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(54) **COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS FOR TREATING CANCER WITH ANTI-CD38 IMMUNOTHERAPY**

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*C07K 14/705* (2006.01)  
*C07K 16/28* (2006.01)  
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(58) **Field of Classification Search**

None

See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

Chimeric antigen receptors containing CD38 antigen binding domains are disclosed. Nucleic acids, recombinant expression vectors, host cells, antigen binding fragments, and pharmaceutical compositions, relating to the chimeric antigen receptors are also disclosed. Methods of treating or preventing cancer in a subject, and methods of making chimeric antigen receptor T cells are also disclosed.

21 Claims, 5 Drawing Sheets

Specification includes a Sequence Listing.

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**FIGURE 1**

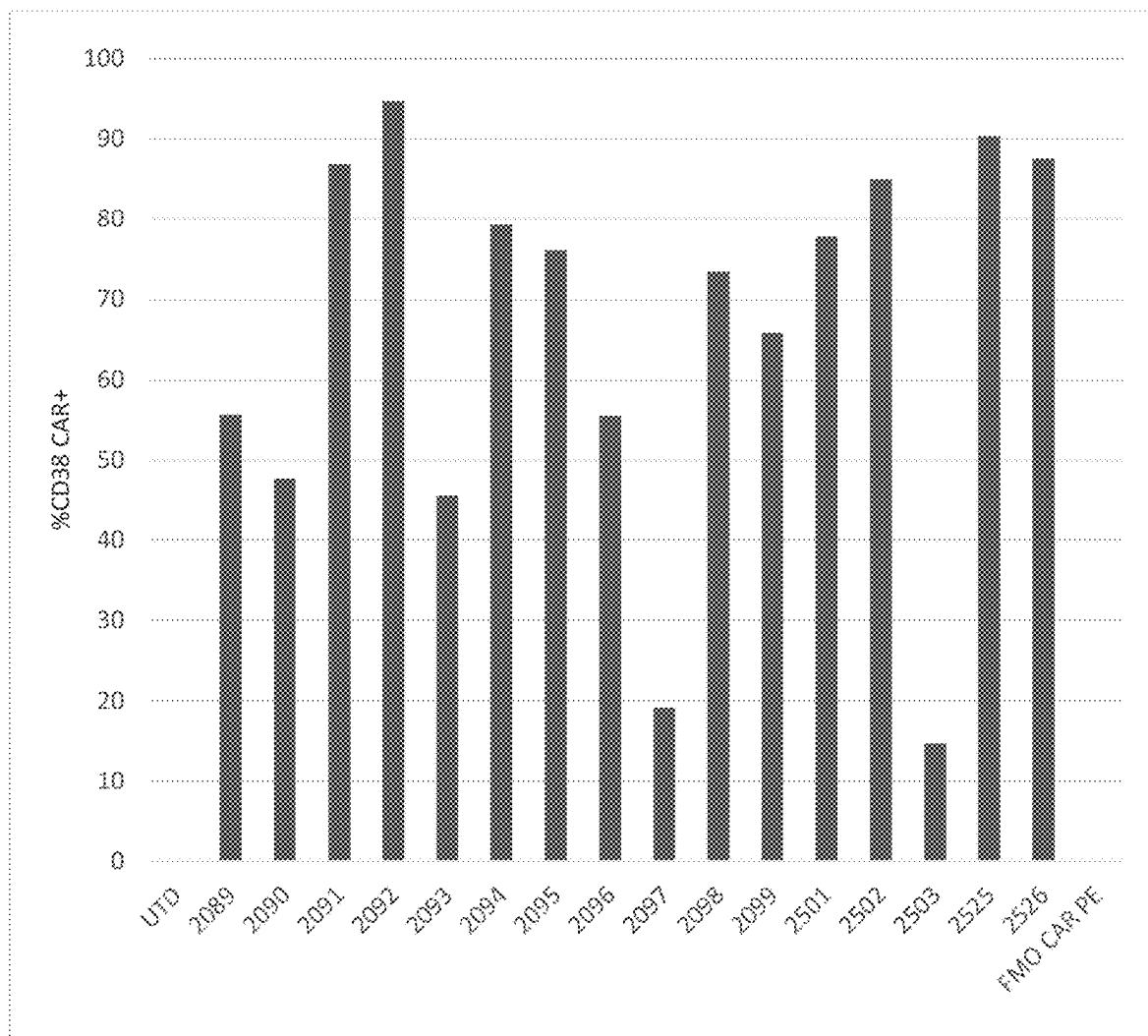
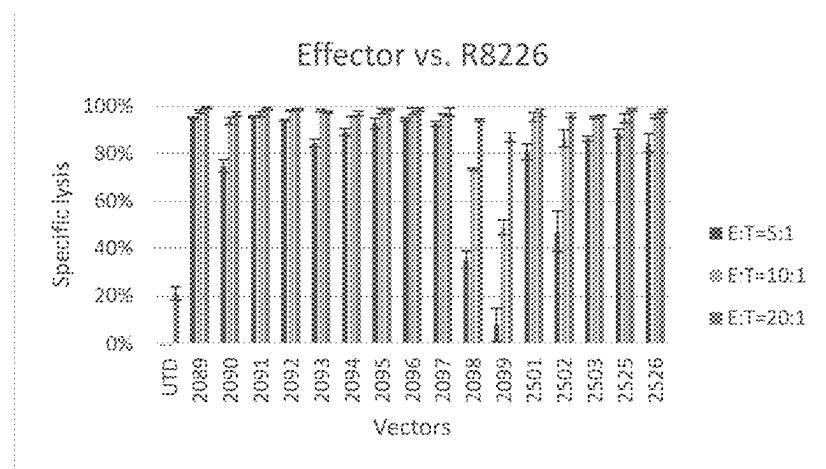
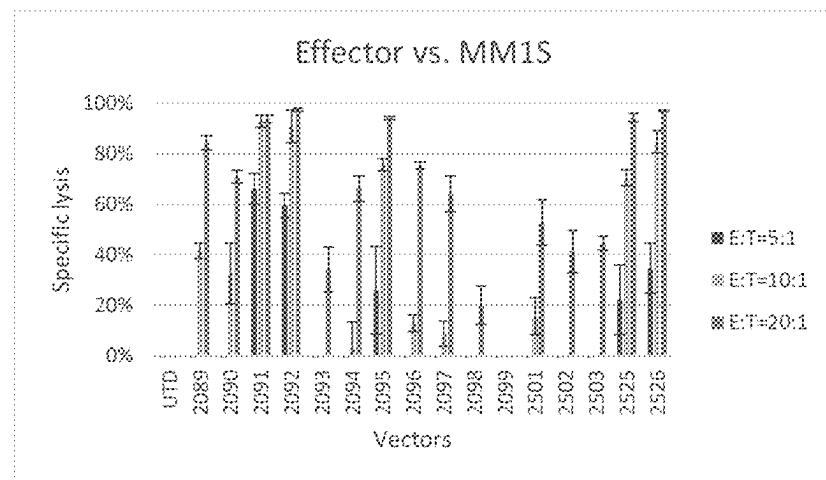
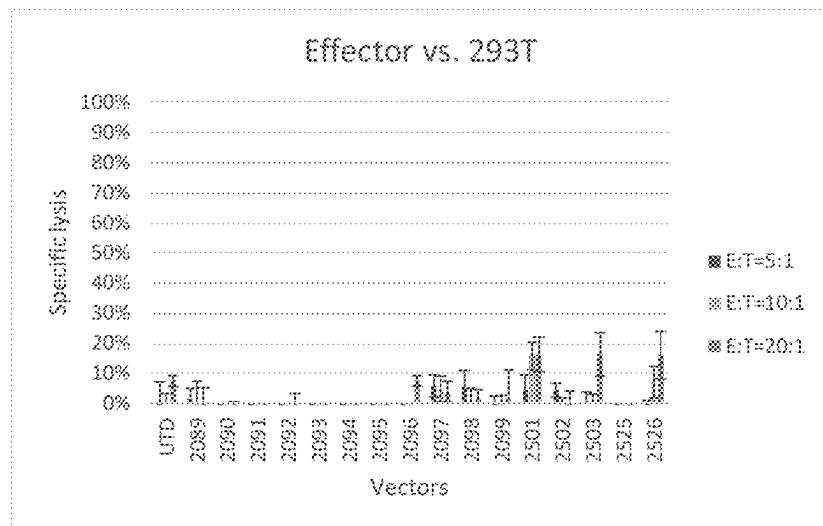
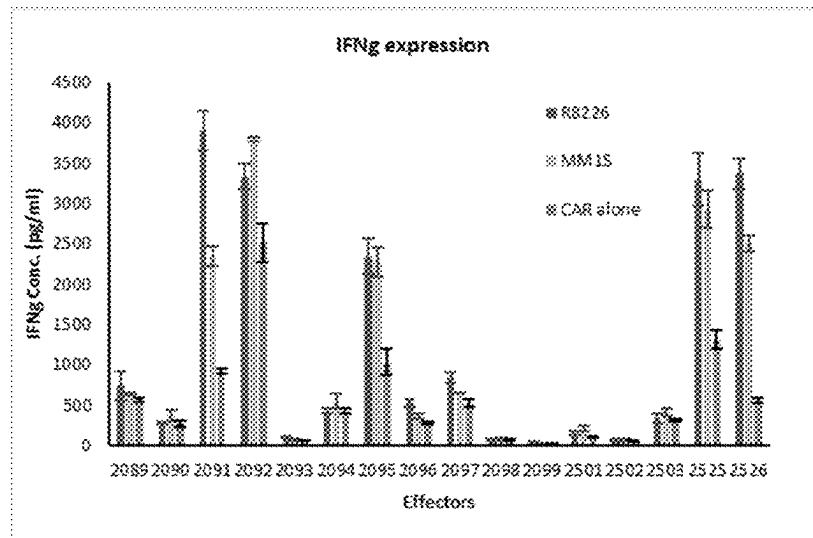
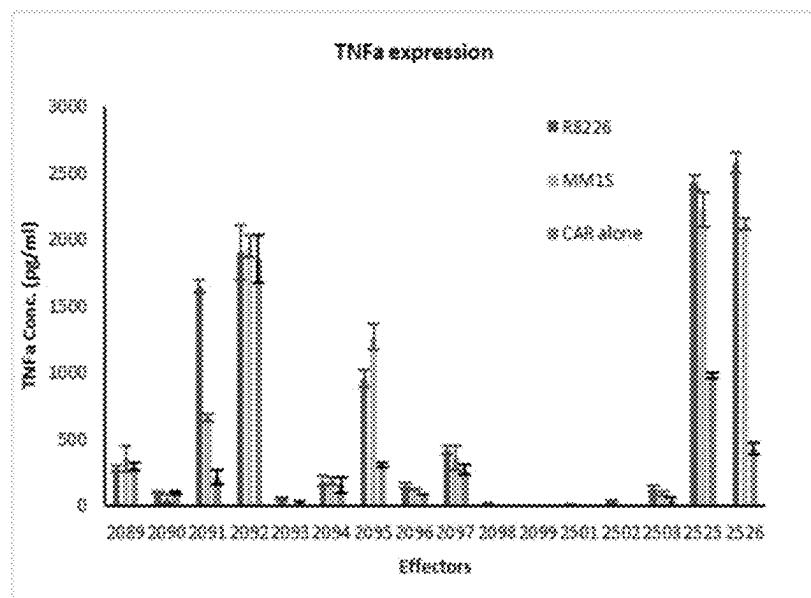


FIGURE 2

**FIGURE 3A****FIGURE 3B**



**FIGURE 3C**

**FIGURE 4A****FIGURE 4B**

**1**
**COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS FOR  
TREATING CANCER WITH ANTI-CD38  
IMMUNOTHERAPY**
**CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED  
APPLICATIONS**

This application is a divisional of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 16/698,186 (now U.S. Pat. No. 11,103,533), filed on Nov. 27, 2019, which claims the benefit of priority under 35 U.S.C. Section 119(e) to U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 62/773,940, filed on Nov. 30, 2018, the entire contents of which are incorporated herein by reference.

**STATEMENT REGARDING FEDERALLY  
SPONSORED RESEARCH OR DEVELOPMENT**

This invention was created in the performance of a Cooperative Research and Development Agreement with the National Institutes of Health, an Agency of the Department of Health and Human Services. The Government of the United States has certain rights in this invention.

**SEQUENCE LISTING**

The instant application contains a Sequence Listing which has been submitted electronically in ASCII format and is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety. Said ASCII copy, created on May 25, 2021, is named Sequence\_Listing and is 192,512 bytes in size.

**FIELD OF THE DISCLOSURE**

This application relates to the field of cancer, particularly to CD38 antigen binding domains and chimeric antigen receptors (CARs) containing such CD38 antigen binding domains and methods of use thereof.

**BACKGROUND**

Cancer is one of the most deadly threats to human health. In the U.S. alone, cancer affects nearly 1.3 million new patients each year, and is the second leading cause of death after cardiovascular disease, accounting for approximately 1 in 4 deaths. Solid tumors are responsible for most of those deaths. Although there have been significant advances in the medical treatment of certain cancers, the overall 5-year survival rate for all cancers has improved only by about 10% in the past 20 years. Cancers, or malignant tumors, metastasize and grow rapidly in an uncontrolled manner, making treatment extremely difficult.

Multiple myeloma ("MM") is a debilitating and often incurable disease, with over 30,000 new cases diagnosed in the U.S. every year (source: MM research foundation). MM is the second most prevalent blood cancer in the U.S., after Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma ("NHL"), (Smith L, McCourt O, Henrich M, et al. Multiple myeloma and physical activity: a scoping review. *BMJ Open*. 2015; 5: e009576). MM impacts plasma cells in the bone marrow, and may lead to bone marrow failure and patient death (National Cancer Institute. A snapshot of myeloma. Nov. 5, 2014. see the world wide web at cancer.gov). Complications of myeloma include bone pain, bone loss, anemia, immunosuppression, kidney dysfunction, neuropathy (Mayo Clinic staff. Diseases and conditions: multiple myeloma: treatments and drugs. Dec. 4, 2015).

**2**

First line therapy for MM includes proteasome inhibitors, immunomodulatory drugs, steroids, histone deacetylase ("HDAC") inhibitors, and chemotherapy. These approaches are aimed at killing MM cells, however, many of them are also associated with broad immunosuppression and systemic toxicities.

Immunotherapy approaches to MM include the FDA-approved monoclonal antibodies Empliciti (elotuzumab, targets SLAMF7) and Darzalex (daratumumab, targets CD38).  
 10 In addition, checkpoint inhibitors are being evaluated in clinical trials for MM patients. Despite the abundance of treatment options, the survival rate for patients with advanced stages of MM is only 83 months for stage II MM, and 43 month for stage III (American Cancer Society, see the  
 15 world wide web at cancer.org). Therefore, better therapeutic modalities are urgently needed for MM and other CD38<sup>+</sup> malignancies.

Like MM, B-cell chronic lymphocytic leukemia ("CLL") is another difficult-to-treat malignancy. CLL is a lymphoproliferative disease with variable survival prognosis, ranging from months to decades. The disease impacts mainly the elderly, with median time of onset over 65 years of age. However, despite the advanced onset age, CLL diagnosis tends to shorten patients' life expectancy (Shanafelt, Tait.  
 20 "Treatment of older patients with chronic lymphocytic leukemia: key questions and current answers." ASH Education Program Book 2013.1 (2013): 158-167.). The rate of disease progression is typically dependent on the type of BCR mutations present (Dighiero, Guillaume. "CLL biology and  
 25 prognosis." ASH Education Program Book 2005.1 (2005): 278-284.). Moreover, in CLL, CD38 serves as a marker for unfavorable disease prognosis. CD38 expression in CLL is associated with enhanced leukemic cell proliferation, enhanced migration, and heightened responsiveness to  
 30 BCR-mediated signaling (Malavasi, Fabio, et al. "CD38 and chronic lymphocytic leukemia: a decade later." *Blood* (2011): blood-2011). While patients whose prognosis is good may not need to be treated for CLL, it is virtually incurable and early treatment does not improve prognosis.

35 The first line treatment for CLL typically includes a combination of several therapeutic agents, i.e. chemotherapy (cyclophosphamide, fludarabine), anti-CD20 antibody Rituximab (Rituxan), BTK inhibitor Ibrutinib, high dose prednisolone, or Alemtuzumab (Campath). Despite the existence of a great array of treatment agents, CLL treatment regimens tend to be aggressive, and toxicities remain a problem. The elderly and co-morbid patients remain especially vulnerable to CLL-treatment-associated toxicities, such as immunosuppression and susceptibility to infections  
 40 (Barrientos, Jacqueline C. "Management of chronic lymphocytic leukemia in the elderly." *Cancer Control* 22.4\_suppl (2015): 17-23; Smolej, Lukáš. "How I treat elderly or comorbid patients with chronic lymphocytic leukemia." *Acta Medica (Hradec Kralove)* 53.4 (2010): 213-220).

45 Due to suboptimal efficacy and toxicities associated with the treatment of CD38-positive malignancies, better treatment options are needed. CAR-based approaches to the treatment of CD38-positive malignancies and CD38-positive tumor microenvironment cells, may provide a much needed therapeutic option for patients who are unable to tolerate the toxicity associated with the conventional first line therapies. Moreover, CAR T approaches are expected to lack the non-selective, and often irreversible toxicity associated with chemotherapy, or chemo/immunotherapy combinations. Moreover, a CAR T cells is a "living drug," and thus is expected to remain in the body of the patient for an  
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extended period of time or indefinitely, providing long-term therapeutic effect. These characteristics of CAR T cells are postulated to obviate the need for repeat treatments, and reduce the probability of the disease's relapse.

CAR approaches targeting CD38 are superior to chemotherapy because they may achieve better efficacy in eliminating CD38<sup>+</sup> tumor cells and tumor stem cells, and because they avoid the toxicities associated with chemotherapy. Importantly, CAR T cells are expected to be more efficient than chemotherapy in eliminating minimal residual disease, resulting in better long-term treatment prognosis. Furthermore, CAR T cells targeting CD38 ("CAR38") may be used for tumor debulking as a bridge to transplant, as may help patient with high tumor burden become eligible for BMT.

CAR38 represents an improvement over prior art because unique human ScFv (hereinafter "hScFv") sequences are used in the CAR design, as opposed to murine-derived ScFvs employed in CAR designs elsewhere. Mouse-derived sequences carry the risk of immunogenicity, and may induce allergic or anaphylactic responses in patients, leading to CAR T elimination, or life-threatening anaphylaxis.

Chimeric Antigen Receptors (CARs) are hybrid molecules comprising three essential units: (1) an extracellular antigen-binding motif, (2) linking/transmembrane motifs, and (3) intracellular T-cell signaling motifs (Long A H, Haso W M, Orentas R J. Lessons learned from a highly-active CD22-specific chimeric antigen receptor. *Oncoimmunology*. 2013; 2 (4):e23621). The antigen-binding motif of a CAR is commonly fashioned after a single chain Fragment variable (ScFv), the minimal binding domain of an immunoglobulin (Ig) molecule. Alternate antigen-binding motifs, such as receptor ligands (i.e., IL-13 has been engineered to bind tumor expressed IL-13 receptor), intact immune receptors, library-derived peptides, and innate immune system effector molecules (such as NKG2D) also have been engineered. Alternate cell targets for CAR expression (such as NK or gamma-delta T cells) are also under development (Brown C E et al. *Clin Cancer Res*. 2012; 18(8):2199-209; Lehner M et al. *PLoS One*. 2012; 7 (2):e31210). There remains significant work with regard to defining the most active T-cell population to transduce with CAR vectors, determining the optimal culture and expansion techniques, and defining the molecular details of the CAR protein structure itself.

The linking motifs of a CAR can be a relatively stable structural domain, such as the constant domain of IgG, or designed to be an extended flexible linker. Structural motifs, such as those derived from IgG constant domains, can be used to extend the ScFv binding domain away from the T-cell plasma membrane surface. This may be important for some tumor targets where the binding domain is particularly close to the tumor cell surface membrane (such as for the disialoganglioside GD2; Orentas et al., unpublished observations). To date, the signaling motifs used in CARs always include the CD3- $\zeta$  chain because this core motif is the key signal for T cell activation. The first reported second-generation CARs featured CD28 signaling domains and the CD28 transmembrane sequence. This motif was used in third-generation CARs containing CD137 (4-1BB) signaling motifs as well (Zhao Y et al. *J Immunol*. 2009; 183 (9): 5563-74). With the advent of new technology, the activation of T cells with beads linked to anti-CD3 and anti-CD28 antibody, and the presence of the canonical "signal 2" from CD28 was no longer required to be encoded by the CAR itself. Using bead activation, third-generation vectors were found to be not superior to second-generation vectors in *in vitro* assays, and they provided no clear benefit over second-generation vectors in mouse models of leukemia (Haso W,

Lee D W, Shah N N, Stetler-Stevenson M, Yuan C M, Pastan I H, Dimitrov D S, Morgan R A, FitzGerald D J, Barrett D M, Wayne A S, Mackall C L, Orentas R J. Anti-CD22-chimeric antigen receptors targeting B cell precursor acute lymphoblastic leukemia. *Blood*. 2013; 121 (7):1165-74; Kochenderfer J N et al. *Blood*. 2012; 119 (12):2709-20). This is borne out by the clinical success of CD19-specific CARs that are in a second generation CD28/CD3- $\zeta$  (Lee D W et al. American Society of Hematology Annual Meeting. 10 New Orleans, LA; Dec. 7-10, 2013) and a CD137/CD3- $\zeta$  signaling format (Porter D L et al. *N Engl J Med*. 2011; 365 (8): 725-33). In addition to CD137, other tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily members such as OX40 also are able to provide important persistence signals in CAR-transduced T cells (Yvon E et al. *Clin Cancer Res*. 2009; 15(18):5852-60). Equally important are the culture conditions under which the CAR T-cell populations were cultured.

T-cell-based immunotherapy has become a new frontier in synthetic biology; multiple promoters and gene products are envisioned to steer these highly potent cells to the tumor microenvironment, where T cells can both evade negative regulatory signals and mediate effective tumor killing. The elimination of unwanted T cells through the drug-induced dimerization of inducible caspase 9 constructs with AP1903 demonstrates one way in which a powerful switch that can control T-cell populations can be initiated pharmacologically (Di Stasi A et al. *N Engl J Med*. 2011; 365(18):1673-83). The creation of effector T-cell populations that are immune to the negative regulatory effects of transforming growth factor- $\beta$  by the expression of a decoy receptor further demonstrates that degree to which effector T cells can be engineered for optimal antitumor activity (Foster A E et al. *J Immunother*. 2008; 31(5):500-5). Thus, while it appears that CARs can trigger T-cell activation in a manner similar to an endogenous T-cell receptor, a major impediment to the clinical application of this technology to date has been limited *in vivo* expansion of CAR<sup>+</sup> T cells, rapid disappearance of the cells after infusion, and disappointing clinical activity. Accordingly, there is an urgent and long felt need in the art for discovering novel compositions and methods for treatment of MM and CLL using an approach that can exhibit specific and efficacious anti-tumor effect without the aforementioned shortcomings (i.e. high toxicity, insufficient efficacy).

The present invention addresses these needs by providing CAR compositions and therapeutic methods that can be used to treat cancers and other diseases and/or conditions. In particular, the present invention as disclosed and described herein provides CARs that may be used for the treatment of diseases, disorders or conditions associated with dysregulated expression of CD38 and which CARs contain CD38 antigen binding domains that exhibit a high surface expression on transduced T cells, exhibit a high degree of cytotoxicity and transduced T cell *in vivo* expansion and persistence.

## SUMMARY

Novel anti-CD38 antibodies or antigen binding domains thereof and chimeric antigen receptors (CARs) that contain such CD38 antigen binding domains are provided herein, as well as host cells (e.g., T cells) expressing the receptors, and nucleic acid molecules encoding the receptors. CAR may consist either of a single molecule expressed on the effector cell surface, or a CAR comprised of an effector cell-expressed signaling module and a soluble targeting module, such as when the soluble targeting module binds to the cell-expressed signaling module, a complete functional

CAR is formed. The CARs exhibit a high surface expression on transduced T cells, with a high degree of cytotoxicity and transduced T cell expansion and persistence *in vivo*. Methods of using the disclosed CARs, host cells, and nucleic acid molecules are also provided, for example, to treat a cancer in a subject.

Thus, in one aspect, an isolated polynucleotide encoding a human anti-CD38 antibody or a fragment thereof is provided comprising a nucleic acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS: 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 69, 71, 73, and 75.

In one embodiment, an isolated polynucleotide encoding a fully human anti-CD38 antibody or a fragment thereof is provided, wherein the antibody or a fragment thereof comprises a fragment selected from the group consisting of an Fab fragment, an F(ab')<sub>2</sub> fragment, an Fv fragment, and a single chain Fv (ScFv).

In one embodiment, an isolated polynucleotide encoding a fully human anti-CD38 antibody or a fragment thereof is provided, wherein the antibody or a fragment thereof comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 70, 72, 74, and 76.

In one aspect, an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) is provided comprising, from N-terminus to C-terminus, at least one CD38 antigen binding domain encoded by a nucleotide sequence comprising a nucleic acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS: 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 69, 71, 73, and 75, at least one transmembrane domain, and at least one intracellular signaling domain.

In one embodiment, an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding the CAR is provided wherein the encoded extracellular CD38 antigen binding domain comprises at least one single chain variable fragment of an antibody that binds to CD38.

In another embodiment, an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding the CAR is provided wherein the encoded extracellular CD38 antigen binding domain comprises at least one heavy chain variable region of an antibody that binds to CD38.

In one embodiment, the targeting domain of the CAR is expressed separately in the form of monoclonal antibody, ScFv Fab, Fab'2 and is containing an antigen-targeting domain comprising a nucleic acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS: 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 69, 71, 73, and 75 coupled to an additional binding tag or epitope, whereas the effector-cell expressed component of the CAR contains a binding domain specifically directed to bind the tag or epitope expressed on the soluble CAR module, such as specific binding on the soluble component of the CAR to the cell bound component of the CAR forms the full functional CAR structure.

In another embodiment, the targeting domain of the CAR is expressed separately in the form of a monoclonal antibody, ScFv Fab, Fab'2 and contains an antigen-targeting domain comprising a nucleic acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS: 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 69, 71, 73, and 75, and an additional ScFv, whereas the effector-cell expressed component of the CAR contains a tag or epitope specifically reactive with the additional ScFv expressed on the soluble CAR module, such as specific binding on the soluble component of the CAR to the cell bound component of the CAR forms the full functional CAR structure.

In yet another embodiment, an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding the CAR is provided wherein the

encoded CAR extracellular CD38 antigen binding domain further comprises at least one lipocalin-based antigen binding antigen (anticalins) that binds to CD38.

In one embodiment, an isolated nucleic acid molecule is provided wherein the encoded extracellular CD38 antigen binding domain is connected to the transmembrane domain by a linker domain.

In another embodiment, an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding the CAR is provided wherein the encoded CD38 extracellular antigen binding domain is preceded by a sequence encoding a leader or signal peptide.

In yet another embodiment, an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding the CAR is provided comprising at least one CD38 antigen binding domain encoded by a nucleotide sequence comprising a nucleic acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS: 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 69, 71, 73, and 75, and wherein the CAR additionally encodes an extracellular antigen binding domain targets an antigen that includes, but is not limited to, CD19, CD20, CD22, ROR1, mesothelin, CD33, CD38, CD138, BCMA (CD269), GPC2, GPC3, FGFR4, c-Met, PSMA, Glycolipid F77, EGFRVIII, GD-2, NY-ESO-1 TCR, MAGE A3 TCR, or any combination thereof.

In certain embodiments, an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding the CAR is provided wherein the additionally encoded extracellular antigen binding domain comprises an anti-CD19 ScFv antigen binding domain, an anti-CD20 ScFv antigen binding domain, an anti-CD22 ScFv antigen binding domain, an anti-ROR1 ScFv antigen binding domain, an anti-mesothelin ScFv antigen binding domain, an anti-CD33 ScFv antigen binding domain, an anti-CD38 ScFv antigen binding domain, an anti-CD123 (IL3RA) ScFv antigen binding domain, an anti-CD138 ScFv antigen binding domain, an anti-BCMA (CD269) ScFv antigen binding domain, an anti-GPC2 ScFv antigen binding domain, an anti-GPC3 ScFv antigen binding domain, an anti-FGFR4 ScFv antigen binding domain, an anti-c-Met ScFv antigen binding domain, an anti-PSMA ScFv antigen binding domain, an anti-glycolipid F77 ScFv antigen binding domain, an anti-EGFRVIII ScFv antigen binding domain, an anti-GD-2 ScFv antigen binding domain, an anti-NY-ESo-1 TCR ScFv antigen binding domain, an anti-MAGE A3 TCR ScFv antigen binding domain, or an amino acid sequence with 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identity thereof, or any combination thereof.

In one aspect, the CARs provided herein further comprise a linker or spacer domain.

In one embodiment, an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding the CAR is provided wherein the extracellular CD38 antigen binding domain, the intracellular signaling domain, or both are connected to the transmembrane domain by a linker or spacer domain.

In one embodiment, an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding the CAR is provided wherein the encoded linker domain is derived from the extracellular domain of CD8 or CD28, and is linked to a transmembrane domain.

In another embodiment, an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding the CAR is provided wherein the encoded CAR further comprises a transmembrane domain that comprises a transmembrane domain of a protein selected from the group consisting of the alpha, beta or zeta chain of the T-cell receptor, CD28, CD3 epsilon, CD45, CD4, CD5, CD8, CD9, CD16, CD22, CD33, CD37, CD64, CD80, CD86, CD134, CD137 and CD154, or a combination thereof.

In yet another embodiment, an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding the CAR is provided wherein the

encoded intracellular signaling domain further comprises a CD3 zeta intracellular domain.

In one embodiment, an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding the CAR is provided wherein the encoded intracellular signaling domain is arranged on a C-terminal side relative to the CD3 zeta intracellular domain.

In another embodiment, an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding the CAR is provided wherein the encoded at least one intracellular signaling domain comprises a costimulatory domain, a primary signaling domain, or a combination thereof.

In further embodiments, an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding the CAR is provided wherein the encoded at least one costimulatory domain comprises a functional signaling domain of OX40, CD70, CD27, CD28, CD5, ICAM-1, LFA-1 (CD11a/CD18), ICOS (CD278), DAP10, DAP12, and 4-1BB (CD137), or a combination thereof.

In one embodiment, an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding the CAR is provided that further contains a leader sequence or signal peptide wherein the leader or signal peptide nucleotide sequence comprises the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 13, SEQ ID NO: 39, SEQ ID NO: 41, or SEQ ID NO: 43.

In yet another embodiment, an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding the CAR is provided wherein the encoded leader sequence comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 14 SEQ ID NO: 40, SEQ ID NO: 42, or SEQ ID NO: 44.

In one aspect, a chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) is provided herein comprising, from N-terminus to C-terminus, at least one CD38 antigen binding domain, at least one transmembrane domain, and at least one intracellular signaling domain.

In one embodiment, a CAR is provided wherein the extracellular CD38 antigen binding domain comprises at least one single chain variable fragment of an antibody that binds to the antigen, or at least one heavy chain variable region of an antibody that binds to the antigen, or a combination thereof.

In another embodiment, a CAR is provided wherein the at least one transmembrane domain comprises a transmembrane domain of a protein selected from the group consisting of the alpha, beta or zeta chain of the T-cell receptor, CD28, CD3 epsilon, CD45, CD4, CD5, CD8, CD9, CD16, CD22, CD33, CD37, CD64, CD80, CD86, CD134, CD137 and CD154, or a combination thereof.

In some embodiments, the CAR is provided wherein CAR additionally encodes an extracellular antigen binding domain comprising CD19, CD20, CD22, ROR1, mesothelin, CD33, CD38, CD123 (IL3RA), CD138, BCMA (CD269), GPC2, GPC3, FGFR4, c-Met, PSMA, Glycolipid F77, EGFRvIII, GD-2, NY-ESO-1 TCR, MAGE A3 TCR, or an amino acid sequence with 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identity thereof, or any combination thereof.

In one embodiment, the CAR is provided wherein the extracellular antigen binding domain comprises an anti-CD19 ScFv antigen binding domain, an anti-CD20 ScFv antigen binding domain, an anti-CD22 ScFv antigen binding domain, an anti-ROR1 ScFv antigen binding domain, an anti-mesothelin ScFv antigen binding domain, an anti-CD33 ScFv antigen binding domain, an anti-CD38 ScFv antigen binding domain, an anti-CD123 (IL3RA) ScFv antigen binding domain, an anti-CD138 ScFv antigen binding domain, an anti-BCMA (CD269) ScFv antigen binding domain, an anti-GPC2 ScFv antigen binding domain, an anti-GPC3 ScFv antigen binding domain, an anti-FGFR4 ScFv antigen binding domain, an anti-c-Met ScFv antigen

binding domain, an anti-PMSA ScFv antigen binding domain, an anti-glycolipid F77 ScFv antigen binding domain, an anti-EGFRvIII ScFv antigen binding domain, an anti-GD-2 ScFv antigen binding domain, an anti-NY-ESO-1 TCR ScFv antigen binding domain, an anti-MAGE A3 TCR ScFv antigen binding domain, or an amino acid sequence with 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identity thereof, or any combination thereof.

In another embodiment, the CAR is provided wherein the extracellular antigen binding domain comprises an immunoglobulin variable heavy chain only (VH) anti-CD19 antigen binding domain, an anti-CD20 VH antigen binding domain, an anti-CD22 VH antigen binding domain, an anti-ROR1 VH antigen binding domain, an anti-mesothelin VH antigen binding domain, an anti-CD33 VH antigen binding domain, an anti-CD38 VH antigen binding domain, an anti-CD123 (IL3RA) VH antigen binding domain, an anti-CD138 VH antigen binding domain, an anti-BCMA (CD269) VH antigen binding domain, an anti-GPC2 VH antigen binding domain, an anti-GPC3 VH antigen binding domain, an anti-FGFR4 VH antigen binding domain, an anti-c-Met VH antigen binding domain, an anti-PMSA VH antigen binding domain, an anti-glycolipid F77 VH antigen binding domain, an anti-EGFRvIII VH antigen binding domain, an anti-GD-2 VH antigen binding domain, an anti-NY-ESO-1 TCR VH antigen binding domain, an anti-MAGE A3 TCR VH antigen binding domain, or an amino acid sequence with 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identity thereof, or any combination thereof.

In another embodiment, the CAR is provided wherein the extracellular antigen binding domain comprises a protein or a peptide (P) sequence capable of specifically binding target antigen, which may be derived from a natural or a synthetic

sequence comprising anti-CD19 P antigen binding domain, an anti-CD20 P antigen binding domain, an anti-CD22 P antigen binding domain, an anti-ROR1 P antigen binding domain, an anti-mesothelin P antigen binding domain, an anti-CD33 P antigen binding domain, an anti-CD38 P antigen binding domain, an anti-CD123 (IL3RA) P antigen binding domain, an anti-CD138 P antigen binding domain, an anti-BCMA (CD269) P antigen binding domain, an anti-GPC2 P antigen binding domain, an anti-GPC3 P antigen binding domain, an anti-FGFR4 P antigen binding domain, an anti-c-Met P antigen binding domain, an anti-PMSA P antigen binding domain, an anti-glycolipid F77 P antigen binding domain, an anti-EGFRvIII P antigen binding domain, an anti-GD-2 P antigen binding domain, an anti-NY-ESO-1 TCR P antigen binding domain, an anti-MAGE

A3 TCR P antigen binding domain, or an amino acid sequence with 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identity thereof, or any combination thereof.

In another embodiment, a CAR is provided wherein the at least one intracellular signaling domain comprises a costimulatory domain, an anti-CD19 ScFv antigen binding domain, an anti-CD20 ScFv antigen binding domain, an anti-CD22 ScFv antigen binding domain, an anti-ROR1 ScFv antigen binding domain, an anti-mesothelin ScFv antigen binding domain, an anti-CD33 ScFv antigen binding domain, an anti-CD38 ScFv antigen binding domain, an anti-CD123 (IL3RA) ScFv antigen binding domain, an anti-CD138 ScFv antigen binding domain, an anti-BCMA (CD269) ScFv antigen binding domain, an anti-GPC2 ScFv antigen binding domain, an anti-GPC3 ScFv antigen binding domain, an anti-FGFR4 ScFv antigen binding domain, an anti-c-Met ScFv antigen

binding domain, an anti-PMSA ScFv antigen binding domain, an anti-glycolipid F77 ScFv antigen binding domain, an anti-EGFRvIII ScFv antigen binding domain, an anti-GD-2 ScFv antigen binding domain, an anti-NY-ESO-1 TCR ScFv antigen binding domain, an anti-MAGE A3 TCR ScFv antigen binding domain, or an amino acid sequence with 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identity thereof, or any combination thereof.

In another embodiment, a CAR is provided wherein the at least one intracellular signaling domain comprises a costimulatory domain comprising a functional signaling domain of a protein selected from the group consisting of OX40, CD70, CD27, CD28, CD5, ICAM-1, LFA-1 (CD11a/CD18), ICOS (CD278), DAP10, DAP12, and 4-1BB (CD137), or a combination thereof.

In one embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encoding a CAR comprises the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 77. In one embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encodes a CAR comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 78.

In another embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encoding a CAR comprises the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 87. In one embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encodes a CAR comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 88.

In another embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encoding a CAR comprises the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 89. In one embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encodes a CAR comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 90.

In another embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encoding a CAR comprises the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 91. In one embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encodes a CAR comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 92.

In another embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encoding a CAR comprises the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 93. In one embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encodes a CAR comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 94.

In another embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encoding a CAR comprises the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 95. In one embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encodes a CAR comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 96.

In another embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encoding a CAR comprises the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 97. In one embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encodes a CAR comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 98.

In another embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encoding a CAR comprises the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 99. In one embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encodes a CAR comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 100.

In another embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encoding a CAR comprises the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 101. In one embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encodes a CAR comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 102.

In another embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encoding a CAR comprises the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 103. In one embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encodes a CAR comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 104.

In another embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encoding a CAR comprises the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 105. In one embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encodes a CAR comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 106.

In another embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encoding a CAR comprises the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 107. In one embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encodes a CAR comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 108.

In another embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encoding a CAR comprises the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 109. In one embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encodes a CAR comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 110.

In another embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encoding a CAR comprises the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 111. In one embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encodes a CAR comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 112.

In another embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encoding a CAR comprises the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID

NO: 113. In one embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encodes a CAR comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 114.

In another embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encoding a CAR comprises the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 115. In one embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encodes a CAR comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 116.

In one aspect, the CARs disclosed herein are modified to express or contain a detectable marker for use in diagnosis, monitoring, and/or predicting the treatment outcome such as progression free survival of cancer patients or for monitoring the progress of such treatment.

In one embodiment, the nucleic acid molecule encoding the disclosed CARs can be contained in a vector, such as a viral vector. The vector is a DNA vector, an RNA vector, a plasmid vector, a cosmid vector, a herpes virus vector, a measles virus vector, a lentivirus vector, adenoviral vector, or a retrovirus vector, or a combination thereof.

In certain embodiments, the vector further comprises a promoter wherein the promoter is an inducible promoter, a tissue specific promoter, a constitutive promoter, a suicide promoter or any combination thereof.

In yet another embodiment, the vector expressing the CAR can be further modified to include one or more operative elements to control the expression of CAR T cells, or to eliminate CAR-T cells by virtue of a suicide switch. The suicide switch can include, for example, an apoptosis inducing signaling cascade or a drug that induces cell death.

In a preferred embodiment, the vector expressing the CAR can be further modified to express an enzyme such thymidine kinase (TK) or cytosine deaminase (CD).

In another aspect, host cells including the nucleic acid molecule encoding the CAR are also provided. In some embodiments, the host cell is a T cell, such as a primary T cell obtained from a subject. In one embodiment, the host cell is a CD8<sup>+</sup> T cell.

In yet another aspect, a pharmaceutical composition is provided comprising an anti-tumor effective amount of a population of human T cells, wherein the T cells comprise a nucleic acid sequence that encodes a chimeric antigen receptor (CAR), wherein the CAR comprises at least one extracellular antigen binding domain comprising a CD38 antigen binding domain comprising the amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 70, 72, 74, and 76; at least one linker domain; at least one transmembrane domain; and at least one intracellular signaling domain, wherein the T cells are T cells of a human having a cancer. The cancer includes, inter alia, a hematological cancer such as leukemia (e.g., chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL), acute lymphocytic leukemia (ALL), or chronic myelogenous leukemia (CML), lymphoma (e.g., mantle cell lymphoma, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma or Hodgkin's lymphoma) or multiple myeloma (MM), or a combination thereof.

In one embodiment, a pharmaceutical composition is provided wherein the at least one transmembrane domain of the CAR contains a transmembrane domain of a protein selected from the group consisting of the alpha, beta or zeta chain of the T-cell receptor, CD28, CD3 epsilon, CD45, CD4, CD5, CD8, CD9, CD16, CD22, Mesothelin, CD33, CD37, CD64, CD80, CD86, CD134, CD137 and CD154, or a combination thereof.

In another embodiment, a pharmaceutical composition is provided wherein the human cancer includes an adult carcinoma comprising oral and pharynx cancer (tongue, mouth, pharynx, head and neck), digestive system cancers (esophagus,

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gus, stomach, small intestine, colon, rectum, anus, liver, interhepatic bile duct, gallbladder, pancreas), respiratory system cancers (larynx, lung and bronchus), bones and joint cancers, soft tissue cancers, skin cancers (melanoma, basal and squamous cell carcinoma), pediatric tumors (neuroblastoma, rhabdomyosarcoma, osteosarcoma, Ewing's sarcoma), tumors of the central nervous system (brain, astrocytoma, glioblastoma, glioma), and cancers of the breast, the genital system (uterine cervix, uterine corpus, ovary, vulva, vagina, prostate, testis, penis, endometrium), the urinary system (urinary bladder, kidney and renal pelvis, ureter), the eye and orbit, the endocrine system (thyroid), and the brain and other nervous system, or any combination thereof.

In yet another embodiment, a pharmaceutical composition is provided comprising an anti-tumor effective amount of a population of human T cells of a human having a cancer wherein the cancer is a refractory cancer non-responsive to one or more chemotherapeutic agents. The cancer includes hematopoietic cancer, myelodysplastic syndrome pancreatic cancer, head and neck cancer, cutaneous tumors, minimal residual disease (MRD) in acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL), acute myeloid leukemia (AML), adult B cell malignancies including, CLL (Chronic lymphocytic leukemia), CML (chronic myelogenous leukemia), non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), pediatric B cell malignancies (including B lineage ALL (acute lymphocytic leukemia)), multiple myeloma (MM), lung cancer, breast cancer, ovarian cancer, prostate cancer, colon cancer, melanoma or other hematological cancer and solid tumors, or any combination thereof.

In another aspect, methods of making CAR-containing T cells (hereinafter "CAR-T cells") are provided. The methods include transducing a T cell with a vector or nucleic acid molecule encoding a disclosed CAR that specifically binds CD38, thereby making the CAR-T cell.

In yet another aspect, a method of generating a population of RNA-engineered cells is provided that comprises introducing an in vitro transcribed RNA or synthetic RNA of a nucleic acid molecule encoding a disclosed CAR into a cell of a subject, thereby generating a CAR cell.

In yet another aspect, a method for diagnosing a disease, disorder or condition associated with the expression of CD38 on a cell, is provided comprising a) contacting the cell with a human anti-CD38 antibody or fragment thereof, wherein the antibody or a fragment thereof comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 70, 72, 74, and 76; and b) detecting the presence of CD38 wherein the presence of CD38 diagnoses for the disease, disorder or condition associated with the expression of CD38.

In one embodiment, the disease, disorder or condition associated with the expression of CD38 is cancer including hematopoietic cancer, myelodysplastic syndrome pancreatic cancer, head and neck cancer, cutaneous tumors, minimal residual disease (MRD) in acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL), acute myeloid leukemia (AML), adult B cell malignancies including, CLL (chronic lymphocytic leukemia), CML (chronic myelogenous leukemia), non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), pediatric B cell malignancies (including B lineage ALL (acute lymphocytic leukemia)), multiple myeloma (MM), lung cancer, breast cancer, ovarian cancer, prostate cancer, colon cancer, melanoma or other hematological cancer and solid tumors, or any combination thereof.

In another embodiment, a method of diagnosing, prognosis, or determining risk of a CD38-related disease in a mammal, is provided comprising detecting the expression of CD38 in a sample derived from the mammal comprising: a)

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contacting the sample with a human anti-CD38 antibody or fragment thereof, wherein the antibody or a fragment thereof comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 70, 72, 74, and 76; and b) detecting the presence of CD38 wherein the presence of CD38 diagnoses for a CD38-related disease in the mammal.

In another embodiment, a method of inhibiting CD38-dependent T cell inhibition, is provided comprising contacting a cell with a human anti-CD38 antibody or fragment thereof, wherein the antibody or a fragment thereof comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 70, 72, 74, and 76. In one embodiment, the cell is selected from the group consisting of a CD38-expressing tumor cell, a tumor-associated macrophage, and any combination thereof.

In another embodiment, a method of blocking T-cell inhibition mediated by a CD38-expressing cell and altering the tumor microenvironment to inhibit tumor growth in a mammal, is provided comprising administering to the mammal an effective amount of a composition comprising an isolated anti-CD38 antibody or fragment thereof, wherein the antibody or a fragment thereof comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 70, 72, 74, and 76. In one embodiment, the cell is selected from the group consisting of a CD38-expressing tumor cell, a tumor-associated macrophage, and any combination thereof.

In another embodiment, a method of inhibiting, suppressing or preventing immunosuppression of an anti-tumor or anti-cancer immune response in a mammal, is provided comprising administering to the mammal an effective amount of a composition comprising an isolated anti-CD38 antibody or fragment thereof, wherein the antibody or a fragment thereof comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 70, 72, 74, or 76. In one embodiment, the antibody or fragment thereof inhibits the interaction between a first cell with a T cell, wherein the first cell is selected from the group consisting of a CD38-expressing tumor cell, a tumor-associated macrophage, and any combination thereof.

In another aspect, a method is provided for inducing an anti-tumor immunity in a mammal comprising administering to the mammal a therapeutically effective amount of a T cell transduced with vector or nucleic acid molecule encoding a disclosed CAR.

In another embodiment, a method of treating or preventing cancer in a mammal is provided comprising administering to the mammal one or more of the disclosed CARs, in an amount effective to treat or prevent cancer in the mammal. The method includes administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of host cells expressing a disclosed CAR that specifically binds CD38 and/or one or more of the aforementioned antigens, under conditions sufficient to form an immune complex of the antigen binding domain on the CAR and the extracellular domain of CD38 and/or one or more of the aforementioned antigens in the subject.

In yet another embodiment, a method is provided for treating a mammal having a disease, disorder or condition associated with an elevated expression of a tumor antigen, the method comprising administering to the subject a pharmaceutical composition comprising an anti-tumor effective amount of a population of T cells, wherein the T cells comprise a nucleic acid sequence that encodes a chimeric

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antigen receptor (CAR), wherein the CAR includes at least one extracellular CD38 antigen binding domain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 70, 72, 74, or 76, or any combination thereof; at least one linker or spacer domain, at least one transmembrane domain, at least one intracellular signaling domain, and wherein the T cells are T cells of the subject having cancer.

