceutical composition provided herein comprises a buffer, such as phosphate buffered saline (PBS) or sodium phosphate/sodium sulfate, tris buffer, glycine buffer, sterile water and other buffers known to the ordinarily skilled artisan such as those described by Good et al. (1966) Biochemistry 5:467. The pH of the buffer may be in the range of 6.5 to 7.75, preferably 7 to 7.5, and most preferably 7.2 to 7.4.

Methods of Use

The present disclosure also provides methods for using the Wnt surrogate molecules disclosed herein, e.g., to modulate a Wnt signaling pathway, e.g., to increase Wnt signaling, and the administration of a Wnt surrogate molecule disclosed herein in a variety of therapeutic settings. Provided herein are methods of treatment using a Wnt surrogate molecule. In one embodiment, a Wnt surrogate molecule is provided to a subject having a disease involving inappropriate or deregulated Wnt signaling, e.g., reduced Wnt signaling.

Increasing Wnt Pathway Signaling and Related Therapeutic Methods

In certain embodiments, a Wnt surrogate molecule may be used to increase Wnt signaling in a tissue or cell. Thus, in some aspects, the present invention provides a method for increasing Wnt signaling or enhancing Wnt signaling in a tissue or cell, comprising contacting the tissue or cell with an effective amount of a Wnt surrogate molecule or pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof disclosed herein, wherein the a Wnt surrogate molecule is a Wnt signaling pathway agonist. In some embodiments, contacting occurs in vitro, ex vivo, or in vivo. In particular embodiments, the cell is a cultured cell, and the contacting occurs in vitro. In certain embodiments, the method comprises further contacting the tissue or cell with one or more Wnt polypeptides or Norrin polypeptides.

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In related aspects, the present invention provides a method for increasing Wnt signaling in a tissue or cell, comprising contacting the tissue or cell with an effective amount of a polynucleotide comprising a Wnt surrogate molecule disclosed herein. In certain embodiments, the target tissue or cell is also contacted with a polynucleotide comprising a nucleic acid sequence that encodes a Wnt polypeptide or a Norrin polypeptide. In certain embodiments, the polynucleotides are DNA or mRNA, e.g., a modified mRNA. In particular embodiments, the polynucleotides are modified mRNAs further comprising a 5' cap sequence and/or a 3' tailing sequence, e.g., a polyA tail. In other embodiments, the polynucleotides are expression cassettes comprising a promoter operatively linked to the coding sequences. In certain embodiments, the nucleic acid sequence encoding the Wnt surrogate molecule and the nucleic acid sequence encoding the Wnt polypeptide or Norrin polypeptide are present in the same polynucleotide.

In related aspects, the present invention provides a method for increasing Wnt signaling in a tissue or cell, comprising contacting the tissue or cell with an effective amount of a vector comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a Wnt surrogate molecule. In certain embodiments, the tissue or cell is also contacted with a vector comprising a nucleic acid sequence that encodes a Wnt polypeptide or a Norrin polypeptide. In certain embodiments, the vector is an expression vector, and may comprise a promoter operatively linked to the nucleic acid sequence. In particular embodiments, the vector is a viral vector. In certain embodiments, the nucleic acid sequence encoding a Wnt surrogate molecule and the nucleic acid sequence encoding the Wnt polypeptide or Norrin polypeptide are present in the same vector, e.g., in the same expression cassette.

In related aspects, the present invention provides a method for increasing Wnt signaling in a tissue, comprising contacting the tissue with an effective amount of a cell comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a Wnt surrogate molecule of the present invention. In certain embodiments, the tissue is also contacted with a cell comprising a nucleic acid sequence that encodes a Wnt polypeptide or Norrin polypeptide. In certain embodiments, the nucleic acid sequence encoding the Wnt surrogate molecule and the nucleic acid sequence encoding the Wnt polypeptide or Norrin polypeptide are present in the same cell. In particular embodiments, the cell is a heterologous cell or an autologous cell obtained from the subject to be treated. In certain embodiments, the cell was transduced with a vector comprising an expression cassette encoding the Wnt surrogate molecule or the Wnt polypeptide or Norrin polypeptide. In particular embodiments, the cell is a stem cell, e.g., an adipose-derived stem cell or a hematopoietic stem cell.

Wnt surrogate molecules disclosed herein may be used in to treat a disease, disorder or condition, for example, by increasing Wnt signaling in a targeted cell, tissue or organ. Thus, in some aspects, the present invention provides a method for treating a disease or condition in a subject in need thereof, e.g., a disease or disorder associated with reduced Wnt signaling, or for which increased Wnt signaling would provide a therapeutic benefit, comprising contacting the subject with an effective amount of a composition of the present disclosure. In particular embodiments, the composition is a pharmaceutical composition comprising any of: a Wnt surrogate molecule; a polynucleotide comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a Wnt surrogate molecule, e.g., a DNA or mRNA, optionally a modified mRNA; a vector comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a Wnt

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surrogate molecule, e.g., an expression vector or viral vector; or a cell comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a Wnt surrogate molecule, e.g., a cell transduced with an expression vector or viral vector encoding a Wnt surrogate molecule. In particular embodiments, the disease or condition is a pathological disease or disorder, or an injury, e.g., an injury resulting from a wound. In certain embodiments, the wound may be the result of another therapeutic treatment. In certain embodiments, the disease or condition comprises impaired tissue repair, healing or regeneration, or would benefit from increased tissue repair, healing or regeneration. In some embodiments, contacting occurs in vivo, i.e., the subject composition is administered to a subject.

In certain embodiments, the method comprises further contacting the subject with a pharmaceutical composition comprising one or more Wnt polypeptides or Norrin polypeptides. The present disclosure contemplates contacting a subject with a first molecule for delivery of a Wnt surrogate molecule as a first active agent and a second molecule for delivery of a Wnt polypeptide or Norrin polypeptide. The first and second molecule may be the same type of molecule or different types of molecules. For example, in certain embodiments, the first and second molecule may each be independently selected from the following types of molecules: polypeptides, small organic molecules, nucleic acids encoding the first or second active agent (optionally DNA or mRNA, optionally modified RNA), vectors comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding the first or second active agent (optionally expression vectors or viral vectors), and cells comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding the first or second active agent (optionally an expression cassette).

In related aspects, the present invention provides a method for treating a disease or condition, e.g., a disease or disorder associated with reduced Wnt signaling, or for which increased Wnt signaling would provide a therapeutic benefit, comprising contacting a subject in need thereof with a pharmaceutical composition comprising an effective amount of a polynucleotide comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a Wnt surrogate molecule disclosed herein. In certain embodiments, the subject is also contacted with a pharmaceutical composition comprising an effective amount of a polynucleotide comprising a nucleic acid sequence that encodes a Wnt polypeptide or a Norrin polypeptide. In certain embodiments, the polynucleotides are DNA or mRNA, e.g., a modified mRNA. In particular embodiments, the polynucleotides are modified mRNAs further comprising a 5' cap sequence and/or a 3' tailing sequence, e.g., a polyA tail. In other embodiments, the polynucleotides are expression cassettes comprising a promoter operatively linked to the coding sequences. In certain embodiments, the nucleic acid sequence encoding the Wnt surrogate molecule and the nucleic acid sequence encoding the Wnt polypeptide or Norrin polypeptide are present in the same polynucleotide.

In related aspects, the present invention provides a method for treating a disease or condition, e.g., a disease or disorder associated with reduced Wnt signaling, or for which increased Wnt signaling would provide a therapeutic benefit, comprising contacting a subject in need thereof with a pharmaceutical composition comprising an effective amount of a vector comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a Wnt surrogate molecule. In certain embodiments, the subject is also contacted with a pharmaceutical composition comprising an effective amount of a vector comprising a nucleic acid sequence that encodes a Wnt polypeptide or a Norrin polypeptide. In certain embodiments, the vector is an expression vector, and may comprise a promoter operatively

linked to the nucleic acid sequence. In particular embodiments, the vector is a viral vector. In certain embodiments, the nucleic acid sequence encoding the Wnt surrogate molecule and the nucleic acid sequence encoding the Wnt polypeptide or Norrin polypeptide are present in the same vector, e.g., in the same expression cassette.

In related aspects, the present invention provides a method for treating a disease or condition, e.g., a disease or disorder associated with reduced Wnt signaling, or for which increased Wnt signaling would provide a therapeutic benefit, comprising contacting a subject in need thereof with a pharmaceutical composition comprising an effective amount of a cell comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a Wnt surrogate molecule. In certain embodiments, the subject is also contacted with a cell comprising a nucleic acid sequence that encodes a Wnt polypeptide or a Norrin polypeptide. In certain embodiments, the nucleic acid sequence encoding the Wnt surrogate molecule and the nucleic acid sequence encoding the Wnt polypeptide or Norrin polypeptide are present in the same cell. In particular embodiments, the cell is a heterologous cell or an autologous cell obtained from the subject to be treated. In certain embodiments, the cell was transduced with a vector comprising an expression cassette encoding the Wnt surrogate molecule or the Wnt polypeptide or Norrin polypeptide. In particular embodiments, the cell is a stem cell, e.g., an adipose-derived stem cell or a hematopoietic stem cell.

Wnt signaling plays key roles in the developmental process and maintenance of stem cells. Reactivation of Wnt signals is associated with regeneration and repair of most tissues after injuries and diseases. Wnt surrogate molecule molecules are expected to provide benefit of healing and tissue repair in response to injuries and diseases. Causes of tissue damage and loss include but are not limited to aging, degeneration, hereditary conditions, infection and inflammation, traumatic injuries, toxins/metabolic-induced toxicities, or other pathological conditions. Wnt signals and enhancers of Wnt signals have been shown to activate adult, tissue-resident stem cells. In some embodiments, the compounds of the invention are administered for use in treating diseased or damaged tissue, for use in tissue regeneration and for use in cell growth and proliferation, and/or for use in tissue engineering.

Human diseases associated with mutations of the Wnt pathway provide strong evidence for enhancement of Wnt signals in the treatment and prevention of diseases. Preclinical in vivo and in vitro studies provide additional evidence of involvement of Wnt signals in many disease conditions and further support utilization of a Wnt surrogate molecule in various human diseases. For example, compositions of the present invention may be used to promote or increase bone growth or regeneration, bone grafting, healing of bone fractures, treatment of osteoporosis and osteoporotic fractures, spinal fusion, spinal cord injuries, including vertebral compression fractures, pre-operative spinal surgery optimization, osseointegration of orthopedic devices, tendon-bone integration, tooth growth and regeneration, dental implantation, periodontal diseases, maxillofacial reconstruction, and osteonecrosis of the jaw. They may also be used in the treatment of alopecia; enhancing regeneration of sensory organs, e.g. treatment of hearing loss, including regeneration of inner and outer auditory hair cells treatment of vestibular hypofunction, treatment of macular degeneration, treatment of retinopathies, including vitreoretinopathy, diabetic retinopathy, other diseases of retinal degeneration, Fuchs' dystrophy, other cornea disease, etc.; treatment of stroke, traumatic brain injury, Alzheimer's disease, multiple scler-

rosis, multiple dystrophy, muscle atrophy as a result of sarcopenia or cachexia, and other conditions affecting the degeneration or integrity of the blood brain barrier. The compositions of this invention may also be used in treatment of oral mucositis, treatment of short bowel syndrome, inflammatory bowel diseases (IBD), including Crohn's disease (CD) and ulcerative colitis (UC), in particular CD with fistula formation, other gastrointestinal disorders; treatment of metabolic syndrome, dyslipidemia, treatment of diabetes, treatment of pancreatitis, conditions where exocrine or endocrine pancreas tissues are damaged; conditions where enhanced epidermal regeneration is desired, e.g., epidermal wound healing, treatment of diabetic foot ulcers, syndromes involving tooth, nail, or dermal hypoplasia, etc., conditions where angiogenesis is beneficial; treatment of myocardial infarction, coronary artery disease, heart failure; enhanced growth of hematopoietic cells, e.g. enhancement of hematopoietic stem cell transplants from bone marrow, mobilized peripheral blood, treatment of immunodeficiencies, graft versus host diseases, etc.; treatment of acute kidney injuries, chronic kidney diseases; treatment of lung diseases, chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (COPD), pulmonary fibrosis, including idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis, enhanced regeneration of lung tissues. The compositions of the present invention may also be used in enhanced regeneration of liver cells, e.g. liver regeneration, treatment of cirrhosis, enhancement of liver transplantations, treatment of acute liver failure, treatment of chronic liver diseases with hepatitis C or B virus infection or post-antiviral drug therapies, alcoholic liver diseases, including alcoholic hepatitis, non-alcoholic liver diseases with steatosis or steatohepatitis, and the like. The compositions of this invention may treat diseases and disorders including, without limitation, conditions in which regenerative cell growth is desired.

Human genetics involving loss-of-function or gain-of-function mutations in Wnt signaling components show strong evidence supporting enhancing Wnt signals for bone growth. Conditions in which enhanced bone growth is desired may include, without limitation, fractures, grafts, ingrowth around prosthetic devices, osteoporosis, osteoporotic fractures, spinal fusion, vertebral compression fractures, pre-operative optimization for spinal surgeries, osteonecrosis of the jaw, dental implantation, periodontal diseases, maxillofacial reconstruction, and the like. Wnt surrogate molecules enhance and promotes Wnt signals which are critical in promoting bone regeneration. Methods for regeneration of bone tissues benefit from administration of the compounds of the invention, which can be systemic or localized. In some embodiments, bone marrow cells are exposed to molecules of the invention, such that stem cells within that marrow become activated.

In some embodiments, bone regeneration is enhanced by contacting a responsive cell population, e.g. bone marrow, bone progenitor cells, bone stem cells, etc. with an effective dose of a Wnt surrogate molecule disclosed herein. Methods for regeneration of bone tissues benefit from administration of the Wnt surrogate molecule which can be systemic or localized. In some such embodiments, the contacting is performed in vivo. In other such embodiments, the contacting is performed ex vivo. The molecule may be localized to the site of action, e.g. by loading onto a matrix, which is optionally biodegradable, and optionally provides for a sustained release of the active agent. Matrix carriers include, without limitation, absorbable collagen sponges, ceramics, hydrogels, polymeric microspheres, nanoparticles, bone cements, and the like.

