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(54) **PROTEIN PRODUCTION METHOD**

PROTEINHERSTELLUNGSVERFAHREN

PROCÉDÉ DE PRODUCTION D'UNE PROTÉINE

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Description

Technical Field

[0001] This invention relates to a method for integrating a gene fragment inserted between a pair of transposon sequences into a chromosome of a mammalian cell, comprising introducing at least one expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a DNA encoding a protein of interest and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment, into a suspension mammalian cell; and a method for producing the protein comprising suspension-culturing a suspension mammalian cell which produces the protein, a suspension mammalian cell which expresses the protein; and an expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a DNA encoding a protein of interest and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment.

Background Art

[0002] Production of exogenous proteins by recombinant DNA techniques is used in various industries such as pharmaceutical industry and food industry. In most cases, production of recombinant proteins is carried out by introducing an expression vector comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding a protein of interest into a host, such as *Escherichia coli,* yeast, insect cell, plant cell, and animal cell, selecting a transformant in which the expression vector is integrated into the chromosome, and further culturing the transformed cell line under appropriate culture conditions.

[0003] However, in order to develop a host which can produce an exogenous protein efficiently, it is necessary to select a host cell having good productivity for each protein of interest, so that a further technical innovation is desired on the exogenous protein production techniques for each host.

[0004] In the bacteria systems, such as *Escherichia coli,* and yeast systems, different from animal cells, post-translational modifications, such as sugar chain modification, are difficult to attain in many cases and thus cause a problem in producing a protein having its activity.

[0005] Since the produced protein is subject to a post-translational modification such as phosphorylation and addition of sugar chains in the insect system, this system has a merit that the protein having its original physiological activity can be expressed. However, since the sugar chain structure of the secreted protein is different from that of mammalians-derived cells, antigenicity and the like become a problem when the protein is applied to pharmaceutical use.

[0006] In addition, since a recombinant virus is used in the insect cell system when an exogenous gene is introduced, there is a problem that its inactivation and containment of the virus are required from the viewpoint of safety.

[0007] In the animal cell system, post-translational modifications, such as phosphorylation, sugar chain addition, and folding, can be conducted to proteins derived from higher animals including human, in more similar manner to those produced in the living body. Such accurate post-translational modifications are necessary for recreating the physiological activity originally possessed by a protein in its recombinant protein, and a protein production system in which a mammalian cell is used as a host is usually applied to pharmaceutical products and the like that requires such physiological activity.

[0008] However, a protein expression system in which a mammalian cell is used as the host is generally low in productivity, and also causes a problem of the stability of introduced genes in many cases. Improvement of productivity of a protein using a mammalian culture cell as a host is not only very important in producing medicaments for treatment, diagnostic agents and the like, but also greatly contributes to research and development of them. Thus, it is urgent to develop a gene expression system which easily makes it possible to obtain a cell line of a high productivity using a mammalian culture cell, particularly Chinese hamster ovary cell (CHO cell), as the host.

[0009] A transposon is a transposable genetic element which can move from one locus to other locus on the chromosome. A transposon is a strong tool for the study on molecular biology and genetics and used for a purpose, such as mutagenesis, gene trapping, and preparation of transgenic individuals, in insects or nematode (e.g., *Drosophila melanogaster* or *Caenorhabditis elegans*) and plants. However, development of such a technique has been delayed for vertebral animals including mammalian cells.

[0010] In recent years, however, transposons which have activities also in vertebral animals have been reported, and some of them were shown to have an activity in mammalian cells, such as cell derived from mouse and human. Typical examples include transposons Tol1 (Patent Reference 1) and Tol2 (Non-patent Reference 1) which are cloned from a medaka (killifish), Sleeping Beauty reconstructed from a non-autonomous transposon existed in Onchorhynchus fish genome (Non-patent Reference 2), an artificial transposon Frog prince (Non-patent Reference 3) which is derived from frog and a transposon piggyBac (Non-patent Reference 4) which is derived from insect.

[0011] These DNA transposons have been used for mutagenesis, gene trapping, preparation of transgenic individuals, expression of drug-resistant proteins, and the like, as a gene introduction tool for bringing a new phenotype in a genome of a mammalian cell (Non-patent References 5 to 12).

[0012] In the case of insects, a method in which an exogenous gene is introduced into silkworm chromosome using the transposon piggyBac derived from a Lepidoptera insect to express the protein encoded by said exogenous gene

has been studied, and a protein production method using the above techniques was disclosed (Patent Reference 2).

[0013] However, since protein of interest is not expressed at sufficient levels and is produced in the whole body of silkworm, it causes an economical problem due to the necessity of an advanced purification technique for recovering the expressed exogenous protein in a highly purified form from the body fluid including a large amount of contaminated proteins.

[0014] In addition, an example in which a protein relating to G418 resistance is expressed in a mammalian cell using the medaka-derived transposon Tol2 (Non-patent References 12 and 13) is known.

[0015] In the case of producing a protein drug for medical use using a mammal-derived cultured cell, it is important that an animal-derived component is not contained during its production process in order to prevent unexpected contamination of an unknown virus or pathogenic polypeptide. CHO cell is most frequently used as an animal cell for producing a protein drug, and due to the studies of recent years, a suspension CHO cell line capable of culturing in a safe medium which does not use a serum or animal-derived component has also be established. However, productivity of a cell line into which a gene was introduced under a serum-free or protein-free condition is limited to half that of the cell line into which a gene was introduced under a serum-used condition (Non Patent Literature 14). It is shown that gene transduction under a serum-free or protein-free condition is technically difficult.

[0016] It is general that a selectable marker for screening a cell expressing a protein of interest is arranged on the same gene expression vector. This is based on a hypothesis that there are a region where a gene existing in the genome is easily expressed and a region where a gene existing in the genome is hardly expressed (called as position effects, Non Patent Literature 15), and that the protein of interest is also expressed when the selectable marker is expressed.

[0017] On the other hand, when a protein of interest, is comprised of two or more polypeptides such as an antibody and the like, it is also known that each polypeptide is expressed using different vectors. In the case of an antibody, it has been shown that the productivity is higher when expression of heavy chain of the antibody is higher than the expression of light chain (Non Patent Literature 16). Since it is predicted that expressions of heavy chain and light chain become constant on the same vector. It becomes possible to obtain a cell line which expresses the heavy chain and light chain at an optimum ratio by intentionally expressing the heavy chain and light chain using different vectors for the purpose of obtaining high productivity. However, when a protein is expressed using two or more different vectors, two or more selectable marker genes are also necessary.

[0018] As a way for overcoming this, it was reported a case in which a dhfr gene originally consisting of one polypeptide chain was divided into two polypeptide chains and one of them was arranged on a heavy chain expression vector, and the other was arranged on a light chain expression vector (Non Patent Literature 17).

[0019] However, the cell described in the Non Patent Literature 17 is a CHO cell in which the cell is dependent on the protein component added to the medium, and as described in the above, there is a possibility that the gene introduction efficiency is high different from the case of the gene introduction under a serum-free or protein-free condition. It is predicted that selecting a cell of high productivity is still difficult when a gene is introduced under a serum-free or protein-free condition having high safety and free from the danger of viral infection and the like.

[Citation List]

[Patent Literature]

[0020]

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[Patent Literature 2] Japanese Published Unexamined Patent Application No. 2001-532188

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[0021]

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Disclosure of Invention

Problems to be Solved by the Invention

[0022] In order to produce and analyze a protein of interest, it is necessary to select a cell line which stably and highly expresses a protein of interest, using a mammalian-derived culture cell. However, preparing and culturing the cell that produces the protein of interest require considerable effort and time.

[0023] In addition, though it is known that a protein of interest is expressed in a mammalian cell using a transposon sequence, preparation of a cell which can highly express a protein of interest and thus can be used as a protein production system by using a transposon sequence; a preparation method of a mammalian cell which can highly produce a protein of interest by using a transposon sequence; and a production method of a protein using the cell are not known.

[0024] As described in the above, the expression of a protein of interest in a large amount by establishing a protein production system which can highly produce a protein of interest using a mammalian culture cell efficiently and within a short period has been required. In addition, establishment of a producing cell which does not require any components derived from an animal from the gene introduction to establishment of a producing cell has been desired.

[0025] Thus, the objects of the invention are to provide a cell capable of highly expressing a protein of interest which can be efficiently established, and a method for producing the protein of interest using the cell.

Means for Solving the Problems

[0026] To solve the above-mentioned problems, the present inventors have conducted intensive studies and found as a result that a protein of interest can be efficiently produced by introducing at least one expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a DNA encoding the protein of interest and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment, into a suspension mammalian cell; and integrating the gene fragment inserted between a pair (two) of the transposon sequences into a chromosome of the mammalian cell. In addition, it was found that the protein of interest can be produced efficiently by using the cell, and thereby the invention was accomplished.

[0027] Specifically, the invention relates to the followings:

1. A method for producing an antibody, comprising introducing into a suspension CHO cell:

   (a) an expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a DNA encoding a H chain of an antibody and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment, an expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a DNA encoding a L chain of an antibody and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment and an expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a selectable marker gene and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment, or
   (b) an expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a DNA encoding a H chain of an antibody and a selectable marker gene and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment and an expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a DNA encoding a L chain of an antibody and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment, or
   (c) an expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a DNA encoding a L chain of an antibody and a selectable marker gene and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment and an expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a DNA encoding a H chain of an antibody and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment,

   wherein each pair of transposon sequences are Tol1 nucleotide sequences or Tol2 nucleotide sequences; allowing a transposase to act upon the transposon sequences thereby integrating the gene fragments into a chromosome of the CHO cell to obtain a CHO cell which expresses the antibody; and suspension-culturing the CHO cell.

2. A method for producing an antibody, comprising the following steps (A) to (C):

(A) simultaneously introducing into a suspension CHO cell:

(a) an expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a DNA encoding a H chain of an antibody and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment, an expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a DNA encoding a L chain of an antibody and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment and an expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a selectable marker gene and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment, or
(b) an expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a DNA encoding a H chain of an antibody and a selectable marker gene and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment and an expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a DNA encoding a L chain of an antibody and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment, or
(c) an expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a DNA encoding a L chain of an antibody and a selectable marker gene and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment and an expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a DNA encoding a H chain of an antibody and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment,

wherein each pair of transposon sequences are Tol1 nucleotide sequences or Tol2 nucleotide sequences, and an expression vector which comprises a DNA encoding a transposase which recognizes the transposon sequences and has activity of transferring a gene fragment inserted between a pair of the transposon sequences into a chromosome;
(B) obtaining a suspension CHO cell which expresses the antibody by expressing transiently the transposase from the expression vector which is introduced into the suspension CHO cell in step (A) to integrate the gene fragments into a chromosome of the CHO cell, and
(C) suspension-culturing the suspension CHO cell which expresses the antibody obtained in step (B) to produce the antibody;

3. A method for obtaining a suspension CHO cell which expresses an antibody, comprising introducing into a suspension CHO cell:

(a) an expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a DNA encoding a H chain of an antibody and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment, an expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a DNA encoding a L chain of an antibody and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment and an expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a selectable marker gene and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment, or
(b) an expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a DNA encoding a H chain of an antibody and a selectable marker gene and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment and an expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a DNA encoding a L chain of an antibody and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment, or
(c) an expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a DNA encoding a L chain of an antibody and a selectable marker gene and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment and an expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a DNA encoding a H chain of an antibody and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment,

wherein each pair of transposon sequences are Tol1 nucleotide sequences or Tol2 nucleotide sequences; and allowing a transposase to act upon the transposon sequences thereby integrating the gene fragments into a chromosome of the CHO cell;
4. The method described in any one of the above items 1 to 3, wherein the Tol2 nucleotide sequences are the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2 and the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:3;
5. The method described in any one of the above items 1 to 3, wherein the Tol1 nucleotide sequences are the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:14 and the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:15;
6. The method described in any one of the above items 1 to 5, wherein the suspension CHO cell is a cell capable of surviving and proliferating in a serum-free medium;

7. The method described in any one of the above items 1 to 6, wherein the suspension CHO cell is a CHO cell adapted to suspension culture;
8. The method described in any one of the above items 1 to 7, wherein the CHO cell is at least one selected from CHO-K1, CHO-K1SV, DUKXB11, CHO/DG44, Pro-3 and CHO-S;
9. The method described in any one of the above items 1 to 8, wherein the selectable marker gene is a cycloheximide resistance gene;
10. The method described in the above item 9, wherein the cycloheximide resistance gene is a gene encoding a mutant of human ribosomal protein L36;
11. The method described in any one of the above items 1 to 10, wherein the antibody is an antibody which recognizes a tumor-related antigen, an allergy- or inflammation-related antigen, a cardiovascular disease-related antigen, an antigen which relates to an autoimmune disease or a bacterial-infection-related antigen;
12. A suspension CHO cell, which has a chromosome into which is integrated:

(a) a gene fragment which comprises a DNA encoding a H chain of an antibody and which has a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment, a gene fragment which comprises a DNA encoding a L chain of an antibody and which has a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment and a gene fragment which comprises a selectable marker gene and which has a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment, or
(b) a gene fragment which comprises a DNA encoding a H chain of an antibody and a selectable marker gene and which has a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment and a gene fragment which comprises a DNA encoding a L chain of an antibody and which has a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment, or
(c) a gene fragment which comprises a DNA encoding a L chain of an antibody and a selectable marker gene and which has a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment and a gene fragment which comprises a DNA encoding a H chain of an antibody and which has a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment,

wherein each pair of transposon sequences are Tol1 nucleotide sequences or Tol2 nucleotide sequences; and which produces the antibody and is capable of surviving and proliferating in a serum-free medium;
13. The CHO cell described in the above item12, wherein the suspension CHO cell is a CHO cell adapted to suspension culture;
14. The CHO cell described in any one of the above items 12 and 13, wherein the CHO cell is any one selected from CHO-K1, CHO-K1SV, DUKXB11, CHO/DG44, Pro-3 and CHO-S;
15. The CHO cell described in any one of the above items 12 to 14, wherein the selectable marker gene is a cycloheximide resistance gene;
16. The CHO cell described in the above item 15, wherein the cycloheximide resistance gene is a gene encoding a mutant of human ribosomal protein L36a;
17. The CHO cell described in any one of the above items 12 to 16, wherein the antibody is an antibody which recognizes a tumor-related antigen, an allergy- or inflammation-related antigen, a cardiovascular disease-related antigen, an antigen which relates to an autoimmune disease or a bacterial-infection-related antigen;;
18. The CHO cell described in any one of the above items 12 to 17, wherein the Tol2 nucleotide sequences are the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2 and the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:3;
19. The CHO cell described in any one of the above items 12 to 17, wherein the Tol1 nucleotide sequences are the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:14 and the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:15;
20. Use, in a method for producing an antibody, of:

(a) an expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a DNA encoding a H chain of an antibody and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment, an expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a DNA encoding a L chain of an antibody and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment and an expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a selectable marker gene and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment, or
(b) an expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a DNA encoding a H chain of an antibody and a selectable marker gene and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment and an expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a DNA encoding a L chain of an antibody and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment, or
(c) an expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a DNA encoding a L chain of an antibody and a selectable marker gene and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene

fragment and an expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a DNA encoding a H chain of an antibody and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment,

wherein each pair of transposon sequences are Tol1 nucleotide sequences or Tol2 nucleotide sequences;

21. The use described in the above item 20, wherein the Tol2 nucleotide sequences are the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2 and the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:3; and

22. The use described in the above item 20, wherein the Tol1 nucleotide sequences are the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:14 and the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:15.

Effect of Invention

[0028] According to the protein production method of the invention, a protein of interest can be efficiently produced by using a suspension mammalian cell. In addition, the cell of the present invention can be used as a production cell for producing a recombinant protein or a recombinant polypeptide with a high efficiency.

Brief Description of the Drawings

[0029]

[Fig. 1] Fig. 1 shows a schematic illustration of a transposon vector for expressing an anti-human influenza M2 antibody. Tol2-L represents a left end Tol2 transposon (SEQ ID NO:2), Tol2-R represents a right end Tol2 transposon (SEQ ID NO:3), CMV represents a CMV promoter, poly A represents a polyadenylation site, Hc represents a human antibody H chain cDNA, Lc represents a human antibody L chain cDNA, and CHX-r represents a cycloheximide resistance gene.

[Fig. 2] Fig. 2 shows a schematic illustration of an anti-human influenza M2 antibody expression vector. CMV represents a CMV promoter, poly A represents a polyadenylation site, Hc represents a human antibody H chain cDNA, Lc represents a human antibody L chain cDNA and CHX-r represents a cycloheximide resistance gene.

[Fig. 3] Fig. 3 shows a schematic illustration of a Tol2 transposase expression vector. CAGGS represents a CAGGS promoter, poly A represents a polyadenylation site, and TPase cDNA represents a Tol2 transposase cDNA.

[Fig. 4] Fig. 4 shows a result of examining expression level of an anti-human influenza M2 antibody in a suspension CHO-K1 cell and an adhesive CHO-K1 cell when a Tol2 transposon vector for expressing an anti-human influenza M2 antibody was used. Fig. 4A represents a result of a suspension CHO-K1 cell and Fig. 4B represents a result of an adhesive CHO-K1 cell. In the both figures, the ordinate shows the amount of antibody production (μg/ml), and the abscissa shows the number of transgenic clones of each cell.

[Fig. 5] Fig. 5 shows a schematic illustration of a Tol1 transposon vector for expressing an anti-human influenza M2 antibody. Tol1-L represents a left end Tol1 transposon (SEQ ID NO:14), Tol1-R represents a right end Tol1 transposon (SEQ ID NO: 15), CMV represents a CMV promoter, poly A represents a polyadenylation site, Hc represents a human antibody H chain cDNA, Lc represents a human antibody L chain cDNA, and CHX-r represents a cycloheximide resistance gene.

[Fig. 6] Fig. 6 shows a schematic illustration of a Tol1 transposase expression vector. CAGGS represents a CAGGS promoter, poly A represents a polyadenylation site, and TPase cDNA represents a Tol1 transposase cDNA.

[Fig. 7] Fig. 7 shows a result of examining expression level of an anti-human influenza M2 antibody in a suspension CHO-K1 cell when a Tol1 transposon vector for expressing an anti-human influenza M2 antibody was used. The ordinate shows the amount of antibody production (μg/ml), and the abscissa shows the number of transgenic clones of each cell.

[Fig. 8] Fig. 8 shows a schematic illustration of a transposon vector for expressing an anti-human CD98 antibody heavy chain. Tol2-L represents a left end Tol2 transposon (SEQ ID NO:2), Tol2-R represents a right end Tol2 transposon (SEQ ID NO:3), Pmo represents a Moloney Murine Leukemia Virus promoter, poly A represents a polyadenylation site, and Hc represents an anti-human CD98 antibody heavy chain cDNA (SEQ ID NO:18).

[Fig. 9] Fig. 9 shows a schematic illustration of a transposon vector for expressing anti-human CD98 antibody light chain. Tol2-L represents a left end Tol2 transposon (SEQ ID NO:2), Tol2-R represents a right end Tol2 transposon (SEQ ID NO:3), CMV represents a CMV promoter, poly A represents a polyadenylation site, and Lc represents an anti-human CD98 antibody light chain cDNA (SEQ ID NO:21).

[Fig. 10] Fig. 10 shows a schematic illustration of a transposon vector for expressing a cycloheximide resistant gene. Tol2-L represents a left end Tol2 transposon (SEQ ID NO:2), Tol2-R represents a right end Tol2 transposon (SEQ ID NO:3), CMV represents a CMV promoter, poly A represents a polyadenylation site, and CHX-r represents a cycloheximide resistant gene (SEQ ID NO:7).

[Fig. 11] Fig. 11 shows production amount of anti-human TNFα antibody when TNFα-CHX tandem vector or TNFαH-

CHX vector and TNFαL vector were gene-introduced into a CHO-K1 cell. The ordinate shows the concentration of the antibody (μg/ml) which is produced in the medium, the control plot is shown by Control, and the test plot is shown by Exp.

[Fig. 12] Fig. 12 shows production amount of anti-human CD20 antibody when CD20-CHX tandem vector or CD20H-CHX vector and CD20L vector were gene-introduced into a CHO-K1 cell. The ordinate shows the concentration of the antibody (μg /ml) which is produced in the medium, the control plot is shown by Control, and the test plot is shown by Exp.

[Fig. 13] Fig. 13 shows structure of the antibody expression vector A. In Fig. 13, Tol2-Lrepresents a DNA fragment comprising the Tol2-L sequence (SEQ ID NO:2), and Tol2-R represents a DNA fragment comprising the Tol2-R sequence (SEQ ID NO:3), CMV represents a CMV promoter, poly A represents a polyadenylation site, Hc represents a heavy chain gene of CD98 antibody, Lc represents an anti-human CD98 antibody light chain gene, SO represents an SV40 promoter, SV represents an SV40 polyadenylation site, and Neo-r represents a neomycin resistance gene.

Embodiments for Carrying Out the Invention

[0030] This invention relates to a method for producing a protein of interest, comprising introducing at least one expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a DNA encoding a protein of interest and also comprises transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment, into a suspension mammalian cell; integrating the gene fragment inserted between a pair (two) of the transposon sequences, into a chromosome of the mammalian cell to obtain a suspension mammalian cell which expresses said protein of interest; and suspension-culturing the mammalian cell.

[0031] Examples of the method for producing a protein of interest in the present invention (hereinafter referred to as the method of the present invention) comprise a method for producing a protein of interest, which comprises the following steps (A) to (C).

(A) a step of simultaneously introducing the following expression vectors (a) and (b) into a suspension mammalian cell:

(a) at least one expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a DNA encoding a protein of interest and also comprises transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment,

(b) a vector which comprises a DNA encoding a transposase which recognizes the transposon sequences and has activity of transferring a gene fragment inserted between a pair of the transposon sequences into a chromosome,

(B) a step of expressing transiently the transposase from the expression vector (b) which is introduced into the suspension mammalian cell in the step (A) to integrate the gene fragment inserted between a pair of the transposon sequences into a chromosome of the mammalian cell to obtain a suspension mammalian cell which expresses the protein of interest, and

(C) a step of suspension-culturing the suspension mammalian cell which expresses the protein of interest obtained in the step (B) to produce the protein of interest.

[0032] In addition, the present invention relates to a suspension mammalian cell, into which at least one of expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a DNA encoding a protein of interest and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment and an expression vector is introduced to integrate the gene fragment inserted between the pair of transposon sequences into chromosome, and which produces the protein of interest.

[0033] In the present invention, the protein of interest is a protein comprised of one or more polypeptides, and according to the method of the invention, it can carry out the expression of the protein of interest.

[0034] The at least one of expression vectors which comprises a gene fragment comprising a DNA encoding a protein of interest and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment means one or two or more species of the expression vector. Particularly, in order to express a protein of interest comprised of two or more polypeptides, it is necessary to use two or more expression vectors which comprise a gene fragment including a DNA encoding respective polypeptides and also comprise a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment.

[0035] More particularly, the above-mentioned protein of interest comprised of two or more polypeptides is an antibody. The H chain and the L chain of the antibody may be expressed using one expression vector or may be expressed using two expression vectors of a vector which expresses the H chain and a vector which expresses the L chain, respectively.

[0036] According to the method of the present invention, it can produce a protein of interest using a suspension mammalian cell which produces the protein of interest, in which a gene fragment inserted between a pair of transposon sequences is integrated into chromosome, by introducing the expression vector which comprises a gene fragment

including a DNA encoding the protein of interest and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment.

[0037] The selectable marker gene to be used as an index of gene insertion may be integrated into the same vector as the expression vector which comprises the DNA encoding the protein of interest or may be integrated into a different vector.

[0038] That is, at least one of the expression vectors which comprise a gene fragment including a DNA encoding a the protein of interest and also comprise a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment may be used as the expression vector which comprises a gene fragment including a DNA encoding a protein of interest and a selectable marker gene and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment.

[0039] Also, in addition to the expression vector which comprises a gene fragment including a DNA encoding a the protein of interest and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment, an expression vector which comprises a gene fragment including a selectable marker gene and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment may be further introduced into a mammalian cell.

[0040] Specifically, examples of the method for producing a protein of interest of the present invention include a method, comprising the following steps (A) to (C):

(A) a step of simultaneously introducing the following expression vectors (a) and (b) into a suspension mammalian cell:

(a) an expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a DNA encoding a protein of interest and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment,
(b) a vector which comprises a DNA encoding a transposase which recognizes the transposon sequences and has activity of transferring the gene fragment inserted between a pair of the transposon sequences into a chromosome,

(B) a step of expressing the transposase transiently from the expression vector (b) which is introduced into the suspension mammalian cell in the step (A) to integrate the gene fragment inserted between a pair of the transposon sequences into a chromosome of the mammalian cell and obtaining a suspension mammalian cell which expresses the protein of interest, and
(C) a step of suspension-culturing the suspension mammalian cell which expresses the protein of interest obtained in the step (B) to produce the protein of interest.

[0041] In addition, examples of the method for producing a protein of interest of the present invention include a method, comprising the following steps (A) to (C):

(A) a step of simultaneously introducing the following expression vectors (a), (b) and (c) into a suspension mammalian cell:

(a) at least one expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a DNA encoding a protein of interest and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment,
(b) an expression vector which comprises a selectable marker and a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the selectable marker,
(c) a vector which comprises a DNA encoding a transposase which recognizes the transposon sequences and has activity of transferring the gene fragment inserted between a pair of the transposon sequences into a chromosome,

(B) a step of expressing transiently the transposase transiently from the expression vector (c) which is introduced into the suspension mammalian cell in the step (A) to integrate the gene fragment inserted between a pair of the transposon sequences into a chromosome of the mammalian cell and obtaining a suspension mammalian cell which expresses the protein of interest, and
(C) a step of suspension-culturing the suspension mammalian cell which expresses the protein of interest obtained in the step (B) to produce the protein of interest.

[0042] The present invention relates to a suspension mammalian cell, into which at least one expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a DNA encoding a protein of interest and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment and an expression vector which comprises a selectable marker and a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the selectable marker are introduced to integrate the gene fragment and the selectable marker inserted between a pair of the transposon sequences into a chromosome, and which produces a protein of interest.

[0043] In addition, the present invention relates to a suspension mammalian cell into which a protein expression vector which comprises a gene fragment which comprising a DNA encoding a protein of interest and a selectable marker, and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment is introduced, to integrate the gene fragment inserted between a pair of the transposon sequences into a chromosome, and which produces a protein of interest.

[0044] Furthermore, examples of the suspension mammalian cell which produces a protein of interest of the present invention include a suspension mammalian cell into which an expression vector (a) comprising a gene fragment comprising a DNA encoding a protein of interest and a selectable marker gene and also comprising transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment, and a vector (b) comprising a DNA encoding a transposase (a transferase) which recognizes the transposon sequences and has activity of transferring the gene fragment inserted between a pair of the transposon sequences into a chromosome to integrate the gene fragment inserted between a pair of the transposon sequences into the chromosome are simultaneously introduced and which produces the protein of interest.

[0045] According to the present invention, the number of expression vectors which comprise a gene fragment including a DNA encoding the protein of interest and also comprise a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment, to be introduced into a suspension mammalian cell, is not particularly limited as long as expression and production of the protein of interest can be carried out by the mammalian cell, and examples include preferably 1 to 20 species of expression vectors, more preferably 2 to 10 species of expression vectors, can be mentioned, and for example, 3 to 8 species of expression vectors, 4 to 7 species of expression vectors, 1 to 6 species of expression vectors, 1 to 5 species of expression vectors, 1 to 4 species of expression vectors and 1 to 3 species of expression vectors are preferable.

[0046] In addition, examples of the embodiment of the present invention include a method for increasing integration of a gene fragment inserted between a pair of transposon sequences into chromosome of the mammalian cell, by simultaneously introducing into the suspension mammalian cell (a) at least one of expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a DNA encoding a protein of interest and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment and (b) a vector which comprises a DNA encoding transposase capable of recognizing the transposon sequences and having the activity to introduce the gene fragment inserted between the pair of transposon sequences to chromosome, a method for integrating a DNA encoding a protein of interest into chromosome of the mammalian cell at a high frequency and a suspension mammalian cell which is obtained by the methods and can produce a protein of interest.

[0047] The term "transposon" in the present specification is a transposable genetic element and means a gene unit which moves on a chromosome or from a chromosome to another chromosome (transposition) while keeping a certain structure.

[0048] The transposon comprises a repeating transposon sequences (also called inverted repeat sequence (IR sequence) or terminal inverted repeat sequence (TIR sequence)) which positions in the same direction or the reverse direction at both terminals of a gene unit and a nucleotide sequence encoding a transposase which recognizes the transposon sequence to introduce a gene existing between the transposon sequences.

[0049] The transposase translated from the transposon can introduce a DNA by recognizing transposon sequences of both terminals of the transposon, cleaving out the DNA fragment inserted between a pair of the transposon sequences and inserting the fragment into the site to be introduced.

[0050] The term "transposon sequence" in the present specification means the nucleotide sequence of a transposon recognized by a transposase and has the same meaning as the IR sequence or TIR sequence. A DNA comprising the nucleotide sequence may comprise an imperfect repeating moiety as long as it can be introduced (inserted into other position in the genome) by the activity of a transposase, and there is a transposon sequence specific to a transposase.

[0051] As the transposon sequence to be used in the invention, a nucleotide sequence derived from a pair of natural or artificial DNA-type transposons, which can be recognized by a transposase and be transposed in mammalian cells, is used.

[0052] The nucleotide sequences derived from a DNA-type transposon are the medaka fish-derived Tol1 nucleotide sequences or Tol2 nucleotide sequences.

[0053] Particularly, among them, the nucleotide sequences derived from the medaka fish-derived Tol2 transposon comprising the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:6 and the medaka fish-derived Tol2 transposon comprising the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:13 are preferable.

[0054] Examples of the nucleotide sequence derived from a pair of Tol2 transposons include the nucleotide sequence at positions 1 to 2229 and the nucleotide sequence at positions 4148 to 4682 in the Tol2 transposon nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:6 of Sequence Listing.

[0055] As the nucleotide sequence derived from a pair of Tol2 transposons, the nucleotide sequence at positions 1 to 200 (SEQ ID NO:2) (hereinafter referred to as "Tol2-L sequence") and the nucleotide sequence at positions 2285 to 2788 (SEQ ID NO:3) (hereinafter referred to as "Tol2-R sequence") in the Tol2 transposon nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:1 of Sequence Listing are more preferable.

[0056] As the transposon sequence derived from a pair of Tol1 transposons, example include the nucleotide sequence

comprising a nucleotide sequence at positions 1 to 157 and the nucleotide sequence at positions the 1748 to 1855 in the Tol1 transposon nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:13 of Sequence Listing.

[0057] As the transposon sequence derived from a pair of Tol1 transposons, the nucleotide sequence at positions 1 to 200 (SEQ ID NO:14) (hereinafter referred to as "Tol1-L sequence") and the nucleotide sequence at positions 1351 to 1855 (SEQ ID NO:15) (hereinafter referred to as "Tol1-R sequence") in the Tol1 transposon nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:13 of Sequence Listing are more preferable.

[0058] Examples of the transposon sequence to be used in the invention include transposon sequences of which transposition reactions are controlled by using a partial sequence of a transposon sequence derived from the above-mentioned transposon, by adjusting the length of the nucleotide sequence and by modifying the nucleotide sequence due to addition, deletion or substitution.

[0059] As the method for producing the protein of the interest of the present invention, examples also include a method in which at least one of the protein of interest is produced using at least two of transposon sequence and at least two of transposase.

[0060] Specifically, examples include a protein production method which comprises the steps of introducing a vector comprising a DNA encoding a first protein of interest inserted into two Tol1 transposon sequences, a vector comprising a DNA encoding a second protein of interest inserted into two Tol2 transposon sequences, a Tol1 transposase expression vector and a Tol2 transposon expression vector, simultaneously or in order into chromosome of the mammalian cell and thereby obtaining a mammalian cell which produces the two proteins of interest.

[0061] In addition, the first protein of interest and the second protein of interest may be the same, and productivity of the protein of interest can also be improved by increasing the number of copies of the gene to be introduced into the cell.

[0062] Regarding the control of the transposition reaction of a transposon, the transposition reaction can be accelerated or suppressed by accelerating or suppressing recognition of the transposon sequence by a transposase, respectively. In addition, with regard to the transposition reaction of transposon, the transposition reaction can be enhanced by shortening the length of the nucleotide sequence inserted between a pair (two) of the transposon sequences and the transposition reaction can be lowered by elongating the length. Therefore, when a protein of interest comprising plural proteins is expressed and prepared, the proteins of interest can be prepared by inserting DNA encoding each protein into a different expression vector, integrating the DNA in its chromosome of a host cell and can preparing a suspension mammalian cell which is able to prepare the protein of interest to produce the protein of interest by using the cell.

[0063] The term "transposase" in the present specification means an enzyme which recognizes nucleotide sequences having transposon sequences and transfers a gene fragment existing between the nucleotide sequences on a chromosome or from the chromosome to another chromosome.

[0064] Examples of the transposase include enzymes derived from Tol1 and Tol2 which are derived from medaka fish, the Sleeping Beauty (SB) reconstructed from a non-autonomous transposon existed in an *Onchorhynchus* fish genome, Sleeping Beauty 11 (SB11), the artificial transposon Frog prince (FP) which is derived from frog and the transposon PiggyBac (PB) which is derived from insect.

[0065] As the transposase, a native enzyme may be used, and any transposase in which a part of its amino acids are substituted, deleted, inserted and/or added may be used as long as the same transposition activity as the transposase is maintained. By controlling the enzyme activity of the transposase, the transposition reaction of the DNA existing between the transposon sequences can be controlled.

[0066] In order to analyze whether or not it possesses a transposition activity similar to that of transposase, it can be measured by the 2-components analyzing system disclosed in Japanese Published Unexamined Patent Application No.235575/2003.

[0067] Particularly, whether or not a non-autonomous Tol2 element can be transferred and inserted into a mammalian cell chromosome by the activity of a transposase can be analyzed by separately using a plasmid comprising a Tol2 transposase-deleted Tol2 transposon (Tol2-derived non-autonomous transposon) and a plasmid comprising Tol2 transposase.

[0068] The term "non-autonomous transposon" in the present specification means a transposon which is lost a transposase existed inside the transposon and can not therefore perform its autonomous transposition. The non-autonomous transposon can transfer the DNA inserted between transposon sequences of the non-autonomous transposon into the host cell chromosome, by allowing a transposase protein, an mRNA encoding the transposase protein or a DNA encoding the transposase protein to simultaneously present in the cell.

[0069] The transposase gene means a gene encoding a transposase. In order to improve its expression efficiency in a mammalian cell, a sequence which adjusts a space between the Kozak's consensus sequence (Kozak M., Nucleic Acids Res., 12, 857 - 872 (1984)) or a ribosome binding sequence, Shine-Dalgarno sequence and the initiation codon, to an appropriate distance (e.g., from 6 to 18 bases) may be connected to an upstream site of the translation initiation codon ATG of the gene.

[0070] According to the method of the invention, in order to integrate a gene fragment comprising a DNA encoding the protein of interest in at least one expression vector into the chromosome of a host cell, an expression vector which

comprises the gene fragment comprising a DNA encoding the protein of interest and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment is introduced into the host cell, and a transposase is allowed to act upon the transposon sequences comprised in the expression vector which is introduced into the cell.

[0071] In order to allow a transposase to act upon the transposon sequences comprised in the expression vector which is introduced into the cell, the transposase may be injected into the cell, or an expression vector comprising a DNA encoding at least one protein of interest or a DNA encoding a protein of interest may be introduced into the host cell together with an expression vector comprising a DNA encoding the protein of interest and a selectable marker gene. In addition, by introducing an RNA encoding a transposase gene into the host cell, the transposase may be expressed in the cell.

[0072] The expression vector is not particularly limited. Any expression vector can be used by optionally selecting from the expression vectors known to those skilled in the art, depending on a host cell into which an expression vector comprising a transposase gene is introduced; the use; and the like.

[0073] In the case where a protein of interest comprised of two or more polypeptides or two or more proteins of interest is produced by the method of the invention, a protein producing cell in which a DNA encoding each protein is integrated in to a chromosome of a host cell can be prepared by inserting the DNA encoding each of protein on the same expression vector or inserting the DNA into respective different expression vector and introducing the expression vector into a host cell.

[0074] The transposase may be inserted into an expression vector to express together with the protein of interest or may be inserted into a vector different from the expression vector. The transposase may be allowed to act transiently or may be allowed to act continuously, but it is preferably to allow the transposase to act transiently in order to prepare a cell for stable production.

[0075] As the method for allowing the transposase to act transiently, examples include a method comprising preparing an expression vector which comprises a DNA encoding the transposase and an expression vector comprising a DNA encoding a protein of interest and then introducing both of the expression plasmids simultaneously into a host cell.

[0076] The term "expression vector" in the present specification means an expression vector to be used for introducing a mammalian cell and expressing a protein of interest. The expression vector used in the invention has a structure in which at least a pair of transposon sequences is present at both sides of an expression cassette.

[0077] The term "expression cassette" in the present specification means a nucleotide sequence which has a gene expression controlling region necessary for expressing a protein of interest and a sequence encoding the protein of interest. Examples of the gene expression controlling region include an enhancer, a promoter, and a terminator. The expression cassette may include a selectable marker gene.

[0078] Any promoter can be used, so long as it can function in an animal cell. Examples include a promoter of IE (immediate early) gene of cytomegalovirus (CMV),

[0079] SV40 early promoter, a promoter of retrovirus, a metallothionein promoter, a heat shock promoter, SRα promoter, moloney murine leukemia virus, an enhancer and the like. Also, the enhancer of the IE gene of human CMV can be used together with the promoter.

[0080] The "selectable marker gene" means an optional other marker gene which can be used for distinguishing a cell to which a plasmid vector is introduced from a cell lacking of the vector.

[0081] Examples of the selectable marker gene include a drug resistance gene (a neomycin resistance gene, a dihydrofolate reductase (DHFR) gene, a puromycin resistance gene, a blasticidin resistance gene, a zeocin resistance gene, a hygromycin resistance gene, and a cycloheximide resistance gene (Japanese Published Unexamined Patent Application No.262879/2002)), fluorescence and bio-luminescence marker genes (such as green fluorescent protein GFP) and the like.

[0082] In the invention, the preferable selectable marker is a drug resistance gene and particularly preferable selectable marker is a cycloheximide resistance gene. Further, drug resistance property and luminescence property of the selectable marker protein can also be changed by preparing an amino acid modified variant by genetically modifying the selectable maker gene or by controlling transcription or translation of the selectable marker gene (e.g., modification of a promoter, modification of an amino acid codon and the like). In addition, a selectable marker gene introduced cells having different drug resistance strengths can also be selected by adjusting the drug concentration.

[0083] For controlling drug resistance property and luminescence property of the selectable marker protein, it is preferable to use an as the attenuated selectable marker gene. The attenuated selectable marker gene is a selectable marker gene which is modified in such a manner that activity of the protein encoded by the selectable marker gene inside the cell is lowered.

[0084] Examples of the selectable marker gene which is modified in such a manner that the activity in the cell becomes low include (A) an selectable marker gene in which an amino acid sequence of a protein encoded by a selectable marker gene is modified so that activity of the protein in the cell is lowered and (B) an selectable marker gene in which a nucleotide sequence which controls expression of a selectable marker gene is modified or a nucleotide sequence inside of ORF (open reading frame) is modified so that the expression of the selectable marker gene is lowered.

