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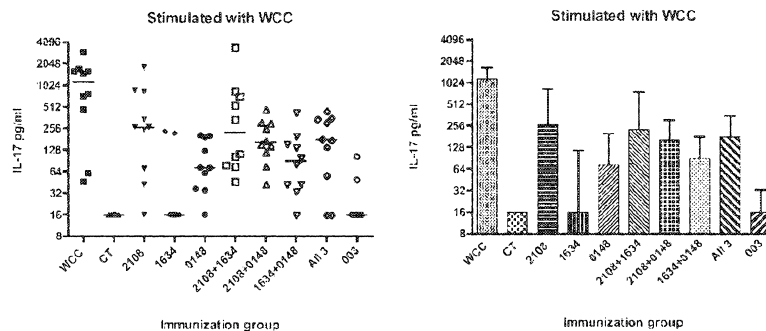


Figure 1

(57) Abstract: *Streptococcus pneumoniae* is a major health concern, especially in very young, elderly, or immunocompromised patients. The present disclosure provides, *inter alia*, certain highly effective vaccines and pharmaceutical compositions in *Streptococcus pneumoniae*. The antigens may be used therapeutically or prophylactically.

WO 2011/008548 A1

## *Vaccines and Compositions Against Streptococcus Pneumoniae*

### **Related Applications**

This application claims the benefit of the filing date of U.S. Provisional Application No. 61/221,541, filed June 29, 2009, U.S. Provisional Application No. 61/240,616, filed September 8, 2009, U.S. Provisional Application No. 61/240,598, filed September 8, 2009, and U.S. Provisional Application No. 61/316,267, filed March 22, 2010. The entire teachings of the referenced applications are expressly incorporated herein by reference.

### **I. Background**

Pneumococcal disease continues to be a leading cause of sickness and death in the United States and throughout the world. Each year, millions of cases of pneumonia, meningitis, bacteremia, and otitis media are attributed to infection with the pathogen *Streptococcus pneumoniae*. *S. pneumoniae* is a Gram-positive encapsulated coccus that colonizes the nasopharynx in about 5-10% of healthy adults and 20-40% of healthy children. Normal colonization becomes infectious when *S. pneumoniae* is carried into the Eustachian tubes, nasal sinuses, lungs, bloodstream, meninges, joint spaces, bones and peritoneal cavity. *S. pneumoniae* has several virulence factors that enable the organism to evade the immune system. Examples include a polysaccharide capsule that prevents phagocytosis by host immune cells, proteases that inhibit complement-mediated opsonization, and proteins that cause lysis of host cells. In the polysaccharide capsule, the presence of complex polysaccharides forms the basis for dividing pneumococci into different serotypes. To date, 93 serotypes of *S. pneumoniae* have been identified.

Various pharmaceutical compositions have been used to harness an immune response against infection by *S. pneumoniae*. A polyvalent pneumococcal vaccine, PPV-23, was developed for preventing pneumonia and other invasive diseases due to *S. pneumoniae* in the adult and aging populations. The vaccine contains capsular polysaccharides (CPs) from 23 serotypes of *S. pneumoniae*. As T cell independent antigens, these CPs induce only short-lived antibody responses, necessitating repeated doses, which increases the risk of immunological tolerance. The antibodies

raised against *S. pneumoniae*, termed anticapsular antibodies, are recognized as protective in adult and immunocompetent individuals. However, children under 2 years of age and immunocompromised individuals, including the elderly, do not respond well to T-cell independent antigens and, therefore, are not afforded optimal protection by PPV-23. A second *S. pneumoniae* vaccine, Prevnar, includes bacterial polysaccharides from 7 *S. pneumoniae* strains conjugated to the diphtheria toxoid protein. This vaccine induces both B and T cell responses. However, because it only protects against 7 pneumococcal serotypes, serotype replacement can render Prevnar ineffective. PPV-23 suffers from the same limitation. Serotype replacement has already been demonstrated in several clinical trials and epidemiologic studies, and raises the possibility that different formulations of the vaccines will need to be developed, presumably at even higher cost. Furthermore, both PPV-23 and Prevnar are expensive to manufacture, greatly limiting their availability in the developing world.

Thus, there remains a need to design more effective pharmaceutical compositions than the current strategies offer. In particular, such compositions need to incorporate novel or specific antigens that elicit an immune response against *S. pneumoniae*.

## II. Summary

*Streptococcus pneumoniae* is a major health concern, especially in very young, elderly, or immunocompromised patients. While DNA and protein sequence information for *S. pneumoniae* has been known for some time, and researchers have long attempted to produce vaccines against *S. pneumoniae*, a major problem was how to identify protective polypeptides from among the approximately 2100 genes in the *S. pneumoniae* genome. The instant application presents the results of whole-genome screens designed to identify the most immunogenic proteins in the *S. pneumoniae* genome. Several of the hits from the screen have been shown to protect against *S. pneumoniae* colonization in a mouse model. Accordingly, the present disclosure provides, *inter alia*, certain highly effective vaccines in *Streptococcus pneumoniae*. The vaccines may be used therapeutically or prophylactically. The

present disclosure also provides specific antigens and methods for using the antigens to elicit an immune response against *S. pneumoniae*.

The present disclosure provides, for example, a vaccine formulation comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and one or more polypeptides  
5 having an amino acid sequence comprising any of SEQ ID NOS: 1-11 or an immunogenic fragment thereof, and optionally further comprising a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence comprising either of SEQ ID NOS: 12 or 13 or an immunogenic fragment thereof.

The present disclosure also provides a vaccine formulation comprising a  
10 pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence consisting of SEQ ID NO: 11 or an immunogenic fragment thereof. In addition, the present disclosure provides a vaccine formulation comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence comprising SEQ ID NO: 12.

15 Furthermore, the instant application provides a vaccine formulation comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and one or more polypeptides having an amino acid sequence comprising any of SEQ ID NOS: 14-21 or an immunogenic fragment thereof.

This application provides, *inter alia*, a method for treating a subject suffering  
20 from or susceptible to *S. pneumoniae* infection, comprising administering an effective amount of any of the vaccine formulations described herein.

The present disclosure further provides an immunogenic composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and two or more polypeptides having amino acid sequences comprising any of SEQ ID NOS: 1-13 or an  
25 immunogenic fragment thereof, wherein at least one of said polypeptides has an amino acid sequence comprising one of SEQ ID NOS: 1-10 or an immunogenic fragment thereof.

### III. Brief Description of the Drawings

FIG. 1 shows the concentration of IL-17 generated by blood samples from mice that were immunized with the indicated protein(s) and cholera toxin, then stimulated with killed, unencapsulated whole cell *S. pneumoniae*, as described in Example 5. The left panel shows the data in scatter format, and the right panel shows the average and standard deviation for each sample. Immunization group “All 3” represents animals immunized with a combination of SP2108, SP0148, and SP1634.

FIG. 2 shows the concentration of IL-17 generated by blood samples from mice that were immunized with the indicated protein(s) and cholera toxin, then stimulated with a combination of three proteins (SP2108, SP0148, and SP1634), as described in Example 5.

FIG. 3 shows the number of *S. pneumoniae* colonies obtained from a nasal wash in mice that were immunized with the indicated protein(s) and cholera toxin, then challenged with intranasal administration of *S. pneumoniae*, as described in Example 5. 003 represents a control irrelevant antigen.

FIG. 4 shows the concentration of IL-17 generated by blood samples from mice that were immunized with the indicated protein(s) and cholera toxin, then stimulated with killed, unencapsulated whole cell *S. pneumoniae*, as described in Example 6.

FIG. 5 shows the concentration of IL-17 generated by blood samples from mice that were immunized with the indicated protein(s) and cholera toxin, then stimulated by the indicated proteins and combination, as described in Example 5.

FIG. 6 shows the number of *S. pneumoniae* colonies obtained from a nasal wash in mice that were immunized with the indicated protein(s) and cholera toxin, then challenged with intranasal administration of *S. pneumoniae*, as described in Example 6. The HSV-2 protein ICP47 with the gene name US12 (NP\_044543.1, NC\_001798.1; shown in the figure as 003) and ovalbumin (OVA) represent control antigens.

FIG. 7 shows the number of *S. pneumoniae* colonies obtained from a nasal wash in mice that were immunized with the indicated protein(s) and cholera toxin, then challenged with intranasal administration of *S. pneumoniae*, as described in Example 7.

5 FIG. 8 shows the number of *S. pneumoniae* colonies obtained from a nasal wash in BALB/c mice that were immunized with the indicated protein(s) and cholera toxin, then challenged with intranasal administration of *S. pneumoniae*, as described in Example 8.

#### 10 IV. Detailed Description

##### A. Specific polypeptides and nucleic acids for use in *S. pneumoniae* vaccines and immunogenic compositions

This application describes *S. pneumoniae* vaccines that include one or more of the polypeptides or genes listed in Table 1, or variants or fragments thereof as described below. The vaccine may include a polypeptide that comprises a sequence of Table 1 or a variant or immunogenic fragment thereof or a polypeptide that consists of a sequence of Table 1 or a variant or immunogenic fragment thereof. The DNA and protein sequence of each gene and polypeptide may be found by searching for the Locus Tag in the publicly available database, Entrez Gene (on the NCBI NIH web site on the World Wide Web, at [www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez?db=gene](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez?db=gene)), in the *Streptococcus pneumoniae* TIGR4 genome, and the indicated sequences are also included in this application.

**Table 1. Immunogenic polypeptides for vaccine formulations**

Locus tag name and description	Protein SEQ ID No.	DNA SEQ ID No.	DNA GenBank Accession No. (from March 30, 2010)
SP0024	1	-	NC_003028.3 :27381-27878
SP0882	2	-	NC_003028.3 :831804-832628
SP0882N	3	24	-
SP0882 with exogenous leader	4	25	-

<b>Locus tag name and description</b>	<b>Protein SEQ ID No.</b>	<b>DNA SEQ ID No.</b>	<b>DNA GenBank Accession No. (from March 30, 2010)</b>
SP0882N with exogenous leader	5	26	-
SP0148 lacking signal sequence	6	27	-
SP0148 including signal sequence	7	28	
SP1072	8	-	NC_003028.3 :1008420-1010180
SP2108 including signal sequence	9	-	NC_003028.3 :2020750-2022021
SP2108 lacking signal sequence	10	29	-
SP0641M	11	30	-
SP0641	12	-	NC_003028.3 :2020750-2022021
SP0641N	13	31	-
SP0882 consensus	14	-	-
SP0882N consensus	15	-	-
SP0882 consensus with exogenous leader	16	-	-
SP0882N consensus with exogenous leader	17	-	-
SP0148 consensus lacking signal sequence	18	-	-
SP0148 consensus including signal sequence	19	-	-
SP2108 consensus lacking signal sequence	20	-	-
SP2108 consensus including signal sequence	21	-	-
SP1634	22	-	NC_003028.3 :1534348-1535421
SP0314	23	-	NC_003028.3 :287483-290683

Certain polypeptides of Table 1, and variants thereof, are described in greater detail below.

**1. SP0024 (SEQ ID NO: 1) and variants thereof**

- 5 SP0024 represents a hypothetical protein of 165 amino acids, containing a conserved carbonic anhydrase domain that extends from amino acid 27 to amino acid 163. Based on this consensus motif, SP0024 may be a zinc-binding protein.



In some embodiments, vaccines or pharmaceutical compositions comprising an *S. pneumoniae* polypeptide include a polypeptide containing at least 20 consecutive amino acid residues selected from SP0024. The polypeptide may also be a variant of the at least 20 residue fragment. In certain embodiments, the polypeptide includes no more than 150, 125, or 100 consecutive amino acids from SP0024.

## 2. SP0882 (SEQ ID NO: 2) and variants thereof

SP0882 is a conserved hypothetical protein of 274 amino acids. Much of the protein (amino acids 2-270) forms an esterase or lipase-like region.

In some embodiments, vaccines or pharmaceutical compositions comprising an *S. pneumoniae* polypeptide include a polypeptide containing at least 20 consecutive amino acid residues selected from SP0882. The polypeptide may also be a variant of the at least 20 residue fragment. In certain embodiments, the polypeptide includes no more than 250, 275, 200, 175, 150, 125, or 100 consecutive amino acids from SP0882.

One particular truncation variant named SP0882N consists of the N-terminal 130 amino acids of SP0882, and is shown as SEQ ID NO: 3. SP0882N includes a region that is particularly well conserved among different serotypes. In certain embodiments, a polypeptide comprising SP0882 or SP0882N, or an immunogenic fragment of either, also comprises an exogenous leader sequence. The leader sequence may be, for example, the leader sequence of SP2108. Two exemplary such polypeptides are SEQ ID NOS: 4 and 5.

Variants of DNA and protein sequences of SP0882 are described, *inter alia*, in US Patent Application Publication No. 2009/0215149 and International Applications WO2002/077021, WO98/18931, and WO2007/106407. A variant of SP0882N is disclosed in International Application WO2008/146164.

Sequence variation occurs at the protein level between different *S. pneumoniae* serotypes, and consensus sequences illustrating combinations of SP0882 sequences from different *S. pneumoniae* serotypes are provided as SEQ ID NOS: 14-17. Accordingly, in certain embodiments, the vaccine formulation

comprises a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence comprising, or consisting of, any of SEQ ID NOS: 14-17, or an immunogenic fragment thereof (e.g., in place of a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence comprising one of SEQ ID NOS: 2-5).

5 Nucleic acid sequences encoding different variants of SP0882 are provided as SEQ ID NOS: 24-26, although due to degeneracy in the genetic code, other DNA sequences (including codon-optimized sequences) could encode these polypeptides.

### 3. SP0148 (SEQ ID NO: 7) and variants thereof

The protein SP0148 is named "ABC transporter, substrate-binding protein".  
10 Proteins of this class are typically extracellular proteins that interact transiently with a transmembrane protein complex. Such complexes use energy generated by ATP hydrolysis to translocate specific substrates across a cell membrane. SP0148 is a 276 amino acid protein that contains a conserved PBPb (periplasmic binding protein) domain, spanning amino acids 40-246, which is typical of membrane-bound  
15 transport complexes. In addition, SB0148 has a bacterial extracellular solute-binding proteins, family 3 domain which is largely co-extensive with the PBPb domain and extends from amino acid 40 to 244. In some embodiments, a vaccine or other composition comprises a truncation mutant of SP0148 comprising or lacking one or more of said domains and motifs.

20 In some embodiments, vaccines or pharmaceutical compositions comprising an *S. pneumoniae* polypeptide include a polypeptide containing at least 20 consecutive amino acid residues selected from SP0148. The polypeptide may also be a variant of the at least 20 residue fragment. In certain embodiments, the polypeptide includes no more than 250, 275, 200, 175, 150, 125, or 100 consecutive  
25 amino acids from SP0148.

Endogenous SP0148 comprises a putative signal sequence that may direct its secretion. In some embodiments, a variant of SP0148 that lacks the signal sequence (SEQ ID NO: 6) is used. The polypeptide of SEQ ID NO: 6 is encoded by the  
30 nucleic acid of SEQ ID NO: 27, although other nucleic acid sequences (including codon-optimized sequences) may be used. SEQ ID NO: 28 encodes the full length sequence of SP0148 used in the screens herein.

Variants of the amino acid sequence and nucleotide sequence of SP0148 may be found in U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2005/0020813, U.S. Patent Nos. 7,378,514 and 7,504,110, and European Patent Application No. EP1572868 and EP1855717.

5           Consensus sequences illustrating combinations of SP0148 sequences from different *S. pneumoniae* serotypes are provided as SEQ ID NOS: 18 and 19. Accordingly, in certain embodiments, the vaccine formulation comprises a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence comprising, or consisting of, either of SEQ ID NOS: 18-19, or an immunogenic fragment thereof (e.g., in place of a  
10 polypeptide having an amino acid sequence comprising one of SEQ ID NOS: 6 or 7).

#### **4.     SP1072 (SEQ ID NO: 8) and variants thereof**

SP1072, also known as dnaG, is a DNA primase enzyme that catalyzes formation of an RNA primer which allows DNA polymerase to initiate DNA  
15 replication. A protein of 586 amino acids, SP1072 contains several conserved motifs. Beginning at the N-terminus, amino acids 2 – 96 form a zinc finger domain, the DNA primase catalytic core spans amino acids 122 – 250, and a highly conserved topoisomerase-primase (TORPIM) nucleotidyl transferase/hydrolase domain region extends from amino acid 258 to 330. In some embodiments, a  
20 vaccine or other composition comprises a truncation mutant of SP1072 comprising or lacking one or more of said domains and motifs.

In some embodiments, vaccines or pharmaceutical compositions comprising an *S. pneumoniae* polypeptide include a polypeptide containing at least 20 consecutive amino acid residues selected from SP1072. The polypeptide may also  
25 be a variant of the at least 20 residue fragment. In certain embodiments, the polypeptide includes no more than 550, 500, 450, 400, 350, 300, 250, 200, 150, or 100 consecutive amino acids from SP1072.

#### **5.     SP2108 (SEQ ID NO: 9) and variants thereof**

The polypeptide SP2108 is 423 amino acids in length and is alternatively  
30 known as MalX, maltose/maltodextrin ABC transporter, or maltose/maltodextrin-

binding protein. Much of the protein (amino acids 3-423) is classified as a MalE (Maltose-binding periplasmic) domain. In addition, SP2108 contains a signal sequence that directs its secretion. In some embodiments, a vaccine or other composition comprises a truncation mutant of SP2108 comprising one or more of  
5 said domains and motifs.

In some embodiments, the compositions and methods herein call for the use of an SP2108 variant that lacks the signal sequence. This variant is represented by polypeptide sequence SEQ ID NO: 10 and may be encoded by, for example, a nucleic acid according to SEQ ID NO: 29.

10 In some embodiments, vaccines or pharmaceutical compositions comprising an *S. pneumoniae* polypeptide include a polypeptide containing at least 20 consecutive amino acid residues selected from SP2108. The polypeptide may also be a variant of the at least 20 residue fragment. In certain embodiments, the polypeptide includes no more than 400, 350, 300, 250, 200, 150, or 100 consecutive  
15 amino acids from SP2108.

Consensus sequences illustrating combinations of SP2108 sequences from different serotypes are provided as SEQ ID NOS: 20 and 21. Thus, in certain embodiments, the vaccine formulation comprises a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence comprising, or consisting of, either of SEQ ID NOS: 20-21, or an  
20 immunogenic fragment thereof (e.g., in place of a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence comprising one of SEQ ID NOS: 9 or 10).

#### **6. SP0641 (SEQ ID NO: 12) and variants thereof**

At 2144 amino acids in length, SP0641 is also known as PrtA, a cell wall-associated serine protease. Full-length SP0641 contains a number of conserved  
25 motifs: the PA\_2 motif, extending between amino acids 485 and 597, which may form a protein binding surface; the Fn3-like domain (amino acids 800 – 939); and two predicted catalytic domains of the S8 C5a type located at amino acids 226 – 449 and 639 – 777. In some embodiments, a vaccine or other composition comprises a truncation mutant of SP0641 comprising or lacking one or more of said domains and  
30 motifs.

In some embodiments, vaccines or pharmaceutical compositions comprising an *S. pneumoniae* polypeptide include a polypeptide containing at least 20 consecutive amino acid residues selected from SP0641. The polypeptide may also be a variant of the at least 20 residue fragment. In certain embodiments, the polypeptide includes no more than 1000, 900, 800, 700, 600, 500, 400, 300, 200, or 100 consecutive amino acids from SP0641.

Certain other truncation mutants of SP0641 may also be used. For instance, the polypeptide designated SP0641N (SEQ ID NO: 13) consists of 661 amino acids corresponding to amino acids 24-684 near the N-terminus of SP0641. Roughly adjacent to SP0641N (and corresponding to amino acids 686-1333 of SP0641) lies the 648 residue region captured by the truncation variant SP0641M (SEQ ID NO: 11).

Variants of SP0641 are disclosed in, for example, U.S. Patents No. 7,338,786, 6,573,082, and 7,132,107, as well as International Application WO00/06738.

SEQ ID NOS: 30 and 31 display the DNA sequences of SP0641M and SP0641N, respectively, although due to degeneracy in the genetic code, other DNA sequences (including codon-optimized sequences) could encode SP0641.

Polypeptides homologous to the polypeptides of Tables 1 and 2 (for example, SP0024, 0882, 0882N, 0148 with or without a signal sequence, 1072, SP1028 with or without a signal sequence, SP0641, SP0641M, or SP0641N) may also be used in the compositions and methods disclosed herein. Individual strains of *S. pneumoniae* contain numerous mutations relative to each other, and some of these result different protein sequences between the different strains. One of skill in the art may readily substitute an amino acid sequence, or a portion thereof, with the homologous amino acid sequence from a different *S. pneumoniae* strain. In certain aspects, this application provides immunogenic polypeptides with at least 90%, 95%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 99.5% identity to the polypeptides of Tables 1 and 2 or an immunogenic fragment thereof. Serotypic variation may be used to design such variants of the polypeptides of Tables 1 and 2.

In some embodiments, the vaccine compositions herein comprise a fragment of a protein of Table 1 or 2 (for example, fragments of SP0024, SP0882, SP0882N, OSP148 with or without a signal sequence, SP1072, SP1028 with or without a signal sequence, SP0641, SP0641M, or SP0641N). In some embodiments, this application provides truncation mutants that are close in size to the polypeptide of Table 1 or 2 (for example, one of SEQ ID NOS: 1-13). For example, they may lack at most one, two three, four, five, ten, or twenty amino acids from one or both termini. Internal deletions, e.g., of 1-10, 11-20, 21-30, or 31-40 amino acids, are also contemplated.

In certain embodiments the vaccine formulation comprises one or more polypeptides having an amino acid sequence comprising, or consisting of, any of SEQ ID NOS: 14-21. In certain embodiments, the fragment is a truncated fragment of any of SEQ ID NOS: 14-21 wherein from 1-5, 1-10, or 1-20 amino acid residues are removed from the N-terminus, C-terminus, or both. In certain embodiments, the fragment is a truncated fragment of any of SEQ ID NOS: 14-21 wherein from 1-10 amino acid residues are removed from the N-terminus, C-terminus, or both. For instance, 10 amino acid residues may be removed from each of the N-terminus and C-terminus resulting in a protein with 20 amino acid residues removed.

In addition to those nucleic acids and polypeptides described in Table 1 above, this application also provides immunogenic compositions that include one or more of the polypeptides or genes listed in Table 1 and/or Table 2, or variants or fragments thereof as described herein. The DNA and protein sequence of each gene and protein may be found by searching for the Locus Tag in the publicly available database, Entrez Gene, as described above.