In yet another embodiment, a method is provided for treating cancer in a subject in need thereof comprising administering to the subject a pharmaceutical composition comprising an anti-tumor effective amount of a population of T cells, wherein the T cells comprise a nucleic acid sequence that encodes a chimeric antigen receptor (CAR), wherein the CAR comprises at least one CD38 antigen binding domain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 70, 72, 74, or 76, or any combination thereof; at least one linker or spacer domain, at least one transmembrane domain, at least one intracellular signaling domain, wherein the T cells are T cells of the subject having cancer. In some embodiments of the aforementioned methods, the at least one transmembrane domain comprises a transmembrane the alpha, beta or zeta chain of the T-cell receptor, CD28, CD3 epsilon, CD45, CD4, CD5, CD8, CD9, CD16, CD22, Mesothelin, CD33, CD37, CD64, CD80, CD86, CD134, CD137 and CD154, or a combination thereof.

In yet another embodiment, a method is provided for generating a persisting population of genetically engineered T cells in a human diagnosed with cancer. In one embodiment, the method comprises administering to a human a T cell genetically engineered to express a CAR wherein the CAR comprises at least one CD38 antigen binding domain comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NOs: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 70, 72, 74, or 76, or any combination thereof; at least one transmembrane domain; and at least one intracellular signaling domain wherein the persisting population of genetically engineered T cells, or the population of progeny of the T cells, persists in the human for at least one month, two months, three months, four months, five months, six months, seven months, eight months, nine months, ten months, eleven months, twelve months, two years, or three years after administration.

In one embodiment, the progeny T cells in the human comprise a memory T cell. In another embodiment, the T cell is an autologous T cell.

In all of the aspects and embodiments of methods described herein, any of the aforementioned cancers, diseases, disorders or conditions associated with an elevated expression of a tumor antigen that may be treated or prevented or ameliorated using one or more of the CARs disclosed herein,

In yet another aspect, a kit is provided for making a chimeric antigen receptor T-cell as described supra or for preventing, treating, or ameliorating any of the cancers, diseases, disorders or conditions associated with an elevated expression of a tumor antigen in a subject as described supra, comprising a container comprising any one of the nucleic acid molecules, vectors, host cells, or compositions disclosed supra or any combination thereof, and instructions for using the kit.

It will be understood that the CARs, host cells, nucleic acids, and methods are useful beyond the specific aspects and embodiments that are described in detail herein. The foregoing features and advantages of the disclosure will

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become more apparent from the following detailed description, which proceeds with reference to the accompanying figures.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

FIG. 1 depicts the general structure of CARs targeting CD38. The anti-CD38 ScFv targeting domain was linked in frame to CD8 hinge and transmembrane domain, the 4-1BB (CD137) costimulatory domain and the CD3 zeta signaling domain.

FIG. 2 depicts surface expression of CD38-targeting CAR T constructs on human primary T cells. CAR T expression was determined by flow cytometry. T cells were activated with Miltenyi Biotec TransAct™ CD3 CD28 reagent in the presence of IL-2, and transduced with LV as described in Materials and Methods. On culture day 8, viable transduced T cells (7-AAD negative) were assayed for CAR surface expression using CD38-His reagent, followed by anti-His-PE. The CAR construct LV used in transduction is listed below each bar. Bars represent the percentage of CAR T-positive populations in relation to non-transduced T cell control (UTD). Data are representative of three independent experiments performed with CAR T cells from three separate donors.

FIGS. 3A-C depict CAR T cytotoxicity in vitro. Luciferase-based cytotoxicity assays were performed using CD38-positive tumor lines RPMI-8226 (FIG. 3A), and MM1.S (FIG. 3B), or CD38-negative cell line 293T (FIG. 3C), stably transduced with luciferase. Bars represent mean+SD values from three technical replicates. Data are representative of three independent experiments performed with CAR T cells from three separate donors.

FIGS. 4A-B depict CAR T cytokine release in response to MM cell lines. FIG. 4A shows IFNg cytokine production by CAR-T, listed on the x-axis, upon overnight co-culture with RPMI-8226, and MM1.S tumor lines at an E:T ratio of 10:1 measured using ELISA. FIG. 4B shows TNFa cytokine production by CAR-T, listed on the x-axis, upon overnight co-culture with RPMI-8226, and MM1.S tumor lines at an E:T ratio of 10:1 measured using ELISA. Bars represent mean+SD of three replicate samples. Data are representative of three independent experiments performed with CAR T cells from three separate donors.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

##### Definitions

As used herein, the singular forms "a," "an," and "the," refer to both the singular as well as plural, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise. For example, the term "an antigen" includes single or plural antigens and can be considered equivalent to the phrase "at least one antigen." As used herein, the term "comprises" means "includes." Thus, "comprising an antigen" means "including an antigen" without excluding other elements. The phrase "and/or" means "and" or "or." It is further to be understood that any and all base sizes or amino acid sizes, and all molecular weight or molecular mass values, given for nucleic acids or polypeptides are approximate, and are provided for descriptive purposes, unless otherwise indicated. Although many methods and materials similar or equivalent to those described herein can be used, particular suitable methods and materials are described below. In case of conflict, the present specification, including explanations of terms, will control. In addition, the Materials, Methods, and Examples are illustrative only and not intended to be limiting. To

facilitate review of the various embodiments, the following explanations of terms are provided:

The term “about” when referring to a measurable value such as an amount, a temporal duration, and the like, is meant to encompass variations of .+-20% or in some instances .+-10%, or in some instances .+-5%, or in some instances .+-1%, or in some instances .+-0.1% from the specified value, as such variations are appropriate to perform the disclosed methods.

Unless otherwise noted, the technical terms herein are used according to conventional usage. Definitions of common terms in molecular biology can be found in Benjamin Lewin, *Genes VII*, published by Oxford University Press, 1999; Kendrew et al. (eds.), *The Encyclopedia of Molecular Biology*, published by Blackwell Science Ltd., 1994; and Robert A. Meyers (ed.), *Molecular Biology and Biotechnology: A Comprehensive Desk Reference*, published by VCH Publishers, Inc., 1995; and other similar references.

The present disclosure provides for CD38 antibodies or fragments thereof as well as chimeric antigen receptors (CARs) having such CD38 antigen binding domains. The enhancement of the functional activity of the CAR directly relates to the enhancement of functional activity of the CAR-expressing T cell. As a result of one or more of these modifications, the CARs exhibit both a high degree of cytokine-induced cytolysis and cell surface expression on transduced T cells, along with an increased level of in vivo T cell expansion and persistence of the transduced CAR-expressing T cell.

The unique ability to combine functional moieties derived from different protein domains has been a key innovative feature of Chimeric Antigen Receptors (CARs). The choice of each of these protein domains is a key design feature, as is the way in which they are specifically combined. Each design domain is an essential component that can be used across different CAR platforms to engineer the function of lymphocytes. For example, the choice of the extracellular binding domain can make an otherwise ineffective CAR be effective.

The invariable framework components of the immunoglobulin-derived protein sequences used to create the extracellular antigen binding domain of a CAR can either be entirely neutral, or they can self-associate and drive the T cell to a state of metabolic exhaustion, thus making the therapeutic T cell expressing that CAR far less effective. This occurs independently of the antigen binding function of this CAR domain. Furthermore, the choice of the intracellular signaling domain(s) also can govern the activity and the durability of the therapeutic lymphocyte population used for immunotherapy. While the ability to bind target antigen and the ability to transmit an activation signal to the T cell through these extracellular and intracellular domains, respectively, are important CAR design aspects, what has also become apparent is that the choice of the source of the extracellular antigen binding fragments can have a significant effect on the efficacy of the CAR and thereby have a defining role for the function and clinical utility of the CAR.

Surprisingly and unexpectedly it has now been discovered that use of an entirely human antigen binding domain in a CAR, rather than using mouse-derived antigen binding fragments which are prone to induce anti-mouse immune response and CAR T elimination in a host (c.f., the UPenn-sponsored clinical trial using mouse derived SS1 ScFv sequence, NCT02159716), may also determine the functional activity of a CAR-expressing T cell.

The CARs disclosed herein are expressed at a high level in a cell. A cell expressing the CAR has a high in vivo

proliferation rate, produces large amounts of cytokines, and has a high cytotoxic activity against a cell having, on its surface, a CD38 antigen to which a CAR binds. The use of a human extracellular CD38 antigen binding domain results in generation of a CAR that functions better in vivo, while avoiding the induction of anti-CAR immunity in the host immune response and the killing of the CAR T cell population. The CARs expressing the entirely human extracellular CD38 ScFv antigen binding domain exhibit superior activities/properties including i) prevention of poor CAR T persistence and function as seen with mouse-derived binding sequences; ii) lack of requirement for regional delivery of the CAR to be efficacious; and iii) ability to generate CAR T cell designs based both on binders with high and low affinity to CD38. This latter property allows investigators to better tune efficacy vs toxicity, and/or tissue specificity of the CAR T product, since lower-affinity binders may have higher specificity to tumors vs normal tissues due to higher expression of CD38 on tumors than normal tissue, which may prevent on-target off tumor toxicity and bystander cell killing.

What follows is a detailed description of the inventive CARs including a description of their extracellular CD38 antigen binding domain, the transmembrane domain and the intracellular domain, along with additional description of the CARs, antibodies and antigen binding fragments thereof, conjugates, nucleotides, expression, vectors, and host cells, methods of treatment, compositions, and kits employing the disclosed CARs.

### 30 A. Chimeric Antigen Receptors (CARs)

The CARs disclosed herein comprise at least one CD38 antigen binding domain capable of binding to CD38, at least one transmembrane domain, and at least one intracellular domain.

35 A chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) is an artificially constructed hybrid protein or polypeptide containing the antigen binding domains of an antibody (e.g., single chain variable fragment (ScFv)) linked to T-cell signaling domains via the transmembrane domain. Characteristics of CARs include their ability to redirect T-cell specificity and reactivity toward a selected target in a non-MHC-restricted manner, and exploiting the antigen-binding properties of monoclonal antibodies. The non-MHC-restricted antigen recognition gives T cells expressing CARs the ability to recognize antigen independent of antigen processing, thus bypassing a major mechanism of tumor escape. Moreover, when expressed in T-cells, CARs advantageously do not dimerize with endogenous T cell receptor (TCR) alpha and beta chains.

40 As disclosed herein, the intracellular T cell signaling domains of the CARs can include, for example, a T cell receptor signaling domain, a T cell costimulatory signaling domain, or both. The T cell receptor signaling domain refers to a portion of the CAR comprising the intracellular domain 45 of a T cell receptor, such as, for example, and not by way of limitation, the intracellular portion of the CD3 zeta protein. The costimulatory signaling domain refers to a portion of the CAR comprising the intracellular domain of a costimulatory molecule, which is a cell surface molecule other than an antigen receptor or their ligands that are required for an efficient response of lymphocytes to antigen.

#### 1. Extracellular Domain

In one embodiment, the CAR comprises a target-specific binding element otherwise referred to as an antigen binding domain or moiety. The choice of domain depends upon the type and number of ligands that define the surface of a target cell. For example, the antigen binding domain may be

chosen to recognize a ligand that acts as a cell surface marker on target cells associated with a particular disease state. Thus, examples of cell surface markers that may act as ligands for the antigen binding domain in the CAR include those associated with viral, bacterial and parasitic infections, autoimmune disease and cancer cells.

In one embodiment, the CAR can be engineered to target a tumor antigen of interest by way of engineering a desired antigen binding domain that specifically binds to an antigen on a tumor cell. Tumor antigens are proteins that are produced by tumor cells that elicit an immune response, particularly T-cell mediated immune responses. The selection of the antigen binding domain will depend on the particular type of cancer to be treated. Tumor antigens include, for example, a glioma-associated antigen, carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA), .beta.-human chorionic gonadotropin, alphafetoprotein (AFP), lectin-reactive AFP, thyroglobulin, RAGE-1, MN-CA IX, human telomerase reverse transcriptase, RU1, RU2 (AS), intestinal carboxyl esterase, mut hsp70-2, M-CSF, prostase, prostate-specific antigen (PSA), PAP, NY-ESO-1, LAGE-1a, p53, prostein, PSMA, Her2/neu, survivin and telomerase, prostate-carcinoma tumor antigen-1 (PCTA-1), MAGE, ELF2M, neutrophil elastase, ephrinB2, CD22, insulin growth factor (IGF)-I, IGF-II, IGF-I receptor and CD38. The tumor antigens disclosed herein are merely included by way of example. The list is not intended to be exclusive and further examples will be readily apparent to those of skill in the art.

In one embodiment, the tumor antigen comprises one or more antigenic cancer epitopes associated with a malignant tumor. Malignant tumors express a number of proteins that can serve as target antigens for an immune attack. These molecules include, but are not limited to, tissue-specific antigens such as MART-1, tyrosinase and GP 100 in melanoma and prostatic acid phosphatase (PAP) and prostate-specific antigen (PSA) in prostate cancer. Other target molecules belong to the group of transformation-related molecules such as the oncogene HER-2/Neu/ErbB-2. Yet another group of target antigens are onco-fetal antigens such as carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA). In B-cell lymphoma the tumor-specific idiotype immunoglobulin constitutes a truly tumor-specific immunoglobulin antigen that is unique to the individual tumor. B-cell differentiation antigens such as CD19, CD20 and CD37 are other candidates for target antigens in B-cell lymphoma. Some of these antigens (CEA, HER-2, CD19, CD20, idiotype) have been used as targets for passive immunotherapy with monoclonal antibodies with limited success.

In one preferred embodiment, the tumor antigen is CD38 and the tumors associated with expression of CD38 comprise lung mesothelioma, ovarian, and pancreatic cancers that express high levels of the extracellular protein CD38, or any combination thereof.

The type of tumor antigen may also be a tumor-specific antigen (TSA) or a tumor-associated antigen (TAA). A TSA is unique to tumor cells and does not occur on other cells in the body. A TAA is not unique to a tumor cell and instead is also expressed on a normal cell under conditions that fail to induce a state of immunologic tolerance to the antigen. The expression of the antigen on the tumor may occur under conditions that enable the immune system to respond to the antigen. TAAs may be antigens that are expressed on normal cells during fetal development when the immune system is immature and unable to respond, or they may be antigens that are normally present at extremely low levels on normal cells, but which are expressed at much higher levels on tumor cells.

Non-limiting examples of TSAs or TAAs include the following: Differentiation antigens such as MART-1/MelanA (MART-1), gp100 (Pmel 17), tyrosinase, TRP-1, TRP-2 and tumor-specific multi-lineage antigens such as 5 MAGE-1, MAGE-3, BAGE, GAGE-1, GAGE-2, p15; overexpressed embryonic antigens such as CEA; overexpressed oncogenes and mutated tumor-suppressor genes such as p53, Ras, HER-2/neu; unique tumor antigens resulting from chromosomal translocations; such as BCR-ABL, E2A-PRL, 10 H4-RET, IGH-IGK, MYL-RAR; and viral antigens, such as the Epstein Barr virus antigens EBVA and the human papillomavirus (HPV) antigens E6 and E7. Other large, protein-based antigens include TSP-180, MAGE-4, MAGE-5, MAGE-6, RAGE, NY-ESO, p185erbB2, p180erbB-3, 15 c-met, nm-23H1, PSA, TAG-72, CA 19-9, CA 72-4, CAM 17.1, NuMa, K-ras, beta-Catenin, CDK4, Mum-1, p 15, p 16, 43-9F, 5T4, 791Tgp72, alpha-fetoprotein, beta-HCG, BCA225, BTAA, CA 125, CA 15-3\CA 27.29\BCAA, CA 195, CA 242, CA-50, CAM43, CD68\PI, CO-029, FGF-5, 20 G250, Ga733\EpCAM, HTgp-175, M344, MA-50, MG7-Ag, MOV18, NB/70K, NY-CO-1, RCAS1, SDCCAG16, TA-90\Mac-2 binding protein\cyclophilin C-associated protein, TAAL6, TAG72, TLP, and TPS.

In one embodiment, the antigen binding domain portion 25 of the CAR targets an antigen that includes but is not limited to CD19, CD20, CD22, ROR1, CD123, CD33, CD38, c-Met, PSMA, Glycolipid F77, EGFRvIII, GD-2, NY-ESO-1 TCR, MAGE A3 TCR, and the like.

In a preferred embodiment, the antigen binding domain 30 portion of the CAR targets the extracellular CD38 antigen.

In one preferred embodiment, the isolated nucleic acid 35 molecule encoding the extracellular CD38 hScFv M3801 antigen binding domain comprises a nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1, or a sequence with 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identity thereof. In one embodiment, an isolated nucleic acid molecule is provided wherein the encoded extracellular CD38 hScFv M3801 antigen binding domain comprises an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2, or an amino acid sequence with 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 40 97%, 98% or 99% identity to an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2.

In one preferred embodiment, the isolated nucleic acid 45 molecule encoding the extracellular CD38 hScFv M3802 antigen binding domain comprises a nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 3, or a sequence with 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identity thereof. In one embodiment, an isolated nucleic acid molecule is provided wherein the encoded extracellular CD38 hScFv M3802 antigen binding domain comprises an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4, or an amino acid sequence with 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identity to an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4.

In one preferred embodiment, the isolated nucleic acid 55 molecule encoding the extracellular CD38 hScFv M3803 antigen binding domain comprises a nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 5, or a sequence with 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identity thereof. In one embodiment, an isolated nucleic acid molecule is provided wherein the encoded extracellular CD38 hScFv M3803 antigen binding domain comprises an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 6, or an amino acid sequence with 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identity to an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 6.

In one preferred embodiment, the isolated nucleic acid 65 molecule encoding the extracellular CD38 hScFv M3804 antigen binding domain comprises a nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 7, or a sequence with 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%,



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wherein the encoded extracellular CD38 hScFv M8DR L\_H antigen binding domain comprises an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 76, or an amino acid sequence with 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identity to an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 74.

The generation and binding characteristics of the specific CD38 variable heavy chain only and ScFv antigen binding fragments or antigen binders described herein is shown in Example 1.

In the various embodiments of the CD38-specific CARs disclosed herein, the general scheme is set forth in FIG. 1 and includes, from the N-terminus to the C-terminus, a signal or leader peptide, anti-CD38 hScFv, extracellular linker, CD8 transmembrane, 4-1BB, CD3 zeta, wherein the bolded text represents the cloning sites for linking domains.

In another embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encoding a CAR comprises the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 77, and encodes the CAR comprising the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 78.

In another embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encoding a CAR comprises the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 77 or a sequence with 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identity thereof, and encodes the CAR comprising the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 78 or a sequence with 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identity thereof.

In another embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encoding a CAR comprises the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 87, and encodes the CAR comprising the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 88.

In another embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encoding a CAR comprises the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 87 or a sequence with 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identity thereof, and encodes the CAR comprising the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 88 or a sequence with 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identity thereof.

In yet another embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encoding a CAR comprises the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 89, and encodes the CAR comprising the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 90.

In yet another embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encoding a CAR comprises the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 89 or a sequence with 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identity thereof, and encodes the CAR comprising the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 90 or a sequence with 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identity thereof.

In yet another embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encoding a CAR comprises the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 91, and encodes the CAR comprising the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 92.

In yet another embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encoding a CAR comprises the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 91 or a sequence with 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identity thereof, and encodes the CAR comprising the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 92 or a sequence with 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identity thereof.

In yet another embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encoding a CAR comprises the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 93, and encodes the CAR comprising the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 94.

In yet another embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encoding a CAR comprises the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 93 or a sequence with 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identity thereof, and encodes the CAR

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comprising the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 94 or a sequence with 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identity thereof.

In yet another embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encoding a CAR comprises the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 95, and encodes the CAR comprising the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 96.

In yet another embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encoding a CAR comprises the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 95 or a sequence with 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identity thereof, and encodes the CAR comprising the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 96 or a sequence with 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identity thereof.

In yet another embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encoding a CAR comprises the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 97, and encodes the CAR comprising the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 98.

In yet another embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encoding a CAR comprises the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 97 or a sequence with 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identity thereof, and encodes the CAR comprising the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 98 or a sequence with 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identity thereof.

In yet another embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encoding a CAR comprises the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 99, and encodes the CAR comprising the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 100.

In yet another embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encoding a CAR comprises the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 99 or a sequence with 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identity thereof, and encodes the CAR comprising the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 100 or a sequence with 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identity thereof.

In yet another embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encoding a CAR comprises the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 101, and encodes the CAR comprising the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 102.

In yet another embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encoding a CAR comprises the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 101 or a sequence with 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identity thereof, and encodes the CAR comprising the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 102 or a sequence with 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identity thereof.

In yet another embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encoding a CAR comprises the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 103, and encodes the CAR comprising the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 104.

In yet another embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encoding a CAR comprises the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 103 or a sequence with 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identity thereof, and encodes the CAR comprising the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 104 or a sequence with 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identity thereof.

In yet another embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encoding a CAR comprises the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 105, and encodes the CAR comprising the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 106.

In yet another embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encoding a CAR comprises the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 105 or a sequence with 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identity thereof, and encodes the CAR

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comprising the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 106 or a sequence with 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identity thereof.

In yet another embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encoding a CAR comprises the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 107, and encodes the CAR comprising the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 108.

In yet another embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encoding a CAR comprises the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 107 or a sequence with 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identity thereof, and encodes the CAR comprising the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 108 or a sequence with 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identity thereof.

In yet another embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encoding a CAR comprises the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 109, and encodes the CAR comprising the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 110.

In yet another embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encoding a CAR comprises the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 109 or a sequence with 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identity thereof, and encodes the CAR comprising the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 110 or a sequence with 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identity thereof.

In yet another embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encoding a CAR comprises the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 111, and encodes the CAR comprising the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 112.

In yet another embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encoding a CAR comprises the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 111 or a sequence with 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identity thereof, and encodes the CAR comprising the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 112 or a sequence with 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identity thereof.

In yet another embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encoding a CAR comprises the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 113, and encodes the CAR comprising the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 114.

In yet another embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encoding a CAR comprises the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 113 or a sequence with 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identity thereof, and encodes the CAR comprising the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 114 or a sequence with 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identity thereof.

In yet another embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encoding a CAR comprises the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 115, and encodes the CAR comprising the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 116.

In yet another embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence encoding a CAR comprises the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 115 or a sequence with 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identity thereof, and encodes the CAR comprising the amino acid sequence as set forth in SEQ ID NO: 116 or a sequence with 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identity thereof.

The surface expression of anti-CD38 CARs incorporating immunoglobulin heavy chain variable domain (VH) and single chain fragment variable (ScFv) sequences reactive with CD38 antigen, is shown in Example 2 infra. CAR T expression was determined by flow cytometry. On culture day 8, viable transduced T cells (7-AAD negative) were assayed for CAR surface expression using CD38-His reagent, followed by anti-His-PE. The CAR construct LV used in transduction is listed below each bar. Bars represent

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the percentage of CAR T-positive populations in relation to non-transduced T cell control (UTD). Data are representative of three independent experiments performed with CAR T cells from three separate donors.

The cytotoxic potential of CAR38 candidates was assessed in luciferase-based overnight killing assays using CD38-positive tumor lines RPMI-8226, and MM1.S, or CD38-negative cell line 293T, stably transduced with luciferase. Bars represent mean+SD values from three technical replicates. Data are representative of three independent experiments performed with CAR T cells from three separate donors (FIGS. 3A-C). CAR T cells (effectors) and tumor cells (targets) were co-incubated overnight at effector to target ratio (E:T) of 5, 10, or 20. Most CAR constructs showed very potent tumor lytic activity vs CD38<sup>+</sup> tumor line RPMI-8226 (FIG. 3A), which was comparable to the positive control constructs LTG2525 and LTG2526, comprised of the comparator ScFv sequence in orientation VL-VH or VH-VL, respectively. The exception were constructs LTG2098, LTG2099, which were less cytotoxic than the positive control LTG 2525 and 2526 (FIG. 3A). By contrast, no appreciable lysis was seen for the negative control UTD (untransduced T cells), demonstrating that the tumor lysis is CAR-dependent (FIG. 3A). In killing assay vs CD38<sup>+</sup> MM1.S cells, which are less susceptible to CAR T killing than RPMI-8226, differences in potency between CAR constructs were more prominent (FIG. 3B). CAR test constructs with the strongest anti-MM1.S lytic activity were LTG2091, LTG2092, which achieved lytic capacity greater than the control constructs LTG2525 and LTG2526 (FIG. 3B). Most other constructs achieved MM1.S lysis in high-intermediate range, and constructs LTG2099, 2093, 2098 had low lytic activity in this cells line (FIG. 3B).

Next, all CAR candidates and controls were tested in killing assay vs CD38<sup>-</sup> cell line 293T (FIG. 3C). In this instance, no lytic activity above background levels was observed for most CAR constructs, as compared to the positive control CAR LTG 2526, indicating these CAR constructs require CD38 expression for activation, which is a feature of CAR safety. An exception to this observation were construct 2501, 2503, which showed low level of CD38-independent killing activity at high E:T ratios (FIG. 3C). The non-specific killing activity of these two constructs could not be predicted based on binder data alone, and is therefore non-obvious. Overall, the cytolytic activity of most CD38 CARs in this set that was observed against CD38-expressing MM1.S and RPMI-8226 tumor cells is both target-specific and CART-dependent.

The capacity of anti-CD38 CAR T cells for secretion of pro-inflammatory cytokines IFNg and TNFa was then evaluated (FIG. 4). Cytokine production by CAR-T, listed on the x-axis, upon overnight co-culture with RPMI-8226, and MM1.S tumor lines at an E:T ratio of 10:1, was measured using ELISA. Of note, CAR T-expressing cells LTG2091, LTG2092 and LTG2095 elaborated high levels of IFN gamma and TNF alpha, which was comparable to the positive controls LTG2525 and LTG2526, whereas most of the other CAR constructs, as well as the negative control UTD group yielded low or no appreciable cytokine induction (FIGS. 4A-B). This result is in agreement with the strongest in vitro cytolytic function of LTG2091, LTG2092 and LTG2095 (c.f., FIGS. 3A-C). A second subset of constructs which did not produce high levels of cytokines, however still have high-moderate anti-tumor activity, includes LTG2089, 2090, 2094, 2096, 2097. This finding also suggests that it may be possible to select CAR38

constructs which efficiently kill tumors yet have a low risk of inducing cytokine release syndrome, thus have a better safety profile.

Without being intended to limit to any particular mechanism of action, it is believed that possible reasons for the enhanced therapeutic function associated with the exemplary CARs of the invention include, for example, and not by way of limitation, a) improved lateral movement within the plasma membrane allowing for more efficient signal transduction, b) superior location within plasma membrane microdomains, such as lipid rafts, and greater ability to interact with transmembrane signaling cascades associated with T cell activation, c) superior location within the plasma membrane by preferential movement away from dampening or down-modulatory interactions, such as less proximity to or interaction with phosphatases such as CD45, and d) superior assembly into T cell receptor signaling complexes (i.e. the immune synapse), or any combination thereof.

While the disclosure has been illustrated with an exemplary extracellular CD38 variable heavy chain only and ScFv antigen binding domains, other nucleotide and/or amino acid variants within the CD38 variable heavy chain only and ScFv antigen binding domains may be used to derive the CD38 antigen binding domains for use in the CARs described herein.

Depending on the desired antigen to be targeted, the CAR can be additionally engineered to include the appropriate antigen binding domain that is specific to the desired antigen target. For example, if CD19 is the desired antigen that is to be targeted, an antibody for CD19 can be used as the antigen bind domain incorporation into the CAR.

In one exemplary embodiment, the antigen binding domain portion of the CAR additionally targets CD19. Preferably, the antigen binding domain in the CAR is anti-CD19 ScFv, wherein the nucleic acid sequence of the anti-CD19 ScFv comprises the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 37. In one embodiment, the anti-CD19 ScFv comprises the nucleic acid sequence that encodes the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 30. In another embodiment, the anti-CD19 ScFv portion of the CAR comprises the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 38.

In one aspect of the present invention, there is provided a CAR capable of binding to a non-TSA or non-TAA including, for example and not by way of limitation, an antigen derived from Retroviridae (e.g. human immunodeficiency viruses such as HIV-1 and HIV-LP), Picornaviridae (e.g. poliovirus, hepatitis A virus, enterovirus, human coxsackievirus, rhinovirus, and echovirus), rubella virus, coronavirus, vesicular stomatitis virus, rabies virus, ebola virus, parainfluenza virus, mumps virus, measles virus, respiratory syncytial virus, influenza virus, hepatitis B virus, parvovirus, Adenoviridae, Herpesviridae [e.g. type 1 and type 2 herpes simplex virus (HSV), varicella-zoster virus, cytomegalovirus (CMV), and herpes virus], Poxviridae (e.g. smallpox virus, vaccinia virus, and pox virus), or hepatitis C virus, or any combination thereof.

In another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a CAR capable of binding to an antigen derived from a bacterial strain of Staphylococci, *Streptococcus*, *Escherichia coli*, *Pseudomonas*, or *Salmonella*. Particularly, there is provided a CAR capable of binding to an antigen derived from an infectious bacterium, for example, *Helicobacter pyloris*, *Legionella pneumophila*, a bacterial strain of Mycobacteria spp. (e.g. *M. tuberculosis*, *M. avium*, *M. intracellulare*, *M. kansaii*, or *M. gordonea*), *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*, *Neisseria meningitidis*, *Listeria monocytogenes*, *Streptococcus pyogenes*, Group A

*Streptococcus*, Group B *Streptococcus* (*Streptococcus agalactiae*), *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, or *Clostridium tetani*, or a combination thereof.

## 2. Transmembrane Domain

With respect to the transmembrane domain, the CAR comprises one or more transmembrane domains fused to the extracellular CD33 antigen binding domain of the CAR.

The transmembrane domain may be derived either from a natural or from a synthetic source. Where the source is natural, the domain may be derived from any membrane-bound or transmembrane protein.

Transmembrane regions of particular use in the CARs described herein may be derived from (i.e. comprise at least the transmembrane region(s) of) the alpha, beta or zeta chain of the T-cell receptor, CD28, CD3 epsilon, CD45, CD4, CD5, CD8, CD9, CD16, CD22, mesothelin, CD33, CD37, CD64, CD80, CD86, CD134, CD137, CD154. Alternatively, the transmembrane domain may be synthetic, in which case it will comprise predominantly hydrophobic residues such as leucine and valine. Preferably a triplet of phenylalanine, tryptophan and valine will be found at each end of a synthetic transmembrane domain. Optionally, a short oligo- or polypeptide linker, preferably between 2 and 10 amino acids in length may form the linkage between the transmembrane domain and the cytoplasmic signaling domain of the CAR. A glycine-serine doublet provides a particularly suitable linker.

In one embodiment, the transmembrane domain that naturally is associated with one of the domains in the CAR is used in addition to the transmembrane domains described supra.

In some instances, the transmembrane domain can be selected by amino acid substitution to avoid binding of such domains to the transmembrane domains of the same or different surface membrane proteins to minimize interactions with other members of the receptor complex.

In one embodiment, the transmembrane domain in the CAR of the invention is the CD8 transmembrane domain. In one embodiment, the CD8 transmembrane domain comprises the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 27. In one embodiment, the CD8 transmembrane domain comprises the nucleic acid sequence that encodes the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 28. In another embodiment, the CD8 transmembrane domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 28.

In one embodiment, the encoded transmembrane domain comprises an amino acid sequence having at least one, two or three modifications (e.g., substitutions) but not more than 20, 10 or 5 modifications (e.g., substitutions) of an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 28, or a sequence with 95-99% identity to an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 28.

In some instances, the transmembrane domain of the CAR comprises the CD8.alpha.hinge domain. In one embodiment, the CD8 hinge domain comprises the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 29. In one embodiment, the CD8 hinge domain comprises the nucleic acid sequence that encodes the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 30. In another embodiment, the CD8 hinge domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 30, or a sequence with 95-99% identify thereof.

In one embodiment, an isolated nucleic acid molecule is provided wherein the encoded linker domain is derived from the extracellular domain of CD8, and is linked to the transmembrane CD8 domain, the transmembrane CD28 domain, or a combination thereof.

In one embodiment, the transmembrane domain in the CAR of the invention is the TNFRSF19 transmembrane domain. In one embodiment, the TNFRSF19 transmembrane domain comprises the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 51. In one embodiment, the TNFRSF19 transmembrane domain comprises the nucleic acid sequence that encodes the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 52. In another embodiment, the TNFRSF19 transmembrane domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 52.

In one embodiment, the encoded transmembrane domain comprises an amino acid sequence having at least one, two or three modifications (e.g., substitutions) but not more than 20, 10 or 5 modifications (e.g., substitutions) of an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 52, or a sequence with 95-99% identity to an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 52.

### 3. Spacer Domain

In the CAR, a spacer domain, also termed hinge domain, can be arranged between the extracellular domain and the transmembrane domain, or between the intracellular domain and the transmembrane domain. The spacer domain means any oligopeptide or polypeptide that serves to link the transmembrane domain with the extracellular domain and/or the transmembrane domain with the intracellular domain. The spacer domain comprises up to 300 amino acids, preferably 10 to 100 amino acids, and most preferably 25 to 50 amino acids.

In several embodiments, the linker can include a spacer element, which, when present, increases the size of the linker such that the distance between the effector molecule or the detectable marker and the antibody or antigen binding fragment is increased. Exemplary spacers are known to the person of ordinary skill, and include those listed in U.S. Pat. Nos. 7,964,5667, 498,298, 6,884,869, 6,323,315, 6,239,104, 6,034,065, 5,780,588, 5,665,860, 5,663,149, 5,635,483, 5,599,902, 5,554,725, 5,530,097, 5,521,284, 5,504,191, 5,410,024, 5,138,036, 5,076,973, 4,986,988, 4,978,744, 4,879,278, 4,816,444, and 4,486,414, as well as U.S. Pat. Pub. Nos. 20110212088 and 20110070248, each of which is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety.

The spacer domain preferably has a sequence that promotes binding of a CAR with an antigen and enhances signaling into a cell. Examples of an amino acid that is expected to promote the binding include cysteine, a charged amino acid, and serine and threonine in a potential glycosylation site, and these amino acids can be used as an amino acid constituting the spacer domain.

As the spacer domain, the entire or a part of amino acid numbers 118 to 178 (SEQ ID NO: 31) which is a hinge region of CD8.alpha. (NCBI RefSeq: NP.sub.--001759.3), amino acid numbers 135 to 195 of CD8.beta. (GenBank: AAA35664.1), amino acid numbers 315 to 396 of CD4 (NCBI RefSeq: NP.sub.--000607.1), or amino acid numbers 137 to 152 of CD28 (NCBI RefSeq: NP.sub.--006130.1) can be used. Also, as the spacer domain, a part of a constant region of an antibody H chain or L chain (CH1 region or CL region, for example, a peptide having an amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 32) can be used. Further, the spacer domain may be an artificially synthesized sequence.

In addition, an entire or a part of amino acids comprising the constant region of a human IgG4 (UniProt ID: P01861), including CH1, (amino acid numbers 1-98), hinge, SEQ ID NO: 80, and the corresponding nucleotide SEQ ID NO: 79, (amino acid numbers 99-110), CH2, amino acid SEQ ID NO: 81 and corresponding nucleotide SEQ ID NO: 80,

(amino acid numbers 111-220) and CH3, SEQ ID NO: 84 and corresponding nucleotide SEQ ID NO: 83, (amino acid numbers 221-327) or a combination thereof, such as IgG4 Hinge CH2 CH3 domain, SEQ ID NO: 86, and the corresponding nucleotide SEQ ID NO: 85, can be used.

In one embodiment, the spacer domain of the CAR comprises the TNFRSF19 hinge domain which comprises the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 53. In one embodiment, the TNFRSF19 hinge domain comprises the nucleic acid sequence that encodes the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 54. In another embodiment, the TNFRSF19 hinge domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 54, or a sequence with 95-99% identify thereof.

In one embodiment, the spacer domain of the CAR comprises the TNFRSF19 truncated hinge domain comprises the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 55. In one embodiment, the TNFRSF19 truncated hinge domain comprises the nucleic acid sequence that encodes the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 56. In another embodiment, the TNFRSF19 truncated hinge domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 56, or a sequence with 95-99% identify thereof.

In one embodiment, the TNFRSF19 hinge and transmembrane domains comprise the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 49. In one embodiment, the TNFRSF19 hinge and transmembrane domains comprise the nucleic acid sequence that encodes the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 50. In another embodiment, the TNFRSF19 hinge and transmembrane domains comprise the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 50, or a sequence with 95-99% identify thereof.

In one embodiment, a CD8a hinge domain is fused to a TNFRSF19 transmembrane domain comprising the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 57. In one embodiment, the CD8a hinge domain is fused to a TNFRSF19 transmembrane domain comprises the nucleic acid sequence that encodes the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 58. In another embodiment, the CD8a hinge domain is fused to a TNFRSF19 transmembrane domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 58, or a sequence with 95-99% identify thereof.

Further, in the CAR, a signal peptide sequence, also termed leader peptide, can be linked to the N-terminus. The signal peptide sequence exists at the N-terminus of many secretory proteins and membrane proteins, and has a length of 15 to 30 amino acids. Since many of the protein molecules mentioned above as the intracellular domain have signal peptide sequences, the signal peptides can be used as a signal peptide for the CAR. In one embodiment, the signal peptide comprises the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 14).

In one embodiment, the CD8 alpha leader peptide, is comprising the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 43. In one embodiment, CD8 alpha leader peptide comprises the nucleic acid sequence that encodes the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 44. In another embodiment, the CD8a hinge domain is fused to a TNFRSF19 transmembrane domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 44, or a sequence with 95-99% identify thereof.

In another embodiment, the GMCSF leader peptide, is comprising the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 39. In one embodiment, the GMCSF leader peptide, comprises the nucleic acid sequence that encodes the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 40. In another embodiment, the CD8a hinge domain is fused to a TNFRSF19 transmembrane domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 40, or a sequence with 95-99% identify thereof.

In another embodiment, the TNFRSF19 leader peptide is comprising the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 41. In one embodiment, TNFRSF19 leader peptide, and CD8 alpha leader peptide comprises the nucleic acid sequence that encodes the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 42. In another embodiment, the CD8a hinge domain is fused to a TNFRSF19 transmembrane domain comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 42, or a sequence with 95-99% identify thereof.

In one embodiment, a tag sequence encoding a truncated sequence of epidermal growth factor receptor (tEGFR) is comprising the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 67. In one embodiment, tEGFR comprises the nucleic acid sequence that encodes the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 68. In another embodiment, the tEGFR tag comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 68, or a sequence with 95-99% identify thereof.

In one embodiment, a furin recognition site and downstream T2A self-cleaving peptide sequence, designed for simultaneous bicistronic expression of the tag sequence and the CAR sequence, is comprising the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 65. In one embodiment, furin and T2A sequence comprises the nucleic acid sequence that encodes the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 66. In another embodiment, the tEGFR tag comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 66 or a sequence with 95-99% identify thereof.

In one embodiment, an upstream furin recognition site and T2A self-cleaving peptide sequence and a furin recognition downstream site, designed for simultaneous bicistronic expression of the tag sequence and the CAR sequence, is comprising the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 67. In one embodiment, furin and T2A sequence comprises the nucleic acid sequence that encodes the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 68. In another embodiment, the tEGFR tag comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 68 or a sequence with 95-99% identify thereof.

In one embodiment, the targeting domain of the CAR is expressed separately in the form of monoclonal antibody, ScFv Fab, Fab'2 and is containing at binding tag or epitope, whereas the effector-cell expressed component of the CAR contains a binding domain specifically directed to bind the tag or epitope expressed on the soluble CAR module, such as specific binding on the soluble component of the CAR to the cell bound component forms the full functional CAR structure.

#### 4. Intracellular Domain

The cytoplasmic domain or otherwise the intracellular signaling domain of the CAR is responsible for activation of at least one of the normal effector functions of the immune cell in which the CAR has been placed in. The term "effector function" refers to a specialized function of a cell. Effector function of a T cell, for example, may be cytolytic activity or helper activity including the secretion of cytokines. Thus, the term "intracellular signaling domain" refers to the portion of a protein which transduces the effector function signal and directs the cell to perform a specialized function. While usually the entire intracellular signaling domain can be employed, in many cases it is not necessary to use the entire chain. To the extent that a truncated portion of the intracellular signaling domain is used, such truncated portion may be used in place of the intact chain as long as it transduces the effector function signal. The term intracellular signaling domain is thus meant to include any truncated portion of the intracellular signaling domain sufficient to transduce the effector function signal.

Preferred examples of intracellular signaling domains for use in the CAR include the cytoplasmic sequences of the T cell receptor (TCR) and co-receptors that act in concert to initiate signal transduction following antigen receptor engagement, as well as any derivative or variant of these sequences and any synthetic sequence that has the same functional capability.

It is known that signals generated through the TCR alone are insufficient for full activation of the T cell and that a secondary or co-stimulatory signal is also required. Thus, T cell activation can be said to be mediated by two distinct classes of cytoplasmic signaling sequence: those that initiate antigen-dependent primary activation through the TCR (primary cytoplasmic signaling sequences) and those that act in an antigen-independent manner to provide a secondary or co-stimulatory signal (secondary cytoplasmic signaling sequences).

Primary cytoplasmic signaling sequences regulate primary activation of the TCR complex either in a stimulatory way, or in an inhibitory way. Primary cytoplasmic signaling sequences that act in a stimulatory manner may contain signaling motifs which are known as immunoreceptor tyrosine-based activation motifs or ITAMs.

Examples of ITAM containing primary cytoplasmic signaling sequences that are of particular use in the CARs disclosed herein include those derived from TCR zeta (CD3 Zeta), FcR gamma, FcR beta, CD3 gamma, CD3 delta, CD3 epsilon, CD5, CD22, CD79a, CD79b, and CD66d. Specific, non-limiting examples, of the ITAM include peptides having sequences of amino acid numbers 51 to 164 of CD3.zeta. (NCBI RefSeq: NP.sub.--932170.1), amino acid numbers 45 to 86 of Fc.epsilon.RI.gamma. (NCBI RefSeq: NP.sub.--004097.1), amino acid numbers 201 to 244 of Fc.epsilon.RI.beta. (NCBI RefSeq: NP.sub.--000130.1), amino acid numbers 139 to 182 of CD3.gamma. (NCBI RefSeq: NP.sub.--000064.1), amino acid numbers 128 to 171 of CD3 delta. (NCBI RefSeq: NP.sub.--000723.1), amino acid numbers 153 to 207 of CD3.epsilon. (NCBI RefSeq: NP.sub.--000724.1), amino acid numbers 402 to 495 of CD5 (NCBI RefSeq: NP.sub.--055022.2), amino acid numbers 707 to 847 of 0022 (NCBI RefSeq: NP.sub.--001762.2), amino acid numbers 166 to 226 of CD79a (NCBI RefSeq: NP.sub.--001774.1), amino acid numbers 182 to 229 of CD79b (NCBI RefSeq: NP.sub.--000617.1), and amino acid numbers 177 to 252 of CD66d (NCBI RefSeq: NP.sub.--001806.2), and their variants having the same function as these peptides have. The amino acid number based on amino acid sequence information of NCBI RefSeq ID or GenBank described herein is numbered based on the full length of the precursor (comprising a signal peptide sequence etc.) of each protein. In one embodiment, the cytoplasmic signaling molecule in the CAR comprises a cytoplasmic signaling sequence derived from CD3 zeta.

In a preferred embodiment, the intracellular domain of the CAR can be designed to comprise the CD3-zeta signaling domain by itself or combined with any other desired cytoplasmic domain(s) useful in the context of the CAR. For example, the intracellular domain of the CAR can comprise a CD3 zeta chain portion and a costimulatory signaling region. The costimulatory signaling region refers to a portion of the CAR comprising the intracellular domain of a costimulatory molecule. A costimulatory molecule is a cell surface molecule other than an antigen receptor or their ligands that is required for an efficient response of lymphocytes to an antigen. Examples of such costimulatory molecules include CD27, CD28, 4-1BB (CD137), OX40, CD30, CD40, PD-1, ICOS, lymphocyte function-associated anti-

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gen-1 (LFA-1), CD2, CD7, LIGHT, NKG2C, B7-H3, and a ligand that specifically binds with CD83, and the like. Specific, non-limiting examples, of such costimulatory molecules include peptides having sequences of amino acid numbers 236 to 351 of CD2 (NCBI RefSeq: NP.sub.--001758.2), amino acid numbers 421 to 458 of CD4 (NCBI RefSeq: NP.sub.--000607.1), amino acid numbers 402 to 495 of CD5 (NCBI RefSeq: NP.sub.--055022.2), amino acid numbers 207 to 235 of CD8.alpha. (NCBI RefSeq: NP.sub.--001759.3), amino acid numbers 196 to 210 of CD83 (GenBank: AAA35664.1), amino acid numbers 181 to 220 of CD28 (NCBI RefSeq: NP.sub.--006130.1), amino acid numbers 214 to 255 of CD137 (4-1BB, NCBI RefSeq: NP.sub.--001552.2), amino acid numbers 241 to 277 of CD134 (OX40, NCBI RefSeq: NP.sub.--003318.1), and amino acid numbers 166 to 199 of ICOS (NCBI RefSeq: NP.sub.--036224.1), and their variants having the same function as these peptides have. Thus, while the disclosure herein is exemplified primarily with 4-1BB as the co-stimulatory signaling element, other costimulatory elements are within the scope of the disclosure.

The cytoplasmic signalling sequences within the cytoplasmic signalling portion of the CAR may be linked to each other in a random or specified order. Optionally, a short oligo- or polypeptide linker, preferably between 2 and 10 amino acids in length may form the linkage. A glycine-serine doublet provides a particularly suitable linker.

In one embodiment, the intracellular domain is designed to comprise the signaling domain of CD3-zeta and the signaling domain of CD28. In another embodiment, the intracellular domain is designed to comprise the signaling domain of CD3-zeta and the signaling domain of 4-1BB. In yet another embodiment, the intracellular domain is designed to comprise the signaling domain of CD3-zeta and the signaling domain of CD28 and 4-1BB.

In one embodiment, the intracellular domain in the CAR is designed to comprise the signaling domain of 4-1BB and the signaling domain of CD3-zeta, wherein the signaling domain of 4-1BB comprises the nucleic acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 33, SEQ ID NO: 45, or SEQ ID NO: 59, respectively and the signaling domain of CD3-zeta comprises the nucleic acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 35, SEQ ID NO: 47, or SEQ ID NO: 61, respectively.

In one embodiment, the intracellular domain in the CAR is designed to comprise the signaling domain of 4-1BB and the signaling domain of CD3-zeta, wherein the signaling domain of 4-1BB comprises the nucleic acid sequence that encodes the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 34, SEQ ID NO: 46, or SEQ ID NO: 60, respectively and the signaling domain of CD3-zeta comprises the nucleic acid sequence that encodes the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 36, or SEQ ID NO: 48, or SEQ ID NO: 62.

In one embodiment, the intracellular domain in the CAR is designed to comprise the signaling domain of 4-1BB and the signaling domain of CD3-zeta, wherein the signaling domain of 4-1BB comprises the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 34, SEQ ID NO: 46, or SEQ ID NO: 60, respectively and the signaling domain of CD3-zeta comprises the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 36, SEQ ID NO: 48, or SEQ ID NO: 62, respectively.