[0085] Examples of the selectable marker gene in which an amino acid sequence of a protein encoded by a selectable marker gene is modified so that activity of the protein in the cell is lowered include the neomycin resistance gene described by Sauter et al. [Biotech. Bioeng., 89, 530 - 538 (2005)] or Chen et al. [Journal of Immunological Methods, 295, 49 - 56 (2004)].

[0086] Examples of the method for lowering expression level of a protein in the cell by modifying a nucleotide sequence which controls expression of the selectable marker gene include a method for modifying the sequence of promoter sequence, terminator sequence, enhancer sequence, kozak's consensus sequence or Shine-Dalgarno sequence, which controls expression of the selectable marker gene. More specifically, examples include a method in which a promoter sequence which controls expression of a selectable marker gene is replaced by a weaker promoter sequence.

[0087] Examples of the method for lowering expression level of the protein in the cell by modifying a nucleotide sequence in the ORF of a selectable marker gene include a method in which a codon in the ORF is replaced by a synonymous codon having further lower frequency of codon usage in the cell.

[0088] Examples of the attenuated selectable marker gene of the invention include a selectable marker in which the above codon in the ORF of the gene is replaced by a synonymous codon having further lower frequency of codon usage in the cell.

[0089] In the cells of various biological species, the synonymous codon having further lower frequency of usage among each synonymous codon can be selected based on known literatures, data bases and the like.

[0090] As such a replacement by a synonymous codon having lower frequency of usage, specifically in the case of CHO cell, examples include replacement of the codon of leucine with TTA, replacement of the codon of arginine with CGA or CGT, replacement of the codon of alanine with GCG, replacement of the codon of valine with GTA, replacement of the codon of serine with TCG, replacement of the codon of isoleucine with ATA, replacement of the codon of threonine with ACG, replacement of the codon of proline with CCG, replacement of the codon of glutamic acid with GAA, replacement of the codon of tyrosine with TAT, replacement of the codon of lysine with AAA, replacement of the codon of phenylalanine with TTT, replacement of the codon of histidine with CAT, replacement of the codon of glutamine with CAA, replacement of the codon of asparagine with AAT, replacement of the codon of aspartic acid with GAT, replacement of the codon of cysteine with TGT and replacement of the codon of glycine with GGT.

[0091] In an attenuated selectable marker gene, the number of codons to be placed compared to the selectable marker gene before the modification is not particularly limited as long as a protein producing cell can be efficiently obtained, but it is preferable to replace codons corresponding to 20 or more amino acid residues.

[0092] In an attenuated selectable marker gene, the number of bases to be modified compared to the selectable marker gene before modification is not particularly limited, but it is preferable to modify 10% or more of the nucleotide sequence encoding the selectable marker gene.

[0093] In addition, in an attenuated selectable marker gene, the amino acid residues encoded by the codons to be replaced is not particularly limited, but preferable examples include leucine, alanine, serine and valine.

[0094] In the case of an attenuated selectable marker gene, in the case where the codons corresponding to leucine are replaced not particularly limited, but it is preferable to replace the codons corresponding to 70% or more of leucine residues among the codons corresponding to the total of the leucine residues contained in the selectable marker gene.

[0095] Also, in the case of an attenuated selectable marker gene, when the codons corresponding to alanine are replaced not particularly limited, but it is preferable to replace the codons corresponding to 70% or more of alanine residues among the codons corresponding to the total of the alanine residues contained in the selectable marker gene.

[0096] Specific examples of the attenuated selectable marker gene obtained by such as a modification in which codons are replaced with synonymous codons having lower frequency of usage include a neomycin resistance gene comprising the nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO:37, 38 or 39, a puromycin resistance gene comprising the nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO:41, 43 or 44, a Zeocin resistance gene consisting of the nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO:45 or 46 and a hygromycin resistance gene comprising the nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO:47 or 48.

[0097] In addition, it is possible to attenuate a selectable marker gene also by considerably increasing concentration of a drug in comparison with the conventionally used concentration when a drug-resistant cell is selected in preparing an antibody producing cell or by carrying out additional administration before the drug resistance gene metabolizes and degrades the drug.

[0098] Cycloheximide (hereinafter, referred sometimes to as CHX) is a protein synthesis inhibitor, and examples of using a CHX resistance gene as the selectable marker gene include known cases of yeast [Kondo K., J. Bacteriol., 177, 24, 7171 - 7177 (1995)] and animal cells (JP-A-2002-262879).

[0099] In the case of animal cells, it has been revealed that a transformant expressing a protein encoded by the nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO:7 of SEQUENCE LISTING in which the 54-position proline of a human ribosomal protein subunit L36a encoded by the nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO:5 of SEQUENCE LISTING is replaced by glutamine provides resistance to cycloheximide. In addition, examples of the cycloheximide resistance marker include a mutant human ribosomal protein subunit L44 in which proline at position 54 of a human

ribosomal protein subunit L44 is replaced by glutamine.

[0100] The method for introducing the above-mentioned protein expression vector comprising a transposon sequence, a plasmid vector for expressing a transposase or RNA is not particularly limited. Examples include calcium phosphate transfection, electroporation, a liposome method, a gene gun method, lipofection and the like.

[0101] Examples of the method for directly introducing a transposase in the form of a protein include a microinjection technique or supply into a cell by endocytosis. The gene introduction can be carried out by the method described in Shin Idenshi Kogaku Handbook (New Genetic Engineering Handbook), edited by Masami Muramatsu and Tadashi Yamamoto, published by Yodo-sha, ISBN 9784897063737.

[0102] The host cell is a suspension mammalian cell. The mammalian cell is a Chinese hamster ovarian cell CHO cell (Journal of experimental Medicine, 108, 945 (1958); Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA., 601275 (1968); Genetics, 55, 513 (1968); Chromosoma, 41, 129 (1973); Methods in Cell Science, 18, 115 (1996); Radiation Research, 148, 260 (1997); Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA., 77, 4216 (1980); Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., 60, 1275 (1968); Cell, 6, 121 (1975); Molecular Cell Genetics, Appendix I,II (pp. 883-900)). Examples of the suspension CHO cell include CHO/DG44, CHO-K1 (ATCC CCL-61), DUKXB11 (ATCC CCL-9096), Pro-5 (ATCC CCL-1781), CHO-S (Life Technologies, Cat #11619), Pro-3 and sub-clonal cell line of CHO cell.

[0103] In addition, the above-mentioned host cell can also be used in the protein production method of the invention by modifying the cell so as to be suitable for the protein production, due to modification of chromosomal DNA, introduction of an exogenous gene, and the like.

[0104] Further, in order to control the sugar chain structure bound to a protein of interest to be produced, Lec13 which acquired lectin resistance [Somatic Cell and Molecular Genetics, 12, 55 (1986)] and a CHO cell from which α1,6-fucosyltransferase gene is deleted (WO2005/35586, WO2002/31140), a cell deficient in GDP-mannose 4,6-dehydratase (GMD) and a cell deficient in Fx protein can also be used as the host cell.

[0105] In the present invention, the protein of interest is a complex protein consisting of two or more polypeptides of protein. In addition, a protein and a polypeptide are synonymous in the invention, but a protein molecule having a relatively low molecular weight or a protein constituting a complex protein may be defined sometimes as a polypeptide.

[0106] The protein of interest in the invention is an antibody. Particularly, examples of the protein of interest include a monoclonal antibody and a polyclonal antibody.

[0107] The antibody is a molecule comprising of an antibody heavy chain (H chain) polypeptide and two antibody light chain (L chain) polypeptides, and as a subclass, IgA, IgD, IgE, IgG and IgM subclasses are known. Further, the IgG is classified into IgG1, IgG2, IgG3 and IgG4.

[0108] The IgG antibody is a heterotetrameric molecule consisting of two H chain polypeptides and two L chain polypeptides. Each of the H chain and L chain consists of a variable region (V) which relates to the antigen binding and a constant region (C) and each of them is called VH, CH, VL or CL, respectively. The CH region is further classified into CH1, CH2 and CH3 regions, and the CH2 and CH3 regions are called in combination as Fc region or simply as Fc.

[0109] The antibody includes a monoclonal antibody which reacts with a single epitope, a polyclonal antibody which reacts with two or more epitopes and a recombinant antibody.

[0110] The monoclonal antibody is an antibody which is secreted by a single clonal antibody producing cell and recognizes only one epitope (also called an antigenic determinant), and the amino acid sequence (primary structure) constituting a monoclonal antibody is uniform.

[0111] The polyclonal antibody is a mixture of monoclonal antibodies and can react with two or more epitopes.

[0112] Examples of the recombinant antibody include a chimeric antibody, a humanized antibody, a human antibody, a Fc fusion protein, Fc amino acid modified antibody, and a multivalent antibody and a partial fragment thereof. An amino acid modified antibody may have an amino acid modification in either a variable region or a constant region and antibody activity is controlled.

[0113] The multivalent antibody includes a multivalent antibody which reacts with two or more different epitopes on one antigen, a multivalent antibody which react with two or more different antigens and the like, but it may include any multivalent antibody. In addition, the multivalent antibody may be any multivalent antibody having any structure as long as it retains the binding activity to the antigen (WO2001/77342, US Patent No. 7,612,181 and WO2009/131239).

[0114] According to the producing method of the present invention, any of the above protein of interest and/or the peptide of interest can be expressed and produced.

[0115] Examples of the cell into which a DNA encoding at least one protein of interest of the present invention include an antibody producing cell prepared by the following steps (A) and (B).

[0116] Step (A) a step of simultaneously introducing both of one combination of expression vector selected from the following (a) to (c) or expression vector (d) and expression vector (e) into a suspension mammalian cell:

(a) an expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a DNA encoding a H chain of an antibody and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment, an expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a DNA encoding a L chain of an antibody and also comprises a pair

of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment and an expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a selectable marker gene and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment

(b) an expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a DNA encoding a H chain of an antibody and a selectable marker gene and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment and an expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a DNA encoding a L chain of an antibody and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment,

(c) an expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a DNA encoding a L chain of an antibody and a selectable marker gene and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment and an expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a DNA encoding a H chain antibody of an antibody and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment, and

(d) an expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a DNA encoding a H chain and a L chain of an antibody and a selectable marker gene and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment;

(e) a vector comprising a DNA encoding a transposase which recognizes the transposon sequences and has activity of transferring a gene fragment inserted between a pair of the transposon sequences into a chromosome; and

[0117] Step (B) a step of selecting a suspension mammalian cell which expresses an antibody in which the genes of the above H chain, L chain and selectable marker which are inserted between a pair of the transposon sequence are integrated into a chromosome of the above mammalian cell by transiently expressing the transposase from the expression vector (e) which is introduced into the suspension mammalian cell in the step (A).

[0118] Examples of the method for producing an antibody of the present invention include a method for producing a protein of interest comprising the following steps (A) to (C).

[0119] Step (A) a step of simultaneously introducing one combination of expression vector selected from the following (a) to (c) or expression vector (d), and expression vector (e) into a suspension mammalian cell:

(a) an expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a DNA encoding a H chain of an antibody and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment, an expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a DNA encoding a L chain of an antibody and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment and an expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a selectable marker gene and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment

(b) an expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a DNA encoding a H chain of an antibody and a selectable marker gene and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment and an expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a DNA encoding a L chain of an antibody and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment,

(c) an expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a DNA encoding a L chain of an antibody and a selectable marker gene and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment and an expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a DNA encoding a H chain of an antibody and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment, and

(d) an expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a DNA encoding a H chain and a L chain of an antibody and a selectable marker gene and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment;

(e) a vector comprising a DNA encoding a transposase which recognizes the transposon sequences and has activity of transferring a gene fragment inserted between a pair of the transposon sequences into a chromosome;

[0120] Step (B) a step of obtaining a suspension mammalian cell which expresses an antibody in which the genes of the above H chain, L chain and selectable marker which are inserted between a pair of the transposon sequence are integrated into a chromosome of the above mammalian cell by transiently expressing the transposase from the expression vector (e) which is introduced into the suspension mammalian cell in the step (A); and

[0121] Step (C) a step of producing the antibody by suspension-culturing a suspension mammalian cell obtained in the step (B) which expresses an antibody.

[0122] In addition, the present invention includes a method for producing a cell line which has a high antibody productivity and a method for screening the cell line comprising the following steps (A) and (B).

[0123] Step (A) a step of simultaneously introducing one combination of expression vector selected from the following (a) to (c) or expression vector (d), and expression vector (e) into a suspension mammalian cell:

(a) an expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a DNA encoding a H chain of an antibody

and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment, an expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a DNA encoding a L chain of an antibody and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment and an expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a selectable marker gene and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment

(b) an expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a DNA encoding a H chain of an antibody and a selectable marker gene and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment and an expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a DNA encoding a L chain of an antibody and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment,

(c) an expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a DNA encoding a L chain of an antibody and a selectable marker gene and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment and an expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a DNA encoding a H chain of an antibody and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment, and

(d) an expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a DNA encoding a H chain and a L chain of an antibody and a selectable marker gene and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment;

(e) a vector comprising a DNA encoding a transposase which recognizes the transposon sequences and has activity of transferring a gene fragment inserted between a pair of the transposon sequences into a chromosome; and

[0124] Step (B) a step of selecting a suspension mammalian cell which highly expresses an antibody in which the genes of the above H chain, L chain and selectable marker which are inserted between a pair of the transposon sequence are integrated into a chromosome of the above mammalian cell by transiently express the transposase from the expression vector (e) which is introduced into the suspension mammalian cell in the step (A).

[0125] In addition, the present invention includes a method for producing an antibody comprising the following steps (A), (B) and (C).

[0126] Step (A) a step of simultaneously introducing one combination of expression vector selected from the following (a) to (c) or expression vector (d) and expression vector (e) into a suspension mammalian cell:

(a) an expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a DNA encoding a H chain of an antibody and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment, an expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a DNA encoding a L chain of an antibody and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment and an expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a selectable marker gene and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment

(b) an expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a DNA encoding a H chain of an antibody and a selectable marker gene and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment and an expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a DNA encoding a L chain of an antibody and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment,

(c) an expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a DNA encoding a L chain of an antibody and a selectable marker gene and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment and an expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a DNA encoding a H chain of an antibody and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment, and

(d) an expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a DNA encoding a H chain and a L chain of an antibody and a selectable marker gene and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment;

(e) a vector comprising a DNA encoding a transposase which recognizes the transposon sequences and has activity of transferring a gene fragment inserted between a pair of the transposon sequences into a chromosome;

[0127] Step (B) a step of obtaining a suspension mammalian cell which expresses an antibody in which the genes of the above H chain, L chain and selectable marker which are inserted between a pair of the transposon sequence are integrated into a chromosome of the above mammalian cell by transiently expressing the transposase from the expression vector (e) which is introduced into the suspension mammalian cell in the step (A); and

[0128] Step (C) a step of producing the antibody by suspension-culturing a suspension mammalian cell obtained in the step (B) which expresses an antibody.

[0129] Examples of the mammalian cell into which a DNA encoding at least one protein of interest of the present invention include a polyclonal antibody producing cell into which several different antibody genes are introduced, a complex molecule producing cell and the like.

[0130] Examples of a polyclonal antibody producing cell include a cell into which at least two or more different mon-

oclonal antibody genes are introduced, a cell into which genes of several monoclonal antibodies against several antigens are introduced, a cell which is immunized by an antigen and into which a gene library of a non-human antibody is introduced, a cell into which a gene library of antibody derived from a patient is introduced and the like.

[0131] The complex molecule producing cell may be any cell as long as DNAs encoding respective proteins which are co-expressed in a cell to form a complex molecule is introduced. Specific examples include a cell into which FcγRIII (CD16) and common γ chain are co-transfected, a cell into which neonatal Fc receptor (FcRn) and β2 macrogloblin are co-expressed, a cell into which CD98 and LAT1 are co-transfected (WO2007/114496) and the like

[0132] The antibody which is produced by the antibody production method of the present invention can be any antibody and examples include an antibody which recognize a tumor-related antigen, an antibody which recognizes an allergy- or inflammation-related antigen, an antibody which recognizes an cardiovascular disease-related antigen, an antibody which recognizes an antigen which relating to autoimmune diseases, an antibody which recognizes virus- or bacterial infection-related antigen and the like.

[0133] Examples of the tumor-related antigen includes CD1a, CD2, CD3, CD4, CD5, CD6, CD7, CD9, CD10, CD13, CD19, CD20, CD21, CD22, CD25, CD28, CD30, CD32, CD33, CD38, CD40, CD40 ligand (CD40L), CD44, CD45, CD46, CD47, CD52, CD54, CD55, CD55, CD59, CD63, CD64, CD66b, CD69, CD70, CD74, CD80, CD89, CD95, CD98, CD105, CD134, CD137, CD138, CD147, CD158, CD160, CD162, CD164, CD200, CD227, adrenomedullin, angiopoietin related protein 4 (ARP4), aurora, B7-H1, B7-DC, integlin, bone marrow stromal antigen 2 (BST2), CA125, CA19.9, carbonic anhydrase 9 (CA9), cadherin, cc-chemokine receptor (CCR) 4, CCR7, carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA), cysteine-rich fibroblast growth factor receptor-1 (CFR-1), c-Met, c-Myc, collagen, CTA, connective tissue growth factor (CTGF), CTLA-4, cytokeratin-18, DF3, E-catherin, epidermal growth facter receptor (EGFR), EGFRvIII, EGFR2 (HER2), EGFR3 (HER3), EGFR4 (HER4), endoglin, epithelial cell adhesion molecule (EpCAM), endothelial protein C receptor (EPCR), ephrin, ephrin receptor (Eph), EphA2, endotheliase-2 (ET2), FAM3D, fibroblast activating protein (FAP), Fc receptor homolog 1 (FcRH1), ferritin, fibroblast growth factor-8 (FGF-8), FGF8 receptor, basic FGF (bFGF), bFGF receptor, FGF receptor (FGFR) 3, FGFR4, FLT1, FLT3, folate receptor, Frizzled homologue 10 (FZD10), frizzled receptor 4 (FZD-4), G250, G-CSF receptor, ganglioside (such as GD2, GD3, GM2 and GM3), globo H, gp75, gp88, GPR-9-6, heparanase I, hepatocyte growth factor (HGF), HGF receptor, HLA antigen (such as HLA-DR), HM1.24, human milk fat globule (HMFG), hRS7, heat shock protein 90 (hsp90), idiotype epitope, insulin-like growth factor (IGF), IGF receptor (IGFR), interleukin (such as IL-6 and IL-15), interleukin receptor (such as IL-6R and IL-15R), integrin, immune receptor translocation associated-4 (IRTA-4), kallikrein 1, KDR, KIR2DL1, KIR2DL2/3, KS1/4, lamp-1, lamp-2, laminin-5, Lewis y, sialyl Lewis x, lymphotoxin-beta receptor (LTBR), LUNX, melanoma-associated chondroitin sulfate proteoglycan (MCSP), mesothelin, MICA, Mullerian inhibiting substance type II receptor (MISIIR), mucin, neural cell adhesion molecule (NCAM), Necl-5, Notch1, osteopontin, platelet-derived growth factor (PDGF), PDGF receptor, platelet factor-4 (PF-4), phosphatidylserine, Prostate Specific Antigen (PSA), prostate stem cell antigen (PSCA), prostate specific membrane antigen (PSMA), Parathyroid hormone related protein/peptide (PTHrP), receptor activator of NF-kappaB ligand (RANKL), receptor for hyaluronic acid mediated motility (RHAMM), ROBO1, SART3, semaphorin 4B (SEMA4B), secretory leukocyte protease inhibitor (SLPI), SM5-1, sphingosine-1-phosphate, tumor-associated glycoprotein-72 (TAG-72), transferrin receptor (TfR), TGF-beta, Thy-1, Tie-1, Tie2 receptor, T cell immunoglobulin domain and mucin domain 1 (TIM-1), human tissue factor (hTF), Tn antigen, tumor necrosis factor (TNF), Thomsen-Friedenreich antigen (TF antigen), TNF receptor, tumor necrosis factor-related apoptosis-inducing ligand (TRAIL), TRAIL receptor (such as DR4 and DR5), system ASC amino acid transporter 2 (ASCT2), trkC, TROP-2, TWEAK receptor Fn14, type IV collagenase, urokinase receptor, vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF), VEGF receptor (such as VEGFR1, VEGFR2 and VEGFR3), vimentin, VLA-4 and the like, and antibodies against the above antigens.

[0134] Further, examples of the antibody which recognizes a tumor-related antigen include [AntiCancer Res., 13, 331 (1993)], anti-GD3 antibody [Cancer Immunol. Immunother., 36, 260 (1993)], anti-GM2 antibody [Cancer Res., 54, 1511 (1994)], anti-CD52 antibody [Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 89,4285 (1992)], anti-MAGE antibody [British J. Cancer, 83, 493 (2000)], anti-HM1.24 antibody [Molecular Immunol., 36, 387 (1999)], anti-parathyroid hormone related protein (PTHrP) antibody [Cancer, 88, 2909 (2000)], anti-bFGF antibody, anti-FGF-8 antibody [Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 86, 9911 (1989)], anti-bFGFR antibody, anti-FGFRI antibody (WO2005/037235), anti-FGF-8R antibody [J.Biol. Chem., 265, 16455 (1990)], anti-IGF antibody [J. Neurosci. Res., 40, 647 (1995)], anti-IGF-IR antibody [J. Neurosci. Res, 40, 647 (1995)], anti-PSMA antibody [J.Urology, 160, 2396 (1998)], anti-VEGF antibody [Cancer Res, 57,4593 (1997), Avastin (R)], anti-VEGFR antibody [Oncogene, 19,2138 (2000), WO96/30046], anti-CD20 antibody [Curr. Opin. Oncol., 10, 548 (1998), US5, 736, 137, Rituxan (R), Ocrelizumab, Ofatumumab], anti-EGFR antibody (Erbitux (R), Vectivix (R)), anti-HER2 antibody (Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 89, 4285 (1992), US5, 725, 856, Herceptin (R), Pertuzumab), anti-HER3 antibody (US2008/0124345), c-Met antibody (US6, 468, 529), anti-CD10 antibody, anti-EGFR antibody (WO96/402010), anti-Apo-2R antibody (WO98/51793), anti-ASCT2 antibody (WO2010/008075), anti-CEA antibody [Cancer Res., 55 (23 suppl): 5935s-5945s, (1995)], anti-CD38 antibody, anti-CD33 antibody, anti-CD22 antibody, anti-CD20 amino acid modified antibody (Immunology, 115, 4393, 2010.), anti-EpCAM antibody, anti-A33 antibody, anti-folate receptor antibody (MRAb-003) and the like.

[0135] Examples of the antibody which recognizes an allergy- or inflammation-related antigen include anti-interleukin 6 antibody [Immunol. Rev., 127, 5 (1992)], anti-interleukin 6 receptor antibody [Molecular Immunol., 31, 371 (1994)], anti-interleukin 5 antibody [Immunol. Rev., 127, 5 (1992)], anti-interleukin 5 receptor antibody, anti-interleukin 4 antibody [Cytokine, 3, 562 (1991)], anti-interleukin 4 receptor antibody [J. Immunol. Meth., 217, 41 (1998)], anti-tumor necrosis factor antibody [Hybridoma, 13, 183 (1994)], anti-tumor necrosis factor receptor antibody [Molecular Pharmacol., 58, 237 (2000)], anti-CCR4 antibody [Nature, 400, 776 (1999)], anti-chemokine antibody [Peri et al., J. Immuno. Meth., 174, 249-257 (1994)], anti-chemokine receptor antibody [J. Exp. Med., 186, 1373 (1997)] and the like. Examples of the antibody which recognizes a cardiovascular disease-related antigen include anti-GpIIb/IIIa antibody [J. Immunol., 152, 2968 (1994)], anti-platelet-derived growth factor antibody [Science, 253, 1129 (1991)], anti-platelet-derived growth factor receptor antibody [J. Biol. Chem., 272, 17400 (1997)], anti-blood coagulation factor antibody [Circulation, 101, 1158 (2000)], anti-IgE antibody, anti-$\alpha V\beta 3$ antibody, anti-$\alpha 4\beta 7$ antibody, and the like.

[0136] Examples of the antibody which recognizes virus- or bacterial infection-related antigen includes anti-gp120 antibody [Structure, 8, 385 (2000)], anti-CD4 antibody [J. Rheumatology, 25, 2065 (1998)], anti-CCR5 antibody, anti-verotoxin antibody [J. Clin. Microbiol., 37, 396 (1999)], anti-M2 antibody (JP2003-235575) and the like.

[0137] The effector activity of a monoclonal antibody produced by the method of the present invention can be controlled by various methods. Examples of the known methods include a method for controlling an amount of fucose (hereinafter, referred to also as "core fucose") which is bound N-acetylglucosamine (GlcNAc) through α-1,6 bond in a reducing end of a complex type N-linked sugar chain which is bound to asparagine (Asn) at position 297 of an Fc region of an antibody (WO2005/035586, WO2002/31140, and WO00/61739), a method for controlling an effector activity by modifying amino acid residue(s) of an Fc region of the antibody, and the like. The effector activity of the monoclonal antibody produced by the method of the present invention can be controlled by using any of the methods.

[0138] The "effector activity" means an antibody-dependent activity which is induced via an Fc region of an antibody. As the effector activity, an antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity (ADCC activity), a complement-dependent cytotoxicity (CDC activity), an antibody-dependent phagocytosis (ADP activity) by phagocytic cells such as macrophages or dendritic cells, and the like are known.

[0139] In addition, by controlling a content of core fucose of a complex type N-linked sugar chain of Fc region of a monoclonal antibody which is produce by the method of the present invention, an effector activity of the antibody can be increased or decreased.

[0140] As a method for lowering a content of fucose which is bound to a complex type N-linked sugar chain bound to Fc region of the antibody, an antibody to which fucose is not bound can be obtained by the expression of an antibody using a CHO cell which is deficient in a gene encoding α1,6-fucosyltransferase. The antibody to which fucose is not bound has a high ADCC activity.

[0141] On the other hand, as a method for increasing a content of fucose which is bound to a complex type N-linked sugar chain bound to Fc of an antibody, an antibody to which fucose is bound can be obtained by the expression of an antibody using a host cell into which a gene encoding α1,6-fucosyltransferase is introduced. The antibody to which fucose is bound has a lower ADCC activity than the antibody to which fucose is not bound.

[0142] Further, by modifying amino acid residue(s) in an Fc region of an antibody, the ADCC activity or CDC activity can be increased or decreased. For example, the CDC activity of an antibody can be increased by using the amino acid sequence of the Fc region of the antibody described in US2007/0148165.

[0143] Further, the ADCC activity or CDC activity of an antibody can be increased or decreased by carrying out amino acid modification described in US Patent Nos. 6,737,056, or 7,297,775 or 7,317,091.

[0144] The term "suspension mammalian cell" in the present invention means a cell which does not adhere to a cell culture anchorage coated for facilitating adhesion of culture cells, such as microbeads, a culture container for tissue culture (also referred to as a tissue culture or adhesion culture container and the like) and the like, and can survive and grow while suspending in the culture solution.

[0145] As long as the cell does not adhere to the cell culture anchorage, the cell may survive and grow in a state of a single cell in the culture solution or survive and grow in a state of a mass of cells formed by the agglutination of two or more cells.

[0146] In addition, as the suspension mammalian cell to be used in the present invention, a cell which can survive and grow in a serum-free medium that does not contain fetal calf serum (hereinafter referred to as FCS) and the like, while suspending in the culture solution without adhering to the cell culture anchorage, is preferable, and a mammalian cell which can survive and grow while suspending in a protein-free medium that does not contain protein is more preferable.

[0147] The culture container for tissue culture may be any one such as a flask, a Petri dish and the like as long as it is coated for adhesion culture is applied thereto. Particularly, for example, whether or not it is a suspension mammalian cell can be confirmed using commercially available tissue culture flask (manufactured by Greiner), adhesion culture flask (manufactured by Sumitomo Bakelite) and the like.

[0148] As the suspension mammalian cell to be used in the present invention, it may be either a CHO cell prepared by further adapting a CHO cell originally having a suspension property to suspension culture or a suspension CHO cell

prepared by adapting an adhesive CHO cell to suspension culture conditions.

[0149] Examples of the cell originally having a suspension property include CHO-S cell (manufactured by Invitrogen).

[0150] The above "suspension mammalian cell prepared by adapting an adhesive mammalian cell to suspension culture conditions" can be prepared by the method described in Mol. Biotechnol., 2000, 15(3), 249 - 57 or by the method shown in the following, and can be prepared by establishing a cell which shows proliferation property and surviving property similar to those before adapting the suspension culture or superior to those before adapting to suspension culture (J. Biotechnol., 2007, 130(3), 282 - 90).

[0151] The term "similar to those before the suspension culture adaptation" means that survival ratio, proliferation rate (doubling time) and the like of the cell adapted to the suspension culture are substantially the same as those of the cell before adapting suspension culture.

[0152] In the present invention, examples of the method for adapting an adhesive mammalian cell to suspension culture conditions include the following method. The serum content of a serum-containing medium is reduced to 1/10 and sub-culturing is repeated at relatively high concentration of cell. When the mammalian cell comes to be able to survive and proliferate, the serum content is further reduced and the sub-culturing is repeated. By this method, a suspension mammalian cell which can survive and proliferate under serum-free conditions can be prepared.

[0153] In addition, a suspension mammalian cell can also be prepared by a method comprising culturing with the addition of an appropriate nonionic surfactant such as Pluronic-F68 or the like in the culture solution.

[0154] In the present invention, as a property possessed by the suspension mammalian cell, suspension culturing is carried out under the condition of 2×10^5 cells/ml, and then the cell concentration after culturing for 3 or 4 days is preferably 5×10^5 cells/ml or more, more preferably 8×10^5 cells/ml or more, particularly preferably 1×10^6 cells/ml or more, most preferably 1.5×10^6 cells/ml or more.

[0155] In addition, doubling time of the suspension mammalian cell of the present invention is preferably 48 hours or less, more preferably 24 hours or less, particularly preferably 18 hours or less, most preferably 11 hours or less.

[0156] Examples of the medium for suspension culturing include commercially available medium, such as CD-CHO medium (Invitrogen), EX-CELL 325-PF medium (SAFC Biosciences), SFM4CHO medium (HyClone) and the like. In addition, it can also be obtained by mixing saccharides, amino acids and the like which are necessary for the culturing of mammalian cells.

[0157] The suspension mammalian cell can be cultured using a culture container which can be used for suspension culturing under a culture condition capable of suspension culturing. Examples of the culture container include a 96-well plate for suspension cell culture (manufactured by Corning), a T-flask (manufactured by Becton Dickinson), a conical flask (manufactured by Coming) and the like.

[0158] Regarding the culture conditions, for example, it can be statically cultured in an atmosphere of 5% CO_2 at a culture temperature of 37°C. A shaking culture equipment, such as culturing equipment for suspension culture exclusive use, e.g., Wave Bioreactor (manufactured by GE Healthcare Bioscience), can be also used.

[0159] Regarding the suspension culture conditions for a suspension mammalian cell using the Wave Bioreactor equipment, the cell can be cultured by the method described on the GE Healthcare Bioscience homepage http://www.gelifesciences.cojp/tech_support/manual/pdf/cellcult/wave_03_16.pdf.

[0160] In addition to the shaking culture, culturing by a rotation agitation equipment such as a bioreactor, can also be used. Culturing using a bioreactor can be carried out by the method described in Cytotechnology, (2006) 52: 199 - 207, and the like.

[0161] In the present invention, when a cell line other than the suspension mammalian cells is used, any cell line can be used so long as it is a mammalian cell line adapted to the suspension culture by the above-mentioned method and is a cell line which can be used in the protein production method of the present invention.

[0162] Purification of the protein of interest produced by the suspension mammalian cell is carried out by separating the protein of interest from impurities other than the protein of interest in a culture solution or cell homogenate containing the protein of interest. Examples of the separation method include centrifugation, dialysis, ammonium sulfate precipitation, column chromatography, a filtering and the like. The separation can be carried out based on the difference in physicochemical properties of the protein of interest and impurities or the difference in their avidity for the column carrier itself.

[0163] As the method for purifying the protein of interest, the purification is carried out by the method described in Protein Experimentation Note (the first volume) - Extraction, Separation and Expression of Recombinant Protein (translation of a textbook written in Japanese) (edited by Masato Okada and Kaori Miyazaki, published by Yodo-sha, ISBN 9784897069180) and the like.

[0164] The present invention has been described in the above by showing preferred embodiments thereof for the sake of easy understanding. Hereinafter, the present invention is further described specifically based on examples, but the above-mentioned explanations and the following examples are provided merely for the purpose of exemplifications and not provided for the purpose of limiting the invention. Accordingly, the scope of the invention is not limited to the embodiments and examples which are specifically described in the present specification, but is limited by the claims alone.

[0165] Various experimental techniques relating to recombination described in the followings, such as the cloning and

the like were carried out in accordance with the genetic engineering techniques described in Molecular Cloning 2nd edition edited by J. Sambrook, E. F. Frisch and T. Maniatis, Current Protocols in Molecular Biology edited by Frederick M. Ausubel et al, published by Current Protocols, and the like.

EXAMPLES

[Example 1]

Preparation of transposon vector for expressing anti-human influenza M2 antibody

[0166] A plasmid which comprises a gene expression cassette for mammalian cells comprising an arbitrary human antibody gene and a drug resistance marker gene inserted between a pair of Tol2 transposon sequences was used as a plasmid vector for protein expression.

[0167] Each DNA of the used genes was chemically and artificially synthesized based on a known nucleotide sequence or obtained by preparing primers for its both terminal sequences and then carrying out PCR using an appropriate DNA source as a template. In order to carry out the gene manipulation later, a restriction site for a restriction enzyme was added to the terminal of the primer.

[0168] In the nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:1) of the non-autonomous Tol2 transposon disclosed by Japanese Published Unexamined Patent Application No.235575/2003, the nucleotide sequence at position 1 to 200 (Tol2-L sequence) (SEQ ID NO:2) and the nucleotide sequence at positions 2285 to 2788 (Tol2-R sequence) (SEQ ID NO:3) were used as the transposon sequences.

[0169] Each synthetic DNA fragments comprising a pair of transposon sequences (manufactured by TAKARA BIO INC.) was prepared by the following method. A DNA fragment comprising a nucleotide sequence in which a recognition sequence of a restriction enzyme *Nru*I was attached to both of the 5'-terminal and 3'-terminal of the Tol2-R sequence was prepared. Then, a DNA fragment comprising a nucleotide sequence in which a recognition sequence of a restriction enzyme *Fse*I was attached to the 5'-terminal of the Tol2-L sequence and a restriction enzyme *Asc*I was attached to the 3'-terminal thereof was prepared.

[0170] Next, the thus prepared DNA fragments comprising Tol2-R sequence and Tol2-L sequence were inserted into an expression vector N5LG1_M2_Z3 vector (WO2006/061723) comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding an amino acid sequence of anti-human influenza M2 antibody Z3G1.

[0171] The N5LG1_M2_Z3 vector (WO2006/061723) into which a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:9) encoding the H chain (SEQ ID NO:10) and a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:11) encoding the L chain (SEQ ID NO:12) of the anti-human influenza M2 antibody Z3G1 (ATCC Deposit No. PTA-5968: deposited March 13, 2004, American Type Culture Collection, Manassas, VA, USA) were inserted under the control of the CMV enhancer/promoter control was used as an antibody gene expression cassette.

[0172] The DNA fragment comprising the Tol2-R sequence was inserted into the restriction enzyme *Nru*I site positioned at the 5'-terminal side of a gene fragment comprising the antibody gene expression cassette and a selectable marker gene on the N5LG1_M2_Z3 vector. Then, the DNA fragment comprising the Tol2-L sequence was inserted into the restriction enzyme *Fse*I and *Asc*I sites positioned at the 3'-terminal side.

[0173] In addition, a transposon vector for expressing an anti-human influenza M2 antibody was constructed (Fig. 1) by inserting a cycloheximide resistance gene expression cassette in which a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:5) encoding a resistance gene for cycloheximide (a gene in which proline at position 54 of the human ribosomal protein L36a was substituted with glutamine) is connected under the control of the CMV enhancer/promoter into the *Fse*I recognition site of the N5LG1_M2_Z3 vector connected with the Tol2 transposon sequence.

[0174] On the other hand, a vector comprising no transposon sequences was named anti-human influenza M2 antibody expression vector and used as the control vector (Fig. 2).

[Example 2]

Preparation of transposase expression vector

[0175] The transposase was expressed using an expression vector independent of the expression vector of the antibody of interest. That is, a gene which is encoding a medaka fish-derived Tol2 transposase (SEQ ID NO:4) was inserted into a downstream of the CAGGS promoter of a pCAGGS vector (Gene, 108, 193 - 200, 1991) to prepare a Tol2 transposase expression vector (hereinafter referred to as Tol2 vector) (Fig. 3).

[Example 3]

Preparation of transformant using mammal animal cell

(1) Preparation of suspension CHO cell

[0176] An adhesive CHO cell which had been cultured using α-MEM medium (Invitrogen) containing 10% serum (FCS) was peeled off by a trypsin treatment and then recovered, followed by shaking culture at 37°C in a 5% CO_2 incubator using the fresh the α-MEM medium containing 10% FCS. Several days thereafter, growth of these cells was confirmed and then shaking culture was carried out by inoculating them into a α-MEM medium containing 5% FCS at a concentration of 2×10^5 cells/ml followed by shaking culture.

[0177] Further several days thereafter, the inoculation was similarly carried out using the α-MEM medium containing 5% FCS. Finally, a cell adapted to the suspension culture was prepared by repeating the sub-culture and shaking culture using the serum-free α-MEM medium and confirming that the cells have the same growing ability as the case of their culturing in the presence of serum.

(2) Preparation of CHO cell which produces antibody

[0178] As the expression vector, the transposon vector for expressing the anti-human influenza M2 antibody prepared in Example 1 and Example 2 (hereinafter referred to as a transposon vector) and Tol2 vector pCAGGS-T2TP (Fig. 3, Kawakami K. & Noda T., Genetics, 166, 895 - 899 (2004)) were used. In addition, the anti-human influenza M2 antibody expression vector having no transposon sequences was used as the control.

[0179] By introducing the above expression vectors into the suspension culture-adapted CHO-K1 cell (American Type Culture Collection Cat. No. CCL-61) or HEK293 cell (Invitrogen, FreeStyle 293F cell), the frequencies of obtaining cycloheximide-resistant clones were compared.

[0180] Each cells (4×10^6 cells) was suspended in 400 μl of PBS, and the transposon vector for expressing the anti-human influenza M2 antibody (10 μg) and Tol2 vector (25 μg) were co-transfected directly in the form of circular DNA by electroporation. In this connection, in order to express the Tol2 transposase transiently, the Tol2 vector was directly introduced in the form of circular DNA for the purpose of preventing from integrating into the host chromosome.

[0181] In addition, as the control, the anti-human influenza M2 antibody expression vector (10 μg) was linearized by a restriction enzyme and then introduced into each cells, in accordance with the standard gene introduction method by electroporation.