**Table 2. Immunogenic proteins identified in human and mouse screens**

<b>Locus tag name</b>	<b>Protein accession number</b>	<b>DNA accession number (from March 30, 2010)</b>
SP1574	AAK75660.1	NC_003028.3 c1481367-1480609
SP1655	AAK75734.1	NC_003028.3 c1557922-1557230
SP2106	AAK76165.1	NC_003028.3 c2018657-2016399
SP1473	AAK75567.1	NC_003028.3 c1386534-1386277
SP0605	AAK74757.1	NC_003028.3 571604-572485
SP1177	AAK75286.1	NC_003028.3 c1115580-1115317
SP0335	AAK74510.1	NC_003028.3 306559-306876

<b>Locus tag name</b>	<b>Protein accession number</b>	<b>DNA accession number (from March 30, 2010)</b>
SP0906	AAK75031.1	NC_003028.3:c859160-859029
SP1828	AAK75901.1	NC_003028.3:c1740010-1739000
SP2157	AAK76211.1	NC_003028.3:c2072146-2070995
SP1229	AAK75335.1	NC_003028.3:c1163388-1161718
SP1128	AAK75238.1	NC_003028.3:1061773-1063077
SP1836	AAK75909.1	NC_003028.3:1746104-1746280
SP1865	AAK75937.1	NC_003028.3:c1772987-1771923
SP0904	AAK75029.1	NC_003028.3:c858126-857311
SP0765	AAK74903.1	NC_003028.3:724170-725207
SP1634	AAK75714.1	NC_003028.3:1534348-1535421
SP0418	AAK74581.1	NC_003028.3:396692-396916
SP1923	AAK75991.1	NC_003028.3:c1833311-1831896
SP1313	AAK75991.1	NC_003028.3:c1833311-1831896
SP0775	AAK74913.1	NC_003028.3:731798-732070
SP0314	AAK74491.1	NC_003028.3:287483-290683
SP0912	AAK75037.1	NC_003028.3:864707-865465
SP0159	AAK74341.1	NC_003028.3:c157554-156292
SP0910	AAK75035.1	NC_003028.3:863462-863734
SP2148	AAK76205.1	NC_003028.3:2062144-2063373
SP1412	AAK75510.1	NC_003028.3:c1332393-1331605
SP0372	AAK74539.1	NC_003028.3:350268-350597
SP1304	AAK75407.1	NC_003028.3:c1232491-1232390
SP2002	AAK76069.1	NC_003028.3:c1906183-1905446
SP0612	AAK74764.1	NC_003028.3:579708-579806
SP1988	AAK76055.1	NC_003028.3:c1892598-1890565
SP0484	AAK74643.1	NC_003028.3:465572-466402
SP0847	AAK74978.1	NC_003028.3:794144-795202
SP1527	AAK75616.1	NC_003028.3:c1439494-1437536
SP0542	AAK74699.1	NC_003028.3:515940-516059
SP0441	AAK74602.1	NC_003028.3:414869-415057
SP0350	AAK74523.1	NC_003028.3:323990-324625
SP0014	AAK74207.1	NC_003028.3:14450-14929
SP1965	AAK76032.1	NC_003028.3:c1873279-1873073
SP0117	AAK74303.1	NC_003028.3:118423-120657
SP0981	AAK75102.1	NC_003028.3:927115-928056
SP2229	AAK76277.1	NC_003028.3:c2148627-2147602
SP2136	AAK76194.1	NC_003028.3:c2048521-2046656
SP1179	AAK75288.1	NC_003028.3:1116230-1118389
SP1174	AAK75283.1	NC_003028.3:c1110717-1108258
SP2216	AAK76264.1	NC_003028.3:c2136445-2135267
SP1393	AAK75491.1	NC_003028.3:1316756-1318027
SP0641.1	Amino acids 28 - 1006 of AAK74791.1	Nucleotides 603976-606910 of NC_003028.3

Locus tag name	Protein accession number	DNA accession number (from March 30, 2010)
	(which is full-length SP0641)	
SP1384	AAK75482.1	NC_003028.3 c1309464-1308967
SP2032	AAK76097.1	NC_003028.3 c1939994-1938321

Typically, the polypeptides present in compounds of the invention are immunogenic, either alone or as a variant, which includes polypeptides fused to another polypeptide or mixed with or complexed to an adjuvant. Variants also include sequences with less than 100% sequence identity, as described herein. In certain embodiments, an antigen of Table 1 or 2 is provided as a full length polypeptide. In addition, one may use fragments, precursors and analogs that have an appropriate immunogenicity.

These polypeptides may be immunogenic in mammals, for example mice, guinea pigs, or humans. An immunogenic polypeptide is typically one capable of raising a significant immune response in an assay or in a subject. For instance, an immunogenic polypeptide may increase the amount of IL-17 produced by T cells. The IL-17 assay described in Examples 1-4 is an example of an assay that may be used to identify an immunogenic polypeptide. Alternatively, an immunogenic polypeptide may (i) induce production of antibodies, e.g., neutralizing antibodies, that bind to the polypeptide (ii) induce T<sub>H</sub>1 immunity, (iii) activate the CD8<sup>+</sup> CTL response, for example by increasing CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells and/or increasing localization of CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells to the site of infection or reinfection, (iv) induce T<sub>H</sub>17 immunity, and/or (v) activate innate immunity. In some embodiments, an immunogenic polypeptide causes the production of a detectable amount of antibody specific to that antigen.

In certain embodiments, polypeptides have less than 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, 60% or 70% identity to human autoantigens and/or gut commensal bacteria (e.g., certain *Bacteroides*, *Clostridium*, *Fusobacterium*, *Eubacterium*, *Ruminococcus*, *Peptococcus*, *Peptostreptococcus*, *Bifidobacterium*, *Escherichia* and *Lactobacillus* species). Examples of human autoantigens include insulin, proliferating cell nuclear antigen, cytochrome P450, and myelin basic protein.



The present disclosure provides, for example, a vaccine formulation comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and one or more polypeptides having an amino acid sequence comprising any of SEQ ID NOS: 1-11 or an immunogenic fragment thereof, and optionally further comprising a polypeptide  
5 having an amino acid sequence comprising either of SEQ ID NOS: 12 or 13 or an immunogenic fragment thereof. In certain embodiments, the vaccine formulation comprises at least two different polypeptides having an amino acid sequence comprising any of SEQ ID NOS: 1-13 or an immunogenic fragment thereof, wherein  
10 at least one of said polypeptides has an amino acid sequence comprising one of SEQ ID NOS: 1-10 or an immunogenic fragment thereof. Here, the term "different" signifies that each of said two peptides originates from a different sequence selected from SEQ ID NOS: 1-13.

The vaccine formulation may also comprise one or more polypeptides having an amino acid sequence consisting of any of SEQ ID NOS: 1-11.

15 In some embodiments, the vaccine formulation comprises at least two polypeptides, each polypeptide belonging to a different group of (i)-(vi): (i) SEQ ID NO: 1 or an immunogenic fragment thereof, (ii) one of SEQ ID NOS: 2-5 or an immunogenic fragment thereof, (iii) one of SEQ ID NOS: 6-7 or an immunogenic fragment thereof, (iv) SEQ ID NO: 8 or an immunogenic fragment thereof, (v) one  
20 of SEQ ID NOS: 9-10 or an immunogenic fragment thereof, and (vi) one of SEQ ID NO: 11-13 or an immunogenic fragment thereof. Examples of such combinations are listed below:

25 SEQ ID NO: 1 and SEQ ID NO: 2  
SEQ ID NO: 1 and SEQ ID NO: 3  
SEQ ID NO: 1 and SEQ ID NO: 4  
SEQ ID NO: 1 and SEQ ID NO: 5  
SEQ ID NO: 1 and SEQ ID NO: 6  
SEQ ID NO: 1 and SEQ ID NO: 7  
SEQ ID NO: 1 and SEQ ID NO: 8  
30 SEQ ID NO: 1 and SEQ ID NO: 9  
SEQ ID NO: 1 and SEQ ID NO: 10  
SEQ ID NO: 1 and SEQ ID NO: 11  
SEQ ID NO: 1 and SEQ ID NO: 12  
SEQ ID NO: 1 and SEQ ID NO: 13  
35 SEQ ID NO: 2 and SEQ ID NO: 6

- 5 SEQ ID NO: 2 and SEQ ID NO: 7  
SEQ ID NO: 2 and SEQ ID NO: 8  
SEQ ID NO: 2 and SEQ ID NO: 9  
SEQ ID NO: 2 and SEQ ID NO: 10  
SEQ ID NO: 2 and SEQ ID NO: 11  
SEQ ID NO: 2 and SEQ ID NO: 12  
SEQ ID NO: 2 and SEQ ID NO: 13
- 10 SEQ ID NO: 3 and SEQ ID NO: 6  
SEQ ID NO: 3 and SEQ ID NO: 7  
SEQ ID NO: 3 and SEQ ID NO: 8  
SEQ ID NO: 3 and SEQ ID NO: 9  
SEQ ID NO: 3 and SEQ ID NO: 10  
SEQ ID NO: 3 and SEQ ID NO: 11  
15 SEQ ID NO: 3 and SEQ ID NO: 12  
SEQ ID NO: 3 and SEQ ID NO: 13
- 20 SEQ ID NO: 4 and SEQ ID NO: 6  
SEQ ID NO: 4 and SEQ ID NO: 7  
SEQ ID NO: 4 and SEQ ID NO: 8  
SEQ ID NO: 4 and SEQ ID NO: 9  
SEQ ID NO: 4 and SEQ ID NO: 10  
SEQ ID NO: 4 and SEQ ID NO: 11  
SEQ ID NO: 4 and SEQ ID NO: 12  
25 SEQ ID NO: 4 and SEQ ID NO: 13
- 30 SEQ ID NO: 5 and SEQ ID NO: 6  
SEQ ID NO: 5 and SEQ ID NO: 7  
SEQ ID NO: 5 and SEQ ID NO: 8  
SEQ ID NO: 5 and SEQ ID NO: 9  
SEQ ID NO: 5 and SEQ ID NO: 10  
SEQ ID NO: 5 and SEQ ID NO: 11  
SEQ ID NO: 5 and SEQ ID NO: 12  
SEQ ID NO: 5 and SEQ ID NO: 13  
35
- 40 SEQ ID NO: 6 and SEQ ID NO: 8  
SEQ ID NO: 6 and SEQ ID NO: 9  
SEQ ID NO: 6 and SEQ ID NO: 10  
SEQ ID NO: 6 and SEQ ID NO: 11  
SEQ ID NO: 6 and SEQ ID NO: 12  
SEQ ID NO: 6 and SEQ ID NO: 13
- 45 SEQ ID NO: 7 and SEQ ID NO: 8  
SEQ ID NO: 7 and SEQ ID NO: 9  
SEQ ID NO: 7 and SEQ ID NO: 10  
SEQ ID NO: 7 and SEQ ID NO: 11  
SEQ ID NO: 7 and SEQ ID NO: 12  
SEQ ID NO: 7 and SEQ ID NO: 13

5 SEQ ID NO: 8 and SEQ ID NO: 9  
 SEQ ID NO: 8 and SEQ ID NO: 10  
 SEQ ID NO: 8 and SEQ ID NO: 11  
 SEQ ID NO: 8 and SEQ ID NO: 12  
 SEQ ID NO: 8 and SEQ ID NO: 13

10 SEQ ID NO: 9 and SEQ ID NO: 11  
 SEQ ID NO: 9 and SEQ ID NO: 12  
 SEQ ID NO: 9 and SEQ ID NO: 13

15 SEQ ID NO: 10 and SEQ ID NO: 11  
 SEQ ID NO: 10 and SEQ ID NO: 12  
 SEQ ID NO: 10 and SEQ ID NO: 13

In certain embodiments, the vaccine formulation comprises at least three different polypeptides having an amino acid sequence comprising any of SEQ ID NOS: 1-13 or an immunogenic fragment thereof, wherein at least one of said polypeptides has an amino acid sequence comprising one of SEQ ID NOS: 1-10. In certain such embodiments, the vaccine formulation comprises at least three polypeptides, each polypeptide belonging to a different group of (i)-(vi): (i) SEQ ID NO: 1 or an immunogenic fragment thereof, (ii) one of SEQ ID NOS: 2-5 or an immunogenic fragment thereof, (iii) one of SEQ ID NOS: 6-7 or an immunogenic fragment thereof, (iv) SEQ ID NO: 8 or an immunogenic fragment thereof, (v) one of SEQ ID NOS: 9-10 or an immunogenic fragment thereof, and (vi) one of SEQ ID NO: 11-13 or an immunogenic fragment thereof. Examples of such combinations are listed below:

30 SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 2, and SEQ ID NO: 6  
 SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 2, and SEQ ID NO: 7  
 SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 2, and SEQ ID NO: 8  
 SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 2, and SEQ ID NO: 9  
 SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 2, and SEQ ID NO: 10  
 SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 2, and SEQ ID NO: 11  
 SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 2, and SEQ ID NO: 12  
 35 SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 2, and SEQ ID NO: 13

40 SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 3, and SEQ ID NO: 6  
 SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 3, and SEQ ID NO: 7  
 SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 3, and SEQ ID NO: 8  
 SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 3, and SEQ ID NO: 9

- 5 SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 3, and SEQ ID NO: 10  
SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 3, and SEQ ID NO: 11  
SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 3, and SEQ ID NO: 12  
SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 3, and SEQ ID NO: 13
- 10 SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 4; and SEQ ID NO: 6  
SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 4; and SEQ ID NO: 7  
SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 4; and SEQ ID NO: 8  
SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 4; and SEQ ID NO: 9  
SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 4; and SEQ ID NO: 10  
SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 4; and SEQ ID NO: 11  
SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 4; and SEQ ID NO: 12  
SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 4; and SEQ ID NO: 13
- 15 SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 5; and SEQ ID NO: 6  
SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 5; and SEQ ID NO: 7  
SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 5; and SEQ ID NO: 8  
SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 5; and SEQ ID NO: 9  
SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 5; and SEQ ID NO: 10
- 20 SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 5; and SEQ ID NO: 11  
SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 5; and SEQ ID NO: 12  
SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 5; and SEQ ID NO: 13
- 25 SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 6; and SEQ ID NO: 8  
SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 6; and SEQ ID NO: 9  
SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 6; and SEQ ID NO: 10  
SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 6; and SEQ ID NO: 11  
SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 6; and SEQ ID NO: 12  
SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 6; and SEQ ID NO: 13
- 30 SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 7; and SEQ ID NO: 8  
SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 7; and SEQ ID NO: 9  
SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 7; and SEQ ID NO: 10  
SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 7; and SEQ ID NO: 11
- 35 SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 7; and SEQ ID NO: 12  
SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 7; and SEQ ID NO: 13
- 40 SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 8; and SEQ ID NO: 9  
SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 8; and SEQ ID NO: 10  
SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 8; and SEQ ID NO: 11  
SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 8; and SEQ ID NO: 12  
SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 8; and SEQ ID NO: 13
- 45 SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 9; and SEQ ID NO: 11  
SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 9; and SEQ ID NO: 12  
SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 9; and SEQ ID NO: 13
- SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 10; and SEQ ID NO: 11

- SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 10; and SEQ ID NO: 12  
 SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 10; and SEQ ID NO: 13
  
- 5 SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 6; and SEQ ID NO: 8  
 SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 6; and SEQ ID NO: 9  
 SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 6; and SEQ ID NO: 10  
 SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 6; and SEQ ID NO: 11  
 SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 6; and SEQ ID NO: 12  
 SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 6; and SEQ ID NO: 13
  
- 10 SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 7; and SEQ ID NO: 8  
 SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 7; and SEQ ID NO: 9  
 SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 7; and SEQ ID NO: 10  
 SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 7; and SEQ ID NO: 11  
 15 SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 7; and SEQ ID NO: 12  
 SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 7; and SEQ ID NO: 13
  
- 20 SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 8; and SEQ ID NO: 9  
 SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 8; and SEQ ID NO: 10  
 SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 8; and SEQ ID NO: 11  
 SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 8; and SEQ ID NO: 12  
 SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 8; and SEQ ID NO: 13
  
- 25 SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 9; and SEQ ID NO: 11  
 SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 9; and SEQ ID NO: 12  
 SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 9; and SEQ ID NO: 13
  
- 30 SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 10; and SEQ ID NO: 11  
 SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 10; and SEQ ID NO: 12  
 SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 10; and SEQ ID NO: 13
  
- 35 SEQ ID NO: 3, SEQ ID NO: 6; and SEQ ID NO: 8  
 SEQ ID NO: 3, SEQ ID NO: 6; and SEQ ID NO: 9  
 SEQ ID NO: 3, SEQ ID NO: 6; and SEQ ID NO: 10  
 SEQ ID NO: 3, SEQ ID NO: 6; and SEQ ID NO: 11  
 SEQ ID NO: 3, SEQ ID NO: 6; and SEQ ID NO: 12  
 SEQ ID NO: 3, SEQ ID NO: 6; and SEQ ID NO: 13
  
- 40 SEQ ID NO: 3, SEQ ID NO: 7; and SEQ ID NO: 8  
 SEQ ID NO: 3, SEQ ID NO: 7; and SEQ ID NO: 9  
 SEQ ID NO: 3, SEQ ID NO: 7; and SEQ ID NO: 10  
 SEQ ID NO: 3, SEQ ID NO: 7; and SEQ ID NO: 11  
 SEQ ID NO: 3, SEQ ID NO: 7; and SEQ ID NO: 12  
 SEQ ID NO: 3, SEQ ID NO: 7; and SEQ ID NO: 13
  
- 45 SEQ ID NO: 3, SEQ ID NO: 8; and SEQ ID NO: 9  
 SEQ ID NO: 3, SEQ ID NO: 8; and SEQ ID NO: 10  
 SEQ ID NO: 3, SEQ ID NO: 8; and SEQ ID NO: 11

- SEQ ID NO: 3, SEQ ID NO: 8; and SEQ ID NO: 12  
SEQ ID NO: 3, SEQ ID NO: 8; and SEQ ID NO: 13
- 5 SEQ ID NO: 3, SEQ ID NO: 9; and SEQ ID NO: 11  
SEQ ID NO: 3, SEQ ID NO: 9; and SEQ ID NO: 12  
SEQ ID NO: 3, SEQ ID NO: 9; and SEQ ID NO: 13
- 10 SEQ ID NO: 3, SEQ ID NO: 10; and SEQ ID NO: 11  
SEQ ID NO: 3, SEQ ID NO: 10; and SEQ ID NO: 12  
SEQ ID NO: 3, SEQ ID NO: 10; and SEQ ID NO: 13
- 15 SEQ ID NO: 4, SEQ ID NO: 6; and SEQ ID NO: 8  
SEQ ID NO: 4, SEQ ID NO: 6; and SEQ ID NO: 9  
SEQ ID NO: 4, SEQ ID NO: 6; and SEQ ID NO: 10  
SEQ ID NO: 4, SEQ ID NO: 6; and SEQ ID NO: 11  
SEQ ID NO: 4, SEQ ID NO: 6; and SEQ ID NO: 12  
SEQ ID NO: 4, SEQ ID NO: 6; and SEQ ID NO: 13
- 20 SEQ ID NO: 4, SEQ ID NO: 7; and SEQ ID NO: 8  
SEQ ID NO: 4, SEQ ID NO: 7; and SEQ ID NO: 9  
SEQ ID NO: 4, SEQ ID NO: 7; and SEQ ID NO: 10  
SEQ ID NO: 4, SEQ ID NO: 7; and SEQ ID NO: 11  
SEQ ID NO: 4, SEQ ID NO: 7; and SEQ ID NO: 12  
SEQ ID NO: 4, SEQ ID NO: 7; and SEQ ID NO: 13
- 25 SEQ ID NO: 4, SEQ ID NO: 8; and SEQ ID NO: 9  
SEQ ID NO: 4, SEQ ID NO: 8; and SEQ ID NO: 10  
SEQ ID NO: 4, SEQ ID NO: 8; and SEQ ID NO: 11  
SEQ ID NO: 4, SEQ ID NO: 8; and SEQ ID NO: 12  
SEQ ID NO: 4, SEQ ID NO: 8; and SEQ ID NO: 13
- 30 SEQ ID NO: 4, SEQ ID NO: 9; and SEQ ID NO: 11  
SEQ ID NO: 4, SEQ ID NO: 9; and SEQ ID NO: 12  
SEQ ID NO: 4, SEQ ID NO: 9; and SEQ ID NO: 13
- 35 SEQ ID NO: 4, SEQ ID NO: 10; and SEQ ID NO: 11  
SEQ ID NO: 4, SEQ ID NO: 10; and SEQ ID NO: 12  
SEQ ID NO: 4, SEQ ID NO: 10; and SEQ ID NO: 13
- 40 SEQ ID NO: 5, SEQ ID NO: 6; and SEQ ID NO: 8  
SEQ ID NO: 5, SEQ ID NO: 6; and SEQ ID NO: 9  
SEQ ID NO: 5, SEQ ID NO: 6; and SEQ ID NO: 10  
SEQ ID NO: 5, SEQ ID NO: 6; and SEQ ID NO: 11  
SEQ ID NO: 5, SEQ ID NO: 6; and SEQ ID NO: 12  
SEQ ID NO: 5, SEQ ID NO: 6; and SEQ ID NO: 13
- 45 SEQ ID NO: 5, SEQ ID NO: 7; and SEQ ID NO: 8  
SEQ ID NO: 5, SEQ ID NO: 7; and SEQ ID NO: 9

- 5 SEQ ID NO: 5, SEQ ID NO: 7; and SEQ ID NO: 10  
 SEQ ID NO: 5, SEQ ID NO: 7; and SEQ ID NO: 11  
 SEQ ID NO: 5, SEQ ID NO: 7; and SEQ ID NO: 12  
 SEQ ID NO: 5, SEQ ID NO: 7; and SEQ ID NO: 13
- 10 SEQ ID NO: 5, SEQ ID NO: 8; and SEQ ID NO: 9  
 SEQ ID NO: 5, SEQ ID NO: 8; and SEQ ID NO: 10  
 SEQ ID NO: 5, SEQ ID NO: 8; and SEQ ID NO: 11  
 SEQ ID NO: 5, SEQ ID NO: 8; and SEQ ID NO: 12  
 SEQ ID NO: 5, SEQ ID NO: 8; and SEQ ID NO: 13
- 15 SEQ ID NO: 5, SEQ ID NO: 9; and SEQ ID NO: 11  
 SEQ ID NO: 5, SEQ ID NO: 9; and SEQ ID NO: 12  
 SEQ ID NO: 5, SEQ ID NO: 9; and SEQ ID NO: 13
- 20 SEQ ID NO: 5, SEQ ID NO: 10; and SEQ ID NO: 11  
 SEQ ID NO: 5, SEQ ID NO: 10; and SEQ ID NO: 12  
 SEQ ID NO: 5, SEQ ID NO: 10; and SEQ ID NO: 13
- 25 SEQ ID NO: 6, SEQ ID NO: 8; and SEQ ID NO: 9  
 SEQ ID NO: 6, SEQ ID NO: 8; and SEQ ID NO: 10  
 SEQ ID NO: 6, SEQ ID NO: 8; and SEQ ID NO: 11  
 SEQ ID NO: 6, SEQ ID NO: 8; and SEQ ID NO: 12  
 SEQ ID NO: 6, SEQ ID NO: 8; and SEQ ID NO: 13
- 30 SEQ ID NO: 6, SEQ ID NO: 9; and SEQ ID NO: 11  
 SEQ ID NO: 6, SEQ ID NO: 9; and SEQ ID NO: 12  
 SEQ ID NO: 6, SEQ ID NO: 9; and SEQ ID NO: 13
- 35 SEQ ID NO: 6, SEQ ID NO: 10; and SEQ ID NO: 11  
 SEQ ID NO: 6, SEQ ID NO: 10; and SEQ ID NO: 12  
 SEQ ID NO: 6, SEQ ID NO: 10; and SEQ ID NO: 13
- 40 SEQ ID NO: 7, SEQ ID NO: 8; and SEQ ID NO: 9  
 SEQ ID NO: 7, SEQ ID NO: 8; and SEQ ID NO: 10  
 SEQ ID NO: 7, SEQ ID NO: 8; and SEQ ID NO: 11  
 SEQ ID NO: 7, SEQ ID NO: 8; and SEQ ID NO: 12  
 SEQ ID NO: 7, SEQ ID NO: 8; and SEQ ID NO: 13
- 45 SEQ ID NO: 7, SEQ ID NO: 9; and SEQ ID NO: 11  
 SEQ ID NO: 7, SEQ ID NO: 9; and SEQ ID NO: 12  
 SEQ ID NO: 7, SEQ ID NO: 9; and SEQ ID NO: 13
- SEQ ID NO: 7, SEQ ID NO: 10; and SEQ ID NO: 11  
 SEQ ID NO: 7, SEQ ID NO: 10; and SEQ ID NO: 12  
 SEQ ID NO: 7, SEQ ID NO: 10; and SEQ ID NO: 13
- SEQ ID NO: 8, SEQ ID NO: 9; and SEQ ID NO: 11

SEQ ID NO: 8, SEQ ID NO: 9; and SEQ ID NO: 12  
 SEQ ID NO: 8, SEQ ID NO: 9; and SEQ ID NO: 13

5 SEQ ID NO: 8, SEQ ID NO: 10; and SEQ ID NO: 11  
 SEQ ID NO: 8, SEQ ID NO: 10; and SEQ ID NO: 12  
 SEQ ID NO: 8, SEQ ID NO: 10; and SEQ ID NO: 13

In some embodiments, the vaccine formulation comprises at least two  
 different polypeptides having an amino acid sequence comprising any of SEQ ID  
 10 NOS: 14-21 or an immunogenic fragment thereof. In certain such embodiments, the  
 vaccine formulation comprises at least two polypeptides, each polypeptide  
 belonging to a different group of (i)-(iii): (i) one of SEQ ID NOS: 14-17 or an  
 immunogenic fragment thereof, (ii) one of SEQ ID NOS: 18-19 or an immunogenic  
 fragment thereof; and (iii) one of SEQ ID NOS: 20-21 or an immunogenic fragment  
 15 thereof. Examples of such combinations are listed below:

20 SEQ ID NO: 14 and SEQ ID NO: 18  
 SEQ ID NO: 14 and SEQ ID NO: 19  
 SEQ ID NO: 14 and SEQ ID NO: 20  
 SEQ ID NO: 14 and SEQ ID NO: 21

25 SEQ ID NO: 15 and SEQ ID NO: 18  
 SEQ ID NO: 15 and SEQ ID NO: 19  
 SEQ ID NO: 15 and SEQ ID NO: 20  
 SEQ ID NO: 15 and SEQ ID NO: 21

30 SEQ ID NO: 16 and SEQ ID NO: 18  
 SEQ ID NO: 16 and SEQ ID NO: 19  
 SEQ ID NO: 16 and SEQ ID NO: 20  
 SEQ ID NO: 16 and SEQ ID NO: 21

35 SEQ ID NO: 17 and SEQ ID NO: 18  
 SEQ ID NO: 17 and SEQ ID NO: 19  
 SEQ ID NO: 17 and SEQ ID NO: 20  
 SEQ ID NO: 17 and SEQ ID NO: 21

40 SEQ ID NO: 18 and SEQ ID NO: 20  
 SEQ ID NO: 18 and SEQ ID NO: 21

SEQ ID NO: 19 and SEQ ID NO: 20  
 SEQ ID NO: 19 and SEQ ID NO: 21



In some aspects, a vaccine formulation comprising one or more of SEQ ID NOS: 14-21 further comprises a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence comprising any of SEQ ID NOS: 1-13.