In particular embodiments, compositions comprising one or more Wnt surrogate molecule disclosed herein (or a polynucleotide encoding a Wnt surrogate molecule, or a vector or cell comprising a polynucleotide encoding a Wnt surrogate molecule) are used to treat or prevent a bone disease or disorder, including but not limited to any of the following, or to treat or prevent an injury associated with, but not limited to, any of the following: osteoporosis, osteoporotic fractures, bone fractures including vertebral compression fractures, non-union fractures, delayed union fractures, spinal fusion, osteonecrosis, osteonecrosis of the jaw, hip, femoral head, etc., osseointegration of implants (e.g., to accelerate recovery following partial or total knee or hip replacement), osteogenesis imperfecta, bone grafts, tendon repair, maxillofacial surgery, dental implant, all other bone disorders or defects resulting from genetic diseases, degeneration, aging, drugs, or injuries. In one embodiment, Wnt surrogate molecules that bind Fzd1, Fzd 2, and Fzd 7, and also LRP5 and/or LRP6, are used to treat or prevent any bone disease or disorder. In one embodiment, Wnt surrogate molecules that bind Fzd1, Fzd 2, Fzd 5, Fzd 7 and Fzd 8, and also LRP5 and/or LRP6, are used to treat or prevent any bone disease or disorder. Other Fzd molecules that bind to additional Fzd receptors can also be used with LRP5 and/or LRP6 binders.

In particular embodiments, compositions and methods disclosed herein may be used to: increase bone mineral density, increase bone volume (e.g., tibia and/or femur bone volume), increase cortical thickness (e.g., in trabecular region or in femur mid-diaphysis), increase mineral apposition rate, increase the number of osteoblasts and/or decrease the number of osteoclasts (e.g., in bone), increase bone stiffness, increase the ultimate load to fracture point, improve bone resistance to fracture, decrease bone resorption, decrease bone loss associated with osteoporosis, or increase biochemical strength of bone, in a subject. In one embodiment, Wnt surrogate molecules that bind Fzd1, Fzd 2, and Fzd 7 are used for any of these indicated uses. In one embodiment, Wnt surrogate molecules that bind Fzd1, Fzd 2, Fzd 5, Fzd 7 and Fzd 8 are used for any of these indicated uses.

Methods disclosed herein, including methods for treating or preventing a bone disease or disorder include methods that comprise providing to a subject in need thereof both a Wnt surrogate molecule and an antiresorptive agent. In certain embodiments, the methods are used for the treatment of osteoporosis, optionally post-menopausal osteoporosis.

The disclosure also provides a method for inhibiting or reducing bone resorption in a subject in need thereof, comprising providing to the subject an effective amount of a Wnt surrogate molecule, wherein the Wnt surrogate molecule is an agonist of a Wnt signaling pathway. In certain embodiments, the method further comprises providing to the subject an antiresorptive agent. In certain embodiments, the subject has been diagnosed with or is at risk for osteoporosis, optionally postmenopausal osteoporosis. A variety of antiresorptive agents are known in the art and include, but are not limited to, those disclosed herein.

When a Wnt surrogate molecule is provide to the subject in combination with another therapeutic agent, such as an antiresorptive agent, the two agent may be provided in the same or different pharmaceutical compositions. They may be provided to the subject at the same time, at different times, e.g., simultaneously, consecutively, or during overlapping or non-overlapping time periods. In certain embodiments, the two agents are therapeutically active in the subject during an overlapping time period.

Compositions comprising one or more Wnt surrogate molecule disclosed herein (or a polynucleotide encoding a Wnt surrogate molecule, or a vector or cell comprising a polynucleotide encoding a Wnt surrogate molecule) can be used for the in vivo treatment of skeletal tissue deficiencies. By "skeletal tissue deficiency", it is meant a deficiency in bone or other skeletal connective tissue at any site where it is desired to restore the bone or connective tissue, no matter how the deficiency originated, e.g. whether as a result of surgical intervention, removal of tumor, ulceration, implant, fracture, or other traumatic or degenerative conditions. The compositions of the present invention can be used as part of a regimen for restoring cartilage function to a connective tissue, for the repair of defects or lesions in cartilage tissue such as degenerative wear and arthritis, trauma to the tissue, displacement of torn meniscus, meniscectomy, a luxation of a joint by a torn ligament, malalignment of joints, bone fracture, or by hereditary disease.

A Wnt surrogate molecule may also be used for treatment of periodontal diseases. Periodontal diseases are a leading cause of tooth loss and are linked to multiple systemic conditions. In some embodiments, tooth or underlying bone regeneration is enhanced by contacting a responsive cell population. In some such embodiments, the contacting is performed in vivo. In other such embodiments, the contacting is performed ex vivo, with subsequent implantation of the activated stem or progenitor cells. The molecule may be localized to the site of action, e.g. by loading onto a matrix, which is optionally biodegradable, and optionally provides for a sustained release of the active agent. Matrix carriers include, without limitation, absorbable collagen sponges, ceramics, hydrogels, bone cements, polymeric microspheres, nanoparticles, and the like.

Studies have shown that biology of Wnt signaling and R-spondins are capable of promoting sensory hair cell regeneration in the inner ear following injuries, aging, or degeneration. Loss of sensory hair cells in the inner ear involved in hearing loss or vestibular hypofunction may also benefit from the compositions of the invention. In the inner ear, the auditory organ houses mechanosensitive hair cells required for translating sound vibration to electric impulses. The vestibular organs, comprised of the semicircular canals (SSCs), the utricle, and the saccule, also contain sensory hair cells in order to detect head position and motion. Compositions of the present invention can be used, for example, in an infusion; in a matrix or other depot system; or other topical application to the ear for enhancement of auditory regeneration.

A Wnt surrogate molecule may also be used in regeneration of retinal tissue. In the adult mammalian retina, Muller glia cells are capable of regenerating retinal cells, including photoreceptors, for example after neurotoxic injury in vivo. Wnt signaling and enhancers of Wnt signals can promote proliferation of Muller glia-derived retinal progenitors after damage or during degeneration. The compositions of the invention may also be used in the regeneration of tissues and other cell types in the eye. For examples age-related macular degeneration (AMD), other retina degenerative diseases, cornea diseases, Fuchs' dystrophy, vitreoretinopathy, hereditary diseases, etc. can benefit from the compositions of the present inventions. AMD is characterized by progressively decreased central vision and visual acuity. Fuchs' dystrophy is characterized by progressive loss of cornea endothelial cells. Wnt signal and enhancing of Wnt signal can promote regeneration of cornea endothelium, retina epithelium, etc. in the eye tissue. In other embodiments, compositions of the present invention can be used, for example, in an infusion;

in a matrix or other depot system; or other topical application to the eye for retinal regeneration and treatment of macular degeneration.

Specific populations of proliferating cells for homeostatic renewal of hepatocytes have been identified through lineage tracing studies, for example Axin2-positive cells in pericentral region. Lineage tracing studies also identified additional potential liver progenitor cells, including but not limited to Lgr-positive cells. The self-renewing liver cells and other populations of potential progenitor cells, including Lgr5-positive and Axin2-positive cells, are identified to be capable of regeneration responding to Wnt signals and/or R-spondins following injuries. Numerous preclinical models of acute liver injury and failure and chronic liver diseases showed recovery and regeneration of hepatocytes benefit from enhancing Wnt signals.

In certain embodiments, compositions comprising a Wnt surrogate molecule disclosed herein (or a polynucleotide encoding a Wnt surrogate molecule, or a vector or cell comprising a polynucleotide encoding a Wnt surrogate molecule) are used to promote liver regeneration, reduce fibrosis, and/or improve liver function. In certain embodiments, compositions and methods disclosed herein are used to: increase liver weight, increase the liver to body weight ratio, increase the number of PCNA and pH3 positive nuclei in liver, increase expression of Ki67 and/or Cyclin D1 in liver, increase liver cell proliferation and/or mitosis, decrease fibrosis following chronic liver injury, or increase hepatocyte function.

In particular embodiments, the compositions of this invention may be used in treatment of acute liver failure, acute alcoholic liver injuries, treatment of chronic liver diseases with hepatitis C or B virus infection or post-antiviral drug therapies, chronic alcoholic liver diseases, alcoholic hepatitis, non-alcoholic fatty liver diseases and non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH), treatment of cirrhosis and severe chronic liver diseases of all causes, and enhanced regeneration of liver cells. Methods for regeneration of liver tissue benefit from administration of the compounds of the invention, which can be systemic or localized. These include, but are not limited to, methods of systemic administration and methods of localized administration e.g. by injection into the liver tissue, by injection into veins or blood vessels leading into the liver, by implantation of a sustained release formulation, and the like.

In particular embodiments, compositions comprising a Wnt surrogate molecule disclosed herein (or a polynucleotide encoding a Wnt surrogate molecule, or a vector or cell comprising a polynucleotide encoding a Wnt surrogate molecule) are used to treat or prevent a liver disease or disorder, including but not limited to, or to treat or prevent a liver injury or disorder resulting from any of the following: acute liver failure (all causes), chronic liver failure (all causes), cirrhosis, liver fibrosis (all causes), portal hypertension, alcoholic liver diseases including alcoholic hepatitis, nonalcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH), nonalcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) (fatty liver), alcoholic hepatitis, hepatitis C virus-induced liver diseases (HCV), hepatitis B virus-induced liver diseases (HBV), other viral hepatitis (e.g., hepatitis A virus-induced liver diseases (HAV) and hepatitis D virus-induced liver diseases (HDV)), primary biliary cirrhosis, autoimmune hepatitis, liver surgery, liver injury, liver transplantation, "small for size" syndrome in liver surgery and transplantation, congenital liver disease and disorders, any other liver disorder or defect resulting from genetic diseases, degeneration, aging, drugs, or injuries.

Wnt signals play an important role in regeneration of various epithelial tissues. Various epidermal conditions benefit from treatment with the compounds of the present invention. Mucositis occurs when there is a breakdown of the rapidly divided epithelial cells lining the gastro-intestinal tract, leaving the mucosal tissue open to ulceration and infection. The part of the epithelial lining that covers the mouth, called the oral mucosa, is one of the most sensitive parts of the body and is particularly vulnerable to chemotherapy and radiation. Oral mucositis is probably the most common, debilitating complication of cancer treatments, particularly chemotherapy and radiation. In addition, the compositions of the invention may also benefit treatment of short bowel syndrome, inflammatory bowel diseases (IBD), or other gastrointestinal disorders. Other epidermal conditions include epidermal wound healing, diabetic foot ulcers, syndromes involving tooth, nail, or dermal hypoplasia, and the like. Molecules of the present invention may be used in all these conditions, where regenerative cells are contacted with compounds of the invention. Methods for regeneration of epithelial tissues benefit from administration of the compounds of the invention, which can be systemic or localized. Contacting can be, for example, topical, including intradermal, subdermal, in a gel, lotion, cream etc. applied at targeted site, etc.

In addition to skin and gastrointestinal tract, Wnt signals and enhancement and promotion of Wnt signals also play an important role in repair and regeneration of tissues including pancreas, kidney, and lung in preclinical models. A Wnt surrogate molecule may benefit various disease conditions involving exocrine and endocrine pancreas, kidney, or lung. The Wnt surrogate molecules may be used in treatment of metabolic syndrome, treatment of diabetes, treatment of acute or chronic pancreatitis, exocrine pancreatic insufficiency, treatment of acute kidney injuries, chronic kidney diseases, treatment of lung diseases, including but not limited to chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (COPD), pulmonary fibrosis, in particular idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF), and other conditions that cause loss of lung epithelial tissues. Methods for regeneration of these tissues benefit from administration of the compounds of the invention, which can be systemic or localized.

Epidermal Wnt signaling, in coordination with signaling via other development factors, is critical for adult hair follicle regeneration. Hair loss is a common problem, and androgenetic alopecia, often called male pattern baldness, is the most common form of hair loss in men. In some embodiments, hair follicle regeneration is enhanced by contacting a responsive cell population with a molecule of the present invention. In some such embodiments, the contacting is performed in vivo. In other such embodiments, the contacting is performed ex vivo. The molecule may be localized to the site of action, e.g. topical lotions, gels, creams and the like.

Stroke, traumatic brain injury, Alzheimer's disease, multiple sclerosis and other conditions affecting the blood brain barrier (BBB) may be treated with a Wnt surrogate molecule. Angiogenesis is critical to ensure the supply of oxygen and nutrients to many tissues throughout the body, and is especially important for the CNS as the neural tissue is extremely sensitive to hypoxia and ischemia. CNS endothelial cells which form the BBB differ from endothelial cells in non-neural tissue, in that they are highly polarized cells held together by tight junctions and express specific transporters. Wnt signaling regulates CNS vessel formation and/or function. Conditions in which the BBB is compromised can benefit from administration of the com-

pounds of the invention, which can be systemic or localized e.g. by direct injection, intrathecal administration, implantation of sustained release formulations, and the like. In addition, Wnt signal is actively involved in neurogenesis and plays a role of neuroprotection following injury. The compositions of the present invention may also be used in treatment of spinal cord injuries, other spinal cord diseases, stroke, traumatic brain injuries, etc.

Wnt signals also play a role in angiogenesis. A Wnt surrogate molecule may benefit conditions where angiogenesis is beneficial, treatment of myocardial infarction, coronary artery disease, heart failure, diabetic retinopathy, etc., and conditions from hereditary diseases. Methods for regeneration of these tissues benefit from administration of the compounds of the invention, which can be systemic or localized.

In certain embodiments, methods of the present invention promote tissue regeneration, e.g., in a tissue subjected to damage or tissue or cell reduction or loss. The loss or damage can be anything which causes the cell number to diminish, including diseases or injuries. For example, an accident, an autoimmune disorder, a therapeutic side-effect or a disease state could constitute trauma. Tissue regeneration increases the cell number within the tissue and preferably enables connections between cells of the tissue to be re-established, and more preferably the functionality of the tissue to be regained.

The terms "administering" or "introducing" or "providing", as used herein, refer to delivery of a composition to a cell, to cells, tissues and/or organs of a subject, or to a subject. Such administering or introducing may take place in vivo, in vitro or ex vivo.

In particular embodiments, a pharmaceutical composition is administered parenterally, e.g., intravenously, orally, rectally, or by injection. In some embodiments, it is administered locally, e.g., topically or intramuscularly. In some embodiments, a composition is administered to target tissues, e.g., to bone, joints, ear tissue, eye tissue, gastrointestinal tract, skin, a wound site or spinal cord. Methods of the invention may be practiced in vivo or ex vivo. In some embodiments, the contacting of a target cell or tissue with a Wnt surrogate molecule is performed ex vivo, with subsequent implantation of the cells or tissues, e.g., activated stem or progenitor cells, into the subject. The skilled artisan can determine an appropriate site of and route of administration based on the disease or disorder being treated.