[0182] The electroporation was carried out using a cuvette of 4 mm in gap width (manufactured by Bio-Rad), using an electroporator (Gene Pulser Xcell System (manufactured by Bio-Rad)) under conditions of 300 V in voltage, 500 μF in electrostatic capacity and room temperature.

[0183] After the gene introduction by electroporation, each cell was seeded into three 96-well plates and cultured in a CO_2 incubator for 3 days using the EX-CELL 325-PF medium manufactured by SAFC Biosciences for the CHO cell, and the FreeStyle-293 medium (manufactured by Invitrogen) for the HEK293 cell.

[0184] Next, from the day of medium exchange on the 4th day of the gene introduction, 3 μg/ml of cycloheximide was added to the medium so that the cells were cultured in the presence of cycloheximide, followed by culturing for 3 weeks while carrying out the medium exchange in every week.

[0185] After culturing for 3 weeks, the number of wells in which cycloheximide-resistant colonies were found was counted. The results are shown in Table 1 and Table 2.

[Table 1]

Table 1 Comparison of the numbers of cycloheximide-resistant cells (CHO cell)

	Transposon vector	Conventional vector
Test 1	155 / 288	0 / 288
Test 2	100 / 288	0 / 288
Test 3	94 / 288	0 / 288

[Table 2]

Table 2 Comparison of the numbers of cycloheximide-resistant cells (HEK293 cell)		
	Transposon vector	Conventional vector
Test 1	0 / 288	0 / 288
Test 2	0 / 288	0 / 288
Test 3	0 / 288	0 / 288

[0186] As shown in Table 1, each the anti-human influenza M2 antibody expression transposon vector or anti-human influenza M2 antibody expression vector was introduced into the suspension CHO-K1 cell. As a result, cycloheximide-resistant transformants were not obtained from the cells into which the anti-human influenza M2 antibody expression vector was introduced as in the other cell lines, but cycloheximide-resistant transformants were obtained from the cell into which the transposon vector for expressing anti-human influenza M2 antibody was introduced with a high frequency.

[0187] On the other hand, as shown in Table 2, cycloheximide-resistant transformants were not obtained when either of the transposon vector for expressing anti-human influenza M2 antibody and anti-human influenza M2 antibody expression vector was introduced into the HEK293 cells.

[0188] Based on these results, it was found that the gene encoding a protein of interest and cycloheximide resistance gene which were inserted between a pair of transposon sequences were efficiently introduced into the chromosome of the host cell in the suspension mammalian cell.

(3) Examination on the antibody production in suspension CHO cell and adhesive CHO cell

[0189] In order to examine antibody production efficiency in a suspension CHO cell or an adhesive CHO cell, the amounts of antibodies produced by each cell line were examined. As the suspension CHO cell, a suspension CHO-K1 cell adapted to suspension culture was used. In addition, as the adhesive CHO cell, an adhesive CHO-K1 cell before adaptation to suspension culture was used.

[0190] The anti-human influenza M2 antibody expression transposon vector (10 μg) and Tol2 vector (25 μg) were introduced into the suspension CHO-K1 cell and the adhesive CHO-K1 cell by electroporation, respectively. Thereafter, the suspension CHO-K1 cell and the adhesive CHO-K1 cell were inoculated into three 96-well plates for each cell.

[0191] A medium for suspension cells (EX-CELL 325-PF, manufactured by SAFC Biosciences) was used for the suspension CHO-K1 cell, and the α-MEM medium containing 10% serum was used for the adhesive CHO-K1 cell. Each cell was cultured in a CO_2 incubator for 3 days. From the day of medium exchange of the 4th day of the electroporation, 3 μg/ml of cycloheximide was added to the medium so that the cells were cultured in the presence of cycloheximide and the cells were further cultured for 3 weeks. In this case, the medium exchange was carried out every week.

[0192] For the suspension CHO-K1 cell, 1×10^6 of the cells were seeded into a 6-well plate, followed by shaking-culture in a CO_2 incubator for 3 days, and the amount of the antibody protein was measured by HPLC using the culture supernatant.

[0193] For the adhesive CHO-K1 cell, medium exchange was carried out when the cell reached confluent on a 6-well plate (2×10^6 cells), and after static culturing for 3 days, the amount of the antibody protein was measured by HPLC using the culture supernatant.

[0194] The antibody concentration in the culture supernatant was measured in accordance with the method described in Yeast Res., 7 (2007), 1307 - 1316. The results are shown in Fig. 4.

[0195] As shown in Fig. 4A, a large number of cells showing a markedly high antibody expression level were obtained when the CHO-K1 cell adapted to suspension culture was used. On the other hand, as shown in Fig. 4B, only the cells showing an expression level of the HPLC detection limit (5 μg/ml) or less were obtained when the adhesive CHO-K1 cell was used.

[0196] Based on these results, it was found that, in order to express a protein of interest using a transposon vector, the protein of interest could be expressed at a high level when a suspension mammalian cell is used.

[0197] In addition, it was found from the results of Examples 1 to 3 that the method of the invention could be used as a novel method for producing a protein of interest, by efficiently preparing a production cell which can highly express an exogenous gene using a suspension mammalian cell adapted to suspension culture.

[Example 4]

Preparation of antibody expression cell using Tol1 transposon and antibody preparation (1)

Preparation of Tol1 transposon vector for expressing anti-human influenza M2 antibody

[0198] In the same manner as in Example 1, a plasmid which comprised a gene expression cassette for mammalian cells, comprising an arbitrary human antibody gene and a drug resistance marker gene inserted between a pair of Tol1 transposon sequences, was used as a protein expression plasmid vector.

[0199] Each DNA of the used genes was chemically synthesized in the artificial way based on the known sequence information or obtained by preparing primers of its both terminal sequences and carrying out PCR using an appropriate DNA source as the template. For the gene manipulation to be carried out later, a restriction enzyme digestion site was added to the end of the primer.

[0200] In the nucleotide sequence of the non-autonomous Tol1 transposon represented by SEQ ID NO:13 in Sequence Listing (WO2008/072540), the nucleotide sequence at positions 1 to 200 (Tol1-L sequence) (SEQ ID NO:14) and the nucleotide sequence at positions 1351 to 1855 (Tol1-R sequence) (SEQ ID NO:15) were used as the transposon sequences.

[0201] Each of the synthetic DNA fragments comprising each a pair of transposon sequences was prepared by the following method. A DNA fragment comprising a nucleotide sequence in which a recognition sequence of a restriction enzyme *Nru*I was connected to both of the 5'-terminal and 3'-terminal of the Tol1-R sequence. Then, a DNA fragment comprising a nucleotide sequence in which a recognition sequence of a restriction enzyme *Fse*I was connected to the 5'-terminal of the Tol1-L sequence and a restriction enzyme *Asc*I was connected to the 3'-terminal thereof.

[0202] Next, the thus prepared DNA fragments comprising Tol1-R sequence and Tol1-L sequence were inserted into the expression vector N5LG1_M2_Z3 vector. The DNA fragment comprising the Tol1-R sequence was inserted into the restriction enzyme *Nru*I site, existing on the 5'-terminal side of a gene fragment comprising the antibody gene expression cassette and a selectable marker gene on the N5LG1_M2_Z3 vector, and the DNA fragment comprising the Tol1-L sequence was inserted into the restriction enzyme *Fse*I and *Asc*I sites existing on the 3'-terminal side.

[0203] In addition, Tol1 transposon vector for expressing an anti-human influenza M2 antibody was constructed (Fig. 5) by inserting a cycloheximide resistance gene expression cassette in which a resistance gene for cycloheximide (a gene in which proline at position 54 in the human ribosomal protein L36a was mutated to glutamine) is connected under the control of the CMV enhancer/promoter into the *Fse*I recognition site of the N5LG1_M2_Z3 vector connected with the Tol1 transposon sequence.

(2) Preparation of Tol1 transposase expression vector

[0204] The transposase was expressed using an expression vector independent from the expression vector of the antibody of interest. That is, a Tol1 transposase gene expression cassette in which a DNA fragment encoding a medaka fish-derived Tol1 transposase (SEQ ID NO:17) comprised of the nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO:16 was connected under the CMV enhancer/promoter control was inserted into pBluescriptII SK (+) (manufactured by Stratagene) and used as the Tol1 transposase expression vector pTol1ase (Fig. 6).

(3) Preparation of CHO cell which produces antibody

[0205] Using the expression vectors prepared in the above (1) to (3), the introduction efficiency of the expression vector by Tol1 transposon was examined in the same manner as Example 3. The result was shown in Table 3.

[Table 3]

	Tol1 transposon vector
Tests 1	133 / 192
Tests 2	67 / 192
Tests 3	122 / 192

[0206] As shown in Table 3, when the Tol1 transposon vector for expressing the anti-human influenza M2 antibody was introduced into the suspension CHO-K1 cell, cycloheximide-resistant transformants were obtained at a high frequency as in the case with Example 3 in which the Tol2 transposon vector for expressing the anti-human influenza M2 antibody was introduced.

[0207] It was found based on these results that the antibody gene and cycloheximide resistance gene inserted between a pair of transposon sequences are efficiently transduced into the chromosome of the host cell, namely the suspension mammalian cell, in the case of using the Tol1 transposon, too.

(4) Examination on antibody production by suspension CHO cell

[0208] Antibody production efficiency of the suspension CHO cell was examined using the Tol1 transposon in the same manner as Example 3(3).

[0209] The antibody concentration in culture supernatant was measured in accordance with the method described in FEMS Yeast Res., 7 (2007), 1307 - 1316. The results are shown in Fig. 7.

[0210] As shown in Fig. 7, a large number of cells showing a markedly high antibody expression level were also obtained in the case using the Tol1 transposon. From this result, it was found that similar to the case using the nucleotide sequence derived from Tol2 transposon, a suspension mammalian cell capable of highly expressing the protein of interest could also be obtained when a nucleotide sequence derived from Tol1 transposon is used as the transposon sequence.

[Example 5] Preparation of anti-human CD98 antibody

(1) Preparation of anti-human CD98 antibody heavy chain expression transposon vector and anti-human CD98 antibody light chain expression transposon vector

[0211] In order to prepare an anti-human CD98 antibody having the variable region H chain and L chain represented by the amino acid sequences of SEQ ID NOs:20 and 23, respectively, amino acid sequences of the H chain and L chain were prepared by connecting amino acid sequence of human IgG1 antibody constant region to each antibody variable region.

[0212] Using the sequences integrated into a vector (N5KG1-Val C2IgG1NS/I117L) disclosed in Japanese Patent No. 4324637 as the gene sequences (SEQ ID Nos:18 and 21, respectively) of the anti-human CD98 antibody heavy chain variable region and light chain variable region to which a signal sequence had been connected, and using the transposon sequence, and promoter similar to those used in Example 1, an anti-human CD98 antibody heavy chain expression transposon vector (hereinafter, referred to as CD98H vector) and an anti-human CD98 antibody light chain expression transposon vector (hereinafter, referred to as CD98L vector) were respectively constructed (Figs. 8 and 9).

[0213] The DNA fragment to be used was chemically synthesized in the artificial way based on the conventionally known sequence or obtained by preparing primers of its both terminal sequences and carrying out PCR using an appropriate DNA source as the template. A restriction enzyme digestion site was attached to a terminal of each primer for the sake of the later gene recombination operations.

(2) Preparation of cycloheximide resistance gene expression transposon vector

[0214] A cycloheximide resistance gene expression transposon vector (hereinafter, referred CHX vector) was constructed by connecting the sequence encoding a cycloheximide resistance gene (SEQ ID NO:7) under control of the CMV enhancer/promoter described in Example 1 and inserting a pair of transposon sequences (Tol-2L, Tol2-R) into both terminals of the cycloheximide resistance gene expression cassette (Fig. 10).

[0215] The DNA fragment to be used was artificially chemically synthesized based on the conventionally known sequence or obtained by preparing primers of its both terminal sequences and then carrying out PCR using an appropriate DNA source as the template. A restriction enzyme digestion site was attached to a terminal of each primer for the sake of the later gene recombination operations.

(3) Preparation of CHO cell which produces anti-human CD98 antibody

[0216] The CD98H vector (Fig. 8), CD98L vector (Fig. 9) and CHX vector (Fig. 10) prepared in the above-mentioned (1) and (2) and the Tol2 vector (Fig. 3) prepared in Example 2 were introduced into CHO-K1 cell which was adapted to suspension culture, and the number of appeared cells capable of highly expressing the antibody was compared.

[0217] In the test plot, 4×10^6 cells of the CHO-K1 cell were suspended in 400 μl of PBS, and CD98H vector (10 μg), CD98L vector (10 μg), CHX vector (10 μg) and Tol2 vector (10 μg) were directly co-transfected in a form of circular DNA by electroporation. In order to express Tol2 transposase transiently and to prevent integration into the host chromosome, the Tol2 vector was introduced directly in the form of circular DNA. The electroporation was carried out using an electroporator (Gene Pulser Xcell system, manufactured by Bio-Rad) under conditions of voltage of 300 V, electrostatic capacity of 500 μF and room temperature and using a cuvette of 4 mm in gap width (manufactured by Bio-Rad).

[0218] Also, in the control plot, each of CD98H vector (10 μg), CD98L vector (10 μg) and CHX vector (10 μg) was linearlized using a restriction enzyme *Pci*I (Takara Bio Inc.) and then electroporation was carried out in the same manner as the above.

[0219] After the gene introduction by electroporation, the cells in each cuvette were suspended in a CD OptiCHO medium supplemented with 0.5% soybean hydrolyzate (hereinafter, referred to as 0.5CD medium), inoculated onto one 96-well plate and cultured for 4 days in a CO_2 incubator. Next, from the medium exchange after 5 days of the gene introduction, culturing was carried out in the presence of cycloheximide using the 0.5CD medium supplemented with 3 μg/ml of cycloheximide (C4859, Sigma-Aldrich) followed by culturing for 4 weeks while carrying out the medium exchange at intervals of one week.

[0220] After 4 weeks of the culturing, expression of the antibody was determined by a sandwich method (LENCETM, Perkin-Elmer Corp) using FRET (fluorescence resonance energy transfer). Regarding the antibody high expression cells, clones expressing the antibody at a concentration in culture supernatant of 5.0 μg/ml or more were counted as the antibody-expressing cells, with the results shown in Table 4.

[Table 4]

	Control plot	Test plot
	The number of wells where the antibody is expressed	
Plate 1	10/96	29/96
Plate 1	20/96	49/96

[0221] As shown in Table 4, large number of anti-human CD98 antibody expression cells were found in the test plot in which Tol2 vector was co-transfected into the suspension CHO-K1 cell together with anti-human CD98 heavy chain expression transposon vector, anti-human CD98 light chain expression transposon vector and cycloheximide resistance gene vector, but the anti-human CD98 antibody expression cells were not found in the control plot in which Tol2 vector was not co-transfected in spite of making the vectors into linear chains.

[Example 6] Production of anti-human CD98 antibody

(1) Preparation of expression transposon vector comprising anti-human CD98 antibody heavy chain gene fragment, anti-human CD98 antibody light chain gene fragment and cycloheximide resistance gene

[0222] An expression transposon vector containing anti-human CD98 antibody heavy chain gene fragment, anti-human CD98 antibody light chain gene fragment and cycloheximide resistance gene (hereinafter, referred to as CD98-CHX tandem vector) was constructed using a synthetic DNA and a PCR method in the same manner as in the above by connecting the anti-human CD98 antibody heavy chain expression transposon vector prepared in Example 5(1) with the anti-human CD98 antibody light chain expression gene cassette prepared in Example 5(1) and the cycloheximide resistance gene cassette prepared in Example 5(2).

(2) Preparation of expression transposon vector comprising anti-human CD98 antibody heavy chain gene fragment and cycloheximide resistance gene

[0223] An expression transposon vector comprising anti-human CD98 antibody heavy chain gene fragment and cycloheximide resistance gene (hereinafter, referred to as CD98H-CHX expression transposon vector) was constructed using a synthetic DNA and a PCR method in the same manner as in the above by connecting the anti-human CD98 antibody heavy chain expression transposon vector prepared in Example 5(1) with the cycloheximide resistance gene cassette prepared in Example 5(2).

(3) Preparation of CHO cell producing anti-human CD98 antibody

[0224] Using the expression transposon vectors prepared in the above Example 5(1) and (2) and the above Example 6(1) and (2), the incidence of cells capable of highly expressing anti-CD98 antibody were compared on the case of gene-transferring H chain and L chain of anti-human CD98 antibody using the same expression vector (control plot), on the case of gene-transferring H chain or L chain of anti-human CD98 antibody or cycloheximide resistance gene respectively using different expression vectors (test plot 1) and on the case of gene-transferring H chain or L chain using different expression vectors (test plot 2).

[0225] In the test plot 1, 4×10^6 cells of the CHO-K1 cell were suspended in 400 μl of PBS, and CD98H vector (10

μg), CD98L vector (10 μg), CHX vector (10 μg) and Tol2 vector (10 μg) were directly co-transfected as circular DNA by electroporation.

[0226] In the test plot 2, $4\times10^{6}6$ cells of the CHO-K1 cell were suspended in 400 μl of PBS, and CD98H-CHX vector (10 μg), CD98L vector (10 μg) and Tol2 vector (10 μg) were directly co-transfected as circular DNA by electroporation.

[0227] In the control plot, 4×10^{6} cells of the CHO-K1 cell were suspended in 400 μl of PBS, and CD98-CHX tandem vector (10 μg) and Tol2 vector (20 μg) were directly co-transfected as circular DNA by electroporation. Also, in all of the tests, in order to express Tol2 transposase transiently and to prevent integration into the host chromosome, the Tol2 vector was introduced directly in the form of circular DNA.

[0228] In the following method, the incidence of antibody producing cells was confirmed in the same manner as Example 5(3). Regarding the antibody producing cells, the clones in which the antibody concentration in culture supernatant was 3.0 μg/ml or more were counted as the antibody-expressing cells. The results are shown in Table 5.

[Table 5]

	Control plot	Test plot 1	Test plot 2
	The number of wells where the antibody is expressed		
Plate 1	18/96	82/96	95/96
Plate 2	21/96	85/96	96/96
Total	39/192	167/192	191/192

[0229] In the test plot 1 in which CD98H vector, CD98L vector and CHX vector were introduced and the test plot 2 in which CD98H vector and CD98L vector were introduced, the incidence of the cells capable of highly expressing the anti-human CD98 antibody was markedly increased.

[0230] The above results show that cells having a high antibody productivity can be easily obtained and produced when different expression vectors in which the antibody heavy chain gene and antibody light chain gene are respectively inserted between transposon sequences are co-transfected into the suspension CHO cell, in comparison with a case in which an expression vector prepared by integrating the antibody heavy chain gene and antibody light chain gene into the same expression vector is introduced to the suspension CHO cell. In addition, it was revealed from the results of test plot 1 and test plot 2 that even when the vector to be introduced is two or more, at least one drug resistance gene (selectable marker gene) is enough. Further, it was revealed that the drug resistance gene may be present on an expression vector into which the antibody heavy chain gene is integrated or on a different independent vector.

[0231] The above results show that a transposon vector is effective as a means for efficiently introducing genes arranged on two or more vectors into a suspension of mammalian cells, which was conventionally difficult to achieve. Further, it is shown that for the purpose of achieving high productivity of a protein comprising more than one polypeptides or of more than one proteins, it is effective to introduce polypeptides and proteins using different transposon vectors.

(4) Culturing of CHO cell which produces anti-human CD98 antibody

[0232] The top three cell lines having high antibody productivity were selected from each of the cells into which the CD98-CHX tandem vector obtained in the above-mentioned Example 6(3) was introduced and the cells into which the CD98H-CHX vector and CD98L vector were introduced, and their antibody expression levels were compared. Details of the tests are shown below.

[0233] The CHO-K1 cell obtained in Example 6(3) which was selected based on the cycloheximide resistance and also expresses the anti-CD98 antibody, was expansion-cultured using a 96-well plate, a 24-well plate and a 6-well plate (Corning Glassworks) in that order. After the expansion culturing, antibody concentration in each culture supernatant was measured, and the top three cell lines CHO cells having high level of anti-CD98 antibody expression were selected. Next, each of the thus selected three cell lines were suspended in 3 ml of 0.5% CD medium (Invitrogen), namely 0.5 CD medium, to a density of 2×10^{5} cells/ml, and cultured on a shaker for 5 days in an atmosphere of 37°C and 5% CO_2 using a 6-well plate. The amount of the antibody in the medium after 5 days of culturing was determined by HPLC (Waters Associates, Inc.). The results are shown in Table 6.

[Table 6]

	Cells derived from control plot			Cells derived from test plot 2		
Expression level of antibody (mg/L)	70	67	41	196	87	67

[0234] As shown in Table 6, the CHO-K1 cell into which CD98H vector and CD98L vector were co-transfected has a high antibody production level in comparison with the CHO-K1 cell into which CD98-CHX tandem vector was introduced.

[0235] The above results show that not only an antibody high producer cell line can be obtained and produced easily, but also the thus obtained cell has a high antibody productivity, when different expression vectors in which the antibody heavy chain gene and antibody light chain gene are respectively inserted between a pair of transposon sequences are co-transfected into the suspension CHO cell.

[Example 7] Production of anti-human tumor necrosis factor-alpha (TNFα) antibody

(1) Preparation of expression transposon vector containing a TNFα antibody heavy chain gene fragment, a TNFα antibody light chain gene fragment and cycloheximide resistance gene

[0236] In order to prepare anti-human TNFα antibody having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:26 and SEQ ID NO:29, an anti-human TNFα antibody heavy chain gene fragment, an anti-human TNFα antibody light chain gene fragment and a cycloheximide resistance gene expression transposon vector (hereinafter, referred to as TNFα-CHX tandem vector) were constructed by replacing VH and VL gene fragments of the expression transposon vector comprising the anti-human CD98 heavy chain gene fragment and light chain gene fragment and cycloheximide resistance gene prepared in Example 6(1) (CD98-CHX tandem vector) by the anti-human TNFα antibody-derived VH and VL, respectively.

[0237] The sequences of anti-human TNFα antibody heavy chain gene and light chain gene were prepared using a synthetic DNA, by preparing amino acid sequences (SEQ ID NOs:26 and 29) in which a signal sequence was connected to the amino acid sequences (SEQ ID NOs:25 and 28) of the heavy chain variable region subunit or light chain variable region subunit of Adalimumab (recombinant) described in Fig. 1 and Fig.2, respectively, of HUMIRA(R) subcutaneous injection 40 mg inspection report (Pharmaceutical and Medical Devices Agency, February 14, 2008) and determining the nucleotide sequences in such a manner that the amino acid sequences did not change (SEQ ID NOs:24 and 27). For the sake of the latter gene manipulations, a restriction enzyme digestion site was added to the terminal of the artificial sequences.

(2) Preparation of expression transposon vector comprising anti-human TNFα antibody heavy chain fragment and cycloheximide resistance gene

[0238] An expression transposon vector containing anti-human TNFα antibody heavy chain fragment and cycloheximide resistance gene (hereinafter, referred to as TNFαH-CHX vector) was constructed by modifying a VH gene fragment region of the expression transposon vector containing anti-human CD98 antibody heavy chain fragment and cycloheximide resistance gene (CD98H-CHX vector) prepared in Example 6(2) to an anti-human TNFα antibody VH gene fragment. As the anti-human TNFα antibody heavy chain gene, a sequence of the same sequence shown in this item (1) was used.

(3) Preparation of anti-human TNFα antibody light chain gene expression transposon vector

[0239] An anti-human TNFα antibody light chain gene expression transposon vector (hereinafter, referred to as CD98L vector) was constructed by modifying the light chain gene region of the anti-human CD98 antibody light chain gene expression transposon vector prepared in Example 6(1) to anti-human TNFα antibody light chain. As the anti-human TNFα antibody VL gene, the same sequence as the sequence shown in this item (1) was used.

(4) Preparation of CHO cell which produces anti-human TNFα antibody

[0240] In order to prepare CHO-K1 cell which produced anti-human TNFα antibody, the TNFα-CHX tandem vector (20 μg) prepared in the above-mentioned (1) and the Tol2 transposase expression vector (Tol2 vector) (10 μg) prepared in Example 2 were introduced into CHO-K1 cell adapted to suspension culturing prepared in Example 3 (control plot).

[0241] In the same manner, the TNFαH-CHX vector (10 μg), TNFα L vector (10 μg) and Tol2 vector (10 μg) prepared in the above-mentioned (2) and (3) were directly co-transfected in the form of circular DNA (test plot). The incidences of cells capable of highly expressing the antibody were compared by carrying out the gene introduction, cell culturing and the like in the same manner as in Example 6 except that culturing of the gene-introduced cells was carried out on five plates of the 96-well plate. Regarding the cell having a high antibody productivity, the clones in which the antibody concentration in culture supernatant was 3.0 μg/ml or more were counted as the antibody-expressing cells. The results are shown in Table 7.

[Table 7]

	Control plot	Test plot
	The number of wells where the antibody is expressed	
Plate 1	20/96	83/96
Plate 2	22/96	76/96
Plate 3	21/96	82/96
Plate 4	20/96	79/96
Plate 5	27/96	81/96
Total	110/480	401/480

[0242] As shown in Table 7, as in the case of the anti-human CD98 antibody producing cell prepared in Example 6, the CHO-K1 cell into which TNFαH-CHX vector and TNFαL vector were co-transfected showed about 4 times higher incidence of cells in which the anti-human TNFα antibody was highly expressed, in comparison with the CHO-K1 cell into which TNFα-CHX tandem vector was introduced.

[0243] This result shows that, regarding any case of the antibody, a cell line having a high antibody productivity can be easily obtained and produced by co-transfecting the antibody heavy chain gene and the antibody light chain gene which are respectively inserted between a pair of transposon sequences introduced into different expression vectors, in the suspension CHO cell.

(5) Culturing of CHO cell which produces anti-human TNFα antibody

[0244] The cells which are selected based on the cycloheximide resistance from the TNFα-CHX tandem vector-introduced cells obtained in the above-mentioned (4) and the cells into which the TNFαH-CHX vector and TNFαL vector were co-transfected, and also expressing the anti-human TNFα antibody, were selected and expansion-cultured using 96-well plate, 24-well plate and 6-well plate in that order. Regarding 4 cell lines of the TNFα-CHX tandem vector-introduced cells succeeded in the expansion culturing and 52 cell lines into which the TNFαH-CHX vector and TNFαL vector were co-transfected, these cells were cultured in the same manner as in Example 6(4) except that the culturing period was 7 days, and the expression levels of the antibodies were measured. The results are shown in Fig. 11.

[0245] As a result, the CHO-K1 cell into which the TNFαH-CHX vector and TNFαL vector were co-transfected showed about 2.4 times higher antibody productivity than that of the CHO-K1 cell into which the TNFα-CHX tandem vector was introduced.

[0246] This result shows that, as in the case of Example 6(4), not only a cell having a high antibody productivity can be obtained and produced, but also the thus obtained cell has a high antibody productivity, when different expression vectors in which each of the antibody heavy chain gene and the antibody light chain gene are respectively inserted between a pair of transposon sequences are co-transfected into the suspension CHO cell.

[Example 8] Production of anti-human CD20 antibody

(1) Preparation of expression transposon vector comprising anti-human CD20 antibody heavy chain gene fragment, anti-human CD20 antibody light chain gene fragment and cycloheximide resistance gene

[0247] In order to prepare an anti-human CD20 antibody comprising VH and VL represented by the amino acid sequences of SEQ ID NOs:32 and 35, respectively, an expression transposon vector comprising an anti-human CD20 antibody heavy chain gene fragment, an anti-human CD20 antibody light chain gene fragment and a cycloheximide resistance gene (hereinafter, referred to as CD98-CHX tandem vector) was constructed by replacing antibody VH and VL gene regions of the CD98-CHX tandem vector prepared in Example 6(1) by the anti-human CD20 antibody-derived VH and VL, respectively.

[0248] The gene sequences of anti-human CD20 antibody VH region and VL region were prepared using a synthetic DNA, by preparing the nucleotide sequence described in GenBank accession No. AR000013 and amino acid sequences (SEQ ID NOs:31 and 34, respectively) in which a signal sequence was connected to the amino acid sequences (SEQ ID NOs:32 and 35, respectively) of the VH and VL of rituximab described in accompanying sheet of Rituxan(R) for injection 10 mg/ml inspection report (reported by National Institute of Health Sciences, No. 3395, August 28, 2003) and determining the nucleotide sequences in such a manner that the amino acid sequences did not change (SEQ ID NOs:30 and 33). For the sake of the latter gene manipulations, a restriction enzyme digestion site was added to the terminal of the artificial sequences.

(2) Preparation of expression transposon vector comprising anti-human CD20 antibody heavy chain gene fragment and cycloheximide resistance gene

[0249] An expression transposon vector comprising anti-human CD20 antibody heavy chain gene fragment and cycloheximide resistance gene (hereinafter, referred to as CD20H-CHX vector) was constructed by modifying the antibody VH gene region of the CD98H-CHX vector prepared in Example 6(2) to an anti-human CD20 antibody-derived VH. As the anti-human CD20 antibody heavy chain gene, the same sequence as a sequence shown in the above-mentioned (1) was used.

(3) Preparation of anti-human CD20 antibody light chain gene expression transposon vector

[0250] An anti-human CD20 antibody light chain gene expression transposon vector (hereinafter, referred to as CD20L vector) was constructed by modifying the VL gene regions of the anti-human CD98 antibody prepared in Example 6(1) to the anti-human CD20 antibody-derived VL. As the anti-human CD20 antibody heavy and light genes, the same sequences as a sequence shown in the above-mentioned (1) were used.

(4) Preparation of CHO cell which produces anti-human CD20 antibody

[0251] In order to prepare CHO-K1 cell which produces anti-human CD20 antibody, the CD20-CHX tandem vector prepared in the above-mentioned (1) and the Tol2 transposase expression vector (Tol2 vector) prepared in Example 2 were introduced into CHO-K1 cell adapted to suspension culturing prepared in Example 3(1) (control plot).

[0252] In the same manner, the CD20H-CHX vector (10 μg) and CD20L vector (10 μg) prepared in the above-mentioned (2) and (3) were co-transfected into CHO-K1 cell together with Tol2 vector (10 μg) (test plot). The incidences of cells capable of highly expressing the antibody were compared by carrying out the gene introduction, cell culturing and the like in the same manner as Example 6 except that culturing of the gene-introduced cells was carried out on five plates of the 96-well plate. Also, antibody concentrations of 3.0 μg/ml or more were counted as the antibody-expressing wells. The results are shown in Table 8.

[Table 8]

	Control plot	Test plot
	The number of wells where the antibody is expressed	
Plate 1	2/96	4/96
Plate 2	2/96	9/96
Plate 3	4/96	4/96
Plate 4	1/96	8/96
Plate 5	2/96	5/96
Total	11/480	30/480

[0253] As a result, the CHO-K1 cell into which the CD20H-CHX vector and CD20L vector were co-transfected showed about 3 times higher incidence of cells which highly expresses the anti-human CD20 antibody in comparison with the CHO-K1 cell into which the CD20-CHX tandem vector was introduced.

[0254] This result is similar to the result of the case of anti-human CD98 antibody and anti-human TNFα antibody carried out in Example 6(3) or Example 7(3) and shows that an antibody high level producer cell line can be easily obtained and produced regarding each case of the antibodies when different expression vectors in which each of the antibody heavy chain gene and the antibody light chain gene are respectively integrated between transposon sequences are co-transfected into the suspension CHO cell.

(5) Culturing of CHO cell which produces anti-human CD20 antibody

[0255] The cells which are selected based on the cycloheximide resistance from the CD20-CHX tandem vector-introduced cells obtained in the above-mentioned (3) and the cells into which the CD20H-CHX vector and CD20L vector were co-transfected, and also expressing the anti-human CD20 antibody, were selected and expansion-cultured using 96-well plate, 24-well plate and 6-well plate in that order. Regarding 4 cell lines of the control plot cells succeeded in the expansion culturing and 50 cell lines of test plot cells, these cells were cultured in the same manner as in Example 6(4) except that the culturing period was 7 days, and their antibody expression levels were measured. The results are shown in Fig. 12.

[0256] As shown in Fig. 12, it was revealed that the CHO-K1 cell into which the CD20H-CHX vector and CD20L vector were co-transfected had about 1.6 times higher antibody productivity than the CHO-K1 cell into which the CD20-CHX tandem vector was introduced.

[0257] This result is similar to the result of the case of anti-human CD98 antibody and anti-human TNFα antibody carried out in Example 6(4) or Example 7(5) and shows that not only a cell line having a high antibody productivity can be easily obtained and produced when different expression vectors in which the antibody heavy chain gene and antibody light chain gene are respectively integrated between transposon sequences are co-transfected into the suspension CHO cell, but also the thus obtained cell has a high antibody productivity.

[Example 9] Preparation of a transposon vector which expresses neomycin resistance gene and anti-human CD98 antibody

(1) Preparation of a transposon vector which expresses wild type neomycin resistance gene and anti-human CD98 antibody

[0258] A plasmid which comprised a gene expression cassette for mammalian cell use comprising an arbitrary human antibody gene and a drug resistance marker gene inserted between a pair of Tol2-derived nucleotide sequences was used as the plasmid vector for protein expression.

[0259] The DNA of the gene to be used was obtained by carrying out chemical synthesis in the artificial way based on a conventionally known nucleotide sequence or by preparing primers of its both terminal sequences and thereby carrying out PCR using an appropriate DNA source. For the sake of the latter gene manipulations, a restriction enzyme digestion site was added to the primer terminal.

[0260] In the non-autonomous Tol2 transposon nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:1) disclosed by JP-A-2003-235575, a nucleotide sequence at positions 1 to 200 (Tol2-L sequence) (SEQ ID NO:2) and a nucleotide sequence at positions 2285 to 2788 (Tol2-R sequence) (SEQ ID NO:3) were used as the transposon sequences.

[0261] A DNA fragment comprising either of the Tol2-R sequence and Tol2-L sequence was synthesized.

[0262] A DNA fragment including a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:18) which encodes antibody H chain under control of CMV promoter, amplified based on the anti-human CD98 antibody N5KG1-Val C2IgG1NS/I117L vector (Japanese Patent No. 4324637), was prepared as the antibody heavy chain gene cassette, and a DNA fragment comprising a nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:21) which encoded antibody light chain under control of SV40 promoter, amplified based on the anti-human CD98 antibody NSKG1-Val C2IgG1NS/I117L vector, as the antibody light chain gene cassette.

[0263] As the neomycin resistance gene cassette, a DNA fragment comprising a DNA which comprises a nucleotide sequence encoding a neomycin resistance gene under control of SV40 promoter (a DNA which encodes a neomycin phosphotransferase consisting of the nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO:36 and GenBank Accession No. U47120.2) was prepared.

[0264] An anti-CD98 antibody expression vector A was prepared by connecting the above-mentioned antibody heavy chain gene expression cassette, antibody light chain gene expression cassette and neomycin resistance gene expression cassette and further connecting its both terminals with a DNA fragment comprising a sequence and a DNA fragment comprising a Tol2-L sequence (Fig. 13).

(2) Preparation of anti-human CD98 antibody expression transposon vector comprising a modified type neomycin resistance gene 1

[0265] An anti-human CD98 antibody expression transposon vector B in which the neomycin resistance gene of the anti-human CD98 antibody expression transposon vector A obtained in (1) which comprises a wild type neomycin resistance gene was replaced by a modified type neomycin resistance gene 1 comprising the nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO:37 was prepared.

[0266] The modified type neomycin resistance gene 1 encodes an amino acid sequence identical to that of the wild type neomycin resistance gene and was modified to have a nucleotide sequence in which 167 bases corresponding to 22% of the entire were modified. Specifically, among the total of 32 leucine residues, codons corresponding to 25 leucine residues were modified so as to be TTA.

(3) Preparation of anti-human CD98 antibody expression transposon vector comprising a modified type neomycin resistance gene 2

[0267] An anti-human CD98 antibody expression transposon vector C in which the neomycin resistance gene of the anti-human CD98 antibody expression transposon vector A obtained in (1) which comprises a wild type neomycin resistance gene was replaced by a modified type neomycin resistance gene 2 comprising the nucleotide sequence

represented by SEQ ID NO:38 was prepared.

[0268] The modified type neomycin resistance gene 2 encoded the amino acid sequence identical to that of the wild type neomycin resistance gene and had a nucleotide sequence in which the 180 bases corresponding to 23% of the entire were modified. Specifically, among the total of 32 leucine residues, codons corresponding to 28 leucine residues were modified so as to be TTA.

(4) Preparation of anti-human CD98 antibody expression transposon vector having a modified type neomycin resistance gene 3

[0269] An anti-human CD98 antibody expression transposon vector D in which the neomycin resistance gene of the anti-human CD98 antibody expression transposon vector A obtained in (1) which comprises a wild type neomycin resistance gene was replaced by a modified type neomycin resistance gene 3 comprising the nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO:39 was prepared.

[0270] The modified type neomycin resistance gene 3 encoded the amino acid sequence identical to that of the wild type neomycin resistance gene and had a nucleotide sequence in which 203 bases corresponding to 26% of the entire were modified. Specifically, among the total of 32 leucine residues, codons corresponding to 30 leucine residues were modified so as to be TTA.

[Example 10] Antibody production by antibody producer CHO cells which expresses modified type neomycin resistance gene

[0271] Antibody producing cells A to D were prepared by introducing each of the anti-human CD98 expression transposon vectors A to D prepared in Example 9(1) to (4) into the suspension CHO-K1 cell together with a vector pCAGGS-T2TP which expresses a Tol2 transposase comprising the amino acid sequence represented by SEQ ID NO:40 [Kwakami K. & Noda T., Genetics, 166, 895 - 899 (2004)].

[0272] Introduction of vectors into the suspension CHO cell was carried out by suspending the CHO cell (4×10^6 cells) in 400 μl of PBS buffer and co-transfecting the anti-human CD98 antibody expression transposon vector (10 μg) and Tol2 transposase expression vector pCAGGS-T2TP (20 μg) directly in the form of circular DNA by electroporation.

[0273] In this case, the Tol2 transposase expression vector was also introduced directly as circular DNA in order to transiently express Tol2 transposase.

[0274] In addition, as a control which did not use Tol2 transposase, the anti-human CD98 antibody expression transposon vector D (10 μg) of Example 19(4) was linearlized using a restriction enzyme *Pci*I (TARABIO INC.) and then introduced into suspension CHO-K1 cell by electroporation.

[0275] The electroporation was carried out using an electroporator [Gene Pulser Xcell system (manufactured by Bio-Rad)] under conditions of voltage of 300 V, electrostatic capacity of 500 μF and room temperature and using a cuvette of 4 mm in gap width (manufactured by Bio-Rad).

[0276] After the gene introduction by electroporation, the cells in each cuvette were inoculated onto one 96-well plate and cultured for 3 days in a CO_2 incubator using a CD OptiCHO medium (Invitrogen) supplemented with 5% soybean hydrolyzate.

[0277] Next, from the medium exchange after 4 days of the gene introduction, culturing was carried out in the presence of G418 (Geneticin(R), Invitrogen) by adding the G418 to give a final concentration of 500 μg/ml, and the culturing was carried out for 3 weeks while changing the medium at intervals of one week.

[0278] After the culturing, expression of the antibody was determined using LANCE(R) assay (Perkin-Elmer Corp) by a sandwich method to which FRET (fluorescence resonance energy introduction) was applied. The results are shown in Table 9.