In certain embodiments, the vaccine formulation comprises at least three  
 5 different polypeptides having an amino acid sequence comprising any of SEQ ID NOS: 14-21 or an immunogenic fragment thereof. In certain such embodiments, the vaccine formulation comprises three of (i)-(iii): (i) one of SEQ ID NOS: 14-17 or an immunogenic fragment thereof, (ii) one of SEQ ID NOS: 18-19 or an immunogenic fragment thereof; and (iii) one of SEQ ID NOS: 20-21 or an immunogenic fragment  
 10 thereof. Examples of such combinations are listed below:

SEQ ID NO: 14, SEQ ID NO: 18, and SEQ ID NO: 20  
 SEQ ID NO: 14, SEQ ID NO: 18, and SEQ ID NO: 21  
 SEQ ID NO: 14, SEQ ID NO: 19, and SEQ ID NO: 20  
 SEQ ID NO: 14, SEQ ID NO: 19, and SEQ ID NO: 21

15

SEQ ID NO: 15, SEQ ID NO: 18, and SEQ ID NO: 20  
 SEQ ID NO: 15, SEQ ID NO: 18, and SEQ ID NO: 21  
 SEQ ID NO: 15, SEQ ID NO: 19, and SEQ ID NO: 20  
 SEQ ID NO: 15, SEQ ID NO: 19, and SEQ ID NO: 21

20

SEQ ID NO: 16, SEQ ID NO: 18, and SEQ ID NO: 20  
 SEQ ID NO: 16, SEQ ID NO: 18, and SEQ ID NO: 21  
 SEQ ID NO: 16, SEQ ID NO: 19, and SEQ ID NO: 20  
 SEQ ID NO: 16, SEQ ID NO: 19, and SEQ ID NO: 21

25

SEQ ID NO: 17, SEQ ID NO: 18, and SEQ ID NO: 20  
 SEQ ID NO: 17, SEQ ID NO: 18, and SEQ ID NO: 21  
 SEQ ID NO: 17, SEQ ID NO: 19, and SEQ ID NO: 20  
 SEQ ID NO: 17, SEQ ID NO: 19, and SEQ ID NO: 21

30 A polypeptide may comprise one or more immunogenic portions and one or more non-immunogenic portions. The immunogenic portions may be identified by various methods, including protein microarrays, ELISPOT/ELISA techniques, and / or specific assays on different deletion mutants (e.g., fragments) of the polypeptide in question. Immunogenic portions may also be identified by computer algorithms.  
 35 Some such algorithms, like EpiMatrix (produced by EpiVax), use a computational matrix approach. Other computational tools for identifying antigenic epitopes include PEPVAC (Promiscuous EPitope-based VACCine, hosted by Dana Farber

- Cancer Institute on the world wide web at [immunax.dfci.harvard.edu/PEPVAC](http://immunax.dfci.harvard.edu/PEPVAC)), and MHCpred (which uses a partial least squares approach and is hosted by The Jenner Institute on the world wide web at [www.jenner.ac.uk/MHCpred](http://www.jenner.ac.uk/MHCpred)). An immunogenic fragment of a polypeptide described herein comprises at least one immunogenic portion, as measured experimentally or identified by algorithm. Peptides identified by the tools described above include the following:

<b>SP2108</b> <b>Fragments</b>  (SEQ ID NOS 34-57, respectively, in order of appearance)	<b>SP0148</b> <b>Fragments</b> (SEQ ID NOS 58-82, respectively, in order of appearance)	<b>SP1634</b> <b>Fragments</b>  (SEQ ID NOS 83-109, respectively, in order of appearance)	<b>SP0882</b> <b>Fragments</b>  (SEQ ID NOS 110-130, respectively, in order of appearance)	<b>SP0314</b> <b>Fragments</b>  (SEQ ID NOS 131-169, respectively, in order of appearance)
AIIDGPWKA VMMAPYDR V SIAGINYAK VWDPKMN L QPLPNISQM APYDRVGS L APAVIESLV FYTYGLLA SKYAFAGE TEGAGNLI LADWTFY Y SLVMYYNK D KEAGVKVTL KSTAVLGT V GAKTDDTT K SQKFVDFL V QAFKDAKV N AVIESLV MY DAKTAAND A YGVATIPT L KTAAIIDG P KAYEKEAG V AGNGAYVF	ALGLVAAG V ELTGYEIE V AVNNLSYTK TYLPAEADI RYNMAVNN L DFQQIMVRL EHTDNPTIL APIAQNPNV LPSDQQPYV YVYPLLAQ G QGLDNLKVI KYLYAAPI GELTGYEI NPNVLVVK K KLSKQFFGD GSPRPFIYE AVNNLSYTK KIFDKIGVE MVRLSDGQF YVYPLLAQ G VVQATTS AK TLEKLSKQF VAAGVLAA C LDNLKVI EL NMAVNNLS	RLLDLAPQ V MLEIPAHQI KNFFAHP K KVILAGHS K SFDNLVSTL YYDLPLNE L YFDLFFGTI ALEYIHHLF LPLNELDIL IPQGSIIGM DPELQKQF A AVYTFDAP G QSLTPEERE AIYAASQI LEIPAHQI LLDLAPQV P WQIEDKHF V TLGRLTQLL LYFDLFFGT SINDLASLK SINDLASLK	HLDNLVLK V DLIAGRVHL ILLPKDYEK EYQDQIGCL YFHDGQNV F NPDISRMIV IPWSENLPD QFGGKGV E Y IGLEYQDQI VYFHDGQ N MEVVKPFI YLKMKEHK L KLSPDQRIF RIFIYVGTE FIDETYRTK DTDRSYPVV YIDSSLCYY TQFIGLEYQ KDTDRSYPV LCYYHDLIA NVFNSKESF	MLKDKIAFL SLADYTYK V FLLLGAFYL VLIDGLSQL ILASLGFL L GLSQLLPVI FLLNHYMT V MLIPNV DRA KLEEMAKQ V VLKRGVYTI KVIAGLLRK TLNYEHMN K NIGYFFFKK KYTDVIEKF KYDDSVSTI TFNQMIKEL DYPETQSVF TPRAINNTL APLLVNGEL YIDHTNVAY KQNGDSYG Y FLLNHYMT V FYLYNGDLS

G AWVIPQAVK	Y	YYDLPLNE L QKVILAGH S GTDDSIIGW TYLSFDNL V FGTILDAGI NQITAVYTF		KSFAPLLV DETVVRTV YIDHTNVAY MLKDKIAFL KLRFKIKTD KLELFYETG KIAFLGSNI SVPRTSYLS FGFGLSLFS STIRSIEQV FRKTTDNP TVVRTVRDS STIRSIEQV DGLSQLLPV FGFGLSLFS KLVDQEGE F
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<b>SP0024 Fragments</b>  (SEQ ID NOS 170-193, respectively, in order of appearance)	<b>SP1072 Fragments</b>  (SEQ ID NOS 194-227, respectively, in order of appearance)	<b>SP0641 Fragments</b>  (SEQ ID NOS 228-264, respectively, in order of appearance)
AIVTCMSDR AQTFFENEPF AYVALHGQL DDVIISGAI FENEPFQEY FMQANQAYV ISQQQMGTR KPKTRVAIV LHGQLNLPL LHVAQALGL LPLKPKTRV MGTREIVVL MQLLIESPL QANQAYVAL QFMQANQAY QLNLPLKPK QQMGTRIV REIVVLHHT SPLIPDDVI SRLHVAQAL TEDMIRSLV VDVSDQDFL	GIEVEKPLY AEAHLRYM ALLNQDNMR APPERNYLY AQNSYIHIL AVASMGAL AYLLTKTRI DAAKFYHAI DTALEELER EEYQGVVPI EFLEKIAPL EFQVLYDLL EHVEHLKRL ELSEVEMTR ESPLVLNDY GEKTPSFNV GLCPFHGEK IGDMPVQIV ITMPVTKQL KALLNQDNM KRLTKKLV LTKTRISPI	AAAYAPNEVV AGDLRGKII DEIANEVWY DNYLIYGD DQKEHPEKF DSLTDRLKL EAKNKNKFV EGQGRNRKL EIKGAGDLR EPIAEGQYF EVSELKPHR GAFFDKSKI GDLKWDGLI GEVEKNLEV IHFESVEEM IMFIVGIFL IPGTLNKG IRYQVFTFK ISDKGGFNW IVSEEDFIL KEIGVEEAI KIVVKDFAR

VSDQDFLPF VTEDMIRSL	LVLVYDGDK MRAEAHLLY NGPEDLAYL QTEEVERAW SEIYLMEGF SPHQALYDM VDKQVIEEI VEMTRNKAL VLYDLLGQY VPFIEAVQI WYQVLAQDL YLMEGFMDV	KKINFQPSL KLKFBVYIGK KVYYGNMYK KYWQAIRAL LHIDNTRDF MRFKKEDLK NESVVDNYL NEVWYAGAA NINDIVDGL QYLLKDNII SPRQQGAGL SRSKTLGGY SSLKNTKVL TAAVILAAY WTELPAMGY
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Thus, in some aspects, this application provides an immunogenic fragment of an antigen described herein. The fragments, in some instances, are close in size to the full-length polypeptide or the polypeptide of Table 1 or 2. For example, they may lack at most one, two, three, four, five, ten, or twenty amino acids from one or both termini. In certain embodiments, the polypeptide is 100-500 amino acids in length, or 150-450, or 200-400, or 250-250 amino acids in length. In some embodiments, the polypeptide is 100-200, 150-250, 200-300, 250-350, 300-400, 350-450, or 400-500 amino acids in length. The fragments described above or sub-fragments thereof (e.g., fragments of 8-50, 8-30, or 8-20 amino acid residues) preferably have one of the biological activities described below, such as increasing the amount of IL-17 released by at least 1.5 fold or 2 fold or more (e.g., either as an absolute measure or relative to an immunologically inactive protein such as ovalbumin). A fragment may be used as the polypeptide in the vaccines described herein or may be fused to another protein, protein fragment or a polypeptide.

In some embodiments, the fragment is a truncated fragment of any of SEQ ID NOS: 1-13 having from 1-5, 1-10, or 1-20 amino acid residues removed from the N-terminus, C-terminus, or both. In some such embodiments, the same number of residues is removed from the N-terminus and the C-terminus, while in other embodiments, a different number of residues is removed from the N-terminus compared to the C-terminus.

In certain aspects, this application provides immunogenic polypeptides with at least 90%, 95%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 99.5% identity to a polypeptide of Table 1 or 2. The present disclosure also provides a vaccine formulation comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and one or more polypeptides having an amino acid sequence comprising a sequence at least 90%, 95%, 98%, or 99% identical to any of SEQ ID NOS: 1-11 or an immunogenic fragment thereof, and optionally further comprising a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence comprising a sequence at least 90%, 95%, 98%, or 99% identical to either of SEQ ID NOS: 12 or 13 or an immunogenic fragment thereof. In certain embodiments, the vaccine formulation comprises at least two different polypeptides having an amino acid sequence comprising a sequence at least 90%, 95%, 98%, or 99% identical to any of SEQ ID NOS: 1-13 or an immunogenic fragment thereof, wherein at least one of said polypeptides has an amino acid sequence comprising a sequence at least 90%, 95%, 98%, or 99% identical to one of SEQ ID NOS: 1-10 or an immunogenic fragment thereof.

In some embodiments, one or more, e.g. two, three, four, or more polypeptides from Table 1 or 2 or immunogenic fragments or variants thereof are provided in a mixture. In some embodiments, two, three, four, or more polypeptides from Table 1 or 2 or immunogenic fragments or variants thereof are covalently bound to each other, e.g. as a fusion protein.

In some embodiments, the vaccine formulation contains substantially no other *S. pneumoniae* polypeptides other than polypeptides having an amino acid sequence comprising any of SEQ ID NOS: 1-13. In some embodiments, the vaccine formulation contains substantially no other *S. pneumoniae* polypeptides other than polypeptides of Table 1. In some embodiments, the vaccine formulation contains substantially no other *S. pneumoniae* polypeptides other than polypeptides of Tables 1 or 2.

In certain embodiments, vaccine formulations or immunogenic compositions contain substantially no other *S. pneumoniae* polypeptides other than polypeptides having an amino acid sequence comprising any of SEQ ID NO: 1-13. In certain such embodiments, vaccine formulations or immunogenic compositions contain

substantially no other *S. pneumoniae* polypeptides other than polypeptides having an amino acid sequence consisting of any of SEQ ID NO: 1-13. In some embodiments, vaccine formulations or immunogenic compositions contain substantially no other *S. pneumoniae* polypeptides other than polypeptides having an amino acid sequence  
5 comprising (or consisting of) any of the amino acid sequences of the polypeptides of Tables 1 and 2. Substantially, in this context, refers to less than 50%, less than 40%, less than 30%, less than 20%, less than 10%, less than 5%, less than 3%, less than 2, or even less than 1% of the other *S. pneumoniae* polypeptides.

In certain embodiments, the vaccine composition induces a T<sub>H</sub>17 cell  
10 response at least 1.5-fold than that induced by a control irrelevant antigen (such as the HSV-2 protein ICP47 with the gene name US12) after contacting T<sub>H</sub>17 cells. In some embodiments, the vaccine formulation inhibits infection by *S. pneumoniae* in an uninfected subject. In certain embodiments, the vaccine formulation inhibits *S. pneumoniae* colonization in an individual. In some embodiments, the vaccine  
15 formulation inhibits *S. pneumoniae* symptoms.

In certain embodiments, this application provides nucleic acids encoding one or more of the polypeptides described above, such as DNA, RNA, or an analog thereof. The underlying DNA sequences for the polypeptides described above may be modified in ways that do not affect the sequence of the protein product, and such  
20 sequences are included in the invention. For instance, the DNA sequence may be codon-optimized to improve expression in a host such as *E. coli*, an insect cell line (e.g., using the baculovirus expression system), or a mammalian (e.g., human or Chinese Hamster Ovary) cell line.

In certain embodiments, this application provides nucleic acids (such as  
25 DNA, RNA, or an analog thereof) that are at least 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% identical to a gene in Table 1 or 2, or a variant or portion of said gene. In certain embodiments, the nucleic acid is 600-2000, 800-1800, 1000-1600, 1200-1400 nucleotides in length. In some embodiments, the nucleic acid is 600-1600, 800-1800, or 1000-2000 nucleotides in length. The nucleic acids may be  
30 used, for example, for recombinant production of the polypeptides of Tables 1 and 2, or immunogenic fragments thereof.

In some embodiments, the vaccine or immunogenic composition may comprise fusion proteins and/or fusion DNA constructs. The polypeptides described herein may be used without modification. In certain embodiments, when smaller related polypeptides are used, such as fragments or the like, and their molecular weight is less than about 5000 daltons, e.g., 1500 to 5000 daltons, modification may be useful in eliciting the desired immune response. For example, the smaller polypeptides can be conjugated to an appropriate immunogenic carrier such as tetanus toxoid, pneumolysin keyhole limpet hemocyanin or the like. In certain embodiments, the vaccine formulation comprises at least one lipidated polypeptide. Conjugation may be direct or indirect (e.g., via a linker). In other embodiments, a construct may comprise a gene or protein from Table 1 or 2 or an immunogenic fragment or variant thereof and a tag. A tag may be N-terminal or C-terminal. For instance, tags may be added to the nucleic acid or polypeptide to facilitate purification, detection, solubility, or confer other desirable characteristics on the protein or nucleic acid. For instance, a purification tag may be a peptide, oligopeptide, or polypeptide that may be used in affinity purification. Examples include His, GST, TAP, FLAG, myc, HA, MBP, VSV-G, thioredoxin, V5, avidin, streptavidin, BCCP, Calmodulin, Nus, S tags, lipoprotein D, and  $\beta$  galactosidase. Particular exemplary His tags include HHHHHH (SEQ ID NO: 32) and MSYYHHHHHH (SEQ ID NO: 33). In other embodiments, the polypeptide is free of tags such as protein purification tags, and is purified by a method not relying on affinity for a purification tag. In some embodiments, the fused portion is short. This, in some instances, the fusion protein comprises no more than 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, or 20 additional amino acids on one or both termini of the polypeptide of Table 1 or 2.

## **B. Immunogenic compositions**

The present disclosure also provides pharmaceutical compositions containing immunogenic polypeptides or polynucleotides encoding these immunogenic polypeptides together with a pharmaceutical carrier. Antigens from *S. pneumoniae* were identified by screening immune cells from mice infected with *S. pneumoniae*,

or from healthy human donors. The human donors had presumably been exposed to *S. pneumoniae* at some point during their lifetimes, because *S. pneumoniae* is a very common disease and colonizing pathogen. Briefly, a library of *S. pneumoniae* antigens was expressed in bacteria and mixed with antigen presenting cells (APCs).  
5 The APCs, in turn, presented *S. pneumoniae*-derived polypeptides to lymphocytes that had been isolated from mice or from human donors. Lymphocyte responses were assayed for reactivity to *S. pneumoniae*. Human donors, as well as mice immunized with *S. pneumoniae*, produced lymphocytes specific to *S. pneumoniae* antigens. Thus, the present disclosure contemplates compositions of the *S.*  
10 *pneumoniae* antigens that elicit a strong immune response in immunized or infected mice or humans for counteracting infection by *S. pneumoniae*.

Tables 1 and 2 list the protein sequence and corresponding nucleotide sequence for *S. pneumoniae* antigens identified according to the screening methods described herein. The antigens were identified in screens of mouse and human T  
15 cells. In the screens of mouse T cells, the identified antigens were subjected to at least two rounds of screening: a genome-wide round to identify pools of 4 antigens that elicited an immune response, followed by a deconvolution round to individually test and identify single antigens that elicited an immune response from a pool identified in the genome-wide round. In contrast, in the screens of human T cells,  
20 two different sets of antigen pools were created, such that a polypeptide was combined with different polypeptides between the first and second pools. Consequently, it is possible to determine which polypeptides are antigens by identifying which polypeptides are in positive pools in both the first and second sets. Table 1 lists antigens (and variants thereof) that were identified by one of the above  
25 screening methods, and were subsequently subjected to further testing in the mouse model described in Examples 5-8. Thus, compositions according to this disclosure may include one or two or more of the genes listed in Table 1 or 2, or the corresponding gene products.

An immunogenic composition may also comprise portions of said  
30 *Streptococcus* polypeptides, for example deletion mutants, truncation mutants, oligonucleotides, and peptide fragments. In some embodiments, the portions of said



polypeptides are immunogenic. The immunogenicity of a portion of a protein is readily determined using the same assays that are used to determine the immunogenicity of the full-length protein. In some embodiments, the portion of the polypeptide has substantially the same immunogenicity as the full-length proteins.

5 In some embodiments, the immunogenicity is no more than 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, or 50% less than that of the full-length protein (e.g., polypeptides of Tables 1 and 2). The peptide fragments may be, for example, linear, circular, or branched.

Some embodiments of the vaccine formulations and immunogenic compositions described herein include an immunogenic polypeptide (e.g., a  
10 polypeptide of Table 1 or 2) that contains a membrane translocating sequence (MTS), to facilitate introduction of the polypeptide into the mammalian cell and subsequent stimulation of the cell-mediated immune response. Exemplary membrane translocating sequences include hydrophobic region in the signal sequence of Kaposi fibroblast growth factor, the MTS of  $\alpha$ -synuclein,  $\beta$ -synuclein,  
15 or  $\gamma$ -synuclein, the third helix of the Antennapedia homeodomain, SN50, integrin  $\beta$ 3 h-region, HIV Tat, pAntp, PR-39, abaecin, apidaecin, Bac5, Bac7, P. berghei CS protein, and those MTSs described in US Patents 6,248,558, 6,432,680 and 6,248,558.

In certain embodiments, an antigen (e.g., a polypeptide of Table 1 or 2) is  
20 covalently bound to another molecule. This may, for example, increase the half-life, solubility, bioavailability, or immunogenicity of the antigen. Molecules that may be covalently bound to the antigen include a carbohydrate, biotin, poly(ethylene glycol) (PEG), polysialic acid, N-propionylated polysialic acid, nucleic acids, polysaccharides, and PLGA. There are many different types of PEG, ranging from  
25 molecular weights of below 300 g/mol to over 10,000,000 g/mol. PEG chains can be linear, branched, or with comb or star geometries. In some embodiments, the naturally produced form of a protein is covalently bound to a moiety that stimulates the immune system. An example of such a moiety is a lipid moiety. In some instances, lipid moieties are recognized by a Toll-like receptor (TLR) such as TLR2,  
30 and activate the innate immune system.