The dose and dosage regimen may depend upon a variety of factors readily determined by a physician, such as the nature of the disease or disorder, the characteristics of the subject, and the subject's history. In particular embodiments, the amount of a Wnt surrogate molecule administered or provided to the subject is in the range of about 0.01 mg/kg to about 50 mg/kg, 0.1 mg/kg to about 500 mg/kg, or about 0.1 mg/kg to about 50 mg/kg of the subject's body weight.

The terms "treatment", "treating" and the like are used herein to generally mean obtaining a desired pharmacologic and/or physiologic effect. The effect may be prophylactic in terms of completely or partially preventing a disease or symptom thereof, e.g. reducing the likelihood that the disease or symptom thereof occurs in the subject, and/or may be therapeutic in terms of a partial or complete cure for a disease and/or adverse effect attributable to the disease. "Treatment" as used herein covers any treatment of a disease in a mammal, and includes: (a) preventing the disease from occurring in a subject which may be predisposed to the disease but has not yet been diagnosed as having it; (b) inhibiting the disease, i.e., arresting its development; or (c)

relieving the disease, i.e., causing regression of the disease. The therapeutic agent (e.g., a Wnt surrogate molecule) may be administered before, during or after the onset of disease or injury. The treatment of ongoing disease, where the treatment stabilizes or reduces the undesirable clinical symptoms of the patient, is of particular interest. Such treatment is desirably performed prior to complete loss of function in the affected tissues. The subject therapy will desirably be administered during the symptomatic stage of the disease, and in some cases after the symptomatic stage of the disease. In some embodiments, the subject method results in a therapeutic benefit, e.g., preventing the development of a disorder, halting the progression of a disorder, reversing the progression of a disorder, etc. In some embodiments, the subject method comprises the step of detecting that a therapeutic benefit has been achieved. The ordinarily skilled artisan will appreciate that such measures of therapeutic efficacy will be applicable to the particular disease being modified, and will recognize the appropriate detection methods to use to measure therapeutic efficacy.

Other embodiments relate, in part, to the use of the Wnt surrogate molecules disclosed herein to promote or enhance the growth or proliferation of cells, tissues and organoids, for example, by contacting cells or tissue with one or more Wnt surrogate, optionally in combination with a Norrin or Rspodin polypeptide. In certain embodiments, the cells or tissue are contacted ex vivo, in vitro, or in vivo. Such methods may be used to generate cells, tissue or organoids for therapeutic use, e.g., to be transplanted or grafted into a subject. They may also be used to generate cells, tissue or organoids for research use. The Wnt surrogate molecules have widespread applications in non-therapeutic methods, for example in vitro research methods.

The invention provides a method for tissue regeneration of damaged tissue, such as the tissues discussed above, comprising administering a Wnt surrogate molecule to cells. The Wnt surrogate molecule may be administered directly to the cells in vivo, administered to a subject orally, intravenously, or by other methods known in the art, or administered to ex vivo cells. In some embodiments where the Wnt surrogate molecule is administered to ex vivo cells, these cells may be transplanted into a subject before, after or during administration of the Wnt surrogate molecule.

Wnt signaling is a key component of stem cell culture. For example, the stem cell culture media as described in WO2010/090513, WO2012/014076, Sato et al, 2011 (GASTROENTEROLOGY 2011; 141: 1762-1772) and Sato et al, 2009 (Nature 459, 262-5). The Wnt surrogate molecules disclosed herein are suitable alternatives to Rspodin for use in these stem cell culture media, or may be combined with Rspodin.

Accordingly, in one embodiment, the disclosure provides a method for enhancing the proliferation of stem cells comprising contacting stem cells with one or more Wnt surrogate molecules disclosed herein. In one embodiment, the disclosure provides a cell culture medium comprising one or more Wnt surrogate molecules disclosed herein. In some embodiments, the cell culture medium may be any cell culture medium already known in the art that normally comprises Wnt or Rspodin, but wherein the Wnt or Rspodin is replaced (wholly or partially) or supplemented by Wnt surrogate molecule(s) disclosed herein. For example, the culture medium may be as described in as described in WO2010/090513, WO2012/014076, Sato et al, 2011 (GASTROENTEROLOGY 2011; 141: 1762-1772) and Sato et al., 2009 (Nature 459, 262-5), which are hereby incorporated by

reference in their entirety, Stem cell culture media often comprise additional growth factors.

This method may thus additionally comprise supplying the stem cells with a growth factor. Growth factors commonly used in cell culture medium include epidermal growth factor (EGF, (Peprotech), Transforming Growth Factor-alpha (TGF-alpha, Peprotech), basic Fibroblast Growth Factor (bFGF, Peprotech), brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF, R&D Systems), Hepatocyte Growth Factor (HGF) and Keratinocyte Growth Factor (KGF, Peprotech, also known as FGF7). EGF is a potent mitogenic factor for a variety of cultured ectodermal and mesodermal cells and has a profound effect on the differentiation of specific cells in vivo and in vitro and of some fibroblasts in cell culture. The EGF precursor exists as a membrane-bound molecule which is proteolytically cleaved to generate the 53-amino acid peptide hormone that stimulates cells. EGF or other mitogenic growth factors may thus be supplied to the stem cells. During culturing of stem cells, the mitogenic growth factor may be added to the culture medium every second day, while the culture medium is refreshed preferably every fourth day. In general, a mitogenic factor is selected from the groups consisting of: i) EGF, TGF-alpha, and KGF, ii) EGF, TGF-alpha, and FGF7; iii) EGF, TGF-alpha, and FGF; iv) EGF and KGF; v) EGF and FGF7; vi) EGF and a FGF; vii) TGF-alpha and KGF; viii) TGF-alpha, and FGF7; ix) or from TGF-alpha and a FGF. In certain embodiments, the disclosure includes a stem cell culture media comprising a Wnt surrogate molecule disclosed herein, e.g., optionally in combination with one or more of the growth factors or combinations thereof described herein.

These methods of enhancing proliferation of stem cells can be used to grow new organoids and tissues from stem cells, as for example described in WO2010/090513 WO2012/014076, Sato et al., 2011 (GASTROENTEROLOGY 2011; 141: 1762-1772) and Sato et al., 2009 (Nature 459, 262-5).

In some embodiments, the Wnt surrogate molecules are used to enhance stem cell regeneration. Illustrative stem cells of interest include but are not limited to: muscle satellite cells; hematopoietic stem cells and progenitor cells derived therefrom (U.S. Pat. No. 5,061,620); neural stem cells (see Morrison et al. (1999) Cell 96: 737-749); embryonic stem cells; mesenchymal stem cells; mesodermal stem cells; liver stem cells; adipose-tissue derived stem cells, etc.

Other embodiments of the present invention relate, in part, to diagnostic applications for detecting the presence of cells or tissues expressing one or more Fzd receptors or LRP5 or LRP6 receptors. Thus, the present disclosure provides methods of detecting one or more Fzd receptor or LRP5 or LRP6 receptor in a sample, such as detection of cells or tissues expressing Fzd1. Such methods can be applied in a variety of known detection formats, including, but not limited to immunohistochemistry (IHC), immunocytochemistry (ICC), in situ hybridization (ISH), whole-mount in situ hybridization (WISH), fluorescent DNA in situ hybridization (FISH), flow cytometry, enzyme immunoassay (EIA), and enzyme linked immuno-assay (ELISA), e.g., by detecting binding of a Wnt surrogate molecule.

ISH is a type of hybridization that uses a labeled complementary DNA or RNA strand (i.e., primary binding agent) to localize a specific DNA or RNA sequence in a portion or section of a cell or tissue (in situ), or if the tissue is small enough, the entire tissue (whole mount ISH). One having ordinary skill in the art would appreciate that this is distinct from immunohistochemistry, which localizes proteins in tissue sections using an antibody as a primary binding agent.

DNA ISH can be used on genomic DNA to determine the structure of chromosomes. Fluorescent DNA ISH (FISH) can, for example, be used in medical diagnostics to assess chromosomal integrity. RNA ISH (hybridization histochemistry) is used to measure and localize mRNAs and other transcripts within tissue sections or whole mounts.

In various embodiments, the Wnt surrogate molecules described herein are conjugated to a detectable label that may be detected directly or indirectly. In this regard, an antibody "conjugate" refers to a Wnt surrogate molecule that is covalently linked to a detectable label. In the present invention, DNA probes, RNA probes, monoclonal antibodies, antigen-binding fragments thereof, and antibody derivatives thereof, such as a single-chain-variable-fragment antibody or an epitope tagged antibody, may all be covalently linked to a detectable label. In "direct detection", only one detectable antibody is used, i.e., a primary detectable antibody. Thus, direct detection means that the antibody that is conjugated to a detectable label may be detected, per se, without the need for the addition of a second antibody (secondary antibody).

A "detectable label" is a molecule or material that can produce a detectable (such as visually, electronically or otherwise) signal that indicates the presence and/or concentration of the label in a sample. When conjugated to an antibody, the detectable label can be used to locate and/or quantify the target to which the specific antibody is directed. Thereby, the presence and/or concentration of the target in a sample can be detected by detecting the signal produced by the detectable label. A detectable label can be detected directly or indirectly, and several different detectable labels conjugated to different specific-antibodies can be used in combination to detect one or more targets.

Examples of detectable labels, which may be detected directly, include fluorescent dyes and radioactive substances and metal particles. In contrast, indirect detection requires the application of one or more additional antibodies, i.e., secondary antibodies, after application of the primary antibody. Thus, the detection is performed by the detection of the binding of the secondary antibody or binding agent to the primary detectable antibody. Examples of primary detectable binding agents or antibodies requiring addition of a secondary binding agent or antibody include enzymatic detectable binding agents and hapten detectable binding agents or antibodies.

In some embodiments, the detectable label is conjugated to a nucleic acid polymer which comprises the first binding agent (e.g., in an ISH, WISH, or FISH process). In other embodiments, the detectable label is conjugated to an antibody which comprises the first binding agent (e.g., in an IHC process).

Examples of detectable labels which may be conjugated to Wnt surrogate molecules used in the methods of the present disclosure include fluorescent labels, enzyme labels, radioisotopes, chemiluminescent labels, electrochemiluminescent labels, bioluminescent labels, polymers, polymer particles, metal particles, haptens, and dyes.

Examples of fluorescent labels include 5-(and 6)-carboxyfluorescein, 5- or 6-carboxyfluorescein, 6-(fluorescein)-5-(and 6)-carboxamido hexanoic acid, fluorescein isothiocyanate, rhodamine, tetramethylrhodamine, and dyes such as Cy2, Cy3, and Cy5, optionally substituted coumarin including AMCA, PerCP, phycobiliproteins including R-phycoerythrin (RPE) and allophycoerythrin (APC), Texas Red, Princeton Red, green fluorescent protein (GFP) and analogues thereof, and conjugates of R-phycoerythrin or

allophycocerythrin, inorganic fluorescent labels such as particles based on semiconductor material like coated CdSe nanocrystallites.

Examples of polymer particle labels include micro particles or latex particles of polystyrene, PMMA or silica, which can be embedded with fluorescent dyes, or polymer micelles or capsules which contain dyes, enzymes or substrates.

Examples of metal particle labels include gold particles and coated gold particles, which can be converted by silver stains. Examples of haptens include DNP, fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC), biotin, and digoxigenin. Examples of enzymatic labels include horseradish peroxidase (HRP), alkaline phosphatase (ALP or AP), β -galactosidase (GAL), glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase, β -N-acetylglucosaminidase, β -glucuronidase, invertase, Xanthine Oxidase, firefly luciferase and glucose oxidase (GO). Examples of commonly used substrates for horseradish peroxidase include 3,3'-diaminobenzidine (DAB), diaminobenzidine with nickel enhancement, 3-amino-9-ethylcarbazole (AEC), Benzidine dihydrochloride (BDHC), Hanker-Yates reagent (HYR), Indophane blue (IB), tetramethylbenzidine (TMB), 4-chloro-1-naphthol (CN), α -naphthol pyronin (α -NP), o-dianisidine (OD), 5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indolylphosphate (BCIP), Nitro blue tetrazolium (NBT), 2-(p-iodophenyl)-3-p-nitrophenyl-5-phenyl tetrazolium chloride (INT), tetranitro blue tetrazolium (TNBT), 5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl-beta-D-galactoside/ferro-ferricyanide (BCIG/FF).

Examples of commonly used substrates for Alkaline Phosphatase include Naphthol-AS-B 1-phosphate/fast red TR (NABP/FR), Naphthol-AS-MX-phosphate/fast red TR (NAMP/FR), Naphthol-AS-B1-phosphate/-fast red TR (NABP/FR), Naphthol-AS-MX-phosphate/fast red TR (NAMP/FR), Naphthol-AS-B1-phosphate/new fuschin (NABP/NF), bromochloroindolyl phosphate/nitroblue tetrazolium (BCIP/NBT), 5-Bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl-b--d-galactopyranoside (BCIG).

Examples of luminescent labels include luminol, isoluminol, acridinium esters, 1,2-dioxetanes and pyridopyridazines. Examples of electrochemiluminescent labels include ruthenium derivatives. Examples of radioactive labels include radioactive isotopes of iodide, cobalt, selenium, tritium, carbon, sulfur and phosphorous.

Detectable labels may be linked to the antibodies described herein or to any other molecule that specifically binds to a biological marker of interest, e.g., an antibody, a nucleic acid probe, or a polymer. Furthermore, one of ordinary skill in the art would appreciate that detectable labels can also be conjugated to second, and/or third, and/or fourth, and/or fifth binding agents or antibodies, etc. Moreover, the skilled artisan would appreciate that each additional binding agent or antibody used to characterize a biological marker of interest may serve as a signal amplification step. The biological marker may be detected visually using, e.g., light microscopy, fluorescent microscopy, electron microscopy where the detectable substance is for example a dye, a colloidal gold particle, a luminescent reagent. Visually detectable substances bound to a biological marker may also be detected using a spectrophotometer. Where the detectable substance is a radioactive isotope detection can be visually by autoradiography, or non-visually using a scintillation counter. See, e.g., Larsson, 1988, *Immunocytochemistry: Theory and Practice*, (CRC Press, Boca Raton, Fla.); *Methods in Molecular Biology*, vol. 80 1998, John D. Pound (ed.) (Humana Press, Totowa, N.J.).

The invention further provides kits for detecting one or more Fzd or LRP5/6 receptor or cells or tissues expressing

one or more Fzd or LRP5/6 receptors in a sample, wherein the kits contain at least one antibody, polypeptide, polynucleotide, vector or host cell as described herein. In certain embodiments, a kit may comprise buffers, enzymes, labels, substrates, beads or other surfaces to which the antibodies of the invention are attached, and the like, and instructions for use.

