
Resurrection of antibody as a therapeutic drug

Hong Keun Chung¹, Junho Chung²

*Department of Biochemistry and cancer Research Institute, Seoul National University Collage of Medicine,
Department of Biochemistry, cancer Research Institute, Seoul National University Collage of Medicine
and Department of Basic Science, National Cancer Center*

Currently 18 monoclonal antibodies were approved by FDA for injection into humans for therapeutic or diagnostic purpose. And 146 clinical trials are under way to evaluate the efficacy of monoclonal antibodies as anti-cancer agents, which comprise 9 % of clinical trials in cancer therapy field. When considering a lot of disappointment and worries existed in this field during the past 15 years, this boom could be called as resurrection. Antibodies have several merits over small molecule drug. First of all it is easier and faster in development, as proper immunization of the target proteins usually raises good antibody response. The side effects of antibodies are more likely to be checked out in immunohistochemical staining of whole human tissues. Antibody has better pharmacokinetics, which means a longer half-life. And it is non-toxic as it is purely a "natural drug. Vast array of methods was developed to get the recombinant antibodies to be used as drug. The mice with human immunoglobulin genes were generated. Fully human antibodies can be developed in fast and easy way from these mice through immunization. These mice could make even human monoclonal antibodies against any human antigen like albumin. The concept of combinatorial library was also actively adopted for this purpose. Specific antibodies can be screened out from phage, mRNA, ribosomal library displaying recombinant antibodies like single chain Fvs or Fabs. Then the coding genes of these specific antibodies are obtained from the selected protein-gene units, and used for industrial scale production. Both naïve and immunized libraries are proved to be effective for this purpose. In post-map arena, antibodies are receiving another spotlight as molecular probes against numerous targets screened out from functional genomics or proteomics. Actually many of these antibodies used for this purpose are already human ones. Through alliance of these two actively growing research areas, antibody would play a central role in target discovery and drug development.

Key Words: antibody, drug

가 가 .
 2000 7 24 Forbe , Merck (38),
 Procter & Gamble (47), Nestle (49), Pfizer (50),
 Johnson & Johnson (56), El du Pont de Nemours (58
), Roche Group (79), Novartis Group (85),
 Bristol-Myer Squibb (98) 9
 가 100 , 1999
 2,550
 Pfizer Viagra
 4
 가 OECD
 가 10%
 가 1996 ~
 2000 5 2 가
 (2), 가 .

Post-Mp

2001 2 16 science Celera 가,
 The International Human Genome
 Sequencing Consortium (IHGSC) Nature
 (3).
 가
 . 2001 1 Millennium Pharmaceutical inc.
 (MLNM) Bayer AG가
 Phase I
 genome drug candidate database Zeus
 8 product testing
 product testing 2 8
 2
 5,000 ~ 10,000 5
 500
 (3). MLNM gene
 analysis software 3,000 ~ 5,000 78 (46%)
 druggable protein , Zeus Genentech
 mRNA expression level 2001 4 17 product pipeline 20
 , small , 9 가
 molecule . 8 CancerNet (<http://>

(Biotechnology),
 가 , small
 molecule drug 가
 , 가
 small molecule drug
 .
 (biological drug)
 가
 Amgen , 가
 38 Merck 1/3
 Merck 1/10 ,
 1 Merck 가 ,
 Merck 40% .
 small
 molecule drug
 가
 500
 80
 (4).
 가
 가
 :
 가 . 1990
 (recombinant antibody)
 . FDA 가
 12 ,
 6 (Table I). 1998
 Genentech, Amgen, Chiron, Centocor,
 Biogen, Synergen, Alza, Genetics Institute, Gensia
 Pharm, Immunex biotechnology
 168
 78 (46%)
 Genentech
 2001 4 17 product pipeline 20
 , 9 가
 CancerNet (<http://>

Table I The list of FDA-approved antibody drug

Antibody	Antigen	Indication
Therapeutic use		
OKT3	CD3	Acute kidney transplantation
Digibind	Digoxin	Digoxin poisoning
Herceptin	HER- 2	Metastatic breast cancer
Panorex	CA 17- 1A	Colorectal cancer
Remicade	TNFa	Crohn's disease
Reopro	Platelet	Ischemic cardiac complication
Syngis	RSV	RSV infection
Zenapax	IL2 R-a	Kindney transplantation rejec
Basiliximab	IL2 R-a	Acute organ rejection
Rituxan	CD20	Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma
Mylotarg	CD33	Relapsed CD33-positive AML
Campath	CD52	B-cell CLL
In vivo diagnostic use		
CEA Scan		
LeukoScan		
OncoScint CR/OV		
ProstaScint		
RIGSCAN CR49		
Verluma		

cancernet.nci.nih.gov/trialsrch.shtml) 2001 4 17 . , (side effect) .