**C. Antibodies specific to the proteins of Tables 1 and 2**

Another aspect disclosed herein is an antibody preparation generated against an antigenic composition (e.g., one of the proteins listed in Table 1 or 2 or an immunogenic fragment thereof). For instance, this disclosure provides combinations  
5 of two, three, four, or five antibodies each recognizing a different protein of Table 1 or 2. Any of a variety of antibodies are included. Such antibodies include, e.g., polyclonal, monoclonal, recombinant, humanized or partially humanized, single chain, Fab, and fragments thereof, etc. The antibodies can be of any isotype, e.g., IgG, various IgG isotypes such as IgG1, IgG2, IgG2a, IgG2b, IgG3, IgG4, etc.; and  
10 they can be from any animal species that produces antibodies, including goat, rabbit, mouse, chicken or the like. In some embodiments, Fab molecules are expressed and assembled in a genetically transformed host like *E. coli*. A lambda vector system is available thus to express a population of Fab's with a potential diversity equal to or exceeding that of subject generating the predecessor antibody. See Huse et al.  
15 (1989), Science 246, 1275-81.

**D. Components of a vaccine or immunogenic composition comprising *S. pneumoniae* antigens or antibodies recognizing the same**

In certain embodiments, the vaccine or immunogenic composition comprises  
20 an antigen and one or more of the following: an adjuvant, stabilizer, buffer, surfactant, controlled release component, salt, preservative, and an antibody specific to said antigen.

**1. Adjuvants**

The vaccine formulations and immunogenic compositions described herein  
25 may include an adjuvant. Adjuvants can be broadly separated into two classes, based on their principal mechanisms of action: vaccine delivery systems and immunostimulatory adjuvants (see, e.g., Singh *et al.*, *Curr. HIV Res.* 1:309-20, 2003). Vaccine delivery systems are often particulate formulations, e.g., emulsions, microparticles, immune-stimulating complexes (ISCOMs), which may be, for  
30 example, particles and/or matrices, and liposomes. In contrast, immunostimulatory

adjuvants are sometimes derived from pathogens and can represent pathogen associated molecular patterns (PAMP), *e.g.*, lipopolysaccharides (LPS), monophosphoryl lipid (MPL), or CpG-containing DNA, which activate cells of the innate immune system.

5           Alternatively, adjuvants may be classified as organic and inorganic. Inorganic adjuvants include alum salts such as aluminum phosphate, amorphous aluminum hydroxyphosphate sulfate, and aluminum hydroxide, which are commonly used in human vaccines. Organic adjuvants comprise organic molecules including macromolecules. An example of an organic adjuvant is cholera toxin.

10           Adjuvants may also be classified by the response they induce. In some embodiments, the adjuvant induces the activation of T<sub>H</sub>1 cells or T<sub>H</sub>2 cells. In other embodiments, the adjuvant induces the activation of B cells. In yet other embodiments, the adjuvant induces the activation of antigen-presenting cells. These categories are not mutually exclusive; in some cases, an adjuvant activates more  
15           than one type of cell.

            In certain embodiments, the adjuvant induces the activation of T<sub>H</sub>17 cells. It may promote the T<sub>H</sub>17 cells to secrete IL-17. In some embodiments, an adjuvant that induces the activation of T<sub>H</sub>17 cells is one that produces at least a 2-fold, and in some cases a 10-fold, experimental sample to control ratio in the following assay. In  
20           the assay, an experimenter compares the IL-17 levels secreted by two populations of cells: (1) cells treated with the adjuvant and a polypeptide known to induce T<sub>H</sub>17 activation, and (2) cells treated with the adjuvant and an irrelevant (control) polypeptide. An adjuvant that induces the activation of T<sub>H</sub>17 cells may cause the cells of population (1) to produce more than 2-fold, or more than 10-fold more IL-17  
25           than the cells of population (2). IL-17 may be measured, for example, by ELISA or Western blot. Certain toxins, such as cholera toxin and labile toxin (produced by enterotoxigenic *E. coli*, or ETEC), activate a T<sub>H</sub>17 response. Thus, in some embodiments, the adjuvant is a toxin. Cholera toxin was successfully used in the mouse model to induce protective immunity in conjunction with certain  
30           polypeptides from Table 1 (see Examples 5-8). One form of labile toxin is produced by Intercell. Mutant derivatives of labile toxin that are active as adjuvants but

significantly less toxic can be used as well. Exemplary detoxified mutant derivatives of labile toxin include mutants lacking ADP-ribosyltransferase activity. Particular detoxified mutant derivatives of labile toxin include LTK7 (Douce *et al.*, “Mutants of Escherichia coli heat-labile toxin lacking ADP-ribosyltransferase activity act as nontoxic, mucosal adjuvants” PNAS Vol. 92, pp. 1644-1648, February 1995) and LTK63 (Williams *et al.*, “Innate Imprinting by the Modified Heat-Labile Toxin of Escherichia coli (LTK63) Provides Generic Protection against Lung Infectious Disease” The Journal of Immunology, 2004, 173: 7435-7443), LT-G192 (Douce *et al.* “Genetically detoxified mutants of heat-labile toxin from Escherichia coli are able to act as oral adjuvants” Infect Immun. 1999 Sep;67(9):4400-6), and LTR72 (“Mucosal adjuvanticity and immunogenicity of LTR72, a novel mutant of Escherichia coli heat-labile enterotoxin with partial knockout of ADP-ribosyltransferase activity.” J Exp Med. 1998 Apr 6;187(7):1123-32).

In some embodiments, the adjuvant comprises a VLP (virus-like particle). One such adjuvant platform, Alphavirus replicons, induces the activation of T<sub>H</sub>17 cells using alphavirus and is produced by Alphavax. In certain embodiments of the Alphavirus replicon system, alphavirus may be engineered to express an antigen of interest, a cytokine of interest (for example, IL-17 or a cytokine that stimulates IL-17 production), or both, and may be produced in a helper cell line. More detailed information may be found in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,643,576 and 6,783,939. In some embodiments, a vaccine formulation is administered to a patient in combination with a nucleic acid encoding a cytokine.

Certain classes of adjuvants activate toll-like receptors (TLRs) in order to activate a T<sub>H</sub>17 response. TLRs are well known proteins that may be found on leukocyte membranes, and recognize foreign antigens (including microbial antigens). Administering a known TLR ligand together with an antigen of interest (for instance, as a fusion protein) can promote the development of an immune response specific to the antigen of interest. One exemplary adjuvant that activates TLRs comprises Monophosphoryl Lipid A (MPL). Traditionally, MPL has been produced as a detoxified lipopolysaccharide (LPS) endotoxin obtained from gram

negative bacteria, such as *S. minnesota*. In particular, sequential acid and base hydrolysis of LPS produces an immunoactive lipid A fraction (which is MPL), and lacks the saccharide groups and all but one of the phosphates present in LPS. A number of synthetic TLR agonists (in particular, TLR4 agonists) are disclosed in  
5 Evans JT et al. "Enhancement of antigen-specific immunity via the TLR4 ligands MPL adjuvant and Ribi.529." *Expert Rev Vaccines* 2003 Apr;2(2):219-29. Like MPL adjuvants, these synthetic compounds activate the innate immune system via TLR. Another type of TLR agonist is a synthetic phospholipid dimer, for example E6020 (Ishizaka ST *et al.* "E6020: a synthetic Toll-like receptor 4 agonist as a  
10 vaccine adjuvant." *Expert Rev. Vaccines*. 2007 Oct; 6(5):773-84.). Various TLR agonists (including TLR4 agonists) have been produced and/or sold by, for example, the Infectious Disease Research Institute (IRDI), Corixa, Esai, Avanti Polar Lipids, Inc., and Sigma Aldrich. Another exemplary adjuvant that activates TLRs comprises a mixture of MPL, Trehalose Dicoynomylate (TDM), and  
15 dioctadecyldimethylammonium bromide (DDA). Another TLR-activating adjuvant is R848 (resiquimod).

In some embodiments, the adjuvant is or comprises a saponin. Typically, the saponin is a triterpene glycoside, such as those isolated from the bark of the *Quillaja saponaria* tree. A saponin extract from a biological source can be further  
20 fractionated (e.g., by chromatography) to isolate the portions of the extract with the best adjuvant activity and with acceptable toxicity. Typical fractions of extract from *Quillaja saponaria* tree used as adjuvants are known as fractions A and C.

A particular form of saponins that may be used in vaccine formulations described herein is immunostimulating complexes (ISCOMs). ISCOMs are an art-  
25 recognized class of adjuvants, that generally comprise *Quillaja* saponin fractions and lipids (e.g., cholesterol and phospholipids such as phosphatidyl choline). In certain embodiments, an ISCOM is assembled together with a polypeptide or nucleic acid of interest. However, different saponin fractions may be used in different ratios. In addition, the different saponin fractions may either exist together in the same  
30 particles or have substantially only one fraction per particle (such that the indicated ratio of fractions A and C are generated by mixing together particles with the

different fractions). In this context, "substantially" refers to less than 20%, 15%, 10%, 5%, 4%, 3%, 2% or even 1%. Such adjuvants may comprise fraction A and fraction C mixed into a ratio of 70-95 A: 30-5 C, such as 70 A : 30 C to 75 A : 5 C, 75 A : 5 C to 80 A : 20 C, 80 A : 20 C to 85 A : 15 C, 85 A : 15 C to 90 A : 10 C, 90  
5 A : 10 C to 95 A : 5 C, or 95 A : 5 C to 99 A : 1 C.

In certain embodiments, combinations of adjuvants are used. Three exemplary combinations of adjuvants are MPL and alum, E6020 and alum, and MPL and an ISCOM.

Adjuvants may be covalently bound to antigens. In some embodiments, the  
10 adjuvant may comprise a protein which induces inflammatory responses through activation of antigen-presenting cells (APCs). In some embodiments, one or more of these proteins can be recombinantly fused with an antigen of choice, such that the resultant fusion molecule promotes dendritic cell maturation, activates dendritic cells to produce cytokines and chemokines, and ultimately, enhances presentation of  
15 the antigen to T cells and initiation of T cell responses (see Wu et al., Cancer Res 2005; 65(11), pp 4947-4954). In certain embodiments, a polypeptide described herein is presented in the context of the trivalent *S. pneumoniae* Pneumococcal surface adhesin A: pneumolysin derivative carrying three amino acid substitutions (W433F, D385N, and C428G) which render the molecule nontoxic but do not  
20 interfere with TLR4-mediated inflammatory properties-cell wall polysaccharide (PsaA:PdT-CPs) conjugate system described in Lu *et al.* ("Protection against Pneumococcal colonization and fatal pneumonia by a trivalent conjugate of a fusion protein with the cell wall polysaccharide." Infect Immun. 2009 May;77(5):2076-83). The conjugate system is "a fusion protein of PsaA with the pneumolysin  
25 nontoxic derivative PdT and then coupled CPs to the fusion protein". In some embodiments, one or more polypeptides described herein is used in place of PsaA in the trivalent conjugate. The trivalent conjugate system typically includes alum and is usually administered parenterally. Other exemplary adjuvants that may be covalently bound to antigens comprise polysaccharides, pneumolysin, synthetic  
30 peptides, lipopeptides, and nucleic acids.

Typically, the same adjuvant or mixture of adjuvants is present in each dose of a vaccine. Optionally, however, an adjuvant may be administered with the first dose of vaccine and not with subsequent doses (i.e., booster shots). Alternatively, a strong adjuvant may be administered with the first dose of vaccine and a weaker adjuvant or lower dose of the strong adjuvant may be administered with subsequent doses. The adjuvant can be administered before the administration of the antigen, concurrent with the administration of the antigen or after the administration of the antigen to a subject (sometimes within 1, 2, 6, or 12 hours, and sometimes within 1, 2, or 5 days). Certain adjuvants are appropriate for human patients, non-human animals, or both.

## ***2. Additional components of a vaccine or immunogenic composition***

In addition to the antigens and the adjuvants described above, a vaccine formulation or immunogenic composition may include one or more additional components.

In certain embodiments, the vaccine formulation or immunogenic composition may include one or more stabilizers such as sugars (such as sucrose, glucose, or fructose), phosphate (such as sodium phosphate dibasic, potassium phosphate monobasic, dibasic potassium phosphate, or monosodium phosphate), glutamate (such as monosodium L-glutamate), gelatin (such as processed gelatin, hydrolyzed gelatin, or porcine gelatin), amino acids (such as arginine, asparagine, histidine, L-histidine, alanine, valine, leucine, isoleucine, serine, threonine, lysine, phenylalanine, tyrosine, and the alkyl esters thereof), inosine, or sodium borate.

In certain embodiments, the vaccine formulation or immunogenic composition includes one or more buffers such as a mixture of sodium bicarbonate and ascorbic acid. In some embodiments, the vaccine formulation may be administered in saline, such as phosphate buffered saline (PBS), or distilled water.

In certain embodiments, the vaccine formulation or immunogenic composition includes one or more surfactants such as polysorbate 80 (Tween 80), Triton X-100, Polyethylene glycol tert-octylphenyl ether t-Octylphenoxy polyethoxyethanol 4-(1,1,3,3-Tetramethylbutyl)phenyl-polyethylene glycol (TRITON X-100); Polyoxyethylenesorbitan monolaurate Polyethylene glycol

sorbitan monolaurate (TWEEN 20); and 4-(1,1,3,3-Tetramethylbutyl)phenol polymer with formaldehyde and oxirane (TYLOXAPOL). A surfactant can be ionic or nonionic.

In certain embodiments, the vaccine formulation or immunogenic composition includes one or more salts such as sodium chloride, ammonium chloride, calcium chloride, or potassium chloride.

In certain embodiments, a preservative is included in the vaccine or immunogenic composition. In other embodiments, no preservative is used. A preservative is most often used in multi-dose vaccine vials, and is less often needed in single-dose vaccine vials. In certain embodiments, the preservative is 2-phenoxyethanol, methyl and propyl parabens, benzyl alcohol, and/or sorbic acid.

In certain embodiments, the vaccine formulation or immunogenic composition is a controlled release formulation.

#### 15 E. DNA vaccines

In certain aspects, the vaccine comprises one of the nucleic acids disclosed herein or a nucleic acid corresponding to one of the polypeptides described herein. When a nucleic acid vaccine is administered to a patient, the corresponding gene product (such as a desired antigen) is produced in the patient's body. In some 20 embodiments, nucleic acid vaccine vectors that include optimized recombinant polynucleotides can be delivered to a mammal (including humans) to induce a therapeutic or prophylactic immune response. The nucleic acid may be, for example, DNA, RNA, or a synthetic nucleic acid. The nucleic acid may be single stranded or double stranded.

25 Nucleic acid vaccine vectors (e.g., adenoviruses, liposomes, papillomaviruses, retroviruses, etc.) can be administered directly to the mammal for transduction of cells *in vivo*. The nucleic acid vaccines can be formulated as pharmaceutical compositions for administration in any suitable manner, including parenteral administration.



In determining the effective amount of the vector to be administered in the treatment or prophylaxis of an infection or other condition, the physician evaluates vector toxicities, progression of the disease, and the production of anti-vector antibodies, if any. Often, the dose equivalent of a naked nucleic acid from a vector is from about 1 µg to 1 mg for a typical 70 kilogram patient, and doses of vectors used to deliver the nucleic acid are calculated to yield an equivalent amount of therapeutic nucleic acid. Administration can be accomplished via single or divided doses. The toxicity and therapeutic efficacy of the nucleic acid vaccine vectors can be determined using standard pharmaceutical procedures in cell cultures or experimental animals.

A nucleic acid vaccine can contain DNA, RNA, a modified nucleic acid, or a combination thereof. In some embodiments, the vaccine comprises one or more cloning or expression vectors; for instance, the vaccine may comprise a plurality of expression vectors each capable of autonomous expression of a nucleotide coding region in a mammalian cell to produce at least one immunogenic polypeptide. An expression vector often includes a eukaryotic promoter sequence, such as the nucleotide sequence of a strong eukaryotic promoter, operably linked to one or more coding regions. The compositions and methods herein may involve the use of any particular eukaryotic promoter, and a wide variety are known; such as a CMV or RSV promoter. The promoter can be heterologous with respect to the host cell. The promoter used may be a constitutive promoter.

A vector useful in the present compositions and methods can be circular or linear, single-stranded or double stranded and can be a plasmid, cosmid, or episome. In a suitable embodiment, each nucleotide coding region is on a separate vector; however, it is to be understood that one or more coding regions can be present on a single vector, and these coding regions can be under the control of a single or multiple promoters.

Numerous plasmids may be used for the production of nucleic acid vaccines. Suitable embodiments of the nucleic acid vaccine employ constructs using the plasmids VR1012 (Vical Inc., San Diego Calif.), pCMVI.UBF3/2 (S. Johnston, University of Texas) or pcDNA3.1 (Invitrogen Corporation, Carlsbad, Calif.) as the vector. In addition, the vector construct can contain immunostimulatory sequences

(ISS), such as unmethylated dCpG motifs, that stimulate the animal's immune system. The nucleic acid vaccine can also encode a fusion product containing the immunogenic polypeptide. Plasmid DNA can also be delivered using attenuated bacteria as delivery system, a method that is suitable for DNA vaccines that are administered orally. Bacteria are transformed with an independently replicating plasmid, which becomes released into the host cell cytoplasm following the death of the attenuated bacterium in the host cell.

An alternative approach to delivering the nucleic acid to an animal involves the use of a viral or bacterial vector. Examples of suitable viral vectors include adenovirus, polio virus, pox viruses such as vaccinia, canary pox, and fowl pox, herpes viruses, including catfish herpes virus, adenovirus-associated vector, and retroviruses. Exemplary bacterial vectors include attenuated forms of *Salmonella*, *Shigella*, *Edwardsiella ictaluri*, *Yersinia ruckerii*, and *Listeria monocytogenes*. In some embodiments, the nucleic acid is a vector, such as a plasmid, that is capable of autologous expression of the nucleotide sequence encoding the immunogenic polypeptide.

## F. Use of Vaccines

The *S. pneumoniae* vaccines described herein may be used for prophylactic and/or therapeutic treatment of *S. pneumoniae*. Accordingly, this application provides a method for treating a subject suffering from or susceptible to *S. pneumoniae* infection, comprising administering an effective amount of any of the vaccine formulations described herein. In some aspects, the method inhibits *S. pneumoniae* colonization in an individual. In some aspects, the method inhibits *S. pneumoniae* symptoms. The subject receiving the vaccination may be a male or a female, and may be a child or adult. In some embodiments, the subject being treated is a human. In other embodiments, the subject is a non-human animal.

### 1. Prophylactic use

In prophylactic embodiments, the vaccine is administered to a subject to induce an immune response that can help protect against the establishment of *S. pneumoniae*, for example by protecting against colonization, the first and necessary

step in disease. Thus, in some aspects, the method inhibits infection by *S. pneumoniae* in a noncolonized or uninfected subject. In another aspect, the method may reduce the duration of colonization in an individual that is already colonized.

In some embodiments, the vaccine compositions of the invention confer  
5 protective immunity, allowing a vaccinated individual to exhibit delayed onset of symptoms or reduced severity of symptoms, as the result of his or her exposure to the vaccine. In certain embodiments, the reduction in severity of symptoms is at least 25%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80% or even 90%. In particular embodiments,  
10 vaccinated individuals may display no symptoms upon contact with *S. pneumoniae*, do not become colonized by *S. pneumoniae*, or both. Protective immunity is typically achieved by one or more of the following mechanisms: mucosal, humoral, or cellular immunity. Mucosal immunity is primarily the result of secretory IgA (sIGA) antibodies on mucosal surfaces of the respiratory, gastrointestinal, and genitourinary tracts. The sIGA antibodies are generated after a series of events  
15 mediated by antigen-processing cells, B and T lymphocytes, that result in sIGA production by B lymphocytes on mucosa-lined tissues of the body. Humoral immunity is typically the result of IgG antibodies and IgM antibodies in serum. Cellular immunity can be achieved through cytotoxic T lymphocytes or through delayed-type hypersensitivity that involves macrophages and T lymphocytes, as well  
20 as other mechanisms involving T cells without a requirement for antibodies. In particular, cellular immunity may be mediated by T<sub>H</sub>1 or T<sub>H</sub>17 cells.

Essentially any individual has a certain risk of becoming infected with *S. pneumoniae*. However, certain sub-populations have an increased risk of infection. In some embodiments, a vaccine formulation as described herein (e.g., a  
25 composition comprising one or more polypeptides from Table 1 or 2, or nucleic acids encoding the polypeptides, or antibodies reactive with the polypeptides) is administered to patients that are immunocompromised.

An immunocompromising condition arising from a medical treatment is likely to expose the individual in question to a higher risk of infection with *S. pneumoniae*. It is possible to treat an infection prophylactically in an individual  
30 having the immunocompromised condition before or during treatments known to compromise immune function. By prophylactically treating with an antigenic

composition (e.g., two or more antigens from Table 1 or 2, or nucleic acids encoding the antigens), or with antibodies reactive to two or more antigens from Table 1 or 2, before or during a treatment known to compromise immune function, it is possible to prevent a subsequent *S. pneumoniae* infection or to reduce the risk of the individual contracting an infection due to the immunocompromised condition. Should the individual contract an *S. pneumoniae* infection e.g., following a treatment leading to an immunocompromised condition it is also possible to treat the infection by administering to the individual an antigen composition.

The following groups are at increased risk of pneumococcal disease or its complications, and therefore it is advantageous for subjects falling into one or more of these groups to receive a vaccine formulation described herein: children, especially those from 1 month to 5 years old or 2 months to 2 years old; children who are at least 2 years of age with asplenia, splenic dysfunction or sickle-cell disease; children who are at least 2 years of age with nephrotic syndrome, chronic cerebrospinal fluid leak, HIV infection or other conditions associated with immunosuppression.

In another embodiment, at least one dose of the pneumococcal antigen composition is given to adults in the following groups at increased risk of pneumococcal disease or its complications: all persons 65 years of age; adults with asplenia, splenic dysfunction or sickle-cell disease; adults with the following conditions: chronic cardiorespiratory disease, cirrhosis, alcoholism, chronic renal disease, nephrotic syndrome, diabetes mellitus, chronic cerebrospinal fluid leak, HIV infection, AIDS and other conditions associated with immunosuppression (Hodgkin's disease, lymphoma, multiple myeloma, immunosuppression for organ transplantation), individuals with cochlear implants; individuals with long-term health problems such as heart disease and lung disease, as well as individuals who are taking any drug or treatment that lowers the body's resistance to infection, such as long-term steroids, certain cancer drugs, radiation therapy; Alaskan natives and certain Native American populations.

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## 2. *Therapeutic use*

In therapeutic applications, the vaccine may be administered to a patient suffering from *S. pneumoniae* infection, in an amount sufficient to treat the patient. Treating the patient, in this case, refers to reducing symptoms, bacterial load, or both of *S. pneumoniae* in an infected individual. In some embodiments, treating the patient refers to reducing the duration of symptoms or reducing the intensity of symptoms. In some embodiments, the vaccine reduces transmissibility of *S. pneumoniae* from the vaccinated patient. In certain embodiments, the reductions described above are at least 25%, 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80% or even 90%.

10 In therapeutic embodiments, the vaccine is administered to an individual post-infection. The vaccine may be administered shortly after infection, e.g. before symptoms manifest, or may be administered during or after manifestation of symptoms.

A therapeutic *S. pneumoniae* vaccine can reduce the intensity and/or duration symptoms of the various indications of *S. pneumoniae* infection. A *S. pneumoniae* infection can take many forms. In some cases, an infected patient develops pneumonia, acute sinusitis, otitis media (ear infection), meningitis, bacteremia, sepsis, osteomyelitis, septic arthritis, endocarditis, peritonitis, pericarditis, cellulitis, or brain abscess.