[Table 9]

	Antibody producing cells				
	A (Wild Type)	B (Modified Type 1)	C (Modified Type 2)	D (Modified Type 3)	Control cell
Antibody expression level (mg/L) of cells showing maximum expression	0.5	2.0	1.6	5.1	-
Average antibody expression level (mg/L) of top 10 cells	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.7	-

[0279] As shown in Table 9, expression levels of anti-human CD98 antibody of the cells B to D expressing the modified type neomycin resistance genes were higher than that of the cell A which expressed the wild type neomycin resistance gene.

[0280] Particularly, in the case of the anti-human CD98 antibody producing cell D which expresses the modified type neomycin resistance gene 3, the cell line showing the 10 times higher expression level than that of the anti-human CD98 antibody producing cell A which expresses the wild type neomycin resistance gene was obtained.

[0281] In addition, even when the modified type neomycin resistance gene 3 was used, it was not able to obtain a cell which expresses the anti-human CD98 antibody by the control cell into which the Tol2 transposase expression vector was not co-transfected in spite of making the vector into linear form.

[Example 11] Preparation of transposon vector expressing puromycin resistance gene and anti-human CD98 antibody

(1) Preparation of anti-human CD98 antibody expression transposon vector comprising modified type puromycin resistance gene 1

[0282] An anti-human CD98 antibody expression transposon vector E in which the neomycin resistance gene of the anti-human CD98 antibody expression transposon vector A obtained in Example 9(1) which comprised wild type neomycin resistance gene, was replaced by a modified type puromycin resistance gene 1 consisting of the nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO:41 was prepared.

[0283] The modified type puromycin resistance gene 1 encoded an amino acid sequence identical to that of the wild type puromycin resistance gene consisting of the nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO:42 (a puromycin-N-acetyltransferase gene, consists of the nucleotide sequence disclosed in GenBank Accession No. U07548.1) and had a nucleotide sequence in which 17 bases corresponding to the 3% of the entire bases are modified. Specifically, among the total of 28 alanine residues contained in the puromycin resistance gene, codons corresponding to 17 alanine residues were changed to GCG by the modification and, together with the codons which were already GCG in the wild type, the codons which correspond to all of the alanine residues were changed to GCG.

(2) Preparation of anti-human CD98 antibody expression transposon vector comprising modified type puromycin resistance gene 2

[0284] An anti-human CD98 antibody expression transposon vector F in which the neomycin resistance gene of the anti-human CD98 antibody expression transposon vector A obtained in Example 9(1) which comprises wild type neomycin resistance gene was replaced by a modified type puromycin resistance gene 2 comprising the nucleotide sequence represented by SEQ ID NO:43 was prepared. The modified type puromycin resistance gene 2 encodes an amino acid sequence identical to that of the wild type puromycin resistance gene and had a nucleotide sequence in which 79 bases corresponding to the 14% of the entire bases are modified. Specifically, in addition to the modification of codons which correspond to the alanine residues of the modified type puromycin resistance gene 1, the codons corresponding to leucine residues were changed so as to be TTA, and the codons corresponding to valine residues were changed so as to be GTA and the codon of serine were changed so as to be TCG.

[Example 12] Antibody production by antibody producing CHO cell which expresses modified type puromycin resistance gene 1

[0285] Antibody producing cells E and F were prepared by introducing the anti-human CD98 antibody expression transposon vector E of Example 11(1) comprising the modified type puromycin resistance gene 1, the anti-human CD98 antibody expression transposon vector F of Example 11(2) comprising the modified type puromycin resistance gene 2 and the Tol2 transposase expression vector pCAGGS-T2TP into the suspension CHO-K1 cell.

[0286] Introduction of the vectors into suspension cell was carried out by suspending the suspension CHO cell (4×10^6 cells) in 400 μl of PBS buffer and co-transfecting the anti-human CD98 antibody expression transposon vector comprising the modified type puromycin resistance gene in the form of circular DNA (10 μg) and the pCAGGS-T2TP (20 μg) directly by electroporation.

[0287] In this case, the Tol2 transposase expression vector pCAGGS-T2TP was also introduced directly in the form of circular DNA in order to transiently express Tol2 transposase.

[0288] The electroporation was carried out using an electroporator [Gene Pulser Xcell system (manufactured by Bio-Rad)] under conditions of voltage of 300 V, electrostatic capacity of 500 μF and room temperature and using a cuvette of 4 mm in gap width (manufactured by Bio-Rad).

[0289] After the gene introduction by electroporation, the cells in each cuvette were inoculated onto one 96-well plate and cultured for 3 days in a CO_2 incubator using a CD OptiCHO medium (Invitrogen) supplemented with 5% soybean

hydrolyzate.

[0290] Next, from the medium exchange after 2 days of the gene introduction, culturing was carried out for 4 weeks while adding puromycin (P9620, Sigma-Aldrich) to give a final concentration of 5 μg/ml and carrying out the medium exchange to the puromycin-containing medium at intervals of one week.

[0291] After the culturing, expression level of the antibody was determined using LANCE(R) assay (Perkin-Elmer Corp) by a sandwich method to which FRET (fluorescence resonance energy transfer) was applied. The results are shown in Table 2.

[Table 10]

	Antibody producing cells	
	E (Modification 1)	F (Modification 2)
Antibody expression level (mg/L) of cells showing maximum expression	1.0	2.2
Average antibody expression level (mg/L) of top 10 cells	0.7	1.6

[0292] As shown in Table 10, the antibody producing cell F which expresses the modified type puromycin resistance gene 2 showed two times or more antibody productivity of the antibody producing cell E which expresses the modified type puromycin resistance gene 1.

[Example 13] Antibody production by antibody producing CHO cell which expresses modified type puromycin resistance gene 2

[0293] The antibody producing cell F obtained in Example 12 which expresses the modified type puromycin resistance gene 2 was cultured using a conical flask to produce anti-human CD98 antibody.

[0294] Specifically, the antibody producing cell F was expansion-cultured using 96-well plate, 24-well plate and 6-well plate in that order. Two cell lines of the antibody producing cell F in which the number of cell was sufficiently increased (cell line 1 and cell line 2) were selected, and respectively suspended in 35 ml of the CD OptiCHO medium (Invitrogen) supplemented with 5% soybean hydrolyzate so as to give a cell density of 2×10^5 cells/ml and cultured for 1 week on a shaker using a 125 ml capacity of conical flask (with a bent cap, Coming Glassworks) in an atmosphere of 37°C and 5% CO_2, thereby producing the anti-human CD98 antibody.

[0295] Amount of the antibody in the medium after culturing was determined by HPLC (Waters Associates, Inc.). The results are shown in Table 11.

[Table 11]

	Cell line 1	Cell line 2
Antibody expression level (mg/l)	15.6	14.8

[0296] The above results show that in the suspension CHO cell, the antibody gene inserted between a pair of transposon sequences and the modified type drug resistance gene are introduced efficiently into the host chromosome and also are effective for the selection of a high expression cell. In addition, it was found that the thus obtained cell can be expansion-cultured and production of the protein of interest under a suspension culturing condition is possible.

[0297] By the method for producing the protein of the present invention, a protein of interest can be efficiently produced using a suspension mammalian cell. The cell of the present invention can be used as a protein producing cell for producing a recombinant protein.

[Sequence Listing]

[0298]

SEQ ID NO:1 - Description of Artificial sequence; Nucleotide Sequence of Non-autonomous Tol2 Transposon
SEQ ID NO:2 - Description of Artificial sequence; Tol2-L sequence
SEQ ID NO:3 - Description of Artificial sequence; sequence
SEQ ID NO:7 - Description of Artificial sequence; Nucleotide Sequence of Cycloheximide Resistance Gene
SEQ ID NO:8 - Description of Artificial sequence; Amino Acid Sequence of Protein encoding Cycloheximide Resistance Gene

SEQ ID NO:9 - Description of Artificial sequence; Nucleotide Sequence encoding M2Z3 Antibody H chain
SEQ ID NO:10 - Description of Artificial sequence; Amino Acid Sequence of M2Z3 Antibody H chain
SEQ ID NO:11 - Description of Artificial sequence; Nucleotide Sequence encodingM2Z3 Antibody L chain
SEQ ID NO:12 - Description of Artificial sequence; Amino Acid Sequence of M2Z3 Antibody L chain
SEQ ID NO:13 - Description of Artificial sequence; Nucleotide Sequence of Non-autonomous Tol1
SEQ ID NO:14 - Description of Artificial sequence; Tol1-L sequence
SEQ ID NO:15 - Description of Artificial sequence; Tol1-R sequence
SEQ ID NO:18 - Description of Artificial sequence; Nucleotide Sequence encoding Anti-CD98 Antibody Heavy Chain Variable Region
SEQ ID NO:19 - Description of Artificial sequence; Amino Acid Sequence of Anti-CD98Antibody Heavy Chain Variable Region
SEQ ID NO:20 - Description of Artificial sequence; Amino Acid Sequence of Anti-CD98 Antibody Heavy Chain Variable Region
SEQ ID NO:21 - Description of Artificial sequence; Nucleotide Sequence encoding Anti-CD98 Antibody Light Chain Variable Region
SEQ ID NO:22 - Description of Artificial sequence; Amino Acid Sequence of Anti-CD98 Antibody Light Chain Variable Region
SEQ ID NO:23 - Description of Artificial sequence; Amino Acid Sequence of Anti-CD98 Antibody Light Chain Variable Region
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SEQ ID NO:38 - Description of Artificial sequence; Nucleotide Sequence of Modified Type of Neomycin Resistance Gene
SEQ ID NO:39 - Description of Artificial sequence; Nucleotide Sequence of Modified Type of Neomycin Resistance Gene
SEQ ID NO:41 - Description of Artificial sequence; Nucleotide Sequence of Modified Type of Puromycin Resistance Gene
SEQ ID NO:42 - Description of Artificial sequence; Nucleotide Sequence of Wild Type of Puromycin Resistance Gene
SEQ ID NO:43 - Description of Artificial sequence; Nucleotide Sequence of Modified Type of Puromycin Resistance Gene
SEQ ID NO:44 - Description of Artificial sequence; Nucleotide Sequence of Modified Type of Puromycin Resistance Gene
SEQ ID NO:45 - Description of Artificial sequence; Nucleotide Sequence of Modified type of Zeocin resistance gene

SEQ ID NO:46 - Description of Artificial sequence; Nucleotide Sequence of Modified type of Zeocin resistance gene
SEQ ID NO:47 - Description of Artificial sequence; Nucleotide Sequence of Modified type of Hygromycin resistance gene
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SEQUENCE LISTING

[0299]

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caagtacaat tttaatggag tacttttttta cttttactca agtaagattc tagccagata 420

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                            Met Glu Glu Val Cys Asp Ser Ser Ala
                            1               5

gct gcg agc agc aca gtc caa aat cag cca cag gat caa gag cac ccg      159
Ala Ala Ser Ser Thr Val Gln Asn Gln Pro Gln Asp Gln Glu His Pro
10                  15                  20                  25
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tgg ccg tat ctt cgc gaa ttc ttt tct tta agt ggt gta aat aaa gat      207
Trp Pro Tyr Leu Arg Glu Phe Phe Ser Leu Ser Gly Val Asn Lys Asp
                30                  35                  40

tca ttc aag atg aaa tgt gtc ctc tgt ctc ccg ctt aat aaa gaa ata      255
Ser Phe Lys Met Lys Cys Val Leu Cys Leu Pro Leu Asn Lys Glu Ile
            45                  50                  55

tcg gcc ttc aaa agt tcg cca tca aac cta agg aag cat att gag aga      303
Ser Ala Phe Lys Ser Ser Pro Ser Asn Leu Arg Lys His Ile Glu Arg
        60                  65                  70

atg cac cca aat tac ctc aaa aac tac tct aaa ttg aca gca cag aag      351
Met His Pro Asn Tyr Leu Lys Asn Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Ala Gln Lys
    75                  80                  85

aga aag atc ggg acc tcc acc cat gct tcc agc agt aag caa ctg aaa      399
Arg Lys Ile Gly Thr Ser Thr His Ala Ser Ser Ser Lys Gln Leu Lys
90                  95                  100                 105

gtt gac tca gtt ttc cca gtc aaa cat gtg tct cca gtc act gtg aac      447
Val Asp Ser Val Phe Pro Val Lys His Val Ser Pro Val Thr Val Asn
                110                 115                 120

aaa gct ata tta agg tac atc att caa gga ctt cat cct ttc agc act      495
Lys Ala Ile Leu Arg Tyr Ile Ile Gln Gly Leu His Pro Phe Ser Thr
            125                 130                 135

gtt gat ctg cca tca ttt aaa gag ctg att agt aca ctg cag cct ggc      543
Val Asp Leu Pro Ser Phe Lys Glu Leu Ile Ser Thr Leu Gln Pro Gly
        140                 145                 150

att tct gtc att aca agg cct act tta cgc tcc aag ata gct gaa gct      591
Ile Ser Val Ile Thr Arg Pro Thr Leu Arg Ser Lys Ile Ala Glu Ala
    155                 160                 165

gct ctg atc atg aaa cag aaa gtg act gct gcc atg agt gaa gtt gaa      639
Ala Leu Ile Met Lys Gln Lys Val Thr Ala Ala Met Ser Glu Val Glu
170                 175                 180                 185

tgg att gca acc aca acg gat tgt tgg act gca cgt aga aag tca ttc      687
Trp Ile Ala Thr Thr Thr Asp Cys Trp Thr Ala Arg Arg Lys Ser Phe
                190                 195                 200

att ggt gta act gct cac tgg atc aac cct gga agt ctt gaa aga cat      735
Ile Gly Val Thr Ala His Trp Ile Asn Pro Gly Ser Leu Glu Arg His
            205                 210                 215

tcc gct gca ctt gcc tgc aaa aga tta atg ggc tct cat act ttt gag      783
Ser Ala Ala Leu Ala Cys Lys Arg Leu Met Gly Ser His Thr Phe Glu
        220                 225                 230

gta ctg gcc agt gcc atg aat gat atc cac tca gag tat gaa ata cgt      831
Val Leu Ala Ser Ala Met Asn Asp Ile His Ser Glu Tyr Glu Ile Arg
    235                 240                 245

gac aag gtt gtt tgc aca acc aca gac agt ggt tcc aac ttt atg aag      879
Asp Lys Val Val Cys Thr Thr Thr Asp Ser Gly Ser Asn Phe Met Lys
250                 255                 260                 265

gct ttc aga gtt ttt ggt gtg gaa aac aat gat atc gag act gag gca      927
Ala Phe Arg Val Phe Gly Val Glu Asn Asn Asp Ile Glu Thr Glu Ala
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aga agg tgt gaa agt gat gac act gat tct gaa ggc tgt ggt gag gga      975
Arg Arg Cys Glu Ser Asp Asp Thr Asp Ser Glu Gly Cys Gly Glu Gly
            285                 290                 295

agt gat ggt gtg gaa ttc caa gat gcc tca cga gtc ctg gac caa gac     1023
Ser Asp Gly Val Glu Phe Gln Asp Ala Ser Arg Val Leu Asp Gln Asp
        300                 305                 310

gat ggc ttc gaa ttc cag cta cca aaa cat caa aag tgt gcc tgt cac     1071
Asp Gly Phe Glu Phe Gln Leu Pro Lys His Gln Lys Cys Ala Cys His
    315                 320                 325

tta ctt aac cta gtc tca agc gtt gat gcc caa aaa gct ctc tca aat     1119
Leu Leu Asn Leu Val Ser Ser Val Asp Ala Gln Lys Ala Leu Ser Asn
330                 335                 340                 345

gaa cac tac aag aaa ctc tac aga tct gtc ttt ggc aaa tgc caa gct     1167
Glu His Tyr Lys Lys Leu Tyr Arg Ser Val Phe Gly Lys Cys Gln Ala
                350                 355                 360

tta tgg aat aaa agc agc cga tcg gct cta gca gct gaa gct gtt gaa     1215
Leu Trp Asn Lys Ser Ser Arg Ser Ala Leu Ala Ala Glu Ala Val Glu
            365                 370                 375

tca gaa agc cgg ctt cag ctt tta agg cca aac caa acg cgg tgg aat     1263
Ser Glu Ser Arg Leu Gln Leu Leu Arg Pro Asn Gln Thr Arg Trp Asn
        380                 385                 390

tca act ttt atg gct gtt gac aga att ctt caa att tgc aaa gaa gca     1311
Ser Thr Phe Met Ala Val Asp Arg Ile Leu Gln Ile Cys Lys Glu Ala
    395                 400                 405

gga gaa ggc gca ctt cgg aat ata tgc acc tct ctt gag gtt cca atg     1359
Gly Glu Gly Ala Leu Arg Asn Ile Cys Thr Ser Leu Glu Val Pro Met
410                 415                 420                 425

ttt aat cca gca gaa atg ctg ttc ttg aca gag tgg gcc aac aca atg     1407
Phe Asn Pro Ala Glu Met Leu Phe Leu Thr Glu Trp Ala Asn Thr Met
                430                 435                 440

cgt cca gtt gca aaa gta ctc gac atc ttg caa gcg gaa acg aat aca     1455
Arg Pro Val Ala Lys Val Leu Asp Ile Leu Gln Ala Glu Thr Asn Thr
            445                 450                 455

cag ctg ggg tgg ctg ctg cct agt gtc cat cag tta agc ttg aaa ctt     1503
Gln Leu Gly Trp Leu Leu Pro Ser Val His Gln Leu Ser Leu Lys Leu
        460                 465                 470

cag cga ctc cac cat tct ctc agg tac tgt gac cca ctt gtg gat gcc     1551
Gln Arg Leu His His Ser Leu Arg Tyr Cys Asp Pro Leu Val Asp Ala
    475                 480                 485

cta caa caa gga atc caa aca cga ttc aag cat atg ttt gaa gat cct     1599
Leu Gln Gln Gly Ile Gln Thr Arg Phe Lys His Met Phe Glu Asp Pro
490                 495                 500                 505

gag atc ata gca gct gcc atc ctt ctc cct aaa ttt cgg acc tct tgg     1647
Glu Ile Ile Ala Ala Ala Ile Leu Leu Pro Lys Phe Arg Thr Ser Trp
                510                 515                 520

aca aat gat gaa acc atc ata aaa cga ggc atg gac tac atc aga gtg     1695
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Thr Asn Asp Glu Thr Ile Ile Lys Arg Gly Met Asp Tyr Ile Arg Val
            525                 530                 535

cat ctg gag cct ttg gac cac aag aag gaa ttg gcc aac agt tca tct     1743
His Leu Glu Pro Leu Asp His Lys Lys Glu Leu Ala Asn Ser Ser Ser
        540                 545                 550

gat gat gaa gat ttt ttc gct tct ttg aaa ccg aca aca cat gaa gcc     1791
Asp Asp Glu Asp Phe Phe Ala Ser Leu Lys Pro Thr Thr His Glu Ala
    555                 560                 565

agc aaa gag ttg gat gga tat ctg gcc tgt gtt tca gac acc agg gag     1839
Ser Lys Glu Leu Asp Gly Tyr Leu Ala Cys Val Ser Asp Thr Arg Glu
570                 575                 580                 585

tct ctg ctc acg ttt cct gct att tgc agc ctc tct atc aag act aat     1887
Ser Leu Leu Thr Phe Pro Ala Ile Cys Ser Leu Ser Ile Lys Thr Asn
                590                 595                 600

aca cct ctt ccc gca tcg gct gcc tgt gag agg ctt ttc agc act gca     1935
Thr Pro Leu Pro Ala Ser Ala Ala Cys Glu Arg Leu Phe Ser Thr Ala
            605                 610                 615

gga ttg ctt ttc agc ccc aaa aga gct agg ctt gac act aac aat ttt     1983
Gly Leu Leu Phe Ser Pro Lys Arg Ala Arg Leu Asp Thr Asn Asn Phe
        620                 625                 630

gag aat cag ctt cta ctg aag tta aat ctg agg ttt tac aac ttt gag     2031
Glu Asn Gln Leu Leu Leu Lys Leu Asn Leu Arg Phe Tyr Asn Phe Glu
    635                 640                 645

tag cgtgtactgg cattagattg tctgtcttat agtttgataa ttaaatacaa          2084

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<213> Oryzias latipes

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Phe Ser Leu Ser Gly Val Asn Lys Asp Ser Phe Lys Met Lys Cys Val
        35                  40                  45

Leu Cys Leu Pro Leu Asn Lys Glu Ile Ser Ala Phe Lys Ser Ser Pro
    50                  55                  60

Ser Asn Leu Arg Lys His Ile Glu Arg Met His Pro Asn Tyr Leu Lys
65                  70                  75                  80
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Asn Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Ala Gln Lys Arg Lys Ile Gly Thr Ser Thr
                85                  90                  95

His Ala Ser Ser Ser Lys Gln Leu Lys Val Asp Ser Val Phe Pro Val
            100                 105                 110

Lys His Val Ser Pro Val Thr Val Asn Lys Ala Ile Leu Arg Tyr Ile
        115                 120                 125

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

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

Thr Leu Arg Ser Lys Ile Ala Glu Ala Ala Leu Ile Met Lys Gln Lys
                165                 170                 175

Val Thr Ala Ala Met Ser Glu Val Glu Trp Ile Ala Thr Thr Thr Asp
            180                 185                 190

Cys Trp Thr Ala Arg Arg Lys Ser Phe Ile Gly Val Thr Ala His Trp
        195                 200                 205

Ile Asn Pro Gly Ser Leu Glu Arg His Ser Ala Ala Leu Ala Cys Lys
    210                 215                 220

Arg Leu Met Gly Ser His Thr Phe Glu Val Leu Ala Ser Ala Met Asn
225                 230                 235                 240

Asp Ile His Ser Glu Tyr Glu Ile Arg Asp Lys Val Val Cys Thr Thr
                245                 250                 255

Thr Asp Ser Gly Ser Asn Phe Met Lys Ala Phe Arg Val Phe Gly Val
            260                 265                 270

Glu Asn Asn Asp Ile Glu Thr Glu Ala Arg Arg Cys Glu Ser Asp Asp
        275                 280                 285

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

Asp Ala Ser Arg Val Leu Asp Gln Asp Asp Gly Phe Glu Phe Gln Leu
305                 310                 315                 320

Pro Lys His Gln Lys Cys Ala Cys His Leu Leu Asn Leu Val Ser Ser
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325 330 335

Val Asp Ala Gln Lys Ala Leu Ser Asn Glu His Tyr Lys Lys Leu Tyr
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Arg Ser Val Phe Gly Lys Cys Gln Ala Leu Trp Asn Lys Ser Ser Arg
355 360 365

Ser Ala Leu Ala Ala Glu Ala Val Glu Ser Glu Ser Arg Leu Gln Leu
370 375 380

Leu Arg Pro Asn Gln Thr Arg Trp Asn Ser Thr Phe Met Ala Val Asp
385 390 395 400

Arg Ile Leu Gln Ile Cys Lys Glu Ala Gly Glu Gly Ala Leu Arg Asn
405 410 415

Ile Cys Thr Ser Leu Glu Val Pro Met Phe Asn Pro Ala Glu Met Leu
420 425 430

Phe Leu Thr Glu Trp Ala Asn Thr Met Arg Pro Val Ala Lys Val Leu
435 440 445

Asp Ile Leu Gln Ala Glu Thr Asn Thr Gln Leu Gly Trp Leu Leu Pro
450 455 460

Ser Val His Gln Leu Ser Leu Lys Leu Gln Arg Leu His His Ser Leu
465 470 475 480

Arg Tyr Cys Asp Pro Leu Val Asp Ala Leu Gln Gln Gly Ile Gln Thr
485 490 495

Arg Phe Lys His Met Phe Glu Asp Pro Glu Ile Ile Ala Ala Ala Ile
500 505 510

Leu Leu Pro Lys Phe Arg Thr Ser Trp Thr Asn Asp Glu Thr Ile Ile
515 520 525

Lys Arg Gly Met Asp Tyr Ile Arg Val His Leu Glu Pro Leu Asp His
530 535 540

Lys Lys Glu Leu Ala Asn Ser Ser Ser Asp Asp Glu Asp Phe Phe Ala
545 550 555 560

Ser Leu Lys Pro Thr Thr His Glu Ala Ser Lys Glu Leu Asp Gly Tyr
565 570 575

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Leu Ala Cys Val Ser Asp Thr Arg Glu Ser Leu Leu Thr Phe Pro Ala
            580                 585                 590

Ile Cys Ser Leu Ser Ile Lys Thr Asn Thr Pro Leu Pro Ala Ser Ala
        595                 600                 605

Ala Cys Glu Arg Leu Phe Ser Thr Ala Gly Leu Leu Phe Ser Pro Lys
    610                 615                 620

Arg Ala Arg Leu Asp Thr Asn Asn Phe Glu Asn Gln Leu Leu Leu Lys
625                 630                 635                 640

Leu Asn Leu Arg Phe Tyr Asn Phe Glu
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<213> Artificial

<220>
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<221> CDS
<222> (1)..(321)

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1               5                  10                  15

aag cat cag cct cac aaa gtg aca cag tat aag aag ggc aag gat tct        96
Lys His Gln Pro His Lys Val Thr Gln Tyr Lys Lys Gly Lys Asp Ser
            20                  25                  30

ttg tat gcc cag gga agg agg cgc tat gat cgg aag cag agt ggc tat       144
Leu Tyr Ala Gln Gly Arg Arg Arg Tyr Asp Arg Lys Gln Ser Gly Tyr
        35                  40                  45

ggt ggg cag aca aag caa att ttc cgg aag aag gct aag acc aca aag       192
Gly Gly Gln Thr Lys Gln Ile Phe Arg Lys Lys Ala Lys Thr Thr Lys
    50                  55                  60

aag att gtg cta agg ctg gaa tgt gtt gag cct aac tgc aga tcc aag       240
Lys Ile Val Leu Arg Leu Glu Cys Val Glu Pro Asn Cys Arg Ser Lys
65                  70                  75                  80

agg atg ctg gcc att aag aga tgc aag cat ttt gaa ctg gga gga gat       288
Arg Met Leu Ala Ile Lys Arg Cys Lys His Phe Glu Leu Gly Gly Asp
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Lys Lys Arg Lys Gly Gln Val Ile Gln Phe
            100                 105
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<220>
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            20                  25                  30

Leu Tyr Ala Gln Gly Arg Arg Arg Tyr Asp Arg Lys Gln Ser Gly Tyr
        35                  40                  45

Gly Gly Gln Thr Lys Gln Ile Phe Arg Lys Lys Ala Lys Thr Thr Lys
    50                  55                  60

Lys Ile Val Leu Arg Leu Glu Cys Val Glu Pro Asn Cys Arg Ser Lys
65                  70                  75                  80

Arg Met Leu Ala Ile Lys Arg Cys Lys His Phe Glu Leu Gly Gly Asp
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1               5                  10                  15

gcc cac tcc cag gtt cag ctg gtg cag tct gga gct gag gtg aag aag      96
Ala His Ser Gln Val Gln Leu Val Gln Ser Gly Ala Glu Val Lys Lys
            20                  25                  30

cct ggg gcc tca gtg aag gtc tcc tgc aag gct tct ggt tac acc ttt     144
Pro Gly Ala Ser Val Lys Val Ser Cys Lys Ala Ser Gly Tyr Thr Phe
        35                  40                  45

acc agc tat ggt atc agc tgg gtg cga cag gcc cct gga caa ggg ctt     192
Thr Ser Tyr Gly Ile Ser Trp Val Arg Gln Ala Pro Gly Gln Gly Leu
    50                  55                  60

gag tgg atg gga tgg atc agc gct tac aat ggt aac aca aac tat gca     240
Glu Trp Met Gly Trp Ile Ser Ala Tyr Asn Gly Asn Thr Asn Tyr Ala
65                  70                  75                  80

cag aag ctc cag ggc aga gtc acc atg acc aca gac aca tcc acg agc     288
Gln Lys Leu Gln Gly Arg Val Thr Met Thr Thr Asp Thr Ser Thr Ser
                85                  90                  95

aca gcc tac atg gag ctg agg agc ctg aga tct gac gac acg gcc gtg     336
Thr Ala Tyr Met Glu Leu Arg Ser Leu Arg Ser Asp Asp Thr Ala Val
            100                 105                 110

tat tac tgt gcg agg gca gca gct ggc gga tac ttc cag cac tgg ggc     384
Tyr Tyr Cys Ala Arg Ala Ala Ala Gly Gly Tyr Phe Gln His Trp Gly
        115                 120                 125

cag ggc acc ctg gtc acc gtc tcc tca gct agc acc aag ggc cca tcg     432
Gln Gly Thr Leu Val Thr Val Ser Ser Ala Ser Thr Lys Gly Pro Ser
    130                 135                 140
```

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gtc ttc ccc ctg gca ccc tcc tcc aag agc acc tct ggg ggc aca gcg      480
Val Phe Pro Leu Ala Pro Ser Ser Lys Ser Thr Ser Gly Gly Thr Ala
145                 150                 155                 160

gcc ctg ggc tgc ctg gtc aag gac tac ttc ccc gaa ccg gtg acg gtg      528
Ala Leu Gly Cys Leu Val Lys Asp Tyr Phe Pro Glu Pro Val Thr Val
                165                 170                 175

tcg tgg aac tca ggc gcc ctg acc agc ggc gtg cac acc ttc ccg gct      576
Ser Trp Asn Ser Gly Ala Leu Thr Ser Gly Val His Thr Phe Pro Ala
            180                 185                 190

gtc cta cag tcc tca gga ctc tac tcc ctc agc agc gtg gtg acc gtg      624
Val Leu Gln Ser Ser Gly Leu Tyr Ser Leu Ser Ser Val Val Thr Val
        195                 200                 205

ccc tcc agc agc ttg ggc acc cag acc tac atc tgc aac gtg aat cac      672
Pro Ser Ser Ser Leu Gly Thr Gln Thr Tyr Ile Cys Asn Val Asn His
    210                 215                 220

aag ccc agc aac acc aag gtg gac aag aaa gtt gag ccc aaa tct tgt      720
Lys Pro Ser Asn Thr Lys Val Asp Lys Lys Val Glu Pro Lys Ser Cys
225                 230                 235                 240

gac aaa act cac aca tgc cca ccg tgc cca gca cct gaa ctc ctg ggg      768
Asp Lys Thr His Thr Cys Pro Pro Cys Pro Ala Pro Glu Leu Leu Gly
                245                 250                 255

gga ccg tca gtc ttc ctc ttc ccc cca aaa ccc aag gac acc ctc atg      816
Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu Met
            260                 265                 270

atc tcc cgg acc cct gag gtc aca tgc gtg gtg gtg gac gtg agc cac      864
Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Val Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser His
        275                 280                 285

gaa gac cct gag gtc aag ttc aac tgg tac gtg gac ggc gtg gag gtg      912
Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Lys Phe Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val
    290                 295                 300

cat aat gcc aag aca aag ccg cgg gag gag cag tac aac agc acg tac      960
His Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu Gln Tyr Asn Ser Thr Tyr
305                 310                 315                 320

cgt gtg gtc agc gtc ctc acc gtc ctg cac cag gac tgg ctg aat ggc     1008
Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val Leu His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly
                325                 330                 335

aag gag tac aag tgc aag gtc tcc aac aaa gcc ctc cca gcc ccc atc     1056
Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser Asn Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile
            340                 345                 350

gag aaa acc atc tcc aaa gcc aaa ggg cag ccc cga gaa cca cag gtg     1104
Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val
        355                 360                 365

tac acc ctg ccc cca tcc cgg gat gag ctg acc aag aac cag gtc agc     1152
Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Asp Glu Leu Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser
    370                 375                 380

ctg acc tgc ctg gtc aaa ggc ttc tat ccc agc gac atc gcc gtg gag     1200
Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu
```

```
385                 390                 395                 400

tgg gag agc aat ggg cag ccg gag aac aac tac aag acc acg cct ccc     1248
Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro
                405                 410                 415

gtg ctg gac tcc gac ggc tcc ttc ttc ctc tac agc aag ctc acc gtg     1296
Val Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val
            420                 425                 430

gac aag agc agg tgg cag cag ggg aac gtc ttc tca tgc tcc gtg atg     1344
Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met
        435                 440                 445

cat gag gct ctg cac aac cac tac acg cag aag agc ctc tcc ctg tct     1392
His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser
    450                 455                 460

ccg ggt aaa tga                                                     1404
Pro Gly Lys
465
```

<210> 10
<211> 467
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial

<220>
<223> Synthetic Construct

<400> 10

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

Ala His Ser Gln Val Gln Leu Val Gln Ser Gly Ala Glu Val Lys Lys
            20                  25                  30

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

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

Glu Trp Met Gly Trp Ile Ser Ala Tyr Asn Gly Asn Thr Asn Tyr Ala
65                  70                  75                  80

Gln Lys Leu Gln Gly Arg Val Thr Met Thr Thr Asp Thr Ser Thr Ser
                85                  90                  95

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

Tyr Tyr Cys Ala Arg Ala Ala Ala Gly Gly Tyr Phe Gln His Trp Gly
        115                 120                 125
```

```
Gln Gly Thr Leu Val Thr Val Ser Ser Ala Ser Thr Lys Gly Pro Ser
    130                 135                 140

Val Phe Pro Leu Ala Pro Ser Ser Lys Ser Thr Ser Gly Gly Thr Ala
145                 150                 155                 160

Ala Leu Gly Cys Leu Val Lys Asp Tyr Phe Pro Glu Pro Val Thr Val
                165                 170                 175

Ser Trp Asn Ser Gly Ala Leu Thr Ser Gly Val His Thr Phe Pro Ala
            180                 185                 190

Val Leu Gln Ser Ser Gly Leu Tyr Ser Leu Ser Ser Val Val Thr Val
        195                 200                 205

Pro Ser Ser Ser Leu Gly Thr Gln Thr Tyr Ile Cys Asn Val Asn His
    210                 215                 220

Lys Pro Ser Asn Thr Lys Val Asp Lys Lys Val Glu Pro Lys Ser Cys
225                 230                 235                 240

Asp Lys Thr His Thr Cys Pro Pro Cys Pro Ala Pro Glu Leu Leu Gly
                245                 250                 255

Gly Pro Ser Val Phe Leu Phe Pro Pro Lys Pro Lys Asp Thr Leu Met
            260                 265                 270

Ile Ser Arg Thr Pro Glu Val Thr Cys Val Val Val Asp Val Ser His
        275                 280                 285

Glu Asp Pro Glu Val Lys Phe Asn Trp Tyr Val Asp Gly Val Glu Val
    290                 295                 300

His Asn Ala Lys Thr Lys Pro Arg Glu Glu Gln Tyr Asn Ser Thr Tyr
305                 310                 315                 320

Arg Val Val Ser Val Leu Thr Val Leu His Gln Asp Trp Leu Asn Gly
                325                 330                 335

Lys Glu Tyr Lys Cys Lys Val Ser Asn Lys Ala Leu Pro Ala Pro Ile
            340                 345                 350

Glu Lys Thr Ile Ser Lys Ala Lys Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Pro Gln Val
        355                 360                 365

Tyr Thr Leu Pro Pro Ser Arg Asp Glu Leu Thr Lys Asn Gln Val Ser
```

370 375 380

Leu Thr Cys Leu Val Lys Gly Phe Tyr Pro Ser Asp Ile Ala Val Glu
385 390 395 400

Trp Glu Ser Asn Gly Gln Pro Glu Asn Asn Tyr Lys Thr Thr Pro Pro
405 410 415

Val Leu Asp Ser Asp Gly Ser Phe Phe Leu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Val
420 425 430

Asp Lys Ser Arg Trp Gln Gln Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Cys Ser Val Met
435 440 445

His Glu Ala Leu His Asn His Tyr Thr Gln Lys Ser Leu Ser Leu Ser
450 455 460

Pro Gly Lys
465

<210> 11
<211> 708
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial

<220>
<223> M2Z3 Light chian

<220>
<221> CDS
<222> (1)..(708)

<400> 11

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atg gcc agc ttc cct ctc ctc ctc acc ctc ctc act cac tgt gca ggg      48
Met Ala Ser Phe Pro Leu Leu Leu Thr Leu Leu Thr His Cys Ala Gly
1               5                  10                  15

tcc tgg gcc cag tct gtg ctg act cag cca ccc tca gcg tct ggg acc      96
Ser Trp Ala Gln Ser Val Leu Thr Gln Pro Pro Ser Ala Ser Gly Thr
            20                  25                  30

ccc ggg cag agg gtc acc atc tct tgt tct gga agc aac tcc aac atc     144
Pro Gly Gln Arg Val Thr Ile Ser Cys Ser Gly Ser Asn Ser Asn Ile
        35                  40                  45

gga agt aaa act gta aac tgg tac cag cag ctc cca gga acg gcc ccc     192
Gly Ser Lys Thr Val Asn Trp Tyr Gln Gln Leu Pro Gly Thr Ala Pro
    50                  55                  60

aaa ctc ctc atc tct agt aat aat cag cgg ccc tca ggg gtc cct gac     240
Lys Leu Leu Ile Ser Ser Asn Asn Gln Arg Pro Ser Gly Val Pro Asp
65                  70                  75                  80

cga ttc tct ggc tcc aag tct ggc acc tca gcc tcc ctg gcc atc agt     288
Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Lys Ser Gly Thr Ser Ala Ser Leu Ala Ile Ser

                85                  90                  95

ggg ctc cag tct gag gat gag gct gat tat tac tgt gca gca tgg gat     336
Gly Leu Gln Ser Glu Asp Glu Ala Asp Tyr Tyr Cys Ala Ala Trp Asp
            100                 105                 110

gac agc ctg aat ggt gtg gta ttc ggc gga ggg acc aag ctg acc gtc     384
Asp Ser Leu Asn Gly Val Val Phe Gly Gly Gly Thr Lys Leu Thr Val
        115                 120                 125

cta ggt cag ccc aag gct gcc ccc tcg gtc act ctg ttc cca ccc tcc     432
Leu Gly Gln Pro Lys Ala Ala Pro Ser Val Thr Leu Phe Pro Pro Ser
    130                 135                 140

tct gag gag ctt caa gcc aac aag gcc aca ctg gtg tgt ctc ata agt     480
Ser Glu Glu Leu Gln Ala Asn Lys Ala Thr Leu Val Cys Leu Ile Ser
145                 150                 155                 160

gac ttc tac ccg gga gcc gtg aca gtg gcc tgg aag gca gat agc agc     528
Asp Phe Tyr Pro Gly Ala Val Thr Val Ala Trp Lys Ala Asp Ser Ser
                165                 170                 175

ccc gtc aag gcg gga gtg gag acc acc aca ccc tcc aaa caa agc aac     576
Pro Val Lys Ala Gly Val Glu Thr Thr Thr Pro Ser Lys Gln Ser Asn
            180                 185                 190

aac aag tac gcg gcc agc agc tac ctg agc ctg acg cct gag cag tgg     624
Asn Lys Tyr Ala Ala Ser Ser Tyr Leu Ser Leu Thr Pro Glu Gln Trp
        195                 200                 205

aag tcc cac aaa agc tac agc tgc cag gtc acg cat gaa ggg agc acc     672
Lys Ser His Lys Ser Tyr Ser Cys Gln Val Thr His Glu Gly Ser Thr
    210                 215                 220

gtg gag aag aca gtg gcc cct aca gaa tgt tca tag                     708
Val Glu Lys Thr Val Ala Pro Thr Glu Cys Ser
225                 230                 235
```

<210> 12
<211> 235
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial

<220>
<223> Synthetic Construct

<400> 12

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Met Ala Ser Phe Pro Leu Leu Leu Thr Leu Leu Thr His Cys Ala Gly
1               5                  10                  15