1,647 가 (additional group) 가

clinical trial 146

9% . 5~6

2010 5 .

20 가

, 가 가 .

(5).

가

가 가 ,

(natural drug)

가

(humanization) . (half life)

(small molecule drug)

가 , 가 (non-self)
HAMA(human anti-mouse immunoglobulin antibody) , hyper-sensitivity shock (immunogenicity) , heavy chain constant region light chain constant region (chimeric antibody)가 (Fig. 1).

variable region framework (humanized antibody) CDR- (CDR-grafted antibody) (Fig. 1). Biovation Limited variable region

de-immunization . ReoPro Fab heavy chain variable region light chain variable region (Gly4Ser1)⁵ linker scFv (single chain variable fragment) (Fig. 2).

scFv 가 1/6 가 unit . 가 (recombinant immunotoxin) (Fig. 2).

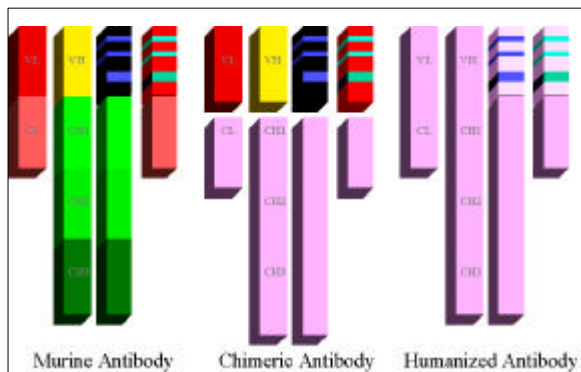


Fig. 1 The structure of chimeric and humanized antibody

gamma camera scanning , radioimmunosci- tigraphy . radioactive compound tagging , radioimmunotherpay Mylotarg .

가 . 가 가 plasma cell

, CHO overexpression B lymphocyte (SLAM, selected lymphocyte antibody method technology) (6-9). 2000 5 22 가 XenoMouse Abgenix Abott 가

가 Medarex KIRIN . 가

X-ray cryatal

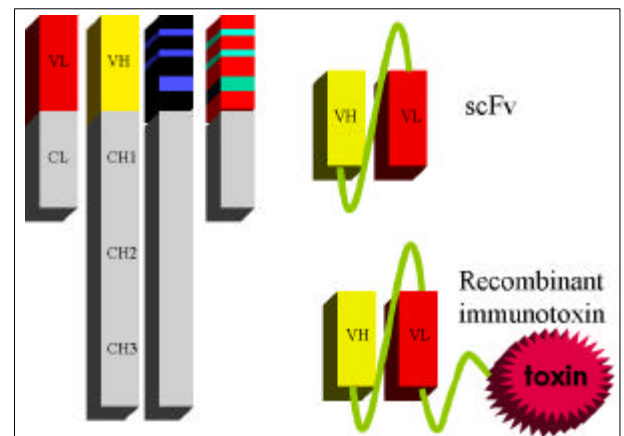


Fig. 2 The structure of scFv and recombinant immunotoxin

:

template PCR 가 (13).

가 sequence 가 framework
trial-and-error region , CDR grafting
(affinity) CDR grafting CDR
(10-11). grafting library
panning

Combinatorial phage display library Display vehicle phage
, 가 , mRNA-
(spleen), (bone marrow) protein fusion (15). mRNA puro-
PCR , phage display mycin linker , in-vitro
vector phage coat display translation mRNA가 translation C-
phage panning terminal mRNA
variable region , protein complex ,
가 protein interaction
framework region 가 complex PCR
, CDR grafting 가 in-vitro trans-
diversify antibody library , cription in-vitro translation complex가
panning 가 가 selection cycle

(12). 가
mRNA-protein fusion system
library construction , library size가
, molecular interaction
. Messenger RNA가 ribosome
translation , ribosome release
mRNA ribosome
ribosomal display
(16).