All of the above U.S. patents, U.S. patent application publications, U.S. patent applications, foreign patents, foreign patent applications and non-patent publications referred to in this specification and/or listed in the Application Data Sheet, are incorporated herein by reference, in their entirety.

From the foregoing it will be appreciated that, although specific embodiments of the invention have been described herein for purposes of illustration, various modifications may be made without deviating from the spirit and scope of the invention. Accordingly, the invention is not limited except as by the appended claims.

EXAMPLES

Example 1

Illustrative Wnt Surrogate Molecule Formats

Wnt surrogates having a variety of different formats disclosed herein were made. These included the following illustrative formats, each comprising a binding domain ("binder") that binds to one or more Fzd receptor and a binding domain ("binder") that binds to an LRP5 and/or LRP6 receptor.

As shown in FIG. 1A, if a binder to one receptor is a Fab and to the other receptor is a Nab or scFv, they can be put together in several different configurations. In certain instances, the Fab binder first can be reformatted to a full IgG format, then the Nab binder can be fused to any of the 4 available termini of the IgG. For example, the Nab can be fused to the N-terminus of the IgG light chain (LC, the fusion will be referred to as NL, shown in top left), N-terminus of the IgG heavy chain (HC, the fusion will be referred to as NH, shown in top right), the C-terminus of LC (the fusion will be referred to as CL, shown in middle right), and the C-terminus of HC (the fusion will be referred to as CH, shown in middle left). The linkers and the length of the linkers between the IgG and the Nab can be varied. These four formats are bispecific and bivalent, they are bivalent binders toward each of the receptors. An alternative way to put the two binders together is the Hetero-Ig format where the Fab binder is presented as a half antibody, and the Nab is fused to the N-terminus of an Fc (shown in lower middle). The two halves may be brought together by mutations in the CH3 domain (such as the knobs-into-holes) that favor the formation of the heterodimer. The linker and its length between the Nab binder and the Fc can be varied. This format would be bispecific but monovalent toward each receptor. The Nab part of any of the formats described in this example can also be replaced by scFv fragments of binders as well.

As shown in FIG. 1B, if a binder to one receptor is a Fab and to the other receptor is also a Fab, they can be put together in several different configurations. In one approach, one Fab binder is first reformatted to a full IgG format (shown in top). The second Fab binder can be fused to the N-terminus of the IgG. The two HC can be fused together with a linker in between. The LCs can be fused or unfused. The linker and its length can be varied. This format is a bispecific and bivalent format. Alternatively, the second Fab

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binder LC can be fused to the HC of the IgG with a linker of various length in between. The second Fab binder HC can be fused or unfused to the LC of the IgG. A variation of this format has been called Fabs-in-tandem IgG (or FIT-Ig). In another approach, the two binders can be brought together as a Hetero-Ig by mutations in the CH3 domain that favors the heterodimer assembly, the two arms will each bind to one receptor (shown in bottom). This format is a bispecific and monovalent binder.

As shown in FIG. 1C, if a binder to one receptor is a Nab and to the other receptor is also a Nab, they can be put together in several different configurations. In the bispecific bivalent formats, in certain instances, the two Nab binders can be fused together in tandem (shown in top row) or fused to the two-different ends of the Fc (shown in middle row). The linker and its length between Nab and Nab or Nab and Fc can be varied. Alternatively, the two Nabs can be assembled together as Hetero-Ig to generate a bispecific and monovalent format (shown in bottom row). Similar to FIG. 1A, the Nab domains here can also be replaced by an scFv domain of a binder. In all the examples, the Nab and scFv can be mixed in certain combinations as well.

As shown in FIG. 1D, the binders against Fzd and LRP can also be linked together in a diabody (or DART) configuration. The diabody can also be in a single chain configuration. If the diabody is fused to an Fc, this will create a bivalent bispecific format. Without fusion to Fc, this would be a monovalent bispecific format.

A number of Wnt surrogates representing different configurations were produced. These included the Wnt surrogates described in Table 3. These illustrative Wnt surrogates include one, two or three polypeptides, the sequences of which are provided as Sequence 1, Sequence 2, and/or Sequence 3. The sequence may include a leader peptide sequence, a Nab sequence, a linker, and/or a heavy or light chain sequence. Annotated sequences are provided in FIG. 19, in which the leader peptide sequence is italicized, the linker sequence is underlined, the Nab sequence is shown in bold, and the remaining sequence is the heavy chain or light chain sequence. The Fzd binder IDs and LRP binder IDs correspond to the clone numbers provided in Tables 1A-B and 2A-B for various Fzd binding or LRP5/6 binding antibodies or antigen-binding fragments thereof.

The Wnt surrogates beginning with "R2M3" include different LRP6 binding domains fused to the N-terminus of

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a light chain region of the anti-Fzd antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof named 001S-A04. The first six Wnt surrogates beginning with "18R5" in Table 3 include different LRP6 binding domains fused to the N-terminus of the anti-Fzd antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof named 18R5. The Wnt surrogates beginning with "1 R" include the anti-LRP6 antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof named "009S-E04" fused to the N-terminus of different anti-Fzd antibodies or antigen-binding fragment thereof. For "R2M3-26CH," the LRP6 binding region is fused to the C-terminus of the Fzd binding region. For "R2M3-26NH," the LRP6 binding region is fused to the N-terminus of the Fzd binding region. For "R2M3-26CL," the LRP6 binding region is fused to the C-terminus of the Fzd binding region. For "R2M3-26NL," the LRP6 binding region is fused to the N-terminus of the Fzd binding region. For "R2M3-26Fab" and "R2M3-32Fab," the LRP6 binding region is fused to the N-terminus of the Fzd binding region. For "Hetero-Ig," the LRP6 binding region is fused to the N-terminus of human Fc_{hole}, and paired with Fzd binder light chain and heavy chain human IgG1_{knob}. The Wnt surrogates beginning with "17SB9" include different LRP6 binding domains fused to the N-terminus of a light chain region of the anti-Fzd antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof named 017S-B09. The Wnt surrogates beginning with "1R-C07" include different LRP6 binding domains fused to the N-terminus of a light chain region of the anti-Fzd antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof named 001S-B03. The Wnt surrogates beginning with "R2M13" include different LRP6 binding domains fused to the N-terminus of a light chain region of the anti-Fzd antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof named 004S-G06. The Wnt surrogates beginning with "3SD10" include different LRP6 binding domains fused to the N-terminus of a light chain region of the anti-Fzd antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof named 003S-D10. The Wnt surrogates beginning with "4SD1" include different LRP6 binding domains fused to the N-terminus of a light chain region of the anti-Fzd antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof named 004S-D01. The Wnt surrogates beginning with "14SB6" include different LRP6 binding domains fused to the N-terminus of a light chain region of the anti-Fzd antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof named 014S-B06.

TABLE 3

Wnt Surrogate Sequences					
Name	Fzd binder ID	LRP binder ID	Sequence 1 SEQ ID NO	Sequence 2 SEQ ID NO	Sequence 3 SEQ ID NO
R2M3-23	001S-A04	009S-B04	89	95	N/A
R2M3-26	001S-A04	009S-E04	90	95	N/A
R2M3-28	001S-A04	009S-G04	91	95	N/A
R2M3-29	001S-A04	009S-H04	92	95	N/A
R2M3-31	001S-A04	013S-G04	93	95	N/A
R2M3-32	001S-A04	013S-H04	94	95	N/A
18R5-5	18R5	008S-G01	96	104	N/A
18R5-7	18R5	008S-C02	97	104	N/A
18R5-8	18R5	008S-D02	98	104	N/A
18R5-9	18R5	008S-E02	99	104	N/A
18R5-26	18R5	009S-E04	100	104	N/A
18R5-28	18R5	009S-G04	101	104	N/A
18R5-31	18R5	013S-G04	102	104	N/A
18R5-32	18R5	013S-H04	103	104	N/A
1R-B05-26	001S-E02	009S-E04	105	111	N/A
1R-C01-26	001S-B01	009S-E04	106	112	N/A
1R-C07-26	001S-B03	009S-E04	107	113	N/A
1R-E06-26	001S-H02	009S-E04	108	114	N/A

TABLE 3-continued

Wnt Surrogate Sequences					
Name	Fzd binder ID	LRP binder ID	Sequence 1 SEQ ID NO	Sequence 2 SEQ ID NO	Sequence 3 SEQ ID NO
1R-G05-26	001S-G02	009S-E04	109	115	N/A
1R-G06-26	001S-A03	009S-E04	110	116	N/A
R2M3-26CH	001S-A04	009S-E04	125	117	N/A
R2M3-26NH	001S-A04	009S-E04	125	118	N/A
R2M3-26CL	001S-A04	009S-E04	119	2254	N/A
R2M3-26NL	001S-A04	009S-E04	120	2254	N/A
R2M3-26Fab	001S-A04	009S-E04	120	122	N/A
R2M3-26F(ab') ₂	001S-A04	009S-E04	120	2252	N/A
R2M3-32Fab	001S-A04	013S-H04	123	122	N/A
R2M3-26Hetero-Ig	001S-A04	009S-E04	125	126	127
26-17SB9	017S-B09	009S-E04	128	N/A	N/A
26:Fc:17SB9-criss-cross	017S-B09	009S-E04	2192	2193	N/A
26:5:17SB9:Fc	017S-B09	009S-E04	2194	N/A	N/A
26:10:17SB9:Fc	017S-B09	009S-E04	2195	N/A	N/A
26:15:17SB9:Fc	017S-B09	009S-E04	2196	N/A	N/A
17SB9:Fc:26	017S-B09	009S-E04	2197	N/A	N/A
26:Fc:26 + 17SB9:Fc:17SB9	017S-B09	009S-E04	2198	2199	N/A
1R-C07-3	001S-B03	008S-D01	134	113	N/A
1R-C07-36	001S-B03	013S-D05	135	113	N/A
R2M13-3	004S-G06	008S-D01	136	153	N/A
R2M13-26	004S-G06	009S-E04	137	153	N/A
R2M13-36	004S-G06	013S-D05	138	153	N/A
R2M3-3	001S-A04	008S-D01	139	2254	N/A
R2M3-36	001S-A04	013S-D05	140	2254	N/A
3SD10-3	003S-D10	008S-D01	141	154	N/A
3SD10-26	003S-D10	009S-E04	142	154	N/A
3SD10-36	003S-D10	013S-D05	143	154	N/A
4SD1-3	004S-D01	008S-D01	144	155	N/A
4SD1-26	004S-D01	009S-E04	145	155	N/A
4SD1-36	004S-D01	013S-D05	146	155	N/A
14SB6-3	014S-B06	008S-D01	147	156	N/A
14SB6-26	014S-B06	009S-E04	148	156	N/A
14SB6-36	014S-B06	013S-D05	149	156	N/A
R2M9-3	003S-E07	008S-D01	150	157	N/A
R2M9-26	003S-E07	009S-E04	151	157	N/A
R2M9-36	003S-E07	013S-D05	152	157	N/A
18R5:5:1115.3:Fc	18R5	1115.3	2200	N/A	N/A
18R5:10:1115.3:Fc	18R5	1115.3	2201	N/A	N/A
18R5:15:1115.3:Fc	18R5	1115.3	2202	N/A	N/A
1115.3:5:18R5:Fc	18R5	1115.3	2203	N/A	N/A
1115.3:10:18R5:Fc	18R5	1115.3	2204	N/A	N/A
1115.3:15:18R5:Fc	18R5	1115.3	2205	N/A	N/A
18R5:5:YW211.31.57:Fc	18R5	YW211.31.57	2206	N/A	N/A
18R5:10:YW211.31.57:Fc	18R5	YW211.31.57	2207	N/A	N/A
18R5:15:YW211.31.57:Fc	18R5	YW211.31.57	2208	N/A	N/A
YW211.31.57:5:18R5:Fc	18R5	YW211.31.57	2209	N/A	N/A
YW211.31.57:10:18R5:Fc	18R5	YW211.31.57	2210	N/A	N/A
YW211.31.57:15:18R5:Fc	18R5	YW211.31.57	2211	N/A	N/A
18R5:Fc:1115.3	18R5	1115.3	2212	N/A	N/A
1115.3:Fc:18R5	18R5	1115.3	2213	N/A	N/A
18R5:Fc:YW211.31.57	18R5	YW211.31.57	2250	N/A	N/A
YW211.31.57:Fc:18R5	18R5	YW211.31.57	2267	N/A	N/A
421.1-R2M3 cp	001S-A04	421.1	2214	2215	2216
1RC07:5:10SA7 cp	1RC07	10SA7	2217	2218	2219
1RC07:10:10SA7 cp	1RC07	10SA7	2217	2218	2222
1RC07:15:10SA7 cp	1RC07	10SA7	2217	2218	2225
1RC07:5:10SG7 cp	1RC07	10SG7	2217	2227	2228
1RC07:10:10SG7 cp	1RC07	10SG7	2217	2227	2231
1RC07:15:10SG7 cp	1RC07	10SG7	2217	2227	2234
10SG7:5:1RC07 cp	1RC07	10SG7	2227	2217	2237
10SG7:10:1RC07 cp	1RC07	10SG7	2227	2217	2240
10SG7:15:1RC07 cp	1RC07	10SG7	2227	2217	2243
1RC07:5:10SA7 L->H	1RC07	10SA7	2244	2245	2246
1115.3:5:R2M3 L->H	001S-A04	1115.3	2247	125	2248
1115.3:10:R2M3 L->H	001S-A04	1115.3	2247	125	2249
10SG11-1RC07	1RC07	10SG11	2252	2253	N/A
18R5:5:1115.3:His	18R5	1115.3	2255	N/A	N/A
18R5:10:1115.3:His	18R5	1115.3	2256	N/A	N/A
18R5:15:1115.3:His	18R5	1115.3	2257	N/A	N/A
1115.3:5:18R5:His	18R5	1115.3	2258	N/A	N/A
1115.3:10:18R5:His	18R5	1115.3	2259	N/A	N/A
1115.3:15:18R5:His	18R5	1115.3	2260	N/A	N/A
18R5:5:YW211.31.57:His	18R5	YW211.31.57	2261	N/A	N/A
18R5:10:YW211.31.57:His	18R5	YW211.31.57	2262	N/A	N/A
18R5:15:YW211.31.57:His	18R5	YW211.31.57	2263	N/A	N/A

TABLE 3-continued

Wnt Surrogate Sequences					
Name	Fzd binder ID	LRP binder ID	Sequence 1 SEQ ID NO	Sequence 2 SEQ ID NO	Sequence 3 SEQ ID NO
YW211.31.57:5:18R5:His	18R5	YW211.31.57	2264	N/A	N/A
YW211.31.57:10:18R5:His	18R5	YW211.31.57	2265	N/A	N/A
YW211.31.57:15:18R5:His	18R5	YW211.31.57	2266	N/A	N/A

Example 2

Characterization of a Wnt Surrogate Molecule,
R2M3-26

The R2M3-26 molecule consists of a Fzd binder (R2M3) and a LRP6 binder (26). The LRP6 binder 26 was fused to the N-terminus of R2M3 LC with a 5-amino acid linker as depicted in FIG. 2A. R2M3 was in the form of an IgG. The protein was purified by Protein A affinity column followed by a size-exclusion-chromatography (SEC) step. The absorbance trace from the SEC and the SDS-PAGE gels of the SEC fractions were shown in FIG. 2B. The ability of R2M3-26 to activate canonical Wnt signaling was tested in a Wnt responding 293 reporter cell line (293STF). The 293STF reporter activity traces across the SEC fractions were shown in FIG. 2B, the peak of the reporter activity correlated with the peak of the proteins. The peak fraction was further characterized by a dose response in 293STF cells in the absence and presence of R-spondin (FIG. 2D). R2M3-26 induced reporter activity in a dose dependent manner and was enhanced by the presence of R-spondin similar to a natural Wnt ligand, while R2M3 IgG alone without the attachment of the LRP binding arm did not induce reporter activity. The ability of R2M3-26 to interact with its target, a Fzd1 ECD, was performed in Octet interaction assay (FIG. 2C), and the results showed that the fusion of the LRP6 binding arm, 26, did not affect R2M3 interaction with its target, Fzd.