Ser Trp Ala Gln Ser Val Leu Thr Gln Pro Pro Ser Ala Ser Gly Thr
            20                  25                  30

Pro Gly Gln Arg Val Thr Ile Ser Cys Ser Gly Ser Asn Ser Asn Ile
        35                  40                  45

Gly Ser Lys Thr Val Asn Trp Tyr Gln Gln Leu Pro Gly Thr Ala Pro
    50                  55                  60
```

```
Lys Leu Leu Ile Ser Ser Asn Asn Gln Arg Pro Ser Gly Val Pro Asp
65                  70                  75                  80

Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Lys Ser Gly Thr Ser Ala Ser Leu Ala Ile Ser
                85                  90                  95

Gly Leu Gln Ser Glu Asp Glu Ala Asp Tyr Tyr Cys Ala Ala Trp Asp
            100                 105                 110

Asp Ser Leu Asn Gly Val Val Phe Gly Gly Gly Thr Lys Leu Thr Val
        115                 120                 125

Leu Gly Gln Pro Lys Ala Ala Pro Ser Val Thr Leu Phe Pro Pro Ser
    130                 135                 140

Ser Glu Glu Leu Gln Ala Asn Lys Ala Thr Leu Val Cys Leu Ile Ser
145                 150                 155                 160

Asp Phe Tyr Pro Gly Ala Val Thr Val Ala Trp Lys Ala Asp Ser Ser
                165                 170                 175

Pro Val Lys Ala Gly Val Glu Thr Thr Thr Pro Ser Lys Gln Ser Asn
            180                 185                 190

Asn Lys Tyr Ala Ala Ser Ser Tyr Leu Ser Leu Thr Pro Glu Gln Trp
        195                 200                 205

Lys Ser His Lys Ser Tyr Ser Cys Gln Val Thr His Glu Gly Ser Thr
    210                 215                 220

Val Glu Lys Thr Val Ala Pro Thr Glu Cys Ser
225                 230                 235
```

<210> 13
<211> 1855
<212> DNA
<213> artificial

<220>
<223> nonautologus Tol1 transposon

<400> 13

cagtagcggt tctaggcacg ggccgtccgg gcggtggcct ggggcggaaa actgaagggg 60

ggcggcaccg gcggctcagc cctttgtaat atattaatat gcaccactat tggtttactt 120

atgtcacagt ttgtaagttt gtaacagcct gaacctggcc gcgccgccgc cctcgccccg 180

cagctgcgct ctcctgtctt tgagaagtag acacaaatgt gtgtgaagaa ggagaaggga 240

ggggggcgcgg ggtgagcacg gagcgtcgcc gcgtttgcgc atgcgcaaaa cctggctggc 300

tcatctttca ggggaggcga cggtcgcggg cttgatgaaa aaaataaaag taaaaactgc 360

gactgcgccg tcatgtagcg aatcagcgcc cctggctgta gctgcacgcg ctcctgctgg 420

aaatgtgtga agaggggggg gggggggggg gctgcgggga atcagttcaa ttgtgggacg 480

cttccaaatt aagtggctag gtggggacaa gggcgggggt ttgaatctac ttcataaaac 540

ctttttatat tataagtcag tcataaggtg acattctata acctacattt taataaaggt 600

ataaaaaata tattctgctt tttttgggtt aattttgtgt gaaatgtcca aataaaaaaa 660

atggcaacac aaaacaatgc tgtcactaag gtgacagttg gttcagtcga cggacttgat 720

gccttcttcg tgacgtgagg acatttatgc caaacaaacg ccaataaaca tctaaaatat 780

ggaaaagaaa aggtcaaagc catctggtgc ccaatttaga aagaaaagaa aagaagaaga 840

ggagaaaaga gataaagaaa agggtaagtc ctcacagctt gatgcatgtt ttttctaaat 900

tctaatgcta cctgccctac aacaacgttg ccgatgaaaa ctttattttg gtcgatgacc 960

aacactgaat taggcccaaa tgttgcaaat agcgtcattt ttttttttt ttttagattt 1020

tattcttaaa aatttgctct gccttaactt gtaacattag ttatgattca tgtgtctgtc 1080

tgctctgctg taacacaaag gttttgttgg gttttgctgt tgtatactag ctcataatgt 1140

taaaaaagct gtgatggtta cacagcatgc tggtgctgcc ataagatgct aatggggcaa 1200

ataatttgag attggtcatt aatttaataa tcatttgtgg cagcctaaac gttttcacaa 1260

tgttttttg acatttaact ggggatttag gggttaattt tgagcctgca tatgaagttt 1320

atttttatt tgttttacaa atgtgggatt atatttttag ccaatagaat ttccataaat 1380

ctgtaggtag ttttaaaaat gaatatttac catttactgc aactctatgg ggacaaaaca 1440

taatgtaaca ggtcataact aaaaatgtgc caatcaaagg attgaagacg gaaaacatga 1500

gttaattttt cttctctgaa gtagagatcg atatagaaca tgacaattta aatttccaat 1560

tcataaatgt ttttaaaata tttattttat attatttatt taacattgag tttgattcaa 1620

tattttctta gctaactgta tttttgccat gcttatggtc ttttatttt tgtgttctga 1680

taacttttat aatgcttttc agaattttga catcttttgt atccacttct taatttcaat 1740

gacaataaaa catttcagtt gacgaagaca aacaaagttc tgttgtgact atgggggggg 1800

ggggcgcctg gggatggtct cgcccgggga gtaattcagg gtagaaccgc cactg 1855

<210> 14
<211> 200
<212> DNA
<213> artificial

<220>
<223> Tol1-L transposon sequence

<400> 14

cagtagcggt tctaggcacg ggccgtccgg gcggtggcct ggggcggaaa actgaagggg 60

ggcggcaccg gcggctcagc cctttgtaat atattaatat gcaccactat tggtttactt 120

atgtcacagt ttgtaagttt gtaacagcct gaacctggcc gcgccgccgc cctcgccccg 180

cagctgcgct ctcctgtctt 200

<210> 15
<211> 505
<212> DNA
<213> artificial

<220>
<223> Tol1-R transoposon sequence

<400> 15

atatttttag ccaatagaat ttccataaat ctgtaggtag ttttaaaaat gaatatttac 60

catttactgc aactctatgg ggacaaaaca taatgtaaca ggtcataact aaaaatgtgc 120

caatcaaagg attgaagacg gaaaacatga gttaattttt cttctctgaa gtagagatcg 180

atatagaaca tgacaattta aatttccaat tcataaatgt ttttaaaata tttattttat 240

attatttatt taacattgag tttgattcaa tattttctta gctaactgta tttttgccat 300

gcttatggtc ttttattttt tgtgttctga taacttttat aatgcttttc agaattttga 360

catcttttgt atccacttct taatttcaat gacaataaaa catttcagtt gacgaagaca 420

aacaaagttc tgttgtgact atgggggggg ggggcgcctg gggatggtct cgcccgggga 480

gtaattcagg gtagaaccgc cactg 505

<210> 16
<211> 2745
<212> DNA
<213> Oryzias latipes

<220>
<221> CDS
<222> (30)..(2585)

<400> 16

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gccaaacaaa cgccaaaaac atctaaaat atg gag aaa aaa agg tca aag cca       53
                                Met Glu Lys Lys Arg Ser Lys Pro
                                1               5

tct ggt gcc caa ttt aga aag aaa aga aaa gaa gaa gag gag aaa aga      101
Ser Gly Ala Gln Phe Arg Lys Lys Arg Lys Glu Glu Glu Glu Lys Arg
    10                  15                  20

gat aaa gaa aag ggg gca ctt cta aga tat ttt gga tcg tct acc act      149
Asp Lys Glu Lys Gly Ala Leu Leu Arg Tyr Phe Gly Ser Ser Thr Thr
25                  30                  35                  40

gct caa gat gag aca tct acc tcc ctg cca gct atc tca tca gcc aca      197
Ala Gln Asp Glu Thr Ser Thr Ser Leu Pro Ala Ile Ser Ser Ala Thr
```

```
                    45                  50                  55

gtc aca gtc tca ccc cct cag gat gag cta cca tct aca tcc tct gct      245
Val Thr Val Ser Pro Pro Gln Asp Glu Leu Pro Ser Thr Ser Ser Ala
            60                  65                  70

act cat gta gtt cca cag ttg tta cct gag caa agt ttt gat agt gag      293
Thr His Val Val Pro Gln Leu Leu Pro Glu Gln Ser Phe Asp Ser Glu
        75                  80                  85

gct gaa gac gtt gtt cca tct acg tct acc cag ctt gag act tca gaa      341
Ala Glu Asp Val Val Pro Ser Thr Ser Thr Gln Leu Glu Thr Ser Glu
    90                  95                  100

atg cct ggt gat gaa acc cca ctg acc ccg act gct gag gac cag cct      389
Met Pro Gly Asp Glu Thr Pro Leu Thr Pro Thr Ala Glu Asp Gln Pro
105                 110                 115                 120

cta cca act gac cct gca aag tgg ccc tca cct ctg act gac agg ata      437
Leu Pro Thr Asp Pro Ala Lys Trp Pro Ser Pro Leu Thr Asp Arg Ile
                125                 130                 135

cgg atg gag ctg gtt cga aga gga cca agt agc ata cca cct gac ttt      485
Arg Met Glu Leu Val Arg Arg Gly Pro Ser Ser Ile Pro Pro Asp Phe
            140                 145                 150

gtt ttc cca aga aat gac agt gat ggg aga agt tgt cat cac cac tat      533
Val Phe Pro Arg Asn Asp Ser Asp Gly Arg Ser Cys His His His Tyr
        155                 160                 165

ttc agg aag aca cta gta agt ggt gaa aaa ata gca aga act tgg ttg      581
Phe Arg Lys Thr Leu Val Ser Gly Glu Lys Ile Ala Arg Thr Trp Leu
    170                 175                 180

atg tat tca aaa gtg aag aac agc ctc ttt tgc ttt tgt tgc aaa ttg      629
Met Tyr Ser Lys Val Lys Asn Ser Leu Phe Cys Phe Cys Cys Lys Leu
185                 190                 195                 200

ttt tcc aac aaa aac att aat tta aca act tct ggt aca gca aac tgg      677
Phe Ser Asn Lys Asn Ile Asn Leu Thr Thr Ser Gly Thr Ala Asn Trp
                205                 210                 215

aaa cat gca agc aca tac ctc aca gca cac gaa aaa agc cca gaa cac      725
Lys His Ala Ser Thr Tyr Leu Thr Ala His Glu Lys Ser Pro Glu His
            220                 225                 230

ctc aat tgt atg aaa gca tgg aag gaa ctg tca ggg agg atc aga agt      773
Leu Asn Cys Met Lys Ala Trp Lys Glu Leu Ser Gly Arg Ile Arg Ser
        235                 240                 245

ggg aaa aca att gat aag cag gag atg gca ctt ctg gaa gag gag cgg      821
Gly Lys Thr Ile Asp Lys Gln Glu Met Ala Leu Leu Glu Glu Glu Arg
    250                 255                 260

gtg aga tgg aga gca gtg cta acc cgt ctc att gct att gtg cag tca      869
Val Arg Trp Arg Ala Val Leu Thr Arg Leu Ile Ala Ile Val Gln Ser
265                 270                 275                 280

ctg gca gtt cgg aat ttg gct cta agg gga cac aca gaa aca ctg ttc      917
Leu Ala Val Arg Asn Leu Ala Leu Arg Gly His Thr Glu Thr Leu Phe
                285                 290                 295

aca tca tca aat ggg aat ttt ttg aaa gag gtt gaa ctg atg gcc agg      965
```

```
Thr Ser Ser Asn Gly Asn Phe Leu Lys Glu Val Glu Leu Met Ala Arg
            300                 305                 310

ttt gat ccc ata atg aaa gat cat ctt aac cgt gta tta aga gga aca  1013
Phe Asp Pro Ile Met Lys Asp His Leu Asn Arg Val Leu Arg Gly Thr
        315                 320                 325

gca agt cac aac agc tac ata ggc cat cat gtg cag aat gaa ctt att  1061
Ala Ser His Asn Ser Tyr Ile Gly His His Val Gln Asn Glu Leu Ile
    330                 335                 340

gat ttg ttg agc agc aaa atc cta tcc gct ata gtg gat gac atc aaa  1109
Asp Leu Leu Ser Ser Lys Ile Leu Ser Ala Ile Val Asp Asp Ile Lys
345                 350                 355                 360

aag gca aaa tat ttt tca ata att ctg gac tgc act ctg gat ata agc  1157
Lys Ala Lys Tyr Phe Ser Ile Ile Leu Asp Cys Thr Leu Asp Ile Ser
                365                 370                 375

cac aca gaa cag ttg tca gtt ata att aga gtg gtg tca ctg atg gag  1205
His Thr Glu Gln Leu Ser Val Ile Ile Arg Val Val Ser Leu Met Glu
            380                 385                 390

aag cct cag atc agg gaa cat ttt atg ggg ttt ttg gag gca gag gag  1253
Lys Pro Gln Ile Arg Glu His Phe Met Gly Phe Leu Glu Ala Glu Glu
        395                 400                 405

tcc aca ggc cag cac ttg gca tcc atg atc tta aac aga ctt gag gag  1301
Ser Thr Gly Gln His Leu Ala Ser Met Ile Leu Asn Arg Leu Glu Glu
    410                 415                 420

tta gga att tct ttt gaa gac tgc aga gga caa tca tat gat aat ggg  1349
Leu Gly Ile Ser Phe Glu Asp Cys Arg Gly Gln Ser Tyr Asp Asn Gly
425                 430                 435                 440

gca aat atg aaa ggc aaa aat aag gga gta caa gcc agg ctc tta gaa  1397
Ala Asn Met Lys Gly Lys Asn Lys Gly Val Gln Ala Arg Leu Leu Glu
                445                 450                 455

aag aat ccc cgt gct ctg ttt ttg cca tgc ggt gca cac aca ttg aat  1445
Lys Asn Pro Arg Ala Leu Phe Leu Pro Cys Gly Ala His Thr Leu Asn
            460                 465                 470

tta gtt gtg tgt gat gct gct aag aga tct gtt gat gct atg agc tac  1493
Leu Val Val Cys Asp Ala Ala Lys Arg Ser Val Asp Ala Met Ser Tyr
        475                 480                 485

ttt ggt gtc ctg caa aag ctt tac act tta ttt tca gcc tct gcc caa  1541
Phe Gly Val Leu Gln Lys Leu Tyr Thr Leu Phe Ser Ala Ser Ala Gln
    490                 495                 500

cga tgg gcc ata ctg aag agt cag gtg agc atc act cta aag tcg tgg  1589
Arg Trp Ala Ile Leu Lys Ser Gln Val Ser Ile Thr Leu Lys Ser Trp
505                 510                 515                 520

aca gaa aca agg tgg gag agc aaa atc aaa agc atc gag ccc atg agg  1637
Thr Glu Thr Arg Trp Glu Ser Lys Ile Lys Ser Ile Glu Pro Met Arg
                525                 530                 535

tac cag gga gct gca gtg aga gag gct tta ata gaa gtg aga gac aag  1685
Tyr Gln Gly Ala Ala Val Arg Glu Ala Leu Ile Glu Val Arg Asp Lys
            540                 545                 550
```

```
acc aaa gac cca gtt ata aag gct gag gcc cag tct ttg tct gaa gag     1733
Thr Lys Asp Pro Val Ile Lys Ala Glu Ala Gln Ser Leu Ser Glu Glu
        555                 560                 565

gta ggg tcg tac cgc ttc aac atc tgc aca gtc gta tgg cat gac att     1781
Val Gly Ser Tyr Arg Phe Asn Ile Cys Thr Val Val Trp His Asp Ile
    570                 575                 580

cta tct aca ata aag cat gtc agc aaa ctc atg cag tct cca aat atg     1829
Leu Ser Thr Ile Lys His Val Ser Lys Leu Met Gln Ser Pro Asn Met
585                 590                 595                 600

cat gtg gac cta gct gtg agt ctt ttg aag aag act gaa caa agt ctc     1877
His Val Asp Leu Ala Val Ser Leu Leu Lys Lys Thr Glu Gln Ser Leu
                605                 610                 615

cag agc tac agg gca aat ggc ttt gtg aat gca cag atg gca gcc aaa     1925
Gln Ser Tyr Arg Ala Asn Gly Phe Val Asn Ala Gln Met Ala Ala Lys
            620                 625                 630

gaa atg tgc aag gaa atg aat gtc gag gct att ttg aaa caa aaa aga     1973
Glu Met Cys Lys Glu Met Asn Val Glu Ala Ile Leu Lys Gln Lys Arg
        635                 640                 645

ata aga tcc aca aag tgc caa ttc tcg tat gaa tca cac gat gag cct     2021
Ile Arg Ser Thr Lys Cys Gln Phe Ser Tyr Glu Ser His Asp Glu Pro
    650                 655                 660

ttc agt gac gca ctt aaa aag ttg gag gtt gaa ttt ttc aat gtt gtt     2069
Phe Ser Asp Ala Leu Lys Lys Leu Glu Val Glu Phe Phe Asn Val Val
665                 670                 675                 680

gtt gat gaa gcc ttg tca gcc atc gcg gag agg ttt tcc aca ttg gaa     2117
Val Asp Glu Ala Leu Ser Ala Ile Ala Glu Arg Phe Ser Thr Leu Glu
                685                 690                 695

gtt gta caa aac aga ttt ggg gtt ttg acc aat ttc cca agc ctt gga     2165
Val Val Gln Asn Arg Phe Gly Val Leu Thr Asn Phe Pro Ser Leu Gly
            700                 705                 710

gac gag gag ctg acg gag caa tgc gag gca cta ggc aac ata ctc cat     2213
Asp Glu Glu Leu Thr Glu Gln Cys Glu Ala Leu Gly Asn Ile Leu His
        715                 720                 725

ttt gag aag aac tgg gat ttg gac agt aga gag ctt gtt cag gaa atc     2261
Phe Glu Lys Asn Trp Asp Leu Asp Ser Arg Glu Leu Val Gln Glu Ile
    730                 735                 740

aag aac ttg cct aac tta cca tca acg act cca agt ctc ctt gag ctc     2309
Lys Asn Leu Pro Asn Leu Pro Ser Thr Thr Pro Ser Leu Leu Glu Leu
745                 750                 755                 760

atc tct ttc atg tct gat aag gat cta tca gaa atc tat ccg aac ttt     2357
Ile Ser Phe Met Ser Asp Lys Asp Leu Ser Glu Ile Tyr Pro Asn Phe
                765                 770                 775

tgg act gct ctc agg att gca ctc acc ttg cca gtc act gtg gct caa     2405
Trp Thr Ala Leu Arg Ile Ala Leu Thr Leu Pro Val Thr Val Ala Gln
            780                 785                 790

gca gag agg agc ttt tca aaa cta aaa ttg atc aag tcg tac ctg agg     2453
Ala Glu Arg Ser Phe Ser Lys Leu Lys Leu Ile Lys Ser Tyr Leu Arg
        795                 800                 805
```

```
tca aca atg tca cag gag cga ctc act aac ctt gcc gtt gtt agc atc     2501
Ser Thr Met Ser Gln Glu Arg Leu Thr Asn Leu Ala Val Val Ser Ile
    810                 815                 820

aat cac tca gta ggg gag cag ata tca tat gat gat gtt att gac gag     2549
Asn His Ser Val Gly Glu Gln Ile Ser Tyr Asp Asp Val Ile Asp Glu
825                 830                 835                 840

ttt gca tca aga aag gct agg aag gtt agg ttt tag ttggtgtttt          2595
Phe Ala Ser Arg Lys Ala Arg Lys Val Arg Phe
                845                 850

ctgttattgt attggtgctg cagttatatt tattttagcg tgtcatttgt gtgataaaag   2655

gtttgtgctt tataatattt attttatatt atttattcaa tattgagttt gattcaatat   2715

tttcttagct aactgtattt ttgccatgct                                   2745
```

<210> 17
<211> 851
<212> PRT
<213> Oryzias latipes

<400> 17

```
Met Glu Lys Lys Arg Ser Lys Pro Ser Gly Ala Gln Phe Arg Lys Lys
1               5                   10                  15

Arg Lys Glu Glu Glu Glu Lys Arg Asp Lys Glu Lys Gly Ala Leu Leu
            20                  25                  30

Arg Tyr Phe Gly Ser Ser Thr Thr Ala Gln Asp Glu Thr Ser Thr Ser
        35                  40                  45

Leu Pro Ala Ile Ser Ser Ala Thr Val Thr Val Ser Pro Pro Gln Asp
    50                  55                  60

Glu Leu Pro Ser Thr Ser Ser Ala Thr His Val Val Pro Gln Leu Leu
65                  70                  75                  80

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

Ser Thr Gln Leu Glu Thr Ser Glu Met Pro Gly Asp Glu Thr Pro Leu
            100                 105                 110

Thr Pro Thr Ala Glu Asp Gln Pro Leu Pro Thr Asp Pro Ala Lys Trp
        115                 120                 125

Pro Ser Pro Leu Thr Asp Arg Ile Arg Met Glu Leu Val Arg Arg Gly
    130                 135                 140
```

```
Pro Ser Ser Ile Pro Pro Asp Phe Val Phe Pro Arg Asn Asp Ser Asp
145                 150                 155                 160

Gly Arg Ser Cys His His His Tyr Phe Arg Lys Thr Leu Val Ser Gly
                165                 170                 175

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

Leu Phe Cys Phe Cys Cys Lys Leu Phe Ser Asn Lys Asn Ile Asn Leu
        195                 200                 205

Thr Thr Ser Gly Thr Ala Asn Trp Lys His Ala Ser Thr Tyr Leu Thr
    210                 215                 220

Ala His Glu Lys Ser Pro Glu His Leu Asn Cys Met Lys Ala Trp Lys
225                 230                 235                 240

Glu Leu Ser Gly Arg Ile Arg Ser Gly Lys Thr Ile Asp Lys Gln Glu
                245                 250                 255

Met Ala Leu Leu Glu Glu Glu Arg Val Arg Trp Arg Ala Val Leu Thr
            260                 265                 270

Arg Leu Ile Ala Ile Val Gln Ser Leu Ala Val Arg Asn Leu Ala Leu
        275                 280                 285

Arg Gly His Thr Glu Thr Leu Phe Thr Ser Ser Asn Gly Asn Phe Leu
    290                 295                 300

Lys Glu Val Glu Leu Met Ala Arg Phe Asp Pro Ile Met Lys Asp His
305                 310                 315                 320

Leu Asn Arg Val Leu Arg Gly Thr Ala Ser His Asn Ser Tyr Ile Gly
                325                 330                 335

His His Val Gln Asn Glu Leu Ile Asp Leu Leu Ser Ser Lys Ile Leu
            340                 345                 350

Ser Ala Ile Val Asp Asp Ile Lys Lys Ala Lys Tyr Phe Ser Ile Ile
        355                 360                 365

Leu Asp Cys Thr Leu Asp Ile Ser His Thr Glu Gln Leu Ser Val Ile
    370                 375                 380

Ile Arg Val Val Ser Leu Met Glu Lys Pro Gln Ile Arg Glu His Phe
385                 390                 395                 400
```

```
Met Gly Phe Leu Glu Ala Glu Glu Ser Thr Gly Gln His Leu Ala Ser
                405                 410                 415

Met Ile Leu Asn Arg Leu Glu Glu Leu Gly Ile Ser Phe Glu Asp Cys
            420                 425                 430

Arg Gly Gln Ser Tyr Asp Asn Gly Ala Asn Met Lys Gly Lys Asn Lys
        435                 440                 445

Gly Val Gln Ala Arg Leu Leu Glu Lys Asn Pro Arg Ala Leu Phe Leu
    450                 455                 460

Pro Cys Gly Ala His Thr Leu Asn Leu Val Val Cys Asp Ala Ala Lys
465                 470                 475                 480

Arg Ser Val Asp Ala Met Ser Tyr Phe Gly Val Leu Gln Lys Leu Tyr
                485                 490                 495

Thr Leu Phe Ser Ala Ser Ala Gln Arg Trp Ala Ile Leu Lys Ser Gln
            500                 505                 510

Val Ser Ile Thr Leu Lys Ser Trp Thr Glu Thr Arg Trp Glu Ser Lys
        515                 520                 525

Ile Lys Ser Ile Glu Pro Met Arg Tyr Gln Gly Ala Ala Val Arg Glu
    530                 535                 540

Ala Leu Ile Glu Val Arg Asp Lys Thr Lys Asp Pro Val Ile Lys Ala
545                 550                 555                 560

Glu Ala Gln Ser Leu Ser Glu Glu Val Gly Ser Tyr Arg Phe Asn Ile
                565                 570                 575

Cys Thr Val Val Trp His Asp Ile Leu Ser Thr Ile Lys His Val Ser
            580                 585                 590

Lys Leu Met Gln Ser Pro Asn Met His Val Asp Leu Ala Val Ser Leu
        595                 600                 605

Leu Lys Lys Thr Glu Gln Ser Leu Gln Ser Tyr Arg Ala Asn Gly Phe
    610                 615                 620

Val Asn Ala Gln Met Ala Ala Lys Glu Met Cys Lys Glu Met Asn Val
625                 630                 635                 640

Glu Ala Ile Leu Lys Gln Lys Arg Ile Arg Ser Thr Lys Cys Gln Phe
                645                 650                 655
```

```
Ser Tyr Glu Ser His Asp Glu Pro Phe Ser Asp Ala Leu Lys Lys Leu
            660                 665                 670

Glu Val Glu Phe Phe Asn Val Val Val Asp Glu Ala Leu Ser Ala Ile
        675                 680                 685

Ala Glu Arg Phe Ser Thr Leu Glu Val Val Gln Asn Arg Phe Gly Val
    690                 695                 700

Leu Thr Asn Phe Pro Ser Leu Gly Asp Glu Glu Leu Thr Glu Gln Cys
705                 710                 715                 720

Glu Ala Leu Gly Asn Ile Leu His Phe Glu Lys Asn Trp Asp Leu Asp
                725                 730                 735

Ser Arg Glu Leu Val Gln Glu Ile Lys Asn Leu Pro Asn Leu Pro Ser
            740                 745                 750

Thr Thr Pro Ser Leu Leu Glu Leu Ile Ser Phe Met Ser Asp Lys Asp
        755                 760                 765

Leu Ser Glu Ile Tyr Pro Asn Phe Trp Thr Ala Leu Arg Ile Ala Leu
    770                 775                 780

Thr Leu Pro Val Thr Val Ala Gln Ala Glu Arg Ser Phe Ser Lys Leu
785                 790                 795                 800

Lys Leu Ile Lys Ser Tyr Leu Arg Ser Thr Met Ser Gln Glu Arg Leu
                805                 810                 815

Thr Asn Leu Ala Val Val Ser Ile Asn His Ser Val Gly Glu Gln Ile
            820                 825                 830

Ser Tyr Asp Asp Val Ile Asp Glu Phe Ala Ser Arg Lys Ala Arg Lys
        835                 840                 845

Val Arg Phe
    850
```

<210> 18
<211> 417
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial

<220>
<223> Description of the artificial sequence: VH region of anti-CD98 antibody

<220>
<221> CDS

<222> (1)..(417)

<400> 18

```
atg aag cac ctg tgg ttc ttc ctc ctg ctg gtg gcg gct ccc aga tgg       48
Met Lys His Leu Trp Phe Phe Leu Leu Leu Val Ala Ala Pro Arg Trp
1               5                   10                  15

gtc ctg tcc cag ctg cag ctg cag gag tcg ggc cca gga ctg gtg aag       96
Val Leu Ser Gln Leu Gln Leu Gln Glu Ser Gly Pro Gly Leu Val Lys
            20                  25                  30

cct tcg gag acc ctg tcc ctc acc tgc act gtc tct ggt ggc tcc atc      144
Pro Ser Glu Thr Leu Ser Leu Thr Cys Thr Val Ser Gly Gly Ser Ile
        35                  40                  45

agc agt agt agt tac tac tgg ggc tgg atc cgc cag ccc cca ggg aag      192
Ser Ser Ser Ser Tyr Tyr Trp Gly Trp Ile Arg Gln Pro Pro Gly Lys
    50                  55                  60

ggg ctg gag tgg att ggg agt atc tat tat agt ggg agt acc tac tac      240
Gly Leu Glu Trp Ile Gly Ser Ile Tyr Tyr Ser Gly Ser Thr Tyr Tyr
65                  70                  75                  80

aac ccg tcc ctc aag agt cga gtc acc ata tcc gta gac acg tcc aag      288
Asn Pro Ser Leu Lys Ser Arg Val Thr Ile Ser Val Asp Thr Ser Lys
                85                  90                  95

aac cag ttc tcc ctg aag ctg agc tct gtg acc gcc gca gac acg gct      336
Asn Gln Phe Ser Leu Lys Leu Ser Ser Val Thr Ala Ala Asp Thr Ala
            100                 105                 110

gtg tat tac tgt gcg aga caa ggg acg ggg ctc gcc cta ttt gac tac      384
Val Tyr Tyr Cys Ala Arg Gln Gly Thr Gly Leu Ala Leu Phe Asp Tyr
        115                 120                 125

tgg ggc cag gga acc ctg gtc acc gtc tcc tca                          417
Trp Gly Gln Gly Thr Leu Val Thr Val Ser Ser
    130                 135
```

<210> 19
<211> 139
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial

<220>
<223> Synthetic Construct

<400> 19

```
Met Lys His Leu Trp Phe Phe Leu Leu Leu Val Ala Ala Pro Arg Trp
1               5                   10                  15

Val Leu Ser Gln Leu Gln Leu Gln Glu Ser Gly Pro Gly Leu Val Lys
            20                  25                  30

Pro Ser Glu Thr Leu Ser Leu Thr Cys Thr Val Ser Gly Gly Ser Ile
        35                  40                  45
```

```
Ser Ser Ser Ser Tyr Tyr Trp Gly Trp Ile Arg Gln Pro Pro Gly Lys
    50                  55                  60

Gly Leu Glu Trp Ile Gly Ser Ile Tyr Tyr Ser Gly Ser Thr Tyr Tyr
65                  70                  75                  80

Asn Pro Ser Leu Lys Ser Arg Val Thr Ile Ser Val Asp Thr Ser Lys
                85                  90                  95

Asn Gln Phe Ser Leu Lys Leu Ser Ser Val Thr Ala Ala Asp Thr Ala
            100                 105                 110

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

Trp Gly Gln Gly Thr Leu Val Thr Val Ser Ser
    130                 135
```

<210> 20
<211> 120
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial

<220>
<223> Description of the artificial sequence: VH region of anti-CD98 antibody

<400> 20

```
Gln Leu 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 Gln Gly Thr Gly Leu Ala Leu Phe Asp Tyr Trp Gly Gln
            100                 105                 110
```

Gly Thr Leu Val Thr Val Ser Ser
115 120

<210> 21
<211> 387
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial

<220>
<223> Description of the artificial sequence: VL region of anti-CD98 antibody

<220>
<221> CDS
<222> (1)..(387)

<400> 21

```
atg gaa acc cca gcg cag ctt ctc ttc ctc ctg cta ctc tgg ctc cca   48
Met Glu Thr Pro Ala Gln Leu Leu Phe Leu Leu Leu Trp Leu Pro
1               5                  10                  15

gat acc acc gga gaa att gtg ttg acg cag tct cca ggc acc ctg tct   96
Asp Thr Thr Gly Glu Ile Val Leu Thr Gln Ser Pro Gly Thr Leu Ser
            20                  25                  30

ttg tct cca ggg gaa aga gcc acc ctc tcc tgc agg gcc agt cag agt  144
Leu Ser Pro Gly Glu Arg Ala Thr Leu Ser Cys Arg Ala Ser Gln Ser
        35                  40                  45

gtt agc agc agc ttc tta gcc tgg tac cag cag aaa cct ggc cag gct  192
Val Ser Ser Ser Phe Leu Ala Trp Tyr Gln Gln Lys Pro Gly Gln Ala
    50                  55                  60

ccc agg ctc ctc atc tat ggt gca tcc agc agg gcc act ggc atc cca  240
Pro Arg Leu Leu Ile Tyr Gly Ala Ser Ser Arg Ala Thr Gly Ile Pro
65                  70                  75                  80

gac agg ttc agt ggc agt ggg tct ggg aca gac ttc act ctc acc atc  288
Asp Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr Leu Thr Ile
                85                  90                  95

agc aga ctg gag cct gaa gat ttc gca gtg tat tac tgt cag cag tat  336
Ser Arg Leu Glu Pro Glu Asp Phe Ala Val Tyr Tyr Cys Gln Gln Tyr
            100                 105                 110

ggt agc tca cct cta ttc act ttc ggc cct ggg acc aaa gtg gat atc  384
Gly Ser Ser Pro Leu Phe Thr Phe Gly Pro Gly Thr Lys Val Asp Ile
        115                 120                 125

aaa                                                             387
Lys
```

<210> 22
<211> 129
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial

<220>

<223> Synthetic Construct

<400> 22

```
Met Glu Thr Pro Ala Gln Leu Leu Phe Leu Leu Leu Leu Trp Leu Pro
1               5                  10                  15

Asp Thr Thr Gly Glu Ile Val Leu Thr Gln Ser Pro Gly Thr Leu Ser
            20                  25                  30

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

Val Ser Ser Ser Phe Leu Ala Trp Tyr Gln Gln Lys Pro Gly Gln Ala
    50                  55                  60

Pro Arg Leu Leu Ile Tyr Gly Ala Ser Ser Arg Ala Thr Gly Ile Pro
65                  70                  75                  80

Asp Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr Leu Thr Ile
                85                  90                  95

Ser Arg Leu Glu Pro Glu Asp Phe Ala Val Tyr Tyr Cys Gln Gln Tyr
            100                 105                 110

Gly Ser Ser Pro Leu Phe Thr Phe Gly Pro Gly Thr Lys Val Asp Ile
        115                 120                 125

Lys
```

<210> 23
<211> 109
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial

<220>
<223> Description of the artificial sequence: VL region of anti-CD98 antibody

<400> 23

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

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

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

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

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

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

Leu Phe Thr Phe Gly Pro Gly Thr Lys Val Asp Ile Lys
            100                 105
```

<210> 24
<211> 420
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial

<220>
<223> Description of the artificial sequence: VH region of anti-TNF alpha antibody

<220>
<221> CDS
<222> (1)..(420)

<400> 24

```
atg gag ttg gga ctg agc tgg att ttc ctt ttg gct att tta aaa ggt   48
Met Glu Leu Gly Leu Ser Trp Ile Phe Leu Leu Ala Ile Leu Lys Gly
1               5                  10                  15

gtc cag tgt gag gtg cag ctg gtg gag tct ggg gga ggc ttg gta cag   96
Val Gln Cys Glu Val Gln Leu Val Glu Ser Gly Gly Gly Leu Val Gln
            20                  25                  30

ccc ggc agg tcc ctg aga ctc tcc tgt gcg gcc tct gga ttc acc ttt  144
Pro Gly Arg Ser Leu Arg Leu Ser Cys Ala Ala Ser Gly Phe Thr Phe
        35                  40                  45

gat gat tat gcc atg cac tgg gtc cgg caa gct cca ggg aag ggc ctg  192
Asp Asp Tyr Ala Met His Trp Val Arg Gln Ala Pro Gly Lys Gly Leu
    50                  55                  60

gaa tgg gtc tca gct atc act tgg aat agt ggt cac ata gac tat gcg  240
Glu Trp Val Ser Ala Ile Thr Trp Asn Ser Gly His Ile Asp Tyr Ala
65                  70                  75                  80

gac tct gtg gag ggc cga ttc acc atc tcc aga gac aac gcc aag aac  288
Asp Ser Val Glu Gly Arg Phe Thr Ile Ser Arg Asp Asn Ala Lys Asn
                85                  90                  95

tcc ctg tat ctg caa atg aac agt ctg aga gct gag gat acg gcc gta  336
Ser Leu Tyr Leu Gln Met Asn Ser Leu Arg Ala Glu Asp Thr Ala Val
            100                 105                 110

tat tac tgt gcg aaa gtc tcg tac ctt agc acc gcg tcc tcc ctt gac  384
Tyr Tyr Cys Ala Lys Val Ser Tyr Leu Ser Thr Ala Ser Ser Leu Asp
        115                 120                 125

tat tgg ggc caa ggt acc ctg gtc acc gtc tcg tca                  420
Tyr Trp Gly Gln Gly Thr Leu Val Thr Val Ser Ser
    130                 135                 140
```

<210> 25
<211> 140
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial

<220>
<223> Synthetic Construct

<400> 25

```
Met Glu Leu Gly Leu Ser Trp Ile Phe Leu Leu Ala Ile Leu Lys Gly
1               5                  10                  15

Val Gln Cys Glu Val Gln Leu Val Glu Ser Gly Gly Gly Leu Val Gln
            20                  25                  30

Pro Gly Arg Ser Leu Arg Leu Ser Cys Ala Ala Ser Gly Phe Thr Phe
        35                  40                  45

Asp Asp Tyr Ala Met His Trp Val Arg Gln Ala Pro Gly Lys Gly Leu
    50                  55                  60

Glu Trp Val Ser Ala Ile Thr Trp Asn Ser Gly His Ile Asp Tyr Ala
65                  70                  75                  80

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

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

Tyr Tyr Cys Ala Lys Val Ser Tyr Leu Ser Thr Ala Ser Ser Leu Asp
        115                 120                 125

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

<210> 26
<211> 121
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial

<220>
<223> Description of the artificial sequence: VH region of anti-TNF alpha antibody

<400> 26

```
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 Asp Asp Tyr
            20                  25                  30

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

Ser Ala Ile Thr Trp Asn Ser Gly His Ile Asp Tyr Ala Asp Ser Val
    50                  55                  60

Glu 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 Lys Val Ser Tyr Leu Ser Thr Ala Ser Ser Leu Asp Tyr Trp Gly
            100                 105                 110

Gln Gly Thr Leu Val Thr Val Ser Ser
        115                 120
```

<210> 27
<211> 387
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial

<220>
<223> Description of the artificial sequence: VL region of anti-TNF alpha antibody

<220>
<221> CDS
<222> (1)..(387)

<400> 27

```
atg gac atg agg gtc ccc gct cag ctc ctg ggg ctt ctg ctg ctc tgg        48
Met Asp Met Arg Val Pro Ala Gln Leu Leu Gly Leu Leu Leu Leu Trp
1               5                   10                  15

ctc cca ggt gcc aga tgt gac atc cag atg acc cag tct cca tcc tcc        96
Leu Pro Gly Ala Arg Cys Asp Ile Gln Met Thr Gln Ser Pro Ser Ser
            20                  25                  30

ctg tct gca tct gta ggg gac aga gtc acc atc act tgt cgg gca agt       144
Leu Ser Ala Ser Val Gly Asp Arg Val Thr Ile Thr Cys Arg Ala Ser
        35                  40                  45

cag ggc atc aga aat tac tta gcc tgg tat cag caa aaa cca ggg aaa       192
Gln Gly Ile Arg Asn Tyr Leu Ala Trp Tyr Gln Gln Lys Pro Gly Lys
    50                  55                  60

gcc cct aag ctc ctg atc tat gct gca tcc act ttg caa tca ggg gtc       240
Ala Pro Lys Leu Leu Ile Tyr Ala Ala Ser Thr Leu Gln Ser Gly Val
65                  70                  75                  80

cca tct cgg ttc agt ggc agt gga tct ggg aca gat ttc act ctc acc       288
Pro Ser Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr Leu Thr
                85                  90                  95

atc agc agc cta cag cct gaa gat gtt gca act tat tac tgt caa agg       336
Ile Ser Ser Leu Gln Pro Glu Asp Val Ala Thr Tyr Tyr Cys Gln Arg
            100                 105                 110

tat aac cgt gca ccg tat act ttt ggc cag ggg acc aaa gtg gag atc       384
Tyr Asn Arg Ala Pro Tyr Thr Phe Gly Gln Gly Thr Lys Val Glu Ile
        115                 120                 125

aaa                                                                   387
Lys
```