In one embodiment, the intracellular domain in the CAR is designed to comprise the signaling domain of CD28 and the signaling domain of CD3-zeta, wherein the signaling domain of CD28 comprises the nucleic acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 45, or SEQ ID NO: 59, respectively, and the signaling domain of CD3-zeta comprises the nucleic

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acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 35, SEQ ID NO: 47, or SEQ ID NO: 61, respectively.

In one embodiment, the intracellular domain in the CAR is designed to comprise the signaling domain of CD28 and the signaling domain of CD3-zeta, wherein the signaling domain of CD28 comprises the nucleic acid sequence that encodes the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 46, or SEQ ID NO: 60, respectively and the signaling domain of CD3-zeta comprises the nucleic acid sequence that encodes the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 36, or SEQ ID NO: 48, or SEQ ID NO: 62.

In one embodiment, the intracellular domain in the CAR is designed to comprise the signaling domain of CD28 and the signaling domain of CD3-zeta, wherein the signaling domain of CD28 comprises the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 46, or SEQ ID NO: 60, respectively and the signaling domain of CD3-zeta comprises the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 36, SEQ ID NO: 48, or SEQ ID NO: 62, respectively.

#### 5. Additional Description of CARs

Also expressly included within the scope of the invention are functional portions of the CARs disclosed herein. The term "functional portion" when used in reference to a CAR refers to any part or fragment of one or more of the CARs disclosed herein, which part or fragment retains the biological activity of the CAR of which it is a part (the parent CAR). Functional portions encompass, for example, those parts of a CAR that retain the ability to recognize target cells, or detect, treat, or prevent a disease, to a similar extent, the same extent, or to a higher extent, as the parent CAR. In reference to the parent CAR, the functional portion can comprise, for instance, about 10%, 25%, 30%, 50%, 68%, 80%, 90%, 95%, or more, of the parent CAR.

The functional portion can comprise additional amino acids at the amino or carboxy terminus of the portion, or at both termini, which additional amino acids are not found in the amino acid sequence of the parent CAR. Desirably, the additional amino acids do not interfere with the biological function of the functional portion, e.g., recognize target cells, detect cancer, treat or prevent cancer, etc. More desirably, the additional amino acids enhance the biological activity, as compared to the biological activity of the parent CAR.

Included in the scope of the disclosure are functional variants of the CARs disclosed herein. The term "functional variant" as used herein refers to a CAR, polypeptide, or protein having substantial or significant sequence identity or similarity to a parent CAR, which functional variant retains the biological activity of the CAR of which it is a variant. Functional variants encompass, for example, those variants of the CAR described herein (the parent CAR) that retain the ability to recognize target cells to a similar extent, the same extent, or to a higher extent, as the parent CAR. In reference to the parent CAR, the functional variant can, for instance, be at least about 30%, 50%, 75%, 80%, 90%, 98% or more identical in amino acid sequence to the parent CAR.

A functional variant can, for example, comprise the amino acid sequence of the parent CAR with at least one conservative amino acid substitution. Alternatively or additionally, the functional variants can comprise the amino acid sequence of the parent CAR with at least one non-conservative amino acid substitution. In this case, it is preferable for the non-conservative amino acid substitution to not interfere with or inhibit the biological activity of the functional variant. The non-conservative amino acid substitution may enhance the biological activity of the functional variant,

such that the biological activity of the functional variant is increased as compared to the parent CAR.

Amino acid substitutions of the CARs are preferably conservative amino acid substitutions. Conservative amino acid substitutions are known in the art, and include amino acid substitutions in which one amino acid having certain physical and/or chemical properties is exchanged for another amino acid that has the same or similar chemical or physical properties. For instance, the conservative amino acid substitution can be an acidic/negatively charged polar amino acid substituted for another acidic/negatively charged polar amino acid (e.g., Asp or Glu), an amino acid with a nonpolar side chain substituted for another amino acid with a nonpolar side chain (e.g., Ala, Gly, Val, He, Leu, Met, Phe, Pro, Trp, Cys, Val, etc.), a basic/positively charged polar amino acid substituted for another basic/positively charged polar amino acid (e.g. Lys, His, Arg, etc.), an uncharged amino acid with a polar side chain substituted for another uncharged amino acid with a polar side chain (e.g., Asn, Gin, Ser, Thr, Tyr, etc.), an amino acid with a beta-branched side-chain substituted for another amino acid with a beta-branched side-chain (e.g., He, Thr, and Val), an amino acid with an aromatic side-chain substituted for another amino acid with an aromatic side chain (e.g., His, Phe, Trp, and Tyr), etc.

The CAR can consist essentially of the specified amino acid sequence or sequences described herein, such that other components, e.g., other amino acids, do not materially change the biological activity of the functional variant.

The CARs (including functional portions and functional variants) can be of any length, i.e., can comprise any number of amino acids, provided that the CARs (or functional portions or functional variants thereof) retain their biological activity, e.g., the ability to specifically bind to antigen, detect diseased cells in a mammal, or treat or prevent disease in a mammal, etc. For example, the CAR can be about 50 to about 5000 amino acids long, such as 50, 70, 75, 100, 125, 150, 175, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1000 or more amino acids in length.

The CARs (including functional portions and functional variants of the invention) can comprise synthetic amino acids in place of one or more naturally-occurring amino acids. Such synthetic amino acids are known in the art, and include, for example, aminocyclohexane carboxylic acid, norleucine, -amino n-decanoic acid, homoserine, S-acetyl-laminomethyl-cysteine, trans-3- and trans-4-hydroxyproline, 4-aminophenylalanine, 4-nitrophenylalanine, 4-chlorophenylalanine, 4-carboxyphenylalanine,  $\beta$ -phenylserine  $\beta$ -hydroxyphenylalanine, phenylglycine, a-naphthylalanine, cyclohexylalanine, cyclohexylglycine, indoline-2-carboxylic acid, 1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid, aminomalonic acid, aminomalonic acid monoamide, N'-benzyl-N'-methyl-lysine, N',N'-dibenzyl-lysine, 6-hydroxylsine, ornithine, -aminocyclopentane carboxylic acid, a-aminocyclohexane carboxylic acid, a-aminocycloheptane carboxylic acid, a-(2-amino-2-norbomane)-carboxylic acid,  $\gamma$ -diaminobutyric acid,  $\beta$ -diaminopropionic acid, homophenylalanine, and a-tert-butylglycine.

The CARs (including functional portions and functional variants) can be glycosylated, amidated, carboxylated, phosphorylated, esterified, N-acylated, cyclized via, e.g., a disulfide bridge, or converted into an acid addition salt and/or optionally dimerized or polymerized, or conjugated.

The CARs (including functional portions and functional variants thereof) can be obtained by methods known in the art. The CARs may be made by any suitable method of making polypeptides or proteins. Suitable methods of de-

novo synthesizing polypeptides and proteins are described in references, such as Chan et al., Fmoc Solid Phase Peptide Synthesis, Oxford University Press, Oxford, United Kingdom, 2000; Peptide and Protein Drug Analysis, ed. Reid, R.,

5 Marcel Dekker, Inc., 2000; Epitope Mapping, ed. Westwood et al., Oxford University Press, Oxford, United Kingdom, 2001; and U.S. Pat. No. 5,449,752. Also, polypeptides and proteins can be recombinantly produced using the nucleic acids described herein using standard recombinant methods.

10 See, for instance, Sambrook et al., Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual, 3rd ed., Cold Spring Harbor Press, Cold Spring Harbor, NY 2001; and Ausubel et al., Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, Greene Publishing Associates and John Wiley & Sons, NY, 1994. Further, some of the

15 CARs (including functional portions and functional variants thereof) can be isolated and/or purified from a source, such as a plant, a bacterium, an insect, a mammal, e.g., a rat, a human, etc. Methods of isolation and purification are well-known in the art. Alternatively, the CARs described herein 20 (including functional portions and functional variants thereof) can be commercially synthesized by companies. In this respect, the CARs can be synthetic, recombinant, isolated, and/or purified.

#### B. Antibodies and Antigen Binding Fragments

25 One embodiment further provides a CAR, a T cell expressing a CAR, an antibody, or antigen binding domain or portion thereof, which specifically binds to one or more of the antigens disclosed herein. As used herein, a “T cell expressing a CAR,” or a “CAR T cell” means a T cell 30 expressing a CAR, and has antigen specificity determined by, for example, the antibody-derived targeting domain of the CAR.

As used herein, and “antigen binding domain” can include an antibody and antigen binding fragments thereof. The term 35 “antibody” is used herein in the broadest sense and encompasses various antibody structures, including but not limited to monoclonal antibodies, polyclonal antibodies, multi-specific antibodies (e.g., bispecific antibodies), and antigen binding fragments thereof, so long as they exhibit the desired antigen-binding activity. Non-limiting examples of antibodies include, for example, intact immunoglobulins and variants and fragments thereof known in the art that retain binding affinity for the antigen.

40 A “monoclonal antibody” is an antibody obtained from a population of substantially homogeneous antibodies, i.e., the individual antibodies comprising the population are identical except for possible naturally occurring mutations that may be present in minor amounts. Monoclonal antibodies are highly specific, being directed against a single antigenic epitope. The modifier “monoclonal” indicates the character 45 of the antibody as being obtained from a substantially homogeneous population of antibodies, and is not to be construed as requiring production of the antibody by any particular method. In some examples, a monoclonal antibody is an antibody produced by a single clone of B lymphocytes or by a cell into which nucleic acid encoding the light and heavy variable regions of the antibody of a single antibody (or an antigen binding fragment thereof) have been transfected, or a progeny thereof. In some 50 examples monoclonal antibodies are isolated from a subject. Monoclonal antibodies can have conservative amino acid substitutions which have substantially no effect on antigen binding or other immunoglobulin functions. Exemplary methods of production of monoclonal antibodies are known,

55 for example, see Harlow & Lane, Antibodies, A Laboratory Manual, 2nd ed. Cold Spring Harbor Publications, New York (2013).

Typically, an immunoglobulin has heavy (H) chains and light (L) chains interconnected by disulfide bonds. Immunoglobulin genes include the kappa, lambda, alpha, gamma, delta, epsilon and mu constant region genes, as well as the myriad immunoglobulin variable domain genes. There are two types of light chain, lambda ( $\lambda$ ) and kappa ( $\kappa$ ). There are five main heavy chain classes (or isotypes) which determine the functional activity of an antibody molecule: IgM, IgD, IgG, IgA and IgE.

Each heavy and light chain contains a constant region (or constant domain) and a variable region (or variable domain; see, e.g., Kindt et al. Kuby Immunology, 6<sup>th</sup> ed., W.H. Freeman and Co., page 91 (2007).) In several embodiments, the heavy and the light chain variable regions combine to specifically bind the antigen. In additional embodiments, only the heavy chain variable region is required. For example, naturally occurring camelid antibodies consisting of a heavy chain only are functional and stable in the absence of light chain (see, e.g., Hamers-Casterman et al., Nature, 363:446-448, 1993; Sheriff et al., Nat. Struct. Biol., 3:733-736, 1996). References to "VH" or "VH" refer to the variable region of an antibody heavy chain, including that of an antigen binding fragment, such as Fv, ScFv, dsFv or Fab. References to "VL" or "VL" refer to the variable domain of an antibody light chain, including that of an Fv, ScFv, dsFv or Fab.

Light and heavy chain variable regions contain a "framework" region interrupted by three hypervariable regions, also called "complementarity-determining regions" or "CDRs" (see, e.g., Kabat et al., Sequences of Proteins of Immunological Interest, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1991). The sequences of the framework regions of different light or heavy chains are relatively conserved within a species. The framework region of an antibody, that is the combined framework regions of the constituent light and heavy chains, serves to position and align the CDRs in three-dimensional space.

The CDRs are primarily responsible for binding to an epitope of an antigen. The amino acid sequence boundaries of a given CDR can be readily determined using any of a number of well-known schemes, including those described by Kabat et al. ("Sequences of Proteins of Immunological Interest," 5<sup>th</sup> Ed. Public Health Service, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, 1991; "Kabat" numbering scheme), Al-Lazikani et al., (JMB 273:927-948, 1997; "Chothia" numbering scheme), and Lefranc et al. ("IMGT unique numbering for immunoglobulin and T cell receptor variable domains and Ig superfamily V-like domains," Dev. Comp. Immunol., 27:55-77, 2003; "IMGT" numbering scheme). The CDRs of each chain are typically referred to as CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 (from the N-terminus to C-terminus), and are also typically identified by the chain in which the particular CDR is located. Thus, a VH CDR3 is the CDR3 from the variable domain of the heavy chain of the antibody in which it is found, whereas a VL CDR1 is the CDR1 from the variable domain of the light chain of the antibody in which it is found. Light chain CDRs are sometimes referred to as LCDR1, LCDR2, and LCDR3. Heavy chain CDRs are sometimes referred to as HCDR1, HCDR2, and HCDR3.

An "antigen binding fragment" is a portion of a full length antibody that retains the ability to specifically recognize the cognate antigen, as well as various combinations of such portions. Non-limiting examples of antigen binding fragments include Fv, Fab, Fab', Fab'-SH, F(ab')2; diabodies; linear antibodies; single-chain antibody molecules (e.g. ScFv); and multi-specific antibodies formed from antibody

fragments. Antibody fragments include antigen binding fragments either produced by the modification of whole antibodies or those synthesized de novo using recombinant DNA methodologies (see, e.g., Kontermann and Dubel (Ed), Antibody Engineering, Vols. 1-2, 2nd Ed., Springer Press, 2010).

A single-chain antibody (ScFv) is a genetically engineered molecule containing the VH and VL domains of one or more antibody(ies) linked by a suitable polypeptide linker as a genetically fused single chain molecule (see, for example, Bird et al., Science, 242:423 426, 1988; Huston et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., 85:5879 5883, 1988; Ahmad et al., Clin. Dev. Immunol., 2012, doi:10.1155/2012/980250; Marbry, IDrugs, 13:543-549, 2010). The intramolecular orientation of the VH-domain and the VL-domain in a ScFv, is typically not decisive for ScFvs. Thus, ScFvs with both possible arrangements (VH-domain-linker domain-VL-domain; VL-domain-linker domain-VH-domain) may be used.

In a dsFv, the heavy and light chain variable chains have been mutated to introduce a disulfide bond to stabilize the association of the chains. Diabodies also are included, which are bivalent, bispecific antibodies in which VH and VL domains are expressed on a single polypeptide chain, but using a linker that is too short to allow for pairing between the two domains on the same chain, thereby forcing the domains to pair with complementary domains of another chain and creating two antigen binding sites (see, for example, Hollinger et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., 90:6444 6448, 1993; Poljak et al., Structure, 2:1121 1123, 1994).

Antibodies also include genetically engineered forms such as chimeric antibodies (such as humanized murine antibodies) and heteroconjugate antibodies (such as bispecific antibodies). See also, Pierce Catalog and Handbook, 1994-1995 (Pierce Chemical Co., Rockford, IL); Kuby, J., Immunology, 3rd Ed., W.H. Freeman & Co., New York, 1997.

Non-naturally occurring antibodies can be constructed using solid phase peptide synthesis, can be produced recombinantly, or can be obtained, for example, by screening combinatorial libraries consisting of variable heavy chains and variable light chains as described by Huse et al., Science 246:1275-1281 (1989), which is incorporated herein by reference. These and other methods of making, for example, chimeric, humanized, CDR-grafted, single chain, and bifunctional antibodies, are well known to those skilled in the art (Winter and Harris, Immunol. Today 14:243-246 (1993); Ward et al., Nature 341:544-546 (1989); Harlow and Lane, supra, 1988; Hilyard et al., Protein Engineering: A practical approach (IRL Press 1992); Borrabeck, Antibody Engineering, 2d ed. (Oxford University Press 1995); each of which is incorporated herein by reference).

An "antibody that binds to the same epitope" as a reference antibody refers to an antibody that blocks binding of the reference antibody to its antigen in a competition assay by 50% or more, and conversely, the reference antibody blocks binding of the antibody to its antigen in a competition assay by 50% or more. Antibody competition assays are known, and an exemplary competition assay is provided herein.

A "humanized" antibody or antigen binding fragment includes a human framework region and one or more CDRs from a non-human (such as a mouse, rat, or synthetic) antibody or antigen binding fragment. The non-human antibody or antigen binding fragment providing the CDRs is termed a "donor," and the human antibody or antigen binding fragment providing the framework is termed an "acceptor." In one embodiment, all the CDRs are from the

donor immunoglobulin in a humanized immunoglobulin. Constant regions need not be present, but if they are, they can be substantially identical to human immunoglobulin constant regions, such as at least about 85-90%, such as about 95% or more identical. Hence, all parts of a humanized antibody or antigen binding fragment, except possibly the CDRs, are substantially identical to corresponding parts of natural human antibody sequences.

A "chimeric antibody" is an antibody which includes sequences derived from two different antibodies, which typically are of different species. In some examples, a chimeric antibody includes one or more CDRs and/or framework regions from one human antibody and CDRs and/or framework regions from another human antibody.

A "fully human antibody" or "human antibody" is an antibody which includes sequences from (or derived from) the human genome, and does not include sequence from another species. In some embodiments, a human antibody includes CDRs, framework regions, and (if present) an Fc region from (or derived from) the human genome. Human antibodies can be identified and isolated using technologies for creating antibodies based on sequences derived from the human genome, for example by phage display or using transgenic animals (see, e.g., Barbas et al. *Phage display: A Laboratory Manuel*. 1st Ed. New York: Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, 2004. Print.; Lonberg, *Nat. Biotech.*, 23: 1117-1125, 2005; Lonenberg, *Curr. Opin. Immunol.*, 20:450-459, 2008).

An antibody may have one or more binding sites. If there is more than one binding site, the binding sites may be identical to one another or may be different. For instance, a naturally-occurring immunoglobulin has two identical binding sites, a single-chain antibody or Fab fragment has one binding site, while a bispecific or bifunctional antibody has two different binding sites.

Methods of testing antibodies for the ability to bind to any functional portion of the CAR are known in the art and include any antibody-antigen binding assay, such as, for example, radioimmunoassay (RIA), ELISA, Western blot, immunoprecipitation, and competitive inhibition assays (see, e.g., Janeway et al., *infra*, U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0197266 A1, and U.S. Pat. No. 7,338,929).

Also, a CAR, a T cell expressing a CAR, an antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, can be modified to comprise a detectable label, such as, for instance, a radioisotope, a fluorophore (e.g., fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC), phycoerythrin (PE)), an enzyme (e.g., alkaline phosphatase, horseradish peroxidase), and element particles (e.g., gold particles).

#### C. Conjugates

A CAR, a T cell expressing a CAR, or monoclonal antibodies, or antigen binding fragments thereof, specific for one or more of the antigens disclosed herein, can be conjugated to an agent, such as an effector molecule or detectable marker, using any number of means known to those of skill in the art. Both covalent and noncovalent attachment means may be used. Conjugates include, but are not limited to, molecules in which there is a covalent linkage of an effector molecule or a detectable marker to an antibody or antigen binding fragment that specifically binds one or more of the antigens disclosed herein. One of skill in the art will appreciate that various effector molecules and detectable markers can be used, including (but not limited to) chemotherapeutic agents, anti-angiogenic agents, toxins, radioactive agents such as <sup>125</sup>I, <sup>32</sup>P, <sup>14</sup>C, <sup>3</sup>H and <sup>35</sup>S and other labels, target moieties and ligands, etc.

The choice of a particular effector molecule or detectable marker depends on the particular target molecule or cell, and the desired biological effect. Thus, for example, the effector molecule can be a cytotoxin that is used to bring about the death of a particular target cell (such as a tumor cell).

The procedure for attaching an effector molecule or detectable marker to an antibody or antigen binding fragment varies according to the chemical structure of the effector. Polypeptides typically contain a variety of functional groups; such as carboxylic acid (COOH), free amine (—NH<sub>2</sub>) or sulfhydryl (—SH) groups, which are available for reaction with a suitable functional group on an antibody to result in the binding of the effector molecule or detectable marker. Alternatively, the antibody or antigen binding fragment is derivatized to expose or attach additional reactive functional groups. The derivatization may involve attachment of any of a number of known linker molecules such as those available from Pierce Chemical Company, Rockford, IL. The linker can be any molecule used to join the antibody or antigen binding fragment to the effector molecule or detectable marker. The linker is capable of forming covalent bonds to both the antibody or antigen binding fragment and to the effector molecule or detectable marker. Suitable linkers are well known to those of skill in the art and include, but are not limited to, straight or branched-chain carbon linkers, heterocyclic carbon linkers, or peptide linkers. Where the antibody or antigen binding fragment and the effector molecule or detectable marker are polypeptides, the linkers may be joined to the constituent amino acids through their side groups (such as through a disulfide linkage to cysteine) or to the alpha carbon amino and carboxyl groups of the terminal amino acids.

In several embodiments, the linker can include a spacer element, which, when present, increases the size of the linker such that the distance between the effector molecule or the detectable marker and the antibody or antigen binding fragment is increased. Exemplary spacers are known to the person of ordinary skill, and include those listed in U.S. Pat. Nos. 7,964,5667, 498,298, 6,884,869, 6,323,315, 6,239,104, 6,034,065, 5,780,588, 5,665,860, 5,663,149, 5,635,483, 5,599,902, 5,554,725, 5,530,097, 5,521,284, 5,504,191, 5,410,024, 5,138,036, 5,076,973, 4,986,988, 4,978,744, 4,879,278, 4,816,444, and 4,486,414, as well as U.S. Pat. Pub. Nos. 20110212088 and 20110070248, each of which is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety.

In some embodiments, the linker is cleavable under intracellular conditions, such that cleavage of the linker releases the effector molecule or detectable marker from the antibody or antigen binding fragment in the intracellular environment. In yet other embodiments, the linker is not cleavable and the effector molecule or detectable marker is released, for example, by antibody degradation. In some embodiments, the linker is cleavable by a cleaving agent that is present in the intracellular environment (for example, within a lysosome or endosome or caveolea). The linker can be, for example, a peptide linker that is cleaved by an intracellular peptidase or protease enzyme, including, but not limited to, a lysosomal or endosomal protease. In some embodiments, the peptide linker is at least two amino acids long or at least three amino acids long. However, the linker can be 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 or 15 amino acids long, such as 1-2, 1-3, 2-5, 3-10, 3-15, 1-5, 1-10, 1-15 amino acids long. Proteases can include cathepsins B and D and plasmin, all of which are known to hydrolyze dipeptide drug derivatives resulting in the release of active drug inside target cells (see, for example, Dubowchik and Walker, 1999, *Pharm. Therapeutics* 83:67-123). For example, a peptide

linker that is cleavable by the thiol-dependent protease cathepsin-B, can be used (for example, a Phenylalanine-Leucine or a Glycine-Phenylalanine-Leucine-Glycine linker). Other examples of such linkers are described, for example, in U.S. Pat. No. 6,214,345, incorporated herein by reference. In a specific embodiment, the peptide linker cleavable by an intracellular protease is a Valine-Citruline linker or a Phenylalanine-Lysine linker (see, for example, U.S. Pat. No. 6,214,345, which describes the synthesis of doxorubicin with the Valine-Citruline linker).

In other embodiments, the cleavable linker is pH-sensitive, i.e., sensitive to hydrolysis at certain pH values. Typically, the pH-sensitive linker is hydrolyzable under acidic conditions. For example, an acid-labile linker that is hydrolyzable in the lysosome (for example, a hydrazone, semicarbazone, thiosemicarbazone, cis-aconitic amide, orthoester, acetal, ketal, or the like) can be used. (See, for example, U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,122,368; 5,824,805; 5,622,929; Dubowchik and Walker, 1999, *Pharm. Therapeutics* 83:67-123; Neville et al., 1989, *Biol. Chem.* 264:14653-14661.) Such linkers are relatively stable under neutral pH conditions, such as those in the blood, but are unstable at below pH 5.5 or 5.0, the approximate pH of the lysosome. In certain embodiments, the hydrolyzable linker is a thioether linker (such as, for example, a thioether attached to the therapeutic agent via an acylhydrazone bond (see, for example, U.S. Pat. No. 5,622,929).

In other embodiments, the linker is cleavable under reducing conditions (for example, a disulfide linker). A variety of disulfide linkers are known in the art, including, for example, those that can be formed using SATA (N-succinimidyl-S-acetylthioacetate), SPDP (N-succinimidyl-3-(2-pyridyldithio)propionate), SPDB (N-succinimidyl-3-(2-pyridyldithio)butyrate) and SMPT (N-succinimidyl-oxycarbonyl-alpha-methyl-alpha-(2-pyridyl-dithio)toluene)-, SPDB and SMPT. (See, for example, Thorpe et al., 1987, *Cancer Res.* 47:5924-5931; Wawrzynczak et al., In *Immunoconjugates: Antibody Conjugates in Radioimaging and Therapy of Cancer* (C. W. Vogel ed., Oxford U. Press, 1987); Phillips et al., *Cancer Res.* 68:92809290, 2008). See also U.S. Pat. No. 4,880,935.) In yet other specific embodiments, the linker is a malonate linker (Johnson et al., 1995, *Anticancer Res.* 15:1387-93), a maleimidobenzoyl linker (Lau et al., 1995, *Bioorg-Med-Chem.* 3(10):1299-1304), or a 3'-N-amide analog (Lau et al., 1995, *Bioorg-Med-Chem.* 3(10):1305-12).

In yet other embodiments, the linker is not cleavable and the effector molecule or detectable marker is released by antibody degradation. (See U.S. Publication No. 2005/0238649 incorporated by reference herein in its entirety).

In several embodiments, the linker is resistant to cleavage in an extracellular environment. For example, no more than about 20%, no more than about 15%, no more than about 10%, no more than about 5%, no more than about 3%, or no more than about 1% of the linkers, in a sample of conjugate, are cleaved when the conjugate is present in an extracellular environment (for example, in plasma). Whether or not a linker is resistant to cleavage in an extracellular environment can be determined, for example, by incubating the conjugate containing the linker of interest with plasma for a predetermined time period (for example, 2, 4, 8, 16, or 24 hours) and then quantitating the amount of free effector molecule or detectable marker present in the plasma. A variety of exemplary linkers that can be used in conjugates are described in WO 2004-010957, U.S. Publication No. 2006/0074008,

U.S. Publication No. 20050238649, and U.S. Publication No. 2006/0024317, each of which is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety.

In several embodiments, conjugates of a CAR, a T cell expressing a CAR, an antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, and one or more small molecule toxins, such as a calicheamicin, maytansinoids, dolastatins, auristatins, a trichothecene, and CC1065, and the derivatives of these toxins that have toxin activity, are provided.

Maytansine compounds suitable for use as maytansinoid toxin moieties are well known in the art, and can be isolated from natural sources according to known methods, produced using genetic engineering techniques (see Yu et al. (2002) *PNAS* 99:7968-7973), or maytansinol and maytansinol analogues prepared synthetically according to known methods. Maytansinoids are mitotic inhibitors which act by inhibiting tubulin polymerization. Maytansine was first isolated from the east African shrub *Maytenus serrata* (U.S. Pat. No. 3,896,111). Subsequently, it was discovered that certain microbes also produce maytansinoids, such as maytansinol and C-3 maytansinol esters (U.S. Pat. No. 4,151,042). Synthetic maytansinol and derivatives and analogues thereof are disclosed, for example, in U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,137,230; 4,248,870; 4,256,746; 4,260,608; 4,265,814; 4,294,757; 4,307,016; 4,308,268; 4,308,269; 4,309,428; 4,313,946; 4,315,929; 4,317,821; 4,322,348; 4,331,598; 4,361,650; 4,364,866; 4,424,219; 4,450,254; 4,362,663; and 4,371,533, each of which is incorporated herein by reference. Conjugates containing maytansinoids, methods of making same, and their therapeutic use are disclosed, for example, in U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,208,020; 5,416,064; 6,441,163 and European Patent EP 0 425 235 B1, the disclosures of which are hereby expressly incorporated by reference.

Additional toxins can be employed with a CAR, a T cell expressing a CAR, an antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof. Exemplary toxins include *Pseudomonas* exotoxin (PE), ricin, abrin, diphtheria toxin and subunits thereof, ribotoxin, ribonuclease, saporin, and calicheamicin, as well as botulinum toxins A through F. These toxins are well known in the art and many are readily available from commercial sources (for example, Sigma Chemical Company, St. Louis, MO). Contemplated toxins also include variants of the toxins (see, for example, U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,079,163 and 4,689,401).

Saporin is a toxin derived from *Saponaria officinalis* that disrupts protein synthesis by inactivating the 60S portion of the ribosomal complex (Stirpe et al., *Bio/Technology*, 10:405-412, 1992). However, the toxin has no mechanism for specific entry into cells, and therefore requires conjugation to an antibody or antigen binding fragment that recognizes a cell-surface protein that is internalized in order to be efficiently taken up by cells.

Diphtheria toxin is isolated from *Corynebacterium diphtheriae*. Typically, diphtheria toxin for use in immunotoxins is mutated to reduce or to eliminate non-specific toxicity. A mutant known as CRM107, which has full enzymatic activity but markedly reduced non-specific toxicity, has been known since the 1970's (Laird and Groman, *J. Virol.* 19:220, 1976), and has been used in human clinical trials. See, U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,792,458 and 5,208,021.

Ricin is the lectin RCA60 from *Ricinus communis* (Castor bean). For examples of ricin, see, U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,079,163 and 4,689,401. *Ricinus communis* agglutinin (RCA) occurs in two forms designated RCA<sub>60</sub> and RCA<sub>120</sub> according to their molecular weights of approximately 65 and 120 kD, respectively (Nicholson & Blaustein, *J. Biochim. Biophys. Acta* 266:543, 1972). The A chain is responsible for inacti-

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vating protein synthesis and killing cells. The B chain binds ricin to cell-surface galactose residues and facilitates transport of the A chain into the cytosol (Olsnes et al., *Nature* 249:627-631, 1974 and U.S. Pat. No. 3,060,165).

Ribonucleases have also been conjugated to targeting molecules for use as immunotoxins (see Suzuki et al., *Nat. Biotech.* 17:265-70, 1999). Exemplary ribotoxins such as  $\alpha$ -sarcin and restrictocin are discussed in, for example Rathore et al., *Gene* 190:31-5, 1997; and Goyal and Batra, *Biochem.* 345 Pt 2:247-54, 2000. Calicheamicins were first isolated from *Micromonospora echinospora* and are members of the enediyne antitumor antibiotic family that cause double strand breaks in DNA that lead to apoptosis (see, for example Lee et al., *J. Antibiot.* 42:1070-87, 1989). The drug is the toxic moiety of an immunotoxin in clinical trials (see, for example, Gillespie et al., *Ann. Oncol.* 11:735-41, 2000).

Abrin includes toxic lectins from *Abrus precatorius*. The toxic principles, abrin a, b, c, and d, have a molecular weight of from about 63 and 67 kD and are composed of two disulfide-linked polypeptide chains A and B. The A chain inhibits protein synthesis; the B chain (abrin-b) binds to D-galactose residues (see, Funatsu et al., *Agr. Biol. Chem.* 52:1095, 1988; and Olsnes, *Methods Enzymol.* 50:330-335, 1978).

A CAR, a T cell expressing a CAR, monoclonal antibodies, antigen binding fragments thereof, specific for one or more of the antigens disclosed herein, can also be conjugated with a detectable marker; for example, a detectable marker capable of detection by ELISA, spectrophotometry, flow cytometry, microscopy or diagnostic imaging techniques (such as computed tomography (CT), computed axial tomography (CAT) scans, magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), nuclear magnetic resonance imaging (NMRI), magnetic resonance tomography (MTR), ultrasound, fiberoptic examination, and laparoscopic examination). Specific, non-limiting examples of detectable markers include fluorophores, chemiluminescent agents, enzymatic linkages, radioactive isotopes and heavy metals or compounds (for example super paramagnetic iron oxide nanocrystals for detection by MRI). For example, useful detectable markers include fluorescent compounds, including fluorescein, fluorescein isothiocyanate, rhodamine, 5-dimethylamine-1-naphthalenesulfonyl chloride, phycoerythrin, lanthanide phosphors and the like. Bioluminescent markers are also of use, such as luciferase, Green fluorescent protein (GFP), Yellow fluorescent protein (YFP). A CAR, a T cell expressing a CAR, an antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, can also be conjugated with enzymes that are useful for detection, such as horseradish peroxidase,  $\beta$ -galactosidase, luciferase, alkaline phosphatase, glucose oxidase and the like. When a CAR, a T cell expressing a CAR, an antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, is conjugated with a detectable enzyme, it can be detected by adding additional reagents that the enzyme uses to produce a reaction product that can be discerned. For example, when the agent horseradish peroxidase is present the addition of hydrogen peroxide and diaminobenzidine leads to a colored reaction product, which is visually detectable. A CAR, a T cell expressing a CAR, an antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, may also be conjugated with biotin, and detected through indirect measurement of avidin or streptavidin binding. It should be noted that the avidin itself can be conjugated with an enzyme or a fluorescent label.

A CAR, a T cell expressing a CAR, an antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, may be conjugated with a paramagnetic agent, such as gadolinium. Paramagnetic agents such as superparamagnetic iron oxide are also of use

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as labels. Antibodies can also be conjugated with lanthanides (such as europium and dysprosium), and manganese. An antibody or antigen binding fragment may also be labeled with a predetermined polypeptide epitope recognized by a secondary reporter (such as leucine zipper pair sequences, binding sites for secondary antibodies, metal binding domains, epitope tags).

A CAR, a T cell expressing a CAR, an antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, can also be conjugated with a radiolabeled amino acid. The radiolabel may be used for both diagnostic and therapeutic purposes. For instance, the radiolabel may be used to detect one or more of the antigens disclosed herein and antigen expressing cells by x-ray, emission spectra, or other diagnostic techniques. Further, the radiolabel may be used therapeutically as a toxin for treatment of tumors in a subject, for example for treatment of a neuroblastoma. Examples of labels for polypeptides include, but are not limited to, the following radioisotopes or radio-nucleotides:  $^3\text{H}$ ,  $^{14}\text{C}$ ,  $^{15}\text{N}$ ,  $^{35}\text{S}$ ,  $^{90}\text{Y}$ ,  $^{99}\text{Tc}$ ,  $^{111}\text{In}$ ,  $^{125}\text{I}$ ,  $^{131}\text{I}$ .

Means of detecting such detectable markers are well known to those of skill in the art. Thus, for example, radiolabels may be detected using photographic film or scintillation counters, fluorescent markers may be detected using a photodetector to detect emitted illumination. Enzymatic labels are typically detected by providing the enzyme with a substrate and detecting the reaction product produced by the action of the enzyme on the substrate, and colorimetric labels are detected by simply visualizing the colored label.

#### 30 D. Nucleotides, Expression, Vectors, and Host Cells

Further provided by an embodiment of the invention is a nucleic acid comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding any of the CARs, an antibody, or antigen binding portion thereof, described herein (including functional portions and functional variants thereof). The nucleic acids of the invention may comprise a nucleotide sequence encoding any of the leader sequences, antigen binding domains, transmembrane domains, and/or intracellular T cell signaling domains described herein.

40 In some embodiments, the nucleotide sequence may be codon-modified. Without being bound to a particular theory, it is believed that codon optimization of the nucleotide sequence increases the translation efficiency of the mRNA transcripts. Codon optimization of the nucleotide sequence may involve substituting a native codon for another codon that encodes the same amino acid, but can be translated by tRNA that is more readily available within a cell, thus increasing translation efficiency. Optimization of the nucleotide sequence may also reduce secondary mRNA structures that would interfere with translation, thus increasing translation efficiency.

In an embodiment of the invention, the nucleic acid may comprise a codon-modified nucleotide sequence that encodes the antigen binding domain of the inventive CAR.

55 In another embodiment of the invention, the nucleic acid may comprise a codon-modified nucleotide sequence that encodes any of the CARs described herein (including functional portions and functional variants thereof).

“Nucleic acid” as used herein includes “polynucleotide,” “oligonucleotide,” and “nucleic acid molecule,” and generally means a polymer of DNA or RNA, which can be single-stranded or double-stranded, synthesized or obtained (e.g., isolated and/or purified) from natural sources, which can contain natural, non-natural or altered nucleotides, and which can contain a natural, non-natural or altered internucleotide linkage, such as a phosphoroamidate linkage or a phosphorothioate linkage, instead of the phosphodiester

found between the nucleotides of an unmodified oligonucleotide. In some embodiments, the nucleic acid does not comprise any insertions, deletions, inversions, and/or substitutions. However, it may be suitable in some instances, as discussed herein, for the nucleic acid to comprise one or more insertions, deletions, inversions, and/or substitutions.

A recombinant nucleic acid may be one that has a sequence that is not naturally occurring or has a sequence that is made by an artificial combination of two otherwise separated segments of sequence. This artificial combination is often accomplished by chemical synthesis or, more commonly, by the artificial manipulation of isolated segments of nucleic acids, e.g., by genetic engineering techniques, such as those described in Sambrook et al., *supra*. The nucleic acids can be constructed based on chemical synthesis and/or enzymatic ligation reactions using procedures known in the art. See, for example, Sambrook et al., *supra*, and Ausubel et al., *supra*. For example, a nucleic acid can be chemically synthesized using naturally occurring nucleotides or variously modified nucleotides designed to increase the biological stability of the molecules or to increase the physical stability of the duplex formed upon hybridization (e.g., phosphorothioate derivatives and acridine substituted nucleotides). Examples of modified nucleotides that can be used to generate the nucleic acids include, but are not limited to, 5-fluorouracil, 5-bromouracil, 5-chlorouracil, 5-iodouracil, hypoxanthine, xanthine, 4-acetylcytosine, 5-(carboxyhydroxymethyl) uracil, 5-carboxymethylaminomethyl-2-thiouridine, 5-carboxymethylaminomethyluracil, dihydrouracil, beta-D-galactosylqueosine, inosine, N6-isopentenyladenine, 1-methylguanine, 1-methylinosine, 2,2-dimethylguanine, 2-methyladenine, 2-methylguanine, 3-methylcytosine, 5-methylcytosine, N6-substituted adenine, 7-methylguanine, 5-methylaminomethyluracil, 5-methoxyaminomethyl-2-thiouracil, beta-D-mannosylqueosine, 5'-methoxycarboxymethyluracil, 5-methoxyuracil, 2-methylthio-N6-isopentenyladenine, uracil-5-oxyacetic acid (v), wybutoxosine, pseudouracil, queosine, 2-thiocytosine, 5-methyl-2-thiouracil, 2-thiouracil, 4-thiouracil, 5-methyluracil, uracil-5-oxyacetic acid methylester, 3-(3-amino-3-N-2-carboxypropyl) uracil, and 2,6-di-aminopurine. Alternatively, one or more of the nucleic acids of the invention can be purchased from companies, such as Integrated DNA Technologies (Coralville, IA, USA).

The nucleic acid can comprise any isolated or purified nucleotide sequence which encodes any of the CARs or functional portions or functional variants thereof. Alternatively, the nucleotide sequence can comprise a nucleotide sequence which is degenerate to any of the sequences or a combination of degenerate sequences.

An embodiment also provides an isolated or purified nucleic acid comprising a nucleotide sequence which is complementary to the nucleotide sequence of any of the nucleic acids described herein or a nucleotide sequence which hybridizes under stringent conditions to the nucleotide sequence of any of the nucleic acids described herein.

The nucleotide sequence which hybridizes under stringent conditions may hybridize under high stringency conditions. By "high stringency conditions" is meant that the nucleotide sequence specifically hybridizes to a target sequence (the nucleotide sequence of any of the nucleic acids described herein) in an amount that is detectably stronger than non-specific hybridization. High stringency conditions include conditions which would distinguish a polynucleotide with an exact complementary sequence, or one containing only a few scattered mismatches from a random sequence that happened to have a few small regions (e.g., 3-10 bases) that

matched the nucleotide sequence. Such small regions of complementarity are more easily melted than a full-length complement of 14-17 or more bases, and high stringency hybridization makes them easily distinguishable. Relatively high stringency conditions would include, for example, low salt and/or high temperature conditions, such as provided by about 0.02-0.1 M NaCl or the equivalent, at temperatures of about 50-70° C. Such high stringency conditions tolerate little, if any, mismatch between the nucleotide sequence and the template or target strand, and are particularly suitable for detecting expression of any of the inventive CARs. It is generally appreciated that conditions can be rendered more stringent by the addition of increasing amounts of formamide.

Also provided is a nucleic acid comprising a nucleotide sequence that is at least about 70% or more, e.g., about 80%, about 90%, about 91%, about 92%, about 93%, about 94%, about 95%, about 96%, about 97%, about 98%, or about 99% identical to any of the nucleic acids described herein.

In an embodiment, the nucleic acids can be incorporated into a recombinant expression vector. In this regard, an embodiment provides recombinant expression vectors comprising any of the nucleic acids. For purposes herein, the term "recombinant expression vector" means a genetically-modified oligonucleotide or polynucleotide construct that permits the expression of an mRNA, protein, polypeptide, or peptide by a host cell, when the construct comprises a nucleotide sequence encoding the mRNA, protein, polypeptide, or peptide, and the vector is contacted with the cell under conditions sufficient to have the mRNA, protein, polypeptide, or peptide expressed within the cell. The vectors are not naturally-occurring as a whole.

However, parts of the vectors can be naturally-occurring. The recombinant expression vectors can comprise any type of nucleotides, including, but not limited to DNA and RNA, which can be single-stranded or double-stranded, synthesized or obtained in part from natural sources, and which can contain natural, non-natural or altered nucleotides. The recombinant expression vectors can comprise naturally-occurring or non-naturally-occurring internucleotide linkages, or both types of linkages. Preferably, the non-naturally occurring or altered nucleotides or internucleotide linkages do not hinder the transcription or replication of the vector.

In an embodiment, the recombinant expression vector can be any suitable recombinant expression vector, and can be used to transform or transfect any suitable host cell. Suitable vectors include those designed for propagation and expansion or for expression or both, such as plasmids and viruses. The vector can be selected from the group consisting of the pUC series (Fermentas Life Sciences, Glen Burnie, MD), the pBluescript series (Stratagene, LaJolla, CA), the pET series (Novagen, Madison, WI), the pGEX series (Pharmacia Biotech, Uppsala, Sweden), and the pEX series (Clontech, Palo Alto, CA).

Bacteriophage vectors, such as  $\lambda$ T1O,  $\lambda$ T1 1,  $\lambda$ ZapII (Stratagene), EMBL4, and  $\lambda$ NM1 149, also can be used. Examples of plant expression vectors include pBIO1, pBI101.2, pBHO1.3, pBI121 and pBIN19 (Clontech). Examples of animal expression vectors include pEUK-Cl, pMAM, and pMAMneo (Clontech). The recombinant expression vector may be a viral vector, e.g., a retroviral vector or a lentiviral vector. A lentiviral vector is a vector derived from at least a portion of a lentivirus genome, including especially a self-inactivating lentiviral vector as provided in Milone et al., Mol. Ther. 17(8): 1453-1464 (2009). Other examples of lentivirus vectors that may be

used in the clinic, include, for example, and not by way of limitation, the LENTIVECTOR® gene delivery technology from Oxford BioMedica plc, the LENTIMAX™ vector system from Lentigen and the like. Nonclinical types of lentiviral vectors are also available and would be known to one skilled in the art.

A number of transfection techniques are generally known in the art (see, e.g., Graham et al., *Virology*, 52: 456-467 (1973); Sambrook et al., *supra*; Davis et al., *Basic Methods in Molecular Biology*, Elsevier (1986); and Chu et al, *Gene*, 13: 97 (1981).

Transfection methods include calcium phosphate co-precipitation (see, e.g., Graham et al., *supra*), direct micro injection into cultured cells (see, e.g., Capecchi, *Cell*, 22: 479-488 (1980)), electroporation (see, e.g., Shigekawa et al., *BioTechniques*, 6: 742-751 (1988)), liposome mediated gene transfer (see, e.g., Mannino et al., *Bio Techniques*, 6: 682-690 (1988)), lipid mediated transduction (see, e.g., Feigner et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 84: 7413-7417 (1987)), and nucleic acid delivery using high velocity micro-projectiles (see, e.g., Klein et al, *Nature*, 327: 70-73 (1987)).

In an embodiment, the recombinant expression vectors can be prepared using standard recombinant DNA techniques described in, for example, Sambrook et al., *supra*, and Ausubel et al., *supra*. Constructs of expression vectors, which are circular or linear, can be prepared to contain a replication system functional in a prokaryotic or eukaryotic host cell. Replication systems can be derived, e.g., from ColE1, 2 μ plasmid, λ, SV40, bovine papilloma virus, and the like.

The recombinant expression vector may comprise regulatory sequences, such as transcription and translation initiation and termination codons, which are specific to the type of host cell (e.g., bacterium, fungus, plant, or animal) into which the vector is to be introduced, as appropriate, and taking into consideration whether the vector is DNA- or RNA-based. The recombinant expression vector may comprise restriction sites to facilitate cloning.

The recombinant expression vector can include one or more marker genes, which allow for selection of transformed or transfected host cells. Marker genes include biocide resistance, e.g., resistance to antibiotics, heavy metals, etc., complementation in an auxotrophic host to provide prototrophy, and the like. Suitable marker genes for the inventive expression vectors include, for instance, neomycin/G418 resistance genes, hygromycin resistance genes, histidinol resistance genes, tetracycline resistance genes, and ampicillin resistance genes.

The recombinant expression vector can comprise a native or nonnative promoter operably linked to the nucleotide sequence encoding the CAR (including functional portions and functional variants thereof), or to the nucleotide sequence which is complementary to or which hybridizes to the nucleotide sequence encoding the CAR. The selection of promoters, e.g., strong, weak, inducible, tissue-specific and developmental-specific, is within the ordinary skill of the artisan. Similarly, the combining of a nucleotide sequence with a promoter is also within the skill of the artisan. The promoter can be a non-viral promoter or a viral promoter, e.g., a cytomegalovirus (CMV) promoter, an SV40 promoter, an RSV promoter, or a promoter found in the long-terminal repeat of the murine stem cell virus.

The recombinant expression vectors can be designed for either transient expression, for stable expression, or for both. Also, the recombinant expression vectors can be made for constitutive expression or for inducible expression.

Further, the recombinant expression vectors can be made to include a suicide gene. As used herein, the term "suicide gene" refers to a gene that causes the cell expressing the suicide gene to die. The suicide gene can be a gene that confers sensitivity to an agent, e.g., a drug, upon the cell in which the gene is expressed, and causes the cell to die when the cell is contacted with or exposed to the agent. Suicide genes are known in the art (see, for example, *Suicide Gene Therapy: Methods and Reviews*, Springer, Caroline J. (Cancer Research UK Centre for Cancer Therapeutics at the Institute of Cancer Research, Sutton, Surrey, UK), Humana Press, 2004) and include, for example, the Herpes Simplex Virus (HSV) thymidine kinase (TK) gene, cytosine deaminase, purine nucleoside phosphorylase, and nitroreductase.