## 20 3. *Assaying vaccination efficacy*

The efficacy of vaccination with the vaccines disclosed herein may be determined in a number of ways, in addition to the clinical outcomes described above. First, one may assay IL-17 levels (particularly IL-17A) by stimulating T cells derived from the subject after vaccination. The IL-17 levels may be compared to IL-17 levels in the same subject before vaccination. Increased IL-17 (e.g., IL-17A) levels, such as a 1.5 fold, 2-fold, 5-fold, 10-fold, 20-fold, 50-fold or 100-fold or more increase, would indicate an increased response to the vaccine. Alternatively (or in combination), one may assay neutrophils in the presence of T cells or antibodies from the patient for pneumococcal killing. Increased pneumococcal killing, such as a 1.5 fold, 2-fold, 5-fold, 10-fold, 20-fold, 50-fold or 100-fold or more increase, would indicate an increased response to the vaccine. In addition, one

may measure T<sub>H</sub>17 cell activation, where increased T<sub>H</sub>17 cell activation, such as a 1.5 fold, 2-fold, 5-fold, 10-fold, 20-fold, 50-fold or 100-fold or more increase, correlates with an increased response to the vaccine. One may also measure levels of an antibody specific to the vaccine, where increased levels of the specific  
5 antibody, such as a 1.5 fold, 2-fold, 5-fold, 10-fold, 20-fold, 50-fold or 100-fold or more increase, are correlated with increased vaccine efficacy. In certain embodiments, two or more of these assays are used. For example, one may measure IL-17 levels and the levels of vaccine-specific antibody. Alternatively, one may follow epidemiological markers such as incidence of, severity of, or duration of  
10 pneumococcal infection in vaccinated individuals compared to unvaccinated individuals.

Vaccine efficacy may also be assayed in various model systems such as the mouse model. For instance, BALB/c or C57BL/6 strains of mice may be used. After administering the test vaccine to a subject (as a single dose or multiple doses),  
15 the experimenter administers a challenge dose of *S. pneumoniae*. In some cases, the challenge dose is sufficient to cause *S. pneumoniae* colonization (especially nasal colonization) in an unvaccinated animal, and in some cases the challenge dose is sufficient to cause a high rate of lethality in unvaccinated animals. One can then measure the reduction in colonization or the reduction in lethality in vaccinated  
20 animals. Examples 5 and 6 show the efficacy of polypeptides of Table 1 in inhibiting *S. pneumoniae* nasal colonization in the mouse model.

## **G. Use of Immunogenic Compositions**

### ***I. Defense against S. pneumoniae infection***

25 The immunogenic compositions of the present disclosure are designed to elicit an immune response against *S. pneumoniae*. Compositions described herein (e.g., ones comprising one or more polypeptides of Table 1 or 2, or nucleic acids encoding the polypeptides) may stimulate an antibody response or a cell-mediated immune response, or both, in the mammal to which it is administered. In some  
30 embodiments, the composition stimulates a T<sub>H</sub>1-biased CD4+ T cell response, a T<sub>H</sub>17-biased CD4+ T cell response, or a CD8+ T cell response; in the case of a

single component composition, the composition may stimulate an antibody response, a T<sub>H</sub>1-biased CD4+ T cell response, T<sub>H</sub>17-biased CD4+ T cell response, and/or a CD8+ T cell response.

5 In certain embodiments, the composition (e.g., one comprising one or more polypeptides of Table 1 or 2, or nucleic acids encoding the polypeptides, or antibodies reactive with the peptides) includes a cytokine or nucleotide coding region encoding a cytokine such as IL-17, to provide additional stimulation to the immune system of the mammal. In certain embodiments, the composition comprises a cytokine such as IL-17.

10 While not wishing to be bound by theory, in some embodiments a T<sub>H</sub>17 cell response is beneficial in mounting an immune response to the compositions disclosed herein, e.g., ones comprising one or more polypeptides of Table 1 or 2. In certain embodiments, an active T<sub>H</sub>17 response is beneficial in clearing a pneumococcal infection. For instance, mice lacking the IL-17A receptor show  
15 decreased whole cell vaccine-based protection from a pneumococcal challenge (Lu *et al.*, “Interleukin-17A mediates acquired immunity to pneumococcal colonization.” PLoS Pathog. 2008 Sep 19;4(9)). Furthermore, the same authors showed that the response level of IL-17A was increased in mice treated with a whole-cell vaccine.

20 Thus, herein is provided a method of increasing IL-17 production by administering the compositions described herein (e.g., ones comprising one or more polypeptides of Table 1 or 2) to a subject. Furthermore, this application provides a method of activating T<sub>H</sub>17 cells by administering said compositions to a subject. In certain embodiments, increased IL-17A levels result in increased pneumococcal killing by neutrophils or neutrophil-like cells, for instance by inducing recruitment  
25 and activation of neutrophils or neutrophil-like cells. In certain embodiments, this pneumococcal killing is independent of antibodies and complement. However, specific antibody production and complement activation may be useful additional mechanisms that contribute to clearing of a pneumococcal infection.

30 Immunogenic compositions containing immunogenic polypeptides or polynucleotides encoding immunogenic polypeptides together with a pharmaceutical carrier are also provided.

In some instances, the immunogenic composition comprises one or more nucleic acids encoding one or more polypeptides of SEQ ID NOS: 1-13, such as one or more nucleic acids selected from SEQ ID Nos. 24-31. In some embodiments these nucleic acids are expressed in the immunized individual, producing the encoded *S. pneumoniae* antigens, and the *S. pneumoniae* antigens so produced can produce an immunostimulatory effect in the immunized individual.

Such a nucleic acid-containing immunostimulatory composition may comprise, for example, an origin of replication, and a promoter that drives expression of one or more nucleic acids encoding one or more polypeptides of SEQ ID NOS: 1-13. Such a composition may also comprise a bacterial plasmid vector into which is inserted a promoter (sometimes a strong viral promoter), one or more nucleic acids encoding one or more polypeptides of SEQ ID NOS: 1-13, and a polyadenylation/transcriptional termination sequence. In some instances, the nucleic acid is DNA.

15

#### **H. Diagnostic uses**

This application provides, *inter alia*, a rapid, inexpensive, sensitive, and specific method for detection of *S. pneumoniae* in patients. In this respect it should be useful to all hospitals and physicians examining and treating patients with or at risk for *S. pneumoniae* infection. Detection kits can be simple enough to be set up in any local hospital laboratory, and the antibodies and antigen-binding portions thereof can readily be made available to all hospitals treating patients with or at risk for *S. pneumoniae* infection. As used herein, "patient" refers to an individual (such as a human) that either has an *S. pneumoniae* infection or has the potential to contract an *S. pneumoniae* infection. A patient may be an individual (such as a human) that has an *S. pneumoniae* infection, has the potential to contract an *S. pneumoniae* infection, who has recovered from *S. pneumoniae* infection, and/or an individual whose infection status is unknown.

In some embodiments, one may perform a diagnostic assay using two or more antibodies, each of which binds one of the antigens of Table 1 and 2 to detect *S. pneumoniae* in an individual. The instant disclosure also provides a method of

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phenotyping biological samples from patients suspected of having a *S. pneumoniae* infection: (a) obtaining a biological sample from a patient; (b) contacting the sample with two or more *S. pneumoniae* -specific antibodies or antigen-binding portions thereof under conditions that allow for binding of the antibody or antigen-binding portion to an epitope of *S. pneumoniae*; where binding indicates the presence of *S. pneumoniae* in the sample. In some embodiments, the binding to the biological sample is compared to binding of the same antibody to a negative control tissue, wherein if the biological sample shows the presence of *S. pneumoniae* as compared to the negative control tissue, the patient is identified as likely having a *S. pneumoniae* infection. In some cases, binding of one antibody indicates the presence of *S. pneumoniae*; in other cases, the binding of two or more antibodies indicates the presence of *S. pneumoniae*. The aforementioned test may be appropriately adjusted to detect other bacterial infections, for instance by using an antibody immunoreactive a homolog (from another bacterial species) of one of the proteins described in Table 1. In some embodiments, the antibodies raised against a *S. pneumoniae* protein in Table 1 or 2 will also bind the homolog in another *Streptococcus* species, especially if the homologs have a high percentage sequence identity.

Alternatively, one may use an antigen of Table 1 or 2 to detect anti-*S. pneumoniae* antibodies in an individual. The instant disclosure also provides a method of phenotyping biological samples from patients suspected of having a *S. pneumoniae* infection: (a) obtaining a biological sample from a patient; (b) contacting the sample with two or more *S. pneumoniae* -specific antigens selected from Table 1 or 2 or portions thereof under conditions that allow for binding of the antigen (or portion thereof) to any host antibodies present in the sample; where binding indicates the presence of anti-*S. pneumoniae* antibodies in the sample. In some embodiments, the binding to the biological sample is compared to binding of the same antigen to a negative control tissue, wherein if the biological sample shows the presence of anti-*S. pneumoniae* antibodies as compared to the negative control tissue, the patient is identified as likely either (1) having a *S. pneumoniae* infection, or (2) having had a *S. pneumoniae* infection in the past. In some cases, detecting one antibody indicates a current or past infection with *S. pneumoniae*; in other cases,

detecting two or more antibodies indicates a current or past infection with *S. pneumoniae*. The aforementioned test may be appropriately adjusted to detect other bacterial infections, for instance by using a homolog (from another bacterial species (e.g., a *Streptococcal* species) of the proteins described in Table 1.

5           In some embodiments, the immune cell response of a mammalian cell may be quantified *ex vivo*. A method for such quantification comprises administering the compositions herein disclosed to a mammalian T cell *ex vivo*, and quantifying the change in cytokine production of the mammalian T cell in response to the composition. In these methods, the cytokine may be, for example, IL-17.

10           The binding of an *S. pneumoniae* antibody to an antigen (e.g., a polypeptide of Table 1 or 2) may be measured using any appropriate method. Such methods include ELISA (enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay), Western blotting, competition assay, and spot-blot. The detection step may be, for instance, chemiluminescent, fluorescent, or colorimetric. One suitable method for measuring  
15           antibody-protein binding is the Luminex xMAP system, where peptides are bound to a dye-containing microsphere. Certain systems, including the xMAP system, are amenable to measuring several different markers in multiplex, and could be used to measure levels of antibodies at once. In some embodiments, other systems are used to assay a plurality of markers in multiplex. For example, profiling may be  
20           performed using any of the following systems: antigen microarrays, bead microarrays, nanobarcodes particle technology, arrayed proteins from cDNA expression libraries, protein in situ array, protein arrays of living transformants, universal protein array, lab-on-a-chip microfluidics, and peptides on pins. Another type of clinical assay is a chemiluminescent assay to detect antibody binding. In  
25           some such assays, including the VITROS Eci anti-HCV assay, antibodies are bound to a solid-phase support made up of microparticles in liquid suspension, and a surface fluorometer is used to quantify the enzymatic generation of a fluorescent product.

          In some embodiments, if the biological sample shows the presence of *S.*  
30           *pneumoniae* (e.g., by detecting one or more polypeptide of Table 1 or 2 or an antibody that binds one of said polypeptides), one may administer a therapeutically

effective amount of the compositions and therapies described herein to the patient. The biological sample may comprise, for example, blood, semen, urine, vaginal fluid, mucus, saliva, feces, urine, cerebrospinal fluid, or a tissue sample. In some embodiments, the biological sample is an organ intended for transplantation. In certain embodiments, before the detection step, the biological sample is subject to culture conditions that promote the growth of *S. pneumoniae*.

The diagnostic tests herein (e.g., those that detect a polypeptide of Table 1 or 2 or an antibody that binds one of said polypeptides) may be used to detect *S. pneumoniae* in a variety of samples, including samples taken from patients and samples obtained from other sources. For example, the diagnostic tests may be used to detect *S. pneumoniae* in food, drink, or ingredients for food and drink; on objects such as medical instruments, medical devices such as cochlear implants and pacemakers, shoes, clothing, furniture including hospital furniture, and drapes including hospital drapes; or in samples taken from the environment such as plant samples. In some embodiments, the tests herein may be performed on samples taken from animals such as agricultural animals (cows, pigs, chickens, goats, horses and the like), companion animals (dogs, cats, birds, and the like), or wild animals. In certain embodiments, the tests herein may be performed on samples taken from cell cultures such as cultures of human cells that produce a therapeutic protein, cultures of bacteria intended to produce a useful biological molecule, or cultures of cells grown for research purposes.

This disclosure also provides a method of determining the location of a *S. pneumoniae* infection in a patient comprising: (a) administering a pharmaceutical composition comprising a labeled *S. pneumoniae* antibody or antigen-binding portion thereof to the patient, and (b) detecting the label, wherein binding indicates a *S. pneumoniae* infection in a particular location in the patient. Such a diagnostic may also comprise comparing the levels of binding in the patient to a control. In certain embodiments, the method further comprises, if the patient has a *S. pneumoniae* infection, treating the infection by administering a therapeutically effective amount of a *S. pneumoniae* -binding antibody or antigen-binding portion thereof to the patient. In certain embodiments, the method further comprises, if the

patient has a *S. pneumoniae* infection, treating the infection by administering a therapeutically effective amount of a *S. pneumoniae* protein of Table 1, or immunogenic portion thereof, to the patient. The method may further comprise determining the location and/or volume of the *S. pneumoniae* in the patient. This method may be used to evaluate the spread of *S. pneumoniae* in the patient and determine whether a localized therapy is appropriate.

In some embodiments, the anti-*S. pneumoniae* antibodies described herein may be used to make a prognosis of the course of infection. In some embodiments, the anti-*S. pneumoniae* antibodies herein may be detected in a sample taken from a patient. If antibodies are present at normal levels, it would indicate that the patient has raised an immune response against anti-*S. pneumoniae*. If antibodies are absent, or present at reduced levels, it would indicate that the patient is failing to raise a sufficient response against anti-*S. pneumoniae*, and a more aggressive treatment would be recommended. In some embodiments, antibodies present at reduced levels refers to antibodies that are present at less than 50%, 20%, 10%, 5%, 2%, or 1% the level of antibodies typical in a patient with a normal immune system. Antibodies may be detected by affinity for any of the antigens described herein (e.g., those in Table 1 and/or 2), for example using ELISA.

In some embodiments, detection of specific *S. pneumoniae* antigens (e.g., those in Table 1 and/or 2) may be used to predict the progress and symptoms of *S. pneumoniae* infection in a patient. It will be understood by one of skill in the art that the methods herein are not limited to detection of *S. pneumoniae*. Other embodiments include the detection of related bacteria including bacteria with proteins homologous to the proteins described in Table 1 or 2. Such related bacteria include, for example, other strains of *Streptococcus*.

## **I. Doses and Routes of Administration**

### ***1. Dosage forms, amounts, and timing***

The amount of antigen in each vaccine or immunogenic composition dose is selected as an effective amount, which induces a prophylactic or therapeutic

response, as described above, in either a single dose or over multiple doses. Preferably, the dose is without significant, adverse side effects in typical vaccinees. Such amount will vary depending upon which specific antigen is employed. Generally, it is expected that a dose will comprise 1-1000  $\mu\text{g}$  of protein, in some instances 2-100  $\mu\text{g}$ , for instance 4-40  $\mu\text{g}$ . In some aspects, the vaccine formulation comprises 1-1000  $\mu\text{g}$  of the polypeptide and 1-250  $\mu\text{g}$  of the adjuvant. In some embodiments, the appropriate amount of antigen to be delivered will depend on the age, weight, and health (e.g. immunocompromised status) of a subject. When present, typically an adjuvant will be present in amounts from 1  $\mu\text{g}$  – 250  $\mu\text{g}$  per dose, for example 50-150  $\mu\text{g}$ , 75-125 $\mu\text{g}$  or 100  $\mu\text{g}$ .

In some embodiments, only one dose of the vaccine is administered to achieve the results described above. In other embodiments, following an initial vaccination, subjects receive one or more boost vaccinations, for a total of two, three, four or five vaccinations. Advantageously, the number is three or fewer. A boost vaccination may be administered, for example, about 1 month, 2 months, 4 months, 6 months, or 12 months after the initial vaccination, such that one vaccination regimen involves administration at 0, 0.5-2 and 4-8 months. It may be advantageous to administer split doses of vaccines which may be administered by the same or different routes.

The vaccines and immunogenic compositions described herein may take on a variety of dosage forms. In certain embodiments, the composition is provided in solid or powdered (e.g., lyophilized) form; it also may be provided in solution form. In certain embodiments, a dosage form is provided as a dose of lyophilized composition and at least one separate sterile container of diluent.

In some embodiments, the composition will be administered in a dose escalation manner, such that successive administrations of the composition contain a higher concentration of composition than previous administrations. In some embodiments, the composition will be administered in a manner such that successive administrations of the composition contain a lower concentration of composition than previous administrations.

In therapeutic applications, compositions are administered to a patient suffering from a disease in an amount sufficient to treat the patient. Therapeutic applications of a composition described herein include reducing transmissibility, slowing disease progression, reducing bacterial viability or replication, or inhibiting the expression of proteins required for toxicity, such as by 90%, 80%, 70%, 60%, 50%, 40%, 30%, 20% or 10% of the levels at which they would occur in individuals who are not treated with the composition.

In prophylactic embodiments, compositions are administered to a human or other mammal to induce an immune response that can inhibit the establishment of an infectious disease or other condition. In some embodiments, a composition may partially block the bacterium from establishing an infection.

In some embodiments, the compositions are administered in combination with antibiotics. This co-administration is particularly appropriate when the pharmaceutical composition is administered to a patient who has recently been exposed (or is suspected of having been recently exposed) to *S. pneumoniae*. Many antibiotics are used to treat pneumococcal infections, including penicillin, amoxicillin, amoxicillin/clavulanate, cefuroxime, cefotaxime, ceftriaxone, and vancomycin. The appropriate antibiotic may be selected based on the type and severity of the infection, as well as any known antibiotic resistance of the infection (Jacobs MR "Drug-resistant Streptococcus pneumoniae: rational antibiotic choices" Am J Med. 1999 May 3;106(5A):19S-25S).

## **2. Routes of administration**

The vaccine formulations and pharmaceutical compositions herein can be delivered by administration to an individual, typically by systemic administration (e.g., intravenous, intraperitoneal, intramuscular, intradermal, subcutaneous, subdermal, transdermal, intracranial, intranasal, mucosal, anal, vaginal, oral, buccal route or they can be inhaled) or they can be administered by topical application. In some embodiments, the route of administration is intramuscular. In other embodiments, the route of administration is subcutaneous. In yet other embodiments, the route of administration is mucosal. In certain embodiments, the route of administration is transdermal or intradermal

Certain routes of administration are particularly appropriate for vaccine formulations and immunogenic compositions comprising specified adjuvants. In particular, transdermal administration is one suitable route of administration for *S. pneumoniae* vaccines comprising toxins (e.g. cholera toxin or labile toxin); in other 5 embodiments, the administration is intranasal. Vaccines formulated with Alphavirus replicons may be administered, for example, by the intramuscular or the subcutaneous route. Vaccines comprising Monophosphory Lipid A (MPL), Trehalose Dicoynomycolate (TDM), and dioctadecyldimethylammonium bromide (DDA) are suitable (*inter alia*) for intramuscular and subcutaneous administration. 10 A vaccine comprising resiquimod may be administered topically or subcutaneously, for example.

### 3. Formulations

The vaccine formulation or immunogenic composition may be suitable for administration to a human patient, and vaccine or immunogenic composition 15 preparation may conform to USFDA guidelines. In some embodiments, the vaccine formulation or immunogenic composition is suitable for administration to a non-human animal. In some embodiments, the vaccine or immunogenic composition is substantially free of either endotoxins or exotoxins. Endotoxins may include pyrogens, such as lipopolysaccharide (LPS) molecules. The vaccine or 20 immunogenic composition may also be substantially free of inactive protein fragments which may cause a fever or other side effects. In some embodiments, the composition contains less than 1%, less than 0.1%, less than 0.01%, less than 0.001%, or less than 0.0001% of endotoxins, exotoxins, and/or inactive protein fragments. In some embodiments, the vaccine or immunogenic composition has 25 lower levels of pyrogens than industrial water, tap water, or distilled water. Other vaccine or immunogenic composition components may be purified using methods known in the art, such as ion-exchange chromatography, ultrafiltration, or distillation. In other embodiments, the pyrogens may be inactivated or destroyed prior to administration to a patient. Raw materials for vaccines, such as water, 30 buffers, salts and other chemicals may also be screened and depyrogenated. All materials in the vaccine may be sterile, and each lot of the vaccine may be tested for sterility. Thus, in certain embodiments the endotoxin levels in the vaccine fall

below the levels set by the USFDA, for example 0.2 endotoxin (EU)/kg of product for an intrathecal injectable composition; 5 EU/kg of product for a non-intrathecal injectable composition, and 0.25-0.5 EU/mL for sterile water.

In certain embodiments, the preparation comprises less than 50%, 20%, 10%,  
5 or 5% (by dry weight) contaminating protein. In certain embodiments, the desired molecule is present in the substantial absence of other biological macromolecules, such as other proteins (particularly other proteins which may substantially mask, diminish, confuse or alter the characteristics of the component proteins either as purified preparations or in their function in the subject reconstituted mixture). In  
10 certain embodiments, at least 80%, 90%, 95%, 99%, or 99.8% (by dry weight) of biological macromolecules of the same type present (but water, buffers, and other small molecules, especially molecules having a molecular weight of less than 5000, can be present). In some embodiments, the vaccine or immunogenic composition comprising purified subunit proteins contains less than 5%, 2%, 1%, 0.5%, 0.2%,  
15 0.1% of protein from host cells in which the subunit proteins were expressed, relative to the amount of purified subunit. In some embodiments, the desired polypeptides are substantially free of nucleic acids and/or carbohydrates. For instance, in some embodiments, the vaccine or immunogenic composition contains less than 5%, less than 2%, less than 1%, less than 0.5%, less than 0.2%, or less than  
20 0.1% host cell DNA and/or RNA. In certain embodiments, at least 80%, 90%, 95%, 99%, or 99.8% (by dry weight) of biological macromolecules of the same type are present in the preparation (but water, buffers, and other small molecules, especially molecules having a molecular weight of less than 5000, can be present).

It is preferred that the vaccine or immunogenic composition has low or no  
25 toxicity, within a reasonable risk-benefit ratio. In certain embodiments, the vaccine or immunogenic composition comprises ingredients at concentrations that are less than LD<sub>50</sub> measurements for the animal being vaccinated. LD<sub>50</sub> measurements may be obtained in mice or other experimental model systems, and extrapolated to humans and other animals. Methods for estimating the LD<sub>50</sub> of compounds in  
30 humans and other animals are well-known in the art. A vaccine formulation or immunogenic composition, and any component within it, might have an LD<sub>50</sub> value in rats of greater than 100 g/kg, greater than 50g/kg, greater than 20 g/kg, greater



than 10 g/kg, greater than 5 g/kg, greater than 2 g/kg, greater than 1 g/kg, greater than 500 mg/kg, greater than 200 mg/kg, greater than 100 mg/kg, greater than 50 mg/kg, greater than 20 mg/kg, or greater than 10 mg/kg. A vaccine formulation or immunogenic composition that comprises a toxin such as botulinum toxin (which can be used as an adjuvant) should contain significantly less than the LD<sub>50</sub> of botulinum toxin.

The formulations suitable for introduction of the vaccine formulations or pharmaceutical composition vary according to route of administration. Formulations suitable for parenteral administration, such as, for example, by intraarticular (in the joints), intravenous, intramuscular, intradermal, intraperitoneal, intranasal, and subcutaneous routes, include aqueous and non-aqueous, isotonic sterile injection solutions, which can contain antioxidants, buffers, bacteriostats, and solutes that render the formulation isotonic with the blood of the intended recipient, and aqueous and non-aqueous sterile suspensions that can include suspending agents, solubilizers, thickening agents, stabilizers, and preservatives. The formulations can be presented in unit-dose or multi-dose sealed containers, such as ampoules and vials.