<210> 28
<211> 129
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial

<220>
<223> Synthetic Construct

<400> 28

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

Leu Pro Gly Ala Arg Cys Asp Ile Gln Met Thr Gln Ser Pro Ser Ser
20 25 30

Leu Ser Ala Ser Val Gly Asp Arg Val Thr Ile Thr Cys Arg Ala Ser
35 40 45

Gln Gly Ile Arg Asn Tyr Leu Ala Trp Tyr Gln Gln Lys Pro Gly Lys
50 55 60

Ala Pro Lys Leu Leu Ile Tyr Ala Ala Ser Thr Leu Gln Ser Gly Val
65 70 75 80

Pro Ser Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Asp Phe Thr Leu Thr
85 90 95

Ile Ser Ser Leu Gln Pro Glu Asp Val Ala Thr Tyr Tyr Cys Gln Arg
100 105 110

Tyr Asn Arg Ala Pro Tyr Thr Phe Gly Gln Gly Thr Lys Val Glu Ile
115 120 125

Lys

<210> 29
<211> 107
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial

<220>
<223> Description of the artificial sequence: VL region of anti-TNF alpha antibody

<400> 29

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

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

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

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

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

Glu Asp Val Ala Thr Tyr Tyr Cys Gln Arg Tyr Asn Arg Ala Pro Tyr
                85                  90                  95

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

<210> 30
<211> 420
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial

<220>
<223> Description of the artificial sequence: VH region of anti-CD20 antibody

<220>
<221> CDS
<222> (1)..(420)

<400> 30

```
atg ggt tgg agc ctc atc ttg ctc ttc ctt gtc gct gtt gct acg cgt       48
Met Gly Trp Ser Leu Ile Leu Leu Phe Leu Val Ala Val Ala Thr Arg
1               5                  10                  15

gtc ctg tcc cag gta caa ctg cag cag cct ggg gct gag ctg gtg aag       96
```

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

cct ggg gcc tca gtg aag atg tcc tgc aag gct tct ggc tac aca ttt  144
Pro Gly Ala Ser Val Lys Met Ser Cys Lys Ala Ser Gly Tyr Thr Phe
        35                  40                  45

acc agt tac aat atg cac tgg gta aaa cag aca cct ggt cgg ggc ctg  192
Thr Ser Tyr Asn Met His Trp Val Lys Gln Thr Pro Gly Arg Gly Leu
    50                  55                  60

gaa tgg att gga gct att tat ccc gga aat ggt gat act tcc tac aat  240
Glu Trp Ile Gly Ala Ile Tyr Pro Gly Asn Gly Asp Thr Ser Tyr Asn
65                  70                  75                  80

cag aag ttc aaa ggc aag gcc aca ttg act gca gac aaa tcc tcc agc  288
Gln Lys Phe Lys Gly Lys Ala Thr Leu Thr Ala Asp Lys Ser Ser Ser
                85                  90                  95

aca gcc tac atg cag ctc agc agc ctg aca tct gag gac tct gcg gtc  336
Thr Ala Tyr Met Gln Leu Ser Ser Leu Thr Ser Glu Asp Ser Ala Val
            100                 105                 110

tat tac tgt gca aga tcg act tac tac ggc ggt gac tgg tac ttc aat  384
Tyr Tyr Cys Ala Arg Ser Thr Tyr Tyr Gly Gly Asp Trp Tyr Phe Asn
        115                 120                 125

gtc tgg ggc gca ggg acc acg gtc acc gtc tct gca                  420
Val Trp Gly Ala Gly Thr Thr Val Thr Val Ser Ala
    130                 135                 140
```

<210> 31
<211> 140
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial

<220>
<223> Synthetic Construct

<400> 31

```
Met Gly Trp Ser Leu Ile Leu Leu Phe Leu Val Ala Val Ala Thr Arg
1               5                  10                  15

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

Pro Gly Ala Ser Val Lys Met Ser Cys Lys Ala Ser Gly Tyr Thr Phe
        35                  40                  45

Thr Ser Tyr Asn Met His Trp Val Lys Gln Thr Pro Gly Arg Gly Leu
    50                  55                  60

Glu Trp Ile Gly Ala Ile Tyr Pro Gly Asn Gly Asp Thr Ser Tyr Asn
65                  70                  75                  80

Gln Lys Phe Lys Gly Lys Ala Thr Leu Thr Ala Asp Lys Ser Ser Ser

                85                  90                  95

Thr Ala Tyr Met Gln Leu Ser Ser Leu Thr Ser Glu Asp Ser Ala Val
            100                 105                 110

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

Val Trp Gly Ala Gly Thr Thr Val Thr Val Ser Ala
    130                 135                 140
```

<210> 32
<211> 121
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial

<220>
<223> Description of the artificial sequence: VH region of anti-CD20 antibody

<400> 32

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

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

Asn Met His Trp Val Lys Gln Thr Pro Gly Arg Gly Leu Glu Trp Ile
        35                  40                  45

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

Lys Gly Lys Ala Thr Leu Thr Ala Asp Lys Ser Ser Ser Thr Ala Tyr
65                  70                  75                  80

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

Ala Arg Ser Thr Tyr Tyr Gly Gly Asp Trp Tyr Phe Asn Val Trp Gly
            100                 105                 110

Ala Gly Thr Thr Val Thr Val Ser Ala
        115                 120
```

<210> 33
<211> 384
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial

<220>
<223> Description of the artificial sequence: VL region of anti-CD20 antibody

<220>
<221> CDS
<222> (1)..(384)

<400> 33

```
atg gat ttt cag gtg cag att atc agc ttc ctg cta atc agt gct tca       48
Met Asp Phe Gln Val Gln Ile Ile Ser Phe Leu Leu Ile Ser Ala Ser
1               5                   10                  15

gtc ata atg tcc aga gga caa att gtt ctc tcc cag tct cca gca atc       96
Val Ile Met Ser Arg Gly Gln Ile Val Leu Ser Gln Ser Pro Ala Ile
            20                  25                  30

ctg tct gca tct cca ggg gag aag gtc aca atg act tgc agg gcc agc      144
Leu Ser Ala Ser Pro Gly Glu Lys Val Thr Met Thr Cys Arg Ala Ser
        35                  40                  45

tca agt gta agt tac atc cac tgg ttc cag cag aag cca gga tcc tcc      192
Ser Ser Val Ser Tyr Ile His Trp Phe Gln Gln Lys Pro Gly Ser Ser
    50                  55                  60

ccc aaa ccc tgg att tat gcc aca tcc aac ctg gct tct gga gtc cct      240
Pro Lys Pro Trp Ile Tyr Ala Thr Ser Asn Leu Ala Ser Gly Val Pro
65                  70                  75                  80

gtt cgc ttc agt ggc agt ggg tct ggg act tct tac tct ctc aca atc      288
Val Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Ser Tyr Ser Leu Thr Ile
                85                  90                  95

agc aga gtg gag gct gaa gat gct gcc act tat tac tgc cag cag tgg      336
Ser Arg Val Glu Ala Glu Asp Ala Ala Thr Tyr Tyr Cys Gln Gln Trp
            100                 105                 110

act agt aac cca ccc acg ttc gga ggg ggg acc aag ctg gaa atc aaa      384
Thr Ser Asn Pro Pro Thr Phe Gly Gly Gly Thr Lys Leu Glu Ile Lys
        115                 120                 125
```

<210> 34
<211> 128
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial

<220>
<223> Synthetic Construct

<400> 34

```
Met Asp Phe Gln Val Gln Ile Ile Ser Phe Leu Leu Ile Ser Ala Ser
1               5                   10                  15

Val Ile Met Ser Arg Gly Gln Ile Val Leu Ser Gln Ser Pro Ala Ile
            20                  25                  30

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

Ser Ser Val Ser Tyr Ile His Trp Phe Gln Gln Lys Pro Gly Ser Ser
50 55 60

Pro Lys Pro Trp Ile Tyr Ala Thr Ser Asn Leu Ala Ser Gly Val Pro
65 70 75 80

Val Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Ser Tyr Ser Leu Thr Ile
85 90 95

Ser Arg Val Glu Ala Glu Asp Ala Ala Thr Tyr Tyr Cys Gln Gln Trp
100 105 110

Thr Ser Asn Pro Pro Thr Phe Gly Gly Gly Thr Lys Leu Glu Ile Lys
115 120 125

<210> 35
<211> 106
<212> PRT
<213> Artificial

<220>
<223> Description of the artificial sequence: VL region of anti-CD20 antibody

<400> 35

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

Glu Lys Val Thr Met Thr Cys Arg Ala Ser Ser Ser Val Ser Tyr Ile
20 25 30

His Trp Phe Gln Gln Lys Pro Gly Ser Ser Pro Lys Pro Trp Ile Tyr
35 40 45

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

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

Asp Ala Ala Thr Tyr Tyr Cys Gln Gln Trp Thr Ser Asn Pro Pro Thr
85 90 95

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

<210> 36
<211> 795
<212> DNA

<213> unknown

<220>
<223> wild type neomycin resistant gene

<220>
<221> CDS
<222> (1)..(795)

<400> 36

```
atg att gaa caa gat gga ttg cac gca ggt tct ccg gcc gct tgg gtg      48
Met Ile Glu Gln Asp Gly Leu His Ala Gly Ser Pro Ala Ala Trp Val
1               5                   10                  15

gag agg cta ttc ggc tat gac tgg gca caa cag aca atc ggc tgc tct      96
Glu Arg Leu Phe Gly Tyr Asp Trp Ala Gln Gln Thr Ile Gly Cys Ser
            20                  25                  30

gat gcc gcc gtg ttc cgg ctg tca gcg cag ggg cgc ccg gtt ctt ttt     144
Asp Ala Ala Val Phe Arg Leu Ser Ala Gln Gly Arg Pro Val Leu Phe
        35                  40                  45

gtc aag acc gac ctg tcc ggt gcc ctg aat gaa ctg cag gac gag gca     192
Val Lys Thr Asp Leu Ser Gly Ala Leu Asn Glu Leu Gln Asp Glu Ala
    50                  55                  60

gcg cgg cta tcg tgg ctg gcc acg acg ggc gtt cct tgc gca gct gtg     240
Ala Arg Leu Ser Trp Leu Ala Thr Thr Gly Val Pro Cys Ala Ala Val
65                  70                  75                  80

ctc gac gtt gtc act gaa gcg gga agg gac tgg ctg cta ttg ggc gaa     288
Leu Asp Val Val Thr Glu Ala Gly Arg Asp Trp Leu Leu Leu Gly Glu
                85                  90                  95

gtg ccg ggg cag gat ctc ctg tca tct cac ctt gct cct gcc gag aaa     336
Val Pro Gly Gln Asp Leu Leu Ser Ser His Leu Ala Pro Ala Glu Lys
            100                 105                 110

gta tcc atc atg gct gat gca atg cgg cgg ctg cat acg ctt gat ccg     384
Val Ser Ile Met Ala Asp Ala Met Arg Arg Leu His Thr Leu Asp Pro
        115                 120                 125

gct acc tgc cca ttc gac cac caa gcg aaa cat cgc atc gag cga gca     432
Ala Thr Cys Pro Phe Asp His Gln Ala Lys His Arg Ile Glu Arg Ala
    130                 135                 140

cgt act cgg atg gaa gcc ggt ctt gtc gat cag gat gat ctg gac gaa     480
Arg Thr Arg Met Glu Ala Gly Leu Val Asp Gln Asp Asp Leu Asp Glu
145                 150                 155                 160

gag cat cag ggg ctc gcg cca gcc gaa ctg ttc gcc agg ctc aag gcg     528
Glu His Gln Gly Leu Ala Pro Ala Glu Leu Phe Ala Arg Leu Lys Ala
                165                 170                 175

cgc atg ccc gac ggc gag gat ctc gtc gtg acc cat ggc gat gcc tgc     576
Arg Met Pro Asp Gly Glu Asp Leu Val Val Thr His Gly Asp Ala Cys
            180                 185                 190

ttg ccg aat atc atg gtg gaa aat ggc cgc ttt tct gga ttc atc gac     624
Leu Pro Asn Ile Met Val Glu Asn Gly Arg Phe Ser Gly Phe Ile Asp
        195                 200                 205
```

```
tgt ggc cgg ctg ggt gtg gcg gac cgc tat cag gac ata gcg ttg gct      672
Cys Gly Arg Leu Gly Val Ala Asp Arg Tyr Gln Asp Ile Ala Leu Ala
    210                 215                 220

acc cgt gat att gct gaa gag ctt ggc ggc gaa tgg gct gac cgc ttc      720
Thr Arg Asp Ile Ala Glu Glu Leu Gly Gly Glu Trp Ala Asp Arg Phe
225                 230                 235                 240

ctc gtg ctt tac ggt atc gcc gct ccc gat tcg cag cgc atc gcc ttc      768
Leu Val Leu Tyr Gly Ile Ala Ala Pro Asp Ser Gln Arg Ile Ala Phe
                245                 250                 255

tat cgc ctt ctt gac gag ttc ttc tga                                  795
Tyr Arg Leu Leu Asp Glu Phe Phe
            260
```

<210> 37
<211> 795
<212> DNA
<213> Artificial

<220>
<223> modified neomycin resistant gene

<220>
<221> CDS
<222> (1)..(795)

<400> 37

```
atg att gaa caa gat gga ttg cac gca ggt tct ccg gcc gct tgg gtg      48
Met Ile Glu Gln Asp Gly Leu His Ala Gly Ser Pro Ala Ala Trp Val
1               5                   10                  15

gag agg cta ttc ggc tat gac tgg gca caa cag aca atc ggc tgc tct      96
Glu Arg Leu Phe Gly Tyr Asp Trp Ala Gln Gln Thr Ile Gly Cys Ser
            20                  25                  30

gat gcc gcc gtg ttc cgg ctg tca gcg cag ggg cgc ccg gtt ctt ttt     144
Asp Ala Ala Val Phe Arg Leu Ser Ala Gln Gly Arg Pro Val Leu Phe
        35                  40                  45

gtc aag acc gac ctg tcc ggt gcc ctg aat gaa ctg caa gat gaa gcg     192
Val Lys Thr Asp Leu Ser Gly Ala Leu Asn Glu Leu Gln Asp Glu Ala
    50                  55                  60

gcg cga tta tcg tgg tta gcg acg acg ggg gta ccg tgt gcg gcg gta     240
Ala Arg Leu Ser Trp Leu Ala Thr Thr Gly Val Pro Cys Ala Ala Val
65                  70                  75                  80

tta gat gta gta acg gaa gcg ggg cga gat tgg tta tta tta ggg gaa     288
Leu Asp Val Val Thr Glu Ala Gly Arg Asp Trp Leu Leu Leu Gly Glu
                85                  90                  95

gta ccg ggg caa gat tta tta tcg tcg cat tta gcg ccg gcg gaa aaa     336
Val Pro Gly Gln Asp Leu Leu Ser Ser His Leu Ala Pro Ala Glu Lys
            100                 105                 110

gta tcg ata atg gcg gat gcg atg cga cga tta cat acg tta gat ccg     384
Val Ser Ile Met Ala Asp Ala Met Arg Arg Leu His Thr Leu Asp Pro
        115                 120                 125

gcg acg tgt ccg ttt gat cat caa gcg aaa cat cga ata gaa cga gcg     432
```

```
Ala Thr Cys Pro Phe Asp His Gln Ala Lys His Arg Ile Glu Arg Ala
    130                 135                 140

cga acg cga atg gaa gcg ggg tta gta gat caa gat gat tta gat gaa      480
Arg Thr Arg Met Glu Ala Gly Leu Val Asp Gln Asp Asp Leu Asp Glu
145                 150                 155                 160

gaa cat caa ggg tta gcg ccg gcg gaa tta ttt gcg cga tta aaa gcg      528
Glu His Gln Gly Leu Ala Pro Ala Glu Leu Phe Ala Arg Leu Lys Ala
                165                 170                 175

cga atg ccg gat ggg gaa gat tta gta gta acg cat ggg gat gcg tgt      576
Arg Met Pro Asp Gly Glu Asp Leu Val Val Thr His Gly Asp Ala Cys
            180                 185                 190

tta ccg aat ata atg gta gaa aat ggg cga ttt tcg ggg ttt ata gat      624
Leu Pro Asn Ile Met Val Glu Asn Gly Arg Phe Ser Gly Phe Ile Asp
        195                 200                 205

tgt ggg cga tta ggg gta gcg gat cgt tat caa gat ata gcg tta gcg      672
Cys Gly Arg Leu Gly Val Ala Asp Arg Tyr Gln Asp Ile Ala Leu Ala
    210                 215                 220

acg cga gat ata gcg gaa gaa tta ggg ggg gaa tgg gcg gat cga ttt      720
Thr Arg Asp Ile Ala Glu Glu Leu Gly Gly Glu Trp Ala Asp Arg Phe
225                 230                 235                 240

tta gta tta tat ggg ata gcg gcg ccg gat tcg caa cga ata gcg ttt      768
Leu Val Leu Tyr Gly Ile Ala Ala Pro Asp Ser Gln Arg Ile Ala Phe
                245                 250                 255

tat cga tta tta gat gaa ttt ttt tga                                  795
Tyr Arg Leu Leu Asp Glu Phe Phe
            260
```

<210> 38
<211> 795
<212> DNA
<213> artificial

<220>
<223> modified neomycin resistant gene

<220>
<221> CDS
<222> (1)..(795)

<400> 38

```
atg att gaa caa gat gga ttg cac gca ggt tct ccg gcc gct tgg gtg       48
Met Ile Glu Gln Asp Gly Leu His Ala Gly Ser Pro Ala Ala Trp Val
1               5                   10                  15

gag agg cta ttc ggc tat gac tgg gca caa cag aca atc ggc tgc tct       96
Glu Arg Leu Phe Gly Tyr Asp Trp Ala Gln Gln Thr Ile Gly Cys Ser
            20                  25                  30

gat gcc gcc gtg ttc cgg ctg tca gcg cag ggg cgc ccg gtt ctt ttt      144
Asp Ala Ala Val Phe Arg Leu Ser Ala Gln Gly Arg Pro Val Leu Phe
        35                  40                  45

gta aaa acg gat tta tcg ggg gcg tta aat gaa tta caa gat gaa gcg      192
Val Lys Thr Asp Leu Ser Gly Ala Leu Asn Glu Leu Gln Asp Glu Ala
```

```
     50                  55                  60

gcg cga tta tcg tgg tta gcg acg acg ggg gta ccg tgt gcg gcg gta      240
Ala Arg Leu Ser Trp Leu Ala Thr Thr Gly Val Pro Cys Ala Ala Val
65                  70                  75                  80

tta gat gta gta acg gaa gcg ggg cga gat tgg tta tta tta ggg gaa      288
Leu Asp Val Val Thr Glu Ala Gly Arg Asp Trp Leu Leu Leu Gly Glu
                85                  90                  95

gta ccg ggg caa gat tta tta tcg tcg cat tta gcg ccg gcg gaa aaa      336
Val Pro Gly Gln Asp Leu Leu Ser Ser His Leu Ala Pro Ala Glu Lys
            100                 105                 110

gta tcg ata atg gcg gat gcg atg cga cga tta cat acg tta gat ccg      384
Val Ser Ile Met Ala Asp Ala Met Arg Arg Leu His Thr Leu Asp Pro
        115                 120                 125

gcg acg tgt ccg ttt gat cat caa gcg aaa cat cga ata gaa cga gcg      432
Ala Thr Cys Pro Phe Asp His Gln Ala Lys His Arg Ile Glu Arg Ala
    130                 135                 140

cga acg cga atg gaa gcg ggg tta gta gat caa gat gat tta gat gaa      480
Arg Thr Arg Met Glu Ala Gly Leu Val Asp Gln Asp Asp Leu Asp Glu
145                 150                 155                 160

gaa cat caa ggg tta gcg ccg gcg gaa tta ttt gcg cga tta aaa gcg      528
Glu His Gln Gly Leu Ala Pro Ala Glu Leu Phe Ala Arg Leu Lys Ala
                165                 170                 175

cga atg ccg gat ggg gaa gat tta gta gta acg cat ggg gat gcg tgt      576
Arg Met Pro Asp Gly Glu Asp Leu Val Val Thr His Gly Asp Ala Cys
            180                 185                 190

tta ccg aat ata atg gta gaa aat ggg cga ttt tcg ggg ttt ata gat      624
Leu Pro Asn Ile Met Val Glu Asn Gly Arg Phe Ser Gly Phe Ile Asp
        195                 200                 205

tgt ggg cga tta ggg gta gcg gat cgt tat caa gat ata gcg tta gcg      672
Cys Gly Arg Leu Gly Val Ala Asp Arg Tyr Gln Asp Ile Ala Leu Ala
    210                 215                 220

acg cga gat ata gcg gaa gaa tta ggg ggg gaa tgg gcg gat cga ttt      720
Thr Arg Asp Ile Ala Glu Glu Leu Gly Gly Glu Trp Ala Asp Arg Phe
225                 230                 235                 240

tta gta tta tat ggg ata gcg gcg ccg gat tcg caa cga ata gcg ttt      768
Leu Val Leu Tyr Gly Ile Ala Ala Pro Asp Ser Gln Arg Ile Ala Phe
                245                 250                 255

tat cga tta tta gat gaa ttt ttt tga                                  795
Tyr Arg Leu Leu Asp Glu Phe Phe
            260
```

<210> 39
<211> 795
<212> DNA
<213> artificial

<220>
<223> modified neomycin resistant gene

<220>
<221> CDS
<222> (1)..(795)

<400> 39

```
atg att gaa caa gat gga ttg cac gca ggt tct ccg gcc gct tgg gtg        48
Met Ile Glu Gln Asp Gly Leu His Ala Gly Ser Pro Ala Ala Trp Val
1               5                   10                  15

gag agg cta ttt ggg tat gat tgg gcg caa caa acg ata ggg tgt tcg        96
Glu Arg Leu Phe Gly Tyr Asp Trp Ala Gln Gln Thr Ile Gly Cys Ser
            20                  25                  30

gat gcg gcg gta ttt cga tta tcg gcg caa ggg cga ccg gta tta ttt       144
Asp Ala Ala Val Phe Arg Leu Ser Ala Gln Gly Arg Pro Val Leu Phe
        35                  40                  45

gta aaa acg gat tta tcg ggg gcg tta aat gaa tta caa gat gaa gcg       192
Val Lys Thr Asp Leu Ser Gly Ala Leu Asn Glu Leu Gln Asp Glu Ala
    50                  55                  60

gcg cga tta tcg tgg tta gcg acg acg ggg gta ccg tgt gcg gcg gta       240
Ala Arg Leu Ser Trp Leu Ala Thr Thr Gly Val Pro Cys Ala Ala Val
65                  70                  75                  80

tta gat gta gta acg gaa gcg ggg cga gat tgg tta tta tta ggg gaa       288
Leu Asp Val Val Thr Glu Ala Gly Arg Asp Trp Leu Leu Leu Gly Glu
                85                  90                  95

gta ccg ggg caa gat tta tta tcg tcg cat tta gcg ccg gcg gaa aaa       336
Val Pro Gly Gln Asp Leu Leu Ser Ser His Leu Ala Pro Ala Glu Lys
            100                 105                 110

gta tcg ata atg gcg gat gcg atg cga cga tta cat acg tta gat ccg       384
Val Ser Ile Met Ala Asp Ala Met Arg Arg Leu His Thr Leu Asp Pro
        115                 120                 125

gcg acg tgt ccg ttt gat cat caa gcg aaa cat cga ata gaa cga gcg       432
Ala Thr Cys Pro Phe Asp His Gln Ala Lys His Arg Ile Glu Arg Ala
    130                 135                 140

cga acg cga atg gaa gcg ggg tta gta gat caa gat gat tta gat gaa       480
Arg Thr Arg Met Glu Ala Gly Leu Val Asp Gln Asp Asp Leu Asp Glu
145                 150                 155                 160

gaa cat caa ggg tta gcg ccg gcg gaa tta ttt gcg cga tta aaa gcg       528
Glu His Gln Gly Leu Ala Pro Ala Glu Leu Phe Ala Arg Leu Lys Ala
                165                 170                 175

cga atg ccg gat ggg gaa gat tta gta gta acg cat ggg gat gcg tgt       576
Arg Met Pro Asp Gly Glu Asp Leu Val Val Thr His Gly Asp Ala Cys
            180                 185                 190

tta ccg aat ata atg gta gaa aat ggg cga ttt tcg ggg ttt ata gat       624
Leu Pro Asn Ile Met Val Glu Asn Gly Arg Phe Ser Gly Phe Ile Asp
        195                 200                 205

tgt ggg cga tta ggg gta gcg gat cgt tat caa gat ata gcg tta gcg       672
Cys Gly Arg Leu Gly Val Ala Asp Arg Tyr Gln Asp Ile Ala Leu Ala
    210                 215                 220

acg cga gat ata gcg gaa gaa tta ggg ggg gaa tgg gcg gat cga ttt       720
Thr Arg Asp Ile Ala Glu Glu Leu Gly Gly Glu Trp Ala Asp Arg Phe
```

```
225                 230                 235                 240

tta gta tta tat ggg ata gcg gcg ccg gat tcg caa cga ata gcg ttt      768
Leu Val Leu Tyr Gly Ile Ala Ala Pro Asp Ser Gln Arg Ile Ala Phe
                245                 250                 255

tat cga tta tta gat gaa ttt ttt tga                                  795
Tyr Arg Leu Leu Asp Glu Phe Phe
            260
```

<210> 40
<211> 649
<212> PRT
<213> Oryzias latipes

<400> 40

```
Met Glu Glu Val Cys Asp Ser Ser Ala Ala Ala Ser Ser Thr Val Gln
1               5                  10                  15

Asn Gln Pro Gln Asp Gln Glu His Pro Trp Pro Tyr Leu Arg Glu Phe
            20                  25                  30

Phe Ser Leu Ser Gly Val Asn Lys Asp Ser Phe Lys Met Lys Cys Val
        35                  40                  45

Leu Cys Leu Pro Leu Asn Lys Glu Ile Ser Ala Phe Lys Ser Ser Pro
    50                  55                  60

Ser Asn Leu Arg Lys His Ile Glu Arg Met His Pro Asn Tyr Leu Lys
65                  70                  75                  80

Asn Tyr Ser Lys Leu Thr Ala Gln Lys Arg Lys Ile Gly Thr Ser Thr
                85                  90                  95

His Ala Ser Ser Ser Lys Gln Leu Lys Val Asp Ser Val Phe Pro Val
            100                 105                 110

Lys His Val Ser Pro Val Thr Val Asn Lys Ala Ile Leu Arg Tyr Ile
        115                 120                 125

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

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

Thr Leu Arg Ser Lys Ile Ala Glu Ala Ala Leu Ile Met Lys Gln Lys
                165                 170                 175

Val Thr Ala Ala Met Ser Glu Val Glu Trp Ile Ala Thr Thr Thr Asp
            180                 185                 190
```

```
Cys Trp Thr Ala Arg Arg Lys Ser Phe Ile Gly Val Thr Ala His Trp
        195                 200                 205

Ile Asn Pro Gly Ser Leu Glu Arg His Ser Ala Ala Leu Ala Cys Lys
    210                 215                 220

Arg Leu Met Gly Ser His Thr Phe Glu Val Leu Ala Ser Ala Met Asn
225                 230                 235                 240

Asp Ile His Ser Glu Tyr Glu Ile Arg Asp Lys Val Val Cys Thr Thr
                245                 250                 255

Thr Asp Ser Gly Ser Asn Phe Met Lys Ala Phe Arg Val Phe Gly Val
            260                 265                 270

Glu Asn Asn Asp Ile Glu Thr Glu Ala Arg Arg Cys Glu Ser Asp Asp
        275                 280                 285

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

Asp Ala Ser Arg Val Leu Asp Gln Asp Asp Gly Phe Glu Phe Gln Leu
305                 310                 315                 320

Pro Lys His Gln Lys Cys Ala Cys His Leu Leu Asn Leu Val Ser Ser
                325                 330                 335

Val Asp Ala Gln Lys Ala Leu Ser Asn Glu His Tyr Lys Lys Leu Tyr
            340                 345                 350

Arg Ser Val Phe Gly Lys Cys Gln Ala Leu Trp Asn Lys Ser Ser Arg
        355                 360                 365

Ser Ala Leu Ala Ala Glu Ala Val Glu Ser Glu Ser Arg Leu Gln Leu
    370                 375                 380

Leu Arg Pro Asn Gln Thr Arg Trp Asn Ser Thr Phe Met Ala Val Asp
385                 390                 395                 400

Arg Ile Leu Gln Ile Cys Lys Glu Ala Gly Glu Gly Ala Leu Arg Asn
                405                 410                 415

Ile Cys Thr Ser Leu Glu Val Pro Met Phe Asn Pro Ala Glu Met Leu
            420                 425                 430

Phe Leu Thr Glu Trp Ala Asn Thr Met Arg Pro Val Ala Lys Val Leu
```

```
                435                 440                 445

Asp Ile Leu Gln Ala Glu Thr Asn Thr Gln Leu Gly Trp Leu Leu Pro
    450                 455                 460

Ser Val His Gln Leu Ser Leu Lys Leu Gln Arg Leu His His Ser Leu
465                 470                 475                 480

Arg Tyr Cys Asp Pro Leu Val Asp Ala Leu Gln Gln Gly Ile Gln Thr
                485                 490                 495

Arg Phe Lys His Met Phe Glu Asp Pro Glu Ile Ile Ala Ala Ala Ile
            500                 505                 510

Leu Leu Pro Lys Phe Arg Thr Ser Trp Thr Asn Asp Glu Thr Ile Ile
        515                 520                 525

Lys Arg Gly Met Asp Tyr Ile Arg Val His Leu Glu Pro Leu Asp His
    530                 535                 540

Lys Lys Glu Leu Ala Asn Ser Ser Ser Asp Asp Glu Asp Phe Phe Ala
545                 550                 555                 560

Ser Leu Lys Pro Thr Thr His Glu Ala Ser Lys Glu Leu Asp Gly Tyr
                565                 570                 575

Leu Ala Cys Val Ser Asp Thr Arg Glu Ser Leu Leu Thr Phe Pro Ala
            580                 585                 590

Ile Cys Ser Leu Ser Ile Lys Thr Asn Thr Pro Leu Pro Ala Ser Ala
        595                 600                 605

Ala Cys Glu Arg Leu Phe Ser Thr Ala Gly Leu Leu Phe Ser Pro Lys
    610                 615                 620

Arg Ala Arg Leu Asp Thr Asn Asn Phe Glu Asn Gln Leu Leu Leu Lys
625                 630                 635                 640

Leu Asn Leu Arg Phe Tyr Asn Phe Glu
                645
```

<210> 41
<211> 600
<212> DNA
<213> artificial

<220>
<223> modified puromycin resistant gene

<220>
<221> CDS
<222> (1)..(600)

<400> 41

```
atg acg gaa tat aaa ccg acg gta cgt tta gcg acg cgt gat gat gta       48
Met Thr Glu Tyr Lys Pro Thr Val Arg Leu Ala Thr Arg Asp Asp Val
1               5                   10                  15

ccg cgt gcg gta cgt acg tta gcg gcg gcg ttt gcg gat tat ccg gcg       96
Pro Arg Ala Val Arg Thr Leu Ala Ala Ala Phe Ala Asp Tyr Pro Ala
            20                  25                  30

acg cgt cat acg gta gat ccg gat cgt cat ata gaa cgt gta acg gaa      144
Thr Arg His Thr Val Asp Pro Asp Arg His Ile Glu Arg Val Thr Glu
        35                  40                  45

tta caa gaa tta ttt tta acg cgt gta ggt tta gat ata ggt aaa gta      192
Leu Gln Glu Leu Phe Leu Thr Arg Val Gly Leu Asp Ile Gly Lys Val
    50                  55                  60

tgg gta gcg gat gat ggt gcg gcg gta gcg gta tgg acg acg ccg gaa      240
Trp Val Ala Asp Asp Gly Ala Ala Val Ala Val Trp Thr Thr Pro Glu
65                  70                  75                  80

tcg gta gaa gcg ggt gcg gta ttt gcg gaa ata ggt ccg cgt atg gcg      288
Ser Val Glu Ala Gly Ala Val Phe Ala Glu Ile Gly Pro Arg Met Ala
                85                  90                  95

gaa tta tcg ggt tcg cgt tta gcg gcg caa caa caa atg gaa ggt tta      336
Glu Leu Ser Gly Ser Arg Leu Ala Ala Gln Gln Gln Met Glu Gly Leu
            100                 105                 110

tta gcg ccg cat cgt ccg aaa gaa ccg gcg tgg ttt tta gcg acg gta      384
Leu Ala Pro His Arg Pro Lys Glu Pro Ala Trp Phe Leu Ala Thr Val
        115                 120                 125

ggt gta tcg ccg gat cat caa ggt aaa ggt tta ggt tcg gcg gta gta      432
Gly Val Ser Pro Asp His Gln Gly Lys Gly Leu Gly Ser Ala Val Val
    130                 135                 140

tta ccg ggt gta gaa gcg gcg gaa cgt gcg ggt gta ccg gcg ttt tta      480
Leu Pro Gly Val Glu Ala Ala Glu Arg Ala Gly Val Pro Ala Phe Leu
145                 150                 155                 160

gaa acg tcg gcg ccg cgt aat tta ccg ttt tat gaa cgt tta ggt ttt      528
Glu Thr Ser Ala Pro Arg Asn Leu Pro Phe Tyr Glu Arg Leu Gly Phe
                165                 170                 175

acg gta acg gcg gat gta gaa gta ccg gaa ggt ccg cgt acg tgg tgt      576
Thr Val Thr Ala Asp Val Glu Val Pro Glu Gly Pro Arg Thr Trp Cys
            180                 185                 190

atg acg cgt aaa ccg ggt gcg tga                                     600
Met Thr Arg Lys Pro Gly Ala
        195
```

<210> 42
<211> 600
<212> DNA

<213> unknown

<220>
<223> wild type puromycin resistant gene

<220>
<221> CDS
<222> (1)..(600)

<400> 42

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atg acc gag tac aag ccc acg gtg cgc ctc gcc acc cgc gac gac gtc        48
Met Thr Glu Tyr Lys Pro Thr Val Arg Leu Ala Thr Arg Asp Asp Val
1               5                   10                  15

ccc cgg gcc gta cgc acc ctc gcc gcc gcg ttc gcc gac tac ccc gcc        96
Pro Arg Ala Val Arg Thr Leu Ala Ala Ala Phe Ala Asp Tyr Pro Ala
            20                  25                  30

acg cgc cac acc gtc gac ccg gac cgc cac atc gag cgg gtc acc gag       144
Thr Arg His Thr Val Asp Pro Asp Arg His Ile Glu Arg Val Thr Glu
        35                  40                  45

ctg caa gaa ctc ttc ctc acg cgc gtc ggg ctc gac atc ggc aag gtg       192
Leu Gln Glu Leu Phe Leu Thr Arg Val Gly Leu Asp Ile Gly Lys Val
    50                  55                  60

tgg gtc gcg gac gac ggc gcc gcg gtg gcg gtc tgg acc acg ccg gag       240
Trp Val Ala Asp Asp Gly Ala Ala Val Ala Val Trp Thr Thr Pro Glu
65                  70                  75                  80

agc gtc gaa gcg ggg gcg gtg ttc gcc gag atc ggc ccg cgc atg gcc       288
Ser Val Glu Ala Gly Ala Val Phe Ala Glu Ile Gly Pro Arg Met Ala
                85                  90                  95

gag ttg agc ggt tcc cgg ctg gcc gcg cag caa cag atg gaa ggc ctc       336
Glu Leu Ser Gly Ser Arg Leu Ala Ala Gln Gln Gln Met Glu Gly Leu
            100                 105                 110

ctg gcg ccg cac cgg ccc aag gag ccc gcg tgg ttc ctg gcc acc gtc       384
Leu Ala Pro His Arg Pro Lys Glu Pro Ala Trp Phe Leu Ala Thr Val
        115                 120                 125

ggc gtc tcg ccc gac cac cag ggc aag ggt ctg ggc agc gcc gtc gtg       432
Gly Val Ser Pro Asp His Gln Gly Lys Gly Leu Gly Ser Ala Val Val
    130                 135                 140

ctc ccc gga gtg gag gcg gcc gag cgc gcc ggg gtg ccc gcc ttc ctg       480
Leu Pro Gly Val Glu Ala Ala Glu Arg Ala Gly Val Pro Ala Phe Leu
145                 150                 155                 160

gag acc tcc gcg ccc cgc aac ctc ccc ttc tac gag cgg ctc ggc ttc       528
Glu Thr Ser Ala Pro Arg Asn Leu Pro Phe Tyr Glu Arg Leu Gly Phe
                165                 170                 175

acc gtc acc gcc gac gtc gag gtg ccc gaa gga ccg cgc acc tgg tgc       576
Thr Val Thr Ala Asp Val Glu Val Pro Glu Gly Pro Arg Thr Trp Cys
            180                 185                 190

atg acc cgc aag ccc ggt gcc tga                                      600
Met Thr Arg Lys Pro Gly Ala
        195
```

<210> 43
<211> 600
<212> DNA
<213> artificial

<220>
<223> modified puromycin resistant gene

<220>

<221> CDS
<222> (1)..(600)

<400> 43

```
atg acc gag tac aag ccc acg gta cgc tta gcg acc cgc gac gac gta       48
Met Thr Glu Tyr Lys Pro Thr Val Arg Leu Ala Thr Arg Asp Asp Val
1               5                  10                  15

ccc cgg gcg gta cgc acc tta gcg gcg gcg ttc gcg gac tac ccc gcg       96
Pro Arg Ala Val Arg Thr Leu Ala Ala Ala Phe Ala Asp Tyr Pro Ala
            20                  25                  30

acg cgc cac acc gta gac ccg gac cgc cac atc gag cgg gta acc gag      144
Thr Arg His Thr Val Asp Pro Asp Arg His Ile Glu Arg Val Thr Glu
        35                  40                  45

tta caa gaa tta ttc tta acg cgc gta ggg tta gac atc ggc aag gta      192
Leu Gln Glu Leu Phe Leu Thr Arg Val Gly Leu Asp Ile Gly Lys Val
    50                  55                  60

tgg gta gcg gac gac ggc gcg gcg gta gcg gta tgg acc acg ccg gag      240
Trp Val Ala Asp Asp Gly Ala Ala Val Ala Val Trp Thr Thr Pro Glu
65                  70                  75                  80

tcg gta gaa gcg ggg gcg gta ttc gcg gag atc ggc ccg cgc atg gcg      288
Ser Val Glu Ala Gly Ala Val Phe Ala Glu Ile Gly Pro Arg Met Ala
                85                  90                  95

gag tta tcg ggt tcg cgg tta gcg gcg cag caa cag atg gaa ggc tta      336
Glu Leu Ser Gly Ser Arg Leu Ala Ala Gln Gln Gln Met Glu Gly Leu
            100                 105                 110

tta gcg ccg cac cgg ccc aag gag ccc gcg tgg ttc tta gcg acc gta      384
Leu Ala Pro His Arg Pro Lys Glu Pro Ala Trp Phe Leu Ala Thr Val
        115                 120                 125

ggc gta tcg ccc gac cac cag ggc aag ggt tta ggc tcg gcg gta gta      432
Gly Val Ser Pro Asp His Gln Gly Lys Gly Leu Gly Ser Ala Val Val
    130                 135                 140

tta ccc gga gta gag gcg gcg gag cgc gcg ggg gta ccc gcg ttc tta      480
Leu Pro Gly Val Glu Ala Ala Glu Arg Ala Gly Val Pro Ala Phe Leu
145                 150                 155                 160

gag acc tcg gcg ccc cgc aac tta ccc ttc tac gag cgg tta ggc ttc      528
Glu Thr Ser Ala Pro Arg Asn Leu Pro Phe Tyr Glu Arg Leu Gly Phe
                165                 170                 175

acc gta acc gcg gac gta gag gta ccc gaa gga ccg cgc acc tgg tgc      576
Thr Val Thr Ala Asp Val Glu Val Pro Glu Gly Pro Arg Thr Trp Cys
            180                 185                 190

atg acc cgc aag ccc ggt gcg tga                                     600
Met Thr Arg Lys Pro Gly Ala
        195
```