Example 3

Characterization of a Wnt Surrogate Molecule,
R2M3-32

The R2M3-32 molecule consists of a Fzd binder (R2M3) and a LRP6 binder (32). The LRP6 binder 32 was fused to the N-terminus of R2M3 LC with a 5-amino acid linker as depicted in FIG. 3A. R2M3 was in the form of an IgG. The protein was purified by Protein A affinity column followed by a size-exclusion-chromatography (SEC) step. The absorbance trace from the SEC and the SDS-PAGE gels of the SEC fractions were shown in FIG. 3B. The ability of R2M3-32 to activate canonical Wnt signaling was tested in a Wnt responding 293 reporter cell line (293STF). The 293STF reporter activity traces across the SEC fractions were shown in FIG. 3B, the peak of the reporter activity correlated with the peak of the proteins. The peak fraction was further characterized by a dose response in 293STF cells in the absence and presence of R-spondin (FIG. 3D). R2M3-32 induced reporter activity in a dose dependent manner and was enhanced by the presence of R-spondin, while R2M3 IgG alone without the attachment of the LRP binding arm did not induce reporter activity. The ability of R2M3-32 to interact with its target, a Fzd1 extracellular domain (ECD), was performed in Octet interaction assay

(FIG. 3C). The results showed that the fusion of the LRP6 binding arm, 32, did not affect R2M3 interaction with its target, Fzd.

Example 4

R2M3-26 and R2M3-32 Activities can be Inhibited
by Soluble Fzd ECD and by R2M3 IgG Alone
without the LRP Binding Arm

The ability of soluble Fzd extracellular domain (ECD) or R2M3 IgG alone to inhibit Wnt surrogates was determined using the 293STF reporter assay. The Fzd1 ECD-Fc or R2M3 IgG was titrated into the 293STF reporter assay, at a fixed concentration of R2M3-26 or R2M3-32. In a dose dependent manner, both Fzd1 ECD-Fc and R2M3 IgG inhibited R2M3-26 (FIG. 4A) and R2M3-32 (FIG. 4B) induced reporter signaling, while the negative control molecule, Fc alone had no impact.

Example 5

Characterization of R2M3-LRP6 Binder Fusions in
293, Huh7, A375, BNL.CL2 Wnt Dependent
Reporter Assays

The Fzd binder, R2M3, was fused to additional LRP6 binders, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, and 36. The LRP6 binders were Nab and were fused to the N-terminus of R2M3 LC with a 5-amino acid linker. These proteins were purified by Protein A affinity column followed by a SEC step. The fusion proteins were tested in Wnt dependent reporter assays in 293, Huh7, A375, and BNL.CL2 cell lines, and activated Wnt signaling to various levels. R2M3 was also fused to two non-LRP6 binder Nabs, 24 and 34, in the same format as the Lrp6 binders. These two non-binders displayed no activity in Wnt dependent 293 reporter assay (FIG. 5), suggesting that Wnt activities observed with R2M3 fusions to 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, and 36 are dependent on the presence of both Fzd and Lrp mimicking the nature ligand function.

Example 6

Characterization of 18R5-LRP6 Binder Fusions in
293, A375, and BNL.CL2 Wnt Dependent Reporter
Assays

The Fzd binder, 18R5, was fused to LRP6 binders, 26, 28, 31, 32. The LRP6 binders were Nab and were fused to the N-terminus of 18R5 LC with a 5-amino acid linker. These proteins were purified by Protein A affinity column followed by a SEC step. The fusion proteins were tested in Wnt dependent reporter assays in 293, A375, and BNL.CL2 cell lines and demonstrated ability to activate Wnt signaling (FIG. 6).

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Example 7

Characterization of 18R5-LRP5 Binder Fusions in 293 Wnt Dependent Reporter Assays

The Fzd binder, 18R5, was fused to LRP5 binders, 5, 7, 8, 9. The LRP5 binders were Nab and were fused to the N-terminus of 18R5 LC with a 5-amino acid linker. These proteins were purified by Protein A affinity column followed by a SEC step. The fusion proteins were tested in a Wnt dependent reporter assays in 293 cells and were able to activate Wnt signaling (FIG. 7).

Example 8

Characterization of Various Fzd Binders-LRP6 Binder 26 Fusions in 293 Wnt Dependent Reporter Assays

The various Fzd binders, 1R-B05, 1R-C01, 1R-C07, 1R-E01, 1R-E06, 1R-G05, 1R-G06, 1R-H04, in IgG format were fused to LRP6 binders, 26. The LRP6 binder Nab was fused to the N-terminus of various Fzd binder LC with a 5-amino acid linker. These proteins were purified by Protein A affinity column followed by a SEC step. The SDS-PAGE gel analysis of the SEC peak fractions were shown in FIG. 8A. The fusion proteins were tested in a Wnt dependent reporter assays in 293 cells in the presence of Rspo and were able to activate Wnt signaling (FIG. 8B).

Example 9

SAR Analysis of the IgG-Nab Fusion Format

SAR analysis of the IgG-Nab fusions was performed by rotating the attachment location of the Nab to the different termini of the IgG HC or LC as depicted in FIG. 1A. CH indicates attaching the Nab to the C-terminus of heavy chain; NH indicates attaching the Nab to the N-terminus of heavy chain; CL indicates attaching the Nab to the C-terminus of light chain; NL indicates attaching the Nab to the N-terminus of light chain. Three pairs of IgG-Nab fusions SARs were shown, the pairs were between R2M3 and 26, between R2M3 and 32, and between 18R5 and 26. The assays were performed on Wnt responsive 293 reporter cells in the presence of Rspo and activated Wnt signaling to various levels (FIG. 9). These results demonstrate that the attachment location of the fusion and the geometry between the Fzd and LRP binding domains play roles in the ability of the Wnt surrogates to activate Wnt signaling.

Example 10

Characterization of R2M3-26 in the Fab Format

The molecule R2M3-26 Fab consists of a Fzd binder (R2M3) and a LRP6 binder (26). The LRP6 binder 26 was fused to the N-terminus of R2M3 LC with a 5-amino acid linker as depicted in FIG. 10A. R2M3 was in the form of a Fab. The protein was purified by Ni-NTA affinity column followed by a size-exclusion-chromatography (SEC) step. The absorbance trace from the SEC and the SDS-PAGE gels of the SEC fractions are shown in FIG. 10B. The ability of R2M3-26 as a Fab format to activate canonical Wnt signaling was tested in a Wnt responding 293 reporter cells (293STF). The 293STF reporter activity traces across the SEC fractions are shown in FIG. 10B. Unlike when R2M3

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was in the IgG format shown in FIG. 2, the peak of the reporter activity from the R2M3 in the Fab format did not correlate with the peak of the proteins. These results suggest that R2M3-26 fusion in the Fab format is ineffective in inducing canonical Wnt signaling as detected by a reporter assay.

Example 11

Characterization of R2M3-32 in the Fab Format

The molecule R2M3-32 Fab consists of a Fzd binder (R2M3) and a LRP6 binder (32). The Lrp6 binder 32 was fused to the N-terminus of R2M3 LC with a 5-amino acid linker as depicted in FIG. 11A. R2M3 was in the form of a Fab. The protein was purified by Ni-NTA affinity column followed by a size-exclusion-chromatography (SEC) step. The absorbance trace from the SEC and the SDS-PAGE gels of the SEC fractions were shown in FIG. 11B. The ability of R2M3-32 as a Fab format to activate canonical Wnt signaling was tested in a Wnt responding 293 reporter cells (293STF). The 293STF reporter activity traces across the SEC fractions are shown in FIG. 11B. Unlike when R2M3 was in the IgG format shown in FIG. 3, the peak of the reporter activity from the R2M3 in the Fab format did not correlate with the peak of the proteins. These results suggest that R2M3-32 fusion in the Fab format is ineffective in inducing canonical Wnt signaling as detected by a reporter assay.

Example 12

Characterization of R2M3-26 in the HeteroIg Format

The molecule R2M3-26 HeteroIg consists of a Fzd binder (R2M3) and a LRP6 binder (26) as depicted in FIG. 12A and described in FIG. 1A. The protein was purified by Protein A affinity column followed by a size-exclusion-chromatography (SEC) step. The peak fraction from the SEC column was tested in a dose response in the Wnt responsive 293STF reporter cells in the absence or presence of R-spondin (FIG. 12B). Compared to R2M3-26 in the IgG format (as described in FIG. 2), R2M3-26 HeteroIg was ineffective in inducing canonical Wnt signaling as detected in the 293 reporter assay.

Example 13

Characterization of 26-17SB9 in the Nab-Nab Format

The molecule 26-17SB9 Nab-Fc-Nab consists of a LRP6 binder (26) and a Fzd binder (17SB9) as depicted in FIG. 13A and described in FIG. 1C. The protein was purified by Protein A affinity column followed by a size-exclusion-chromatography (SEC) step. The peak fraction from the SEC column was tested in a dose response in the Wnt responsive 293STF reporter cells in the absence or presence of R-spondin (FIG. 13B). 26-17SB9 in the Nab-Fc-Nab format induced canonical Wnt signaling as detected in the 293 reporter assay.

Additional combinations of 26 and 17SB9 were also constructed (FIG. 13C) and tested in 293 reporter assays. As shown in FIGS. 13D and 13E, these various combinations where 26 and 17SB9 were arranged in different tandem

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formats or on different ends of the Fc fragment all activated Wnt signaling to various levels in the presence of 20 nM R-spondin

Example 14

Characterization of 18R5-LRP6 Binder Fusions in Tandem scFv Formats

The Fzd binder 18R5, the LRP6E1E2 binder 1115.3 (as described in PCT Publication WO2009/064944), and the LRP6E3E4 binder YW211.31.57 (as described in PCT Publication WO2011/119661) were converted into scFv format. 1115.3_scFv or YW211.31.57_scFv is assembled to the N-terminus of 18R5_scFv with a 5, 10 or 15-amino acid linker and 18R5_scFv C-terminus is fused to a human Fc domain. In another set of examples, 1115.3_scFv or YW211.31.57_scFv is assembled to the C-terminus of 18R5_scFv with a 5, 10 or 15-amino acid linker and human Fc domain is fused to the C-terminus of LRP binders. These formats are depicted in FIG. 14G left panel. In another example, 18R5_scFv and LRP binder, 1115.3_scFv, or LRP binder, YW211.31.57_scFv were fused to the two ends of a human Fc domain (as depicted in FIG. 14G right panel). These proteins were purified by Protein A affinity column followed by a SEC step.

The fusion proteins were tested in a Wnt dependent reporter assays in 293 cells. 18R5_scFv-1115.3_scFv-Fc and 1115.3_scFv-18R5_scFv-Fc with 5, 10 or 15-mer linker were able to activate Wnt signaling (FIGS. 14A and 14B). 18R5_scFv-YW211.31.57_scFv-Fc and YW211.31.57_scFv-18R5_scFv-Fc with different linkers activated Wnt signaling (FIGS. 14C and 14D). In addition, 18R5_scFv and 1115.3_scFv or YW211.31.57 fused to the two ends of Fc also activated Wnt signaling (FIGS. 14E and F). While all of these scFv formats activated Wnt signaling, potency and overall maximal efficacy may differ depends on the binder combination, linker length, and relative orientation.

In another example, 1115.3_scFv or YW211.31.57_scFv is assembled to the N-terminus or C-terminus of 18R5_scFv with a 5, 10 or 15-amino acid linker without the further fusion of Fc, to create a bispecific but monovalent binding to each of Fzd or LRP. As shown in FIG. 14H, the 1115.3_scFv and 18R5_scFv fusions were in effective in activating Wnt signaling in the presence of 20 nM R-spondin in 293 reporter cells.

Example 15

Generation of Wnt Surrogate Molecules in the Fab-IgG Format

Wnt mimetic or surrogate molecules can be generated in various formats when both the FZD and LRP binders are Fabs. Various approaches, such as charge pairing, "knobs-in-holes", crossover of the heavy and light chains of Fabs, can be employed to ensure proper heavy and light chain pairing. Two examples are given below.

1. Charge-pairing (cp) approach for Fab-on-IgG format: The heavy chain (VH-CH1) domain of an anti-LRP6 Fab, through a linker of 5, 10, or 15-mer amino acids, was fused in tandem with the N-terminus of the heavy chain (VH-CH1-CH2-CH3) of an anti-FZD binder. Both VH-CH1 domains of anti-LRP6 and anti-FZD contain three amino acid mutations (Q39D, Q105D, S183K in the anti-LRP6 Fab; Q39K, Q105K, S183E in

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anti-FZD Fab) each for proper pairing with their own partner light chains, which also contain three complementary amino acid mutations (Q38K, A/S43K, S176E in anti-LRP6 light chain; Q38D, A/S43D, S176K in the anti-FZD light chain). The order of the anti-LRP6 and anti-FZD Fabs could be reversed, where the anti-FZD binder is a Fab and is fused to anti-LRP binder which is in IgG format (FIG. 15A).