An embodiment further provides a host cell comprising any of the recombinant expression vectors described herein. As used herein, the term "host cell" refers to any type of cell that can contain the inventive recombinant expression vector. The host cell can be a eukaryotic cell, e.g., plant, animal, fungi, or algae, or can be a prokaryotic cell, e.g., bacteria or protozoa. The host cell can be a cultured cell or a primary cell, i.e., isolated directly from an organism, e.g., a human. The host cell can be an adherent cell or a suspended cell, i.e., a cell that grows in suspension. Suitable host cells are known in the art and include, for instance, DH5a *E. coli* cells, Chinese hamster ovarian cells, monkey VERO cells, COS cells, HEK293 cells, and the like. For purposes of amplifying or replicating the recombinant expression vector, the host cell may be a prokaryotic cell, e.g., a DH5a cell. For purposes of producing a recombinant CAR, the host cell may be a mammalian cell. The host cell may be a human cell. While the host cell can be of any cell type, can originate from any type of tissue, and can be of any developmental stage, the host cell may be a peripheral blood lymphocyte (PBL) or a peripheral blood mononuclear cell (PBMC). The host cell may be a T cell.

For purposes herein, the T cell can be any T cell, such as a cultured T cell, e.g., a primary T cell, or a T cell from a cultured T cell line, e.g., Jurkat, SupT1, etc., or a T cell obtained from a mammal. If obtained from a mammal, the T cell can be obtained from numerous sources, including but not limited to blood, bone marrow, lymph node, the thymus, or other tissues or fluids. T cells can also be enriched for or purified. The T cell may be a human T cell. The T cell may be a T cell isolated from a human. The T cell can be any type of T cell and can be of any developmental stage, including but not limited to, CD4<sup>+</sup>/CD8<sup>+</sup> double positive T cells, CD4<sup>+</sup> helper T cells, e.g., Th1 and Th2 cells, CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells (e.g., cytotoxic T cells), tumor infiltrating cells, memory T cells, memory stem cells, i.e. Tscm, naive T cells, and the like. The T cell may be a CD8<sup>+</sup> T cell or a CD4<sup>+</sup> T cell.

In an embodiment, the CARs as described herein can be used in suitable non-T cells. Such cells are those with an immune-effector function, such as, for example, NK cells, and T-like cells generated from pluripotent stem cells.

Also provided by an embodiment is a population of cells comprising at least one host cell described herein. The population of cells can be a heterogeneous population comprising the host cell comprising any of the recombinant expression vectors described, in addition to at least one other cell, e.g., a host cell (e.g., a T cell), which does not comprise any of the recombinant expression vectors, or a cell other than a T cell, e.g., a B cell, a macrophage, a neutrophil, an erythrocyte, a hepatocyte, an endothelial cell, an epithelial cell, a muscle cell, a brain cell, etc. Alternatively, the population of cells can be a substantially homogeneous population, in which the population comprises mainly host

cells (e.g., consisting essentially of) comprising the recombinant expression vector. The population also can be a clonal population of cells, in which all cells of the population are clones of a single host cell comprising a recombinant expression vector, such that all cells of the population comprise the recombinant expression vector. In one embodiment of the invention, the population of cells is a clonal population comprising host cells comprising a recombinant expression vector as described herein.

CARs (including functional portions and variants thereof), nucleic acids, recombinant expression vectors, host cells (including populations thereof), and antibodies (including antigen binding portions thereof), can be isolated and/or purified. For example, a purified (or isolated) host cell preparation is one in which the host cell is more pure than cells in their natural environment within the body. Such host cells may be produced, for example, by standard purification techniques. In some embodiments, a preparation of a host cell is purified such that the host cell represents at least about 50%, for example at least about 70%, of the total cell content of the preparation. For example, the purity can be at least about 50%, can be greater than about 60%, about 70% or about 80%, or can be about 100%.

#### E. Methods of Treatment

It is contemplated that the CARs disclosed herein can be used in methods of treating or preventing a disease in a mammal. In this regard, an embodiment provides a method of treating or preventing cancer in a mammal, comprising administering to the mammal the CARs, the nucleic acids, the recombinant expression vectors, the host cells, the population of cells, the antibodies and/or the antigen binding portions thereof, and/or the pharmaceutical compositions in an amount effective to treat or prevent cancer in the mammal.

An embodiment further comprises lymphodepleting the mammal prior to administering the CARs disclosed herein. Examples of lymphodepletion include, but may not be limited to, nonmyeloablative lymphodepleting chemotherapy, myeloablative lymphodepleting chemotherapy, total body irradiation, etc.

For purposes of the methods, wherein host cells or populations of cells are administered, the cells can be cells that are allogeneic or autologous to the mammal. Preferably, the cells are autologous to the mammal. As used herein, allogeneic means any material derived from a different animal of the same species as the individual to whom the material is introduced. Two or more individuals are said to be allogeneic to one another when the genes at one or more loci are not identical. In some aspects, allogeneic material from individuals of the same species may be sufficiently unlike genetically to interact antigenically. As used herein, "autologous" means any material derived from the same individual to whom it is later to be re-introduced into the individual.

The mammal referred to herein can be any mammal. As used herein, the term "mammal" refers to any mammal, including, but not limited to, mammals of the order Rodentia, such as mice and hamsters, and mammals of the order Lagomorpha, such as rabbits. The mammals may be from the order Carnivora, including Felines (cats) and Canines (dogs). The mammals may be from the order Artiodactyla, including Bovines (cows) and Swine (pigs) or of the order Perissodactyla, including Equines (horses). The mammals may be of the order Primates, Ceboids, or Simoids (monkeys) or of the order Anthropoids (humans and apes). Preferably, the mammal is a human.

With respect to the methods, the cancer can be any cancer, including any of acute lymphocytic cancer, acute myeloid

leukemia, alveolar rhabdomyosarcoma, bladder cancer (e.g., bladder carcinoma), bone cancer, brain cancer (e.g., medulloblastoma), breast cancer, cancer of the anus, anal canal, or anorectum, cancer of the eye, cancer of the intrahepatic bile duct, cancer of the joints, cancer of the neck, gallbladder, or pleura, cancer of the nose, nasal cavity, or middle ear, cancer of the oral cavity, cancer of the vulva, chronic lymphocytic leukemia, chronic myeloid cancer, colon cancer, esophageal cancer, cervical cancer, fibrosarcoma, gastrointestinal carcinoid tumor, head and neck cancer (e.g., head and neck squamous cell carcinoma), Hodgkin lymphoma, hypopharynx cancer, kidney cancer, larynx cancer, leukemia, liquid tumors, liver cancer, lung cancer (e.g., non-small cell lung carcinoma and lung adenocarcinoma), lymphoma, mesothelioma, mastocytoma, melanoma, multiple myeloma, nasopharynx cancer, non-Hodgkin lymphoma, B-chronic lymphocytic leukemia, hairy cell leukemia, acute lymphocytic leukemia (ALL), and Burkitt's lymphoma, ovarian cancer, pancreatic cancer, peritoneum, omentum, and mesentery cancer, pharynx cancer, prostate cancer, rectal cancer, renal cancer, skin cancer, small intestine cancer, soft tissue cancer, solid tumors, synovial sarcoma, gastric cancer, testicular cancer, thyroid cancer, and ureter cancer.

The terms "treat," and "prevent" as well as words stemming therefrom, as used herein, do not necessarily imply 100% or complete treatment or prevention. Rather, there are varying degrees of treatment or prevention of which one of 15 ordinary skill in the art recognizes as having a potential benefit or therapeutic effect. In this respect, the methods can provide any amount or any level of treatment or prevention 20 of cancer in a mammal.

Furthermore, the treatment or prevention provided by the 25 method can include treatment or prevention of one or more conditions or symptoms of the disease, e.g., cancer, being treated or prevented. Also, for purposes herein, "prevention" can encompass delaying the onset of the disease, or a 30 symptom or condition thereof.

Another embodiment provides a method of detecting the 35 presence of cancer in a mammal, comprising: (a) contacting a sample comprising one or more cells from the mammal with the CARs, the nucleic acids, the recombinant expression vectors, the host cells, the population of cells, the 40 antibodies, and/or the antigen binding portions thereof, or the pharmaceutical compositions, thereby forming a complex, (b) and detecting the complex, wherein detection of the complex is indicative of the presence of cancer in the mammal.

The sample may be obtained by any suitable method, e.g., 45 biopsy or necropsy. A biopsy is the removal of tissue and/or cells from an individual. Such removal may be to collect tissue and/or cells from the individual in order to perform experimentation on the removed tissue and/or cells. This 50 experimentation may include experiments to determine if the individual has and/or is suffering from a certain condition or disease-state. The condition or disease may be, e.g., cancer.

With respect to an embodiment of the method of detecting 55 the presence of a proliferative disorder, e.g., cancer, in a mammal, the sample comprising cells of the mammal can be a sample comprising whole cells, lysates thereof, or a fraction of the whole cell lysates, e.g., a nuclear or cytoplasmic fraction, a whole protein fraction, or a nucleic acid 60 fraction. If the sample comprises whole cells, the cells can be any cells of the mammal, e.g., the cells of any organ or tissue, including blood cells or endothelial cells.

The contacting can take place in vitro or in vivo with respect to the mammal. Preferably, the contacting is in vitro.

Also, detection of the complex can occur through any number of ways known in the art. For instance, the CARs disclosed herein, polypeptides, proteins, nucleic acids, recombinant expression vectors, host cells, populations of cells, or antibodies, or antigen binding portions thereof, described herein, can be labeled with a detectable label such as, for instance, a radioisotope, a fluorophore (e.g., fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC), phycoerythrin (PE)), an enzyme (e.g., alkaline phosphatase, horseradish peroxidase), and element particles (e.g., gold particles) as disclosed supra.

Methods of testing a CAR for the ability to recognize target cells and for antigen specificity are known in the art. For instance, Clay et al., J. Immunol., 163: 507-513 (1999), teaches methods of measuring the release of cytokines (e.g., interferon- $\gamma$ , granulocyte/monocyte colony stimulating factor (GM-CSF), tumor necrosis factor a (TNF-a) or interleukin 2 (IL-2)). In addition, CAR function can be evaluated by measurement of cellular cytotoxicity, as described in Zhao et al., J. Immunol., 174: 4415-4423 (2005).

Another embodiment provides for the use of the CARs, nucleic acids, recombinant expression vectors, host cells, populations of cells, antibodies, or antigen binding portions thereof, and/or pharmaceutical compositions of the invention, for the treatment or prevention of a proliferative disorder, e.g., cancer, in a mammal. The cancer may be any of the cancers described herein.

Any method of administration can be used for the disclosed therapeutic agents, including local and systemic administration. For example, topical, oral, intravascular such as intravenous, intramuscular, intraperitoneal, intranasal, intradermal, intrathecal and subcutaneous administration can be used. The particular mode of administration and the dosage regimen will be selected by the attending clinician, taking into account the particulars of the case (for example the subject, the disease, the disease state involved, and whether the treatment is prophylactic). In cases in which more than one agent or composition is being administered, one or more routes of administration may be used; for example, a chemotherapeutic agent may be administered orally and an antibody or antigen binding fragment or conjugate or composition may be administered intravenously. Methods of administration include injection for which the CAR, CAR T Cell, conjugates, antibodies, antigen binding fragments, or compositions are provided in a non-toxic pharmaceutically acceptable carrier such as water, saline, Ringer's solution, dextrose solution, 5% human serum albumin, fixed oils, ethyl oleate, or liposomes. In some embodiments, local administration of the disclosed compounds can be used, for instance by applying the antibody or antigen binding fragment to a region of tissue from which a tumor has been removed, or a region suspected of being prone to tumor development. In some embodiments, sustained intra-tumoral (or near-tumoral) release of the pharmaceutical preparation that includes a therapeutically effective amount of the antibody or antigen binding fragment may be beneficial. In other examples, the conjugate is applied as an eye drop topically to the cornea, or intravitreally into the eye.

The disclosed therapeutic agents can be formulated in unit dosage form suitable for individual administration of precise dosages. In addition, the disclosed therapeutic agents may be administered in a single dose or in a multiple dose schedule. A multiple dose schedule is one in which a primary course of treatment may be with more than one separate dose, for instance 1-10 doses, followed by other doses given at

subsequent time intervals as needed to maintain or reinforce the action of the compositions. Treatment can involve daily or multi-daily doses of compound(s) over a period of a few days to months, or even years. Thus, the dosage regime will also, at least in part, be determined based on the particular needs of the subject to be treated and will be dependent upon the judgment of the administering practitioner.

Typical dosages of the antibodies or conjugates can range from about 0.01 to about 30 mg/kg, such as from about 0.1 to about 10 mg/kg.

In particular examples, the subject is administered a therapeutic composition that includes one or more of the conjugates, antibodies, compositions, CARs, CAR T cells or additional agents, on a multiple daily dosing schedule, such as at least two consecutive days, 10 consecutive days, and so forth, for example for a period of weeks, months, or years. In one example, the subject is administered the conjugates, antibodies, compositions or additional agents for a period of at least 30 days, such as at least 2 months, at least 4 months, at least 6 months, at least 12 months, at least 24 months, or at least 36 months.

In some embodiments, the disclosed methods include providing surgery, radiation therapy, and/or chemotherapy to the subject in combination with a disclosed antibody, antigen binding fragment, conjugate, CAR or T cell expressing a CAR (for example, sequentially, substantially simultaneously, or simultaneously). Methods and therapeutic dosages of such agents and treatments are known to those skilled in the art, and can be determined by a skilled 25 clinician. Preparation and dosing schedules for the additional agent may be used according to manufacturer's instructions or as determined empirically by the skilled practitioner. Preparation and dosing schedules for such chemotherapy are also described in *Cancer Chemotherapy Service*, 30 (1992) Ed., M. C. Perry, Williams & Wilkins, Baltimore, MD.

In some embodiments, the combination therapy can include administration of a therapeutically effective amount of an additional cancer inhibitor to a subject. Non-limiting 35 examples of additional therapeutic agents that can be used with the combination therapy include microtubule binding agents, DNA intercalators or cross-linkers, DNA synthesis inhibitors, DNA and RNA transcription inhibitors, antibodies, enzymes, enzyme inhibitors, gene regulators, and angiogenesis inhibitors. These agents (which are administered at a therapeutically effective amount) and treatments can be used alone or in combination. For example, any suitable anti-cancer or anti-angiogenic agent can be administered in combination with the CARs, CAR-T cells, antibodies, antigen binding fragment, or conjugates disclosed herein. Methods and therapeutic dosages of such agents are known to those skilled in the art, and can be determined by a skilled 40 clinician.

Additional chemotherapeutic agents include, but are not limited to alkylating agents, such as nitrogen mustards (for example, chlorambucil, chloramphenicol, cyclophosphamide, ifosfamide, and melphalan), nitrosoureas (for example, carmustine, fotemustine, lomustine, and streptozocin), platinum compounds (for example, carboplatin, cisplatin, oxaliplatin, and BBR3464), busulfan, dacarbazine, mechlorethamine, procarbazine, temozolamide, thiotapec, and uramustine; antimetabolites, such as folic acid (for example, methotrexate, pemetrexed, and raltitrexed), purine (for example, cladribine, clofarabine, fludarabine, mercaptopurine, and tioguanine), pyrimidine (for example, capecitabine), cytarabine, fluorouracil, and gemcitabine; plant alkaloids, such as *podophyllum* (for example, etoposide, and

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teniposide), taxane (for example, docetaxel and paclitaxel), *vinca* (for example, vinblastine, vincristine, vindesine, and vinorelbine); cytotoxic/antitumor antibiotics, such as anthracycline family members (for example, daunorubicin, doxorubicin, epirubicin, idarubicin, mitoxantrone, and valrubicin), bleomycin, rifampicin, hydroxyurea, and mitomycin; topoisomerase inhibitors, such as topotecan and irinotecan; monoclonal antibodies, such as alemtuzumab, bevacizumab, cetuximab, gemtuzumab, rituximab, panitumumab, pertuzumab, and trastuzumab; photosensitizers, such as amineolevulinic acid, methyl aminolevulinate, porfimer sodium, and verteporfin; and other agents, such as alitretinoin, altretamine, amsacrine, anagrelide, arsenic trioxide, asparaginase, axitinib, bexarotene, bevacizumab, bortezomib, celecoxib, denileukin diftitox, erlotinib, estramustine, gefitinib, hydroxycarbamide, imatinib, lapatinib, pazopanib, pentostatin, masoprocol, mitotane, pegaspargase, tamoxifen, sorafenib, sunitinib, vemurafenib, vandetanib, and tretinoin. Selection and therapeutic dosages of such agents are known to those skilled in the art, and can be determined by a skilled clinician.

The combination therapy may provide synergy and prove synergistic, that is, the effect achieved when the active ingredients used together is greater than the sum of the effects that results from using the compounds separately. A synergistic effect may be attained when the active ingredients are: (1) co-formulated and administered or delivered simultaneously in a combined, unit dosage formulation; (2) delivered by alternation or in parallel as separate formulations; or (3) by some other regimen. When delivered in alternation, a synergistic effect may be attained when the compounds are administered or delivered sequentially, for example by different injections in separate syringes. In general, during alternation, an effective dosage of each active ingredient is administered sequentially, i.e. serially, whereas in combination therapy, effective dosages of two or more active ingredients are administered together.

In one embodiment, an effective amount of an antibody or antigen binding fragment that specifically binds to one or more of the antigens disclosed herein or a conjugate thereof is administered to a subject having a tumor following anti-cancer treatment. After a sufficient amount of time has elapsed to allow for the administered antibody or antigen binding fragment or conjugate to form an immune complex with the antigen expressed on the respective cancer cell, the immune complex is detected. The presence (or absence) of the immune complex indicates the effectiveness of the treatment. For example, an increase in the immune complex compared to a control taken prior to the treatment indicates that the treatment is not effective, whereas a decrease in the immune complex compared to a control taken prior to the treatment indicates that the treatment is effective.

#### F. Biopharmaceutical Compositions

Biopharmaceutical or biologics compositions (hereinafter, "compositions") are provided herein for use in gene therapy, immunotherapy and/or cell therapy that include one or more of the disclosed CARs, or T cells expressing a CAR, antibodies, antigen binding fragments, conjugates, CARs, or T cells expressing a CAR that specifically bind to one or more antigens disclosed herein, in a carrier (such as a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier). The compositions can be prepared in unit dosage forms for administration to a subject. The amount and timing of administration are at the discretion of the treating clinician to achieve the desired outcome. The compositions can be formulated for systemic (such as intravenous) or local (such as intra-tumor) administration. In one example, a disclosed CARs, or T cells

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expressing a CAR, antibody, antigen binding fragment, conjugate, is formulated for parenteral administration, such as intravenous administration. Compositions including a CAR, or T cell expressing a CAR, a conjugate, antibody or antigen binding fragment as disclosed herein are of use, for example, for the treatment and detection of a tumor, for example, and not by way of limitation, a neuroblastoma. In some examples, the compositions are useful for the treatment or detection of a carcinoma. The compositions including a CAR, or T cell expressing a CAR, a conjugate, antibody or antigen binding fragment as disclosed herein are also of use, for example, for the detection of pathological angiogenesis.

The compositions for administration can include a solution of the CAR, or T cell expressing a CAR, conjugate, antibody or antigen binding fragment dissolved in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, such as an aqueous carrier. A variety of aqueous carriers can be used, for example, buffered saline and the like. These solutions are sterile and generally free of undesirable matter. These compositions may be sterilized by conventional, well known sterilization techniques. The compositions may contain pharmaceutically acceptable auxiliary substances as required to approximate physiological conditions such as pH adjusting and buffering agents, toxicity adjusting agents, adjuvant agents, and the like, for example, sodium acetate, sodium chloride, potassium chloride, calcium chloride, sodium lactate and the like. The concentration of a CAR, or T cell expressing a CAR, antibody or antigen binding fragment or conjugate in these formulations can vary widely, and will be selected primarily based on fluid volumes, viscosities, body weight and the like in accordance with the particular mode of administration selected and the subject's needs. Actual methods of preparing such dosage forms for use in gene therapy, immunotherapy and/or cell therapy are known, or will be apparent, to those skilled in the art.

A typical composition for intravenous administration includes about 0.01 to about 30 mg/kg of antibody or antigen binding fragment or conjugate per subject per day (or the corresponding dose of a CAR, or T cell expressing a CAR, conjugate including the antibody or antigen binding fragment). Actual methods for preparing administrable compositions will be known or apparent to those skilled in the art and are described in more detail in such publications as *Remington's Pharmaceutical Science*, 19th ed., Mack Publishing Company, Easton, PA (1995).

A CAR, or T cell expressing a CAR, antibodies, antigen binding fragments, or conjugates may be provided in lyophilized form and rehydrated with sterile water before administration, although they are also provided in sterile solutions of known concentration. The CARs, or T cells expressing a CAR, antibody or antigen binding fragment or conjugate solution is then added to an infusion bag containing 0.9% sodium chloride, USP, and in some cases administered at a dosage of from 0.5 to 15 mg/kg of body weight. Considerable experience is available in the art in the administration of antibody or antigen binding fragment and conjugate drugs; for example, antibody drugs have been marketed in the U.S. since the approval of RITUXAN® in 1997. A CAR, or T cell expressing a CAR, antibodies, antigen binding fragments and conjugates thereof can be administered by slow infusion, rather than in an intravenous push or bolus. In one example, a higher loading dose is administered, with subsequent, maintenance doses being administered at a lower level. For example, an initial loading dose of 4 mg/kg antibody or antigen binding fragment (or the corresponding dose of a conjugate including the antibody or

antigen binding fragment) may be infused over a period of some 90 minutes, followed by weekly maintenance doses for 4-8 weeks of 2 mg/kg infused over a 30 minute period if the previous dose was well tolerated.

Controlled release parenteral formulations can be made as implants, oily injections, or as particulate systems. For a broad overview of protein delivery systems see, Banga, A. J., *Therapeutic Peptides and Proteins: Formulation, Processing, and Delivery Systems*, Technomic Publishing Company, Inc., Lancaster, PA, (1995). Particulate systems include microspheres, microparticles, microcapsules, nanocapsules, nanospheres, and nanoparticles. Microcapsules contain the therapeutic protein, such as a cytotoxin or a drug, as a central core. In microspheres, the therapeutic is dispersed throughout the particle. Particles, microspheres, and microcapsules smaller than about 1 m are generally referred to as nanoparticles, nanospheres, and nanocapsules, respectively. Capillaries have a diameter of approximately 5 m so that only nanoparticles are administered intravenously. Microparticles are typically around 100 m in diameter and are administered subcutaneously or intramuscularly. See, for example, Kreuter, J., *Colloidal Drug Delivery Systems*, J. Kreuter, ed., Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York, NY, pp. 219-342 (1994); and Tice & Tabibi, *Treatise on Controlled Drug Delivery*, A. Kydonieus, ed., Marcel Dekker, Inc. New York, NY, pp. 315-339, (1992).

Polymers can be used for ion-controlled release of the CARs, or T cells expressing a CAR, antibody or antigen binding fragment or conjugate compositions disclosed herein. Various degradable and nondegradable polymeric matrices for use in controlled drug delivery are known in the art (Langer, *Accounts Chem. Res.* 26:537-542, 1993). For example, the block copolymer, poloxamer 407, exists as a viscous yet mobile liquid at low temperatures but forms a semisolid gel at body temperature. It has been shown to be an effective vehicle for formulation and sustained delivery of recombinant interleukin-2 and urease (Johnston et al., *Pharm. Res.* 9:425-434, 1992; and Pec et al., *J. Parent. Sci. Tech.* 44(2):58-65, 1990). Alternatively, hydroxyapatite has been used as a microcarrier for controlled release of proteins (Ijntema et al., *Int. J. Pharm.* 112:215-224, 1994). In yet another aspect, liposomes are used for controlled release as well as drug targeting of the lipid-capsulated drug (Betageri et al., *Liposome Drug Delivery Systems*, Technomic Publishing Co., Inc., Lancaster, PA (1993)). Numerous additional systems for controlled delivery of therapeutic proteins are known (see U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,055,303; 5,188,837; 4,235,871; 4,501,728; 4,837,028; 4,957,735; 5,019,369; 5,055,303; 5,514,670; 5,413,797; 5,268,164; 5,004,697; 4,902,505; 5,506,206; 5,271,961; 5,254,342 and 5,534,496).

#### G. Kits

In one aspect, kits employing the CARs disclosed herein are also provided. For example, kits for treating a tumor in a subject, or making a CAR T cell that expresses one or more of the CARs disclosed herein. The kits will typically include a disclosed antibody, antigen binding fragment, conjugate, nucleic acid molecule, CAR or T cell expressing a CAR as disclosed herein. More than one of the disclosed antibodies, antigen binding fragments, conjugates, nucleic acid molecules, CARs or T cells expressing a CAR can be included in the kit.

The kit can include a container and a label or package insert on or associated with the container. Suitable containers include, for example, bottles, vials, syringes, etc. The containers may be formed from a variety of materials such as glass or plastic. The container typically holds a composition including one or more of the disclosed antibodies,

antigen binding fragments, conjugates, nucleic acid molecules, CARs or T cells expressing a CAR. In several embodiments the container may have a sterile access port (for example the container may be an intravenous solution bag or a vial having a stopper pierceable by a hypodermic injection needle). A label or package insert indicates that the composition is used for treating the particular condition.

The label or package insert typically will further include instructions for use of a disclosed antibodies, antigen binding fragments, conjugates, nucleic acid molecules, CARs or T cells expressing a CAR, for example, in a method of treating or preventing a tumor or of making a CAR T cell. The package insert typically includes instructions customarily included in commercial packages of therapeutic products that contain information about the indications, usage, dosage, administration, contraindications and/or warnings concerning the use of such therapeutic products. The instructional materials may be written, in an electronic form (such as a computer diskette or compact disk) or may be visual (such as video files). The kits may also include additional components to facilitate the particular application for which the kit is designed. Thus, for example, the kit may additionally contain means of detecting a label (such as enzyme substrates for enzymatic labels, filter sets to detect fluorescent labels, appropriate secondary labels such as a secondary antibody, or the like). The kits may additionally include buffers and other reagents routinely used for the practice of a particular method. Such kits and appropriate contents are well known to those of skill in the art.

#### EXAMPLES

This invention is further illustrated by the following examples, which are not to be construed in any way as imposing limitations upon the scope thereof. On the contrary, it is to be clearly understood that resort may be had to various other embodiments, modifications, and equivalents thereof which, after reading the description herein, may suggest themselves to those skilled in the art without departing from the spirit of the present invention and/or the scope of the appended claims.

#### Example 1

##### Isolation of Human CD38-Specific Antibodies from a Fully Human Yeast Display ScFv Library Materials and Methods:

A large yeast display human naive single chain variable fragment (ScFv) antibody library was used to isolate anti-human CD38 antibodies described herein. The library was constructed using a collection of human antibody gene repertoires from more than 60 individuals. Three rounds of magnetic-activated cell sorting (MACS) were performed to enrich human ScFv binders to the recombinant human CD38 extracellular domain fused with human IgG1 Fc, designated as CD38-Fc. For the first round of yeast library panning, the yeast display ScFv library ( $5 \times 10^{10}$  cells) was incubated with 5  $\mu$ g/mL CD38-Fc in 15 ml PBSA (consisting of 0.1% Bovine Serum Albumin (BSA) in Dulbecco's phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) buffer), at room temperature on a rotator for 1.5 hours. After two times washing with 25 ml PBSA, the yeast library mix was incubated with 100  $\mu$ L Protein G microbeads (Miltenyi Biotec) at room temperature on a rotator for 30 minutes. After one time washing, the library mix was resuspended in 50 ml of PBSA and loaded onto the MACS cell separation column (LS column). After three times washing with 10 ml PBSA. The yeast displayed

ScFv binders to the column were then eluted two times with 2 ml PBSA. These eluted yeast cells were combined and then resuspended into 50 ml SDCAA medium (20 g D-glucose, 6.7 g BD Difco<sup>TM</sup> Yeast Nitrogen Base without Amino Acids, 5 g Bacto<sup>TM</sup> Casamino Acids, 5.4 g Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>, and 8.56 g NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>·H<sub>2</sub>O in 1 L water) and amplified with shaking at 225 rpm at 30° C. for 20 hours. The amplified pool was then induced in SGCAA medium (consisting of the same composition of SDCAA medium, but containing galactose instead of glucose), with shaking at 225 rpm at 30° C. for another 16 hours and used for next round of panning. The same process was repeated two more times to enrich the CD38-Fc specific binders.

To further enrich the binders with higher affinity and better specificity, FACS based sorting was employed to isolate the strongest binders from the pool. The induced pool was incubated with 1 µg/ml of CD38-Fc at room temperature for 1 hour and then stained with Anti-c-Myc-Alexa 488 and Goat anti-Hu-Fc PE conjugates, the top 1% of the pool with the highest PE versus FITC signal was gated and sorted. The sorted pool was amplified in SDCAA medium and yeast plasmid DNA was extracted and transformed into bacterial for single clone DNA sequencing. 40 random clones were sequenced and 36 unique sequences were identified. Fourteen (14) CD38 ScFv clones designated as M3801, M3802, M3803, M3804, M3806, M3808, M3809, M3810, M3811, M3812, M3815, M3816 and M3817, respectively, were cloned into CAR constructs for CAR-T function screening, as set forth in Example 2, Table 1. M3815\_P, a variant of the M3815 CD38 ScFv clone, which differs from M3815 in the sequence of the intrachain linker connecting the heavy and the light chains of the ScFv, was also cloned into CAR constructs for CAR-T function screening, as set forth in Example 2, Table 1. Additionally, M8DR H\_L and M8DR L\_H, which were used as positive controls for the novel human anti CD38 ScFv-based CAR constructs, and derived from the monoclonal antibody daratumumab, were cloned into CAR constructs for CAR-T function screening as set forth in Example 2, Table 1.

#### Example 2

##### Generation of CD38-Targeting CAR T Constructs Incorporating Fully Human Binder ScFv Sequences Derived from Yeast Display Library

Few treatment options exist for AML, and treatment-associated toxicities and post-treatment disease relapse are common. Moreover, immunotherapies employing non-human sequences, such as mouse-derived antibodies, may result in therapy rejection or adverse reactions in patients. In order to develop a new CAR T treatment for AML, fifteen CD38-targeting CAR T constructs incorporating fully human ScFv targeting domains were designed and evaluated for anti-tumor activity.

##### Materials and Methods:

###### (a) Cell Lines

The MM cell lines MM1.S and RPMI-8226, as well as human embryonic kidney line 293T were purchased from the American Tissue Culture Collection (ATCC, Manassas, VA). Single-cell clones of luciferase-expressing cell lines were generated by stably transducing wild-type tumor lines with lentiviral vector encoding firefly luciferase (Lentigen). Whole blood was collected from healthy volunteers at Oklahoma Blood Institute (OBI) with donors' written consent. Processed buffy coats were purchased from OBI (Oklahoma City, OK). The CD4-positive and CD8-positive human T cells were purified from buffy coats via positive

selection using a 1:1 mixture of CD4<sup>+</sup> and CD8<sup>+</sup> Micro-Beads (Miltenyi Biotec, Bergisch Gladbach, Germany) according to manufacturer's protocol.

###### (b) Creation of Chimeric Antigen Receptor (CAR)—Expression Vectors

CAR antigen-binding domains, ScFv, sequences were derived from human anti-CD38 ScFv. CAR T constructs were generated by linking the binder sequence in frame to CD8a linking and transmembrane domains (aa 123-191, Ref 10 sequence ID NP\_001759.3), and then to 4-1BB (CD137, aa 214-255, UniProt sequence ID Q07011) signaling domain and CD3 zeta signaling domain (CD247, aa 52-163, Ref sequence ID: NP\_000725.1). CAR positive control constructs LTG2525 and LTG2526, incorporating the control 15 ScFv with heavy and light chains derived from the monoclonal antibody daratumumab, and termed here M8DR, in orientation VH-VL, or VL-VH, respectively, were constructed in a similar manner. CAR constructs sequences were cloned into a third generation lentiviral plasmid backbone 20 (Lentigen Technology Inc., Gaithersburg, MD). Lentiviral vector (LV) containing supernatants were generated by transient transfection of HEK 293T cells and vector pelleted by centrifugation of lentiviral vector-containing supernatants, and stored at -80° C.

###### (c) Primary T Cell Purification and Transduction

Human primary T cells from healthy volunteers were purified from whole blood or buffy coats (purchased from commercial provider with donor's written consent) using immunomagnetic bead selection of CD4<sup>+</sup> and CD8<sup>+</sup> cells 30 according to manufacturer's protocol (Miltenyi Biotec, Bergisch Gladbach, Germany). T cells were cultivated in TexMACS medium supplemented with 30 IU/ml IL-2 at a density of 0.3 to 2x10<sup>6</sup> cells/ml, activated with CD3/CD28 MACS® GMP T Cell TransAct reagent (Miltenyi Biotec) 35 and transduced on day 2 with lentiviral vectors encoding CAR constructs in the presence of 10 µg/ml protamine sulfate (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO) overnight, and media exchanged on day 3. Cultures were propagated in TexMACS medium supplemented with 30 IU/ml IL-2 until 40 harvest on day 8-10.

###### (d) Immune Effector Assays (CTL and Cytokine)

To determine cell-mediated cytotoxicity (CTL assay), 5,000 target cells stably transduced with firefly luciferase were combined with CAR T cells at various effector to target 45 ratios and incubated overnight. SteadyGlo reagent (Promega, Madison WI) was added to each well and the resulting luminescence quantified as counts per second (sample CPS). Target only wells (max CPS) and target only wells plus 1% Tween-20 (min CPS) were used to determine assay range. 50 Percent specific lysis was calculated as: (1-(sample CPS-min CPS)/(max CPS-min CPS)). Supernatants from co-cultures at E:T ratio of 10:1 were removed and analyzed by ELISA (eBioscience, San Diego, CA) for IFN $\gamma$  and TNF $\alpha$  concentration.

###### (e) Flow Cytometric Analysis of CAR Surface Expression

For cell staining, half a million CAR T transduced cells were harvested from culture, washed two times in cold AutoMACS buffer supplemented with 0.5% bovine serum albumin (Miltenyi Biotec), and CAR surface expression 60 detected by staining with CD38-His peptide (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, Massachusetts), followed by a secondary anti-His-PE detection reagent (Miltenyi Biotec, Bergisch Gladbach, Germany). Anti-CD4 antibody conjugated to VioBlue fluorophore (Miltenyi Biotec) was used where indicated, as per vendors' protocol. Non-transduced cells 65 were used as negative controls. Dead cells in all studies were excluded by 7AAD staining (BD Biosciences, San Jose,

CA). Cells were washed twice and resuspended in 200  $\mu$ l Staining Buffer before quantitative analysis by flow cytometry. Flow cytometric analysis was performed on a MACSQuant®10 Analyzer (Miltenyi Biotec), and data plots were generated using FlowJo software (Ashland, OR).

#### Results:

This Example describes the creation of a CAR T cells targeting the tumor antigen CD38 for the treatment of MM and other CD38 $^{+}$  malignancies, and the killing of CD38-expressing tumor suppressor cells in tumor microenvironment. Each CAR was comprised of a human ScFv binder derived from a human yeast display library, a CD8 hinge and transmembrane domain, a 4-1BB co-stimulatory domain and a CD3z activation domain (FIG. 1).

Table 1 below details the CAR38 constructs that were developed, designated by LTG numbers, and the corresponding designations of ScFv sequences used in each construct. Comparative control CAR sequences LTG2525, and LTG2526 incorporate ScFvs derived from the Daratumumab antibody heavy and light chains, in orientation heavy-light, and light-heavy, respectively.

TABLE 1

anti CD38 CAR T Constructs LTG numbers and the corresponding ScFv designations	
CAR construct LTG#	CD38 ScFv binder
2089	M3801
2090	M3802
2091	M3803
2092	M3804
2093	M3806
2094	M3808
2095	M3809
2096	M3810
2097	M3811
2098	M3812
2099	M3815
2501	M3815_P
2502	M3816
2503	M3817
2525	M8DR H_L
2526	M8DR L_H

Schema of CD38 CAR design is shown in FIG. 1. Fully human ScFv binders targeting CD38 were linked in frame to CD8 hinge and transmembrane domain, 4-1BB costimulatory domain and CD3 zeta activation domain. CAR sequences were incorporated into a 3rd generation lentiviral vectors and applied to primary human T cells for transduction. The surface expression of anti-CD38 CARs incorporating single chain fragment variable (ScFv) sequences, is shown in FIG. 2. The expression level for each ScFv-containing CAR was determined by flow cytometric analysis of LV-transduced T cells from healthy donors in a two-step staining procedure: step 1: CD38-His tagged peptide; followed by step 2: anti-His PE reagent. A subset of ScFv-based anti-CD38 CAR constructs were highly expressed in human primary T cells as detected CD38-His, and as compared to non-transduced T cell controls (UTD), FIG. 2. All transduced constructs expressed CAR T cells at high rate (40%-95%, expressed as % CAR T $^{+}$  of live T cells), with the exception of constructs LTG2097, LTG2503, which had less than 20% CAR T positive T cells. Negative controls—untransduced T cells from same donor (UTD), and anti-His PE control (FMO PE) showed no appreciable CAR T expression, indicating the specificity of CAR T staining. As shown in FIGS. 3A-C, high cytolytic activity of the anti-

CD38 CARs was demonstrated for the majority of constructs analyzed. The non-transduced T cells (UTD), were used as negative controls for CAR cytolytic function. Human primary T cells were transduced with LV encoding CAR constructs (see Methods), then incubated for 18 hours with CD38 $^{+}$  tumor lines MM1.S, RPMI-8226, or a CD38-negative control line HEK293. Each target line was stably transduced with firefly luciferase, to facilitate the detection of the surviving tumor cell fraction in a luminescence based  $^{10}$  in vitro killing assays. Effector CAR T cells and tumor cells were combined at effector to target (E:T) ratio of 5, 10, 20 in order to compare and contrast the potency of the different CAR constructs (FIGS. 3A-C). RPMI-8226 cells were the most susceptible cell line to CD38 CAR-mediated tumor  $^{15}$  killing, with most CAR constructs achieving over 80% tumor lysis at the lowest E:T ratio of 5 (FIG. 3A). All constructs that were tested, lysed RPMI-8226 effectively, whereas the negative control UTD group caused no appreciable tumor lysis (the highest observed cytolytic activity for  $^{20}$  UTD was 10% lysis at the highest E:T ratio of 20, with lower E:T ratios yielding no detectable tumor lysis). Therefore, the lysis of RPMI-8226 by CD38-targeting T cell constructs was antigen-specific. The constructs with the lowest level of cytolytic activity vs RPMI-8226 were LTG2090, LTG2098,  $^{25}$  and LTG2099, and they achieved <70%, <40% and <10% tumor killing at E:T ratio of 1:5, respectively (FIG. 3A). Notably, the lower cytolytic function of these CAR constructs did not correlate with their surface expression levels, which were relatively high: >45%, >75%, >65%, respectively, as shown in FIG. 2. Therefore, CAR constructs'  $^{30}$  function cannot be predicted solely based on CAR surface expression, and the selection of best CAR candidates is not trivial. The second CD38 $^{+}$  tumor line tested, MM1.S, demonstrated a similar distribution of killing potency by the  $^{35}$  anti-CD38 CAR constructs tested, and due to lower susceptibility to killing as compared to RPMI-8226, the differences in killing potency of CAR constructs were more pronounced, and allowed for a more accurate comparison of CAR potency (FIG. 3B). In the MM1.S assay, as in RPMI-  $^{40}$  8226 assay, constructs LTG2090, LTG2098, and LTG2099 were the least potent of the set, thus confirming once again that the cytolytic activity of CD38-targeting CARs is tumor antigen specific, and that CAR to CAR function assessment can be generalized across CD38-positive cell lines. In addition, moderate cytolytic activity of CAR construct LTG2502 as compared to other CAR constructs tested, was revealed in the MM1.S killing assay (FIG. 3B). Similarly to RPMI-8226, the negative assay control UTD had no discernable killing activity in MM1.S tumor line, demonstrating that the killing  $^{45}$  was CAR-dependent (FIG. 3B).

The 293T tumor line, which is devoid of CD38 expression, was tested as a negative/specificity control for CAR function (FIG. 3C). The background cytolysis level in this assay was determined based on the UTD negative control,  $^{50}$  and it did not exceed 10% (FIG. 3C). None of the CD38-targeting CAR T constructs have consistently exhibited lysis of 293T cells in excess of the background level of 10%, with the exception of CAR construct LTG2501 at E:T ratio of 10:1 and 20:1 (FIG. 3C). Therefore, CAR T constructs tested in this set are target specific, whereas construct LTG2501 may be less specific, and thus may mediate off-target toxicity. The discovery of this CAR characteristic required empirical testing and could not be predicted, thus again demonstrating the non-triviality of this invention.

$^{55}$  The capacity of anti-CD38 CAR T cells for elaborating cytokines in response to antigen-expressing target cells was then evaluated (FIGS. 4A-B). IFN gamma and TNF alpha

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are pro-inflammatory cytokines that are known to be secreted at high rates in conjunction with T cell activation and cytolytic activity. Tumor lines positive for CD38 expression RPMI-8226 and MM1.S, or negative for CD38 expression, 293T, were co-incubated with CAR T cells incorporating CAR38 constructs, or negative untransduced T cells (UTD), at effector to target ratio of 10:1 overnight, and culture supernatants were analyzed by ELISA for IFN gamma (FIG. 4A) and TNF alpha (FIG. 4B). The patterns of elaborated cytokines by the tested CAR constructs were similar for IFN gamma and TNF alpha. CAR constructs with the highest supernatant levels of IFN gamma and TNF alpha were LTG2091, LTG2095, LTG2097, and the positive control constructs LTG2525 and LTG2526, incorporating the control ScFv derived from the monoclonal antibody daratumumab in orientation VH-VL, or VL-VH, respectively, demonstrating that the capability of CAR constructs to secrete cytokines is consistent between the two cytokines tested (FIG. 4A, 4B). The levels of elaborated cytokines in this subset of vectors were 2500-3500 µg/ml for IFNg, and 1500-2500 µg/ml for TNF alpha (FIG. 4A, 4B) when incubated with tumor lines RPMI-H226 and MM1.S. CAR construct LTG2092 produced TNF alpha at high levels when incubated alone, as well as when incubated with the target lines RPMI-8226 and MM1.S (FIG. 4B), thus demonstrating tonic signaling. Once again, the data demonstrates the non-triviality of CAR invention, and the necessity for empiric testing to identify best CAR candidates. Without being intended to limit to any particular mechanism of action, it is believed that possible reasons for the enhanced therapeutic function associated with the exemplary CD38 targeting CARs of the invention include, for example, and not by way of limitation, a) improved lateral movement within the plasma membrane allowing for more efficient signal transduction, b) superior location within plasma membrane microdomains, such as lipid rafts, and greater ability to interact with transmembrane signaling cascades associated with T cell activation, c) superior location within the plasma membrane by preferential movement away from dampening or down-modulatory interactions, such as less proximity to or interaction with phosphatases such as CD45, and d) superior assembly into T cell receptor signaling complexes (i.e. the immune synapse), or e) superior ability

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to engage with tumor antigen due to two distinct targeting domains present in each CAR molecule, or any combination thereof.

Each of the applications and patents cited in this text, as well as each document or reference cited in each of the applications and patents (including during the prosecution of each issued patent; "application cited documents"), and each of the PCT and foreign applications or patents corresponding to and/or claiming priority from any of these applications and patents, and each of the documents cited or referenced in each of the application cited documents, are hereby expressly incorporated herein by reference, and may be employed in the practice of the invention. More generally, documents or references are cited in this text, either in a Reference List before the claims, or in the text itself; and, each of these documents or references ("herein cited references"), as well as each document or reference cited in each of the herein cited references (including any manufacturer's specifications, instructions, etc.), is hereby expressly incorporated herein by reference.

The foregoing description of some specific embodiments provides sufficient information that others can, by applying current knowledge, readily modify or adapt for various applications such specific embodiments without departing from the generic concept, and, therefore, such adaptations and modifications should and are intended to be comprehended within the meaning and range of equivalents of the disclosed embodiments. It is to be understood that the phraseology or terminology employed herein is for the purpose of description and not of limitation. In the drawings and the description, there have been disclosed exemplary embodiments and, although specific terms may have been employed, they are unless otherwise stated used in a generic and descriptive sense only and not for purposes of limitation, the scope of the claims therefore not being so limited. Moreover, one skilled in the art will appreciate that certain steps of the methods discussed herein may be sequenced in alternative order or steps may be combined. Therefore, it is intended that the appended claims not be limited to the particular embodiment disclosed herein. Those skilled in the art will recognize, or be able to ascertain using no more than routine experimentation, many equivalents to the embodiments of the invention described herein. Such equivalents are encompassed by the following claims.