Cambridge Antibody Technology (CAT)
biotech premade antibody
library
 1×10^{11} diversity 가 naive library
(kd < 1×10^{-7})
panning (17).
synthetic CDR human antibody phage display
library panning
(18).

conversion mechanism 가

가

E. coli prokaryote , yeast, CHO
 , transgenic animal, plant
 . 가 가

tobacco, corn plant
 plantibody

catalytic antibody
 가 가

catalytic antibody가
 catalytic

antibody prodrug
 가

antigen binding pocket pocket
 pocket

catalytic function 가 design prodrug
 prodrug
 drug 가

가 가

1. Playing with pain killers Newsweek April 9, 145-159, 2000
2. 500 hundreds International Corporation Forbes July 24th, 2000
3. Genomania meets the bottom line, Science 291; 1193-1203, 2001
4. Convergence, The Biotechnology industry reports, 2001 Business Week, March 6th, 2000
5. Nicholson IC, Zou X, Popov AV, Cook GP, Corps EM, Humphries S, Ayling C, Goyenechea B, Xian J, Taussig MJ, Neuberger MS, Bruggemann M Antibody repertoires of four- and five-feature translocus mice carrying human immunoglobulin heavy chain and kappa and lambda light chain yeast artificial chromosomes. J Immunol 163; 6898-906, 1999
6. Tomizuka K, Shinohara T, Yoshida H, Uejima H, Ohguma A, Tanaka S, Sato K, Oshimura M, Ishida I Double trans-chromosomic mice: maintenance of two individual human chromosome fragments containing Ig heavy and kappa loci and expression of fully human antibodies. Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 97; 722-727, 2000
7. Russell ND, Corvalan JR, Gallo ML, Davis CG, Pirofski La. Production of protective human antipneumococcal antibodies by transgenic mice with human immunoglobulin loci. Infect Immun 68;1820-1826, 2000
8. Michael L. Gallo, Vladimir E. Ivanov, Aya Jakobovits, and C. Geoffrey Davis. The human immunoglobulin loci introduced into mice: V (D) and J gene segment usage similar to that of adult humans European Journal of Immunology 30: 534-540, 2000
9. Co MS, Landolfi NF, Nagy JO, Tan JH, Vexler V, Vasquez M, Roark L, Yuan S, Hinton PR, Melrose J, Klingbeil C, Queen C, Berg EL. Properties and pharmacokinetics of two humanized antibodies specific for L-selectin. Immunotechnology 4(3-4):253-266, 1999
10. He X-Y, Xu Z, Melrose J, Mallowney A, Vasquez M., Queen C, Vexler V, Klingbeil C, Co MS, and Berg EL Humanization and pharmacokinetics of a mouse monoclonal antibody with specificity for both E- and P-selectin has now been published in Journal of Immunology 160, 1029-1035, 1998
11. Rader C, Ritter G, Nathan S, Elia M, Gout I, Jungbluth AA, Cohen LS, Welt S, Old LJ, Barbas CF 3rd The rabbit antibody repertoire as a novel source for the generation of therapeutic human antibodies. J Biol Chem 275; 13668-13676, 2000
12. Raaphorst FM, Raman CS, Nall BT, Teale JM Molecular mechanisms governing reading frame choice of immunoglobulin diversity genes. Immunol Today Jan;18; 37-43, 1997

-
13. Foote J, Winter G Antibody framework residues affecting the conformation of the hypervariable loops. *J Mol Biol* 224;487-499, 1992
 14. Hammond PW, Alpin J, Rise CE, Wright MC, Kreider BL. *in vitro* selection and characterization of Bcl-XL binding proteins from a mix of tissue-specific mRNA display libraries. *J Biol Chem* 2001 Mar 30; [epub ahead of print]
 15. Hanes J, Schaffitzel C, Knappik A, Pluckthun A. Picomolar affinity antibodies from a fully synthetic naive library selected and evolved by ribosome display *Nat Biotechnol* 18; 1287-1292, 2000
 16. Vaughan TJ, Williams AJ, Pritchard K, Osbourn JK, Pope AR, Earnshaw JC, McCafferty J, Hodits RA, Wilton J, Johnson KS Human antibodies with sub-nanomolar affinities isolated from a large non-immunized phage display library. *Nat Biotechnol* 14; 309-314, 1996
 17. Knappik A, Ge L, Honegger A, Pack P, Fischer M, Wellnhofer G, Hoess A, Wolle J, Pluckthun A, Virnekas B Fully synthetic human combinatorial antibody libraries (HuCAL) based on modular consensus frameworks and CDRs randomized with trinucleotides. *J Mol Biol* 296; 57-86, 2000
 18. Knappik A, Ge L, Honegger A, Pack P, Fischer M, Wellnhofer G, Hoess A, Wolle J, Pluckthun A, Virnekas B. Fully synthetic human combinatorial antibody libraries (HuCAL) based on modular consensus frameworks and CDRs randomized with trinucleotides. *J Mol Biol* 296; 57-86, 2000
-