Injection solutions and suspensions can be prepared from sterile powders, granules, and tablets of the kind previously described. In the case of adoptive transfer of therapeutic T cells, the cells can be administered intravenously or parenterally.

Formulations suitable for oral administration can consist of (a) liquid solutions, such as an effective amount of the polypeptides or packaged nucleic acids suspended in diluents, such as water, saline or PEG 400; (b) capsules, sachets or tablets, each containing a predetermined amount of the active ingredient, as liquids, solids, granules or gelatin; (c) suspensions in an appropriate liquid; and (d) suitable emulsions. Tablet forms can include one or more of lactose, sucrose, mannitol, sorbitol, calcium phosphates, corn starch, potato starch, tragacanth, microcrystalline cellulose, acacia, gelatin, colloidal silicon dioxide, croscarmellose sodium, talc, magnesium stearate, stearic acid, and other excipients, colorants, fillers, binders, diluents, buffering agents, moistening agents, preservatives, flavoring agents, dyes,

disintegrating agents, and pharmaceutically compatible carriers. Lozenge forms can comprise the active ingredient in a flavor, usually sucrose and acacia or tragacanth, as well as pastilles comprising the active ingredient in an inert base, such as gelatin and glycerin or sucrose and acacia emulsions, gels, and the like containing, in  
5 addition to the active ingredient, carriers known in the art. The pharmaceutical compositions can be encapsulated, e.g., in liposomes, or in a formulation that provides for slow release of the active ingredient.

The antigens, alone or in combination with other suitable components, can be made into aerosol formulations (e.g., they can be "nebulized") to be administered via  
10 inhalation. Aerosol formulations can be placed into pressurized acceptable propellants, such as dichlorodifluoromethane, propane, nitrogen, and the like. Aerosol formulations can be delivered orally or nasally.

Suitable formulations for vaginal or rectal administration include, for example, suppositories, which consist of the polypeptides or packaged nucleic acids  
15 with a suppository base. Suitable suppository bases include natural or synthetic triglycerides or paraffin hydrocarbons. In addition, it is also possible to use gelatin rectal capsules which consist of a combination of the polypeptides or packaged nucleic acids with a base, including, for example, liquid triglycerides, polyethylene glycols, and paraffin hydrocarbons.

20

## **J. Preparation and Storage of Vaccine Formulations and Immunogenic Compositions**

The *S. pneumoniae* vaccines and immunogenic compositions described herein may be produced using a variety of techniques. For example, a polypeptide  
25 may be produced using recombinant DNA technology in a suitable host cell. A suitable host cell may be bacterial, yeast, mammalian, or other type of cell. The host cell may be modified to express an exogenous copy of one of the relevant polypeptide genes. Typically, the gene is operably linked to appropriate regulatory sequences such as a strong promoter and a polyadenylation sequence. In some  
30 embodiments, the promoter is inducible or repressible. Other regulatory sequences may provide for secretion or excretion of the polypeptide of interest or retention of

the polypeptide of interest in the cytoplasm or in the membrane, depending on how one wishes to purify the polypeptide. The gene may be present on an extrachromosomal plasmid, or may be integrated into the host genome. One of skill in the art will recognize that it is not necessary to use a nucleic acid 100% identical to the naturally-occurring sequence. Rather, some alterations to these sequences are tolerated and may be desirable. For instance, the nucleic acid may be altered to take advantage of the degeneracy of the genetic code such that the encoded polypeptide remains the same. In some embodiments, the gene is codon-optimized to improve expression in a particular host. The nucleic acid may be produced, for example, by PCR or by chemical synthesis.

Once a recombinant cell line has been produced, a polypeptide may be isolated from it. The isolation may be accomplished, for example, by affinity purification techniques or by physical separation techniques (e.g., a size column).

In a further aspect of the present disclosure, there is provided a method of manufacture comprising mixing one or more polypeptides or an immunogenic fragment or variant thereof with a carrier and/or an adjuvant.

In some embodiments, antigens for inclusion the vaccine formulations and immunogenic compositions may be produced in cell culture. One method comprises providing one or more expression vectors and cloning nucleotides encoding one or more polypeptides selected from polypeptides having an amino acid sequence of Table 1 or Table 2, then expressing and isolating the polypeptides.

The immunogenic polypeptides described herein, and nucleic acid compositions that express the polypeptides, can be packaged in packs, dispenser devices, and kits for administering nucleic acid compositions to a mammal. For example, packs or dispenser devices that contain one or more unit dosage forms are provided. Typically, instructions for administration of the compounds will be provided with the packaging, along with a suitable indication on the label that the compound is suitable for treatment of an indicated condition, such as those disclosed herein.

30

## V. Examples

### Example 1. Antigen identification and pooled murine screens

Each open reading frame predicted in the *S. pneumoniae* TIGR4 genome was cloned into an expression vector comprising a tag that is able to be presented by the major histocompatibility complex (MHC). Each construct was then expressed in *E. coli*, and full-length expression validated by a surrogate assay that identifies the tag in the context of MHC. The screen is described in more detail in International Application WO 2010/002993. In order to facilitate screening the large library, the library was pooled such that four induced library clones were present in each well.

10 In order to screen T cells from mice immunized against *S. pneumoniae*, an aliquot of the pooled library was added to peritoneal-derived macrophages. The macrophages were allowed to bind the tagged *S. pneumoniae* antigens via the MHC. After 2 hr at 37°C, the macrophages were washed with PBS. The macrophages were then fixed with 1% paraformaldehyde for 15 min and washed extensively with PBS. 10<sup>5</sup> T

15 cells were added to each well in 200 µL of RP-10 media. The T cells had previously been isolated from mice that had been immunized 2 times with killed *S. pneumoniae* bacteria with cholera toxin adjuvant. The assay plates were incubated for 72 hrs at 37°C. The amount of IL-17 in the supernatant of each well was determined through the use of an IL-17 ELISA assay. The threshold for a positive result was set at two

20 standard deviations above the mean of all samples.

### Example 2. Deconvolution of the positive murine pools

A secondary screen was used to determine which antigen(s) out of the four clones in each well induced the positive response observed in the pooled screen described in Example 1. All the clones in each positive pool were pulsed

25 individually onto peritoneal macrophages in duplicate wells. T cells isolated from immunized mice from the same genetic background as the initial screen were used to screen the pulsed macrophages using the IL-17 assay described in Example 1. Individual antigens that induced an average response in the duplicate wells greater than two standard deviations above the mean of negative control samples were

30 considered positive responses. The library plasmids present in these positive clones were sequenced to confirm the identity of the antigen. The antigens SP\_1574,

SP\_1655, SP\_2106, SP\_0148, SP\_1473, SP\_0605, SP\_1177, SP\_0335, SP\_0906,  
SP\_1828, SP\_2157, SP\_1229, SP\_1128, SP\_1836, SP\_1865, SP\_0904, SP\_0882,  
SP\_0765, SP\_1634, SP\_0418, SP\_1923, SP\_1313, SP\_0775, SP\_0314, SP\_0912,  
SP\_0159, SP\_0910, SP\_2148, SP\_1412, SP\_0372, SP\_1304, SP\_2002, SP\_0612,  
5 SP\_1988, SP\_0484, SP\_0847, SP\_1527, SP\_0542, SP\_0441, SP\_0350, SP\_0014,  
SP\_1965, SP\_0117, and SP\_2108 were confirmed using this method.

### Example 3. Antigen identification and pooled human screens

CD4+ T cells and CD14+ monocytes were isolated from peripheral blood  
acquired from human donors. The monocytes were differentiated into dendritic cells  
10 by culturing them in GM-CSF and IL-4 containing media, essentially as described in  
Tedder TF and Jansen PJ (1997 "Isolation and generation of human dendritic cells."  
*Current Protocols in Immunology* Supp 23: 7.32.1-7.32.16). After five days in  
culture, the dendritic cells were seeded into 384 well plates. The CD4+ T cells were  
expanded in culture to ensure sufficient quantities.

15 Each open reading frame predicted in the *S. pneumoniae* TIGR4 genome was  
cloned into an expression vector comprising a tag that is able to be presented by the  
major histocompatibility complex (MHC). Each construct was then expressed in *E.*  
*coli*, and full-length expression validated by a surrogate assay that identifies the tag  
in the context of MHC. In order to facilitate screening the large library, the library  
20 was pooled such that four induced library clones were present in each well. In order  
to screen the human T cells, an aliquot of the pooled library was added to the seeded  
dendritic cells in 384-well plates. After 2 hr at 37°C, the dendritic cells were fixed  
with 1% paraformaldehyde for 15 min and washed extensively with phosphate  
buffer and lysine buffer. 40,000 of the CD4+ T cells in 70 µL of RP-10 media were  
25 added to each well of a 384-well plate. The assay plates were incubated for 3 days  
at 37°C. The amount of IL-17 in the supernatant of each well was determined  
through the use of an IL-17 ELISA assay. In different iterations of the screen, the  
threshold for a positive result was set at two standard deviations above the mean of  
all samples, two standard deviations above the mean of negative controls, or 1.78  
30 times the median absolute deviation of the data set. Positive pools were then  
deconvoluted as described in Example 4.

**Example 4. Deconvolution of the positive human pools**

For all antigens, deconvolution was performed by comparing the results of two pool screens. In this method, two different sets of pools were prepared, so that a polypeptide was with three different polypeptides between the first and second  
5 pools. Consequently, it is possible to determine which polypeptides are antigens by identifying which polypeptides are in positive pools in both the first and second sets. In this deconvolution method, a pool was identified as positive if it was at least 1.78 times the median absolute deviation of the data set.

An antigen was identified as a positive hit if it was positive in at least two  
10 repeated secondary screens. The antigens SP2108, SP0641, SP1393, SP0024, SP0641.1, SP1072, SP1384 and SP2032 were identified using the above approach.

**Example 5****SP2108, SP0148 and SP1634 polypeptides**

15 The SP2108 polypeptide (SEQ ID NO: 9), SP0148 polypeptide (SEQ ID NO: 7) and SP1634 polypeptide (see Table 2) were formulated as vaccine compositions using 4 µg of the polypeptide in combination with 1 µg cholera toxin. For combinations, 4 µg of each polypeptide was used. The compositions were administered intranasally to C57BL/6 mice three times, one week apart. The  
20 subjects were then allowed to rest for 3 weeks, and bled at that time for immunogenicity. For this assay, heparinized whole blood was collected from the retrograde orbital sinus. The total PBMC were stimulated with either killed whole cells (WCC) or a combination of the three polypeptides in round bottomed tubes for three days. The supernatants were then harvested and evaluated by ELISA for IL-17  
25 levels. Cholera toxin alone (CT) or an unrelated antigen from HSV (003) were used as negative controls. Results are shown in FIGS. 1 and 2. The subjects were allowed to rest an additional 2 weeks, at which time they were challenged with intranasal administration of *S. pneumoniae*. The subjects were sacrificed a week later, and the number of colony-forming units (CFU) was counted from nasal  
30 washes. Results are shown in FIG. 3.

**Example 6****SP0882 and SP0314 polypeptides**

5 This example used the same protocols as Example 5, except that only two doses of the vaccine composition were administered. In these experiments, the SP0882 polypeptide (SEQ ID NO: 2) and SP0314 polypeptides (see Table 2) were used in conjunction with the three polypeptides tested in Example 5. Results of the immunogenicity assay are shown in FIGS. 4 and 5. Results of the colonization assay are shown in FIG. 6.

10

**Example 7****SP1072, SP0641N, and SP0024 polypeptides**

15 This example used a protocol similar to that of Example 5, except that two doses of the vaccine composition were administered, one week apart. Four weeks after the last immunization, the mice were challenged intranasally with live type 6B *S. pneumoniae*. One week later the bacterial burden was assessed in each mouse by plating a nasal lavage on selective media and counting CFU. The CFU isolated from each mouse is plotted for each immunized cohort. The results are shown in FIG. 7. Statistically significant results are indicated in the figure (\* = p-value < 0.05).

20

**Example 8****SP0148, SP0314, SP0882, and SP2108 polypeptides tested in the BALB/c mouse**

25 To determine whether similar immune responses were seen across different mouse genotypes, several polypeptides were administered to BALB/c mice. Using a protocol similar to that of Example 5, the mice were immunized, challenged with *S. pneumoniae*, and the number of CFU was recorded. The results of this experiment are shown in FIG. 8.

**SEQUENCES**

**Polypeptide Sequences**

SEQ ID NO: 1  
 SP0024  
 5 >gi|14971488|gb|AAK74215.1| conserved hypothetical protein  
 Streptococcus pneumoniae TIGR4  
 MSYFEQFMQANQAYVALHGQLNLPLKPKTRVAIVTCMSRSLHVAQALGLALGDAHILRNAGGRVTEDM  
 IRSLVISQQQMGTREIVVLHHTDCGAQTFENEPPQEYLKEELGVDVSDQDFLPPQDIEESVREDMQLL  
 IESPLIPDDVVISGAIYNVDTGSMTVVEL

10 SEQ ID NO: 2  
 SP0882  
 >gi|14972356|gb|AAK75009.1| conserved hypothetical protein  
 (Streptococcus pneumoniae TIGR4)  
 15 MNQSYFYLMKKEHKLKVPYTGKERRVRILLPKDYEKDTRSYPVVYFHDGQNVFNSKESFIGHSWKII  
 PAIKRNPDISRMIVVAIDNDGMGRMNEYAAWKQESPPIPGQQFGGKGVEYAEFVMEVVKPFIDETYRT  
 KADCQHTAMIGSSLGGNITQFIGLEYQDQIGCLGVFSSANWLHQEAFNRYFECQKLSPDQRIFIIYVGT  
 EEADDTDKTLMGNIKQAYIDSSLCYYHDLIAGGVHLDNLVVKVQSGAIHSEIPWSENLPDCLRFFAE  
 20 KW

SEQ ID NO: 3  
 SP0882N  
 MNQSYFYLMKKEHKLKVPYTGKERRVRILLPKDYEKDTRSYPVVYFHDGQNVFNSKESFIGHSWKII  
 PAIKRNPDISRMIVVAIDNDGMGRMNEYAAWKQESPPIPGQQFGGKGVEYAEFVMEVVKPFI

25 SEQ ID NO: 4  
 SP0882 with exogenous leader  
 MSSKFMKSAAVLGTATLASLLLVACMNQSYFYLMKKEHKLKVPYTGKERRVRILLPKDYEKDTRSY  
 30 VVYFHDGQNVFNSKESFIGHSWKIIPAIKRNPDISRMIVVAIDNDGMGRMNEYAAWKQESPPIPGQQF  
 GKGVEYAEFVMEVVKPFIDETYRTKADCQHTAMIGSSLGGNITQFIGLEYQDQIGCLGVFSSANWLH  
 QEAFNRYFECQKLSPDQRIFIIYVGTTEEADDTDKTLMGNIKQAYIDSSLCYYHDLIAGGVHLDNLVVK  
 VQSGAIHSEIPWSENLPDCLRFFAEKW

35 SEQ ID NO: 5  
 SP0882N with exogenous leader  
 MSSKFMKSAAVLGTATLASLLLVACMNQSYFYLMKKEHKLKVPYTGKERRVRILLPKDYEKDTRSY  
 VVYFHDGQNVFNSKESFIGHSWKIIPAIKRNPDISRMIVVAIDNDGMGRMNEYAAWKQESPPIPGQQF  
 40 GKGVEYAEFVMEVVKPFI

SEQ ID NO: 6  
 SP0148 lacking signal sequence  
 MCSGGAKKEGEAASKKEIIVATNGSPKPFIEENGELTGYEIEVVRAIFKDSDKYDVKFEKTEWSGVF  
 45 AGLDADRYNMAVNNLSYTKERAKEYLYAAPIAQNPNVLVVKDDSSIKSLDDIGGKSTEVVQATTSK  
 QLEAYNAEHTDNPTILNYTKADFQQIMVRLSDGQFDYKIFDKIGVETVIKNQGLDNLKVIELPSDQQP  
 YVYPLLAQQQDELKSFVVKRIKELYKDGTLKLSKQFFGDTYLPAEADIK

50 SEQ ID NO: 7  
 SP0148 including signal sequence  
 MKKIVKYSSLAALVAAGVLAACSGGAKKEGEAASKKEIIVATNGSPKPFIEENGELTGYEIEVVR  
 AIFKDSDKYDVKFEKTEWSGVFAGLDADRYNMAVNNLSYTKERAKEYLYAAPIAQNPNVLVVKDDSS  
 IKSLDDIGGKSTEVVQATTSKQLEAYNAEHTDNPTILNYTKADFQQIMVRLSDGQFDYKIFDKIGVE



TVIKNQGLDNLKVIELPSDQQPYVYPLLAQQQDELKSFVDKRIKELYKDGTLKLSKQFFGDTYLPAE  
ADIK

5 SEQ ID NO: 8  
SP1072  
>gi|14972547|gb|AAK75185.1| DNA primase Streptococcus pneumoniae  
TIGR4  
MVDKQVIEEIKNNANIVEVIGDVISLQKAGRNYLGLCPFHGEKTPSFNVVEDKQFYHCFGCGRSGDVF  
KFIEEYQGVVPIEAVQILGQRVGIEVEKPLYSEQKSASPHQALYDMHEDA AKFYHAILMTTMMGEEAR  
10 NYLYQRGLTDEVLKHFWIGLAPPERNYLYQRSLDQYREEDLLDSGLFYLS DANQFVDTFHNRIMFPLT  
NDQGVIAFSGRIWQKTDSTSKYKNSRSTAFNKS YELYHMDRAKRSSGKASEIYLMGFM DVIAAY  
RAGIENAVASMG TALSREHVEHLKRLTKKLVLVYDGD KAGQAATL KALDEIGDMPVQIVSMPDNLD PD  
EYLQKNGPEDLAYLLTKTRISPIEFYIHQYK PENSENLQAQIEFLEKIAPLIVQEK SIAAQNSYIHIL  
15 ADLASFDYTQIEQIVNESRQVQRQNRMEGISRPTITMPVTKQLS AIMRAEAHLLYRMMESPLV LND  
YRLREDFAFATPEFQVLYDLLGQYGNLPPEVLAEQTEEVERAWYQVLAQDLPAEISPQELSEVEMTRN  
KALLNQDNMRKIKKVVQEASHVGD TDTALEELERLISQKRRME

20 SEQ ID NO: 9  
SP2108 including signal sequence  
SP2108  
>gi|14973620|gb|AAK76167.1| maltose/maltodextrin ABC transporter,  
maltose/maltodextrin-binding protein (Streptococcus pneumoniae  
TIGR4)  
MSSKFMKSAAVLGTATLASLLLVACGSKTADKPADSGSSEVKELTVYVDEGYKSYIEEVAKAYEKEAG  
25 VKVTLKTGDALGGLDKLSLDNQSGNVPDVM MAPYDRVGSGLSDGQLSEVKLS DGAKTDDTTKSLV TAA  
NGKVY GAPAVIESLVMYYNKDLVKDAPKTFADLENLAKDSKYAFAGEDGKTTAF LADWTNFYTYGLL  
AGNGAYVFGQNGKDAKDIGLANDGSIVGINYAKSWYKWKPKGMQDTEGAGNLIQTQFQEGKTA AIIDG  
PWKAQAFKDAKVNYGVATIPTLPNGKEYAAF GGGKAWVIPQAVKNLEASQKFVDFLVATEQQKVLYDK  
30 TNEIPANTEARSYAEGKNDLTTAVIKQFKNTQPLPNI SQMSAVWDPAKNMLF DAVSGQKDAKTAAND  
AVTLIKETIKQKFG E

35 SEQ ID NO: 10  
SP2108 lacking signal sequence  
MCGSKTADKPADSGSSEVKELTVYVDEGYKSYIEEVAKAYEKEAGVKVTLKTGDALGGLDKLSLDNQSG  
GNVPDVM MAPYDRVGSGLSDGQLSEVKLS DGAKTDDTTKSLVTAANGKVY GAPAVIESLVMYYNKDLV  
KDAPKTFADLENLAKDSKYAFAGEDGKTTAF LADWTNFYTYGLLAGNGAYVFGQNGKDAKDIGLAND  
GSIVGINYAKSWYKWKPKGMQDTEGAGNLIQTQFQEGKTA AIIDGPWKAQAFKDAKVNYGVATIPTLP  
40 NGKEYAAF GGGKAWVIPQAVKNLEASQKFVDFLVATEQQKVLYDKTNEIPANTEARSYAEGKNDLTT  
AVIKQFKNTQPLPNI SQMSAVWDPAKNMLF DAVSGQKDAKTAANDAVTLIKETIKQKFG E

45 SEQ ID NO: 11  
SP0641M  
MSGTSMATPIVAASTVLIRPKLKEMLERPVIKNLKGDDKIDLTSLTKIALQNTARPMMDATSWKEKSQ  
YFASPRQQGAGLINVANALRNEVVATFNKTD SKGLVNSYGSISLKEIKGDKKYFTIKLHNTSNRPLTF  
KVSASAITDSDLTRKLDETYKDEKSPDGKQIVPEIHPEKVKGANITFEHDTFTIGANSSFDLNAVI  
NVGEAKNKNKFVESFIHFESVEEMEALNSNGKKNINFQPSLSMPLMGFAGNWNHEPILDKWAWEEGSR S  
KTLGGYDDDGPKIPGTLNKGIGGEHGIDKFN PAGVIQNRKDKN TTSLDQNP ELFAFNNEG INAPSSS  
50 GSKIANIYPLDSNGNPQDAQLERGLTPSPLV LRSAAEGLISIVNTNKEGENQRDLKVISREHFIRGIL  
NSKSNDAGIKSSKLKVWGLKWDGLIYNPRGREENAPESKDNQDPATKIRGQFEP IAEQGQYFYKFKY  
RLTKDYPWQVSYIPVKIDNTAPKIVS VDFSNPEKIKLITKDTYHKVKDQYKNETLFARDQKEHPEKFD  
EIANEVWYAGAALVNEDGEVEKNLEVTYAGEGQGRNRKLDKDGNTIYEIKGAGDLRGKII EIVIALDGS  
SNFTKIHRIKFANQADEKGMISYYLVDPDQDSSKYQ

55 SEQ ID NO: 12  
SP0641  
>gi|14972117|gb|AAK74791.1| serine protease, subtilase family  
[Streptococcus pneumoniae TIGR4]