<210> 44
<211> 600
<212> DNA
<213> artificial

<220>
<223> modified puromycin resistant gene

<220>
<221> CDS
<222> (1)..(600)

<400> 44

```
atg acg gaa tat aaa ccg acg gta cgt tta gcg acg cgt gat gat gta        48
Met Thr Glu Tyr Lys Pro Thr Val Arg Leu Ala Thr Arg Asp Asp Val
1               5                   10                  15

ccg cgt gcg gta cgt acg tta gcg gcg gcg ttt gcg gat tat ccg gcg        96
Pro Arg Ala Val Arg Thr Leu Ala Ala Ala Phe Ala Asp Tyr Pro Ala
            20                  25                  30

acg cgt cat acg gta gat ccg gat cgt cat ata gaa cgt gta acg gaa       144
Thr Arg His Thr Val Asp Pro Asp Arg His Ile Glu Arg Val Thr Glu
        35                  40                  45

tta caa gaa tta ttt tta acg cgt gta ggt tta gat ata ggt aaa gta       192
Leu Gln Glu Leu Phe Leu Thr Arg Val Gly Leu Asp Ile Gly Lys Val
    50                  55                  60

tgg gta gcg gat gat ggt gcg gcg gta gcg gta tgg acg acg ccg gaa       240
Trp Val Ala Asp Asp Gly Ala Ala Val Ala Val Trp Thr Thr Pro Glu
65                  70                  75                  80

tcg gta gaa gcg ggt gcg gta ttt gcg gaa ata ggt ccg cgt atg gcg       288
Ser Val Glu Ala Gly Ala Val Phe Ala Glu Ile Gly Pro Arg Met Ala
                85                  90                  95

gaa tta tcg ggt tcg cgt tta gcg gcg caa caa caa atg gaa ggt tta       336
Glu Leu Ser Gly Ser Arg Leu Ala Ala Gln Gln Gln Met Glu Gly Leu
            100                 105                 110

tta gcg ccg cat cgt ccg aaa gaa ccg gcg tgg ttt tta gcg acg gta       384
Leu Ala Pro His Arg Pro Lys Glu Pro Ala Trp Phe Leu Ala Thr Val
        115                 120                 125

ggt gta tcg ccg gat cat caa ggt aaa ggt tta ggt tcg gcg gta gta       432
Gly Val Ser Pro Asp His Gln Gly Lys Gly Leu Gly Ser Ala Val Val
    130                 135                 140

tta ccg ggt gta gaa gcg gcg gaa cgt gcg ggt gta ccg gcg ttt tta       480
Leu Pro Gly Val Glu Ala Ala Glu Arg Ala Gly Val Pro Ala Phe Leu
145                 150                 155                 160

gaa acg tcg gcg ccg cgt aat tta ccg ttt tat gaa cgt tta ggt ttt       528
Glu Thr Ser Ala Pro Arg Asn Leu Pro Phe Tyr Glu Arg Leu Gly Phe
                165                 170                 175

acg gta acg gcg gat gta gaa gta ccg gaa ggt ccg cgt acg tgg tgt       576
Thr Val Thr Ala Asp Val Glu Val Pro Glu Gly Pro Arg Thr Trp Cys
            180                 185                 190

atg acg cgt aaa ccg ggt gcg tga                                      600
Met Thr Arg Lys Pro Gly Ala
```

195

<210> 45
<211> 375
<212> DNA
<213> artificial

<220>
<223> modified zeocin resistant gene

<220>
<221> CDS
<222> (1)..(375)

<400> 45

```
atg gcg aag tta acc tcg gcg gtt ccg gta tta acc gcg cgc gac gtc       48
Met Ala Lys Leu Thr Ser Ala Val Pro Val Leu Thr Ala Arg Asp Val
1               5                  10                  15

gcg gga gcg gtc gag ttc tgg acc gac cgg tta ggg ttc tcg cgg gac       96
Ala Gly Ala Val Glu Phe Trp Thr Asp Arg Leu Gly Phe Ser Arg Asp
            20                  25                  30

ttc gta gag gac gac ttc gcg ggt gta gtc cgg gac gac gta acc tta      144
Phe Val Glu Asp Asp Phe Ala Gly Val Val Arg Asp Asp Val Thr Leu
        35                  40                  45

ttc atc tcg gcg gtc cag gac cag gta gta ccg gac aac acc tta gcg      192
Phe Ile Ser Ala Val Gln Asp Gln Val Val Pro Asp Asn Thr Leu Ala
    50                  55                  60

tgg gta tgg gta cgc ggc tta gac gag tta tac gcg gag tgg tcg gag      240
Trp Val Trp Val Arg Gly Leu Asp Glu Leu Tyr Ala Glu Trp Ser Glu
65                  70                  75                  80

gtc gta tcg acg aac ttc cgg gac gcc tcg ggg ccg gcg atg acc gag      288
Val Val Ser Thr Asn Phe Arg Asp Ala Ser Gly Pro Ala Met Thr Glu
                85                  90                  95

atc ggc gag cag ccg tgg ggg cgg gag ttc gcg tta cgc gac ccg gcg      336
Ile Gly Glu Gln Pro Trp Gly Arg Glu Phe Ala Leu Arg Asp Pro Ala
            100                 105                 110

ggc aac tgc gta cac ttc gta gcg gag gag cag gac tga                  375
Gly Asn Cys Val His Phe Val Ala Glu Glu Gln Asp
        115                 120
```

<210> 46
<211> 375
<212> DNA
<213> artificial

<220>
<223> modified zeocin resistant gene

<220>

<221> CDS
<222> (1)..(375)

<400> 46

```
atg gcg aaa tta acg tcg gcg gta ccg gta tta acg gcg cgt gat gta        48

Met Ala Lys Leu Thr Ser Ala Val Pro Val Leu Thr Ala Arg Asp Val
1               5                  10                  15

gcg ggt gcg gta gaa ttt tgg acg gat cgt tta ggt ttt tcg cgt gat        96
Ala Gly Ala Val Glu Phe Trp Thr Asp Arg Leu Gly Phe Ser Arg Asp
            20                  25                  30

ttt gta gaa gat gat ttt gcg ggt gta gta cgt gat gat gta acg tta       144
Phe Val Glu Asp Asp Phe Ala Gly Val Val Arg Asp Asp Val Thr Leu
        35                  40                  45

ttt ata tcg gcg gta caa gat caa gta gta ccg gat aat acg tta gcg       192
Phe Ile Ser Ala Val Gln Asp Gln Val Val Pro Asp Asn Thr Leu Ala
    50                  55                  60

tgg gta tgg gta cgt ggt tta gat gaa tta tat gcg gaa tgg tcg gaa       240
Trp Val Trp Val Arg Gly Leu Asp Glu Leu Tyr Ala Glu Trp Ser Glu
65                  70                  75                  80

gta gta tcg acg aat ttt cgt gat gcg tcg ggt ccg gcg atg acg gaa       288
Val Val Ser Thr Asn Phe Arg Asp Ala Ser Gly Pro Ala Met Thr Glu
                85                  90                  95

ata ggt gaa caa ccg tgg ggt cgt gaa ttt gcg tta cgt gat ccg gcg       336
Ile Gly Glu Gln Pro Trp Gly Arg Glu Phe Ala Leu Arg Asp Pro Ala
            100                 105                 110

ggt aat tgt gta cat ttt gta gcg gaa gaa caa gat tga                   375
Gly Asn Cys Val His Phe Val Ala Glu Glu Gln Asp
        115                 120
```

<210> 47
<211> 1026
<212> DNA
<213> artificial

<220>
<223> modified hygromycin resistant gene

<220>
<221> CDS
<222> (1)..(1026)

<400> 47

```
atg aaa aag cct gaa tta acc gcg acg tcg gta gag aag ttt tta atc       48
Met Lys Lys Pro Glu Leu Thr Ala Thr Ser Val Glu Lys Phe Leu Ile
1               5                   10                  15

gaa aag ttc gac tcg gta tcg gac tta atg cag tta tcg gag ggc gaa       96
Glu Lys Phe Asp Ser Val Ser Asp Leu Met Gln Leu Ser Glu Gly Glu
            20                  25                  30

gaa tcg cgt gcg ttc tcg ttc gat gta gga ggg cgt gga tat gta tta      144
Glu Ser Arg Ala Phe Ser Phe Asp Val Gly Gly Arg Gly Tyr Val Leu
        35                  40                  45

cgt gta aat tcg tgc gcg gat ggt ttc tac aaa gat cgt tat gta tat      192
Arg Val Asn Ser Cys Ala Asp Gly Phe Tyr Lys Asp Arg Tyr Val Tyr
    50                  55                  60

cgt cac ttt gcg tcg gcg gcg tta ccg att ccg gaa gta tta gac att      240
Arg His Phe Ala Ser Ala Ala Leu Pro Ile Pro Glu Val Leu Asp Ile
```

```
65                  70                  75                  80

ggg gaa ttc tcg gag tcg tta acc tat tgc atc tcg cgc cgt gcg cag      288
Gly Glu Phe Ser Glu Ser Leu Thr Tyr Cys Ile Ser Arg Arg Ala Gln
                85                  90                  95

ggt gta acg ttg caa gac tta cct gaa acc gaa tta ccc gcg gta tta      336
Gly Val Thr Leu Gln Asp Leu Pro Glu Thr Glu Leu Pro Ala Val Leu
            100                 105                 110

cag ccg gta gcg gag gcg atg gat gcg atc gcg gcg gcg gat tta tcg      384
Gln Pro Val Ala Glu Ala Met Asp Ala Ile Ala Ala Ala Asp Leu Ser
        115                 120                 125

cag acg tcg ggg ttc ggc cca ttc gga ccg caa gga atc ggt caa tac      432
Gln Thr Ser Gly Phe Gly Pro Phe Gly Pro Gln Gly Ile Gly Gln Tyr
    130                 135                 140

act aca tgg cgt gat ttc ata tgc gcg att gcg gat ccc cat gta tat      480
Thr Thr Trp Arg Asp Phe Ile Cys Ala Ile Ala Asp Pro His Val Tyr
145                 150                 155                 160

cac tgg caa act gta atg gac gac acc gta tcg gcg tcg gta gcg cag      528
His Trp Gln Thr Val Met Asp Asp Thr Val Ser Ala Ser Val Ala Gln
                165                 170                 175

gcg tta gat gag tta atg tta tgg gcg gag gac tgc ccc gaa gta cgt      576
Ala Leu Asp Glu Leu Met Leu Trp Ala Glu Asp Cys Pro Glu Val Arg
            180                 185                 190

cac tta gta cac gcg gat ttc ggc tcg aac aat gta tta acg gac aat      624
His Leu Val His Ala Asp Phe Gly Ser Asn Asn Val Leu Thr Asp Asn
        195                 200                 205

ggc cgc ata aca gcg gta att gac tgg tcg gag gcg atg ttc ggg gat      672
Gly Arg Ile Thr Ala Val Ile Asp Trp Ser Glu Ala Met Phe Gly Asp
    210                 215                 220

tcg caa tac gag gta gcg aac atc ttc ttc tgg cgt ccg tgg ttg gcg      720
Ser Gln Tyr Glu Val Ala Asn Ile Phe Phe Trp Arg Pro Trp Leu Ala
225                 230                 235                 240

tgt atg gag cag cag acg cgc tac ttc gag cgt cgt cat ccg gag tta      768
Cys Met Glu Gln Gln Thr Arg Tyr Phe Glu Arg Arg His Pro Glu Leu
                245                 250                 255

gcg gga tcg ccg cgt tta cgt gcg tat atg tta cgc att ggt ctt gac      816
Ala Gly Ser Pro Arg Leu Arg Ala Tyr Met Leu Arg Ile Gly Leu Asp
            260                 265                 270

caa tta tat cag tcg ttg gta gac ggc aat ttc gat gat gcg gcg tgg      864
Gln Leu Tyr Gln Ser Leu Val Asp Gly Asn Phe Asp Asp Ala Ala Trp
        275                 280                 285

gcg cag ggt cga tgc gac gcg atc gta cga tcg gga gcg ggg act gta      912
Ala Gln Gly Arg Cys Asp Ala Ile Val Arg Ser Gly Ala Gly Thr Val
    290                 295                 300

ggg cgt aca caa atc gcg cgc cgt tcg gcg gcg gta tgg acc gat ggc      960
Gly Arg Thr Gln Ile Ala Arg Arg Ser Ala Ala Val Trp Thr Asp Gly
305                 310                 315                 320

tgt gta gaa gta tta gcg gat tcg gga aac cga cgc ccc tcg act cgt     1008
```

```
Cys Val Glu Val Leu Ala Asp Ser Gly Asn Arg Arg Pro Ser Thr Arg
                325                 330                 335

ccg cgt gcg aag gaa tag                                          1026
Pro Arg Ala Lys Glu
            340
```

<210> 48
<211> 1026
<212> DNA
<213> artificial

<220>
<223> modified hygromycin resistant gene

<220>
<221> CDS
<222> (1)..(1026)

<400> 48

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atg aaa aaa ccg gaa tta acg gcg acg tcg gta gaa aaa ttt tta ata       48
Met Lys Lys Pro Glu Leu Thr Ala Thr Ser Val Glu Lys Phe Leu Ile
1               5                  10                  15

gaa aaa ttt gat tcg gta tcg gat tta atg caa tta tcg gaa ggt gaa       96
Glu Lys Phe Asp Ser Val Ser Asp Leu Met Gln Leu Ser Glu Gly Glu
            20                  25                  30

gaa tcg cgt gcg ttt tcg ttt gat gta ggt ggt cgt ggt tat gta tta      144
Glu Ser Arg Ala Phe Ser Phe Asp Val Gly Gly Arg Gly Tyr Val Leu
        35                  40                  45

cgt gta aat tcg tgt gcg gat ggt ttt tat aaa gat cgt tat gta tat      192
Arg Val Asn Ser Cys Ala Asp Gly Phe Tyr Lys Asp Arg Tyr Val Tyr
    50                  55                  60

cgt cat ttt gcg tcg gcg gcg tta ccg ata ccg gaa gta tta gat ata      240
Arg His Phe Ala Ser Ala Ala Leu Pro Ile Pro Glu Val Leu Asp Ile
65                  70                  75                  80

ggt gaa ttt tcg gaa tcg tta acg tat tgt ata tcg cgt cgt gcg caa      288
Gly Glu Phe Ser Glu Ser Leu Thr Tyr Cys Ile Ser Arg Arg Ala Gln
                85                  90                  95

ggt gta acg tta caa gat tta ccg gaa acg gaa tta ccg gcg gta tta      336
Gly Val Thr Leu Gln Asp Leu Pro Glu Thr Glu Leu Pro Ala Val Leu
            100                 105                 110

caa ccg gta gcg gaa gcg atg gat gcg ata gcg gcg gcg gat tta tcg      384
Gln Pro Val Ala Glu Ala Met Asp Ala Ile Ala Ala Ala Asp Leu Ser
        115                 120                 125

caa acg tcg ggt ttt ggt ccg ttt ggt ccg caa ggt ata ggt caa tat      432
Gln Thr Ser Gly Phe Gly Pro Phe Gly Pro Gln Gly Ile Gly Gln Tyr
    130                 135                 140

acg acg tgg cgt gat ttt ata tgt gcg ata gcg gat ccg cat gta tat      480
Thr Thr Trp Arg Asp Phe Ile Cys Ala Ile Ala Asp Pro His Val Tyr
145                 150                 155                 160

cat tgg caa acg gta atg gat gat acg gta tcg gcg tcg gta gcg caa      528
His Trp Gln Thr Val Met Asp Asp Thr Val Ser Ala Ser Val Ala Gln
```

```
                    165                 170                 175

gcg tta gat gaa tta atg tta tgg gcg gaa gat tgt ccg gaa gta cgt      576
Ala Leu Asp Glu Leu Met Leu Trp Ala Glu Asp Cys Pro Glu Val Arg
            180                 185                 190

cat tta gta cat gcg gat ttt ggt tcg aat aat gta tta acg gat aat      624
His Leu Val His Ala Asp Phe Gly Ser Asn Asn Val Leu Thr Asp Asn
        195                 200                 205

ggt cgt ata acg gcg gta ata gat tgg tcg gaa gcg atg ttt ggt gat      672
Gly Arg Ile Thr Ala Val Ile Asp Trp Ser Glu Ala Met Phe Gly Asp
    210                 215                 220

tcg caa tat gaa gta gcg aat ata ttt ttt tgg cgt ccg tgg tta gcg      720
Ser Gln Tyr Glu Val Ala Asn Ile Phe Phe Trp Arg Pro Trp Leu Ala
225                 230                 235                 240

tgt atg gaa caa caa acg cgt tat ttt gaa cgt cgt cat ccg gaa tta      768
Cys Met Glu Gln Gln Thr Arg Tyr Phe Glu Arg Arg His Pro Glu Leu
                245                 250                 255

gcg ggt tcg ccg cgt tta cgt gcg tat atg tta cgt ata ggt tta gat      816
Ala Gly Ser Pro Arg Leu Arg Ala Tyr Met Leu Arg Ile Gly Leu Asp
            260                 265                 270

caa tta tat caa tcg tta gta gat ggt aat ttt gat gat gcg gcg tgg      864
Gln Leu Tyr Gln Ser Leu Val Asp Gly Asn Phe Asp Asp Ala Ala Trp
        275                 280                 285

gcg caa ggt cgt tgt gat gcg ata gta cgt tcg ggt gcg ggt acg gta      912
Ala Gln Gly Arg Cys Asp Ala Ile Val Arg Ser Gly Ala Gly Thr Val
    290                 295                 300

ggt cgt acg caa ata gcg cgt cgt tcg gcg gcg gta tgg acg gat ggt      960
Gly Arg Thr Gln Ile Ala Arg Arg Ser Ala Ala Val Trp Thr Asp Gly
305                 310                 315                 320

tgt gta gaa gta tta gcg gat tcg ggt aat cgt cgt ccg tcg acg cgt     1008
Cys Val Glu Val Leu Ala Asp Ser Gly Asn Arg Arg Pro Ser Thr Arg
                325                 330                 335