2. HC-LC cross over approach for Fab-on-IgG format: The light chain (VL-CL) domains of anti-LRP6 binder was, through a linker of 5, 10, or 15-mer amino acids, fused in tandem with the N-terminus of the heavy chain (VH-CH1-CH2-CH3) of an anti-FZD binder. The second construct was VH-CH1 of the anti-LRP6 binder and the third construct was VL-CL of the anti-FZD binder. Similar to the example above, the order of the anti-LRP6 and the anti-FZD binders could be reversed, where anti-FZD binder Fab is fused to the N-terminus of the anti-LRP binder which is in IgG format (FIG. 15A).

Several different pairs of LRP and FZD binders were assembled in these formats and tested in a Wnt responding 293 reporter cell line (293STF). As an example, the anti LRP6E1E2 binder 421.1 (as described in PCT Publication WO2009/064944) was fused to the N-terminus of anti-FZD binder, R2M3, using the charge pairing approach to generate, 421.1-R2M3 cp. 421.1-R2M3 cp dose-dependently activated Wnt signaling in the 293 reporter assay (FIG. 15B). An anti-FZD binder, 1 RC07, was fused to the N-terminus of an anti-LRP binder, 10SA7, with 5, 10, or 15-mer linkers. All three fusion proteins activated Wnt signaling (FIG. 15C). The anti-FZD binder, 1 RC07, was further fused with the anti-LRP binder, 10SG7, either with 1 RC07 in the Fab format fused to the N-terminus of 10SG7 in IgG format, or in the reverse order where 10SG7 as Fab fused to the N-terminus of 1 RC07 as IgG with either 5, 10, or 15-mer amino acid linkers. All fusion molecules activated Wnt signaling while some preference of orientation and linker length was observed (FIGS. 15D and 15E).

The HC-LC crossover Fab-IgG format was also tested. The anti-FZD binder 1 RC07 LC was fused to the N-terminus of the anti-LRP6 binder 10SA7 HC to generate 1 RC07-5: 10SA7 L→H. The LC of anti-LRP6E1E2 binder 1115.3 (as described in PCT Publication WO2009/064944) was fused to the N-terminus of the anti-FZD binder R2M3 HC with 5 or 10-mer linkers to generate 1115.3:5:R2M3 L→H or 1115.3:10:R2M3 L→H, respectively. These molecules also activated Wnt signaling (FIGS. 15F and 15G).

Example 16

Characterization of R2M3-26 in the F(ab')₂ Format

R2M3-26 IgG1 was digested by IDES (Promega, WI) at 37° C. for 2 hours. Vast majority of the digested product was R2M3-26F(ab')₂ (FIG. 16A), some partially digested product with one Fab still attached to Fc (designated as R2M3-26F(ab')₂-Fc here) was also detected, and no uncleaved R2M3-26 was detected. The cleaved product was purified by anti-Lambda resin to remove the Fc fragment, then a SEC polishing was followed to separate the R2M3-26F(ab')₂ from R2M3-26F(ab')₂-Fc. The SDS-PAGE gel of the final purified protein is shown in FIG. 16B. The R2M3-26F(ab')₂ activity was measured in STF assay in HEK293 cells. R2M3-26F(ab')₂ was able to activate Wnt signaling (FIG. 16C).

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Example 17

Characterization of Additional Wnt Surrogate Molecules

The FZD binders were fused to LRP binders. The LRP5 or 6 binders were Nabs (or VHHs) in this example and were fused to the N-terminus of FZD binders LC with a 5-amino acid linker (as represented in FIG. 17A). These proteins were purified by Protein A affinity column followed by a SEC step. The purified proteins were tested in Wnt dependent reporter assay in 293 cells (FIG. 17B, C, D, H), or 293 cells co-transfected with FZD4 expression construct (FIG. 17E, F), or 293 cells co-transfected with FZD9 expression construct (FIG. 17G) in the presence of 20 nM R-spondin. These molecules activated Wnt signaling with varying levels of potency and efficacy.

Example 18

Characterization of 10SG11-1RC07 in the 2Fv-Ig Format

The molecule 10SG11-1 RC07 consists of an N-terminal LRP binder (10SG11) and a Fzd binder (1 RC07). The Fv of 10SG11 was fused to the N-terminus of 1 RC07 with a 5-amino acid linker as depicted in FIG. 18A. 1 RC07 was in the form of an IgG1 with the Fc mutations L234A/L235A/P329G. The protein was purified by a Protein A affinity column followed by an SEC step. The fusion protein was tested in Wnt dependent reporter assays in 293 cell lines and demonstrated the ability to activate Wnt signaling (FIG. 18B-C).

Example 19

In Vivo PK/PD Characterization of R2M3-26

Six-week old C57Bl/6J male mice were obtained from Jackson Laboratories (Bar Harbor, ME, USA) and were housed 3 per cage. All animal experimentation was in accordance with the criteria of the "Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals" prepared by the National Academy of Sciences. Protocols for animal experimentation were approved by the Surrozen Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee. Mice were acclimatized a minimum of two days prior to initiating experiments. Mice had unlimited access to purified, laboratory-grade acidified water and were fed ad libitum (2018 Teklad global 18% protein rodent diet) Mice were kept 12/12-hour light/dark cycle in a 30% to 70% humidity environment and room temperature ranging from 20° C. to 26° C.

For the pharmacokinetic (PK) study (FIG. 20A), n=3 per group was used. Mice were dosed with R2M3-26 (with effectorless Fc mutations) at 1 mg/kg (10 ml/kg in saline) either using intravenous (IV) or intraperitoneal (i.p.) injections. Mice were anesthetized with isoflurane and blood was removed from the retro-orbital plexus, tail vein or heart at 10 minutes, 30 minutes, 1, 4, 24, 72 or 144 hours after injection. Blood was allowed to coagulate at room temperature, followed by centrifugation for 7 minutes at 8,000 g. The serum was removed and stored at -20° C. until the measurement of serum R2M3-26 concentrations by ELISA with Anti Human IgG Fc Fragment (Jackson Immuno Research Labs NC9747692).

For the pharmacodynamic (PD) study (FIG. 20B), n=6 per group was used. Mice were injected i.p. with R2M3-26 at

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the indicated doses (10 ml/kg in saline). Control mice received saline only. Eight hours later, mice were anesthetized with isoflurane and the blood was collected by cardiac puncture. Blood was allowed to coagulate at room temperature, followed by centrifugation for 7 minutes at 10,000 g. The serum was removed and stored at -20° C. until the measurement of serum R2M3-26 concentrations by ELISA. A portion of the left liver lobe was snap-frozen in liquid nitrogen and stored at -80° C. for RNA analysis. RNA was extracted from liver samples using the MagMAX™ mirVana™ Total RNA Isolation Kit (ThermoFisher, A27828). cDNA was produced using the high-Capacity cDNA Reverse Transcription Kit (ThermoFisher, 43-688-14). Axin2 mRNA expression was measured by using TaqMan® FastAdvanced Master Mix (ThermoFisher, 4444963) and the Mm00443610_m1 Axin2 Probe (ThermoFisher, 4331182).

These studies showed that R2M3-26 was stable, highly bioavailable and active in vivo, as shown by the induction of Axin2 mRNA expression.

Example 20

In Vivo Bone Model and Characterization of AAV-Delivered Wnt Surrogates

In vivo experiments were conducted by infecting mice with an AAV vector that expressed Flag- and His-tagged 18R5-DKK1c protein (AAV-18R5-DKK1c-FlagHis). 18R5-DKK1c is a fusion protein containing the frizzled binding antibody, 18R5, in scFv format, fused to DKK1c, as described in PCT Publication WO2016/040895, e.g., FIG. 5. Control mice were treated with vehicle only, romosozumab, an AAV vector that expressed green fluorescent protein (GFP) (AAV-CAG-GFP), or an AAV vector that expressed a fusion protein comprising an anti-GFP scFv fused to a mutant DKK1c (AAV-ScFv (anti-GFP)-DKK1cF234K-Flag-His). 28 days after infection, animals were sacrificed and bone mineral density, bone volume and other characteristics were measured. As shown in FIGS. 21A-21E, systemic expression of 18R5-DKK1c resulted in significantly increased bone mineral density as early as 14 days of 18R5-DKK1c systemic expression, as determined by dual X-ray absorptiometry (DEXA) scan. Systemic expression of 18R5-DKK1c increased bone mineral density (BMD) as measured by DEXA scan (FIG. 21A) and increased levels of the serum P1 NP bone formation marker in naïve mice (FIG. 21C). Serum levels of AAV-ScFv (anti-GFP)-DKK1cF234K and 18R5-DKK1c were detected in the serum and found to be well above the in vitro determined EC50 (FIG. 21B). AAV-CAG-GFP and AAV-ScFv (anti-GFP)-DKK1cF234K were negative controls. Romosozumab was a positive control, and vehicle only was a negative control. 18R5-DKK1c also increase bone density in lumbar vertebra and whole body, as shown in FIGS. 20D and 20E, wherein * indicates P value <0.05 and ** indicates P value <0.0001. 18R5-DKK1c expression through AAV also increased bone volume in tibia and femur and cortical thickness in femur mid-diaphysis at 28 days after treatment in naïve mice as measured by micro CT, as shown in FIGS. 22A-22D, wherein **** indicates P value <0.0001.

Systemic expression of 18R5-DKK1c resulted in significantly increased mineral apposition rate from baseline to single label in last 8 days, as shown in FIGS. 23A and 23B.

Systemic expression of 18R5-DKK1c also resulted in increased osteoblast numbers and decreased osteoclast numbers, as shown in FIGS. 24A-24D.

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18R5-DKK1c treatment increased bone stiffness and ultimate load to fracture in biomechanical testing, suggesting improved resistance to fracture, as shown in FIGS. 25A-25C.

These studies demonstrated that systemic expression of 18R5-DKK1c using AAV increased bone mineral density (BMD) as measured by DEXA, and also showed that 18R5-DKK1c increased bone volume as measured by micro CT as early as 14 days of treatment. 18R5-DKK1c also increased cortical thickness 28 days after treatment. Systemic expression of 18R5-DKK1c resulted in significantly increased mineral apposition rate, 5 increased osteoblast numbers, and decreased osteoclast numbers. It also increased bone stiffness and ultimate load to fracture, suggesting improved resistance to fracture.

Example 21

In Vivo Bone Model and Characterization of Wnt Surrogates Produced as Recombinant Proteins

In vivo experiments were conducted by treating mice with recombinantly produced R2M3-26 protein at various dosages via i.p. injection. Control mice were treated with vehicle only (negative control), romosozumab (positive control), anti-Beta-Galactosidase (negative control), or IgG2-anti-GFP (negative control). Bone mineral density (BMD) measured by DEXA and bone volume measured by micro CT were monitored longitudinally at indicated time points. Four weeks after treatment, animals were sacrificed and bone characteristics were measured. For single injection of R2M3-26, the experimental data was monitored and is shown for two weeks after treatment.

Treatment with recombinant R2M3-26 induced rapid and sustained increase of bone mineral density (BMD) and bone volume in naïve mice, as shown in FIGS. 26A-26D. Both bone volume and BMD increased rapidly, suggesting resistance to fracture.

The ovariectomy induced osteoporosis model is a well-established high-hurdle model for determining the ability of an anabolic therapy to overcome the bone loss associated with hormone ablation (Zhou, S. et. al., *Journal of Cellular Biochemistry*, PMID: 11455579). Treatment with recombinant R2M3-26 treatment reversed bone loss in an ovariectomy-induced osteoporosis mouse model, as shown in FIGS. 27A-27C. Increased cortical thickness was observed in the trabecular regions, suggesting increased compressive strength. R2M3-26 treatment increased femur mid-diaphysis cortical bone thickness after 42 days as measured by micro CT, as shown by FIG. 27D. BMD was also increased by R2M3-26 as measured by DEXA, shown in FIG. 27E.

A single injection of R2M3-26 was sufficient to induce rapid bone formation and bone volume within one week, as shown in FIGS. 28A-28C, wherein * indicates P value <0.05.

High dose treatment with R2M3-26 and 1R-C07-26 rapidly and significantly increased bone volume and bone mineral density, and improved biomechanical strength of the bone (ultimate load to failure and stiffness), as shown in FIGS. 29A-29D. 1R-C07-26 showed a robust and significant effect on bone accrual that persisted through 28 days. Both R2M3-26 and 1R-C07-26 significantly increased the resistance to fracture after 28 days of treatment by biomechanical testing.

High dose treatment with R2M3-26 and 1R-C07-3 rapidly and significantly increased bone volume, bone mineral density, and cortical thickness after only 14 days of treatment,

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as shown in FIG. 30A-E. 1R-C07-3 at 10 mpk appeared more effective at increasing bone mass than any other treatment tested in this preclinical model.

These studies demonstrate that recombinant protein treatment can induce rapid and sustained increase of bone mineral density and bone volume in naïve mice and mouse osteoporosis model. Both bone volume and bone mineral density (BMD) increased rapidly, suggesting resistance to fracture. IgG2-anti-GFP is a negative control. Anti-Beta Galactosidase (anti- β gal) was a negative control.

An additional experiment was done to determine systemic skeletal effects of Wnt surrogate molecules in an ovariectomy-induced model of osteoporosis. C57BL/6 females, 4 weeks old at time of ovariectomy, (n=8/group) were compared to sham surgery operated as well as age-matched naïve mice. Animals were injected i.p. with recombinant Wnt surrogate molecules 7 months after surgery and when the onset of osteoporosis was confirmed. Experimental groups included R2M3-26, 1 RC07-3, anti-Bgal (Ab control), and vehicle (PBS). Sub-cutaneous injection of romosozumab was done to another cohort of mice for comparison. Animal were treated twice weekly, and followed for 4 weeks.

As shown in FIG. 31, whole body bone mineral density (BMD) was measured weekly using dual-energy X-Ray absorptiometry (DEXA) and treatment with Wnt surrogate molecules can not only reverse but even surpass the total BMD seen in naïve or non-surgical animals. After 4 weeks of treatment, animals were assessed for the vertebral resistance to compression fracture.

Treatment with Wnt surrogate molecules significantly increased the vertebral resistance to compression fracture, as shown by fracture analysis (FIG. 32). 1 RC07-3 most robustly increases the Max Force required to compressively fracture the vertebra.