MKKSTVLSLTTAAVILAAYAPNEVVLDATSSSEDALNISDKEKVAENKEKHENIHSAMETSQDFKEKK  
 TAVIKEKEVVSKNPVIDNNTSNEEAKIKEENSNSQGDYTDTSFVNKNTENPKKEDKVVYIAEFKDKES  
 GEKAIKELSSLKNTKVLYTYDRIFNGSAIETTPDNLDKIKQIEGISSVERAQKVQPMNHARKEIGVE  
 5 EAIDYLSINAPFGKNFDGRGMVISNIDTGTDRHKAMRIDDDAKASMRFKKEDLKGTDKNYWLSDKI  
 PHAFNYNGGKITVEKYDDGRDYFDPHGMHIAGILAGNDTEQDIKNFNGIDGIAPNAQIFSYKMYSDA  
 GSGFAGDETMFHAIEDSIKHNVDVSVSSGFTGTGLVGEKYWQAIRALRKAGIPMVVATGNYATSASS  
 SSWDLVANNHLKMTDTGNVTRTAAHEDAIAVASAKNQTVDFKVNIGGESFKYRNIGAFFDKSKITTN  
 EDGTKAPSKLKFVYIGKGQDQDLIGLDRGKIAVMDRIYTKDLKNAFKKAMDKGARAIMVVNTVNYN  
 10 RDNWTELPAMGYEADEGTSQVFSISGDDGVKLWNMINPDKKTEVKNRNNKEDFKDKLEQYYPIDMESF  
 NSNKNPVGDEKEIDFKFAPDTEKELYKEDIIVPAGSTSWGPRIDLLLKPDVSAPGKNIKSTLNVINGK  
 STYGYMSGTSMATPIVAASTVLRPKLKEMLERPVLKLNKGDDKIDLTSLTKIALQNTARPMMDATSW  
 KEKSQYFASPRQAGGLINVANALRNEVVAIFKNTDSKGLVNSYGSISLKEIKGDKKYFTIKLHNTSN  
 RPLTFKVSASAITTDSLTDRLKDETYKDEKSPDGKQIVPEIHPEKVKGANITFEHDTFTIGANSSFD  
 15 LNAVINVGEAKNKNKFVESFIHFESVEEMEALNSNGKKNINFQPSLSMPLMGFAGNWNHEPILDKWAVE  
 EGSRSKTLGGYDDDGKPKIPGTLNKGIGGEHGIDKFNPAQVIQNRKDKNTTSLDQNPFLFAFNNEGIN  
 APSSSGSKIANIYPLDSNGNPQDAQLERGLTSPVLVLSAEGLISIVNTNKEGENQRDLKVISREHF  
 IRGILNSKSNDAKGIKSSKLVWGD LKWDGLIYNPRGREENAPESKDNQDPATKIRGQFEP I AEGQYF  
 YKFKYRLTKDYPWQVSYIPVKIDNTAPKIVSVDFSNPEKIKLITKDTYHKVKDQYKNETLFARDQKEH  
 PEKFDEIANEVWYAGAALVNEDGEVEKNLEVTYAGEGQGRNRKLDKDGNTIYEIKGAGDLRGKIIIEVI  
 20 ALDGSSNFTKIHRIKFANQADEKGMISYLVDPDQDSSKYQKLGEIAESKFNKLGNGKEGSLKDDTTG  
 VEHHHQENEESIKEKSSFTIDRNISTIRDFENKDLKLIKFKFREVDFTSETGKRMEEYDYKYDDKG  
 NI IAYDDGTDLEYETEKLDEIKSKIYGVLSPSKDGHFEILGKISNVSKNAKVYYGNNYKSIIEIKATKY  
 DFHSKTMTFDLYANINDIVDGLAFAGDMRFLVKDNDQKAEIKIRMPEKIKETKSEYPYVSSYGNVIE  
 LGEGDLSKNKPDNLTKMESGKIYSDSEKQYLLKDNIIILRKGALKVTYTPNGKTDMLGNGVYSKED  
 25 IAKIQKANPNLRALSETTIYADSRNVEDGRSTQSVLMSALDGFNIIRYQVFTFKMNDKGEAIDKDGNL  
 VTDSSKLVLFKGDKEYTGEDKFNVEAIKEDGSMLEIDTKPVNLSMDKNYFNP SKSNKIYVRNPEFYL  
 RGKISDKGGFNWELRVNESVVDNYLIYGDLDHIDNTRDFNIKLNVDKGDIMDWGMKDYKANGFPDKVTD  
 MDGNVYLQTYGSDLNAKAVGVHYQFLYDNVKEPVNIDPKGNTSIEYADGKSVVFNINDKRNNGFDGEI  
 30 QEQHIYINGKEYTSFNDIKQIDKTLNLIKIVVKDFARNTTVKEFILNKDTGEVSELKPHRVTVTIQNG  
 KEMSSTIVSEEDFILPVYKGELEKGYQFDGWEISGFEGKGDAGYVINLSKDTFIKPVFKKIEEKKEEE  
 NKPTFDVSKKKNPQVNHSQLNESHRKEDLQREEHSQKSDSTKDVATVLDKNNISSKSTTNNPNKLP  
 KTGTASGAQTLAAGIMFIVGIFLGLKKNQD

35 SEQ ID NO: 13  
 SP0641N  
 MVVLDATSSSEDALNISDKEKVAENKEKHENIHSAMETSQDFKEKKTAVIKEKEVVSKNPVIDNNTSN  
 EEAKIKEENSNSQGDYTDTSFVNKNTENPKKEDKVVYIAEFKDKESGEKAIKELSSLKNTKVLYTYDR  
 40 IFNGSAIETTPDNLDKIKQIEGISSVERAQKVQPMNHARKEIGVEEAIDYLSINAPFGKNFDGRGM  
 VISNIDTGTDRHKAMRIDDDAKASMRFKKEDLKGTDKNYWLSDKIPHAFNYNGGKITVEKYDDGRD  
 YFDPHGMHIAGILAGNDTEQDIKNFNGIDGIAPNAQIFSYKMYSDAGSGFAGDETMFHAIEDSIKHN  
 DVVSVSSGFTGTGLVGEKYWQAIRALRKAGIPMVVATGNYATSASSSWDLVANNHLKMTDTGNVTRT  
 45 AAHEDAIAVASAKNQTVDFKVNIGGESFKYRNIGAFFDKSKITTNEDGTKAPSKLKFVYIGKGQDQD  
 LIGLDRGKIAVMDRIYTKDLKNAFKKAMDKGARAIMVVNTVNYN RDNWTELPAMGYEADEGTSQV  
 FSISGDDGVKLWNMINPDKKTEVKNRNNKEDFKDKLEQYYPIDMESFNSNKNPVGDEKEIDFKFAPDTE  
 KELYKEDIIVPAGSTSWGPRIDLLLKPDVSAPGKNIKSTLNVINGKSTYG

50 SEQ ID NO: 14  
 SP0882 consensus  
 MNQSYFLKMKEHKLVKPYTGKERRVRIILLPKDYEKDTRSYPVVYFHDGQNVFNSKESF  
 I Y  
 55 IGHSWKIIIPAIKRNPDISRMIVVAIDNDGMGRMNEYAAWKFQESP I PGQQFGGKGV EYAE  
 Y H E E  
 FVMEVVKPFIDETYRTKADCQHTAMIGSSLGGNITQFIGLEYQDQIGCLGVFSSANWLHQ  
 EK

EAFNRYFECQKLSPDQRIFYVGTTEEADDTDKTLM DGNIKQAYIDSSLCYYHDLIAGGVH  
I H R

5 LDNLVLKVQSGA I H S E I P W S E N L P D C L R F F A E K W

SEQ ID NO: 15  
SP0882N consensus

10 MNQSYFY L K M K E H K L K V P Y T G K E R R V R I L L P K D Y E K D T D R S Y P V V Y F H D G Q N V F N S K E S F  
I Y

I G H S W K I I P A I K R N P D I S R M I V V A I D N D G M G R M N E Y A A W K F Q E S P I P G Q Q F G G K G V E Y A E  
Y H E E

15 F V M E V V K P F I

SEQ ID NO: 16  
SP0882 consensus with exogenous leader

M S S K F M K S A A V L G T A T L A S L L L V A C M N Q S Y F Y L K M K E H K L K V P Y T G K E R R V R I L L P K D Y E  
T T V I

25 K D T D R S Y P V V Y F H D G Q N V F N S K E S F I G H S W K I I P A I K R N P D I S R M I V V A I D N D G M G R M N E  
Y Y H

Y A A W K F Q E S P I P G Q Q F G G K G V E Y A E F V M E V V K P F I D E T Y R T K A D C Q H T A M I G S S L G G N I T  
E E

30 Q F I G L E Y Q D Q I G C L G V F S S A N W L H Q E A F N R Y F E C Q K L S P D Q R I F I Y V G T E E A D D T D K T L M  
E K I H

35 D G N I K Q A Y I D S S L C Y Y H D L I A G G V H L D N L V L K V Q S G A I H S E I P W S E N L P D C L R F F A E K W  
R

SEQ ID NO: 17  
SP0882N consensus with exogenous leader

M S S K F M K S A A V L G T A T L A S L L L V A C M N Q S Y F Y L K M K E H K L K V P Y T G K E R R V R I L L P K D Y E  
T T V I

45 K D T D R S Y P V V Y F H D G Q N V F N S K E S F I G H S W K I I P A I K R N P D I S R M I V V A I D N D G M G R M N E  
Y Y H

Y A A W K F Q E S P I P G Q Q F G G K G V E Y A E F V M E V V K P F I  
E E

50 SEQ ID NO: 18  
0148 consensus lacking signal sequence

M C S G G A K K E G E A A S K K E I I V A T N G S P K P F I Y E E N G E L T G Y E I E V V R A I F K D S D K Y D V K F E  
55 Q S R N N X

K T E W S G V F A G L D A D R Y N M A V N N L S Y T K E R A E K Y L Y A A P I A Q N P N V L V V K K D D S S I K S L D D  
I E

IGGKSTEVVQATTSAKQLEAYNAEHTDNPTILNYTKADLQQIMVRLSDGQFDYKIFDKIG  
F

5 VETVIKNQGLDNLKVIELPSDQQPYVYPLLAQQDELKSFVDKRIKELYKDGTTLEKLSKQ  
Y S

FFGDTYLPAEADIK

10

SEQ ID NO: 19  
SP0148 consensus including signal sequence

15 MKKIVKYSSLAALVAAGVLAACSGGAKKEGEAASKKEIIVATNGSPKFFIYEENGELT  
G L Q S R N

GYEIEVVRAIFKDSKDYDKFEKTEWSGVFAGLDADRYNMAVNNLSYTKERAKEYLYAAP  
N X I

20 IAQNPVNLVVKDDSSIKSLDDIGGKSTEVVQATTSAKQLEAYNAEHTDNPTILNYTKAD  
E

LQQIMVRLSDGQFDYKIFDKIGVETVIKNQGLDNLKVIELPSDQQPYVYPLLAQQDELK  
F Y S

25

SFVDKRIKELYKDGTTLEKLSKQFFGDTYLPAEADIK

30 SEQ ID NO: 20  
SP2108 consensus lacking signal sequence

MCGSKTADKPADSGSSEVKELTVYVDEGYKSYIEEVAKAYEKEAGVKVTLKTGDALGGLD  
A I

35 KLSLDNQSNGNVPDVMMPYDRVGLSDGQLSEVKLSGAKTDDTTKSLVTAANGKVYGA  
I X T

PAVIESLVMYNKNLVDKAPKTFADLENLAKDSKYAFAGEDGKTTAFLADWTNFFYYTYGL  
A

40

LAGNGAYVFGQNGKDAKDIGLANDGSIVGINYAKSWYEKWPKGMQDTEGAGNLIQTQFQE  
G P A X H

45 GKTAAIIDGPWKAQAFKDAKVNYGVATIFTLPNGKEYAAFGGGKAWVIPQAVKNLEASQK  
A

FVDFLVATEQQKVLVDKNEIPANTEARSYAEGKNDLTTAVIKQFKNTQPLPNIQSMSA  
S A S

50 VWDPAKNMLFDAVSGQKDAKTAANDAVTLIKETIKQKFGE

55 SEQ ID NO: 21  
SP2108 consensus including signal sequence

MSSKFMKSAAVLGTATLASLLLVACGSKTADKPADSGSSEVKELTVYVDEGYKSYIEEVA  
T T V A

KAYEKEAGVKVILKTGDALGGLDKLSLDNQSGNVPDVMMAFYDRVGSLSGSDGQLSEVKLS  
 I I X  
 5 DGAKTDDTTKSLVTAANGKVYGAHAVIESLVMYYNKDLVKDAPKTFADLENLAKDSKYAF  
 T  
 AGEDGKTTAFLADWTFYTYGLLAGNGAYVFGQNGKDAKDIGLANDGSIVGINYAKSWY  
 A G P A X  
 10 EKWPKGMQDTEGAGNLIQTQFQEGKTAIIDGPWKAQAFKDAKVNYGVATIPITLPLNGKEY  
 H  
 AAFGGGKAWVIPQAVKNLEASQKFVDFLVATEQQKVLVDKTNIPANTEARSYAEGKNDE  
 A S A  
 15 LTTAVIKQFKNTQPLPNISQMSAVWDPKMNLFDAVSGQKDAKTAANDAVTLIKETIKQK  
 S  
 FGE  
 20

SEQ ID NO: 22  
 SP1634  
 >gi|14973124|gb|AAK75714.1| hypothetical protein SP\_1634  
 25 Streptococcus pneumoniae TIGR4  
 MANIFDYLDKDVAYDSYYDLPLNELDILTLEIITYLSFDNLVSTLPQRLLDLAPQVPRDPTMLTSKNRL  
 QLLDELAQHHRFKNCKLSHFINDIDPELQKQFAAMTYRVSLDITYLIVFRGTDDSIIGWKEDFHLTYMK  
 EIPAQKHALRYLKNFFFAHHPKQKVLILAGHSKGGNLAITYAASQIEQSLQNQITAVYTFDAPGLHQELTQ  
 TAGYQRIMDRSKIFIPQGSIIIGMMLEIPAHQIIVQSTALGGIAQHDTFSWQIEDKHFVQLDKTNSDSQ  
 30 QVDTTFKEWVATVPDEELQLYFDLFFGTIILDAGISSINDLASLKALEYIHHLFVQAQSLTPEERETLG  
 RLTLQLLIDTRYQAWKNR

SEQ ID NO: 23  
 SP0314  
 35 >gi|14971788|gb|AAK74491.1| hyaluronidase Streptococcus pneumoniae  
 TIGR4  
 MQTKTKKLVLSLSSLVLSGFLNHYMTIGAEETTNTIQSSQKEVQYQQRDTKNLVENGDFGQTEDGS  
 SPWTGSKAQGSWAWVDQKNSADASTRVIEAKDGAITISSHEKLRAALHRMVPTEAKKKYKLRFKIKTD  
 40 NKIGIAKVRITIEESGKDKRLWNSATTSGTKDWQTEADYSPTLDVDKIKLELFYETGTGTVSFKDIEL  
 VEVADQLSEDSQTDKQLEEKIDLPIGKKHVFSLADYTYKVENPDVASVKNIGILEPLKEGTTNVIVSKD  
 GKEVKKIPLKILASVKDAYTDRLDWNGIAGNQYYDSKNEQMAKLNQELEGKVADSLSSISSQADRT  
 YLWEKFSNYKTSANLTATYRKLLEEMAKQVTPNPSSRYQDETIVRTVVRDSMEWMHKKHVYNSEKSI  
 VGNWWDYEIGTPRAINNTLSLMKEYFSDEEIKKYTDVIEKFPVDPPEHFRKTTDNPFKALGGNLVDMGRVKVI  
 45 AGLLRKDDQEISSSTIRSEIQVFKLVDQEGEFYQDGSYIDHTNVAYTGAYGNVLIDGLSOLLPIVQKTK  
 NPIDKDKMQTMYHWIDKSFAPLLVNGELMDMSRGRSISRANSEGHVAAVEVLRGIHRIADMSEGETKQ  
 CLQSLVKTIVQSDSYDVFKNLKYKDISLMQSLSDAGVASVPRPSYLSAFNKMDKTAMYNAEKGF  
 FGLSLFSSRTLNYEHMNKENKRGWYTSDFGMFYLYNGDLSHYSYDGYWPTVNPYKMPGTTETDAKRA  
 50 TGKVLPSAFVGTSKLDDANATATMDFTNWNQTLTAHKSWMFLKDKIAFLGSNIQNTSTDTAATTIDQR  
 KLESGNPKYVYVNDKEASLTHEQEKDYPETQSVFLESFDSKKNIGYFFFKKSSISMSKALQKGAWKDIN  
 EGQSDKEVENEFLTISQAHKQNRDSYGYMLIPNVDRATFNQMIKELESLENNETLQSVYDAKQGVW  
 GIVKYDDSVSTISNQFQVLKRGVYTIKKEGDEYKIAAYNPETQESAPDQEVFKKLEQAAQPQVQNSKE  
 KEKSEEEKNHSDQKNLPQTGEGQSILASLGFLLLGAFFLFRGKNN

Nucleic Acid Sequences

SEQ ID NO: 24  
 SP0882N DNA  
 5 ATGAATCAATCCTACTTTTTATCTAAAAATGAAAGAACACAAACTCAAGGTTCCCTTATACAGGTAAGGA  
 GCGCCGTGTACGTATTCTTCTTCCCTAAAAGATTATGAGAAAAGATACAGACCGTTCCTATCCTGTTGTAT  
 ACTTTCATGACGGGCAAAAATGTTTTTAATAGCAAAGAGTCTTTCATTGGACATTCATGGAAGATTATC  
 CCAGCTATCAAACGAAAATCCGGATATCAGTCGCATGATTGTCTGTTGCTATFGACAATGATGGTATGGG  
 GCGGATGAATGAGTATGCGGCTTGGAAGTTCGAAGAATCTCCTATCCCAGGCAGCAGTTTGGTGGTA  
 10 AGGGTGTGGAGTATGCTGAGTTTGTCTGAGGTTGGTCAAGCCTTTTTATC

SEQ ID NO: 25  
 SP0882 with exogenous leader  
 15 ATGTCATCTAAATTTATGAAGAGCGCTGCGGTGCTTGGAACTGCTACACTTGCTAGCTTGCTTTTTGGT  
 AGCTTGCGATGAATCAATCCTACTTTTTATCTAAAAATGAAAGAACACAAACTCAAGGTTCCCTTATACAG  
 GTAAGGAGCGCCGTGTACGTATTCTTCTTCCCTAAAAGATTATGAGAAAAGATACAGACCGTTCCTATCCT  
 GTTGTATACTTTCATGACGGGCAAAAATGTTTTTAATAGCAAAGAGTCTTTCATTGGACATTCATGGAA  
 GATTATCCCAGCTATCAAACGAAAATCCGGATATCAGTCGCATGATTGTCTGTTGCTATFGACAATGATG  
 GTATGGGGCGGATGAATGAGTATGCGGCTTGGAAGTTCGAAGAATCTCCTATCCCAGGCAGCAGTTT  
 20 GGTGGTAAGGGTGTGGAGTATGCTGAGTTTGTCTGAGGTTGGTCAAGCCTTTTTATCGATGAGACCTA  
 TCGTACAAAAGCAGACTGCCAGCATAACGGCTATGATTGGTTCCCTCACTAGGAGGCAATATTACCCAGT  
 TTATCGGTTTGAATACCAAGACCAATTTGGTTGCTTGGGGCGTTTTTTCATCTGCAAACCTGGCTCCAC  
 CAAGAAGCCTTTAACCGCTATTTGAGTGCAGAAAATATCGCCTGACCAGCGCATCTTCATCTATGT  
 AGGAACAGAAGAAGCAGATGATACAGACAAGACCTTGATGGATGGCAATATCAAACAAGCCTATATCG  
 ACTCGTCGCTTTGCTATTACCATGATTTGATAGCAGGGGGAGTACATCTGGATAATCTTGTGCTAAAA  
 25 GTTCAGTCTGGTGCCATCCATAGTGAATCCCTTGGTCAGAAAATCTACCAGATTGTCTGAGATTTTT  
 TGCAGAAAAATCGTAA

SEQ ID NO: 26  
 SP0882N with exogenous leader  
 30 ATGTCATCTAAATTTATGAAGAGCGCTGCGGTGCTTGGAACTGCTACACTTGCTAGCTTGCTTTTTGGT  
 AGCTTGCGATGAATCAATCCTACTTTTTATCTAAAAATGAAAGAACACAAACTCAAGGTTCCCTTATACAG  
 GTAAGGAGCGCCGTGTACGTATTCTTCTTCCCTAAAAGATTATGAGAAAAGATACAGACCGTTCCTATCCT  
 GTTGTATACTTTCATGACGGGCAAAAATGTTTTTAATAGCAAAGAGTCTTTCATTGGACATTCATGGAA  
 GATTATCCCAGCTATCAAACGAAAATCCGGATATCAGTCGCATGATTGTCTGTTGCTATFGACAATGATG  
 35 GTATGGGGCGGATGAATGAGTATGCGGCTTGGAAGTTCGAAGAATCTCCTATCCCAGGCAGCAGTTT  
 GGTGGTAAGGGTGTGGAGTATGCTGAGTTTGTCTGAGGTTGGTCAAGCCTTTTTATC

SEQ ID NO: 27  
 SP0148 lacking signal sequence  
 40 ATGTGCTCAGGGGGTGTAAAGAAAGAAGGAGAAGCAGCTAGCAAGAAAGAAATCATCGTTGCAACCAA  
 TGGATCACCAAAGCCATTTATCTATGAAGAAAATGGCGAATTGACTGGTTACGAGATTGAAGTCGTTT  
 GCGCTATCTTTAAAGATTCTGACAAATATGATGTCAAGTTTGAAAAGACAGAAATGGTCAGGTGTCTTT  
 GCTGGTCTTACGCTGATCGTTACAATATGGCTGTCAACAATCTTAGCTACACTAAAGAACGTGCGGA  
 45 GAAATACCTCTATGCCGCACCAATTGCCAAAATCCTAATGTCCTTGTCTGAAAGAAAGATGACTCTA  
 GTATCAAGTCTCTCGATGATATCGGTGGAAAAATCGACGGAAGTCGTTCAAGCCACTACATCAGCTAAG  
 CAGTTAGAAGCATACAATGCTGAACACACGGACAACCCAACTATCCTTAACTATACTAAGGCAGACTT  
 CCAACAAATCATGGTACGTTTGGAGCGATGGACAATTTGACTATAAGATTTTTGATAAAAATCGGTGTTG  
 AAACAGTGATCAAGAACCAAGGTTTGGACAACCTTGAAGTTATCGAACTTCCAAGCGACCAACAACCG  
 TACGTTTACCCACTTCTTGCTCAGGGTCAAGATGAGTTGAAATCGTTTGTAGACAAACGCATCAAAGA  
 50 ACTTTATAAAGATGGAACCTTTGAAAAATGCTCTAAACAATCTTCCGGAGACACTTATCTACCGGCAG  
 AAGCTGATATTAATAA

SEQ ID NO: 28  
 SP0148 including signal sequence  
 55 ATGAAAAAAATCGTTAAATACTCATCTCTTGACGCCCTTGCTCTTGTGCTGCAGGTGTGCTTGGCGC  
 TTGCTCAGGGGGTGTAAAGAAAGAAGGAGAAGCAGCTAGCAAGAAAGAAATCATCGTTGCAACCAATG  
 GATCACCAAAGCCATTTATCTATGAAGAAAATGGCGAATTGACTGGTTACGAGATTGAAGTCGTTTCCG  
 GCTATCTTTAAAGATTCTGACAAATATGATGTCAAGTTTGAAAAGACAGAAATGGTCAGGTGTCTTTGC

5 TGGTCTTGACGCTGATCGTTACAATATGGCTGTCAACAATCTTAGCTACACTAAAAGAACGTGCGGAGA  
 AATACCTCTATGCCGCACCAATTGCCAAAAATCCTAATGTCTTGTCTGTAAGAAAGATGACTCTAGT  
 ATCAAGTCTCTCGATGATATCGGTGGAAAAATCGACGGAAGTCTGTTCAAGCCACTACATCAGCTAAGCA  
 GTTAGAAGCATACAATGCTGAACACACGGACAACCCAACTATCCTTAACTATACTAAGGCAGACTTCC  
 AACAAATCATGGTACGTTTGTAGCGATGGACAATTTGACTATAAGATTTTTGATAAAAATCGGTGTTGAA  
 ACAGTGTACAAGAACCAAGGTTTGGACAACCTTGAAGTTATCGAACTTCCAAGCGACCAACAACCGTA  
 CTTTTACCCACTTCTTGTCTCAGGGTCAAGATGAGTTGAAATCGTTTGTAGACAAACGCATCAAAGAAC  
 TTTATAAAGATGGAACTCTTGAAAAATTGCTTAAACAATCTTCCGGAGACACTTATCTACCGGCAGAA  
 10 GCTGATATTAATAA