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**61****62**

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**65****66**

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ggcgactca	tgaaaggccg	gttcaccatt	tcccgggaca	acagcaagaa	caccctgtac	240
ttgcaaatga	actccctgcg	ggccggaggat	accggcggtt	actactgcgc	ccaccccccgc	300
tttggatacg	gaatggatgt	ctggggacag	ggaactacccg	tgaccgtgtc	gtccgggggg	360
ggggggaaagcg	gggggggggg	atccccgtgc	ggggggatccc	agactgtgtt	cacccaagag	420
ccttcactga	ccgtgtcccc	gggtggcacc	gtgacgctga	cttgcgcgtc	atctaccggg	480
ggcggtgac	cgaccacta	ccccctgtgg	tccagcaga	aaccggaca	tccacccgaga	540
gccttgggt	actccactga	caccatccac	tctggactc	cggccgggtt	ctccggaa	600
ctcttggggc	ggaaggccgc	actgacagtg	tccggagtg	agccggagga	tgaagccgac	660
tactactgtc	tgctctacta	tgggggagca	cgegtttcg	gtggggcac	tcagctgacc	720
gtgtgtgg						729

<210> SEQ ID NO 8  
<211> LENGTH: 243  
<212> TYPE: PRT  
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence  
<220> FEATURE:  
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: CD38 hScFv binder M3804

<400> SEQUENCE: 8

Glu	Val	Gln	Leu	Val	Glu	Ser	Gly	Gly	Gly	Leu	Val	Gln	Pro	Gly	Arg
1					5				10					15	
Ser	Leu	Arg	Leu	Ser	Cys	Ala	Ala	Ser	Gly	Phe	Thr	Phe	Ser	Ser	Tyr
						20			25				30		
Ala	Met	Ser	Trp	Val	Arg	Gln	Ala	Pro	Gly	Lys	Gly	Leu	Glu	Trp	Val
							35		40			45			
Ala	Val	Ile	Ser	Tyr	Asp	Gly	Ser	Asn	Lys	Tyr	Tyr	Ala	Asp	Ser	Val

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50	55	60
Lys Gly Arg Phe Thr Ile Ser Arg Asp Asn Ser Lys Asn Thr Leu Tyr		
65	70	75
Leu Gln Met Asn Ser Leu Arg Ala Glu Asp Thr Ala Val Tyr Tyr Cys		
85	90	95
Ala His Leu Arg Phe Gly Tyr Gly Met Asp Val Trp Gly Gln Gly Thr		
100	105	110
Thr Val Thr Val Ser Ser Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Ser Gly Ser		
115	120	125
Gly Gly Gly Ser Gln Thr Val Val Thr Gln Glu Pro Ser Leu Thr		
130	135	140
Val Ser Pro Gly Gly Thr Val Thr Leu Thr Cys Ala Ser Ser Thr Gly		
145	150	155
Ala Val Thr Ser Asp His Tyr Pro Cys Trp Phe Gln Gln Lys Pro Gly		
165	170	175
His Pro Pro Arg Ala Leu Val Tyr Ser Thr Asp Thr Ile His Ser Trp		
180	185	190
Thr Pro Ala Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Leu Leu Gly Gly Lys Ala Ala Leu		
195	200	205
Thr Val Ser Gly Val Gln Pro Glu Asp Glu Ala Asp Tyr Tyr Cys Leu		
210	215	220
Leu Tyr Tyr Gly Gly Ala Arg Val Phe Gly Gly Thr Gln Leu Thr		
225	230	235
240		
Val Leu Gly		

<210> SEQ ID NO 9  
<211> LENGTH: 735  
<212> TYPE: DNA  
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence  
<220> FEATURE:  
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: CD38 hScFv binder M3806

<400> SEQUENCE: 9

caagtgcac tcgtccaaatc cggagctgaa gtcaagaagc caggatcttc cgtgaaagtg	60
tctgtcaagg cttccggggg aacattctcc tcatatgcga tcagctgggt ccgccaggct	120
ccgggacagg gtttggagtg gatgggtata attaaccctt cggggcggtc aactagctac	180
gcccagaagt tccagggcag agtaccatg accagggaca ccagcacttc gacggtgtac	240
atggaaactgt cctcaatgcg gtccgaggac accggcggt actactgcgc ccgggagat	300
tccctctccc gcgtggacgc ctgcataatc tggggacagg gtaccatggt cactgtgtcg	360
tccggcgccg gcggaagccg ggggtggccgg agcggtggcg gcggatccag ctacgaactc	420
acccagccgc cgtaatgttc cgtgagcccg ggacagaccg caaccattac ttgttccggg	480
gtgacactgg gatccaaata cgtgtgtcg taccaacaga agcctggtca ctgcggcg	540
ctgatcatct acgacgactc agaccggccc agcgccatcc ccgagagatt ttccggatcc	600
aacagcggaa acaccgcccc tctgactatt tcgcgcgtcg aggccggcga cgaagcggat	660
tactactgcc aagtctggga cagtcctcg gatcatgccg tgttcgaaaa cggaaaccag	720
cttaccgtgc tgggg	735

<210> SEQ ID NO 10  
<211> LENGTH: 245  
<212> TYPE: PRT  
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence  
<220> FEATURE:

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&lt;223&gt; OTHER INFORMATION: CD38 hScFv binder M3806

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 10

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

Ser	Val	Lys	Val	Ser	Cys	Lys	Ala	Ser	Gly	Gly	Thr	Phe	Ser	Ser	Tyr
					20			25				30			

Ala	Ile	Ser	Trp	Val	Arg	Gln	Ala	Pro	Gly	Gln	Gly	Leu	Glu	Trp	Met
					35			40				45			

Gly	Ile	Ile	Asn	Pro	Ser	Gly	Gly	Ser	Thr	Ser	Tyr	Ala	Gln	Lys	Phe
					50			55			60				

Gln	Gly	Arg	Val	Thr	Met	Thr	Arg	Asp	Thr	Ser	Thr	Ser	Thr	Val	Tyr
					65			70		75				80	

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

Ala	Arg	Glu	Tyr	Ser	Ser	Ser	Arg	Val	Asp	Ala	Phe	Asp	Ile	Trp	Gly
					100			105			110				

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

Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Gly	Gly	Ser	Ser	Tyr	Glu	Leu	Thr	Gln	Pro	Pro
					130			135		140				

Ser	Val	Ser	Val	Ser	Pro	Gly	Gln	Thr	Ala	Thr	Ile	Thr	Cys	Ser	Gly
					145			150			155			160	

Asp	Asp	Leu	Gly	Ser	Lys	Tyr	Val	Cys	Trp	Tyr	Gln	Gln	Lys	Pro	Gly
					165			170			175				

His	Ser	Pro	Val	Leu	Ile	Ile	Tyr	Asp	Asp	Ser	Asp	Arg	Pro	Ser	Gly
					180			185			190				

Ile	Pro	Glu	Arg	Phe	Ser	Gly	Ser	Asn	Ser	Gly	Asn	Thr	Ala	Thr	Leu
					195			200			205				

Thr	Ile	Ser	Arg	Val	Glu	Ala	Gly	Asp	Glu	Ala	Asp	Tyr	Tyr	Cys	Gln
					210			215			220				

Val	Trp	Asp	Ser	Ser	Ser	Asp	His	Ala	Val	Phe	Gly	Gly	Thr	Gln
					225			230		235			240	

Leu	Thr	Val	Leu	Gly											
				245											

&lt;210&gt; SEQ ID NO 11

&lt;211&gt; LENGTH: 717

&lt;212&gt; TYPE: DNA

&lt;213&gt; ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

&lt;220&gt; FEATURE:

&lt;223&gt; OTHER INFORMATION: CD38 hScFv binder M3808

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 11

gaagtgcagt tggatggagag cggtggagga ctttgtcaac ctggtggtatc cctgagattg 60

tcgtgtgcgg cctccgggtt caccttctcc tcgtactggta tgagctgggt ccggccaggca 120

cccgccggagg gactggaaatg ggtggccggac attaaggatg acggctccga gcgggtactac 180

gtggactcccg tgaaggggccg gttcaactatc tcaagagaca atgccaagaa cagcctgtac 240

ctcccaaatga actcgctgcg ggccgaggat accgcagtgt attactgcgc ccgcgcacgtg 300

tgggctggga tggatgtctg gggccagggg accactgtca ctgtgtctag cggggccggc 360

ggaagcggcg cgccgcggatc cggtgggtgc ggaagcgcaca ttcaagctgac ccagtcggca 420

tcattccgtt ccgcctccgt gggcgacagg gtcactatca cttgccaagc cagccaggac 480

atctccaact acctgaactg gtaccagcag aagcctggaa aagctccgaa gctccatc 540

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tacgacgcct cgaacctcga aaccggagtg ccctcacggt tttccggatc gggatcgaaa	600
accgattct ctttcaccaat ttcatccctg caacccgagg acatcgacactactgc	660
caacagacat actccccgcc gattacgttc ggacaggaa cccgcctgga aatcaag	717

<210> SEQ ID NO 12  
<211> LENGTH: 239  
<212> TYPE: PRT  
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence  
<220> FEATURE:  
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: CD38 hScFv binder M3808

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 12

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

Ser Leu Arg Leu Ser Cys Ala Ala Ser Gly Phe Thr Phe Ser Ser Tyr	
20 25 30	

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

Ala Asp Ile Lys Asp Asp Gly Ser Glu Arg Tyr Tyr Val Asp Ser Val	
50 55 60	

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

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

Ala Arg Asp Val Trp Ala Gly Met Asp Val Trp Gly Gln Gly Thr Thr	
100 105 110	

Val Thr Val Ser Ser Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Gly Ser Gly	
115 120 125	

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

Ala Ser Val Gly Asp Arg Val Thr Ile Thr Cys Gln Ala Ser Gln Asp	
145 150 155 160	

Ile Ser Asn Tyr Leu Asn Trp Tyr Gln Gln Lys Pro Gly Lys Ala Pro	
165 170 175	

Lys Leu Leu Ile Tyr Asp Ala Ser Asn Leu Glu Thr Gly Val Pro Ser	
180 185 190	

Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Ser Phe Thr Ile Ser	
195 200 205	

Ser Leu Gln Pro Glu Asp Ile Ala Thr Tyr Tyr Cys Gln Gln Thr Tyr	
210 215 220	

Ser Pro Pro Ile Thr Phe Gly Gln Gly Thr Arg Leu Glu Ile Lys	
225 230 235	

<210> SEQ ID NO 13  
<211> LENGTH: 66  
<212> TYPE: DNA  
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence  
<220> FEATURE:  
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: leader/signal peptide

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 13

atgctgctgc tggtgaccag cctgctgctg tgcgaactgc cgcatccggc gtttctgctg	60
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attccg	66
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<210> SEQ ID NO 14  
<211> LENGTH: 22

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<212> TYPE: PRT  
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence  
<220> FEATURE:  
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: leader/signal peptide

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 14

Met	Leu	Leu	Leu	Val	Thr	Ser	Leu	Leu	Leu	Cys	Glu	Leu	Pro	His	Pro
1				5				10					15		

Ala	Phe	Leu	Leu	Ile	Pro
		20			

<210> SEQ ID NO 15  
<211> LENGTH: 723  
<212> TYPE: DNA  
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence  
<220> FEATURE:  
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: CD38 hScFv binder M3809

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 15

caagtccaaac	tcgtccagtc	cggtgccgaa	gtcaagaaggc	ctggctcatc	cgtgaaagtgc	60
tcctgcaaag	atcgccccgg	aaccttctcc	tcctatgcct	tttcctgggt	ccggccaggca	120
ccggggccagg	gtctggagtg	gatggggcggg	attatcccta	tcttcggAAC	tgccaaccac	180
gcoccaaaaagt	tccagggacg	cgtgaccatt	accggccgatg	aatcaacctc	aaccggctac	240
atggaaactgt	ccagctttag	gtccggaggac	accggccgtgt	actactgcgc	gttcatgtat	300
gtgccggagt	actacttga	ctactggggc	cagggAACCC	tttgtgaccgt	gtcgccgggt	360
ggtggccgat	ccgggggggg	gggatctggg	ggcgccggaa	gcgatatcca	gatgaccagg	420
tcgcccatacg	gcctgtccgc	ttccgtgggc	gacagagtga	cgatcaactg	ccgggcttc	480
caaggcatca	aaaaatgaccc	gggctggtat	cagcagaaggc	ccggagaaggc	gcccaaggcg	540
ctgatctacg	cggccagcac	cctgaaaaac	ggagtgccct	cgccgttctc	cgggagccgc	600
tccggaaactg	atccactct	gactattaac	agectccagc	ccgaggattt	cgccacatac	660
tactgtcagc	agtacaacag	ctacccgtac	accttcggac	agggaaactaa	gctcgaaatc	720
aag						723

<210> SEQ ID NO 16  
<211> LENGTH: 241  
<212> TYPE: PRT  
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence  
<220> FEATURE:  
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: CD38 hScFv binder M3809

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 16

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

Ser	Val	Lys	Val	Ser	Cys	Lys	Ala	Ser	Gly	Gly	Thr	Phe	Ser	Ser	Tyr
		20				25					30				

Ala	Ile	Ser	Trp	Val	Arg	Gln	Ala	Pro	Gly	Gln	Gly	Leu	Glu	Trp	Met
			35				40					45			

Gly	Gly	Ile	Ile	Pro	Ile	Phe	Gly	Thr	Ala	Asn	His	Ala	Gln	Lys	Phe
	50				55			60							

Gln	Gly	Arg	Val	Thr	Ile	Thr	Ala	Asp	Glu	Ser	Thr	Ser	Thr	Ala	Tyr
65				70			75				80				

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

Ala	Phe	Met	Met	Val	Pro	Glu	Tyr	Tyr	Phe	Asp	Tyr	Trp	Gly	Gln	Gly
		100				105					110				

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Thr Leu Val Thr Val Ser Ser Gly Gly Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Gly Gly  
 115 120 125  
 Ser Gly Gly Gly Ser Asp Ile Gln Met Thr Gln Ser Pro Ser Ser  
 130 135 140  
 Leu Ser Ala Ser Val Gly Asp Arg Val Thr Ile Thr Cys Arg Ala Ser  
 145 150 155 160  
 Gln Gly Ile Arg Asn Asp Leu Gly Trp Tyr Gln Gln Lys Pro Gly Glu  
 165 170 175  
 Ala Pro Lys Arg Leu Ile Tyr Ala Ala Ser Thr Leu Gln Asn Gly Val  
 180 185 190  
 Pro Ser Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr Leu Thr  
 195 200 205  
 Ile Asn Ser Leu Gln Pro Glu Asp Phe Ala Thr Tyr Tyr Cys Gln Gln  
 210 215 220  
 Tyr Asn Ser Tyr Pro Tyr Thr Phe Gly Gln Gly Thr Lys Leu Glu Ile  
 225 230 235 240  
 Lys

<210> SEQ ID NO 17  
 <211> LENGTH: 732  
 <212> TYPE: DNA  
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence  
 <220> FEATURE:  
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: CD38 hScFv binder M3810  
  
 <400> SEQUENCE: 17

aaagtgcac	tccaaagaaag	cggccccgga	cttgtcaaac	cgtcccagac	tctctccctg	60
acctgtgccg	tcagcggtgg	ctcaatttgc	agecggtggc	actactggtc	ctggatcagg	120
cagcatccgg	gaaagggctt	ggagtggatt	ggatacatct	actactccgg	gtccacctac	180
tacaatccct	cgctgaagtc	gagagtacc	atcagcgtgg	acaccccaa	gaaccagtt	240
agccgtgaagc	tgtcctcagt	gaccgcagct	gacaccgcgc	tgtactactg	cgcccgccgc	300
ggagtgatgg	cgccgagactt	cgactactgg	ggacaggaa	ccctggtcac	tgtgtccagc	360
gggggggggg	gatccggccgg	cggegggtcc	ggtggccggag	ggtcccagtc	agtgtctgact	420
cagccacccct	ccgtgtctgt	gtcgcccgga	caaaccgcaca	gatcacgtg	ctccggcgac	480
aacctcggtg	atcaactatgt	gtgctggta	caacagcggc	cggggcagtc	accgggtctg	540
attatgtacg	aggatactaa	gccccttcc	ggaatccctg	accgggtctc	gggaagcaac	600
tccggaaaaca	ccgcccacccct	gaccatctcc	ggaacccaga	caatggatga	agcggactac	660
tattgcgtgg	cgtggacgca	ttcgctgtcc	ggctgggtgt	tcggccgggg	aactcagctg	720
actgtgtctcg	ga					732

<210> SEQ ID NO 18  
 <211> LENGTH: 244  
 <212> TYPE: PRT  
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence  
 <220> FEATURE:  
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: CD38 hScFv binder M3810  
  
 <400> SEQUENCE: 18

Lys	Val	Gln	Leu	Gln	Glu	Ser	Gly	Pro	Gly	Leu	Val	Lys	Pro	Ser	Gln	
1																15
Thr	Leu	Ser	Leu	Thr	Cys	Ala	Val	Ser	Gly	Gly	Ser	Ile	Ser	Ser	Gly	
	20						25					30				

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Gly Tyr Tyr Trp Ser Trp Ile Arg Gln His Pro Gly Lys Gly Leu Glu  
 35 40 45

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

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

Ser Leu Lys Leu Ser Ser Val Thr Ala Ala Asp Thr Ala Val Tyr Tyr  
 85 90 95

Cys Ala Arg Gly Gly Val Met Gly Gly Asp Phe Asp Tyr Trp Gly Gln  
 100 105 110

Gly Thr Leu Val Thr Val Ser Ser Gly Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Gly  
 115 120 125

Gly Ser Gly Gly Gly Ser Gln Ser Val Leu Thr Gln Pro Pro Ser  
 130 135 140

Val Ser Val Ser Pro Gly Gln Thr Ala Ser Ile Thr Cys Ser Gly Asp  
 145 150 155 160

Asn Leu Gly Asp His Tyr Val Cys Trp Tyr Gln Gln Arg Pro Gly Gln  
 165 170 175

Ser Pro Val Leu Ile Met Tyr Glu Asp Thr Lys Arg Pro Ser Gly Ile  
 180 185 190

Pro Asp Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Asn Ser Gly Asn Thr Ala Thr Leu Thr  
 195 200 205

Ile Ser Gly Thr Gln Thr Met Asp Glu Ala Asp Tyr Tyr Cys Val Ala  
 210 215 220

Trp Asp Asp Ser Leu Ser Gly Trp Val Phe Gly Gly Thr Gln Leu  
 225 230 235 240

Thr Val Leu Gly

<210> SEQ ID NO 19  
 <211> LENGTH: 756  
 <212> TYPE: DNA  
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence  
 <220> FEATURE:  
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: CD38 hScFv binder M3811

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 19

caactccaac tccaagaatc tggaccaggc ctcgtgaagc cctcccaaac tctgtccctg 60  
 acctgtacctg tgtcggttgg aagcatttcg agcggtggat actactggtc ctggatcagg 120  
 cagcatcctg gaaaggact ggagtggatt gggtacatct actactccgg ctcaacctac 180  
 tacaaccctgt ccttgaatac gcgcgtgacg atctccgtgg acacttcaaa gaaccagttc 240  
 agcctgaagc tttccctccgt gaccgcggcc gatacagcgg tgtactactg cgctcggat 300  
 cagagcgtgg ccgaccctgg tggcggtcac tactactacg gaatggatgt ctggggacag 360  
 ggaaccacccg tgactgtgtc cagcggttgg ggcggatccg gggggggggg atcggggcc 420  
 ggcgggttcgc agtccgtgtc gacccagcca cctagcgtgt cagtggcacc gggacagacc 480  
 gcctccattt cctgcggggg aaatgacttc ggttagccgt ccgtgtcatg gtatcaccag 540  
 aagccgggac aggccccgggt gctggtcata tatgacgaca acgacagacc ctggggcatc 600  
 cccgaacccgt tttcggttgg cacctccggc gacactgcca ccctgaccat ctccgggtc 660  
 gaggtcggcg atgaagccga ttactactgc caagtctggg acgacgactc cgaccactgg 720  
 gtgttcggcg gcggaactaa gctgactgtg ctgggg 756

&lt;210&gt; SEQ ID NO 20

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<211> LENGTH: 252  
 <212> TYPE: PRT  
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence  
 <220> FEATURE:  
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: CD38 hScFv binder M3811

<400> SEQUENCE: 20

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

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

Gly Tyr Tyr Trp Ser Trp Ile Arg Gln His Pro Gly Lys Gly Leu Glu
 35          40          45

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

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

Ser Leu Lys Leu Ser Ser Val Thr Ala Ala Asp Thr Ala Val Tyr Tyr
 85          90          95

Cys Ala Arg Asp Gln Ser Val Ala Asp Pro Gly Gly Tyr Tyr Tyr
 100         105         110

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

Gly Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Ser Gln
 130         135         140

Ser Val Leu Thr Gln Pro Pro Ser Val Ser Val Ala Pro Gly Gln Thr
 145         150         155         160

Ala Ser Ile Ser Cys Gly Gly Asn Asp Phe Gly Ser Arg Ser Val Ser
 165         170         175

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

Asp Asn Asp Arg Pro Ser Gly Ile Pro Glu Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Thr
 195         200         205

Ser Gly Asp Thr Ala Thr Leu Thr Ile Ser Arg Val Glu Val Gly Asp
 210         215         220

Glu Ala Asp Tyr Tyr Cys Gln Val Trp Asp Asp Asp Ser Asp His Trp
 225         230         235         240

Val Phe Gly Gly Thr Lys Leu Thr Val Leu Gly
 245         250
  
```

<210> SEQ ID NO 21  
 <211> LENGTH: 747  
 <212> TYPE: DNA  
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence  
 <220> FEATURE:  
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: CD38 hScFv binder M3812

<400> SEQUENCE: 21

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caagtgcac tccaaacaatc gggccccgga ctctgtaaac cgtcccgac tctgtccctt      60
acttgcgtga tttccgggga ctccgtgago tcaaactcg cgccctggaa ctggattaga     120
cagtcggctt cccgggtct ggaatggctg ggccggactt actaccggtc gaagtggcac     180
aacgattacg cagtcagcgt cgagagccgc atcatcgtga acccggacac ctcaaagaac     240
cagttcagcc tgcaactgaa ttccgtgacc cccgaggaca ccgtgtgtta ctactgcgcc     300
cgcgaccccg gatacttcta tggactggac gtctggggac aggggaccat ggtcaccgtg     360
tcgagcggcg cgccggatc cggtgccggg ggatccggcg gtggccgatc caacttcatg     420
  
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ttgactcagc	cgcattcggt	gtcggaggcc	cctggaaaga	cagtcaccat	ccccatgtacc	480
cggagcagcg	gaactatcgc	cgactactac	gtgcagtgg	accagcagcg	ccctgattcc	540
tcaccgatca	ttgtgatcta	tgacgacaac	cagaggccct	ccggggtgcc	ggatagattc	600
agcggatcca	ttgactcctc	gtccaaactct	gcctcaactga	cgtatctccgg	gctcaagacc	660
gaagatgaag	cggcctacta	ctgccagtca	tacgactcca	ccaaccactg	ggtgttttgt	720
ggcggacta	agctgaccgt	gctggga				747

<210> SEQ ID NO 22  
<211> LENGTH: 249  
<212> TYPE: PRT  
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence  
<220> FEATURE:  
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: CD38 hScFv binder M3812

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 22

Gln	Val	Gln	Leu	Gln	Gln	Ser	Gly	Pro	Gly	Leu	Val	Lys	Pro	Ser	Gln
1															
															15
Thr	Leu	Ser	Leu	Thr	Cys	Val	Ile	Ser	Gly	Asp	Ser	Val	Ser	Ser	Asn
															30
Ser	Ala	Ala	Trp	Asn	Trp	Ile	Arg	Gln	Ser	Pro	Ser	Arg	Gly	Leu	Glu
															45
Trp	Leu	Gly	Arg	Thr	Tyr	Tyr	Arg	Ser	Lys	Trp	His	Asn	Asp	Tyr	Ala
															50
															55
															60
Val	Ser	Val	Glu	Ser	Arg	Ile	Ile	Val	Asn	Pro	Asp	Thr	Ser	Lys	Asn
															65
															70
															75
															80
Gln	Phe	Ser	Leu	Gln	Leu	Asn	Ser	Val	Thr	Pro	Glu	Asp	Thr	Ala	Val
															85
															90
															95
Tyr	Tyr	Cys	Ala	Arg	Asp	Pro	Gly	Tyr	Phe	Tyr	Gly	Leu	Asp	Val	Trp
															100
															105
															110
Gly	Gln	Gly	Thr	Met	Val	Thr	Val	Ser	Ser	Gly	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	
															115
															120
															125
Gly	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Gly	Gly	Ser	Asn	Phe	Met	Leu	Thr	Gln	Pro	
															130
															135
															140
His	Ser	Val	Ser	Glu	Ser	Pro	Gly	Lys	Thr	Val	Thr	Ile	Pro	Cys	Thr
															145
															150
															155
															160
Arg	Ser	Ser	Gly	Thr	Ile	Ala	Asp	Tyr	Tyr	Val	Gln	Trp	Tyr	Gln	Gln
															165
															170
															175
Arg	Pro	Asp	Ser	Ser	Pro	Ile	Ile	Val	Ile	Tyr	Asp	Asp	Asn	Gln	Arg
															180
															185
															190
Pro	Ser	Gly	Val	Pro	Asp	Arg	Phe	Ser	Gly	Ser	Ile	Asp	Ser	Ser	Ser
															195
															200
															205
Asn	Ser	Ala	Ser	Leu	Thr	Ile	Ser	Gly	Leu	Lys	Thr	Glu	Asp	Glu	Ala
															210
															215
															220
Ala	Tyr	Tyr	Cys	Gln	Ser	Tyr	Asp	Ser	Thr	Asn	His	Trp	Val	Phe	Gly
															225
															230
															235
															240
Gly	Gly	Thr	Lys	Leu	Thr	Val	Leu	Gly							
															245

<210> SEQ ID NO 23  
<211> LENGTH: 723  
<212> TYPE: DNA  
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence  
<220> FEATURE:  
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: CD38 hScFv binder M3815

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-continued

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 23

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caagtcacac tcaaagaatc cggaccggtg ctctgtgaagc ctactgaaac cttgaccctg      60
acatgcacct ttcccggtt ctccctgago acctcgggag tcggagtggc gtggattagg      120
cagccgccag gaaaagacct cgagtggctc gcccttatct actgggacga tgacaagcgc      180
tactcacccct cactggagag cagactgacg atacccaagg atacctcgaa gaaccaagtg      240
gcgcctgacta tgtccgacat ggaccctgtg gacaccggea cttactactg cgcccgcccc      300
gattactggg gacggctgga ctactgggaa cagggaaactc tggtcaccgt gtccagcggc      360
ggcggtgggtt caggggggtgg cggcagcggg gggggcggat cggatatcca gcttaccagg      420
tcgcccgtctt ccctctctgc atcgattggc gaccgcgtga ctattacgtg tcaggcctcc      480
gaggacatca acaactacccct gaaactggta cagcagaagc cccgaaaggc cccaaagctg      540
ctgatctacg acgctagcaa cttggaaacc ggagtgcgcgt cccggttctc cggatccggg      600
agcggtacccg acttcacccctt caccatcaac tccctgcaac ccgaggatata tgccacccat      660
tactgccaac agttcgacaa tatgcctctg actttcgggg gcggcactaa gctcgaaatc      720
aag                                              723

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&lt;210&gt; SEQ\_ID NO 24

&lt;211&gt; LENGTH: 241

&lt;212&gt; TYPE: PRT

&lt;213&gt; ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

&lt;220&gt; FEATURE:

&lt;223&gt; OTHER INFORMATION: CD38 hScFv binder M3815

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 24

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

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

Gly	Val	Gly	Val	Ala	Trp	Ile	Arg	Gln	Pro	Pro	Gly	Lys	Asp	Leu	Glu
									35			40		45	

Trp	Leu	Ala	Leu	Ile	Tyr	Trp	Asp	Asp	Asp	Lys	Arg	Tyr	Ser	Pro	Ser
									50			55		60	

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

Ala	Leu	Thr	Met	Ser	Asp	Met	Asp	Pro	Val	Asp	Thr	Ala	Thr	Tyr	Tyr
									85			90		95	

Cys	Ala	Arg	Gly	Asp	Tyr	Trp	Gly	Arg	Leu	Asp	Tyr	Trp	Gly	Gln	Gly
									100			105		110	

Thr	Leu	Val	Thr	Val	Ser	Ser	Gly	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Gly	Gly	Gly	
									115			120		125	

Ser	Gly	Gly	Gly	Ser	Asp	Ile	Gln	Leu	Thr	Gln	Ser	Pro	Ser	Ser	
									130			135		140	

Leu	Ser	Ala	Ser	Ile	Gly	Asp	Arg	Val	Thr	Ile	Thr	Cys	Gln	Ala	Ser
									145			150		155	160

Glu	Asp	Ile	Asn	Asn	Tyr	Leu	Asn	Trp	Tyr	Gln	Gln	Lys	Pro	Gly	Lys
									165			170		175	

Ala	Pro	Lys	Leu	Leu	Ile	Tyr	Asp	Ala	Ser	Asn	Leu	Glu	Thr	Gly	Val
									180			185		190	

Pro	Ser	Arg	Phe	Ser	Gly	Ser	Gly	Ser	Gly	Thr	Asp	Phe	Thr	Phe	Thr
									195			200		205	

Ile	Asn	Ser	Leu	Gln	Pro	Glu	Asp	Ile	Ala	Thr	Tyr	Tyr	Cys	Gln	Gln
									210			215		220	

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Phe	Asp	Asn	Met	Pro	Leu	Thr	Phe	Gly	Gly	Gly	Thr	Lys	Leu	Glu	Ile
225					230			235				240			

Lys

<210> SEQ ID NO 25  
<211> LENGTH: 723  
<212> TYPE: DNA  
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence  
<220> FEATURE:  
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: CD38 hScFv binder M3815\_P

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 25

caagtcactc	tgaaaagaatc	cggtcccggt	ctcgtaaaac	ccaccgaaac	cctgaccctg	60
acctgtactt	tctccggatt	ttccccctctca	acctccggc	tgggcgtggc	ctggattcgg	120
cagcctcccg	gaaaggattt	ggagtggctg	gccctgatct	actggatga	cgataagcgc	180
tactccccat	ccctcgagtc	ccggctgact	atcactaagg	acacctccaa	aatcaagtc	240
gcccttacta	tgtcgacat	ggaccctgtg	gacaccgcta	cgtaactactg	cgctcgggga	300
gactattggg	ggcgccctgga	ctactgggga	caggaaacc	tcgtgaccgt	gtcgtctggg	360
ggcggcggac	cgggtggcgg	agcgtccggg	ggcggtggt	cgacatcca	gctgacacag	420
agccccagca	gcctgagcgc	ctcgattggc	gacagagtga	ccattacgtg	ccaggcatcc	480
gaggacatca	acaactacct	gaactggta	cagcagaagc	ctgggaaggc	cccaaagctg	540
ctgatctacg	acgcctccaa	cctggaaacc	ggagtggcgt	caaggttcag	cggtcggg	600
tcaggaaccg	atttcacttt	caccatcaac	agcttgcagc	cggaagatat	cgcgacctac	660
tactgccaac	agttcgacaa	catgcccgt	acttcggtg	gcgggaccaa	gcttgagatt	720
aag						723

<210> SEQ ID NO 26  
<211> LENGTH: 241  
<212> TYPE: PRT  
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence  
<220> FEATURE:  
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: CD38 hScFv binder M3815\_P

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 26

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

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Leu Ser Ala Ser Ile Gly Asp Arg Val Thr Ile Thr Cys Gln Ala Ser  
 145 150 155 160

Glu Asp Ile Asn Asn Tyr Leu Asn Trp Tyr Gln Gln Lys Pro Gly Lys  
 165 170 175

Ala Pro Lys Leu Leu Ile Tyr Asp Ala Ser Asn Leu Glu Thr Gly Val  
 180 185 190

Pro Ser Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr Phe Thr  
 195 200 205

Ile Asn Ser Leu Gln Pro Glu Asp Ile Ala Thr Tyr Tyr Cys Gln Gln  
 210 215 220

Phe Asp Asn Met Pro Leu Thr Phe Gly Gly Thr Lys Leu Glu Ile  
 225 230 235 240

Lys

&lt;210&gt; SEQ ID NO 27

&lt;211&gt; LENGTH: 72

&lt;212&gt; TYPE: DNA

&lt;213&gt; ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

&lt;220&gt; FEATURE:

&lt;223&gt; OTHER INFORMATION: CD8 transmembrane domain

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 27

atctacatct gggcgccctt ggccggact tgtgggtcc ttctcctgtc actggttatc 60

accctttact gc 72

&lt;210&gt; SEQ ID NO 28

&lt;211&gt; LENGTH: 22

&lt;212&gt; TYPE: PRT

&lt;213&gt; ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

&lt;220&gt; FEATURE:

&lt;223&gt; OTHER INFORMATION: CD8 transmembrane domain

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 28

Ile Trp Ala Pro Leu Ala Gly Thr Cys Gly Val Leu Leu Ser Leu  
 1 5 10 15Val Ile Thr Leu Tyr Cys  
 20

&lt;210&gt; SEQ ID NO 29

&lt;211&gt; LENGTH: 135

&lt;212&gt; TYPE: DNA

&lt;213&gt; ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

&lt;220&gt; FEATURE:

&lt;223&gt; OTHER INFORMATION: CD8 hinge domain

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 29

accacgacgc cagcgccgcg accaccaaca cggcgccca ccatcgctc gcagccctg 60

tccctgccc cagaggcggtg cggcccgacg gcggggggcg cagtgcacac gagggggctg 120

gacttcgcct gtgat 135

&lt;210&gt; SEQ ID NO 30

&lt;211&gt; LENGTH: 47

&lt;212&gt; TYPE: PRT

&lt;213&gt; ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

&lt;220&gt; FEATURE:

&lt;223&gt; OTHER INFORMATION: CD8 hinge domain

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 30

Thr Thr Thr Pro Ala Pro Arg Pro Pro Thr Pro Ala Pro Thr Ile Ala  
 1 5 10 15

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-continued

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

Gly Ala Val His Thr Arg Gly Leu Asp Phe Ala Cys Asp Ile Tyr  
35 40 45

<210> SEQ ID NO 31  
<211> LENGTH: 42  
<212> TYPE: PRT  
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence  
<220> FEATURE:  
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: hinge region of CD8.alpha

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 31

Lys Arg Gly Arg Lys Lys Leu Leu Tyr Ile Phe Lys Gln Pro Phe Met  
1 5 10 15

Arg Pro Val Gln Thr Thr Gln Glu Glu Asp Gly Cys Ser Cys Arg Phe  
20 25 30

Pro Glu Glu Glu Gly Cys Glu Leu  
35 40

<210> SEQ ID NO 32  
<211> LENGTH: 106  
<212> TYPE: PRT  
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence  
<220> FEATURE:  
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Human IgG CL

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 32

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

Glu Glu Leu Gln Ala Asn Lys Ala Thr Leu Val Cys Leu Ile Ser Asp  
20 25 30

Phe Tyr Pro Gly Ala Val Thr Val Ala Trp Lys Ala Asp Ser Ser Pro  
35 40 45

Val Lys Ala Gly Val Glu Thr Thr Pro Ser Lys Gln Ser Asn Asn  
50 55 60

Lys Tyr Ala Ala Ser Ser Tyr Leu Ser Leu Thr Pro Glu Gln Trp Lys  
65 70 75 80

Ser His Arg Ser Tyr Ser Cys Gln Val Thr His Glu Gly Ser Thr Val  
85 90 95

Glu Lys Thr Val Ala Pro Thr Glu Cys Ser  
100 105

<210> SEQ ID NO 33  
<211> LENGTH: 126  
<212> TYPE: DNA  
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence  
<220> FEATURE:  
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: signaling domain

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 33

aaacggggca gaaagaaaact cctgtatata ttcaaacaac catttatgag accagtacaa 60

actactcaag aggaagatgg ctgttagctgc cgatttccag aagaagaaga aggaggatgt 120

gaactcg 126

<210> SEQ ID NO 34  
<211> LENGTH: 42  
<212> TYPE: PRT  
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence  
<220> FEATURE:  
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: signaling domain

-continued

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 34

Lys	Arg	Gly	Arg	Lys	Lys	Leu	Leu	Tyr	Ile	Phe	Lys	Gln	Pro	Phe	Met
1				5			10					15			
Arg	Pro	Val	Gln	Thr	Thr	Gln	Glu	Glu	Asp	Gly	Cys	Ser	Cys	Arg	Phe
	20				25						30				
Pro	Glu	Glu	Glu	Gly	Gly	Cys	Glu	Leu							
	35				40										

&lt;210&gt; SEQ ID NO 35

&lt;211&gt; LENGTH: 336

&lt;212&gt; TYPE: DNA

&lt;213&gt; ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

&lt;220&gt; FEATURE:

&lt;223&gt; OTHER INFORMATION: signaling domain

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 35

agagtgaagt	tca	gcaggag	cgc	agacgccc	cccg	cgtaca	agc	aggggcca	gaacc	aggctc	60								
tata	a	acg	g	caat	c	tagg	acg	agag	gtac	gtat	ttttggacaa	120							
cgg	g	acc	ctg	agat	gggg	gggg	aaag	ccgaga	agg	aaacc	ctc	aggaaagg	cctgtacaat	180					
gaa	act	tcg	caga	aag	ataa	agat	ggc	ggaggcc	tac	agt	gaga	tttggatgaa	aggcgagcgc	240					
cg	g	ggg	ggca	agg	ggg	cac	g	ggg	c	ttt	ttac	cagg	gtctca	gtac	aggccac	caagg	acacc	300	
ta	c	gac	cccc	t	tc	acat	g	ca	g	cc	atg	ca	ggc	ttgtccc	c	c	tc	gc	336

&lt;210&gt; SEQ ID NO 36

&lt;211&gt; LENGTH: 112

&lt;212&gt; TYPE: PRT

&lt;213&gt; ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

&lt;220&gt; FEATURE:

&lt;223&gt; OTHER INFORMATION: CD3zeta

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 36

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

&lt;210&gt; SEQ ID NO 37

&lt;211&gt; LENGTH: 726

&lt;212&gt; TYPE: DNA

&lt;213&gt; ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

&lt;220&gt; FEATURE:

&lt;223&gt; OTHER INFORMATION: ScFv CD 19

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 37

gacatccaga	tg	acacagac	tacatcctcc	ctgtctgcct	ctctgggaga	cagagt	cacc	60
atcagttgca	gg	caagtca	ggacattagt	aaatatttaa	atttgtatca	gcagaa	acca	120

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gatggaaactg ttaaaactcct gatctaccat acatcaagat tacactcagg agtcccatca	180
aggttcagtgc cagtggggtc tggAACAGAT tattctctca ccattAGCAA CCTGGAGCAA	240
gaagatATTG CCACCTTACTT ttGCCAACAG GGTAAATAACGC TTCCGTACAC GTTCGGAGGG	300
gggaccaAGC TGGAGATCAC AGGTGGCGGT GGTCGGGCG GTGGTGGGTC GGGTGGCGC	360
ggatCTGAGG TGAAACTGCA GGAGTCAGGA CCTGGCCTGG TGGCGCCCTC ACAGAGCTG	420
TCCGTACAT GCACGTGCTC AGGGGTCTCA TTACCCGACT ATGGTGTAAAG CTGGATTGCG	480
CAGCCTCCAC GAAAGGGTCT GGAGTGGCTG GGAGTAATAT GGGGTAGTGA AACCACATAC	540
TATAATTCACT CTCTCAAATC CAGACTGACC ATCATCAAGG ACAACTCCAA GAGCCAAGTT	600
TTCTTAAAAA TGAACAGTCT GCAAACACTGAT GACACAGCCA TTTACTACTG TGCCAAACAT	660
TATTACTACG GTGGTAGCTA TGCTATGGAC TACTGGGGCC AAGGAACCTC AGTCACCGTC	720
TCCTCA	726

&lt;210&gt; SEQ\_ID NO 38

&lt;211&gt; LENGTH: 242

&lt;212&gt; TYPE: PRT

&lt;213&gt; ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

&lt;220&gt; FEATURE:

&lt;223&gt; OTHER INFORMATION: ScFv CD 19

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 38

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

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

Leu Asn Trp Tyr Gln Gln Lys Pro Asp Gly Thr Val Lys Leu Leu Ile			
35	40	45	

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

Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Tyr Ser Leu Thr Ile Ser Asn Leu Glu Gln			
65	70	75	80

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

Thr Phe Gly Gly Thr Lys Leu Glu Ile Thr Gly Gly Ser			
100	105	110	

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

Ser Gly Pro Gly Leu Val Ala Pro Ser Gln Ser Leu Ser Val Thr Cys			
130	135	140	

Thr Val Ser Gly Val Ser Leu Pro Asp Tyr Gly Val Ser Trp Ile Arg			
145	150	155	160

Gln Pro Pro Arg Lys Gly Leu Glu Trp Leu Gly Val Ile Trp Gly Ser			
165	170	175	

Glu Thr Thr Tyr Tyr Asn Ser Ala Leu Lys Ser Arg Leu Thr Ile Ile			
180	185	190	

Lys Asp Asn Ser Lys Ser Gln Val Phe Leu Lys Met Asn Ser Leu Gln			
195	200	205	

Thr Asp Asp Thr Ala Ile Tyr Tyr Cys Ala Lys His Tyr Tyr Tyr Gly			
210	215	220	

Gly Ser Tyr Ala Met Asp Tyr Trp Gly Gln Gly Thr Ser Val Thr Val			
225	230	235	240

Ser Ser

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<210> SEQ ID NO 39
<211> LENGTH: 66
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: leader peptide

<400> SEQUENCE: 39
atgctgtgc tggtgaccag cctgctgctg tgcgaaactgc cgcatccggc gtttctgctg      60
attccg                                         66

<210> SEQ ID NO 40
<211> LENGTH: 22
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: leader peptide

<400> SEQUENCE: 40
Met Leu Leu Leu Val Thr Ser Leu Leu Leu Cys Glu Leu Pro His Pro
1           5           10          15

Ala Phe Leu Leu Ile Pro
20

<210> SEQ ID NO 41
<211> LENGTH: 85
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: leader peptide

<400> SEQUENCE: 41
ggctctgaaa gtgctgttgg aacaagaaaa gaccccttc accttgcctg tgttgctggg      60
gtacctgtcc tgcaaagtca cctgt                                         85

<210> SEQ ID NO 42
<211> LENGTH: 29
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: leader peptide

<400> SEQUENCE: 42
Met Ala Leu Lys Val Leu Leu Glu Gln Glu Lys Thr Phe Phe Thr Leu
1           5           10          15

Leu Val Leu Leu Gly Tyr Leu Ser Cys Lys Val Thr Cys
20          25

<210> SEQ ID NO 43
<211> LENGTH: 63
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: leader peptide

<400> SEQUENCE: 43
atggcgctgc cggtgaccgc gctgctgctg ccgctggcgc tgctgctgca tgccggcgc      60
ccg                                         63

<210> SEQ ID NO 44
<211> LENGTH: 21
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

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&lt;220&gt; FEATURE:

&lt;223&gt; OTHER INFORMATION: leader peptide

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 44

Met Ala Leu Pro Val Thr Ala Leu Leu Leu Pro Leu Ala Leu Leu Leu									
1	5		10		15	His Ala Ala Arg Pro		20	
	10								
	15								
His Ala Ala Arg Pro									
20									

&lt;210&gt; SEQ ID NO 45

&lt;211&gt; LENGTH: 123

&lt;212&gt; TYPE: DNA

&lt;213&gt; ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

&lt;220&gt; FEATURE:

&lt;223&gt; OTHER INFORMATION: CD28 co-stimulatory domain

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 45

cggtcgaaga ggtccagact cttgcactcc gactacatga acatgactcc tagaaggccc	60
ggacccacta gaaagcacta ccagccgtac gcccctcctc gggatttgcg cgcataccgg	120
tcc	123

&lt;210&gt; SEQ ID NO 46

&lt;211&gt; LENGTH: 41

&lt;212&gt; TYPE: PRT

&lt;213&gt; ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

&lt;220&gt; FEATURE:

&lt;223&gt; OTHER INFORMATION: CD28 co-stimulatory domain

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 46

Arg Ser Lys Arg Ser Arg Leu Leu His Ser Asp Tyr Met Asn Met Thr															
1	5		10		15	Pro Arg Arg Pro Gly Pro Thr Arg Lys His Tyr Gln Pro Tyr Ala Pro		20	25		30	Pro Arg Asp Phe Ala Ala Tyr Arg Ser		35	40
	10														
	15														
Pro Arg Arg Pro Gly Pro Thr Arg Lys His Tyr Gln Pro Tyr Ala Pro															
20	25		30	Pro Arg Asp Phe Ala Ala Tyr Arg Ser		35	40								
	30														
Pro Arg Asp Phe Ala Ala Tyr Arg Ser															
35	40														

&lt;210&gt; SEQ ID NO 47

&lt;211&gt; LENGTH: 336

&lt;212&gt; TYPE: DNA

&lt;213&gt; ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

&lt;220&gt; FEATURE:

&lt;223&gt; OTHER INFORMATION: CD3 zeta activation domain

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 47

agagtgaagt tcagccgctc agccgatgca cccgcctacc agcaggagaca gaaccagctc	60
tacaacgagc tcaacctggg tcggcgaaa gaatatgacg tgctggacaa acggcgccgc	120
agagatccgg agatgggggg aaagccgagg aggaagaacc ctcaagaggg cctgtacaac	180
gaactgcaga aggacaagat ggcgaaagcc tactccgaga tcggcatgaa gggagaacgc	240
cggagagggg agggtcatga cggactgtac caggccctgt caactgccac taaggacact	300
tacgatgcgc tccatatgca agcttgcccc ccgggg	336

&lt;210&gt; SEQ ID NO 48

&lt;211&gt; LENGTH: 112

&lt;212&gt; TYPE: PRT

&lt;213&gt; ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

&lt;220&gt; FEATURE:

&lt;223&gt; OTHER INFORMATION: CD3 zeta activation domain

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 48

Arg Val Lys Phe Ser Arg Ser Ala Asp Ala Pro Ala Tyr Gln Gln Gly

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

<210> SEQ ID NO 49  
<211> LENGTH: 201  
<212> TYPE: DNA  
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence  
<220> FEATURE:  
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: hinge and transmembrane domain

<400> SEQUENCE: 49

gcggccgcgg tcggattcca agacatggaa tgcgtgcct gcggcgaccc gcccacccct	60
tacgagccgc actgcgcatac gaaggtaaac ctcgtgaaga tcgcgcgacac cgcgtccctca	120
ccccggata ctgctctggc cgccgtgatt tggccgcct tggccaccgt gcttctggcc	180
ctgctgtatcc tctgtgtat c	201

<210> SEQ ID NO 50  
<211> LENGTH: 67  
<212> TYPE: PRT  
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence  
<220> FEATURE:  
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: hinge and transmembrane domain

<400> SEQUENCE: 50

Ala Ala Ala Val Gly Phe Gln Asp Met Glu Cys Val Pro Cys Gly Asp	
1 5 10 15	
Pro Pro Pro Pro Tyr Glu Pro His Cys Ala Ser Lys Val Asn Leu Val	
20 25 30	
Lys Ile Ala Ser Thr Ala Ser Ser Pro Arg Asp Thr Ala Leu Ala Ala	
35 40 45	
Val Ile Cys Ser Ala Leu Ala Thr Val Leu Leu Ala Leu Leu Ile Leu	
50 55 60	
Cys Val Ile	
65	

<210> SEQ ID NO 51  
<211> LENGTH: 63  
<212> TYPE: DNA  
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence  
<220> FEATURE:  
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: transmembrane domain

<400> SEQUENCE: 51

ggccgcgtga tttgttccgc cttggccacc gtgcttctgg ccctgtat cctctgttg	60
atc	63

&lt;210&gt; SEQ ID NO 52

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<211> LENGTH: 21  
<212> TYPE: PRT  
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence  
<220> FEATURE:  
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: transmembrane domain

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 52

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

Ile Leu Cys Val Ile	
20	

<210> SEQ ID NO 53  
<211> LENGTH: 138  
<212> TYPE: DNA  
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence  
<220> FEATURE:  
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: hinge domain

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 53

gccccccggc tcggattcca agacatggaa tgcgtgccct gcggcgaccc gccacccct	60
tacgagccgc actgcgcatac gaaggtaaac ctcgtgaaga tgcgcgacac cgccgtccca	120
ccccgggata ctgctctg	138

<210> SEQ ID NO 54  
<211> LENGTH: 46  
<212> TYPE: PRT  
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence  
<220> FEATURE:  
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: hinge domain

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 54

Ala Ala Ala Val Gly Phe Gln Asp Met Glu Cys Val Pro Cys Gly Asp		
1	5	10
		15

Pro Pro Pro Pro Tyr Glu Pro His Cys Ala Ser Lys Val Asn Leu Val		
20	25	30

Lys Ile Ala Ser Thr Ala Ser Ser Pro Arg Asp Thr Ala Leu		
35	40	45

<210> SEQ ID NO 55  
<211> LENGTH: 80  
<212> TYPE: DNA  
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence  
<220> FEATURE:  
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: hinge domain

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 55

tacgagcctc actgcgcctc caaagtcaac ttgggtgaaga tgcgcgacac tgccctcgcc	60
cctcgccgaca ctgctctggc	80

<210> SEQ ID NO 56  
<211> LENGTH: 26  
<212> TYPE: PRT  
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence  
<220> FEATURE:  
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: hinge domain

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 56

Tyr Glu Pro His Cys Ala Ser Lys Val Asn Leu Val Lys Ile Ala Ser		
1	5	10
		15

Thr Ala Ser Ser Pro Arg Asp Thr Ala Leu		
20	25	



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<210> SEQ ID NO 61
<211> LENGTH: 336
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: CD3 zeta version 2

<400> SEQUENCE: 61

cgcgtgaaat ttagccgcag cgccggatgcg ccggcgatc agcaggggcca gaaccagctg 60
tataacgaac tgaacctggg ccggccgcga gaatatgtat tgctggataa acgcccggc 120
cgcgatccgg aaatggggcg caaaccgcgc cgcaaaaaacc cgcaggaaagg cctgtataac 180
qaactgcaga aagataaaaat ggccgaaagcg tatagcgaaa ttggcatgaa aggccaaacgc 240
cgccgcggca aaggccatga tggectgtat cagggcctga gcaccgcgac caaagatacc 300
tatqatqcgc tqcatatqca ggcgcgtggc cccgcgc 336
```