The Einhorn fracture model (Bonnarens F, Einhorn T A. *J Orthop Res.* 1984; 2(1):97-101.PMID: 6491805) with delayed treatment with Wnt surrogate molecules was used to determine ability of this therapy to induce fracture healing. Delayed treatment with either 1 RC07-3 or R2M3-26 was tested to determine if either molecule was capable of contributing to increased fracture healing after a mid-traverse femoral fracture. C57BL/6 females, 16 weeks old at time of fracture (n=8/group) were used. The presence of a cartilaginous callus 2 weeks after fracture was confirmed in all animals before the start of treatment. With delayed treatment to allow for callus formation, a pure osteogenic signal could be elicited, with rapid mineralization of the already existing callus.

Animals were injected i.p. with recombinant Wnt surrogate molecules with the following experimental groups: R2M3-26, 1 RC07-3, anti-Bgal (Ab control), and vehicle (PBS). Sub-cutaneous injection of romosozumab was done to another cohort of mice for comparison. Animal were treated twice weekly, and followed for 6 weeks. Radiography was used to visualize changes in mineralization of the callus throughout the experiment (FIGS. 33A and B). An increase in the mineralization and size of the resulting callus with Wnt surrogate treatment is apparent at both 1 and 6 weeks of treatment. One week was sufficient to induce rapid mineralization that is predictive of rapid bone fracture healing and resistance to fracture. 1 RC07-3 appeared to induce mineralization to a greater extent than R2M3-26. Radiographs taken after 6 weeks of treatment show the persistence of the highly mineralized callus in the 1 RC07-3 group, while some of the fracture callus in the R2M3-26 group has diminished (FIGS. 33B and D).

Whole body DEXA was measured throughout the experiment to examine bone mineral density in not only the fractured femur, but also the contralateral, non-fractured, femur where the expected increases in bone mineral density occurred after treatment (FIGS. 33C and D). This provides reduced risk of secondary fracture in the already fractured limb and the appendicular skeleton. BMD of contralateral femur at 42 days are shown in FIG. 33C.

Following 6-weeks of treatment after the confirmation of callus, we scanned the femurs with micro-computed tomography and determined multiple parameters which have been associated with an increased resistance to fracture after healing. Callus tissue volume, the bone volume within that callus, and especially bone mineral content are all significantly increased within the region of interest examined (FIG. 33D). Qualitatively, the reconstructions show the prevalence of thick osteoid and mineral within the treated fracture. These parameters suggest a robust resistance to fracture and indicate that delayed treatment with Wnt surrogate molecules, after the spontaneous cartilaginous callus formation, can initiate a rapid and significant increase in bone formation.

In another experiment, the dosing schedule was tested to determine whether Wnt surrogate molecule therapy can induce a significant bone anabolic effect, how long that effect persists, and after washout, to determine how the bone responds to additional treatment. Systemic skeletal effects were compared with variable dosing of 1 RCO7-3 on anabolic effect, washout, and redosing after establishing baseline. C57BL/6 females, 12 weeks old (n=8/group) were injected i.p. with recombinant Wnt surrogate molecules with the following experimental groups: two groups with 1 RCO7-3, one with anti- β gal (Ab control), and one with vehicle (PBS) on day 0 of the experiment. Sub-cutaneous injection of romosozumab was done to another cohort of mice on day 0 for comparison (romosozumab is an anti-sclerostin antibody (Saag et al., N Engl J Med. 2017 Oct. 12; 377(15):1417-1427; PMID:28892457) that may reverse the bone loss associated with osteoporosis). Animals in 1 RCO7-3 treated groups had significant and rapid induction of bone formation by 14 days (FIG. 34). One group received a second injection at day 14 to determine if the bone anabolic effect could be further enhanced. Interestingly, regardless of treatment, all treatment effects were reversed and normalized after 35 days. A 2-week period was allowed to return to baseline levels prior to a second round of treatment. On day 49, a second round of treatment was done to all experimental groups. The Wnt surrogate treated animals responded rapidly, however not to the same magnitude as with the initial treatment (FIG. 34). For all groups, 5 weeks after the last injection, new bone formation ceased. This indicates that a single injection is capable of significantly increasing bone formation, however the anabolic effect is rapidly lost. This suggests that an anti-resorptive agent may be required in combination with Wnt surrogate therapy to maintain the anabolic effect.

The mechanism of action of romosozumab relies upon the stimulation of bone formation by removing an inhibitor (sclerostin) of endogenous Wnt signaling. An experiment was done treating animals with Wnt surrogate molecules plus romosozumab to determine if Wnt surrogate molecule treatment was capable of synergizing with romosozumab in a combination study.

C57BL/6 males, 10 weeks old (n=8/group) were injected i.p. with recombinant Wnt surrogate molecules in combination with romosozumab in the following experimental groups: 1RCO7-3 (0.1 mpk), 1RCO7-3 (1 mpk), 1RCO7-3

(10 mpk), 1RCO7-3 (0.1 mpk)+romosozumab (25 mpk), 1RCO7-3 (1 mpk)+romosozumab (25 mpk), 1RCO7-3 (10 mpk)+romosozumab (25 mpk), romosozumab (25 mpk) alone, anti-Bgal (Ab control), and vehicle (PBS). Animals were treated twice weekly and followed for 3 weeks.

Whole body BMD was measured weekly and results are presented in FIG. 35. Conclusions from this study are that endogenous romosozumab can stimulate additional bone growth in the presence of high dose 1 RCO7-3. These data further suggest that peak anabolic action has not yet been reached with 10 mpk 1 RCO7-3 treatments. These data also show that romosozumab can stimulate bone formation even in the presence of 1 RCO7-3. Overall, This study shows that Wnt surrogate molecule treatment can synergize with romosozumab to enhance the bone anabolic effect after only 21 days of twice weekly treatment.

Changes in gene expression in whole bone were measured in a time course after Wnt surrogate molecule therapy in mice to assess how this therapy regulates expression of genetic markers related to proliferation and osteogenesis. C57BL/6 females, 13 weeks old (n=5/group) were injected i.p. with 1 RCO7-3 or anti-Bgal (Ab control) once. Sub-cutaneous injection of romosozumab was done to another cohort of mice for comparison. Cohorts of animals were sacrificed at 8, 24, 48 and 120 hours after treatment, and tibia bones and serum were isolated and flash frozen for RNA extraction. ELISA was used to measure levels of therapeutic molecules in serum over the course of the experiment as described above (FIG. 36).

For purification of RNA from bone, the excised tibia from freshly sacrificed animals were processed as follows: the ends of the tibia were clipped to expose marrow cavity and marrow cavity was flushed with ice cold saline through 30 gauge needle. Steps were taken to ensure all muscle tissue and cartilage has been removed, bone appeared completely white with no red marrow component residual. Tibias were placed in 1.5 mL Eppendorf tubes and flash frozen in liquid nitrogen. To lyse, a single tissue lyser bead was placed in the tube with bone and Trizol was added directly to frozen bone and bead. Tissue lyser at high speed was used to completely homogenize. Homogenates were then subject to chloroform extraction to separate the nucleic acid phase. Further isolation and purification was carried out using an RNeasy mini kit (Qiagen).

RNA isolated from tibias was tested for relative transcript levels of Runt Related Transcription Factor 2 (RunX2), Collagen Type I Alpha 1 Chain (Col1A1), Dentin Matrix-Acidic Phosphoprotein 1 (Dmp), Alkaline phosphatase (Alp), Receptor activator of nuclear factor kappa-B ligand (RankL), Dickkopf WNT Signaling Pathway Inhibitor 1 (Dkk1), sclerostin (Sost), Cyclin D1 (Cnd1), Axin2, and Ki67.

TABLE 4

Changes in gene expression in bone with Wnt surrogate molecule (1RCO7-3) and romosozumab (Rxmab) Therapy in mice				
Fold Induction + /- SEM relative to Bgal mean value				
gene	Time(hr)	Bgal	Rzmab	1RCO73
RunX2	24	1.0 +/- 0.3	8.8 +/- 4.4	9.6 +/- 3.6**
	48	1.0 +/- 0.7	1.9 +/- 1.0	1.5 +/- 0.5
ColA1	24	1.0 +/- 0.2	3.9 +/- 2.0	3.0 +/- 1.0
	48	1.0 +/- 0.5	7.0 +/- 3.3	2.7 +/- 1.5

TABLE 4-continued

Changes in gene expression in bone with Wnt surrogate molecule (1RC07-3) and romosozumab (Rzmab) Therapy in mice				
Fold Induction +/- SEM relative to Bgal mean value				
gene	Time(hr)	Bgal	Rzmab	1RC073
Dmp1	24	1.0 +/- 0.2	2.7 +/- 1.1	4.8 +/- 2.9
	48	1.0 +/- 0.6	1.6 +/- 0.7	3.8 +/- 1.8
Alp	24	1.0 +/- 0.4	18.3 +/- 11.7	16.5 +/- 6.4*
	48	1.0 +/- 0.6	4.0 +/- 1.8	5.0 +/- 1.9
RankL	24	1.0 +/- 0.3	8.6 +/- 4.5	8.7 +/- 3.3
	48	1.0 +/- 0.7	1.5 +/- 0.6	4.3 +/- 1.4
Dkk1	24	1.0 +/- 0.2	10.5 +/- 5.1	17.9 +/- 6.0**
	48	1.0 +/- 0.5	4.3 +/- 2.5	2.8 +/- 1.3
Sost	24	1.0 +/- 0.2	2.1 +/- 1.0	2.5 +/- 0.9
	48	1.0 +/- 0.6	5.1 +/- 2.3	9.0 +/- 4.2**
Cnd1	24	1.0 +/- 0.4	3.3 +/- 0.8	3.4 +/- 1.8
	48	1.0 +/- 0.6	2.5 +/- 1.2	2.4 +/- 1.2
Axin2	24	1.0 +/- 0.5	3.2 +/- 1.1	6.1 +/- 1.8**
	48	1.0 +/- 0.8	3.6 +/- 2.3	4.6 +/- 1.6*
Ki67	24	1.0 +/- 0.3	7.7 +/- 4.3	10.0 +/- 3.2
	48	1.0 +/- 0.5	1.0 +/- 0.5	25.5 +/- 12.2 ***

*p<0.05,

**p<0.005, 2-way ANOVA comparison with Bgal control

***p<0.001, 2-way ANOVA comparison with both Bgal and romosozumab

In comparison to anti-sclerostin antibody (romosozumab) treatment, gene expression signatures over the time points were distinct with Wnt surrogate molecule therapy, with induction of more robust Axin2 and Ki67 expression than that caused by romosozumab treatment.

Example 22

In Vivo Liver Regeneration Model and Characterization of AAV-Delivered Wnt Surrogates

In vivo experiments were conducted by infecting approximately 8-weeks old C57BL/6J mice with an AAV vector that expressed Flag- and His-tagged 18R5-DKK1c protein (AAV-18R5-DKK1c-FlagHis). 18R5-DKK1c is a fusion protein containing the frizzled binding antibody, 18R5, in scFv format fused to DKK1c, as described in PCT Publication WO2016/040895, e.g., FIG. 5. Control mice were either injected sub-cutaneously with phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) only or romosozumab (10 mg/kg), or injected intravenously (IV) with an AAV vector that expressed green fluorescent protein (GFP) (AAV-CAG-GFP), or an AAV vector that expressed a fusion protein comprising an anti-GFP scFv fused to a mutant DKK1c (AAV-ScFv (anti-GFP)-DKK1cF234K-Flag-His). 28 days after infection, animals were weighed and sacrificed. The liver was weighed, and the liver to body weight ratio calculated. The content of the small intestine and colon was removed by flushing with phosphate-buffered saline and gentle pressure to expel the content. The small intestine and colon were then weighed.

Systemic expression of 18R5-DKK1c-FlagHis resulted in a significant liver weight increase (FIG. 37A). Systemic expression of the negative controls, eGFP or anti-eGFP-Dkk1cF234K, did not affect the liver to body weight ratio. Administration of the romosozumab recombinant protein or vehicle control, did not affect the liver to body weight ratio.

None of the treatments affected the small intestine (FIG. 37B) or colon (FIG. 37C) to body weight ratio.

These studies showed that 18R5-DKK1c-FlagHis increases liver weight, but not that of the small or large intestines. This suggests that 18R5-DKK1c-FlagHis can promote liver regeneration.

Example 23

In Vivo Liver Regeneration Model and Characterization of Recombinantly Produced Wnt Surrogates

In vivo experiments were conducted by treating mice with recombinantly produced anti-eGFP, R2M3-26, 1R-C07-26, romosozumab or Rspo2 proteins at various dosages. The Rspo2 protein is a fusion protein between a short splice variant of the Rspo2 gene and a human Fc fragment.

In one study, mice were housed 4 per cage and n=8 per treatment group were used. Approximately 8-weeks old C57BL/6J mice were administered recombinant proteins, anti-eGFP (1 mg/kg), R2M3-26 (1 or 10 mg/kg) or 1R-C07-26 (1, 5 or 10 mg/kg), twice weekly intra-peritoneally (i.p.) for four weeks. In addition, groups of mice were administered romosozumab (30 mg/kg) or PBS vehicle control, subcutaneously.

Mice were weighed at the beginning and throughout the treatment. None of the treatment with recombinant proteins affected total body weight significantly (FIG. 38A). On day 28, the liver was weighed, and the liver to body weight ratio calculated (FIG. 38B). The highest dose of R2M3-26 (10 mg/kg) resulted in a significant increase in liver to body weight ratio. None of the other treatment affected the liver weight significantly.

The increase in liver weight in response to R2M3-26 suggest that this recombinant protein can promote liver regeneration.

In another study, mice were housed 5 per cage and n=10 per treatment group were used. Approximately 8-weeks old C57BL/6J mice received a single i.p. injection containing anti-eGFP (0.56 mg/kg), R2M3-26 (0.3 mg/kg) or Rspo2 (0.46 mg/kg) alone, or with a combination of R2M3-26 (0.1 mg/kg) and Rspo2 (0.46 mg/kg).

24 or 48 hours after injection, mice were euthanized. A portion of the left liver lobe was snap-frozen in liquid nitrogen and stored at -80° C. for RNA analysis. Cyclin D1 and Ki67 expression were measured by performing qPCR using the Mm00432359_ml Cnd1 probe and the Mm01278617_m1 Ki67 probe (Thermofisher, 4331182). An additional portion of the left liver lobe was fixed in formalin and embedded in paraffin for immunohistochemistry analysis. Sections were stained with the anti-proliferating cell nuclear antigen (PCNA) (Abcam, ab18197) or anti-phospho-histone H3 (pH3) rabbit antibodies (Abcam, ab47297). The number of positive nuclei were counted using the image processing software, Image J.

