5389517

SPECIFIC ANTIBODIES AGAINST THE DNA-BINDING DOMAIN OF AND IMMUNOASSAYS TO DETERMINE THE PRESENCE AND FUNCTIONAL STATUS OF ESTROGEN RECEPTOR PROTEINS

Wotiz Herbert H; Traish Abdulmaged M Milton, MA, UNITED STATES Assigned to Trustees of Boston University

The present invention provides unique prepared immunogens, site-specific polyclonal antisera and monoclonal antibodies against the DNA-binding domain of estrogen receptor protein, and immunoassay to determine the functional status of estrogen receptors in a cellular sample. Collectively or individually the component parts of the invention provide the ability not only to identify accurately the presence of human estrogen receptor but also the capability of determining whether the estrogen receptor exists in a functional or non-functional state.

5389518

MONOCLONAL ANTIBODIES DIRECTED AGAINST VITRONECTIN AND FIBRONECTIN, AND USES THEREOF

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PCT No. PCT/AU90/00039 Sec. 371 Date Aug. 1, 1991 Sec. 102(e) Date Aug. 1, 1991 PCT Filed Feb. 5, 1990 PCT Pub. No. WO90/08834 PCT Pub. Date Aug. 9, 1990. The present invention provides monoclonal antibodies directed against specific domains of fibronectin and vitronectin. These monoclonals may be used in the production of the biomaterial and devices for use in in vitro cell culture. The present invention also provides an efficient method for extracting vitronectin from bovine serum or plasma using monoclonal antibodies and methods for analyzing biological samples for the presence of adhesive glycoproteins or fragments thereof.

5389520

SPECIFIC DETECTION OF CELL SURFACE RECEPTOR LEUKOCYTE ADHESION MOLECULE-1

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A shed form of leukocyte adhesion molecule-1 (LAM-1, L-selectin) is present in high levels in human plasma. Quantitative methods of detecting shed LAM-1 (sLAM-1) by Western blot and ELISA analysis are disclosed. Also disclosed are methods for the specific detection of cell-surface bound LAM-1 in the presence of shed LAM-1 and for immunotherapy using monoclonal antibodies reactive with cell-surface bound LAM-1 but not reactive with shed LAM-1.

5389528

HEPATITIS DELTA DIAGNOSTICS AND VACCINES

Houghton Michael; Wang Kang-Sheng; Choo Qui-Lim; Weiner Amy J; Overby Lacy R Danville, CA, UNITED STATES Assigned to Chiron Corporation

The entire genome of the hepatitis D virus has been shown to be a circular single-stranded RNA of 1679 bases. Several open reading frames in both the genomic and complementary strands indicate possible protein products. The products encoded in one open reading frame, ORF5, are identified as viral polypeptides p24 delta and p27 delta, of which the nuclear delta antigens in HDV infected liver is comprised. These products, as well as others encoded in ORFs 1, 2, 6, and 7 are produced in recombinant expression systems. The ORF5 products, in particular, are useful for HDV diagnosis and vaccines.

5389538

MUTANT HUMAN PROUROKINASE

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A mutant human prourokinase wherein a neutral amino acid in the epidermal growth factor (EGF) region of human prourokinase (human PUK) has been replaced with a basic amino acid, or an acidic amino acid has been replaced with a non-acidic amino acid, and a method for producing a mutant human PUK which comprises expression of mutant human PUK by cultivating a host transformed by a plasmid inserted with a DNA sequence coding for said mutant human PUK. By replacing a neutral amino acid in the EGF region of human PUK which is a fibrinolysin with a basic amino acid, or an acidic amino acid with a non-acidic amino acid, half-life in blood can be prolonged, and affinity for fibrin can be improved.

5389540

EXPRESSION OF TETANUS TOXIN FRAGMENT C IN YEAST

Makoff Andrew; Romanos Michael A; Clare Jeffrey; Fairweather Neil F Beckenham, UNITED KINGDOM Assigned to Evans Medical Limited

Expression of tetanus toxin fragment C is accomplished employing a DNA coding sequence having a (G+C)-content that has been increased in the region from nucleotide 410 to the 3' end of the coding sequence relative to the wild-type DNA sequence. This allows the production of complete mRNA transcripts. Typically the (G+C)-content is increased in the following regions: (i) nucleotides 510-710, (ii) nucleotides 650-850, (iii) nucleotides 800-1100, (iv) nucleotides 900-1200 and (v) nucleotides 1100 to the 3' end of the coding sequence. The (G+C)-content may also be increased in the region of nucleotides 410-610. These regions in the wild-type DNA encompass terminator sequences.

5389543

CLONED GENES ENCODING THE D1 DOPAMINE RECEPTOR

Bunzow James; Civelli Olivie; Grandy David; Zhou Qun; Caron Marc G; Dearry Allen; Falardeau Pierre; Gingrich Jay A Portland, OR, UNITED STATES Assigned to Duke University; Oregon Health Sciences University

Cloned genes which code for the D1 dopamine receptor are disclosed. The receptors coded for by these clones bind dopamine ligands with the proper pharmacological profile and, when expressed in the cell membrane of a suitable host and so bound, stimulate adenylyl cyclase. Also disclosed are vectors comprising a cloned gene encoding a D1-dopamine receptor, cells transformed with such vectors, and oligonucleotide probes capable of selectively hybridizing to DNA comprising a portion of a gene coding for a D1-dopamine receptor. The cloned genes are useful for making proteins and cell membrane preparations which can be used to screen compounds for D1-dopamine receptor binding activity, are useful in molecular biology, and are useful as diagnostic probes.

5391492

A83850 ANTIBIOTICS

Hamill Robert L; Yao Raymond Greenwood, IN, UNITED STATES Assigned to Eli Lilly and Company

New glycopeptide antibiotic A83850, comprising A83850A, and A83850B, is produced by Amycolatopsis albus strain NRRL 18532. A83850A and A83850B can be reduced to give new biologically active denatures. The A83850 antibiotics have activity against Gram-positive bacteria comparable to that of vancomycin.

5393523

PLASMODIUM FALCIPARUM VACCINE COMPRISING A RECOMBINANT HISTIDINE-RICH PROTEIN-HRP-II

Knapp Bernar; Hundt Erika; Enders Burkhar; Kupper Hans Marburg GERMANY Assigned to Behringwerke Aktiengesellschaft

Recombinant histidine-rich protein of Plasmodium falciparum, its preparation and use. It was possible, by screening two different Plasmodium falciparum cDNA gene banks with an antiserum against a 41 kD protein and by cross-hybridization with the insert DNA of a clone obtained therewith, to isolate a gene which codes for a Histidine-Alanine-rich protein (HRP-II). This protein protects aotus monkeys from infection with P. falciparum and is thus a suitable constituent of a malaria vaccine.