<210> SEQ ID NO 62  
<211> LENGTH: 112  
<212> TYPE: PRT  
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence  
<220> FEATURE:  
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: CD3 zeta version 2

<400> SEQUENCE: 62

Arg Val Lys Phe Ser Arg Ser Ala Asp Ala Pro Ala Tyr Gln Gln Gly  
1                       5   10   15

Gln Asn Gln Leu Tyr Asn Glu Leu Asn Leu Gly Arg Arg Glu Glu Tyr  
20                      25   30

Asp Val Leu Asp Lys Arg Arg Gly Arg Asp Pro Glu Met Gly Gly Lys  
35                      40   45

Pro Arg Arg Lys Asn Pro Gln Glu Gly Leu Tyr Asn Glu Leu Gln Lys  
50                      55   60

Asp Lys Met Ala Glu Ala Tyr Ser Glu Ile Gly Met Lys Gly Glu Arg  
65                      70   75                                   80

Arg Arg Gly Lys Gly His Asp Gly Leu Tyr Gln Gly Leu Ser Thr Ala  
85                      90   95

Thr Lys Asp Thr Tyr Asp Ala Leu His Met Gln Ala Leu Pro Pro Arg  
100                    105   110

```
<210> SEQ ID NO 63
<211> LENGTH: 93
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Furin P2A Furin

<400> SEQUENCE: 63

cgcgcgaaac gcagcggcag cggcgcgacc aactttagcc tgctgaaaca ggcgggcgt      60
gttggaaagaaa acccgggcccc gcgagcaaag agg                                93
```

```
<210> SEQ ID NO 64
<211> LENGTH: 31
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Furin P2A Furin

<400> SEQUENCE: 64

Arg Ala Lys Arg Ser Gly Ser Gly Ala Thr Asn Phe Ser Leu Leu Lys
1           5           10          15
```

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Gln	Ala	Gly	Asp	Val	Glu	Glu	Asn	Pro	Gly	Pro	Arg	Ala	Lys	Arg
20					25							30		

<210> SEQ ID NO 65  
<211> LENGTH: 78  
<212> TYPE: DNA  
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence  
<220> FEATURE:  
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Furin T2A

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 65

agagcttaac	gtctgggtc	tggtgaagga	cgaggttagcc	ttcttacgtg	cgaggacgtg	60
gaggaaaaacc	caggaccc					78

<210> SEQ ID NO 66  
<211> LENGTH: 26  
<212> TYPE: PRT  
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence  
<220> FEATURE:  
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Furin T2A

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 66

Arg	Ala	Lys	Arg	Ser	Gly	Ser	Gly	Glu	Gly	Arg	Gly	Ser	Leu	Leu	Thr
1				5			10			15					

Cys	Gly	Asp	Val	Glu	Glu	Asn	Pro	Gly	Pro
20				25					

<210> SEQ ID NO 67  
<211> LENGTH: 1005  
<212> TYPE: DNA  
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence  
<220> FEATURE:  
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: truncated EGFR (tEGFR) tag

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 67

aggaagggtt	gcaatggaat	cggtataggg	gagtttaagg	attcaacttag	cataaacgct	60
actaatatta	aacacttcaa	aaactgtacg	agtataagt	gagatcttca	cattttgccg	120
gttcattcc	gaggcgattc	attcacccac	acgcacccgc	ttgaccacaca	agaattggat	180
attcttaaaa	ccgttaaaga	aataacgggg	ttttgctca	ttcaagcgtg	gccagaaaaat	240
cgcaactgacc	tccatgcttt	cgagaacctg	gagattataa	gaggacgaac	taagcagcat	300
ggtcaattct	cccttgctgt	ggtcagcctg	aacatcacca	gtcttggttt	gcggccctc	360
aggaaattt	cagatggaga	tgtcatcata	agcggcaaca	agaatttgt	ctatgcaaat	420
accataaaact	ggaaaaaaact	gtttggact	tccggccaga	aaaccaagat	tatttcaaat	480
cggggtgaga	acagctgcaa	agccacccgc	caggttgtc	atgccttgc	ctctccgaa	540
ggctgttggg	ggccagaacc	cagggactgc	gtcagttgc	gaaacgtctc	aaggccgc	600
gaatgcgttg	acaagtgtaa	cctccattgag	ggtgagccac	gagagttgt	tgagaacacgc	660
gagtgtatac	aatgtcaccc	tgaatgtttg	ccccaggcta	tgaatataac	ctgcacaggc	720
cgcggccctg	ataactgcat	ccagtgtgct	cattacatag	atggacctca	ctgtgtgaaa	780
acotgcccgg	cggagttat	gggagaaaaac	aacactctgg	tgtggaaata	cgctgtatgc	840
ggccacgtgt	gccaccctttgc	tcacccgaat	tgtacatatg	ggtgtaccgg	tcctggactt	900
gaagggttgcc	ctaccaatgg	ccctaaaata	cccagtatcg	caactggcat	ggtaggcgt	960
cttctcttgc	tcttggtagt	tgctctcggt	ataggtcttt	ttatg		1005

&lt;210&gt; SEQ ID NO 68

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<211> LENGTH: 335  
 <212> TYPE: PRT  
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence  
 <220> FEATURE:  
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: truncated EGFR (tEGFR) tag  
  
 <400> SEQUENCE: 68

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

<210> SEQ ID NO 69  
 <211> LENGTH: 735  
 <212> TYPE: DNA  
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence  
 <220> FEATURE:  
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: CD38 hScFv binder M3816

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<400> SEQUENCE: 69

<210> SEQ ID NO 70

<211> LENGTH: 245

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

<220> FEATURE:

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: CD38 hScFv binder M3816

<400> SEQUENCE: 70

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

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

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

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

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

Ser Leu Lys Leu Ser Ser Val Thr Ala Ala Asp Thr Ala Val Tyr Tyr  
85 90 95

Cys Ala Arg Arg Gly Ser Ile Arg Ala Phe Asp Ile Trp Gly Gln Gly  
                  100                 105                 110

Thr Met Val Thr Val Ser Ser Gly Gly Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Gly Gly  
115 120 125

Ser Gly Gly Gly Ser Gln Ser Val Leu Thr Gln Pro Pro Ser Val  
120 125 130

Ser Glu Ala Pro Gly Gln Arg Val Thr Ile Ser Cys Ser Gly Ser Ser

Ser Asn Ile Gly Asn Asn Ala Val Asn Trp Tyr Gln Gln Leu Pro Gly

Glu Ala Pro Lys Leu Leu Ile Tyr Tyr Asp Glu Tyr Leu Pro Ser Gly

Val Ser Asp Arg Phe Ser Ala Ser Lys Ser Gly Thr Ser Ala Ser Leu

Ala Ile Ser Gly Leu Arg Ser Glu Asp Glu Ala Asp Tyr Tyr Cys Ala

-continued

Ala Trp Asp Asp Asn Leu Ser Gly Trp Val Phe Gly Gly Thr Gln  
 225                    230                    235                    240

Leu Thr Val Leu Gly  
 245

<210> SEQ ID NO 71  
 <211> LENGTH: 735  
 <212> TYPE: DNA  
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence  
 <220> FEATURE:  
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: CD38 hScFv binder M3817

<400> SEQUENCE: 71

caagtgcac	tccagaatc	cggtcttgt	ctggtaaac	cctccgaaac	tctgtccctg	60
acgtgcac	tgtcggata	ctccattcc	tccggataact	actgggggtg	gatccgcag	120
cctccggaa	aaggcctgga	atgggtcgga	accatcgaaa	aggacggatc	cactttctat	180
tccccgtcgc	tgaagtca	gatcaccatt	agccaggaca	cctccaagaa	ccagttcagc	240
ctgaagctga	actccgtgaa	cgcgcggac	actgcccgtct	actactgtgc	gaagcacaag	300
tggtccttcg	actccggaa	cgattactc	gaccactggg	gcacaggggac	cctcgtgacc	360
gtgtcgto	cgggcggggg	atccggtggc	gggggaagcg	goggcgccgg	atcagacatt	420
cagctgaccc	agtctccctc	atccctgtcg	gctagcgtgg	gcgatagagt	gaccatcaca	480
tgcaggcat	cgcaggacat	ttcgaactat	ctgaactgg	accagcagaa	gcctggaaag	540
gccccgaagc	ttttgatcta	cgacgcccag	aacctggaga	ctggagtgcc	cagccgggtc	600
agcggatcg	gatccggta	cgatttcacc	tttaccatct	cctcactgca	accagaggat	660
atcggccac	actactgcca	gcagtagcc	aatctccgc	tcactttcg	acaagggact	720
aggcttgaga	tcaag					735

<210> SEQ ID NO 72  
 <211> LENGTH: 245  
 <212> TYPE: PRT  
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence  
 <220> FEATURE:  
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: CD38 hScFv binder M3817

<400> SEQUENCE: 72

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

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

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

Val Gly Thr Ile Gly Lys Asp Gly Ser Thr Phe Tyr Ser Pro Ser Leu  
 50                55                60

Lys Ser Arg Ile Thr Ile Ser Gln Asp Thr Ser Lys Asn Gln Phe Ser  
 65                70                75                80

Leu Lys Leu Asn Ser Val Asn Ala Ala Asp Thr Ala Val Tyr Tyr Cys  
 85                90                95

Ala Lys His Lys Trp Ser Phe Asp Ser Gly Asn Asp Tyr Phe Asp His  
 100                105                110

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

Gly Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Gly Ser Asp Ile Gln Leu Thr Gln  
 130                135                140

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Ser Pro Ser Ser Leu Ser Ala Ser Val Gly Asp Arg Val Thr Ile Thr  
 145                   150                   155                   160

Cys Gln Ala Ser Gln Asp Ile Ser Asn Tyr Leu Asn Trp Tyr Gln Gln  
 165                   170                   175

Lys Pro Gly Lys Ala Pro Lys Leu Leu Ile Tyr Asp Ala Ser Asn Leu  
 180                   185                   190

Glu Thr Gly Val Pro Ser Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp  
 195                   200                   205

Phe Thr Phe Thr Ile Ser Ser Leu Gln Pro Glu Asp Ile Ala Thr Tyr  
 210                   215                   220

Tyr Cys Gln Gln Tyr Gln Asn Leu Pro Leu Thr Phe Gly Gln Gly Thr  
 225                   230                   235                   240

Arg Leu Glu Ile Lys  
 245

&lt;210&gt; SEQ ID NO 73

&lt;211&gt; LENGTH: 738

&lt;212&gt; TYPE: DNA

&lt;213&gt; ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

&lt;220&gt; FEATURE:

&lt;223&gt; OTHER INFORMATION: CD38 hScFv binder M8DR H\_L

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 73

gaggtacagt tgctggagag tggaggtggt ctggtagacgc cgggagggtc cttgcggctg	60
tcatgcgcag ttagcgatt tacttcaac tccttcgcca tgtcctgggt taggcaggcc	120
cctggaaagg gtctcgaatg ggtctctgcc atcagtggga gtggagggtgg cacttactat	180
gctgacagcg tcaaaggcgctt cttcaactt atttcgagaca actcaaagaa tactctgtac	240
cttcaaatgaa actccctccg agccaaagac actgcgttatc acttttggtc taaagacaaa	300
atcccctgtt tcggcgagcc tgggttcgac tactggggac agggtaacgt cgtagccgt	360
tcatctgtca ggggtgggtgg cggctcaggt ggtgggtggct ctgggtggagg tggtagtgag	420
atagttactga cacagagccc ggcaactctt tctctctcac ctggtgaaag agcaaccctc	480
agttgcaggc cttccctgtc cgtatcttct tatctcgccgtt ggtaccaaca gaaaccgggg	540
caaggcaccac gactcttgat ctatgtgcc tctaaccgcg caacagggtatccggccga	600
tttagcgccca ggggttagcgcc cacggacttt acactgacgaa ttcttccttgagccggaa	660
gactttgttgc tggattatttgc tcaacaacgg tctaattggc cgccgacgtt tggacaggc	720
acaagggttg aaataaaag	738

&lt;210&gt; SEQ ID NO 74

&lt;211&gt; LENGTH: 246

&lt;212&gt; TYPE: PRT

&lt;213&gt; ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

&lt;220&gt; FEATURE:

&lt;223&gt; OTHER INFORMATION: CD38 hScFv binder M8DR H\_L

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 74

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ala Lys Asp Lys Ile Leu Trp Phe Gly Glu Pro Val Phe Asp Tyr Trp  
100 105 110

Gly Gln Gly Thr Leu Val Thr Val Ser Ser Ala Ser Gly Gly Gly  
115 120 125

Ser Gly Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Ser Glu Ile Val Leu Thr  
130 135 140

Gln Ser Pro Ala Thr Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Gly Glu Arg Ala Thr Leu  
145 150 155 160

Ser Cys Arg Ala Ser Gln Ser Val Ser Ser Tyr Leu Ala Trp Tyr Gln  
165 170 175

Gln Lys Pro Gly Gln Ala Pro Arg Leu Leu Ile Tyr Asp Ala Ser Asn  
180 185 190

Arg Ala Thr Gly Ile Pro Ala Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr  
195 200 205

Asp Phe Thr Leu Thr Ile Ser Ser Leu Glu Pro Glu Asp Phe Ala Val  
210 215 220

Tyr Tyr Cys Gln Gln Arg Ser Asn Trp Pro Pro Thr Phe Gly Gln Gly  
225 230 235 240

Thr Lys Val Glu Ile Lys  
245

<210> SEQ ID NO 75  
<211> LENGTH: 732  
<212> TYPE: DNA  
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence  
<220> FEATURE:  
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: CD38 hScFv binder M8DR L\_H

<400> SEQUENCE: 75

```

gaaaattgttt tgactcagag tcctgcgaca ttgagcttga gtccgggtga acgggctact      60
cttagttgcc gcgcctcaca gtccgtatct tcataacctcg cctggtatca acagaaggcg      120
gggcaggccc ctcgcctgct tatatatgtat gccagcaata gagctactgg aataacctgcc      180
cgattttctg ggtcttggaaat tggacggat ttcacactga caatatcttc tcttgagccg      240
gaagactttt ccgtcttatta ctgccaacacag cgctctaact ggccgccccac gtttggtcag      300
ggaacaaaagg tagagataaa gggggccggt ggctccggtg ggggagggag cggaggaggt      360
ggttctgaag tccagcttct cgaatccggat ggggtctgg ttcaacctgg aggttagtctc      420
cgctttgtctt gtgctgtctc agggttcaca ttaactctt ttgctatgtc ttgggttcgg      480
caagctcctg gcaaggcccct ggagtgggtg tccgcttatta gtggctccgg aggccggcacg      540
tactatgcac atagtgtgaa gggcagggttt actatccc gggataactc taagaacacc      600
ctgtacttgc agatgaatag tttgcgagcc gaagacactg cagtgtatcc ttgcgccaag      660
gataaaaatac tctgggttgg cgagccggtt tttgactattt gggggcaagg cacacttgc      720
acagtatcca gc      732

```

<210> SEQ ID NO 76  
<211> LENGTH: 244  
<212> TYPE: PRT  
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence  
<220> FEATURE:

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&lt;223&gt; OTHER INFORMATION: CD38 hScFv binder M8DR L\_H

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 76

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

Glu	Arg	Ala	Thr	Leu	Ser	Cys	Arg	Ala	Ser	Gln	Ser	Val	Ser	Ser	Tyr
20															30

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

Tyr	Asp	Ala	Ser	Asn	Arg	Ala	Thr	Gly	Ile	Pro	Ala	Arg	Phe	Ser	Gly
50															

Ser	Gly	Ser	Gly	Thr	Asp	Phe	Thr	Leu	Thr	Ile	Ser	Ser	Leu	Glu	Pro
65															

Glu	Asp	Phe	Ala	Val	Tyr	Tyr	Cys	Gln	Gln	Arg	Ser	Asn	Trp	Pro	Pro
85															

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

Gly	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Gly	Gly	Ser	Glu	Val	Gln	Leu	Leu	Glu		
115															

Ser	Gly	Gly	Gly	Leu	Val	Gln	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ser	Leu	Arg	Leu	Ser	Cys
130															

Ala	Val	Ser	Gly	Phe	Thr	Phe	Asn	Ser	Phe	Ala	Met	Ser	Trp	Val	Arg
145															

Gln	Ala	Pro	Gly	Lys	Gly	Leu	Glu	Trp	Val	Ser	Ala	Ile	Ser	Gly	Ser
165															

Gly	Gly	Gly	Thr	Tyr	Tyr	Ala	Asp	Ser	Val	Lys	Gly	Arg	Phe	Thr	Ile
180															

Ser	Arg	Asp	Asn	Ser	Lys	Asn	Thr	Leu	Tyr	Leu	Gln	Met	Asn	Ser	Leu
195															

Arg	Ala	Glu	Asp	Thr	Ala	Val	Tyr	Phe	Cys	Ala	Lys	Asp	Lys	Ile	Leu
210															

Trp	Phe	Gly	Glu	Pro	Val	Phe	Asp	Tyr	Trp	Gly	Gln	Gly	Thr	Leu	Val
225															

Thr Val Ser Ser

&lt;210&gt; SEQ ID NO 77

&lt;211&gt; LENGTH: 1482

&lt;212&gt; TYPE: DNA

&lt;213&gt; ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

&lt;220&gt; FEATURE:

&lt;223&gt; OTHER INFORMATION: LTG 2089

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 77

atgcgtgtgc tgggtgaccag cctgctgtcg tgcgaaactgc cgccatccggc gtttctgtcg 60

attccggaaatg tgcaatttggt ccaaaggcggt gcagaaggcta agaaacctgg ttccgagcggt 120

aaaatgtgtcc gcaaggccctc tggcgccacc ttcttcattcc acggccattag ctgggtccgc 180

caaggccccgg gccaggact tgagtggatg ggcggaatca tcccttatctt cgggaccgcc 240

aattacgccc cagaatgttcca gggcccgctgt accatcaccc cggacaatgc cacatcaacc 300

gccttatatgg agctctcgctc gctgagatca gaggacactg ctgtctacta ctgtgcgagg 360

gccccatacg acgatgcatt cgacatctgg ggacagggtt ccattggcac tgggtccagc 420

ggggggcgagg gtcctgggggg gggcggtatcg gggggccggcg gatccaactt catgtgacc 480

cagccgcaact cggtgtcaga gagccccgga aagactgtga ccatttagctg caccgggtcc 540

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agcggaaagca	tcgcctccaa	ctacgtgcag	tggtaccaggc	agcggccggg	ctccgcggc	600
accactgtga	tctacgaaga	taaccagcgc	ccctccgggt	tccctggacg	gttctccgga	660
tccattgaca	cctcgccaa	ctccgcctcg	ctgacgatct	ccggactgga	gactgaagat	720
gaagctgtgt	actactgcca	atcctacgac	tccggatttc	cctacgcccgt	gttcgggtgc	780
gggacccaggc	tcacccgtgt	gggagccggcc	gcaactaccca	ccccctgcccc	tcggccggccg	840
actccggccccc	caaccatcgc	aagecaaccc	ctctccttcg	cccccgaaagc	ttggccggcccg	900
gccgcgggtg	gagccgtgca	tacccgggggg	ctggactttg	cctgcgatata	ctacatttg	960
gccccgcgtgg	ccggcacttg	cggegtgtc	ctgctgtcg	tggtcatcac	cctttactgc	1020
aagagggggcc	ggaagaagct	gctttacatc	ttcaagcgc	cgttcatgcg	ccccgtgcag	1080
acgactcagg	aagaggacgg	atgctgtgc	agattccctg	aggaggaaga	ggggggatgc	1140
gaaactgcgcg	tcaagttctc	acggtccgc	gacgcccccg	cataatcaaca	ggggcagaat	1200
cagctctaca	acgagctgaa	cctgggaagg	agagaggagt	acgacgtgct	ggacaagcga	1260
cgcggacgcgc	acccggagat	ggggggggaaa	ccacggcggaa	aaaacctca	ggaaggactg	1320
tacaacgaac	tccagaaaga	caagatggcg	gaagcctact	cagaaatcgg	gatgaaggga	1380
gagcggagga	ggggaaaggg	tcacgacggg	ctgtaccagg	gactgagcac	cgccactaag	1440
gatacctacg	atgccttgca	tatgcaagca	ctccccacccc	gg		1482

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&lt;210&gt; SEQ ID NO 78

&lt;211&gt; LENGTH: 494

&lt;212&gt; TYPE: PRT

&lt;213&gt; ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

&lt;220&gt; FEATURE:

&lt;223&gt; OTHER INFORMATION: LTG 2089

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 78

Met	Leu	Leu	Leu	Val	Thr	Ser	Leu	Leu	Leu	Cys	Glu	Leu	Pro	His	Pro
1							5		10			15			

Ala	Phe	Leu	Leu	Ile	Pro	Glu	Val	Gln	Leu	Val	Gln	Ser	Gly	Ala	Glu
							20		25			30			

Val	Lys	Lys	Pro	Gly	Ser	Ser	Val	Lys	Val	Ser	Cys	Lys	Ala	Ser	Gly
							35		40			45			

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

Gln	Gly	Leu	Glu	Trp	Met	Gly	Gly	Ile	Ile	Pro	Ile	Phe	Gly	Thr	Ala
					65		70			75			80		

Asn	Tyr	Ala	Gln	Lys	Phe	Gln	Gly	Arg	Val	Thr	Ile	Thr	Ala	Asp	Lys
					85		90			95					

Ser	Thr	Ser	Thr	Ala	Tyr	Met	Glu	Leu	Ser	Ser	Leu	Arg	Ser	Glu	Asp
					100		105				110				

Thr	Ala	Val	Tyr	Tyr	Cys	Ala	Arg	Ala	Pro	Tyr	Asp	Asp	Ala	Phe	Asp
					115		120			125					

Ile	Trp	Gly	Gln	Gly	Thr	Met	Val	Thr	Val	Ser	Ser	Gly	Gly	Gly	Gly
					130		135			140					

Ser	Gly	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Gly	Gly	Ser	Asn	Phe	Met	Leu	Thr		
					145		150			155			160		

Gln	Pro	His	Ser	Val	Ser	Glu	Ser	Pro	Gly	Lys	Thr	Val	Thr	Ile	Ser
					165		170			175					

Cys	Thr	Arg	Ser	Ser	Gly	Ser	Ile	Ala	Ser	Asn	Tyr	Val	Gln	Trp	Tyr
					180		185			190					

Gln	Gln	Arg	Pro	Gly	Ser	Ala	Pro	Thr	Thr	Val	Ile	Tyr	Glu	Asp	Asn
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

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195	200	205
Gln Arg Pro Ser Gly Val Pro Gly Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Ile Asp Thr		
210	215	220
Ser Ser Asn Ser Ala Ser Leu Thr Ile Ser Gly Leu Glu Thr Glu Asp		
225	230	235
240		
Glu Ala Val Tyr Tyr Cys Gln Ser Tyr Asp Ser Gly Phe Pro Tyr Ala		
245	250	255
Val Phe Gly Gly Thr Gln Leu Thr Val Leu Gly Ala Ala Ala Thr		
260	265	270
Thr Thr Pro Ala Pro Arg Pro Pro Thr Pro Ala Pro Thr Ile Ala Ser		
275	280	285
Gln Pro Leu Ser Leu Arg Pro Glu Ala Cys Arg Pro Ala Ala Gly Gly		
290	295	300
Ala Val His Thr Arg Gly Leu Asp Phe Ala Cys Asp Ile Tyr Ile Trp		
305	310	315
320		
Ala Pro Leu Ala Gly Thr Cys Gly Val Leu Leu Leu Ser Leu Val Ile		
325	330	335
Thr Leu Tyr Cys Lys Arg Gly Arg Lys Lys Leu Leu Tyr Ile Phe Lys		
340	345	350
Gln Pro Phe Met Arg Pro Val Gln Thr Thr Gln Glu Glu Asp Gly Cys		
355	360	365
Ser Cys Arg Phe Pro Glu Glu Glu Gly Cys Glu Leu Arg Val		
370	375	380
Lys Phe Ser Arg Ser Ala Asp Ala Pro Ala Tyr Gln Gln Gly Gln Asn		
385	390	395
400		
Gln Leu Tyr Asn Glu Leu Asn Leu Gly Arg Arg Glu Glu Tyr Asp Val		
405	410	415
Leu Asp Lys Arg Arg Gly Arg Asp Pro Glu Met Gly Lys Pro Arg		
420	425	430
Arg Lys Asn Pro Gln Glu Gly Leu Tyr Asn Glu Leu Gln Lys Asp Lys		
435	440	445
Met Ala Glu Ala Tyr Ser Glu Ile Gly Met Lys Gly Glu Arg Arg Arg		
450	455	460
Gly Lys Gly His Asp Gly Leu Tyr Gln Gly Leu Ser Thr Ala Thr Lys		
465	470	475
480		
Asp Thr Tyr Asp Ala Leu His Met Gln Ala Leu Pro Pro Arg		
485	490	

&lt;210&gt; SEQ ID NO 79

&lt;211&gt; LENGTH: 36

&lt;212&gt; TYPE: DNA

&lt;213&gt; ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

&lt;220&gt; FEATURE:

&lt;223&gt; OTHER INFORMATION: human IgG4 hinge

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 79

gagagcaaat acggggccgcc atgtcccccg tgtccg

36

&lt;210&gt; SEQ ID NO 80

&lt;211&gt; LENGTH: 12

&lt;212&gt; TYPE: PRT

&lt;213&gt; ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

&lt;220&gt; FEATURE:

&lt;223&gt; OTHER INFORMATION: human IgG4 hinge

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 80

Glu Ser Lys Tyr Gly Pro Pro Cys Pro Pro Cys Pro

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1 5 10

<210> SEQ ID NO 81  
<211> LENGTH: 327  
<212> TYPE: DNA  
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence  
<220> FEATURE:  
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: human IgG4 CH2 domain

<400> SEQUENCE: 81

```
gcaccaccag ttgctggccc tagtgtcttc ttgttccctc ccaagccaa agacacctg      60
atgatttcca gaactcctga ggtaacctgc gttgtcgtag atgtttctca ggaggaccca    120
gaggtccaat ttaactggta cggtgatggg gtggaaagtcc acaatgcgaa gacaaagccg    180
cggttggaaac aatttcagtc cacttaccgg gttgtcagcg ttctgacggt attgcatcaa    240
gactggctta atggaaagga atataagtgt aaggtgtcca acaaagggtt gccgagcagt    300
attgagaaga ccatatcaa ggcgaag                                327
```

<210> SEQ ID NO 82  
<211> LENGTH: 109  
<212> TYPE: PRT  
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence  
<220> FEATURE:  
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: human IgG4 CH2 domain

<400> SEQUENCE: 82

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

<210> SEQ ID NO 83  
<211> LENGTH: 321  
<212> TYPE: DNA  
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence  
<220> FEATURE:  
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: human IgG4 CH3 domain

<400> SEQUENCE: 83

```
gggcagccgc gcgagccaca agtttacact ttgccgccat ctcaagagga aatgactaaa      60
aaccaggat ctttgacatg cctcgtaaaa ggattttatc catctgatat tgctgtggaa    120
tgggagtcta acgggcagcc ggaaaataat tacaaaacta caccacotgt gctcgattca    180
gatggaaagt tcttcctta cagtagactt acggtgacaa aatcttaggt gcaggaaggg    240
aatgtgttta gttgttagtgt aatgcacgag gcacttcata accactatac acagaagtca    300
ctgagttga gtcttggcaa a                                321
```

&lt;210&gt; SEQ ID NO 84

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<211> LENGTH: 107  
<212> TYPE: PRT  
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence  
<220> FEATURE:  
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: human IgG4 CH3 domain

<400> SEQUENCE: 84

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

Glu Met Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe  
20 25 30

Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gln Pro Glu  
35 40 45

Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro Val Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe  
50 55 60

Phe Leu Tyr Ser Arg Leu Thr Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Glu Gly  
65 70 75 80

Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr  
85 90 95

Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser Gln Gly Lys  
100 105

```
<210> SEQ ID NO 85
<211> LENGTH: 684
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: human IgG4 hinge CH2 CH3 domain

<400> SEQUENCE: 85

gagagcaaat acggggccgc atgtcccccg tgcggcac caccagttgc tggccctagt 60
gtcttcttgt tccctcccaa gccaaagac accttgatga tttccagaac tcctgaggtt 120
acctcgcttg tcgttagatgt ttctcaggag gacctagg tccaattaa ctggtacgtt 180
gatgggttg aagttcacaa tgcqaaagaca aqccgcggg aagaacaatt tcagttcaact 240
taccgggttg tcagegttct gacggatttg catcaagact ggcttaatgg aaaggatat 300
aagtgttaagg tgtccaacaa aggttgcgc agcagtattg agaagaccat atcaaaggcg 360
aaggggcagc cgcgcgagcc acaagttac actttgcgc catctcaaga ggaaatgact 420
aaaaaccagg tatccttgac atgcctcgta aaaggattt atccatctga tattgtgtg 480
gaatgggagt ctaacgggca gccggaaaat aattacaaaa ctacaccacc tgtgtcgat 540
tcagatggaa gtttcttcct ttacagtata cttacggtgg acaaattctag gtggcaggaa 600
gggaatgtgt ttagttgtat tgtaatgcac gaggcacttc ataaccacta tacacagaag 660
tcactgagtt tgagtcttgg caaa 684
```

<210> SEQ ID NO 86  
<211> LENGTH: 228  
<212> TYPE: PRT  
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence  
<220> FEATURE:  
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: human IgG4 hinge CH2 CH3 domain

<400> SEQUENCE: 86

Glu	Ser	Lys	Tyr	Gly	Pro	Pro	Cys	Pro	Pro	Cys	Pro	Ala	Pro	Pro	Val
1				5					10					15	
Ala	Gly	Pro	Ser	Val	Phe	Leu	Phe	Pro	Pro	Lys	Pro	Lys	Asp	Thr	Leu
					20			25					30		

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Met Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Val Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser  
 35 40 45  
 Gln Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Gln Phe Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu  
 50 55 60  
 Val His Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu Gln Phe Gln Ser Thr  
 65 70 75 80  
 Tyr Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val Leu His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn  
 85 90 95  
 Gly Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser Asn Lys Gly Leu Pro Ser Ser  
 100 105 110  
 Ile Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln  
 115 120 125  
 Val Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Gln Glu Glu Met Thr Lys Asn Gln Val  
 130 135 140  
 Ser Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val  
 145 150 155 160  
 Glu Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro  
 165 170 175  
 Pro Val Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Arg Leu Thr  
 180 185 190  
 Val Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Glu Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val  
 195 200 205  
 Met His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu  
 210 215 220  
 Ser Leu Gly Lys  
 225

<210> SEQ\_ID NO 87  
 <211> LENGTH: 1479  
 <212> TYPE: DNA  
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence  
 <220> FEATURE:  
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: LTG 2090

<400> SEQUENCE: 87

atgctgtgc	tggtgaccag	cctgctgctg	tgcgaaactgc	cgcateccggc	gtttctgctg	60
attccggaa	tgcaactcg	cgaatctgg	ggaggatccg	tgcagectgg	tggaaagctg	120
agactgtcgt	gtgcccgc	cgcgttcc	tttcctcg	actggatgca	ctgggtcaga	180
caggcgcccc	gaaaggccct	ggaatgggt	gccgtgatct	catacgacgg	cgcgaagaag	240
tactacgccc	attccgtgaa	ggccgc	ttt accat	ttcc gacaat	tc aaacacc	300
ctctaccc	aatgaactc	cctgagg	gggatactg	cagtctacta	ctgcgctcg	360
gtgacgg	gggggg	gtt	cgactactgg	ggacaggaa	ccctcg	420
gggggggg	gggggggg	gggggggg	gggggggg	gatccgacat	cgtgatgac	480
cacactc	tgtcg	gtc	cgtgac	ccctcg	ccta	540
tcccagtc	tgctgc	atag	cgatggaa	ac	ttt	600
ggacagc	cgc	cgat	ttt	ttt	ttt	660
cgtactcc	gctcg	gggg	cgaaacc	ttt	ttt	720
gaggacgt	gg	gtgtacta	ttt	ttt	ttt	780
ggaacca	act	ttt	ttt	ttt	ttt	840
ccggccccaa	ccatcg	caag	ccaa	ccctc	cccg	900

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cggggtggag ccgtgcatac cgggggctg gacttgcgt gcgatatact cattttggcc	960
ccgctggccg gcacttgcgg cgtgctctg ctgtcgctgg tcatcacccct ttactgcagaag	1020
agggggccggaa agaagctgtt tacatcttc aaggcaggcg tcatgcggcc cgtgcagacg	1080
actcaggaag aggacggatc ctgcgtcaga ttccctgagg aggaagaggg gggatgcgaa	1140
ctgcgcgtca agttctcacg gtccggcgtac gccccccat atcaacaggcc cagaatcag	1200
ctctacaacgc agctgaacct gggaggaga gaggagtacg acgtgcgttca caagcgacgc	1260
ggacgcgcacc cggagatgggg ggggaaacca cggcgaaaa accctcagga aggactgtac	1320
aacgcactcc agaaaagacaa gatggcgaa gcctacttag aaatcggttca gaaggagag	1380
cggaggaggg gaaagggtca cgacgggctg taccaggac tgagcaccgc cactaaggat	1440
acctacatcgatc ctttttatat qcaacgcactc ccaccccaq	1479

<210> SEQ ID NO 88  
<211> LENGTH: 493  
<212> TYPE: PRT  
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence  
<220> FEATURE:  
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: LTG 2090

<400> SEQUENCE: 88

Met	Leu	Leu	Leu	Val	Thr	Ser	Leu	Leu	Leu	Cys	Glu	Leu	Pro	His	Pro
1				5					10					15	

Ala Phe Leu Leu Ile Pro Glu Val Gln Leu Val Glu Ser Gly Gly Gly  
20 25 30

Ser Val Gln Pro Gly Gly Ser Leu Arg Leu Ser Cys Ala Ala Ser Glu  
35 40 45

Phe Thr Phe Ser Ser Tyr Trp Met His Trp Val Arg Gln Ala Pro Gly  
50 55 60

Lys Gly Leu Glu Trp Val Ala Val Ile Ser Tyr Asp Gly Ala Lys Lys  
 65                    70                    75                    80

Tyr Tyr Ala Asp Ser Val Lys Gly Arg Phe Thr Ile Ser Arg Asp Asn  
                  85                   90                   95

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

Thr Ala Val Tyr Tyr Cys Ala Arg Asp Asp Gly Ser Gly Gly Phe Asp  
115 120 125

Tyr Trp Gly Gln Gly Thr Leu Val Thr Val Ser Ser Gly Gly Gly Gly  
 130 135 140

Ser Gly Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Gly Ser Asp Ile Val Met Thr  
145 150 155 160

His Thr Pro Leu Ser Leu Ser Val Thr Pro Gly Gln Pro Ala Ser Ile  
165 170 175

Ser Cys Lys Ser Ser Gln Ser Leu Leu His Ser Asp Gly Lys Thr Tyr  
180 185 190

Leu Tyr Trp Tyr Leu Gln Lys Pro Gly Gln Pro Pro Gln Leu Leu Ile  
165 266 365

Tyr Glu Val Ser Asn Arg Phe Ser Gly Val Pro Asp Arg Tyr Ser Gly

Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr Leu Lys Ile Ser Arg Val Glu Ala

Glu Asp Val Gly Val Tyr Tyr Cys Met Gln Ser Ile Gln Leu Pro Leu

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Thr Pro Ala Pro Arg Pro Pro Thr Pro Ala Pro Thr Ile Ala Ser Gln  
275 280 285

Pro Leu Ser Leu Arg Pro Glu Ala Cys Arg Pro Ala Ala Gly Gly Ala  
290 295 300

Val His Thr Arg Gly Leu Asp Phe Ala Cys Asp Ile Tyr Ile Trp Ala  
305 310 315 320

Pro Leu Ala Gly Thr Cys Gly Val Leu Leu Ser Leu Val Ile Thr  
325 330 335

Leu Tyr Cys Lys Arg Gly Arg Lys Lys Leu Leu Tyr Ile Phe Lys Gln  
340 345 350

Pro Phe Met Arg Pro Val Gln Thr Thr Gln Glu Glu Asp Gly Cys Ser  
355 360 365

Cys Arg Phe Pro Glu Glu Gly Cys Glu Leu Arg Val Lys  
370 375 380

Phe Ser Arg Ser Ala Asp Ala Pro Ala Tyr Gln Gln Gly Gln Asn Gln  
385 390 395 400

Leu Tyr Asn Glu Leu Asn Leu Gly Arg Arg Glu Glu Tyr Asp Val Leu  
405 410 415

Asp Lys Arg Arg Gly Arg Asp Pro Glu Met Gly Gly Lys Pro Arg Arg  
420 425 430

Lys Asn Pro Gln Glu Gly Leu Tyr Asn Glu Leu Gln Lys Asp Lys Met  
435 440 445

Ala Glu Ala Tyr Ser Glu Ile Gly Met Lys Gly Glu Arg Arg Arg Gly  
450 455 460

Lys Gly His Asp Gly Leu Tyr Gln Gly Leu Ser Thr Ala Thr Lys Asp  
465 470 475 480

Thr Tyr Asp Ala Leu His Met Gln Ala Leu Pro Pro Arg  
485 490

&lt;210&gt; SEQ ID NO 89

&lt;211&gt; LENGTH: 1494

&lt;212&gt; TYPE: DNA

&lt;213&gt; ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

&lt;220&gt; FEATURE:

&lt;223&gt; OTHER INFORMATION: LTG 2091

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 89

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atgctgtgc tggtaaccag cctgtgtctg tgcgaaactgc cgcatccggc gtttctgtc 60
attccggaaag tgcaatttgtt gcagagcggt ggaggacttg tggaaacctgg tggatccctg 120
agactttcct gtgccgttcc ggggttcacc ttctcggact actacatgtc ctggattcgc 180
caggccccctg gaaaggactt ggaatgggtt tcatacatca gtcctccgg ttccaccatc 240
tactatgccc attccgtgaa gggcagattc accatctcgc gcgacaacgc caagaacact 300
ctctatctgc aatgaactc actgggggtt gaggacaccg cggctacta ctgcgcccg 360
gacctcagcg gaaagtccag cggatggcc cattacttcg attactggg acagggacc 420
ctggtcaccc tgtccagccg cggggggggc tcgggtggc gcggtccgg cggccggccg 480
agcaacttca tgctgactca gccccactcc gtgtccgaga gcccggaaa gaccgtgact 540
attdcgta cacggtcctc cgggagcatt gcgaacaact acgtgcagtg gtaccagcag 600
cgccccgata gggccccaac cactgtgatc tacgaagatg accageggcc gtctggatc 660
ccggaccgct tctcggggtc catcgactca tcatccaatt ccgcacgcgac gacgatcagc 720
ggactgaaga tcgaggacga agccgattac tactgccagt cctacgacgg caccaactgg 780

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gtctttgggg gtggaaccaa gctgactgtg ctcggagcgg ccgcaactac caccctgcc 840  
 cctcgccgc cgactccggc cccaaccatc gcaagccaa cccctccctt gcccggaa 900  
 gcttgcggcc cggccgggg tggagccgtg catacccggg ggctggactt tgccctgcgat 960  
 atctacattt gggccccgtc ggccggact tgcggcgtgc tcctgtgtc gctggtcata 1020  
 accctttact gcaagagggg ccggaagaag ctgcttaca tcttcaagca gccgttcatg 1080  
 cggcccggtc agacgactca ggaagaggac ggatgctcgat gcagattccc tgaggaggaa 1140  
 gaggggggat gcgaaactgcg cgtcaagtcc tcacggtecc ccgacgcccc cgcatatcaa 1200  
 cagggccaga atcagctcta caacgagctg aacctggaa ggagagagga gtacgacgtg 1260  
 ctggacaagc gacgcggacg cgacccggag atggggggga aaccacggcg gaaaaaccct 1320  
 caggaaggac tgtacaacga actccagaaa gacaagatgg cggaagccct ctcagaaatc 1380  
 gggatgaagg gagagcggag gaggggaaag ggtcacgacg ggctgtacca gggactgagc 1440  
 accggccacta aggataccta cgatgccttg catatgcaag cactccacc cccg 1494

<210> SEQ ID NO 90  
 <211> LENGTH: 498  
 <212> TYPE: PRT  
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence  
 <220> FEATURE:  
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: LTG 2091

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 90

Met	Leu	Leu	Leu	Val	Thr	Ser	Leu	Leu	Leu	Cys	Glu	Leu	Pro	His	Pro
1							5	10			15				
Ala	Phe	Leu	Leu	Ile	Pro	Glu	Val	Gln	Leu	Val	Gln	Ser	Gly	Gly	Gly
	20						25				30				
Leu	Val	Lys	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ser	Leu	Arg	Leu	Ser	Cys	Ala	Ala	Ser	Gly
		35				40				45					
Phe	Thr	Phe	Ser	Asp	Tyr	Tyr	Met	Ser	Trp	Ile	Arg	Gln	Ala	Pro	Gly
		50				55				60					
Lys	Gly	Leu	Glu	Trp	Val	Ser	Tyr	Ile	Ser	Ser	Ser	Gly	Ser	Thr	Ile
		65				70			75			80			
Tyr	Tyr	Ala	Asp	Ser	Val	Lys	Gly	Arg	Phe	Thr	Ile	Ser	Arg	Asp	Asn
						85			90			95			
Ala	Lys	Asn	Thr	Leu	Tyr	Leu	Gln	Met	Asn	Ser	Leu	Arg	Ala	Glu	Asp
						100			105			110			
Thr	Ala	Val	Tyr	Tyr	Cys	Ala	Arg	Asp	Leu	Ser	Gly	Lys	Ser	Ser	Gly
		115				120			125						
Trp	Ser	His	Tyr	Phe	Asp	Tyr	Trp	Gly	Gln	Gly	Thr	Leu	Val	Thr	Val
		130				135			140						
Ser	Ser	Gly	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Gly	Gly	Gly
		145				150			155			160			
Ser	Asn	Phe	Met	Leu	Thr	Gln	Pro	His	Ser	Val	Ser	Glu	Ser	Pro	Gly
						165			170			175			
Lys	Thr	Val	Thr	Ile	Ser	Cys	Thr	Arg	Ser	Ser	Gly	Ser	Ile	Ala	Asn
						180			185			190			
Asn	Tyr	Val	Gln	Trp	Tyr	Gln	Gln	Arg	Pro	Asp	Arg	Ala	Pro	Thr	Thr
						195			200			205			
Val	Ile	Tyr	Glu	Asp	Asp	Gln	Arg	Pro	Ser	Gly	Val	Pro	Asp	Arg	Phe
						210			215			220			
Ser	Gly	Ser	Ile	Asp	Ser	Ser	Ser	Asn	Ser	Ala	Ser	Leu	Thr	Ile	Ser
						225			230			235			240

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Gly Leu Lys Ile Glu Asp Glu Ala Asp Tyr Tyr Cys Gln Ser Tyr Asp  
245 250 255

Gly Thr Asn Trp Val Phe Gly Gly Thr Lys Leu Thr Val Leu Gly  
260 265 270

Ala Ala Ala Thr Thr Pro Ala Pro Arg Pro Pro Thr Pro Ala Pro  
275 280 285

Thr Ile Ala Ser Gln Pro Leu Ser Leu Arg Pro Glu Ala Cys Arg Pro  
290 295 300

Ala Ala Gly Gly Ala Val His Thr Arg Gly Leu Asp Phe Ala Cys Asp  
305 310 315 320

Ile Tyr Ile Trp Ala Pro Leu Ala Gly Thr Cys Gly Val Leu Leu  
325 330 335

Ser Leu Val Ile Thr Leu Tyr Cys Lys Arg Gly Arg Lys Lys Leu Leu  
340 345 350

Tyr Ile Phe Lys Gln Pro Phe Met Arg Pro Val Gln Thr Thr Gln Glu  
355 360 365

Glu Asp Gly Cys Ser Cys Arg Phe Pro Glu Glu Glu Gly Gly Cys  
370 375 380

Glu Leu Arg Val Lys Phe Ser Arg Ser Ala Asp Ala Pro Ala Tyr Gln  
385 390 395 400

Gln Gly Gln Asn Gln Leu Tyr Asn Glu Leu Asn Leu Gly Arg Arg Glu  
405 410 415

Glu Tyr Asp Val Leu Asp Lys Arg Arg Gly Arg Asp Pro Glu Met Gly  
420 425 430

Gly Lys Pro Arg Arg Lys Asn Pro Gln Glu Gly Leu Tyr Asn Glu Leu  
435 440 445

Gln Lys Asp Lys Met Ala Glu Ala Tyr Ser Glu Ile Gly Met Lys Gly  
450 455 460

Glu Arg Arg Arg Gly Lys Gly His Asp Gly Leu Tyr Gln Gly Leu Ser  
465 470 475 480

Thr Ala Thr Lys Asp Thr Tyr Asp Ala Leu His Met Gln Ala Leu Pro  
485 490 495

Pro Arg

<210> SEQ ID NO 91  
<211> LENGTH: 1473  
<212> TYPE: DNA  
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence  
<220> FEATURE:  
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: LTG 2092

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 91

atgcgtgtgc	tgggtgaccag	cctgctgtcg	tgcgaactgc	cgcacccggc	gtttctgtcg	60
attccggaa	tgcaacttgt	cgaaaaggcggt	ggaggtcttg	tccaacctgg	tgcgtccctg	120
aggctctcg	gtgcccgcag	cggattcacc	ttctcatcg	acgctatgtc	ctgggtcaga	180
caggctccgt	gaaaggccct	ggaatgggtg	gccgttatct	cctacgacgg	cagcaacaag	240
tattacgccc	actcagtgaa	ggggcgggtt	accatttccc	gggacaacag	caagaacacc	300
ctgtacttgc	aatgaactc	cctggggcc	gaggataccg	cggtgtacta	ctgcgccac	360
ctccgcgttg	gatacggaa	ggatgtctgg	ggacaggaa	ctaccgtgac	cgtgtcgcc	420
gggggggggg	gaagcggcgg	cgggggatcg	ggtggcggcg	gatcccagac	tgtggtcacc	480
caagagcctt	cactgaccgt	gtccccgggt	ggcacccgtga	cgctgacttg	cgcgtcatct	540