Rspo2 alone increased Ki67 (FIG. 39A) and CyclinD1 (FIG. 39B) mRNA expression. In combination with R2M3-26, Rspo2 increased Ki67 and CyclinD1 expression further than with Rspo2 alone at 24 and 48 hours after treatment with recombinant proteins. Rspo2 alone increased the number of PCNA (FIG. 39C) and pH3 (FIG. 39D) positive nuclei in liver sections. In combination with R2M3-26, Rspo2 increased the number of PCNA and pH3 positive nuclei further than with Rspo2 alone at 48 hours after treatment with recombinant proteins.

These studies show that the proliferation markers, Ki67 mRNA, CyclinD1 mRNA and PCNA-positive nuclei, and the pH3 mitotic marker are induced by the R2M3-26 and Rspo2 recombinant proteins and suggest that these recombinant proteins can promote liver regeneration.

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Example 24

In Vivo Chronic Liver Injury Model and
Characterization of AAV-Delivered Wnt Surrogates

Two in vivo experiments were conducted in two, thioacetamide (TAA)- and CCl₄-induced, liver cirrhosis mouse models, thioacetamide (TAA)- and CCl₄-induced, to test the effect of AAV vectors expressing 18R5-DKK1c-FlagHis or Rspo2 protein on chronic liver injury. TAA was added to the drinking water of 6 weeks old C57BL/6J mice at a concentration of 300 mg/L throughout the TAA treatment duration. Mice were housed 5 per cage and groups of n=10 were used, except for the control groups without TAA treatment where n=5 per group was used.

In Study 1 (FIGS. 40A, 40C, 40E, 40G-H), mice with (n=10) or without (n=5) TAA treatment were weighed and sacrificed after 9 weeks of TAA addition into the drinking water, to measure baseline values. Livers were weighed and liver samples were collected for mRNA and histological analysis. TAA supplementation was maintained in the drinking water of the remaining mice and they were injected IV with AAV vectors that expressed an enhanced green fluorescent protein (eGFP) (3e10 genomic particles (GC)), 18R5-DKK1c-FlagHis (3e10 or 1e11 GC) or Rspo2 protein (1e11 GC) or a combination of 18R5-DKK1c-FlagHis (3e10 GC) and Rspo2 (1e11 GC). 5 age-matched naïve animals (no TAA) were kept as a negative control. Three weeks after AAV injection, all mice were weighed and euthanized. Livers were weighed and liver samples were collected for mRNA and histological analysis.

Treatment with 18R5Dkk1 FH or Rspo2 resulted in a significant increase of liver weight (FIG. 40C) and liver to body weight ratio (FIG. 40E) in mice undergoing a continuous exposure to TAA. Treatment with a combination of 18R5Dkk1 FH and Rspo2 resulted in a further increase in liver weight and liver to body weight ratio beyond that observed with either treatment alone. The combination 18R5Dkk1 FH and Rspo2 treatment resulted in a decrease of the fibrosis marker Colla1 mRNA expression (FIG. 40G). Histological liver sections were stained with Sirius red to visualize the accumulation of collagen in fibrotic area (FIG. 40H). Quantification of the percentage of red area, using Image J analysis software, showed a significant increase of fibrotic area in TAA-treated mice. A combination of 18R5Dkk1 FH and Rspo2 resulted in a reversal of fibrotic area increase when compared to mice treated with the eGFP negative control. Treatment with Rspo2 alone also resulted in a significant but smaller reversal than the combination treatment.

In Study 2, (FIGS. 40B, 40D, 40F), mice were exposed to TAA-supplemented water for 11 weeks, and were returned to standard drinking thereafter, two days prior to AAV treatment. At the start of AAV treatment, mice exposed to TAA (n=10) or not (n=5) were weighed and sacrificed to collect liver samples for baseline measurements. The remaining mice were injected with AAV vectors that expressed an enhanced green fluorescent protein (eGFP) (1.3e11 genomic particles (GC)), 18R5-DKK1c-FlagHis (3e10 or 1e11 GC) or Rspo2 protein (1e11 GC) or a combination of 18R5-DKK1c-FlagHis (3e10 GC) and Rspo2 (1e11 GC). 5 age-matched naïve animals (no TAA) were kept as a negative control. Three weeks after AAV injection, all mice were weighed and euthanized. Livers were weighed and liver samples were collected for mRNA and histological analysis.

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A similar liver weight and liver to body weight increase was observed in mice treated with 18R5-Dkk1c-FlagHis and Rspo2 either alone or in combination than what was observed in Study 1 (FIGS. 40D, 40F).

These studies show that 18R5-Dkk1c-FlagHis and Rspo2 can increase liver weight in a TAA-induced liver cirrhosis model and reduce fibrosis markers. These results suggest that 18R5-Dkk1c-FlagHis and Rspo2 can promote liver tissue repair after chronic liver injury.

Example 25

In Vivo Chronic Liver Injury Models and
Characterization of Recombinantly Produced Wnt
Surrogates

In vivo experiments were conducted in thioacetamide (TAA)-induced and CCl₄-induced mouse models of liver cirrhosis by treating mice with recombinantly produced anti-eGFP, R2M3-26 and Rspo2 proteins.

In the TAA-induced cirrhosis model, six weeks old male mice were exposed to TAA-supplemented drinking water (300 mg/L) for approximately 22 weeks (FIG. 41A). TAA exposure was removed two days prior to beginning of treatment with recombinant proteins and mice were provided with fresh drinking water. Mice were housed 5 per cage and n=10 per treatment group were used. In a mono treatment study (FIGS. 41B, 41D, 41F, 41H, 41J, 41L), mice were injected i.p. with anti-eGFP (1 mg/kg) or Rspo2 (1 mg/kg) twice weekly. In a combination treatment study (FIGS. 41C, 41E, 41G, 41I, 41K, 41M), mice were injected i.p. with anti-eGFP (1.3 mg/kg) or a combination of R2M3-26 (0.3 mg/kg) and Rspo2 (1 mg/kg) twice weekly. Mice were then weighed and sacrificed at day 3, 7 or 14 days after beginning of treatment. Groups of control mice without exposure to TAA (n=5 per group) were euthanized at day 0 and day 14 in both studies.

Treatment with Rspo2 protein alone or in combination with R2M3-26 resulted in an increase in liver to body weight ratio (FIGS. 41B and 41C) and a transient stimulation of the Wnt signaling pathway as shown by an increase in Axin2 expression (FIGS. 41D and 41E). Treatment with Rspo2 protein alone or in combination with R2M3-26 induced the following proliferation markers: cyclinD1 (FIGS. 41F, 41G) and Ki67 (FIGS. 41H and 41I) mRNA expression, PCNA (FIGS. 41J, 41K) and pH3 (FIGS. 41L, 41M) positive nuclei.

In an additional study, plasma was collected for prothrombin time measurement. Coagulation time is impaired in TAA-induced cirrhosis model as exemplified by an increase in pro-thrombin (PT) test to normal value ratio in mice exposed to TAA when compared to normal mice without TAA exposure (FIG. 41N). Treatment with Rspo2 (1 mg/kg) and R2M3-26 (0.3 mg/kg) reversed the prolongation in PT time as shown by the decrease in PT_{test}/PT_{normal} ratio at day 7 and day 14 after biweekly Rspo2 and R2M3-26 treatment.

These studies show that Rspo2 and R2M3-26 can stimulate liver cell proliferation and improve hepatocytes functional activity such as pro-thrombin time in a TAA-induced liver cirrhosis model. These results suggest that Rspo2 and R2M3-26 can promote liver tissue repair in chronic liver disease.

In the CCl₄-induced cirrhosis model, six-weeks old C57BL/6J male mice were injected i.p. with 2 ml/kg CCl₄ in mineral oil, twice weekly for 8 weeks (FIG. 42A). 3 days after the last CCl₄ injection, mice were injected i.p. twice weekly with the following recombinant proteins: anti-p-

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galactosidase (10 mg/kg), Rspo2 (1 or 10 mg/kg), or a combination of R2M3-26 (0.3 mg/kg) and Rspo2 (1 mg/kg). Three additional control groups were included: one group injected with CCl₄ but no proteins, one group injected with mineral oil, and one untreated age-matched naïve group. n=8 were used for each group. After two weeks of treatment with recombinant proteins, mice were weighed and sacrificed. Plasma was collected for pro-thrombin time measurement. Livers were weighed and liver samples were collected for histological analysis.

Treatment with R2M3-26 and Rspo2 resulted in a significant increase in liver to body weight ratio when compared to treatment with anti-p-galactosidase negative control (FIG. 42B). Treatment with Rspo2 (10 mg/kg) or a combination of R2M3-26 and Rspo2 resulted in a significant decrease in prothrombin time (FIG. 42C). Treatment with Rspo2 (10 mg/kg) or a combination of R2M3-26 and Rspo2 resulted in a significant reversal in fibrotic area, induced by CCl₄ (FIG. 42D).

This study showed that Rspo2 and R2M3-26 can induce an increase in liver weight, improve hepatocytes functional activity such as pro-thrombin time and reduce fibrosis markers in a CCl₄-induced liver cirrhosis model. These results suggest that Rspo2 and R2M3-26 can promote liver tissue repair in chronic liver disease.

Example 26

In Vivo Acute Liver Injury Model and Characterization of Recombinantly Produced Wnt Surrogates

In vivo experiments were conducted using acetaminophen-induced mouse models of acute liver injury by treating mice with recombinantly produced anti-eGFP, R2M3-26 and Rspo2 proteins.

Eight-week old C57BL/6 male mice were housed 5 per cage. n=10 were used per group. Mice were fasted overnight for 12 hours. Acetaminophen (APAP) was administered i.p. at a sublethal dose (300 mg/kg).

In a first study, anti-eGFP (0.3 mpk) or R2M3-26 (0.3 mpk) were injected i.p. either immediately after or 3 or 6 hours after APAP injection (FIG. 43). Serum samples were collected at 24 and 48 hours after APAP injection for ALT measurements. Mice were sacrificed 48 hours after APAP injection and liver samples were collected for mRNA analysis.

R2M3-26 treatment did not affect ALT level significantly (FIG. 43B). Treatment with R2M3-26 induced cyclinD1 (FIG. 43C) and Ki67 (FIG. 43D) mRNA significantly, beyond the level induced by APAP treatment alone.

In a second study, human Fc (0.46 mg/kg) or Rspo2 (0.46 mg/kg) were injected i.p. either immediately after or 3 or 6 hours after APAP injection (FIG. 44). Serum samples were

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collected at 24 and 48 hours after APAP injection. Liver samples were collected at 48 hours after APAP injection. Rspo2 treatment did not affect ALT serum level significantly (FIG. 44B). Treatment with Rspo2 induced cyclinD1 (FIG. 44C) and Ki67 (FIG. 43D) mRNA significantly, beyond the level induced by APAP treatment alone.

In a third study, anti-eGFP (0.56 mg/kg) or a combination of R2M3-26 (0.1 mg/kg) and Rspo2 (0.46 mg/kg) were injected i.p. 3 hours after APAP administration. Serum and liver samples were collected at 24, 36, 48 and 60 hours after APAP injection for ALT measurements and mRNA analysis.

R2M3-26 and Rspo2 combination treatment did not affect ALT level significantly (FIG. 45B). Treatment with R2M3-26 and Rspo2 induced cyclinD1 (FIG. 45C) and Ki67 (FIG. 45D) mRNA significantly, beyond the level induced by APAP treatment alone.

An additional study was performed to evaluate the effect of Rspo2 and R2M3-26 on the survival of mice treated with a dose of 600 mg/kg of acetaminophen (FIG. 46). Anti-eGFP (0.3 mg/kg), R2M3-26 (0.3 mg/kg), Rspo2 (0.46 mg/kg) or a combination of R2M3-26 (0.1 mg/kg) and Rspo2 (0.46 mg/kg) were injected i.p. 3 hours after APAP administration. Mice were monitored several times daily over the next 96 hours. A consistent trend in improving survival was observed in groups treated with R2M3-26 (FIG. 46B), Rspo2 (FIG. 46C) or a combination of R2M3-26 and Rspo2 (FIG. 46D).

These studies show that Rspo2 and R2M3-26 can induce proliferation markers beyond that induced spontaneously in APAP-induced acute injury model. These results suggest that Rspo2 and R2M3-26 can enhance liver tissue repair after an acute liver injury.

The various embodiments described above can be combined to provide further embodiments. All of the U.S. patents, U.S. patent application publications, U.S. patent applications, foreign patents, foreign patent applications and non-patent publications referred to in this specification and/or listed in the Application Data Sheet are incorporated herein by reference, in their entirety. Aspects of the embodiments can be modified, if necessary to employ concepts of the various patents, applications and publications to provide yet further embodiments. These and other changes can be made to the embodiments in light of the above-detailed description.

In general, in the following claims, the terms used should not be construed to limit the claims to the specific embodiments disclosed in the specification and the claims, but should be construed to include all possible embodiments along with the full scope of equivalents to which such claims are entitled. Accordingly, the claims are not limited by the disclosure.

SEQUENCE LISTING

The patent contains a lengthy sequence listing. A copy of the sequence listing is available in electronic form from the USPTO web site (<https://seqdata.uspto.gov/?pageRequest=docDetail&DocID=US12297278B2>). An electronic copy of the sequence listing will also be available from the USPTO upon request and payment of the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.19(b)(3).

What is claimed is:

1. A soluble, tetravalent, multispecific Wnt surrogate molecule, wherein the Wnt surrogate molecule comprises:
 - (i) two Fzd binding regions that specifically bind to two Frizzled (Fzd) receptors, wherein each of the two Fzd binding regions comprises an antibody or antigen-binding fragment of the antibody; and
 - (ii) two LRP5/6 binding regions that specifically bind to a Low-density lipoprotein (LDL) receptor-related protein 5 (LRP5) and/or a Low-density lipoprotein (LDL) receptor-related protein 6 (LRP6), wherein each of the two LRP5/6 binding regions comprises an antibody or antigen-binding fragment of the antibody, and wherein each of the two LRP5/6 binding regions is fused to one of the two Fzd binding regions via a linker moiety.
2. The Wnt surrogate molecule of claim 1, wherein the Fzd binding regions comprise a full immunoglobulin G (IgG), comprising two light chains and two heavy chains, and the LRP5/6 binding regions comprise a VHH.
3. The Wnt surrogate molecule of claim 2, wherein the LRP5/6 binding region is fused to the N-terminus or the C-terminus of the heavy chain or is fused to the N-terminus or the C-terminus of the light chain.
4. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a physiologically acceptable excipient, diluent, or carrier, and the Wnt surrogate molecule according to claim 1.
5. The Wnt Surrogate molecule of claim 2, wherein each of the two LRP5/6 binding regions is fused to one of the light chains via a linker moiety.

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