ccg cgt gcg aaa gaa tga                                            1026
Pro Arg Ala Lys Glu
            340
```

Claims

1. A method for producing an antibody, comprising introducing into a suspension CHO cell:

(a) an expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a DNA encoding a H chain of an antibody and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment, an expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a DNA encoding a L chain of an antibody and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment and an expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a selectable marker gene and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment, or

(b) an expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a DNA encoding a H chain of an antibody and a selectable marker gene and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment and an expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a DNA encoding a L chain of

an antibody and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment, or
(c) an expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a DNA encoding a L chain of an antibody and a selectable marker gene and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment and an expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a DNA encoding a H chain of an antibody and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment,

wherein each pair of transposon sequences are Tol1 nucleotide sequences or Tol2 nucleotide sequences; allowing a transposase to act upon the transposon sequences thereby integrating the gene fragments into a chromosome of the CHO cell to obtain a CHO cell which expresses the antibody; and suspension-culturing the CHO cell.

2. A method for producing an antibody, comprising the following steps (A) to (C):

(A) simultaneously introducing into a suspension CHO cell:

(a) an expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a DNA encoding a H chain of an antibody and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment, an expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a DNA encoding a L chain of an antibody and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment and an expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a selectable marker gene and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment, or
(b) an expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a DNA encoding a H chain of an antibody and a selectable marker gene and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment and an expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a DNA encoding a L chain of an antibody and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment, or
(c) an expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a DNA encoding a L chain of an antibody and a selectable marker gene and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment and an expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a DNA encoding a H chain of an antibody and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment,

wherein each pair of transposon sequences are Tol1 nucleotide sequences or Tol2 nucleotide sequences, and an expression vector which comprises a DNA encoding a transposase which recognizes the transposon sequences and has activity of transferring a gene fragment inserted between a pair of the transposon sequences into a chromosome;
(B) obtaining a suspension CHO cell which expresses the antibody by expressing transiently the transposase from the expression vector which is introduced into the suspension CHO cell in step (A) to integrate the gene fragments into a chromosome of the CHO cell; and
(C) suspension-culturing the suspension CHO cell which expresses the antibody obtained in step (B) to produce the antibody.

3. A method for obtaining a suspension CHO cell which expresses an antibody, comprising introducing into a suspension CHO cell:

(a) an expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a DNA encoding a H chain of an antibody and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment, an expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a DNA encoding a L chain of an antibody and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment and an expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a selectable marker gene and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment, or
(b) an expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a DNA encoding a H chain of an antibody and a selectable marker gene and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment and an expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a DNA encoding a L chain of an antibody and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment, or
(c) an expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a DNA encoding a L chain of an antibody and a selectable marker gene and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment and an expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a DNA encoding a H chain of an antibody and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment,

wherein each pair of transposon sequences are Tol1 nucleotide sequences or Tol2 nucleotide sequences; and allowing a transposase to act upon the transposon sequences thereby integrating the gene fragments into a chromosome of the CHO cell.

4. The method according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein:

(i) the Tol2 nucleotide sequences are the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2 and the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:3, or
(ii) the Tol1 nucleotide sequences are the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:14 and the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:15.

5. The method according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the selectable marker gene is a cycloheximide resistance gene.

6. The method according to claim 5, wherein the cycloheximide resistance gene is a gene encoding a mutant of human ribosomal protein L36.

7. The method according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein:

(a) the suspension CHO cell is a cell capable of surviving and proliferating in a serum-free medium; and/or
(b) the suspension CHO cell is a CHO cell adapted to suspension culture; and/or
(c) the antibody is an antibody which recognizes a tumor-related antigen, an allergy- or inflammation-related antigen, a cardiovascular disease-related antigen, an antigen which relates to an autoimmune disease or a bacterial-infection-related antigen.

8. The method according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the CHO cell is at least one selected from CHO-K1, CHO-K1SV, DUKXB11, CHO/DG44, Pro-3 and CHO-S.

9. A suspension CHO cell which has a chromosome into which is integrated:

(a) a gene fragment which comprises a DNA encoding a H chain of an antibody and which has a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment, a gene fragment which comprises a DNA encoding a L chain of an antibody and which has a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment and a gene fragment which comprises a selectable marker gene and which has a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment, or
(b) a gene fragment which comprises a DNA encoding a H chain of an antibody and a selectable marker gene and which has a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment and a gene fragment which comprises a DNA encoding a L chain of an antibody and which has a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment, or
(c) a gene fragment which comprises a DNA encoding a L chain of an antibody and a selectable marker gene and which has a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment and a gene fragment which comprises a DNA encoding a H chain of an antibody and which has a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment,

wherein each pair of transposon sequences are Tol1 nucleotide sequences or Tol2 nucleotide sequences; and which produces the antibody and is capable of surviving and proliferating in a serum-free medium.

10. The CHO cell according to claim 9, wherein the selectable marker gene is a cycloheximide resistance gene.

11. The CHO cell according to claim 10, wherein the cycloheximide resistance gene is a gene encoding a mutant of human ribosomal protein L36a.

12. The CHO cell according to any one of claims 9 to 11, wherein

(a) the suspension CHO cell is a CHO cell adapted to suspension culture; and/or
(b) the antibody is an antibody which recognizes a tumor-related antigen, an allergy- or inflammation-related antigen, a cardiovascular disease-related antigen, an antigen which relates to an autoimmune disease or a bacterial-infection-related antigen.

13. The CHO cell according to any one of claims 9 to 12, wherein the CHO cell is any one selected from CHO-K1, CHO-K1SV, DUKXB11, CHO/DG44, Pro-3 and CHO-S.

14. Use, in a method for producing an antibody, of:

(a) an expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a DNA encoding a H chain of an antibody and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment, an expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a DNA encoding a L chain of an antibody and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment and an expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a selectable marker gene and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment, or
(b) an expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a DNA encoding a H chain of an antibody and a selectable marker gene and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment and an expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a DNA encoding a L chain of an antibody and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment, or
(c) an expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a DNA encoding a L chain of an antibody and a selectable marker gene and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment and an expression vector which comprises a gene fragment comprising a DNA encoding a H chain of an antibody and also comprises a pair of transposon sequences at both terminals of the gene fragment,

wherein each pair of transposon sequences are Tol1 nucleotide sequences or Tol2 nucleotide sequences.

15. The CHO cell according to any one of claims 9 to 13 or use according to claim 14, wherein:

(a) the Tol2 nucleotide sequences are the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2 and the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:3, or
(b) the Tol1 nucleotide sequences are the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:14 and the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:15.

Patentansprüche

1. Verfahren zum Herstellen eines Antikörpers, umfassend ein Einführen von Folgendem in eine CHO-Suspensionszelle:

(a) einem Expressionsvektor, der ein Genfragment umfasst, das eine DNA umfasst, die eine H-Kette eines Antikörpers kodiert und der außerdem ein Transposonsequenzpaar an beiden Enden des Genfragments umfasst, einem Expressionsvektor, der ein Genfragment umfasst, das eine DNA umfasst, die eine L-Kette eines Antikörpers kodiert und der außerdem ein Transposonsequenzpaar an beiden Enden des Genfragments umfasst und einem Expressionsvektor, der ein Genfragment umfasst, das ein Selektionsmarkergen umfasst und der außerdem ein Transposonsequenzpaar an beiden Enden des Genfragments umfasst, oder
(b) einem Expressionsvektor, der ein Genfragment umfasst, das eine DNA umfasst, die eine H-Kette eines Antikörpers und ein Selektionsmarkergen kodiert, und der außerdem ein Transposonsequenzpaar an beiden Enden des Genfragments umfasst und einem Expressionsvektor, der ein Genfragment umfasst, das eine DNA umfasst, die eine L-Kette eines Antikörpers kodiert und der außerdem ein Transposonsequenzpaar an beiden Enden des Genfragments umfasst, oder
(c) einem Expressionsvektor, der ein Genfragment umfasst, das eine DNA umfasst, die eine L-Kette eines Antikörpers und ein Selektionsmarkergen kodiert und der außerdem ein Transposonsequenzpaar an beiden Enden des Genfragments umfasst und einem Expressionsvektor, der ein Genfragment umfasst, das eine DNA umfasst, die eine H-Kette eines Antikörpers kodiert und der außerdem ein Transposonsequenzenpaar an beiden Enden des Genfragments umfasst,

wobei jedes Transposonsequenzpaar Tol1-Nukleotidsequenzen oder Tol2-Nukleotidsequenzen sind; ein Gestatten einer Transposase, auf die Transposonsequenzen einzuwirken, wodurch die Genfragmente in ein Chromosom der CHO-Zelle integriert werden, um eine CHO-Zelle zu erhalten, die den Antikörper exprimiert; und ein Suspensionskultivieren der CHO-Zelle.

2. Verfahren zum Herstellen eines Antikörpers, umfassend die folgenden Schritte (A) bis (C):

(A) gleichzeitiges Einführen von Folgendem in eine CHO-Suspensionszelle:

(a) einem Expressionsvektor, der ein Genfragment umfasst, das eine DNA umfasst, die eine H-Kette eines Antikörpers kodiert und der außerdem ein Transposonsequenzpaar an beiden Enden des Genfragments umfasst, einem Expressionsvektor, der ein Genfragment umfasst, das eine DNA umfasst, die eine L-Kette eines Antikörpers kodiert und der außerdem ein Transposonsequenzpaar an beiden Enden des Genfragments umfasst und einem Expressionsvektor, der ein Genfragment umfasst, das ein Selektionsmarkergen umfasst und der außerdem ein Transposonsequenzpaar an beiden Enden des Genfragments umfasst, oder
(b) einem Expressionsvektor, der ein Genfragment umfasst, das eine DNA umfasst, die eine H-Kette eines Antikörpers und ein Selektionsmarkergen kodiert und der außerdem ein Transposonsequenzpaar an beiden Enden des Genfragments umfasst und einem Expressionsvektor, der ein Genfragment umfasst, das eine DNA umfasst, die eine L-Kette eines Antikörpers kodiert und der außerdem ein Transposonsequenzpaar an beiden Enden des Genfragments umfasst, oder
(c) einem Expressionsvektor, der ein Genfragment umfasst, das eine DNA umfasst, die eine L-Kette eines Antikörpers und ein Selektionsmarkergen kodiert und der außerdem ein Transposonsequenzpaar an beiden Enden des Genfragments umfasst und einem Expressionsvektor, der ein Genfragment umfasst, das eine DNA umfasst, die eine H-Kette eines Antikörpers kodiert und der außerdem ein Transposonsequenzpaar an beiden Enden des Genfragments umfasst,

wobei jedes Transposonsequenzpaar Tol1-Nukleotidsequenzen oder Tol2-Nukleotidsequenzen sind; und einem Expressionsvektor, der eine DNA umfasst, die eine Transposase kodiert, die die Transposonsequenzen erkennt und eine Übertragungsaktivität für ein Genfragment, das zwischen einem Transposonsequenzpaar eingeschoben ist, in ein Chromosom hat;
(B) Erhalten einer CHO-Suspensionszelle, die den Antikörper exprimiert, durch vorübergehendes Exprimieren der Transposase von dem Expressionsvektor, der in Schritt (A) die CHO-Suspensionszelle eingeführt wird, um die Genfragmente in ein Chromosom der CHO-Zelle zu integrieren; und
(C) Suspensionskultivieren der CHO-Suspensionszelle, die den in Schritt (B) erhaltenen Antikörper exprimiert, um den Antikörper herzustellen.

3. Verfahren zum Erhalten einer CHO-Suspensionszelle, die einen Antikörper exprimiert, umfassend ein Einführen von Folgendem in eine CHO-Suspensionszelle:

(a) einem Expressionsvektor, der ein Genfragment umfasst, das eine DNA umfasst, die eine H-Kette eines Antikörpers kodiert und der außerdem ein Transposonsequenzpaar an beiden Enden des Genfragments umfasst, einem Expressionsvektor, der ein Genfragment umfasst, das eine DNA umfasst, die eine L-Kette eines Antikörpers kodiert und der außerdem ein Transposonsequenzpaar an beiden Enden des Genfragments umfasst und einem Expressionsvektor, der ein Genfragment umfasst, das ein Selektionsmarkergen umfasst und der außerdem ein Transposonsequenzpaar an beiden Enden des Genfragments umfasst, oder
(b) einem Expressionsvektor, der ein Genfragment umfasst, das eine DNA umfasst, die eine H-Kette eines Antikörpers und ein Selektionsmarkergen kodiert und der außerdem ein Transposonsequenzpaar an beiden Enden des Genfragments umfasst und einem Expressionsvektor, der ein Genfragment umfasst, das eine DNA umfasst, die eine L-Kette eines Antikörpers kodiert und der außerdem ein Transposonsequenzpaar an beiden Enden des Genfragments umfasst, oder
(c) einem Expressionsvektor, der ein Genfragment umfasst, das eine DNA umfasst, die eine L-Kette eines Antikörpers und ein Selektionsmarkergen kodiert und der außerdem ein Transposonsequenzpaar an beiden Enden des Genfragments umfasst und einem Expressionsvektor, der ein Genfragment umfasst, das eine DNA umfasst, die eine H-Kette eines Antikörpers kodiert und der außerdem ein Transposonsequenzpaar an beiden Enden des Genfragments umfasst,

wobei jedes Transposonsequenzpaar Tol1-Nukleotidsequenzen oder Tol2-Nukleotidsequenzen sind; und ein Gestatten einer Transposase, auf die Transposonsequenzen einzuwirken, wodurch die Genfragmente in ein Chromosom der CHO-Zelle integriert werden.

4. Verfahren nach einem der vorangehenden Ansprüche, wobei:

(i) die Tol2-Nukleotidsequenzen die Nukleotidsequenz, die in SEQ ID NO:2 gezeigt ist, und die Nukleotidsequenz, die in SEQ ID NO:3 gezeigt ist, sind, oder
(ii) die Tol1-Nukleotidsequenzen die Nukleotidsequenz, die in SEQ ID NO:14 gezeigt ist, und die Nukleotidse-

quenz, die in SEQ ID NO:15 gezeigt ist, sind.

5. Verfahren nach einem der vorangehenden Ansprüche, wobei das Selektionsmarkergen ein Cycloheximidresistenzgen ist.

6. Verfahren nach Anspruch 5, wobei das Cycloheximidresistenzgen ein Gen ist, das eine Mutation von humanem ribosomalem L36a-Protein kodiert.

7. Verfahren nach einem der vorangehenden Ansprüche, wobei:

(a) die CHO-Suspensionszelle eine Zelle ist, die in der Lage ist, in einem serumfreien Medium zu überleben und sich zu vermehren; und/oder
(b) die CHO-Suspensionszelle eine CHO-Zelle ist, die an eine Suspensionskultur angepasst ist; und/oder
(c) der Antikörper ein Antikörper ist, der ein tumorbezogenes Antigen, ein allergie- oder entzündungsbezogenes Antigen, ein Antigen, das sich auf eine kardiovaskuläre Erkrankung bezieht, ein Antigen, das sich auf eine Autoimmunerkrankung bezieht oder ein Antigen, das sich auf eine bakterielle Infektion bezieht, erkennt.

8. Verfahren nach einem der vorangehenden Ansprüche, wobei die CHO-Zelle mindestens eine ist, die aus CHO-K1, CHO-K1SV, DUKXB11, CHO/DG44, Pro-3 und CHO-S ausgewählt ist.

9. CHO-Suspensionszelle, die ein Chromosom hat, in das Folgendes integriert ist:

(a) ein Genfragment, das eine DNA umfasst, die eine H-Kette eines Antikörpers kodiert und das ein Transposonsequenzpaar an beiden Enden des Genfragments hat, ein Genfragment, das eine DNA umfasst, die eine L-Kette eines Antikörpers kodiert und das ein Transposonsequenzpaar an beiden Enden des Genfragments hat und ein Genfragment, das ein Selektionsmarkergen umfasst und das ein Transposonsequenzpaar an beiden Enden des Genfragments hat, oder
(b) ein Genfragment, das eine DNA umfasst, die eine H-Kette eines Antikörpers und ein Selektionsmarkergen kodiert und das ein Transposonsequenzpaar an beiden Enden des Genfragments hat und ein Genfragment, das eine DNA umfasst, die eine L-Kette eines Antikörpers kodiert und das ein Transposonsequenzpaar an beiden Enden des Genfragments hat, oder
(c) ein Genfragment, das eine DNA umfasst, die eine L-Kette eines Antikörpers und ein Selektionsmarkergen kodiert und das ein Transposonsequenzpaar an beiden Enden des Genfragments hat und ein Genfragment, das eine DNA umfasst, die eine H-Kette eines Antikörpers kodiert und das ein Transposonsequenzpaar an beiden Enden des Genfragments hat,

wobei jedes Transposonsequenzpaar Tol1-Nukleotidsequenzen oder Tol2-Nukleotidsequenzen sind; und die den Antikörper herstellt, der in der Lage ist, in einem serumfreien Medium zu überleben und sich zu vermehren.

10. CHO-Zelle nach Anspruch 9, wobei das Selektionsmarkergen ein Cycloheximidresistenzgen ist.

11. CHO-Zelle nach Anspruch 10, wobei das Cycloheximidresistenzgen ein Gen ist, das eine Mutation von humanem ribosomalem L36a-Protein kodiert.

12. CHO-Zelle nach einem der Ansprüche 9 bis 11, wobei

(a) die CHO-Suspensionszelle eine CHO-Zelle ist, die an eine Suspensionskultur angepasst ist; und/oder
(b) der Antikörper ein Antikörper ist, der ein tumorbezogenes Antigen, ein allergie- oder entzündungsbezogenes Antigen, ein Antigen, das sich auf eine kardiovaskuläre Erkrankung bezieht, ein Antigen, das sich auf eine Autoimmunerkrankung bezieht oder ein Antigen, das sich auf eine bakterielle Infektion bezieht, erkennt.

13. CHO-Zelle nach einem der Ansprüche 9 bis 12, wobei die CHO-Zelle eine beliebige ist, die aus CHO-K1, CHO-K1SV, DUKXB11, CHO/DG44, Pro-3 und CHO-S ausgewählt ist.

14. Verwendung von Folgendem in einem Verfahren zum Herstellen eines Antikörpers:

(a) einem Expressionsvektor, der ein Genfragment umfasst, das eine DNA umfasst, die eine H-Kette eines Antikörpers kodiert und der außerdem ein Transposonsequenzpaar an beiden Enden des Genfragments um-

fasst, einem Expressionsvektor, der ein Genfragment umfasst, das eine DNA umfasst, die eine L-Kette eines Antikörpers kodiert und der außerdem ein Transposonsequenzpaar an beiden Enden des Genfragments umfasst und einem Expressionsvektor, der ein Genfragment umfasst, das ein Selektionsmarkergen umfasst und der außerdem ein Transposonsequenzpaar an beiden Enden des Genfragments umfasst, oder

(b) einem Expressionsvektor, der ein Genfragment umfasst, das eine DNA umfasst, die eine H-Kette eines Antikörpers und ein Selektionsmarkergen kodiert und der außerdem ein Transposonsequenzpaar an beiden Enden des Genfragments umfasst und einem Expressionsvektor, der ein Genfragment umfasst, das eine DNA umfasst, die eine L-Kette eines Antikörpers kodiert und der außerdem ein Transposonsequenzpaar an beiden Enden des Genfragments umfasst, oder

(c) einem Expressionsvektor, der ein Genfragment umfasst, das eine DNA umfasst, die eine L-Kette eines Antikörpers und ein Selektionsmarkergen kodiert und der außerdem ein Transposonsequenzpaar an beiden Enden des Genfragments umfasst und einem Expressionsvektor, der ein Genfragment umfasst, das eine DNA umfasst, die eine H-Kette eines Antikörpers kodiert und der außerdem ein Transposonsequenzpaar an beiden Enden des Genfragments umfasst,

wobei jedes Transposonsequenzpaar Tol1-Nukleotidsequenzen oder Tol2-Nukleotidsequenzen sind.

15. CHO-Zelle nach einem der Ansprüche 9 bis 13 oder Verwendung nach Anspruch 14, wobei:

(a) die Tol2-Nukleotidsequenzen die Nukleotidsequenz, die in SEQ ID NO:2 gezeigt ist, und die Nukleotidsequenz, die in SEQ ID NO:3 gezeigt ist, sind, oder
(b) die Tol1-Nukleotidsequenzen die Nukleotidsequenz, die in SEQ ID NO:14 gezeigt ist, und die Nukleotidsequenz, die in SEQ ID NO:15 gezeigt ist, sind.

Revendications

1. Procédé pour produire un anticorps, comprenant l'introduction, dans une cellule CHO en suspension, de :

(a) un vecteur d'expression qui comprend un fragment de gène comprenant un ADN encodant une chaîne H d'un anticorps et comprend également une paire de séquences de transposons aux deux terminaux du fragment de gène, un vecteur d'expression qui comprend un fragment de gène comprenant un ADN encodant une chaîne L d'un anticorps et comprend également une paire de séquences de transposons aux deux terminaux du fragment de gène et un vecteur d'expression qui comprend un fragment de gène comprenant un gène marqueur sélectionnable et comprend également une paire de séquences de transposons aux deux terminaux du fragment de gène, ou
(b) un vecteur d'expression qui comprend un fragment de gène comprenant un ADN encodant une chaîne H d'un anticorps et un gène marqueur sélectionnable et comprend également une paire de séquences de transposons aux deux terminaux du fragment de gène et un vecteur d'expression qui comprend un fragment de gène comprenant un ADN encodant une chaîne L d'un anticorps et comprend également une paire de séquences de transposons aux deux terminaux du fragment de gène, ou
(c) un vecteur d'expression qui comprend un fragment de gène comprenant un ADN encodant une chaîne L d'un anticorps et un gène marqueur sélectionnable et comprend également une paire de séquences de transposons aux deux terminaux du fragment de gène et un vecteur d'expression qui comprend un fragment de gène comprenant un ADN encodant une chaîne H d'un anticorps et comprend également une paire de séquences de transposons aux deux terminaux du fragment de gène,

dans lequel chaque paire de séquences de transposons est constituée de séquences de nucléotides Tol1 ou de séquences de nucléotides Tol2 ; la permission à une transposase d'agir sur les séquences de transposons, ainsi intégrant le fragment de gènes dans un chromosome de la cellule CHO pour obtenir une cellule CHO qui exprime l'anticorps ; et la culture en suspension de la cellule CHO.

2. Procédé pour produire un anticorps, comprenant les étapes suivantes (A) à (C) :

(A) l'introduction simultanée, dans une cellule CHO en suspension, de :

(a) un vecteur d'expression qui comprend un fragment de gène comprenant un ADN encodant une chaîne H d'un anticorps et comprend également une paire de séquences de transposons aux deux terminaux du

fragment de gène, un vecteur d'expression qui comprend un fragment de gène comprenant un ADN encodant une chaîne L d'un anticorps et comprend également une paire de séquences de transposons aux deux terminaux du fragment de gène et un vecteur d'expression qui comprend un fragment de gène comprenant un gène marqueur sélectionnable et comprend également une paire de séquences de transposons aux deux terminaux du fragment de gène, ou
(b) un vecteur d'expression qui comprend un fragment de gène comprenant un ADN encodant une chaîne H d'un anticorps et un gène marqueur sélectionnable et comprend également une paire de séquences de transposons aux deux terminaux du fragment de gène et un vecteur d'expression qui comprend un fragment de gène comprenant un ADN encodant une chaîne L d'un anticorps et comprend également une paire de séquences de transposons aux deux terminaux du fragment de gène, ou
(c) un vecteur d'expression qui comprend un fragment de gène comprenant un ADN encodant une chaîne L d'un anticorps et un gène marqueur sélectionnable et comprend également une paire de séquences de transposons aux deux terminaux du fragment de gène et un vecteur d'expression qui comprend un fragment de gène comprenant un ADN encodant une chaîne H d'un anticorps et comprend également une paire de séquences de transposons aux deux terminaux du fragment de gène,

dans lequel chaque paire de séquences de transposons est constituée de séquences de nucléotides Tol1 ou de séquences de nucléotides Tol2, et un vecteur d'expression qui comprend un ADN encodant une transposase qui reconnaît les séquences de transposons et présente une activité de transfert d'un fragment de gène inséré entre une paire des séquences de transposons dans un chromosome ;
(B) l'obtention d'une cellule CHO en suspension qui exprime l'anticorps en exprimant de façon transitoire la transposase à partir du vecteur d'expression qui est introduit dans la cellule CHO en suspension dans l'étape (A) pour intégrer le fragment de gènes dans un chromosome de la cellule CHO ; et
(C) la culture en suspension de la cellule CHO en suspension qui exprime l'anticorps obtenu dans l'étape (B) pour produire l'anticorps.

3. Procédé pour obtenir une cellule CHO en suspension qui exprime un anticorps, comprenant l'introduction, dans une cellule CHO en suspension, de :

(a) un vecteur d'expression qui comprend un fragment de gène comprenant un ADN encodant une chaîne H d'un anticorps et comprend également une paire de séquences de transposons aux deux terminaux du fragment de gène, un vecteur d'expression qui comprend un fragment de gène comprenant un ADN encodant une chaîne L d'un anticorps et comprend également une paire de séquences de transposons aux deux terminaux du fragment de gène et un vecteur d'expression qui comprend un fragment de gène comprenant un gène marqueur sélectionnable et comprend également une paire de séquences de transposons aux deux terminaux du fragment de gène, ou
(b) un vecteur d'expression qui comprend un fragment de gène comprenant un ADN encodant une chaîne H d'un anticorps et un gène marqueur sélectionnable et comprend également une paire de séquences de transposons aux deux terminaux du fragment de gène et un vecteur d'expression qui comprend un fragment de gène comprenant un ADN encodant une chaîne L d'un anticorps et comprend également une paire de séquences de transposons aux deux terminaux du fragment de gène, ou
(c) un vecteur d'expression qui comprend un fragment de gène comprenant un ADN encodant une chaîne L d'un anticorps et un gène marqueur sélectionnable et comprend également une paire de séquences de transposons aux deux terminaux du fragment de gène et un vecteur d'expression qui comprend un fragment de gène comprenant un ADN encodant une chaîne H d'un anticorps et comprend également une paire de séquences de transposons aux deux terminaux du fragment de gène,

dans lequel chaque paire de séquences de transposons est constituée de séquences de nucléotides Tol1 ou de séquences de nucléotides Tol2 ; et la permission à une transposase d'agir sur les séquences de transposons ainsi intégrant le fragment de gènes dans un chromosome de la cellule CHO.

4. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel :

(i) les séquences de nucléotides Tol2 sont la séquence de nucléotides représentée dans SEQ ID n° : 2 et la séquence de nucléotides représentée dans SEQ ID n° : 3, ou
(ii) les séquences de nucléotides Tol1 sont la séquence de nucléotides représentée dans SEQ ID n° : 14 et la séquence de nucléotides représentée dans SEQ ID n° : 15.

5. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel le gène marqueur sélectionnable est un gène de résistance à la cycloheximide.

6. Procédé selon la revendication 5, dans lequel le gène de résistance à la cycloheximide est un gène encodant un mutant de protéine ribosomale L36 d'humain.

7. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel :

(a) la cellule CHO en suspension est une cellule capable de survivre et de proliférer dans un milieu sans sérum ; et/ou
(b) la cellule CHO en suspension est une cellule CHO adaptée à la culture en suspension ; et/ou
(c) l'anticorps est un anticorps qui reconnaît un antigène connexe à une tumeur, un antigène connexe à une allergie ou une inflammation, un antigène connexe à une maladie cardiovasculaire, un antigène qui est connexe à une maladie auto-immune ou un antigène connexe à une infection bactérienne.

8. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel la cellule CHO est au moins l'une sélectionnée parmi CHO-K1, CHO-K1SV, DUKXB11, CHO/DG44, Pro-3 et CHO-S.

9. Cellule CHO en suspension qui possède un chromosome dans lequel est intégré :

(a) un fragment de gène qui comprend un ADN encodant une chaîne H d'un anticorps et qui possède une paire de séquences de transposons aux deux terminaux du fragment de gène, un fragment de gène qui comprend un ADN encodant une chaîne L d'un anticorps et qui possède une paire de séquences de transposons aux deux terminaux du fragment de gène et un fragment de gène qui comprend un gène marqueur sélectionnable et qui possède une paire de séquences de transposons aux deux terminaux du fragment de gène, ou
(b) un fragment de gène qui comprend un ADN encodant une chaîne H d'un anticorps et un gène marqueur sélectionnable et qui possède une paire de séquences de transposons aux deux terminaux du fragment de gène et un fragment de gène qui comprend un ADN encodant une chaîne L d'un anticorps et qui possède une paire de séquences de transposons aux deux terminaux du fragment de gène, ou
(c) un fragment de gène qui comprend un ADN encodant une chaîne L d'un anticorps et un gène marqueur sélectionnable et qui possède une paire de séquences de transposons aux deux terminaux du fragment de gène et un fragment de gène qui comprend un ADN encodant une chaîne H d'un anticorps et qui possède une paire de séquences de transposons aux deux terminaux du fragment de gène,

dans laquelle chaque paire de séquences de transposons est constituée de séquences de nucléotides Tol1 ou de séquences de nucléotides Tol2 ; et qui produit l'anticorps et est capable de survivre et de proliférer dans un milieu sans sérum.

10. Cellule CHO selon la revendication 9, dans laquelle le gène marqueur sélectionnable est un gène de résistance à la cycloheximide.

11. Cellule CHO selon la revendication 10, dans laquelle le gène de résistance à la cycloheximide est un gène encodant un mutant de protéine ribosomale L36 d'humain.

12. Cellule CHO selon l'une quelconque des revendications 9 à 11, dans laquelle

(a) la cellule CHO en suspension est une cellule CHO adaptée à la culture en suspension ; et/ou
(b) l'anticorps est un anticorps qui reconnaît un antigène connexe à une tumeur, un antigène connexe à une allergie ou une inflammation, un antigène connexe à une maladie cardiovasculaire, un antigène qui est connexe à une maladie auto-immune ou un antigène connexe à une infection bactérienne.

13. Cellule CHO selon l'une quelconque des revendications 9 à 12, dans laquelle la cellule CHO est l'une quelconque sélectionnée parmi CHO-K1, CHO-K1SV, DUKXB11, CHO/DG44, Pro-3 et CHO-S.

14. Utilisation, dans un procédé pour produire un anticorps, de :

(a) un vecteur d'expression qui comprend un fragment de gène comprenant un ADN encodant une chaîne H d'un anticorps et comprend également une paire de séquences de transposons aux deux terminaux du fragment

de gène, un vecteur d'expression qui comprend un fragment de gène comprenant un ADN encodant une chaîne L d'un anticorps et comprend également une paire de séquences de transposons aux deux terminaux du fragment de gène et un vecteur d'expression qui comprend un fragment de gène comprenant un gène marqueur sélectionnable et comprend également une paire de séquences de transposons aux deux terminaux du fragment de gène, ou

(b) un vecteur d'expression qui comprend un fragment de gène comprenant un ADN encodant une chaîne H d'un anticorps et un gène marqueur sélectionnable et comprend également une paire de séquences de transposons aux deux terminaux du fragment de gène et un vecteur d'expression qui comprend un fragment de gène comprenant un ADN encodant une chaîne L d'un anticorps et comprend également une paire de séquences de transposons aux deux terminaux du fragment de gène, ou

(c) un vecteur d'expression qui comprend un fragment de gène comprenant un ADN encodant une chaîne L d'un anticorps et un gène marqueur sélectionnable et comprend également une paire de séquences de transposons aux deux terminaux du fragment de gène et un vecteur d'expression qui comprend un fragment de gène comprenant un ADN encodant une chaîne H d'un anticorps et comprend également une paire de séquences de transposons aux deux terminaux du fragment de gène, dans laquelle chaque paire de séquences de transposons est constituée de séquences de nucléotides Tol1 ou de séquences de nucléotides Tol2.

15. Cellule CHO selon l'une quelconque des revendications 9 à 13 ou utilisation selon la revendication 14, dans laquelle :

(a) les séquences de nucléotides Tol2 sont la séquence de nucléotides représentée dans SEQ ID n° : 2 et la séquence de nucléotides représentée dans SEQ ID n° : 3, ou

(b) les séquences de nucléotides Tol1 sont la séquence de nucléotides représentée dans SEQ ID n° : 14 et la séquence de nucléotides représentée dans SEQ ID n° : 15.

Fig. 1

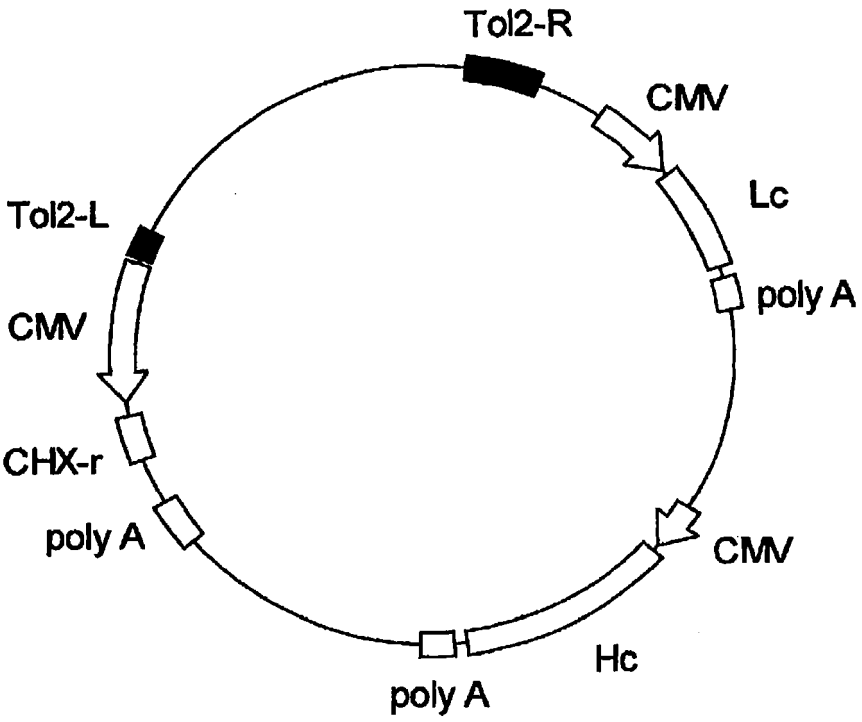


Fig. 2

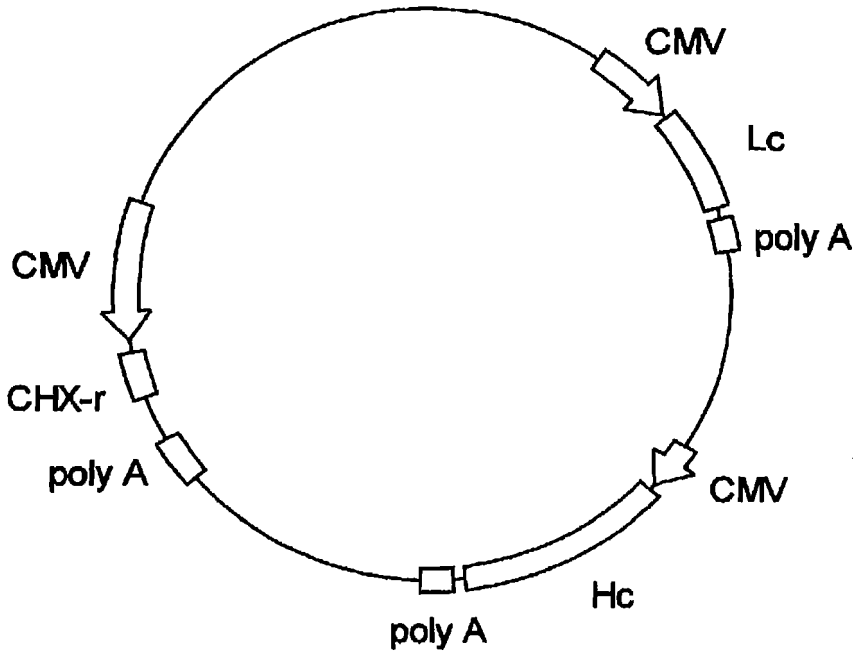


Fig. 3

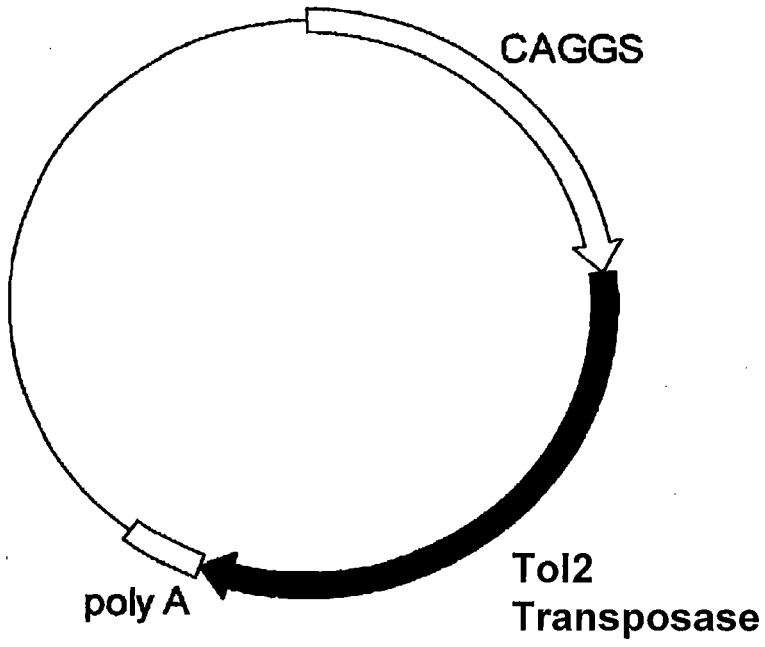


Fig. 4

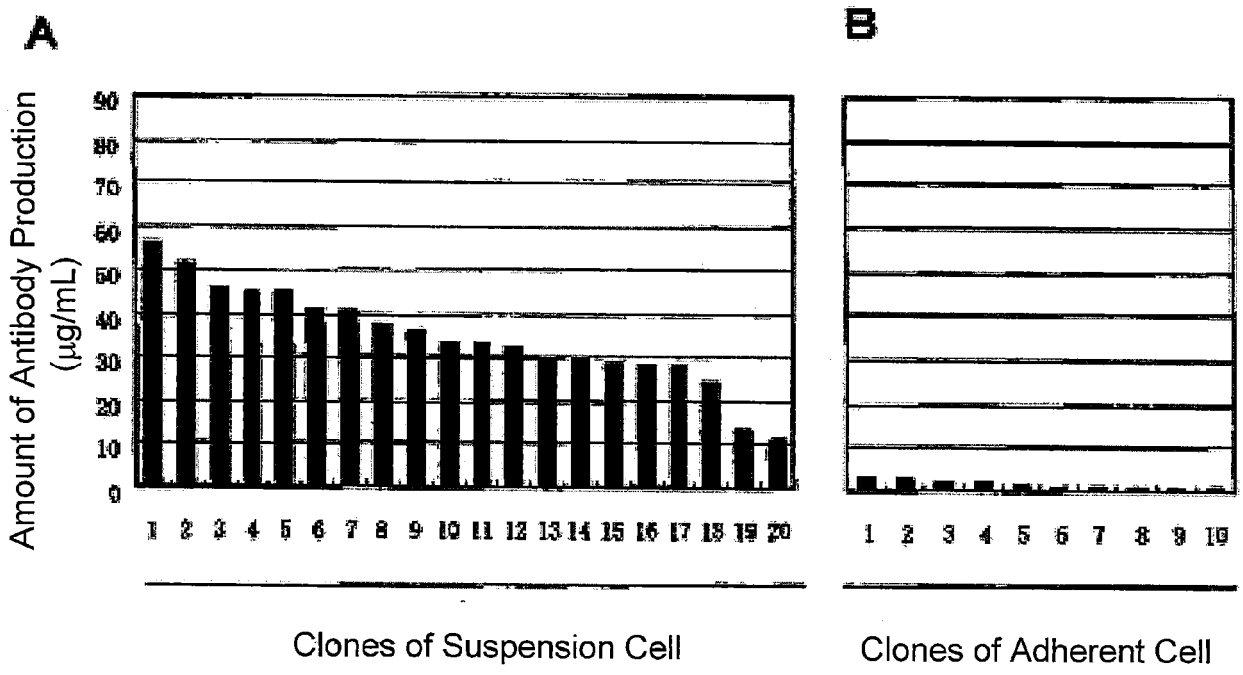

A
B
Amount of Antibody Production (μg/mL)
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Clones of Suspension Cell
Clones of Adherent Cell

Fig. 5

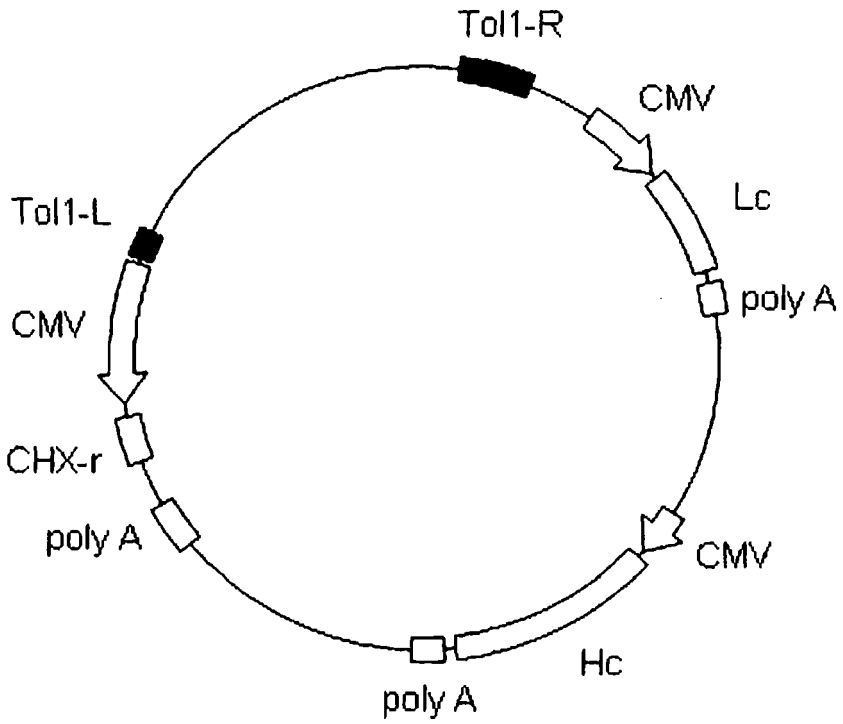


Fig. 6

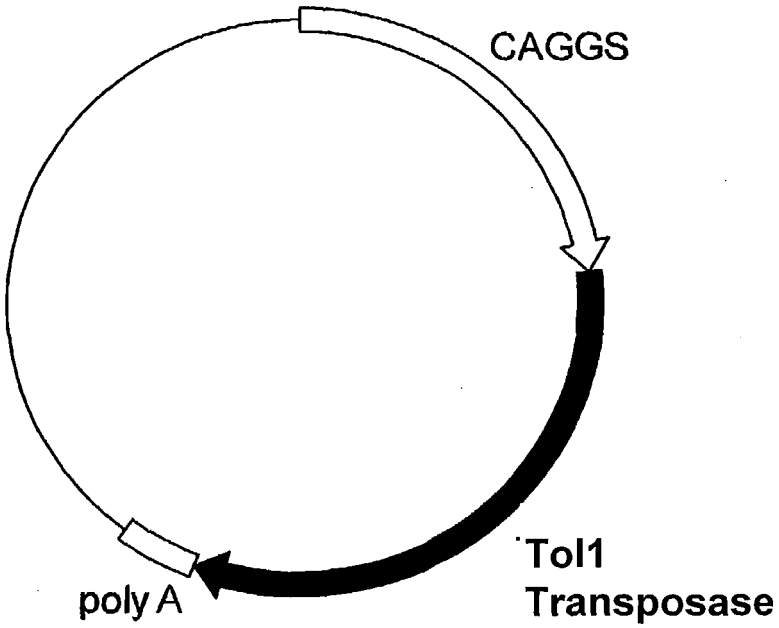


Fig. 7

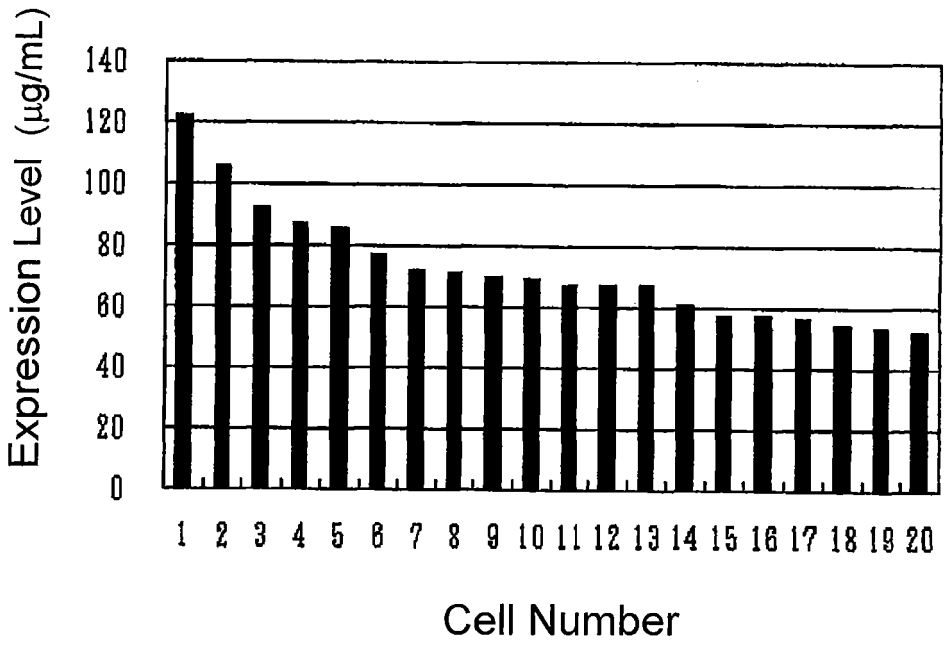

Expression Level (μg/mL)
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
Cell Number

Fig. 8

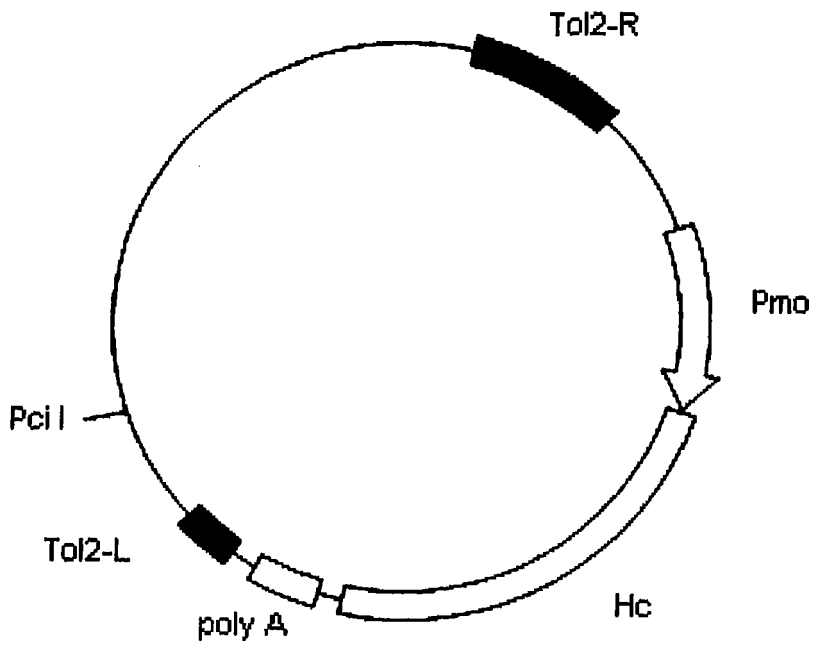


Fig. 9

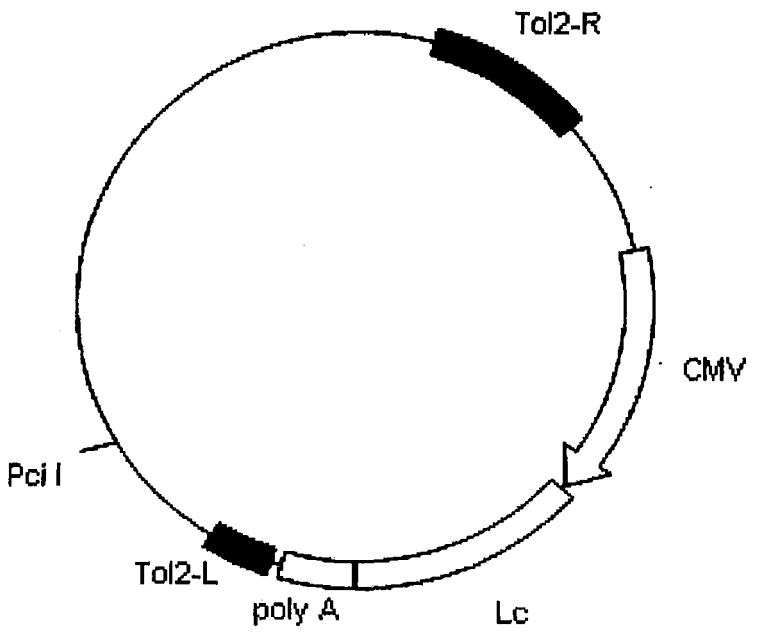


Fig. 10

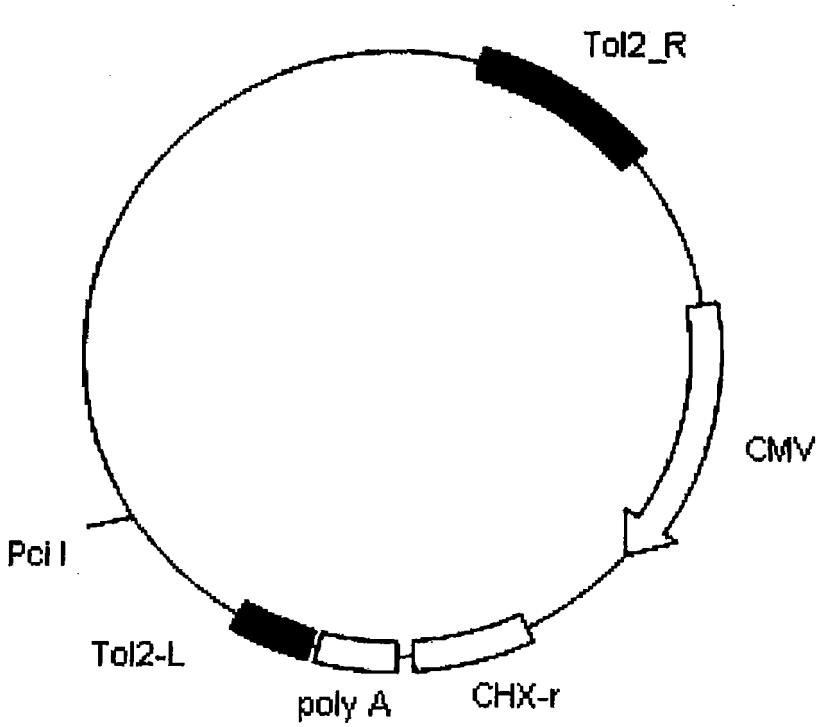


Fig. 11

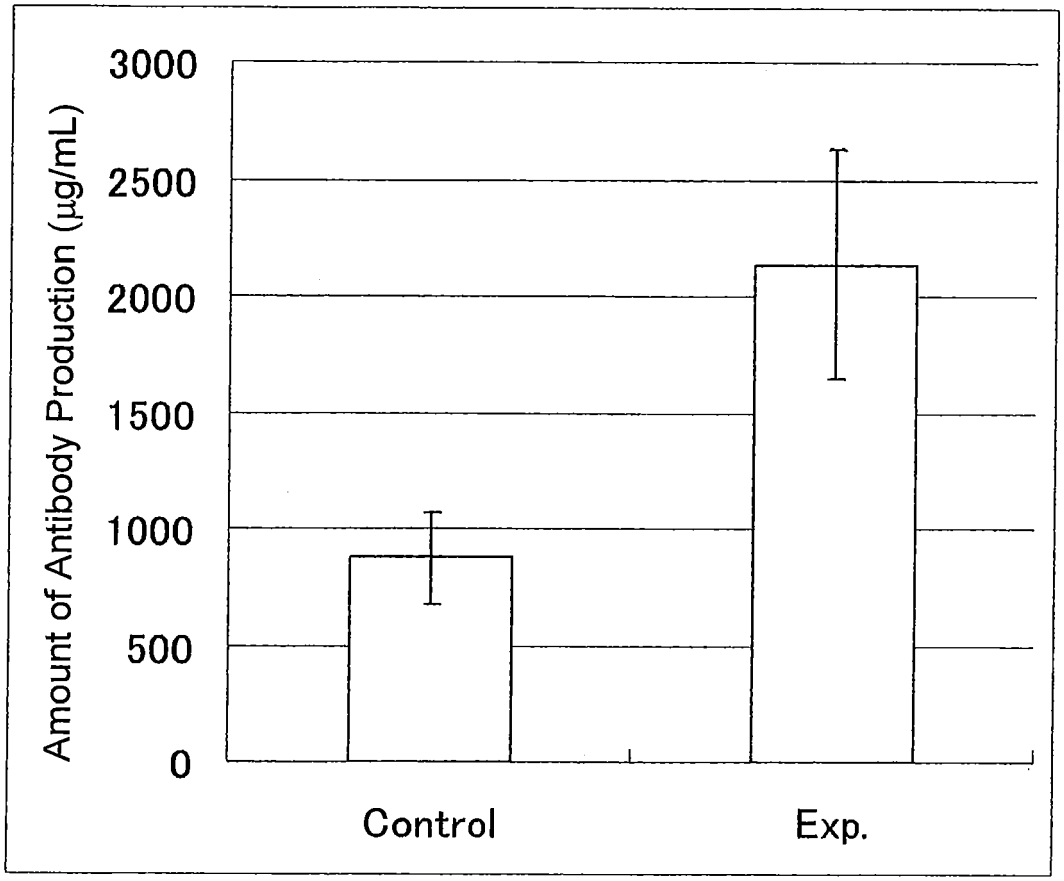

Amount of Antibody Production (μg/mL)
3000
2500
2000
1500
1000
500
0
Control
Exp.

Fig. 12

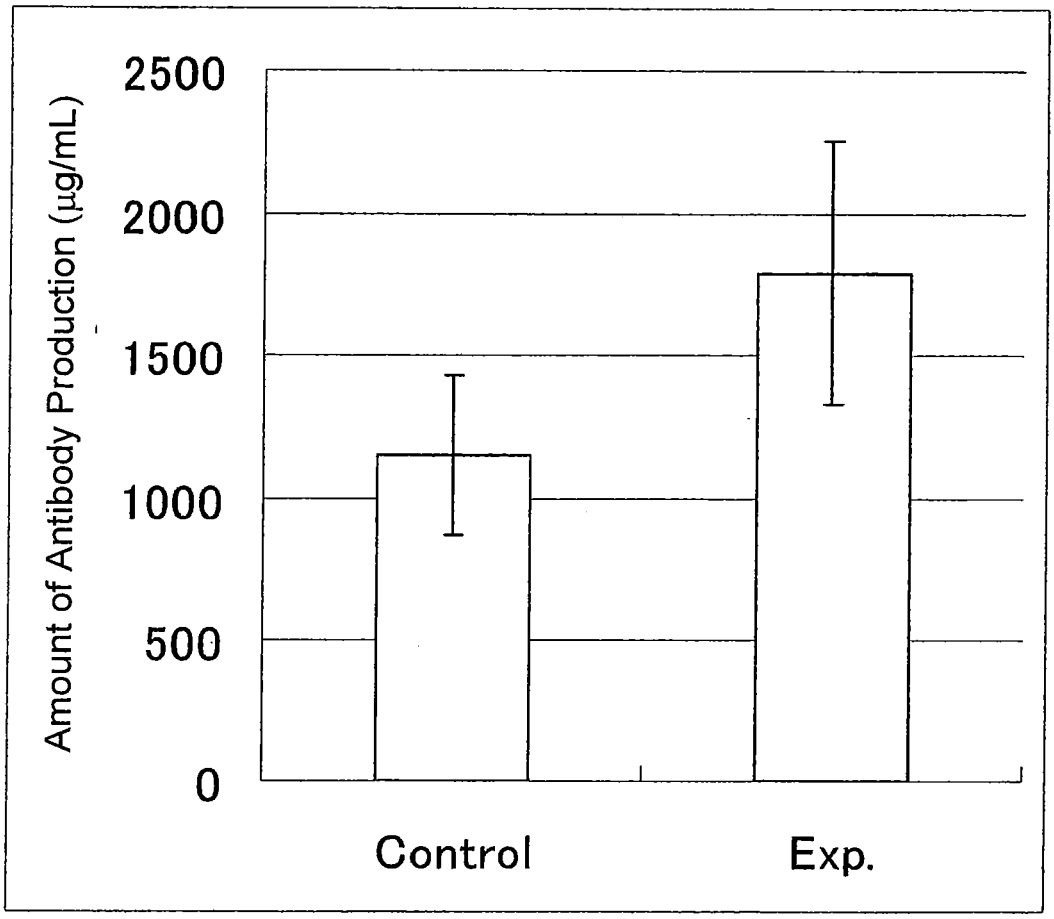
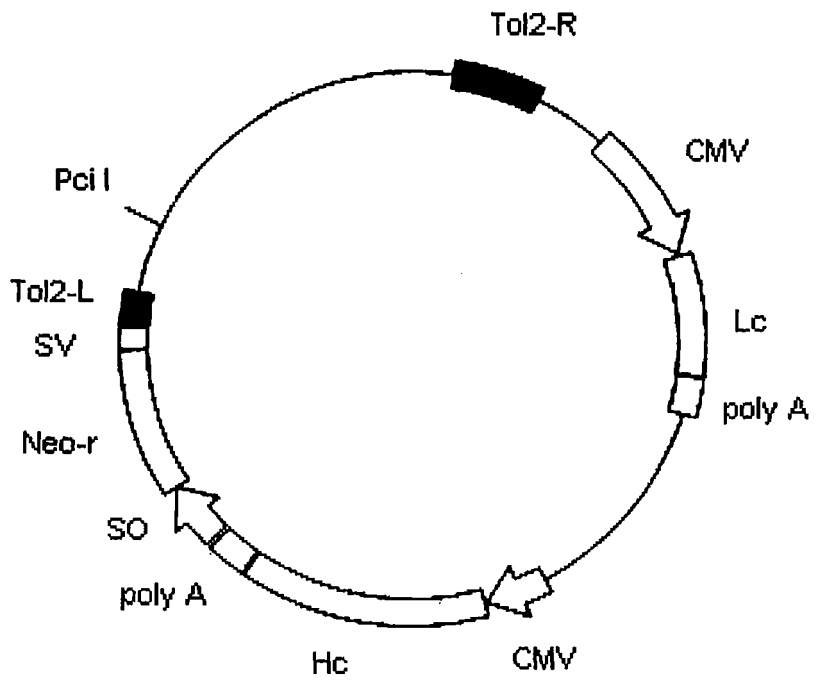

Amount of Antibody Production (μg/mL)
2500
2000
1500
1000
500
0
Control
Exp.

Fig. 13



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