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acccggggccg tgacctcgga ccactacccc tgcgtggttcc agcagaaaacc cggacatcca 600
cccgagagccc tgggtgtactc cactgacacc atccactctt ggactccggc cgggttctcc 660
ggaaaggctcc tgggggggaa ggccgcactg acagtgtccg gagtgccagcc cgaggatgaa 720
gccgactact actgtctgct ctactatggg ggagcacgca tgttcggtgg cggcactcag 780
ctgaccgtgc tggggagccgc cgcaactacc acccctgccc ctccggccgactccggcc 840
ccaaaccatcg caagccaaacc cctctccctt cggccgcagaat ttgcggccggc ggccgcgggt 900
ggagccgtgc atacccgggg gctggacttt gcctgcgata tctacatttg ggccccgtg 960
ggccggcactt cggcggcgtct cctgtgtcg ctggtcatca cccttactg caagaggggc 1020
cggaagaagc tgctttacat cttcaaggcag ccgttcatgc ggccgcgtca gacgactcag 1080
gaagaggacg gatgctcggtc cagattccctt gaggagggaaatggggatg cgaactgcgc 1140
gtcaagttct cacggccgc cggccgcgcgc gcataatcaac agggccagaa tcagctctac 1200
aacgagctga acctggaaag gagagaggag tacgacgtgc tggacaagcg acggggacgc 1260
gaccggaga tgggggggaa accacggccgg aaaaacccttc aggaaggact gtacaacgaa 1320
ctccagaaag acaagatggc ggaaggctac tcagaaatcg ggatgaaggg agagccggagg 1380
aggggaaagg gtcacgacgg gctgtaccag ggactgagca ccggccactaa ggataacctac 1440
gatgccttc atatgcaagc actccccaccc cgg 1473

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&lt;210&gt; SEQ ID NO 92

&lt;211&gt; LENGTH: 491

&lt;212&gt; TYPE: PRT

&lt;213&gt; ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

&lt;220&gt; FEATURE:

&lt;223&gt; OTHER INFORMATION: LTG 2092 (hScFv aCD38 CD8 TM 4-1BB CD3 zeta)

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 92

Met	Leu	Leu	Leu	Val	Thr	Ser	Leu	Leu	Leu	Cys	Glu	Leu	Pro	His	Pro
1							5		10			15			

Ala	Phe	Leu	Leu	Ile	Pro	Glu	Val	Gln	Leu	Val	Glu	Ser	Gly	Gly	Gly
							20		25			30			

Leu	Val	Gln	Pro	Gly	Arg	Ser	Leu	Arg	Leu	Ser	Cys	Ala	Ala	Ser	Gly
							35		40			45			

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

Lys	Gly	Leu	Glu	Trp	Val	Ala	Val	Ile	Ser	Tyr	Asp	Gly	Ser	Asn	Lys
						65		70		75			80		

Tyr	Tyr	Ala	Asp	Ser	Val	Lys	Gly	Arg	Phe	Thr	Ile	Ser	Arg	Asp	Asn
						85		90			95				

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

Thr	Ala	Val	Tyr	Tyr	Cys	Ala	His	Leu	Arg	Phe	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Met	Asp
						115		120			125				

Val	Trp	Gly	Gln	Gly	Thr	Thr	Val	Thr	Val	Ser	Ser	Gly	Gly	Gly	Gly
						130		135			140				

Ser	Gly	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gln	Thr	Val	Val	Thr		
145				150			155		160						

Gln	Glu	Pro	Ser	Leu	Thr	Val	Ser	Pro	Gly	Gly	Thr	Val	Thr	Leu	Thr
						165		170			175				

Cys	Ala	Ser	Ser	Thr	Gly	Ala	Val	Thr	Ser	Asp	His	Tyr	Pro	Cys	Trp
						180		185			190				

Phe Gln Gln Lys Pro Gly His Pro Pro Arg Ala Leu Val Tyr Ser Thr

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195	200	205
Asp Thr Ile His Ser Trp Thr Pro Ala Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Leu Leu		
210	215	220
Gly Gly Lys Ala Ala Leu Thr Val Ser Gly Val Gln Pro Glu Asp Glu		
225	230	235
Ala Asp Tyr Tyr Cys Leu Leu Tyr Tyr Gly Gly Ala Arg Val Phe Gly		
245	250	255
Gly Gly Thr Gln Leu Thr Val Leu Gly Ala Ala Ala Thr Thr Thr Pro		
260	265	270
Ala Pro Arg Pro Pro Thr Pro Ala Pro Thr Ile Ala Ser Gln Pro Leu		
275	280	285
Ser Leu Arg Pro Glu Ala Cys Arg Pro Ala Ala Gly Gly Ala Val His		
290	295	300
Thr Arg Gly Leu Asp Phe Ala Cys Asp Ile Tyr Ile Trp Ala Pro Leu		
305	310	315
Ala Gly Thr Cys Gly Val Leu Leu Ser Leu Val Ile Thr Leu Tyr		
325	330	335
Cys Lys Arg Gly Arg Lys Lys Leu Leu Tyr Ile Phe Lys Gln Pro Phe		
340	345	350
Met Arg Pro Val Gln Thr Thr Gln Glu Glu Asp Gly Cys Ser Cys Arg		
355	360	365
Phe Pro Glu Glu Glu Gly Gly Cys Glu Leu Arg Val Lys Phe Ser		
370	375	380
Arg Ser Ala Asp Ala Pro Ala Tyr Gln Gln Gly Gln Asn Gln Leu Tyr		
385	390	395
Asn Glu Leu Asn Leu Gly Arg Arg Glu Glu Tyr Asp Val Leu Asp Lys		
405	410	415
Arg Arg Gly Arg Asp Pro Glu Met Gly Gly Lys Pro Arg Arg Lys Asn		
420	425	430
Pro Gln Glu Gly Leu Tyr Asn Glu Leu Gln Lys Asp Lys Met Ala Glu		
435	440	445
Ala Tyr Ser Glu Ile Gly Met Lys Gly Glu Arg Arg Arg Gly Lys Gly		
450	455	460
His Asp Gly Leu Tyr Gln Gly Leu Ser Thr Ala Thr Lys Asp Thr Tyr		
465	470	475
Asp Ala Leu His Met Gln Ala Leu Pro Pro Arg		
485	490	

<210> SEQ ID NO 93  
 <211> LENGTH: 1479  
 <212> TYPE: DNA  
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence  
 <220> FEATURE:  
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: LTG 2093 (hScFv aCD38 CD8 TM 4-1BB CD3 zeta)

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 93

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atgctgtcgc tgggtgaccag cctgtgtcgt tgcgaaactgc cgcatccggc gtttctgtc 60
attccgcaag tgcaactcgt ccaatccgga gctgaagtca agaaggcagg atcttccgtg 120
aaaagtgtcgt gcaaggcctc cgggggaaca ttctcctcat atgcgatcag ctgggtccgc 180
caggctccgg gacagggctt ggagtggatg ggtatcatta acccttcggg cggctcaact 240
agctacgccc agaagttcca gggcagatgt accatgacca gggacaccag cacttcgacg 300
gtgtacatgg aactgtcctc actgcgggtcc gaggacaccg ccgtgtacta ctgcgcccg 360
gagtattcct cctcccgctgt ggacgccttc gatatctggg gacagggta catggtaact 420

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gtgtcgccg gccccggcgg aacgggggtt ggccggagcg gtggccggcg atccagctac	480
gaactcaccc agccgcggc agtgtccgtg agcccgggac agaccgcaac cattacttgt	540
tccggggatg acctgggatc caaatacgtg tgctggtacc aacagaagcc tggtcactcg	600
cccggtgtga tcatctacga cgactcagac cggcccagcg gcatccccga gagattttcc	660
ggatccaaca gcgaaacac cgccactctg actatccgc gctcgaggc cggcgaccaa	720
gcggattact actgccaagt ctggacagc tcctcggatc atgcgtgtt cggggggcgg	780
acccagctta ccgtgtggg ggcggccgca actaccaccc ctgccccctcg gccgcgcact	840
ccggcccca aaatcgcaag ccaacccttc tcctcggcgc cccaaatcgatc ccccccggcc	900
gcgggtggag ccgtgcatac cggggggctg gactttgcct gcatatcta catttggcc	960
ccgcgtggccg gcacttgcgg cgtgtccctg ctgtcgctgg tcatcaccc ttactgcaag	1020
agggggccgga agaagctgct ttacatcttc aagcagccgt tcatgcggcc cgtgcagacg	1080
actcaggaag aggacggatg ctcgtgcaga ttccctgagg aggaagaggg gggatgcgaa	1140
ctgcgcgtca agttctcacg gtccgcgcac gcccccgcat atcaacaggg ccagaatcac	1200
ctctacaacg agctgaacct gggaaaggaga gaggagtacg acgtgtggc caagcgacgc	1260
ggacgcgcacc cggagatggg gggaaaccca cggcgaaaa accctcagga aggactgtac	1320
aacgaactcc agaaaagacaa gatggcggaa gcctactcag aaatcggtt gaaggagag	1380
cggaggaggg gaaagggtca cgacgggctg taccaggac tgagcaccgc cactaaggat	1440
acctacatg ctttgcataat gcaaggactc ccaccccg	1479

&lt;210&gt; SEQ ID NO 94

&lt;211&gt; LENGTH: 493

&lt;212&gt; TYPE: PRT

&lt;213&gt; ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

&lt;220&gt; FEATURE:

&lt;223&gt; OTHER INFORMATION: LTG 2093 (hScFv aCD38 CD8 TM 4-1BB CD3 zeta)

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 94

Met Leu Leu Leu Val Thr Ser Leu Leu Leu Cys Glu Leu Pro His Pro			
1	5	10	15

Ala Phe Leu Leu Ile Pro Gln Val Gln Leu Val Gln Ser Gly Ala Glu			
20	25	30	

Val Lys Lys Pro Gly Ser Ser Val Lys Val Ser Cys Lys Ala Ser Gly			
35	40	45	

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

Gln Gly Leu Glu Trp Met Gly Ile Ile Asn Pro Ser Gly Ser Thr			
65	70	75	80

Ser Tyr Ala Gln Lys Phe Gln Gly Arg Val Thr Met Thr Arg Asp Thr			
85	90	95	

Ser Thr Ser Thr Val Tyr Met Glu Leu Ser Ser Leu Arg Ser Glu Asp			
100	105	110	

Thr Ala Val Tyr Tyr Cys Ala Arg Glu Tyr Ser Ser Arg Val Asp			
115	120	125	

Ala Phe Asp Ile Trp Gly Gln Gly Thr Met Val Thr Val Ser Ser Gly			
130	135	140	

Gly Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Gly Ser Ser Tyr			
145	150	155	160

Glu Leu Thr Gln Pro Pro Ser Val Ser Pro Gly Gln Thr Ala			
165	170	175	

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Thr Ile Thr Cys Ser Gly Asp Asp Leu Gly Ser Lys Tyr Val Cys Trp  
 180 185 190  
 Tyr Gln Gln Lys Pro Gly His Ser Pro Val Leu Ile Ile Tyr Asp Asp  
 195 200 205  
 Ser Asp Arg Pro Ser Gly Ile Pro Glu Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Asn Ser  
 210 215 220  
 Gly Asn Thr Ala Thr Leu Thr Ile Ser Arg Val Glu Ala Gly Asp Glu  
 225 230 235 240  
 Ala Asp Tyr Tyr Cys Gln Val Trp Asp Ser Ser Ser Asp His Ala Val  
 245 250 255  
 Phe Gly Gly Thr Gln Leu Thr Val Leu Gly Ala Ala Thr Thr  
 260 265 270  
 Thr Pro Ala Pro Arg Pro Pro Thr Pro Ala Pro Thr Ile Ala Ser Gln  
 275 280 285  
 Pro Leu Ser Leu Arg Pro Glu Ala Cys Arg Pro Ala Ala Gly Gly Ala  
 290 295 300  
 Val His Thr Arg Gly Leu Asp Phe Ala Cys Asp Ile Tyr Ile Trp Ala  
 305 310 315 320  
 Pro Leu Ala Gly Thr Cys Gly Val Leu Leu Leu Ser Leu Val Ile Thr  
 325 330 335  
 Leu Tyr Cys Lys Arg Gly Arg Lys Lys Leu Leu Tyr Ile Phe Lys Gln  
 340 345 350  
 Pro Phe Met Arg Pro Val Gln Thr Thr Gln Glu Glu Asp Gly Cys Ser  
 355 360 365  
 Cys Arg Phe Pro Glu Glu Glu Gly Cys Glu Leu Arg Val Lys  
 370 375 380  
 Phe Ser Arg Ser Ala Asp Ala Pro Ala Tyr Gln Gln Gly Gln Asn Gln  
 385 390 395 400  
 Leu Tyr Asn Glu Leu Asn Leu Gly Arg Arg Glu Glu Tyr Asp Val Leu  
 405 410 415  
 Asp Lys Arg Arg Gly Arg Asp Pro Glu Met Gly Gly Lys Pro Arg Arg  
 420 425 430  
 Lys Asn Pro Gln Glu Gly Leu Tyr Asn Glu Leu Gln Lys Asp Lys Met  
 435 440 445  
 Ala Glu Ala Tyr Ser Glu Ile Gly Met Lys Gly Glu Arg Arg Arg Gly  
 450 455 460  
 Lys Gly His Asp Gly Leu Tyr Gln Gly Leu Ser Thr Ala Thr Lys Asp  
 465 470 475 480  
 Thr Tyr Asp Ala Leu His Met Gln Ala Leu Pro Pro Arg  
 485 490

<210> SEQ ID NO 95  
 <211> LENGTH: 1461  
 <212> TYPE: DNA  
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence  
 <220> FEATURE:  
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: LTG 2094 (hScFv aCD38 CD8 TM 4-1BB CD3 zeta)

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 95

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atgctgtcgc tggtgaccag cctgctgctg tgcgaaactgc cgcatccggc gtttctgctg      60
attccggaaat tgcaagggtt ggagagcggt ggaggacttg tgcaacctgg tggatccctg      120
agattgtcgt gtgccgcctc cggttcacc ttctcctcgt actggatgag ctgggtccgc      180
caggcacccg ggaagggact ggaatgggtg gcggacatta aggatgacgg ctccgagcgg      240

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tactacgtgg	actccgtgaa	gggcggg	ttc	actatctcaa	gagacaatgc	caagaacagc	300	
ctgtac	tcc	aatgaactc	gctcg	ggggc	gaggataccg	cagtgtatta	ctgcgccc	360
gacgtgt	ggg	ctggatg	ga	tgtctgg	ggc	ctgtcactgt	gtctagc	420
ggcg	ccg	gaa	g	gggg	ccg	gtggc	gaa	480
tccccatcat	tc	tc	tc	tc	tc	tc	tc	540
caggacatct	cca	actac	ct	act	ggta	c	ca	600
ctcatctac	ac	g	c	c	tc	tg	aa	660
tc	ggg	acc	g	tt	cc	ttt	tc	720
tactgccaac	ag	acata	ac	cc	cg	gg	aa	780
aggcg	cc	ca	actacc	cc	tg	gg	cc	840
agccaac	cc	tc	tt	cc	cc	gg	cc	900
acccgggg	cc	tg	actt	tc	cc	ttt	tc	960
ggcgtgt	cc	tc	tc	tc	tc	tc	tc	1020
cttacatct	tca	aggc	g	tt	cat	tg	cc	1080
tgctcgt	gc	a	act	tc	tc	tc	tc	1140
cgg	cc	cc	cc	cc	cc	cc	cc	1200
ctgg	gg	aa	gg	gg	gg	gg	gg	1260
gggg	gg	aa	ac	cc	cc	cc	cc	1320
aa	gg	gg	gg	gg	gg	gg	gg	1380
cac	g	g	g	g	g	g	g	1440
atgcaagcac	tc	cc	ac	cc	cc	cc	cc	1461

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<210> SEQ ID NO 96  
 <211> LENGTH: 487  
 <212> TYPE: PRT  
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence  
 <220> FEATURE:  
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: LTG 2094 (hScFv aCD38 CD8 TM 4-1BB CD3 zeta)

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 96

Met	Leu	Leu	Leu	Val	Thr	Ser	Leu	Leu	Leu	Cys	Glu	Leu	Pro	His	Pro
1				5			10				15				

Ala	Phe	Leu	Leu	Ile	Pro	Glu	Val	Gln	Leu	Val	Glu	Ser	Gly	Gly	Gly
				20			25				30				

Leu	Val	Gln	Pro	Gly	Gly	Ser	Leu	Arg	Leu	Ser	Cys	Ala	Ala	Ser	Gly
				35			40			45					

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

Lys	Gly	Leu	Glu	Trp	Val	Ala	Asp	Ile	Lys	Asp	Asp	Gly	Ser	Glu	Arg
				65		70		75		80					

Tyr	Tyr	Val	Asp	Ser	Val	Lys	Gly	Arg	Phe	Thr	Ile	Ser	Arg	Asp	Asn
				85		90		95							

Ala	Lys	Asn	Ser	Leu	Tyr	Leu	Gln	Met	Asn	Ser	Leu	Arg	Ala	Glu	Asp
				100		105		110							

Thr	Ala	Val	Tyr	Tyr	Cys	Ala	Arg	Asp	Val	Trp	Ala	Gly	Met	Asp	Val
				115		120		125							

Trp	Gly	Gln	Gly	Thr	Thr	Val	Thr	Val	Ser	Ser	Gly	Gly	Gly	Ser	
				130		135		140							

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Gly Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Ser Asp Ile Gln Leu Thr Gln  
145 150 155 160

Ser Pro Ser Phe Leu Ser Ala Ser Val Gly Asp Arg Val Thr Ile Thr  
165 170 175

Cys Gln Ala Ser Gln Asp Ile Ser Asn Tyr Leu Asn Trp Tyr Gln Gln  
180 185 190

Lys Pro Gly Lys Ala Pro Lys Leu Leu Ile Tyr Asp Ala Ser Asn Leu  
195 200 205

Glu Thr Gly Val Pro Ser Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp  
210 215 220

Phe Ser Phe Thr Ile Ser Ser Leu Gln Pro Glu Asp Ile Ala Thr Tyr  
225 230 235 240

Tyr Cys Gln Gln Thr Tyr Ser Pro Pro Ile Thr Phe Gly Gln Gly Thr  
245 250 255

Arg Leu Glu Ile Lys Ala Ala Ala Thr Thr Thr Pro Ala Pro Arg Pro  
260 265 270

Pro Thr Pro Ala Pro Thr Ile Ala Ser Gln Pro Leu Ser Leu Arg Pro  
275 280 285

Glu Ala Cys Arg Pro Ala Ala Gly Gly Ala Val His Thr Arg Gly Leu  
290 295 300

Asp Phe Ala Cys Asp Ile Tyr Ile Trp Ala Pro Leu Ala Gly Thr Cys  
305 310 315 320

Gly Val Leu Leu Leu Ser Leu Val Ile Thr Leu Tyr Cys Lys Arg Gly  
325 330 335

Arg Lys Lys Leu Leu Tyr Ile Phe Lys Gln Pro Phe Met Arg Pro Val  
340 345 350

Gln Thr Thr Gln Glu Glu Asp Gly Cys Ser Cys Arg Phe Pro Glu Glu  
355 360 365

Glu Glu Gly Cys Glu Leu Arg Val Lys Phe Ser Arg Ser Ala Asp  
370 375 380

Ala Pro Ala Tyr Gln Gln Gly Gln Asn Gln Leu Tyr Asn Glu Leu Asn  
385 390 395 400

Leu Gly Arg Arg Glu Glu Tyr Asp Val Leu Asp Lys Arg Arg Gly Arg  
405 410 415

Asp Pro Glu Met Gly Gly Lys Pro Arg Arg Lys Asn Pro Gln Glu Gly  
420 425 430

Leu Tyr Asn Glu Leu Gln Lys Asp Lys Met Ala Glu Ala Tyr Ser Glu  
435 440 445

Ile Gly Met Lys Gly Glu Arg Arg Gly Lys Gly His Asp Gly Leu  
450 455 460

Tyr Gln Gly Leu Ser Thr Ala Thr Lys Asp Thr Tyr Asp Ala Leu His  
465 470 475 480

Met Gln Ala Leu Pro Pro Arg  
485

<210> SEQ ID NO 97  
<211> LENGTH: 1467  
<212> TYPE: DNA  
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence  
<220> FEATURE:  
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: LTG 2095 (hScFv aCD38 CD8 TM 4-1BB CD3 zeta)

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 97

atgctgtgc tggtgaccag cctgctgctg tgcgaaactgc cgcatccggc gtttctgctg	60
attccgcaag tccaaactcgt ccagtcgggt gccgaagtca agaaggctgg ctcatccgt	120

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aaggatgcct gcaaagcatc ggccggaaacc ttctcccttc atgcccattc ctgggtccgc 180  
caggcacccgg gccagggtct ggagtggatg ggccggatta tccctatctt cggaactgcc 240  
aaccacgccc aaaatgtcca gggacgctgt accattaccc cccatgtatc aacctaacc 300  
gcctacatgg aactgtccag cttgagggtcc gaggacaccc cccgtgtacta ctgcgcgttc 360  
atgatggtgc cggagttacta ctttgactac tggggccagg gaaccttgtt gaccgtgtcg 420  
tccgggtggc gcggatccgg gggggggggg tctggggggc gcggaaacgca tatccagatg 480  
acccagtcgc catcgagcct gtccgccttc gtggggcaca gagtgacgt cacttgcgg 540  
gtttcacaag gcatcagaaa tgacctggc tggtatcagc agaagcccg agaagcgccc 600  
aagcggctga tctacgcggc cagcacccctg caaaacggg tgccttcgc gttctccggg 660  
agcgggtcccg gaactgactt cactctgact attaacagcc tccagcccgaa ggatttcggc 720  
acatactact gtcagcgtta caacagctac ccgtacaccc tccggacaggg aactaagctc 780  
gaaatcaagg cggccgcaac taccacccctt gcccctcggc cggcgactcc ggcccccaacc 840  
atcgcaagcc aaccctctc cttgcggccc gaagcttgc gcccggccgc ggggtggagcc 900  
gtgcataccc ggggggtggc ctttgccttc gatatctaca tttggggccc gctggccggc 960  
acttgcggcg tgctctgtc gtccgtggtc atcacccttt actgcaagag gggccggaaag 1020  
aagctgtttt acatcttcaa gcagccgttc atgcggcccg tgcagacgac tcaggaagag 1080  
gacggatgtc cgtgcagatt ccctgaggag gaagaggggg gatgcgaact gcgcgtcaag 1140  
ttctcacggc cccgcgcacgc cccgcacat caacaggccc agaatcagct ctacaacgag 1200  
ctgaacctgg gaaggagaga ggagtacgac gtgcgtggaca agcgcacgcgg acgcgcacccg 1260  
gagatggggg gggaaaccacg gggaaaaac cctcaggaaag gactgtacaa cgaactccag 1320  
aaagacaaga tggcggaaagc ctactcagaa atcgggtatc agggagagcg gaggagggg 1380  
aagggtcacg acggggtgtc ccaggactg agcaccgcctt ctaaggatac ctacgtgcc 1440  
ttgcataatgc aagcactccc accccccg 1467

<210> SEQ ID NO 98

<211> LENGTH: 489

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

<220> FEATURE:

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: LTG 2095 (hScFv aCD38 CD8 TM 4-1BB CD3 zeta)

<400> SEQUENCE: 98

Met	Leu	Leu	Leu	Val	Thr	Ser	Leu	Leu	Leu	Cys	Glu	Leu	Pro	His	Pro
1				5					10					15	

Ala Phe Leu Leu Ile Pro Gln Val Gln Leu Val Gln Ser Gly Ala Glu  
20 25 30

Val Lys Lys Pro Gly Ser Ser Val Lys Val Ser Cys Lys Ala Ser Gly  
35 40 45

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

Gln Gly Leu Glu Trp Met Gly Gly Ile Ile Pro Ile Phe Gly Thr Ala  
65 70 75 80

Asn His Ala Gln Lys Phe Gln Gly Arg Val Thr Ile Thr Ala Asp Glu  
85 90 95

Ser Thr Ser Thr Ala Tyr Met Glu Leu Ser Ser Leu Arg Ser Glu Asp  
                  100                     105                     110

Thr Ala Val Tyr Tyr Cys Ala Phe Met Met Val Pro Glu Tyr Tyr Phe

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115	120	125
Asp Tyr Trp Gly Gln Gly Thr Leu Val Thr Val Ser Ser Gly Gly Gly		
130	135	140
Gly Ser Gly Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Gly Ser Asp Ile Gln Met		
145	150	155
Thr Gln Ser Pro Ser Ser Leu Ser Ala Ser Val Gly Asp Arg Val Thr		
165	170	175
Ile Thr Cys Arg Ala Ser Gln Gly Ile Arg Asn Asp Leu Gly Trp Tyr		
180	185	190
Gln Gln Lys Pro Gly Glu Ala Pro Lys Arg Leu Ile Tyr Ala Ala Ser		
195	200	205
Thr Leu Gln Asn Gly Val Pro Ser Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly		
210	215	220
Thr Asp Phe Thr Leu Thr Ile Asn Ser Leu Gln Pro Glu Asp Phe Ala		
225	230	235
Thr Tyr Tyr Cys Gln Gln Tyr Asn Ser Tyr Pro Tyr Thr Phe Gly Gln		
245	250	255
Gly Thr Lys Leu Glu Ile Lys Ala Ala Ala Thr Thr Thr Pro Ala Pro		
260	265	270
Arg Pro Pro Thr Pro Ala Pro Thr Ile Ala Ser Gln Pro Leu Ser Leu		
275	280	285
Arg Pro Glu Ala Cys Arg Pro Ala Ala Gly Gly Ala Val His Thr Arg		
290	295	300
Gly Leu Asp Phe Ala Cys Asp Ile Tyr Ile Trp Ala Pro Leu Ala Gly		
305	310	315
Thr Cys Gly Val Leu Leu Leu Ser Leu Val Ile Thr Leu Tyr Cys Lys		
325	330	335
Arg Gly Arg Lys Lys Leu Leu Tyr Ile Phe Lys Gln Pro Phe Met Arg		
340	345	350
Pro Val Gln Thr Thr Gln Glu Glu Asp Gly Cys Ser Cys Arg Phe Pro		
355	360	365
Glu Glu Glu Gly Gly Cys Glu Leu Arg Val Lys Phe Ser Arg Ser		
370	375	380
Ala Asp Ala Pro Ala Tyr Gln Gln Gly Gln Asn Gln Leu Tyr Asn Glu		
385	390	395
Leu Asn Leu Gly Arg Arg Glu Glu Tyr Asp Val Leu Asp Lys Arg Arg		
405	410	415
Gly Arg Asp Pro Glu Met Gly Gly Lys Pro Arg Arg Lys Asn Pro Gln		
420	425	430
Glu Gly Leu Tyr Asn Glu Leu Gln Lys Asp Lys Met Ala Glu Ala Tyr		
435	440	445
Ser Glu Ile Gly Met Lys Gly Glu Arg Arg Gly Lys Gly His Asp		
450	455	460
Gly Leu Tyr Gln Gly Leu Ser Thr Ala Thr Lys Asp Thr Tyr Asp Ala		
465	470	475
Leu His Met Gln Ala Leu Pro Pro Arg		
485		

<210> SEQ ID NO 99  
 <211> LENGTH: 1476  
 <212> TYPE: DNA  
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence  
 <220> FEATURE:  
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: LTG 2096 (hScFv aCD38 CD8 TM 4-1BB CD3 zeta)

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**157**

-continued

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 99

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atgctgtgc tggcgtaccag cctgtgtcg tgcgtactgc cgcatccggc gtttctgtg 60
attccgaaag tgcaactcca agaaagcgcc cccggacttg tcaaaccgtc ccagactctc 120
tccctgaccc gtgcgttcag cggtggctca atttcgagcg gtggctacta ctggctctgg 180
atcaggcagc atccgggaaa gggcttggag tggattggat acatctacta ctccgggtcc 240
acctactaca atccctcgct gaagtcgaga gtcaccatca gcgtggacac ctccaagaac 300
cagtttagcc tgaagctgtc ctcagtgacc gcagctgaca cccgggtgtc ctactgcgcc 360
cgccggggag tcatggggcg agacttcgac tactggggac agggaaaccct ggtcaactgtg 420
tccagcgggg gggggggatc cggccggccgc gggtccggtg gcggagggtc ccagtcagtg 480
ctgactcagc cacccctcggt gtctgtgtcg cccggacaaa cccggcagcat cacgtgtcc 540
ggcgacaacc tcgggtatca ctatgtgtc tggtaccaac agcggccggg gcagtcaccc 600
gtgctgatta tgtacgagga tactaagcgc ccttccggaa tccctgaccc gttctcgga 660
agcaactccg gaaacaccgc caccctgacc atctccggaa cccagacaat ggatgaagcg 720
gactactatt gctgtggcgtg ggacgatccg ctgtccggct gggtgttccgg cgggggaaact 780
cagctgactg tgctcggagc gcccgcact accacccctg cccctcggcc gcccgcactccg 840
gcccccaacca tcgcaagcca accccctctcc ttgcgcggcc aagcttgcgg cccggccgcg 900
ggtgagccg tgcatacccg ggggtctggac tttgcctgctg atatctacat ttggggcccg 960
ctggccggca cttgcggcgt gctctgtcg tgcgtggta tcacccttta ctgcaagagg 1020
ggccggaaga agctgtttt catcttcaag cagccgttca tgcggcccggt gcagacgact 1080
caggaagagg acggatgctc gtgcagattc cctgaggagg aagagggggg atgcgaactg 1140
cgcgtaagt tctcacggc cggcgcacgc cccgcataatc aacaggccca gaatcagctc 1200
tacaacgagc tgaacctggg aaggagagag gagtacgacg tgctggacaa gcgacgcgga 1260
cgcgaccggg agatgggggg gaaaccacgg cggaaaaacc ctcaggaaagg actgtacaac 1320
gaactccaga aagacaagat ggcggaaagcc tactcagaaa tcgggatgaa gggagagccg 1380
aggagggggaa agggtcacga cgggtctgac cagggactga gcaccgcac taaggataacc 1440
tacgatgcct tgcataatgca agcactccca ccccg 1476

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&lt;210&gt; SEQ ID NO 100

&lt;211&gt; LENGTH: 492

&lt;212&gt; TYPE: PRT

&lt;213&gt; ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

&lt;220&gt; FEATURE:

&lt;223&gt; OTHER INFORMATION: LTG 2096 (hScFv aCD38 CD8 TM 4-1BB CD3 zeta)

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 100

Met	Leu	Leu	Val	Thr	Ser	Leu	Leu	Cys	Glu	Leu	Pro	His	Pro
1						5			10		15		

Ala	Phe	Leu	Leu	Ile	Pro	Lys	Val	Gln	Leu	Gln	Glu	Ser	Gly
						20		25		30			

Leu	Val	Lys	Pro	Ser	Gln	Thr	Leu	Ser	Leu	Thr	Cys	Ala	Val	Ser	Gly
					35			40		45					

Gly	Ser	Ile	Ser	Ser	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Tyr	Trp	Ser	Trp	Ile	Arg	Gln	His
					50		55	60							

Pro	Gly	Lys	Gly	Leu	Glu	Trp	Ile	Gly	Tyr	Ile	Tyr	Tyr	Ser	Gly	Ser
65					70			75		80					

Thr	Tyr	Tyr	Asn	Pro	Ser	Leu	Lys	Ser	Arg	Val	Thr	Ile	Ser	Val	Asp
					85			90		95					

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-continued

Thr Ser Lys Asn Gln Phe Ser Leu Lys Leu Ser Ser Val Thr Ala Ala  
 100 105 110  
 Asp Thr Ala Val Tyr Tyr Cys Ala Arg Gly Gly Val Met Gly Gly Asp  
 115 120 125  
 Phe Asp Tyr Trp Gly Gln Gly Thr Leu Val Thr Val Ser Ser Gly Gly  
 130 135 140  
 Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Gly Ser Gln Ser Val  
 145 150 155 160  
 Leu Thr Gln Pro Pro Ser Val Ser Pro Gly Gln Thr Ala Ser  
 165 170 175  
 Ile Thr Cys Ser Gly Asp Asn Leu Gly Asp His Tyr Val Cys Trp Tyr  
 180 185 190  
 Gln Gln Arg Pro Gly Gln Ser Pro Val Leu Ile Met Tyr Glu Asp Thr  
 195 200 205  
 Lys Arg Pro Ser Gly Ile Pro Asp Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Asn Ser Gly  
 210 215 220  
 Asn Thr Ala Thr Leu Thr Ile Ser Gly Thr Gln Thr Met Asp Glu Ala  
 225 230 235 240  
 Asp Tyr Tyr Cys Val Ala Trp Asp Asp Ser Leu Ser Gly Trp Val Phe  
 245 250 255  
 Gly Gly Gly Thr Gln Leu Thr Val Leu Gly Ala Ala Ala Thr Thr Thr  
 260 265 270  
 Pro Ala Pro Arg Pro Pro Thr Pro Ala Pro Thr Ile Ala Ser Gln Pro  
 275 280 285  
 Leu Ser Leu Arg Pro Glu Ala Cys Arg Pro Ala Ala Gly Gly Ala Val  
 290 295 300  
 His Thr Arg Gly Leu Asp Phe Ala Cys Asp Ile Tyr Ile Trp Ala Pro  
 305 310 315 320  
 Leu Ala Gly Thr Cys Gly Val Leu Leu Leu Ser Leu Val Ile Thr Leu  
 325 330 335  
 Tyr Cys Lys Arg Gly Arg Lys Lys Leu Leu Tyr Ile Phe Lys Gln Pro  
 340 345 350  
 Phe Met Arg Pro Val Gln Thr Thr Gln Glu Glu Asp Gly Cys Ser Cys  
 355 360 365  
 Arg Phe Pro Glu Glu Glu Gly Cys Glu Leu Arg Val Lys Phe  
 370 375 380  
 Ser Arg Ser Ala Asp Ala Pro Ala Tyr Gln Gln Gly Gln Asn Gln Leu  
 385 390 395 400  
 Tyr Asn Glu Leu Asn Leu Gly Arg Arg Glu Glu Tyr Asp Val Leu Asp  
 405 410 415  
 Lys Arg Arg Gly Arg Asp Pro Glu Met Gly Gly Lys Pro Arg Arg Lys  
 420 425 430  
 Asn Pro Gln Glu Gly Leu Tyr Asn Glu Leu Gln Lys Asp Lys Met Ala  
 435 440 445  
 Glu Ala Tyr Ser Glu Ile Gly Met Lys Gly Glu Arg Arg Arg Gly Lys  
 450 455 460  
 Gly His Asp Gly Leu Tyr Gln Gly Leu Ser Thr Ala Thr Lys Asp Thr  
 465 470 475 480  
 Tyr Asp Ala Leu His Met Gln Ala Leu Pro Pro Arg  
 485 490

<210> SEQ ID NO 101  
 <211> LENGTH: 1500

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161

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-continued

<212> TYPE: DNA  
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence  
<220> FEATURE:  
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: LTG 2097 (hScFv aCD38 CD8 TM 4-1BB CD3 zeta)  
<400> SEQUENCE: 101

atgctgtgc tgggtgaccag cctgctgtc tgcgaaactgc cgcatccggc gtttctgtc 60  
atcccgcaac tccaaactcca agaatcttga ccaggccctcg tgaagccctc ccaaactctg 120  
tccctgacct gtaccgtgtc ggggttggaaagc atttcgagcg gtggatacta ctgggtctgg 180  
atcaggcagc atccctggaaa gggactggag tggattgggt acatctacta ctccggctca 240  
acctactaca acccggtctt gaaatcgccg gtgacgatct ccgtggacac ttcaaagaac 300  
cagtttcagcc tgaagcttcc ctccgtgacc gggcccgata cagcgggtgtt ctactgcgtc 360  
cgggatcaga gcgtggccga ccctgggtggc ggctactact actacggaat ggtatgtctgg 420  
ggacaggaa ccaccgtgtac tgggttccgcg gggggccggc gatccgggggg gggggggatcg 480  
ggccggggcg gttcgcagtc cgtgtgttcc cagccaccta gcgtgtcaagt ggcacccggc 540  
cagacccgcct ccatttccgt cggggggaaat gacttggta gccgctccgt gtcatggtat 600  
caccagaagc cgggacaggc cccgggtgtc gtcatctatg acgacaacga cagaccctcg 660  
ggcatccccg aacgggttttc gggaaagcacc tccggagaca ctgcccaccc gaccatctcc 720  
cggggtcgagg tcggcgatgtc agccgattac tactgcgtcag tctgggacga cgactccgac 780  
caactgggtgt tcggcgccgg aactaagctg actgtgtgtt gggccggccgc aactaccacc 840  
cctggcccttc ggccggccgac tccggccccca accatcgaa gccaacccct ctccctgcgc 900  
cccgaaagctt gccggccggc cgccgggttggc gccgtgtcata cccggggggct ggactttgcc 960  
tgcgatatctt acatttgggc cccgctggcc ggcacttgcg gctgtgtccct gctgtcgctg 1020  
gtcatcaccc ttactgtcaa gagggggccgg aagaagctgc ttacatctt caagcagccg 1080  
ttcatgcggc ccgtgcagac gactcaggaa gaggacggat gctcgtgcag attccctgag 1140  
gaggaagagg ggggatgcga actgcgcgtc aagttctcac ggtccggccga cgccccccgca 1200  
tatcaacagg gccagaatcatc gctctacaac gagctgaacc tgggaaggag agaggagtag 1260  
gacgtgtgtt gcaagcgacg cggacgcgcac ccggagatgg gggggaaacc acggcggaaa 1320  
aacccctcagg aaggactgtt aacgaactc cagaaagaca agatggccga agectactca 1380  
gaaatcgggta tgaagggaga gcgaggaggagg ggaaagggtc acgacgggct gtaccaggaa 1440  
ctgagcaccg ccactaaggta tacctacgt gcttgcata tgcaagcact cccaccccccgg 1500

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<210> SEQ ID NO 102
<211> LENGTH: 500
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: LTG 2097 (hScFv aCD38 CD8 TM 4-1BB CD3 zeta)
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<400> SEQUENCE: 102

Ala Phe Leu Leu Ile Pro Gln Leu Gln Leu Gln Glu Ser Gly Pro Gly  
20 25 30

Leu Val Lys Pro Ser Gln Thr Leu Ser Leu Thr Cys Thr Val Ser Gly  
           35                40                45  
  
 Gly Ser Ile Ser Ser Gly Gly Tyr Tyr Trp Ser Trp Ile Arg Gln His  
       50              55              60

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-continued

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Pro Gly Lys Gly Leu Glu Trp Ile Gly Tyr Ile Tyr Tyr Ser Gly Ser  
 65 70 75 80  
 Thr Tyr Tyr Asn Pro Ser Leu Lys Ser Arg Val Thr Ile Ser Val Asp  
 85 90 95  
 Thr Ser Lys Asn Gln Phe Ser Leu Lys Leu Ser Ser Val Thr Ala Ala  
 100 105 110  
 Asp Thr Ala Val Tyr Tyr Cys Ala Arg Asp Gln Ser Val Ala Asp Pro  
 115 120 125  
 Gly Gly Gly Tyr Tyr Tyr Gly Met Asp Val Trp Gly Gln Gly Thr  
 130 135 140  
 Thr Val Thr Val Ser Ser Gly Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Gly Ser  
 145 150 155 160  
 Gly Gly Gly Ser Gln Ser Val Leu Thr Gln Pro Pro Ser Val Ser  
 165 170 175  
 Val Ala Pro Gly Gln Thr Ala Ser Ile Ser Cys Gly Gly Asn Asp Phe  
 180 185 190  
 Gly Ser Arg Ser Val Ser Trp Tyr His Gln Lys Pro Gly Gln Ala Pro  
 195 200 205  
 Val Leu Val Ile Tyr Asp Asp Asn Asp Arg Pro Ser Gly Ile Pro Glu  
 210 215 220  
 Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Thr Ser Gly Asp Thr Ala Thr Leu Thr Ile Ser  
 225 230 235 240  
 Arg Val Glu Val Gly Asp Glu Ala Asp Tyr Tyr Cys Gln Val Trp Asp  
 245 250 255  
 Asp Asp Ser Asp His Trp Val Phe Gly Gly Gly Thr Lys Leu Thr Val  
 260 265 270  
 Leu Gly Ala Ala Ala Thr Thr Pro Ala Pro Arg Pro Pro Thr Pro  
 275 280 285  
 Ala Pro Thr Ile Ala Ser Gln Pro Leu Ser Leu Arg Pro Glu Ala Cys  
 290 295 300  
 Arg Pro Ala Ala Gly Gly Ala Val His Thr Arg Gly Leu Asp Phe Ala  
 305 310 315 320  
 Cys Asp Ile Tyr Ile Trp Ala Pro Leu Ala Gly Thr Cys Gly Val Leu  
 325 330 335  
 Leu Leu Ser Leu Val Ile Thr Leu Tyr Cys Lys Arg Gly Arg Lys Lys  
 340 345 350  
 Leu Leu Tyr Ile Phe Lys Gln Pro Phe Met Arg Pro Val Gln Thr Thr  
 355 360 365  
 Gln Glu Glu Asp Gly Cys Ser Cys Arg Phe Pro Glu Glu Glu Gly  
 370 375 380  
 Gly Cys Glu Leu Arg Val Lys Phe Ser Arg Ser Ala Asp Ala Pro Ala  
 385 390 395 400  
 Tyr Gln Gln Gly Gln Asn Gln Leu Tyr Asn Glu Leu Asn Leu Gly Arg  
 405 410 415  
 Arg Glu Glu Tyr Asp Val Leu Asp Lys Arg Arg Gly Arg Asp Pro Glu  
 420 425 430  
 Met Gly Gly Lys Pro Arg Arg Lys Asn Pro Gln Glu Gly Leu Tyr Asn  
 435 440 445  
 Glu Leu Gln Lys Asp Lys Met Ala Glu Ala Tyr Ser Glu Ile Gly Met  
 450 455 460  
 Lys Gly Glu Arg Arg Arg Gly Lys His Asp Gly Leu Tyr Gln Gly  
 465 470 475 480  
 Leu Ser Thr Ala Thr Lys Asp Thr Tyr Asp Ala Leu His Met Gln Ala

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**165****166**

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485	490	495
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Leu Pro Pro Arg  
500

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<210> SEQ ID NO 103
<211> LENGTH: 1491
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: LTG 2098 (hScFv aCD38 CD8 TM 4-1BB CD3 zeta)

<400> SEQUENCE: 103

atgctgtgc tggtgaccag cctgtgtcg tgcgaactgc cgcatccggc gtttctgtg      60
attccgcaag tgcaactcca acaatccggc cccggactcg tggaaaccgtc ccagactctg    120
tcccttaactt gcgtgttcc cggggactcc gtggactcaa actccggggc ctggaaactgg    180
atttagacagt ccccttcccgg ggggtctggaa tggctggggcc ggacttacta ccggtcgaag  240
tggcacaacg attacgcagt cagcgatcgag agccgcata tcgtgaaccc ggacacctca    300
aagaaccagt tcagcctgca actgaattcc gtgacccccc aggacacccg tgtgtactac    360
tgcccccgcg accccggata cttctatggc ctggacgtct ggggacaggc gaccatggtc    420
acccgtgtcgaa gggggggggc cggatccgggt ggccggggat ccggcgggtgg cggatccaa  480
ttcatgttgc ctcagccgca ttccgtgtcg gagtccccctg gaaagacagt caccatccca  540
tgtacccggaa gcagcggaaac tategcccac tactacgtgc agtggtacca gcagegcct    600
gattccctcactcgatcattgt gatctatgac gacaaccaga ggccctccgg ggtggccggat   660
agattcagcg gatccattga ctccctcgatc aactctgcct cactgacgat ctccgggctc   720
aaagaccgaatgaaagccgc ctactactgc cagtcatacg actccaccaa ccactgggtg    780
tttgggtggcg gaactaagct gacccgtcg gggccggccg caactaccac ccctggccct   840
ccggccggca ctccggccccc aaccatcgaa ageccaaaccc tctccctgca cccggaaagct  900
tgccggccggccg cccgggggtgg agccgtgcata accccggggc tggacttgc ctgcgatatac 960
tacatggggccggccgactcgatcggccgacttgc ggggtgtcc tggacttgc ggtcatcacc 1020
ctttactgca agagggggccg gaagaagctg ctttacatct tcaagcagcc gttcatgcgg 1080
cccggtcaga cggactcgatcggaa agaggacggaa tggacttgc gattccctgca ggaggaaagag 1140
ggggggatgcg aactcgccgt caagttctca cggccggccg acggcccccgc atatcaacag 1200
ggccagaatc acgtctacaa cggactcgatcggaa agaggacggaa tggacttgc gttcatgcgg 1260
gacaaggcgac gggccggccg cccggggatg gggggggaaac cacggccggaa aaaccctcag 1320
gaaggactgt acaacgaaact ccagaaagac aagatggccg aaggccactc agaaatcggt 1380
atgaaggaggag agccggaggag gggaaagggt cacgacgggc tggacttgc ggtcatcacc 1440
gccactaagg atacctacga tggccatcgat atgcaagcac tcccaaccccg g           1491

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<210> SEQ ID NO 104
<211> LENGTH: 497
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: LTG 2098 (hScFv aCD38 CD8 TM 4-1BB CD3 zeta)

<400> SEQUENCE: 104

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Met Leu Leu Leu Val Thr Ser Leu Leu Cys Glu Leu Pro His Pro  
1                  5                 10                 15

Ala Phe Leu Leu Ile Pro Gln Val Gln Leu Gln Gln Ser Gly Pro Gly

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20	25	30
Leu Val Lys Pro Ser Gln Thr	Leu Ser Leu Thr Cys Val Ile Ser Gly	
35	40	45
Asp Ser Val Ser Ser Asn Ser Ala Ala Trp Asn Trp Ile Arg Gln Ser		
50	55	60
Pro Ser Arg Gly Leu Glu Trp Leu Gly Arg Thr Tyr Tyr Arg Ser Lys		
65	70	75
Trp His Asn Asp Tyr Ala Val Ser Val Glu Ser Arg Ile Ile Val Asn		
85	90	95
Pro Asp Thr Ser Lys Asn Gln Phe Ser Leu Gln Leu Asn Ser Val Thr		
100	105	110
Pro Glu Asp Thr Ala Val Tyr Tyr Cys Ala Arg Asp Pro Gly Tyr Phe		
115	120	125
Tyr Gly Leu Asp Val Trp Gly Gln Gly Thr Met Val Thr Val Ser Ser		
130	135	140
Gly Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Ser Asn		
145	150	155
Phe Met Leu Thr Gln Pro His Ser Val Ser Glu Ser Pro Gly Lys Thr		
165	170	175
Val Thr Ile Pro Cys Thr Arg Ser Ser Gly Thr Ile Ala Asp Tyr Tyr		
180	185	190
Val Gln Trp Tyr Gln Gln Arg Pro Asp Ser Ser Pro Ile Ile Val Ile		
195	200	205
Tyr Asp Asp Asn Gln Arg Pro Ser Gly Val Pro Asp Arg Phe Ser Gly		
210	215	220
Ser Ile Asp Ser Ser Ser Asn Ser Ala Ser Leu Thr Ile Ser Gly Leu		
225	230	235
Lys Thr Glu Asp Glu Ala Ala Tyr Tyr Cys Gln Ser Tyr Asp Ser Thr		
245	250	255
Asn His Trp Val Phe Gly Gly Thr Lys Leu Thr Val Leu Gly Ala		
260	265	270
Ala Ala Thr Thr Pro Ala Pro Arg Pro Pro Thr Pro Ala Pro Thr		
275	280	285
Ile Ala Ser Gln Pro Leu Ser Leu Arg Pro Glu Ala Cys Arg Pro Ala		
290	295	300
Ala Gly Gly Ala Val His Thr Arg Gly Leu Asp Phe Ala Cys Asp Ile		
305	310	315
Tyr Ile Trp Ala Pro Leu Ala Gly Thr Cys Gly Val Leu Leu Leu Ser		
325	330	335
Leu Val Ile Thr Leu Tyr Cys Lys Arg Gly Arg Lys Lys Leu Leu Tyr		
340	345	350
Ile Phe Lys Gln Pro Phe Met Arg Pro Val Gln Thr Thr Gln Glu Glu		
355	360	365
Asp Gly Cys Ser Cys Arg Phe Pro Glu Glu Glu Gly Cys Glu		
370	375	380
Leu Arg Val Lys Phe Ser Arg Ser Ala Asp Ala Pro Ala Tyr Gln Gln		
385	390	395
Gly Gln Asn Gln Leu Tyr Asn Glu Leu Asn Leu Gly Arg Arg Glu Glu		
405	410	415
Tyr Asp Val Leu Asp Lys Arg Arg Gly Arg Asp Pro Glu Met Gly Gly		
420	425	430
Lys Pro Arg Arg Lys Asn Pro Gln Glu Gly Leu Tyr Asn Glu Leu Gln		
435	440	445

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-continued

Lys Asp Lys Met Ala Glu Ala Tyr Ser Glu Ile Gly Met Lys Gly Glu  
 450                    455                    460

Arg Arg Arg Gly Lys Gly His Asp Gly Leu Tyr Gln Gly Leu Ser Thr  
 465                    470                    475                    480

Ala Thr Lys Asp Thr Tyr Asp Ala Leu His Met Gln Ala Leu Pro Pro  
 485                    490                    495

Arg

&lt;210&gt; SEQ ID NO 105

&lt;211&gt; LENGTH: 1467

&lt;212&gt; TYPE: DNA

&lt;213&gt; ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

&lt;220&gt; FEATURE:

&lt;223&gt; OTHER INFORMATION: LTG 2099 (hScFv aCD38 CD8 TM 4-1BB CD3 zeta)

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 105

atgctgtgc tgggtgaccag cctgtgtcg	tgcgaactgc cgcatccggc gtttctgtc	60
attccgcaga tcacactcaa agaatccgga ccgggtgtcg	tgaaggctac tgaaacacct	120
accctgacat gcacccccc ctgagcacct cgggagtcgg	agtggcgtgg	180
attaggcagc cgccaggaaa agacctcgag tggctcgccc	ttatctactg ggacgatgac	240
aagcgctact caccctcaact ggagagcaga ctgacgatca	ccaaggatac ctcgaagaac	300
caagtgcccc tgaactatgtc cgacatggac cctgtggaca	ccgcgactta ctactgcgcc	360
cggggcgatt actggggacg gctggactac tggggacagg	gaactctggt caccgtgtcc	420
agcggcgccgc gtgggttcagg ggggtggccgc	agcgggggggg gcggatcgga tatccagctt	480
acccagtcgc cgtcccccct ctctgcatacg attggcgacc	gcgtgactat tacgtgtcag	540
gcctccgagg acatcaacaa ctacctaaca	ttggtaaccagg agaaggccgg aaaggccccaa	600
aagctgtga tctacgacgc tagcaacttg gaaaccggag	tgccgtcccc gttctccgga	660
tccggggagcg gtacccgactt cacccccc atcaactccc	tgcaacccga ggatattgcc	720
acctattact gccaacagtt cgacaatatg cctctgactt	tggggggccgg cactaagctc	780
gaaatcaagg cggccgcaac taccacccct gcccctcgcc	cgccgactcc ggcccccaacc	840
atcgcaagcc aaccctctc cttggccccca	gaagcttgcc gccccggccg ggggtggagcc	900
gtgcataccccc gggggctgga ctttgcctgc	gatatctaca ttggggcccc gctggccggc	960
acttgcggcg tgctcctgct gtcgatggc	atcacccttt actgcaagag gggccggaaag	1020
aagctgtttt acatcttcaa gcacccgttc atgcggccccc	tgcagacgac tcaggaagag	1080
gacggatgct cgtgcagatt ccctgaggag	gaagaggggg gatgcgaact gcgcgtcaag	1140
ttctcaccgtt ccgcgcacgc ccccgcatat	caacaggccc agaatcagct ctacaacgag	1200
ctgaacccctgg gaaggagaga ggagtacgac	gtgctggaca agcgacgccc acgcgcacccg	1260
gagatgggggg gaaaaaccacg gcggaaaaac cctcaggaag	gactgtacaa cgaactccag	1320
aaagacaaga tggcgaaagc ctactcagaa atcgggatga	agggagagcg gaggaggaga	1380
aagggtcacg acgggctgta ccagggactg	agcaccgccta ctaaggatac ctacgatgcc	1440
ttgcataatgc aagcactccc accccgg		1467

&lt;210&gt; SEQ ID NO 106

&lt;211&gt; LENGTH: 489

&lt;212&gt; TYPE: PRT

&lt;213&gt; ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

&lt;220&gt; FEATURE:

&lt;223&gt; OTHER INFORMATION: LTG 2099 (hScFv aCD38 CD8 TM 4-1BB CD3 zeta)

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&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 106

Met Leu Leu Leu Val Thr Ser Leu Leu Leu Cys Glu Leu Pro His Pro  
1               5               10               15

Ala Phe Leu Leu Ile Pro Gln Val Thr Leu Lys Glu Ser Gly Pro Val  
20              25              30

Leu Val Lys Pro Thr Glu Thr Leu Thr Leu Thr Cys Thr Phe Ser Gly  
35              40              45

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

Pro Gly Lys Asp Leu Glu Trp Leu Ala Leu Ile Tyr Trp Asp Asp Asp  
65              70              75              80

Lys Arg Tyr Ser Pro Ser Leu Glu Ser Arg Leu Thr Ile Thr Lys Asp  
85              90              95

Thr Ser Lys Asn Gln Val Ala Leu Thr Met Ser Asp Met Asp Pro Val  
100            105            110

Asp Thr Ala Thr Tyr Tyr Cys Ala Arg Gly Asp Tyr Trp Gly Arg Leu  
115            120            125

Asp Tyr Trp Gly Gln Gly Thr Leu Val Thr Val Ser Ser Gly Gly Gly  
130            135            140

Gly Ser Gly Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Gly Ser Asp Ile Gln Leu  
145            150            155            160

Thr Gln Ser Pro Ser Ser Leu Ser Ala Ser Ile Gly Asp Arg Val Thr  
165            170            175

Ile Thr Cys Gln Ala Ser Glu Asp Ile Asn Asn Tyr Leu Asn Trp Tyr  
180            185            190

Gln Gln Lys Pro Gly Lys Ala Pro Lys Leu Leu Ile Tyr Asp Ala Ser  
195            200            205

Asn Leu Glu Thr Gly Val Pro Ser Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly  
210            215            220

Thr Asp Phe Thr Phe Thr Ile Asn Ser Leu Gln Pro Glu Asp Ile Ala  
225            230            235            240

Thr Tyr Tyr Cys Gln Gln Phe Asp Asn Met Pro Leu Thr Phe Gly Gly  
245            250            255

Gly Thr Lys Leu Glu Ile Lys Ala Ala Ala Thr Thr Thr Pro Ala Pro  
260            265            270

Arg Pro Pro Thr Pro Ala Pro Thr Ile Ala Ser Gln Pro Leu Ser Leu  
275            280            285

Arg Pro Glu Ala Cys Arg Pro Ala Ala Gly Gly Ala Val His Thr Arg  
290            295            300

Gly Leu Asp Phe Ala Cys Asp Ile Tyr Ile Trp Ala Pro Leu Ala Gly  
305            310            315            320

Thr Cys Gly Val Leu Leu Leu Ser Leu Val Ile Thr Leu Tyr Cys Lys  
325            330            335

Arg Gly Arg Lys Lys Leu Leu Tyr Ile Phe Lys Gln Pro Phe Met Arg  
340            345            350

Pro Val Gln Thr Thr Gln Glu Glu Asp Gly Cys Ser Cys Arg Phe Pro  
355            360            365

Glu Glu Glu Gly Gly Cys Glu Leu Arg Val Lys Phe Ser Arg Ser  
370            375            380

Ala Asp Ala Pro Ala Tyr Gln Gln Gly Gln Asn Gln Leu Tyr Asn Glu  
385            390            395            400

Leu Asn Leu Gly Arg Arg Glu Glu Tyr Asp Val Leu Asp Lys Arg Arg

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405	410	415
Gly Arg Asp Pro Glu Met Gly Gly Lys Pro Arg Arg Lys Asn Pro Gln		
420	425	430
Glu Gly Leu Tyr Asn Glu Leu Gln Lys Asp Lys Met Ala Glu Ala Tyr		
435	440	445
Ser Glu Ile Gly Met Lys Gly Glu Arg Arg Arg Gly Lys Gly His Asp		
450	455	460
Gly Leu Tyr Gln Gly Leu Ser Thr Ala Thr Lys Asp Thr Tyr Asp Ala		
465	470	475
Leu His Met Gln Ala Leu Pro Pro Arg		
485		

<210> SEQ ID NO 107  
<211> LENGTH: 1467  
<212> TYPE: DNA  
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence  
<220> FEATURE:  
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: LTG 2501 (hScFv aCD38 CD8 TM 4-1BB CD3 zeta)  
<400> SEQUENCE: 107

atgctgtgc tggtgaccag cctgtgtcg tgcgaactgc cgcatccggc gtttctgtg	60
attccgcaag tcactctgaa agaatccggt ccgggtgtcg tcaaaccac cggaaacctcg	120
acccctgaccc gtactttctc cggattttcc ctctcaaccc cccggcgtggg cgtggccctgg	180
attcggcagc ctccccggaaa ggatttggag tggctggccc tggatctactg ggatgacgat	240
aaggcgctact ccccatccct cgagtcccg ctgactatca ctaaggacac ctccaagaat	300
caagtcgccc ttactatgtc ggacatggac cctgtggaca cccgtacgta ctactgcgct	360
cggggagact attggggggcg cctggactac tggggacagg gaaccctcg gaccgtgtcg	420
tctgggggcg gcgaccggg tggggggageg tccgggggcg gtggatcgga catccagctg	480
acacagagcc ccaggcgcctc gagegcctcg attggcgaca gagtgaccat tacgtccag	540
gcatccgagg acatcaacaa ctacctgaac tggtaccagc agaaggctgg gaaggccca	600
aagctgtga tctacgacgc ctccaacctg gaaaccggg tgccgtcaag gttcagccgc	660
tcgggatcag gaaccgattt cactttcacc atcaacagct tgcageccgga agatatcgcg	720
acctaactact gcacaacagtt cgacaacatcg ccgtgtactt tcgggtggcg gaccaagctt	780
gagattaagg cggccgcaac taccacccct gcccctcgcc cgccgactcc ggcccccaacc	840
atcgcaagcc aacccctctc cttcgccccq qaagcttgcc gcccggccgc gggtgagcc	900
gtgcataaccc gggggcttggc ctttgcttgc gatatctaca tttggggccc gctggccggc	960
acttgcggcg tgctctgtct gtcgtggtc atcacccctt actgcaagag gggccggaaag	1020
aagctgtttt acatcttcaa gcagccgttc atgcggcccg tgcagacgac tcaggaagag	1080
gacggatgct cgtgcagatt ccctgaggag gaagaggggg gatgcgaact gcgcgtcaag	1140
ttctcacggt ccggccgacgc ccccgcatat caacaggccc agaatcagct ctacaacgag	1200
ctgaacctgg gaaggagaga ggagtgacgac gtgtggaca agcgacgcgg acgcgacccg	1260
gagatggggg gggaaaccacg gcgaaaaaac cctcagggaa gactgtacaa cgaactccag	1320
aaagacaaga tggcggaaagc ctactcagaa atcgggatga agggagagcg gaggagggg	1380
aaagggtcacg acgggctgtta ccaggactg agcaccgcca ctaaggatac ctacgtgcc	1440
ttgcataatgc aaggcactccc accccgg	1467

&lt;210&gt; SEQ ID NO 108

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<211> LENGTH: 489  
<212> TYPE: PRT  
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence  
<220> FEATURE:  
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: LTG 2501 (hScFv aCD38 CD8 TM 4-1BB CD3 zeta)

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 108

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

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Ala Asp Ala Pro Ala Tyr Gln Gln Gly Gln Asn Gln Leu Tyr Asn Glu  
 385 390 395 400

Leu Asn Leu Gly Arg Arg Glu Glu Tyr Asp Val Leu Asp Lys Arg Arg  
 405 410 415

Gly Arg Asp Pro Glu Met Gly Gly Lys Pro Arg Arg Lys Asn Pro Gln  
 420 425 430

Glu Gly Leu Tyr Asn Glu Leu Gln Lys Asp Lys Met Ala Glu Ala Tyr  
 435 440 445

Ser Glu Ile Gly Met Lys Gly Glu Arg Arg Arg Gly Lys Gly His Asp  
 450 455 460

Gly Leu Tyr Gln Gly Leu Ser Thr Ala Thr Lys Asp Thr Tyr Asp Ala  
 465 470 475 480

Leu His Met Gln Ala Leu Pro Pro Arg  
 485

<210> SEQ ID NO 109  
 <211> LENGTH: 1479  
 <212> TYPE: DNA  
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence  
 <220> FEATURE:  
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: LTG 2502 (hScFv aCD38 CD8 TM 4-1BB CD3 zeta)

<400> SEQUENCE: 109

atgcgtgtgc	tggtgaccag	cctgctgctg	tgcgaactgc	cgcacccggc	gtttctgctg	60
attccgcaag	tgcaactcca	agaatccggt	cctggcctcg	tcaaacccttc	cgaaacactg	120
tccctgacct	gtaccgtgtc	cggagggtcg	attagctcg	cgtcataacta	ctggggatgg	180
atcagacagc	cgcggggaaa	gggactcgag	tggatcgggt	ccatctacta	ctcgggttagc	240
acttaactaca	accgcgtcgct	gaagtcccgc	gtgactattt	ccgtggcacac	ctccaagaac	300
cagttcagcc	tgaagctgag	ctccgtgacc	gctgccgata	ccgcagtgt	ctactgcgcg	360
cgcggggaaa	gcatccgcgc	ctttgacatc	tggggacagg	gaactatgg	cacgggttcc	420
agcgccggtg	gcggatctgg	cggccgggga	tccgggggggg	ggggaaagcca	gtcagtgtcg	480
actcagccgc	cttcggtgtc	cgaggcgccc	ggccagagg	tcaccatttc	ctgctcttgg	540
tctgtccagca	acattggcaa	caacgcgtc	aactggtacc	agcagctgcc	cggggaaagcc	600
cccaagctgt	tgtatctacta	cgacgagtat	ctgccaagcg	gagtgtcaga	cagattctcc	660
gcgtcgaagt	ccggcacctc	cgcctcaatt	gcaatctccg	gcctgcccc	cgaggacgaa	720
cccgattact	attgcgcgc	ctgggacat	aatctgtccg	gttgggtgtt	cggccgggtgg	780
acccagctta	ccgtgctcg	agcggccgca	actaccaccc	ctgccccctcg	gccgeccgact	840
ccggcccca	ccatcgcaag	ccaacccctc	tccttgcgc	ccgaagcttg	ccggccggcc	900
gcgggtggag	ccgtgcatac	ccgggggctg	gactttgcct	gcgatatcta	catttggcc	960
ccgctggccg	gcacttgcgg	cgtgtccctg	ctgtcgctgg	tcatcaccc	ttactgcag	1020
agggggccgga	agaagctgct	ttacatcttc	aagcagccgt	tcatgcggcc	cgtcagacg	1080
actcaggaag	aggacggat	ctcgtgcaga	tccctgagg	aggaagaggg	gggatgcgaa	1140
ctgcgcgtca	agttctcacg	gtccgcgcac	gcccccgcat	atcaacaggg	ccagaatcac	1200
ctctacaacg	agctgaacct	gggaaggaga	gaggagtacg	acgtgctgga	caagcgacgc	1260
ggacgcgcacc	cgagatgggg	ggggaaacca	cggccggaaaa	accctcagga	aggactgtac	1320
aacgaactcc	agaaagacaa	gatggccgaa	gcctactcag	aaatcggtat	gaagggagag	1380
cgaggaggagg	gaaagggtca	cgacgggctg	taccaggac	tgagcaccgc	cactaaggat	1440

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acctacgatg cttgcataat gcaaggactc ccacccgg

1479

<210> SEQ ID NO 110  
<211> LENGTH: 493  
<212> TYPE: PRT  
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence  
<220> FEATURE:  
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: LTG 2502 (hScFv aCD38 CD8 TM 4-1BB CD3 zeta)

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 110

Met	Leu	Leu	Leu	Val	Thr	Ser	Leu	Leu	Cys	Glu	Leu	Pro	His	Pro
1				5			10		15					

Ala	Phe	Leu	Leu	Ile	Pro	Gln	Val	Gln	Leu	Gln	Glu	Ser	Gly	Pro	Gly
		20			25				30						

Leu	Val	Lys	Pro	Ser	Glu	Thr	Leu	Ser	Leu	Thr	Cys	Thr	Val	Ser	Gly
		35			40				45						

Gly	Ser	Ile	Ser	Ser	Ser	Tyr	Tyr	Trp	Gly	Trp	Ile	Arg	Gln	Pro
		50			55			60						

Pro	Gly	Lys	Gly	Leu	Glu	Trp	Ile	Gly	Ser	Ile	Tyr	Tyr	Ser	Gly
		65			70			75		80				

Thr	Tyr	Tyr	Asn	Pro	Ser	Leu	Lys	Ser	Arg	Val	Thr	Ile	Ser	Val	Asp
				85			90			95					

Thr	Ser	Lys	Asn	Gln	Phe	Ser	Leu	Lys	Leu	Ser	Ser	Val	Thr	Ala	Ala
		100				105			110						

Asp	Thr	Ala	Val	Tyr	Tyr	Cys	Ala	Arg	Arg	Gly	Ser	Ile	Arg	Ala	Phe
		115			120			125							

Asp	Ile	Trp	Gly	Gln	Gly	Thr	Met	Val	Thr	Val	Ser	Ser	Gly	Gly	
		130			135			140							

Gly	Ser	Gly	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gly	Gly	Gly	Gly	Ser	Gln	Ser	Val	Leu
		145			150			155		160				

Thr	Gln	Pro	Pro	Ser	Val	Ser	Glu	Ala	Pro	Gly	Gln	Arg	Val	Thr	Ile
		165				170		175							

Ser	Cys	Ser	Gly	Ser	Ser	Asn	Ile	Gly	Asn	Asn	Ala	Val	Asn	Trp
		180			185			190						

Tyr	Gln	Gln	Leu	Pro	Gly	Glu	Ala	Pro	Lys	Leu	Ile	Tyr	Tyr	Asp
		195			200			205						

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

Gly	Thr	Ser	Ala	Ser	Leu	Ala	Ile	Ser	Gly	Leu	Arg	Ser	Glu	Asp	Glu
		225			230			235		240					

Ala	Asp	Tyr	Tyr	Cys	Ala	Ala	Trp	Asp	Asp	Asn	Leu	Ser	Gly	Trp	Val
		245				250		255							

Phe	Gly	Gly	Thr	Gln	Leu	Thr	Val	Leu	Gly	Ala	Ala	Thr	Thr	
		260			265			270						

Thr	Pro	Ala	Pro	Arg	Pro	Pro	Thr	Pro	Ala	Pro	Thr	Ile	Ala	Ser	Gln
		275			280			285							

Pro	Leu	Ser	Leu	Arg	Pro	Glu	Ala	Cys	Arg	Pro	Ala	Ala	Gly	Gly	Ala
		290			295			300							

Val	His	Thr	Arg	Gly	Leu	Asp	Phe	Ala	Cys	Asp	Ile	Tyr	Ile	Trp	Ala
		305			310			315		320					

Pro	Leu	Ala	Gly	Thr	Cys	Gly	Val	Leu	Leu	Ser	Leu	Val	Ile	Thr	
		325			330			335							

Leu	Tyr	Cys	Lys	Arg	Gly	Arg	Lys	Lys	Leu	Leu	Tyr	Ile	Phe	Lys	Gln
		340			345			350							

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Pro Phe Met Arg Pro Val Gln Thr Thr Gln Glu Glu Asp Gly Cys Ser  
 355                   360                   365

Cys Arg Phe Pro Glu Glu Glu Gly Gly Cys Glu Leu Arg Val Lys  
 370                   375                   380

Phe Ser Arg Ser Ala Asp Ala Pro Ala Tyr Gln Gln Gly Gln Asn Gln  
 385                   390                   395                   400

Leu Tyr Asn Glu Leu Asn Leu Gly Arg Arg Glu Glu Tyr Asp Val Leu  
 405                   410                   415

Asp Lys Arg Arg Gly Arg Asp Pro Glu Met Gly Gly Lys Pro Arg Arg  
 420                   425                   430

Lys Asn Pro Gln Glu Gly Leu Tyr Asn Glu Leu Gln Lys Asp Lys Met  
 435                   440                   445

Ala Glu Ala Tyr Ser Glu Ile Gly Met Lys Gly Glu Arg Arg Arg Gly  
 450                   455                   460

Lys Gly His Asp Gly Leu Tyr Gln Gly Leu Ser Thr Ala Thr Lys Asp  
 465                   470                   475                   480

Thr Tyr Asp Ala Leu His Met Gln Ala Leu Pro Pro Arg  
 485                   490

<210> SEQ ID NO 111  
<211> LENGTH: 1479  
<212> TYPE: DNA  
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence  
<220> FEATURE:  
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: LTG 2503 (hScFv aCD38 CD8 TM 4-1BB CD3 zeta)

<400> SEQUENCE: 111

atgctgtgc	tggtaaccag	cctgtgtctg	tgcgtactgc	cgcatccggc	gtttctgtcg	60
attccgcaag	tgcaactcca	agaatccggt	cctggtctgg	tcaaaccctc	cgaaacctcg	120
tccctgacgt	gcaccgtgtc	gggatactcc	atttcctccg	gatactactg	gggttggatc	180
cgcgcgcctc	cgggaaaagg	cctggaatgg	gtcggaacca	tggggagga	cggatccact	240
ttcttattccc	cgtcgctgaa	gtcacggatc	accattagcc	aggacaccc	caagaaccag	300
ttcagcctga	agctgaactc	cgtgaacgc	gcggacactg	ccgtctacta	ctgtgcgaag	360
cacaagtgg	ccttcgactc	cgggaacgt	tacttcgacc	actggggcca	ggggaccctc	420
gtgaccgtgt	cgtccggcg	cggggatcc	ggtgccgggg	gaagcggcg	cgccggatca	480
gacattcagc	tgacccagtc	tccctcatec	ctgtcggtca	gcgtggccga	tagagtgacc	540
atcacatgcc	aggcatcgca	ggacattcg	aactatctg	actggatcca	gcagaaggct	600
ggaaaggccc	cgaagcttt	gatctacgac	gccagcaacc	tggagactgg	agtgcgcagc	660
cggttcagcg	gatcgggatc	cggtaccgt	ttcaccttta	ccatctccctc	actgcaacca	720
gaggatatcg	ccacctaacta	ctgcccagcg	taccagaatc	tcccgtcac	tttggacaa	780
gggactaggc	ttgagatcaa	ggccggccgc	actaccacc	ctgccccctcg	gcccggact	840
ccggccccaa	ccatcgcaag	ccaaccctc	tccttgcgcc	ccgaagcttg	ccgccccggcc	900
gcgggtggag	ccgtgcatac	ccggggctg	gactttgcct	gcgatatct	catttggcc	960
ccgctggccg	gcacttgcgg	cgtgtccctg	ctgtcgctgg	tcatcaccc	ttactgcaag	1020
aggggcccga	agaagctgct	ttacatctc	aagcagccgt	tcatgcggcc	cgtcagacg	1080
actcaggaag	aggacggatg	ctcgtgcaga	tccctgagg	aggaagaggg	gggatgcgaa	1140
ctgcgcgtca	agttctcacg	gtccgcgcac	gcccccgcat	atcaacaggg	ccagaatcag	1200
ctctacaacg	agctgaacct	gggaaggaga	gaggagtacg	acgtgtcgga	caagcgcacgc	1260

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ggacgcgacc	cgaggatggg	ggggaaacca	cggcggaaaa	accctcagga	aggactgtac	1320
aacgaactcc	agaaaagacaa	gatggcggaa	gcctactcag	aatcgggat	gaagggagag	1380
cggaggagggg	gaaagggtca	cgacgggctg	taccaggc	tgagcacccgc	cactaaggat	1440
acctacqatq	ccttqcatat	qcaadcactc	ccacccccqq			1479

<210> SEQ ID NO 112  
<211> LENGTH: 493  
<212> TYPE: PRT  
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence  
<220> FEATURE:  
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: LTG 2503 (hScFv aCD38 CD8 TM 4-1BB CD3 zeta)

<400> SEQUENCE: 112

Met	Leu	Leu	Leu	Val	Thr	Ser	Leu	Leu	Leu	Cys	Glu	Leu	Pro	His	Pro
1				5					10					15	

Ala Phe Leu Leu Ile Pro Gln Val Gln Leu Gln Glu Ser Gly Pro Gly  
20 25 30

Leu Val Lys Pro Ser Glu Thr Leu Ser Leu Thr Cys Thr Val Ser Gly  
           35                  40                  45

Tyr Ser Ile Ser Ser Gly Tyr Tyr Trp Gly Trp Ile Arg Gln Pro Pro  
50 55 60

Gly Lys Gly Leu Glu Trp Val Gly Thr Ile Gly Lys Asp Gly Ser Thr  
 65                    70                    75                    80

Phe Tyr Ser Pro Ser Leu Lys Ser Arg Ile Thr Ile Ser Gln Asp Thr  
 85                    90                    95

Ser Lys Asn Gln Phe Ser Leu Lys Leu Asn Ser Val Asn Ala Ala Asp  
100 105 110

Thr Ala Val Tyr Tyr Cys Ala Lys His Lys Trp Ser Phe Asp Ser Gly  
115 120 125

Asn	Asp	Tyr	Phe	Asp	His	Trp	Gly	Gln	Gly	Thr	Leu	Val	Thr	Val	Ser
130						135					140				

Ser Gly Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Gly Ser  
145 150 155 160

Asp Ile Gln Leu Thr Gln Ser Pro Ser Ser Leu Ser Ala Ser Val Gly  
165 170 175

Asp Arg Val Thr Ile Thr Cys Gln Ala Ser Gln Asp Ile Ser Asn Tyr  
180 185 190

Leu Asn Trp Tyr Gln Gln Lys Pro Gly Lys Ala Pro Lys Leu Leu Ile  
195 200 205

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

Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr Phe Thr Ile Ser Ser Leu Gln Pro  
225 230 235 240

Glu Asp Ile Ala Thr Tyr Tyr Cys Gln Gln Tyr Gln Asn Leu Pro Leu  
 245 250 255

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

Thr Pro Ala Pro Arg Pro Pro Thr Pro Ala Pro Thr Ile Ala Ser Gln

Pro Leu Ser Leu Arg Pro Glu Ala Cys Arg Pro Ala Ala Gly Gly Ala

Val His Thr Arg Gly Leu Asp Phe Ala Cys Asp Ile Tyr Ile Trp Ala

Pro Leu Ala Gly Thr Cys Gly Val Leu Leu Leu Ser Leu Val Ile Thr

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325	330	335	
Leu Tyr Cys Lys Arg Gly Arg Lys Lys Leu	Leu Tyr Ile Phe Lys Gln		
340	345	350	
Pro Phe Met Arg Pro Val Gln Thr Thr Gln Glu Asp Gly Cys Ser			
355	360	365	
Cys Arg Phe Pro Glu Glu Glu Gly Cys Glu Leu Arg Val Lys			
370	375	380	
Phe Ser Arg Ser Ala Asp Ala Pro Ala Tyr Gln Gln Gly Gln Asn Gln			
385	390	395	400
Leu Tyr Asn Glu Leu Asn Leu Gly Arg Arg Glu Glu Tyr Asp Val Leu			
405	410	415	
Asp Lys Arg Arg Gly Arg Asp Pro Glu Met Gly Gly Lys Pro Arg Arg			
420	425	430	
Lys Asn Pro Gln Glu Gly Leu Tyr Asn Glu Leu Gln Lys Asp Lys Met			
435	440	445	
Ala Glu Ala Tyr Ser Glu Ile Gly Met Lys Gly Glu Arg Arg Arg Gly			
450	455	460	
Lys Gly His Asp Gly Leu Tyr Gln Gly Leu Ser Thr Ala Thr Lys Asp			
465	470	475	480
Thr Tyr Asp Ala Leu His Met Gln Ala Leu Pro Pro Arg			
485	490		

&lt;210&gt; SEQ ID NO 113

&lt;211&gt; LENGTH: 1482

&lt;212&gt; TYPE: DNA

&lt;213&gt; ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

&lt;220&gt; FEATURE:

&lt;223&gt; OTHER INFORMATION: LTG 2525 (hScFv aCD38 CD8 TM 4-1BB CD3 zeta)

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 113

atgctgctgc tggtgaccag cctgctgctg tgcgaactgc cgcatccggc gtttctgctg	60
attccggagg tacagttgt ggagagtggaa ggtggtctgg tacagccggg agggtccttg	120
cggctgtcat gcgcagtttag cggtttact ttcaactctt tcgccccatgtc ctgggtttagg	180
caggccccctg gaaagggtct cgaatgggtc tctgccatca gtggggagtgg aggtggcact	240
tactatgctg acagcgtaa agggcgcttc actattagtc gagacaactc aaagaataact	300
ctgtaccccttc aatgaactc cctccgagcc gaagacactc ccgtataactt ttgtgctaaaa	360
gacaaaatcc tctggttcgg cgagcctgtg ttcgactact ggggacaggg tacgctcgtg	420
accgtgtcat ctgctagcgg tggggcgcc tcaggtgggt gtggctctgg tggaggtgg	480
agtgagatag tactgacaca gagcccgca actctttctc ttcacactgg tgaaagagca	540
accctcgttgc ctagggcttc ccagtccgtt tttcttatac tccgttggta ccaacagaaa	600
ccggggcaag caccacgact cttgatctat gatgctctta accgcgcac agggattccg	660
gccccgattta gggcggcgg tagccggcact gactttacac tgacgatttc ttcccttgag	720
ccggaaagact ttgctgtgtt ttattgtcaa caacggctta attggccggc gacgtttgg	780
caggccacaa aggttggaaat aaaggccggcc gcaactacca cccctgcccc tcggccggcc	840
actccggccc caaccatcgc aagccaaccc ctctccttgc gccccgaagc ttgcccggcc	900
cccgccgggtg gagccgtgca taccgggggg ctggactttg cctgcgatat ctacatttg	960
gcccccgatgg ccggcacttg cggcgatgtc ctgctgtcg tggcatcac ccttactgc	1020
aagagggggcc ggaagaagct gctttacato ttcaagcagc cgttcatgcg gccccgtgcag	1080
acgactcagg aagaggacgg atgctcgtgc agattccctg aggaggaaga gggggatgc	1140

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gaactgccc	tcaaggctc	acgggtccgc	gaegcccccg	cataatcaaca	ggggcagaat	1200
cagctctaca	acgagctgaa	cctgggaagg	agagaggagt	acgacgtgct	ggacaagcga	1260
cgccggacgcg	accggagat	ggggggggaaa	ccacggcgga	aaaacctca	ggaaggactg	1320
tacaacgaac	tccagaaaa	gaagatggcg	gaaggctact	cagaatcg	gatgaaggga	1380
gagcggagga	ggggaaaggg	tcacgacggg	ctgtaccagg	gactgagcac	cggccactaag	1440
qatacctacq	atqccttqca	tatqcaaqca	ctcccccccc	qq		1482

<210> SEQ ID NO 114  
<211> LENGTH: 494  
<212> TYPE: PRT  
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence  
<220> FEATURE:  
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: LTG 2525 (hScFv\_aCD38\_CD8\_TM\_4-1BB\_CD3\_zeta)

<400> SEQUENCE: 114

Met Leu Leu Leu Val Thr Ser Leu Leu Leu Cys Glu Leu Pro His Pro  
 1 5 10 15

Ala Phe Leu Leu Ile Pro Glu Val Gln Leu Leu Glu Ser Gly Gly Gly  
 20 25 30

Leu Val Gln Pro Gly Gly Ser Leu Arg Leu Ser Cys Ala Val Ser Gly  
35 40 45

Phe Thr Phe Asn Ser Phe Ala Met Ser Trp Val Arg Gln Ala Pro Gly  
50 55 60

Lys Gly Leu Glu Trp Val Ser Ala Ile Ser Gly Ser Gly Gly Gly Thr  
 65                    70                    75                    80

Tyr Tyr Ala Asp Ser Val Lys Gly Arg Phe Thr Ile Ser Arg Asp Asn  
85 90 95

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

Thr Ala Val Tyr Phe Cys Ala Lys Asp Lys Ile Leu Trp Phe Gly Glu  
           115                   120                   125

Pro Val Phe Asp Tyr Trp Gly Gln Gly Thr Leu Val Thr Val Ser Ser  
130 135 140

Ala Ser Gly Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Gly Gly  
145 150 155 160

Ser Glu Ile Val Leu Thr Gln Ser Pro Ala Thr Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro  
165 170 175

Gly Glu Arg Ala Thr Leu Ser Cys Arg Ala Ser Gln Ser Val Ser Ser  
180 185 190

Ile Tyr Asp Ala Ser Asn Arg Ala Thr Gly Ile Pro Ala Arg Phe Ser  
210 215 220

Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr Leu Thr Ile Ser Ser Leu Glu  
225 230 235 240

Pro Glu Asp Phe Ala Val Tyr Tyr Cys Gln Gln Arg Ser Asn Trp Pro  
 245 250 255

Pro Thr Phe Gly Gln Gly Thr Lys Val Glu Ile Lys Ala Ala Ala Thr

Thr Thr Pro Ala Pro Arg Pro Pro Thr Pro Ala Pro Thr Ile Ala Ser

Gln Pro Leu Ser Leu Arg Pro Glu Ala Cys Arg Pro Ala Ala Gly Gly

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Ala Val His Thr Arg Gly Leu Asp Phe Ala Cys Asp Ile Tyr Ile Trp  
 305 310 315 320  
 Ala Pro Leu Ala Gly Thr Cys Gly Val Leu Leu Leu Ser Leu Val Ile  
 325 330 335  
 Thr Leu Tyr Cys Lys Arg Gly Arg Lys Lys Leu Leu Tyr Ile Phe Lys  
 340 345 350  
 Gln Pro Phe Met Arg Pro Val Gln Thr Thr Gln Glu Glu Asp Gly Cys  
 355 360 365  
 Ser Cys Arg Phe Pro Glu Glu Glu Gly Gly Cys Glu Leu Arg Val  
 370 375 380  
 Lys Phe Ser Arg Ser Ala Asp Ala Pro Ala Tyr Gln Gln Gly Gln Asn  
 385 390 395 400  
 Gln Leu Tyr Asn Glu Leu Asn Leu Gly Arg Arg Glu Glu Tyr Asp Val  
 405 410 415  
 Leu Asp Lys Arg Arg Gly Arg Asp Pro Glu Met Gly Gly Lys Pro Arg  
 420 425 430  
 Arg Lys Asn Pro Gln Glu Gly Leu Tyr Asn Glu Leu Gln Lys Asp Lys  
 435 440 445  
 Met Ala Glu Ala Tyr Ser Glu Ile Gly Met Lys Gly Glu Arg Arg Arg  
 450 455 460  
 Gly Lys Gly His Asp Gly Leu Tyr Gln Gly Leu Ser Thr Ala Thr Lys  
 465 470 475 480  
 Asp Thr Tyr Asp Ala Leu His Met Gln Ala Leu Pro Pro Arg  
 485 490

<210> SEQ ID NO 115  
 <211> LENGTH: 1482  
 <212> TYPE: DNA  
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence  
 <220> FEATURE:  
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: LTG 2526 (hScFv aCD38 CD8 TM 4-1BB CD3 zeta)  
 <400> SEQUENCE: 115

atgctgtgc	tggtgaccag	cctgctgctg	tgcgaactgc	cgcatccggc	gtttctgctg	60
attccggaaa	ttgttttgc	tcagagtct	gcgacattga	gcttgagtcc	gggtgaacgg	120
gtactctta	gttgcgcgc	ctcacagtc	gtatcttcat	acctcgccgt	gtatcaacag	180
aagccggggc	aggccccctcg	cctgcttata	tatgatgcca	gcaatagagc	tactggaata	240
cctgcccgt	tttctgggtc	tggaaagtgg	acggatttc	cactgacaat	atcttcttt	300
gagccggaag	actttgccgt	ctattactgc	caacagcgct	ctaactggcc	gcccacgtt	360
ggtcaggaa	caaaggtaga	gataaagggg	ggcggtggct	ccgggtgggg	agggagcgga	420
ggaggggtt	ctgaagtcca	gcttcgtcaa	tccgggtggg	gtctggttca	acctggaggt	480
agtctccgt	tgtctgtgc	tgtctcagg	ttcacattta	actctttgc	tatgtcttg	540
gttcggcaag	ctcctggcaa	gggcctggag	tgggtgtccg	ctattagtgg	ctccggaggc	600
ggcacgtact	atgcagatag	tgtgaagggc	aggttacta	tttccggga	taactctaag	660
aacacctgt	acttgcagat	gaatagtttg	cgagccgaag	acactgoagt	gtatTTTgc	720
gccaaggata	aaatactctg	gtttggcgag	ccggtatTTG	actattgggg	gcaaggcaca	780
cttgcacag	tatccagcgc	ctcccgccgc	gcaactacca	cccctgcccc	tcggccggcc	840
actccggccc	caaccatcgc	aagccaaccc	ctctccttgc	gccccgaagc	ttgcccggcc	900
ggcgccgggt	gagccgtgca	tacccggggg	ctggactttg	cctgcgatat	ctacatttg	960

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gcccccgctgg cccgcacttg cggcgtgctc ctgctgtcgc tggtcatacac cctttactgc 1020
aaagggggcc ggaagaagct gcttacatc ttcaaggcgc cgttcatgcg gcccgtgcag 1080
acgactcagg aagaggacgg atgctcgtgc agattccctg aggaggaaga ggggggatgc 1140
gaaactgcgcg tcaagttctc acggccgcgac gacgcccccc catacaaca gggccagaat 1200
cagctctaca acgagctgaa cctgggaagg agagaggagt acgacgtgct ggacaagcga 1260
cgccggacgcg accccggat gggggggaaa ccacggcggaaa aaaaccctca ggaaggactg 1320
tacaacgaac tccagaaaga caagatggcg gaagcctact cagaaatcg gatgaaggaa 1380
gagccggagga ggggaaaggg tcacgacggg ctgtaccagg gactgagcac cgccactaag 1440
gataacctacg atgccttgca tatgcaagca ctcccccccc gg 1482

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&lt;210&gt; SEQ\_ID NO 116

&lt;211&gt; LENGTH: 494

&lt;212&gt; TYPE: PRT

&lt;213&gt; ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

&lt;220&gt; FEATURE:

&lt;223&gt; OTHER INFORMATION: LTG 2526 (hScFv acD38 CD8 TM 4-1BB CD3 zeta)

&lt;400&gt; SEQUENCE: 116

```

Met Leu Leu Leu Val Thr Ser Leu Leu Leu Cys Glu Leu Pro His Pro
1 5 10 15

```

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Ala Phe Leu Leu Ile Pro Glu Ile Val Leu Thr Gln Ser Pro Ala Thr
20 25 30

```

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Leu Ser Leu Ser Pro Gly Glu Arg Ala Thr Leu Ser Cys Arg Ala Ser
35 40 45

```

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Gln Ser Val Ser Ser Tyr Leu Ala Trp Tyr Gln Gln Lys Pro Gly Gln
50 55 60

```

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Ala Pro Arg Leu Leu Ile Tyr Asp Ala Ser Asn Arg Ala Thr Gly Ile
65 70 75 80

```

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Pro Ala Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr Leu Thr
85 90 95

```

```

Ile Ser Ser Leu Glu Pro Glu Asp Phe Ala Val Tyr Tyr Cys Gln Gln
100 105 110

```

```

Arg Ser Asn Trp Pro Pro Thr Phe Gly Gln Gly Thr Lys Val Glu Ile
115 120 125

```

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Lys Gly Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Gly Ser
130 135 140

```

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Glu Val Gln Leu Leu Glu Ser Gly Gly Gly Leu Val Gln Pro Gly
145 150 155 160

```

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Ser Leu Arg Leu Ser Cys Ala Val Ser Gly Phe Thr Phe Asn Ser Phe
165 170 175

```

```

Ala Met Ser Trp Val Arg Gln Ala Pro Gly Lys Gly Leu Glu Trp Val
180 185 190

```

```

Ser Ala Ile Ser Gly Ser Gly Gly Thr Tyr Tyr Ala Asp Ser Val
195 200 205

```

```

Lys Gly Arg Phe Thr Ile Ser Arg Asp Asn Ser Lys Asn Thr Leu Tyr
210 215 220

```

```

Leu Gln Met Asn Ser Leu Arg Ala Glu Asp Thr Ala Val Tyr Phe Cys
225 230 235 240

```

```

Ala Lys Asp Lys Ile Leu Trp Phe Gly Glu Pro Val Phe Asp Tyr Trp
245 250 255

```

```

Gly Gln Gly Thr Leu Val Thr Val Ser Ser Ala Ser Ala Ala Ala Thr
260 265 270

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Thr	Thr	Pro	Ala	Pro	Arg	Pro	Pro	Thr	Pro	Ala	Pro	Thr	Ile	Ala	Ser
275				280								285			
Gln	Pro	Leu	Ser	Leu	Arg	Pro	Glu	Ala	Cys	Arg	Pro	Ala	Ala	Gly	Gly
290				295								300			
Ala	Val	His	Thr	Arg	Gly	Leu	Asp	Phe	Ala	Cys	Asp	Ile	Tyr	Ile	Trp
305				310							315				320
Ala	Pro	Leu	Ala	Gly	Thr	Cys	Gly	Val	Leu	Leu	Leu	Ser	Leu	Val	Ile
								325		330			335		
Thr	Leu	Tyr	Cys	Lys	Arg	Gly	Arg	Lys	Lys	Leu	Leu	Tyr	Ile	Phe	Lys
								340		345			350		
Gln	Pro	Phe	Met	Arg	Pro	Val	Gln	Thr	Thr	Gln	Glu	Glu	Asp	Gly	Cys
355						360					365				
Ser	Cys	Arg	Phe	Pro	Glu	Glu	Glu	Gly	Gly	Cys	Glu	Leu	Arg	Val	
						370					375			380	
Lys	Phe	Ser	Arg	Ser	Ala	Asp	Ala	Pro	Ala	Tyr	Gln	Gln	Gly	Gln	Asn
385						390					395			400	
Gln	Leu	Tyr	Asn	Glu	Leu	Asn	Leu	Gly	Arg	Arg	Glu	Glu	Tyr	Asp	Val
								405		410			415		
Leu	Asp	Lys	Arg	Arg	Gly	Arg	Asp	Pro	Glu	Met	Gly	Gly	Lys	Pro	Arg
						420					425			430	
Arg	Lys	Asn	Pro	Gln	Glu	Gly	Leu	Tyr	Asn	Glu	Leu	Gln	Lys	Asp	Lys
						435					440			445	
Met	Ala	Glu	Ala	Tyr	Ser	Glu	Ile	Gly	Met	Lys	Gly	Glu	Arg	Arg	Arg
						450					455			460	
Gly	Lys	Gly	His	Asp	Gly	Leu	Tyr	Gln	Gly	Leu	Ser	Thr	Ala	Thr	Lys
						465					470			475	
Asp	Thr	Tyr	Asp	Ala	Leu	His	Met	Gln	Ala	Leu	Pro	Pro	Arg		
						485					490				

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What is claimed is:

1. An isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) comprising an amino acid sequence selected from one of the amino acids sequences of SEQ ID NO: 6, SEQ ID NO: 8, SEQ ID NO: 10, SEQ ID NO: 22, and SEQ ID NO: 24.
2. A vector comprising the nucleic acid molecule of claim 1.
3. The vector of claim 2, wherein the vector is selected from the group consisting of a DNA vector, an RNA vector, a plasmid vector, a cosmid vector, a herpes virus vector, a measles virus vector, a lentivirus vector, an adenoviral vector, a retrovirus vector, or a combination thereof.
4. The vector of claim 2, further comprising a promoter.
5. The vector of claim 4, wherein the promoter is an inducible promoter, a constitutive promoter, a tissue specific promoter, a suicide promoter or any combination thereof.
6. An isolated cell comprising the vector of claim 2.
7. The cell of claim 6, wherein the cell is a T cell.
8. The cell of claim 7, wherein the T cell is a CD8<sup>+</sup> T cell.
9. The cell of claim 6, wherein the cell is a human cell.
10. A CAR encoded by the isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 1.
11. A method of making a cell comprising transducing a T cell with the vector of claim 2, wherein the nucleic acid sequence is operably linked to a promoter within the vector.
12. A method of generating a population of RNA-engineered cells comprising introducing an in vitro transcribed RNA or a synthetic RNA into a cell in vitro, wherein the in vitro transcribed RNA or the synthetic RNA is transcribed by the nucleic acid molecule of claim 1, and wherein the nucleic acid sequence is operably linked to a promoter.
13. A process for producing a chimeric antigen receptor-expressing cell, the process comprising introducing the isolated nucleic acid of claim 1 into an isolated cell, wherein the isolated nucleic acid is operably linked to a promoter.
14. The process for producing a chimeric antigen receptor-expressing cell according to claim 13, wherein the cell is an isolated T cell or an isolated cell population containing a T cell.
15. A pharmaceutical composition comprising an anti-tumor effective amount of a population of isolated human T cells, wherein the T cells comprise a nucleic acid sequence that encodes a CAR comprising an amino acid sequence selected from one of the amino acids sequences of SEQ ID NO: 6, SEQ ID NO: 8, SEQ ID NO: 10, SEQ ID NO: 22, and SEQ ID NO: 24, and wherein the T cells are T cells of a human having a cancer.
16. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 15, wherein the T cells are T cells of a human having a hematological cancer.
17. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 16, wherein the hematological cancer is leukemia or lymphoma.
18. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 17, wherein the leukemia is acute myeloid leukemia (AML), blastic plasmacytoid dendritic cell neoplasm (BPDCN), chronic myelogenous leukemia (CML), chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL), acute lymphoblastic T cell leukemia (T-ALL), or acute lymphoblastic B cell leukemia (B-ALL).

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19. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 17, wherein the lymphoma is mantle cell lymphoma, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma or Hodgkin's lymphoma.

20. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 16, wherein the hematological cancer is multiple myeloma. 5

21. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 15, wherein the human cancer is an oral and pharynx cancer, a digestive system cancer, a respiratory system cancer, a bone and joint cancer, a soft tissue cancer, a skin cancer, a pediatric cancer, a cancer of the central nervous system a cancer of the breast, 10 a cancer of the genital system, a cancer of the urinary system, a cancer of the eye and orbit, a cancer of the endocrine system, and a cancer of the brain, or a combination thereof.

\* \* \* \* \*

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