SEQ ID NO: 29  
 SP2108 lacking signal sequence  
 15 ATGTGCGGAAGCAAACTGCTGATAAGCCTGCTGATTCTGGTTTCATCTGAAGTCAAAGAACTCACTGT  
 ATATGTAGACGAGGGATATAAGAGCTATATGAAGAGGTTGCTAAAGCTTATGAAAAAGAAGCTGGAG  
 TAAAAGTCACTCTTAAAACCTGGTGTGCTCTAGGAGGCTTGTATAAACTTTCTCTTGACAACCAATCT  
 GGTAAATGTCCTGATGTTATGATGGCTCCATACGACCGTGTAGGTAGCCTTGGTTCTGACGGACAAC  
 TTCAGAAGTGAAATTGAGCGATGGTGTAAAACAGACGACACAACCTAAATCTCTTGTAAACAGCTGCTA  
 ATGGTAAAGTTTACGGTGTCTCCTGCCGTTATCGAGTCACTTGTTATGTAATAACAACAAAGACTTGGTG  
 20 AAAGATGCTCCAAAAACATTTGCTGACTTGGAAAACTTGTCTAAAGATAGCAAATACGCATTTCGCTGG  
 TGAAGATGGTAAAACACTGCCTTCCTAGCTGACTGGACAACTTCTACTATACATATGGACTTCTTG  
 CCGGTAACGGTGTACGTCTTTGGCCAAAACGGTAAAGACGCTAAAGACATCGGTCTTGCAAACGAC  
 GGTTCATCTAGGTATCAACTACGCTAAATCTTGGTACGAAAAATGGCCTAAAGGTATGCAAGATAC  
 AGAAGGTGCTGGAAACTTAATCCAACTCAATTTCCAAGAAGGTAAAACAGCTGCTATCATCGACGGAC  
 CTTGGAAAGCTCAAGCCTTTAAAGATGCTAAAAGTAAACTACGGAGTTGCAACTATCCCAACTCTTCCA  
 25 AATGGAAAAGAAATATGCTGCATTCGGTGGTGTAAAGCTTGGGTCATTCCTCAAGCCGTTAAGAAGT  
 TGAAGCTTCTCAAAAATTTGTAGACTTCTTGTGCAACTGAACAACA AAAAGTATTATATGATAAGA  
 CTAACGAAATCCCAGCTAATACTGAGGCTCGTTCATACGCTGAAGGTAAAAACGATGAGTTGACAACA  
 GCTGTTATCAAACAGTTCAAGAACACTCAACCCTGCCAAACATCTCTCAAATGTCTGCAGTTTGGGA  
 TCCAGCGAAAAATATGCTCTTTGATGCTGTAAGTGGTCAAAAAGATGCTAAAACAGCTGCTAACGATG  
 30 CTGTAACATTGATCAAAGAAAACAAATCAAACAAAATTTGGTGAATAA

SEQ ID NO: 30  
 SP0641M  
 35 ATGTCAGGAAGTATGCGGACTCCAATCGTGGCAGCTTCTACTGTTTTGATTAGACCGAAATTA  
 GGAAATGCTTGAAAGACCTGTATTGAAAAATCTTAAAGGAGATGACAAAAATAGATCTTACAAGCTT  
 CAAAAATTGCCCTACAAAATACTGCGGACCTATGATGGATGCAACTTCTTGGAAAGAAAAAGTCAA  
 TACTTTGCATCACCTAGACAACAGGGAGCAGGCTAATTAATGTGGCCAAATGCTTTGAGAAATGAAGT  
 TGTAGCAACTTCAAAAACACTGATTCTAAAGTTTGGTAAACTCATATGGTCCATTTCTCTTAAAG  
 40 AAATAAAGGTGATAAAAAATACTTTACAATCAAGCTTACAATACATCAAACAGACCTTTGACTTTT  
 AAAGTTTCAGCATCAGCGATAACTACAGATCTCTAACTGACAGATTAACCTTGATGAAACATATAA  
 AGATGAAAAATCTCCAGATGGTAAGCAAATTTGTTCCAGAAATTCACCCAGAAAAAGTCAAAGGAGCAA  
 ATATCACATTTGAGCATGATACTTTACTATAGGCGCAAATCTAGCTTTGATTTGAATGCGGTTATA  
 AATGTTGGAGAGGCCAAAAACAAAAATAAATTTGTAGAATCATTTATTCAATTTGAGTCAGTGGGAAGA  
 45 AATGGAAGCTCTAAACTCCAACGGGAAGAAAAATAAATTTCAACTTCCAACCTTCTTGTGATGCCTCTAATGG  
 GATTTGCTGGGAATTGGAACCACGAACCAATCCTTGATAAATGGGCTTGGGAAGAAGGTCAAGATCA  
 AAAACACTGGGAGGTTATGATGATGATGGTAAACCGAAAAATCCAGGAACCTTAAATAAGGGAATTGG  
 TGGAGAACATGGTATAGATAAATTTAATCCAGCAGGAGTTATACAAAATAGAAAAGATAAAAAATACAA  
 CATCCCTGGATCAAAAATCCAGAATTTTGTCTTCAATAACGAAGGGATCAACGCTCCATCATCAAGT  
 50 GGTTCCTAAGATTGCTAACATTTATCCTTTAGATTCAAATGGAAATCCTCAAGATGCTCAACTTGAAG  
 AGGATTAACACCTTCTCCACTTGTATTAAGAAGTGCAGAAGAAGGATTGATTTCAATAGTAAATACAA  
 ATAAAGAGGGAGAAAAATCAAAGAGACTTAAAAGTCAATTCGAGAGAACAATTTATTAGAGGAATTTA  
 AATTCATAAAGCAATGATGCAAAAGGGAATCAAATCATCTAAACTAAAAGTTTGGGGTGACTTGAAGTG  
 GGATGGACTCATCTATAATCCTAGAGGTAGAGAAGAAAAATGCACCAGAAAGTAAAGGATAATCAAGATC  
 55 CTGCTACTAAGATAAGAGGTCAATTTGAACCGATTGCGGAAGGTCAATATTTCTATAAATTTAAATAT  
 AGATTAACATAAAGATTACCCATGGCAGGTTTCTATATTCCTGTAAAAATGATAACACCGCCCTAA  
 GATTGTTTCGGTTGATTTTTCAAATCCTGAAAAATTAAGTTGATTACAAAGGATACTTATCATAAGG  
 TAAAAGATCAGTATAAGAATGAAACGCTATTTGCGAGAGATCAAAAAGAACATCCTGAAAAATTTGAC  
 GAGATTGCGAACGAAGTTTGGTATGCTGGCCCGCTCTTGTAAATGAAGATGGAGAGGTTGAAAAAAA

TCTTGAAGTAACTTACGCAGGTGAGGGTCAAGGAAGAAATAGAAAACCTTGATAAAGACGGAAATACCA  
TTTATGAAATTAAAGGTGCGGGAGATTTAAGGGGAAAAATCATTGAAGTCATTGCATTAGATGGTTCT  
AGCAATTTACAAAAGATTCATAGAATTAATTTGCTAATCAGGCTGATGAAAAGGGGATGATTTCCCTA  
TTATCTAGTAGATCCTGATCAAGATTCATCTAAATATCAA

5

SEQ ID NO: 31  
SP0641N

ATGGTAGTCTTAGCAGACACATCTAGCTCTGAAGATGCTTTAAACATCTCTGATAAAGAAAAAGTAGC  
AGAAAATAAAGAGAAAACATGAAAATATCCATAGTGTATGGAACTTCACAGGATTTTAAAGAGAAGA  
AAACAGCAGTCATTAAGGAAAAAGAAGTTGTAGTAAAAATCCTGTGATAGACAATAACACTAGCAAT  
GAAGAAGCAAAAATCAAAGAAGAAAATTTCAATAAATCCCAAGGAGATTATACGGACTCATTGTGAA  
TAAAAACACAGAAAATCCCAAAAAAGAAGATAAAGTTGTCTATATTGCTGAATTTAAAGATAAAGAAT  
CTGGAGAAAAGCAATCAAGGAACTATCCAGTCTTAAGAATACAAAAGTTTATATACTTATGATAGA  
ATTTTTAACGGTAGTGCCATAGAAAACAACTCCAGATAAAGTTGGACAAAAATTAACAAATAGAAGGTAT  
TTCATCGGTTGAAAGGGCACAAAAAGTCCAACCCATGATGAATCATGCCAGAAAGGAAATTTGGAGTTG  
AGGAAGCTATTGATTACCTAAAGTCTATCAATGCTCCGTTTTGGGAAAAATTTTATGATGGTAGAGGTATG  
GTCATTTCAAATATCGATACTGGAACAGATTATAGACATAAAGGCTATGAGAATCGATGATGATGCCAA  
AGCCTCAATGAGATTTAAAAAGAAGACTTAAAAAGGCACTGATAAAAATTATTGGTTGAGTGATAAAA  
TCCCTCATGCGTTCAATTATTATAATGGTGGCAAAAATCACTGTAGAAAAATATGATGATGGAAGGGAT  
TATTTTGACCCACATGGGATGCATATTGCAGGGATTCTTGCTGGAAATGACTGAACAAGACATCAA  
AACTTTAACGGCATAGATGGAATTGCACCTAATGCACAAATTTTCTCTTACAAAATGTATTCTGACG  
CAGGATCTGGGTTTGCAGGGTATGAAACAATGTTTTCATGCTATTGAAGATTCTATCAAACACAACGTT  
GATGTTGTTTCGGTATCATCTGGTTTTACAGGAACAGGTCTTGTAGGTGAGAAAATATTGGCAAGCTAT  
TCGGGCATTAAGAAAAGCAGGCATTCCAATGGTGTGCTACGGGTAACATGCGACTTCTGCTTCAA  
GTTCTTCATGGGATTTAGTAGCAAATAATCATCTGAAAAATGACCGACACTGGAATGTAACACGAAC  
GCAGCACATGAAGATGCGATAGCGGTGCTTCTGCTAAAAATCAAACAGTTGAGTTTGATAAAGTTAA  
CATAGGTGGAGAAAAGTTTTAAATACAGAAATATAGGGGCCTTTTTCGATAAGAGTAAAAATCACAACAA  
ATGAAGATGGAACAAAAGCTCCTAGTAAATTAATAATTTGTATATATAGGCAAGGGCAAGACCAAGAT  
TTGATAGGTTTGGATCTTAGGGGCAAAATTCAGTAATGGATAGAATTTATACAAAGGATTTAAAAAA  
TGCTTTTAAAAAGCTATGGATAAGGGTGCACCGCCATTATGGTTGTAATACTGTAAATTACTACA  
ATAGAGATAATTGGACAGAGCTTCCAGCTATGGGATATGAAGCGGATGAAGGTACTAAAAGTCAAGTG  
TTTTCAATTTGAGGAGATGATGGTGTAAAGCTATGGAACATGATTAATCCTGATAAAAAAACTGAAGT  
CAAAGAATAATAAAGAAGATTTTAAAGATAAATTTGGAGCAATACTATCCAATTGATATGGAAAGTT  
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AAAGAACTCTATAAAGAAGATATCATCGTCCAGCAGGATCTACATCTTGGGGGCCAAGAATAGATTT  
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10

15

20

25

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35

40

SEQ ID NO: 32  
HHHHHH

SEQ ID NO: 33  
MSYYHHHHHH



## CLAIMS

We claim:

1. A vaccine formulation comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and
  - (a) one or more polypeptides comprising an amino acid sequence having at least 95% identity to any of SEQ ID NOS: 9, 10, 20, and 21 or an immunogenic fragment thereof, or
  - (b) one or more polypeptides comprising any of SEQ ID NOS: 9, 10, 20 and 21, or an immunogenic fragment thereof.
2. The vaccine formulation of claim 1, wherein the vaccine formulation comprises at least two different polypeptides, wherein at least one of said polypeptides has an amino acid sequence comprising one of SEQ ID NOS: 9, 10, 20, and 21 or an immunogenic fragment thereof.
3. The vaccine formulation of claim 2, wherein each of the at least two different polypeptides belongs to a different group of (i)-(vi):
  - (i) SEQ ID NO: 9, 10, 20, and 21 or an immunogenic fragment thereof,
  - (ii) one of SEQ ID NOS: 2-5 or an immunogenic fragment thereof,
  - (iii) one of SEQ ID NOS: 6-7 or an immunogenic fragment thereof,
  - (iv) SEQ ID NO: 8 or an immunogenic fragment thereof,
  - (v) SEQ ID NO: 1 or an immunogenic fragment thereof, and
  - (vi) one of SEQ ID NO: 11-13 or an immunogenic fragment thereof.
4. The vaccine formulation of claim 1, wherein the vaccine formulation comprises at least three different polypeptides, wherein at least one of said polypeptides has an amino acid sequence comprising one of SEQ ID NOS: 9, 10, 20, and 21.
5. The vaccine formulation of claim 4, wherein each of the at least three different polypeptides belongs to a different group of (i)-(vi):
  - (i) SEQ ID NO: 9, 10, 20, and 21 or an immunogenic fragment thereof,
  - (ii) one of SEQ ID NOS: 2-5 or an immunogenic fragment thereof,
  - (iii) one of SEQ ID NOS: 6-7 or an immunogenic fragment thereof,
  - (iv) SEQ ID NO: 8 or an immunogenic fragment thereof,
  - (v) SEQ ID NO: 1 or an immunogenic fragment thereof, and

(vi) one of SEQ ID NO: 11-13 or an immunogenic fragment thereof.

6. The vaccine formulation of any of claims 1-5, wherein the immunogenic fragment of SEQ ID NO:9, 10, 20, or 21 is a truncated fragment of any of SEQ ID NOS: 9, 10, 20, or 21 having from 1-20 amino acid residues removed from the N-terminus, C-terminus, or both.

7. The vaccine formulation of claim 1, wherein the vaccine formulation comprises one or more polypeptides having an amino acid sequence consisting of any of SEQ ID NOS: 9, 10, 20, and 21.

8. The vaccine formulation of claim 1, which further comprises a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence comprising SEQ ID NO: 6.

9. The vaccine formulation of claim 1, which further comprises a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence comprising SEQ ID NO: 7.

10. The vaccine formulation of claim 1, which further comprises a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence comprising SEQ ID NO: 12.

11. The vaccine formulation of claim 1, which further comprises a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence comprising SEQ ID NO: 13.

12. The vaccine formulation of claim 1, wherein the vaccine formulation comprises a polypeptide consisting of SEQ ID NO: 6 and a polypeptide consisting of SEQ ID NO: 9.

13. The vaccine formulation of claim 1, wherein the vaccine formulation comprises a polypeptide consisting of SEQ ID NO: 7 and a polypeptide consisting of SEQ ID NO: 10.

14. The vaccine formulation of any of claims 1-13, which contains substantially no other *S. pneumoniae* polypeptides other than polypeptides having an amino acid sequence comprising any of SEQ ID NOS: 1-13, 20, and 21.

15. The vaccine formulation of claim 1, which further comprises one or more polypeptides having an amino acid sequence comprising any of SEQ ID NOS: 2, 22, and 23 or an immunogenic fragment thereof.

16. The vaccine formulation of any of claims 1-15, wherein the polypeptide is conjugated to an immunogenic carrier.
17. The vaccine formulation of any of claims 1-5, wherein the formulation comprises at least one lipidated polypeptide.
18. The vaccine formulation of any of claims 1-17, further comprising an adjuvant.
19. The vaccine formulation of claim 18, wherein the adjuvant is an agonist of toll-like receptors (TLRs).
20. The vaccine formulation of claim 18, wherein the adjuvant is alum.
21. The vaccine formulation of claim 18, wherein the vaccine formulation comprises 1-1000  $\mu\text{g}$  of the polypeptide and 1-250  $\mu\text{g}$  of the adjuvant.
22. The vaccine formulation of any of claims 1-21, which induces a  $T_{\text{H}}17$  cell response at least 1.5-fold after contacting  $T_{\text{H}}17$  cells.
23. The vaccine formulation of any of claims 1-21, wherein the vaccine formulation inhibits infection by *S. pneumoniae* in an uninfected subject.
24. The vaccine formulation of any of claims 1-21, wherein the vaccine formulation inhibits *S. pneumoniae* colonization in an individual.
25. The vaccine formulation of any of claims 1-21, wherein the vaccine formulation inhibits *S. pneumoniae* symptoms.
26. A method for treating a subject suffering from or susceptible to *S. pneumoniae* infection, comprising administering an effective amount of a vaccine formulation to the subject according to any of claims 1-25.
27. The method of claim 26, wherein the method inhibits infection by *S. pneumoniae* in an uninfected subject.

28. The method of claim 26, wherein the method inhibits *S. pneumoniae* colonization in an individual.
29. The method of claim 26, wherein the method inhibits *S. pneumoniae* symptoms.
30. The method of any one of claims 26-29, wherein the method treats a subject with one dose.
31. The method of any one of claims 26-29, wherein the method treats a subject within three doses.
32. The method of any one of claims 26-31, wherein the subject is a human.
33. An immunogenic composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and two or more polypeptides having amino acid sequences comprising any of SEQ ID NOS: 1-23 and SP1574, SP1655, SP2106, SP1473, SP0605, SP1177, SP0335, SP0906, SP1828, SP2157, SP1229, SP1128, SP1836, SP1865, SP0904, SP0765, SP1634, SP0418, SP1923, SP1313, SP0775, SP0314, SP0912, SP0159, SP0910, SP2148, SP1412, SP0372, SP1304, SP2002, SP0612, SP1988, SP0484, SP0847, SP1527, SP0542, SP0441, SP0350, SP0014, SP1965, SP0117, SP0981, SP2229, SP2136, SP1179, SP1174, SP2216, SP1393, SP0641.1, SP1384, and SP2032, or an immunogenic fragment thereof, wherein at least one of the polypeptides has an amino acid sequence having at least 95% identity to any one of SEQ ID NOS: 9, 10, 20, and 21, or comprises any one of SEQ ID NOS: 9, 10, 20 and 21.

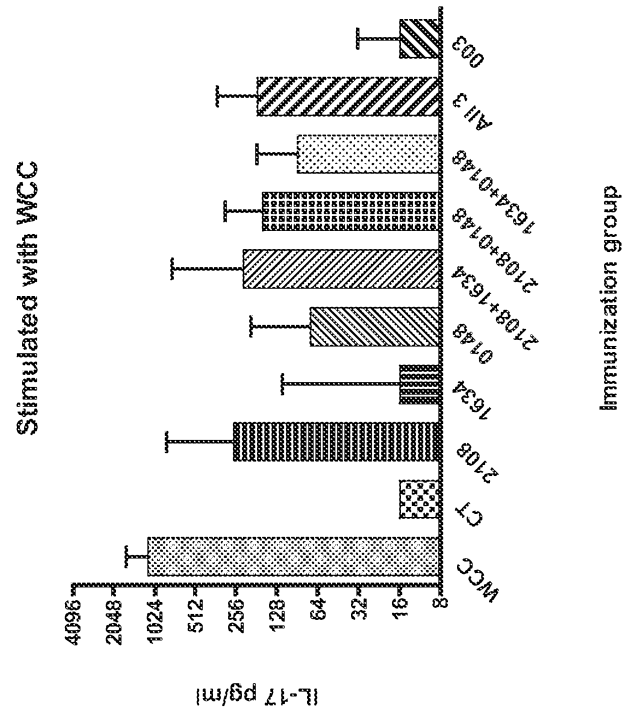
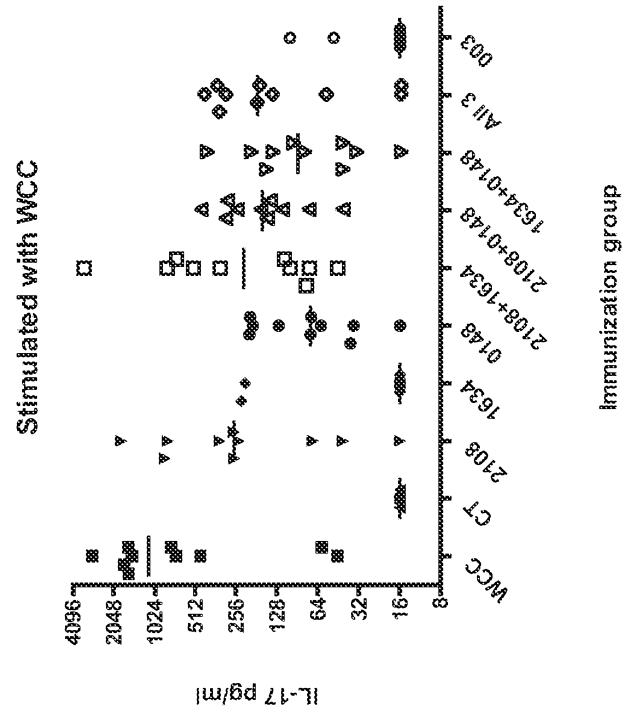


Figure 1



Immunization group

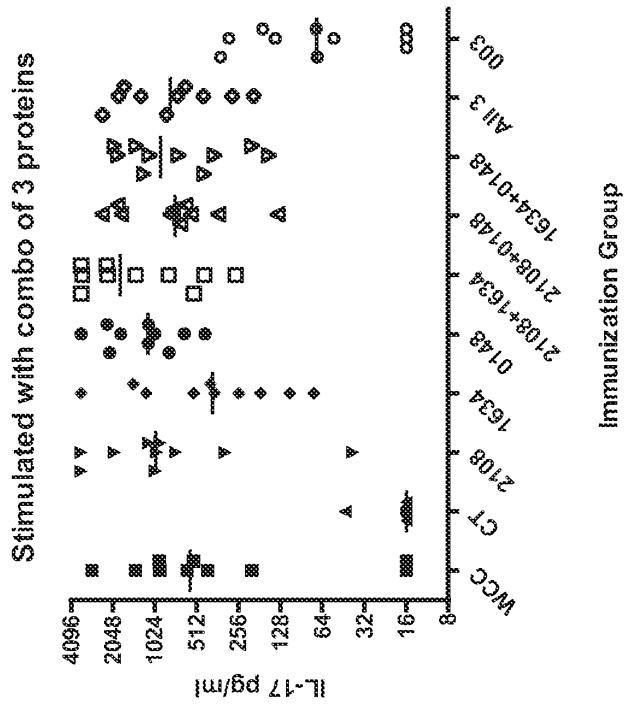
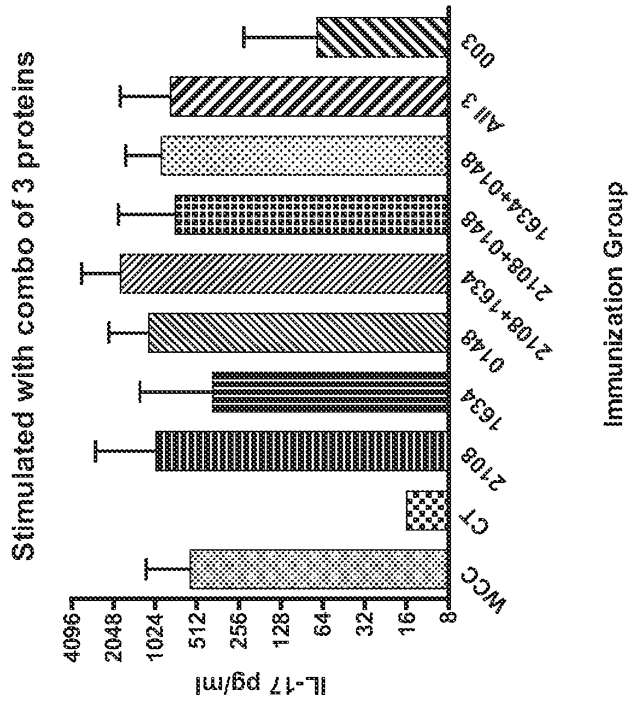


Figure 2

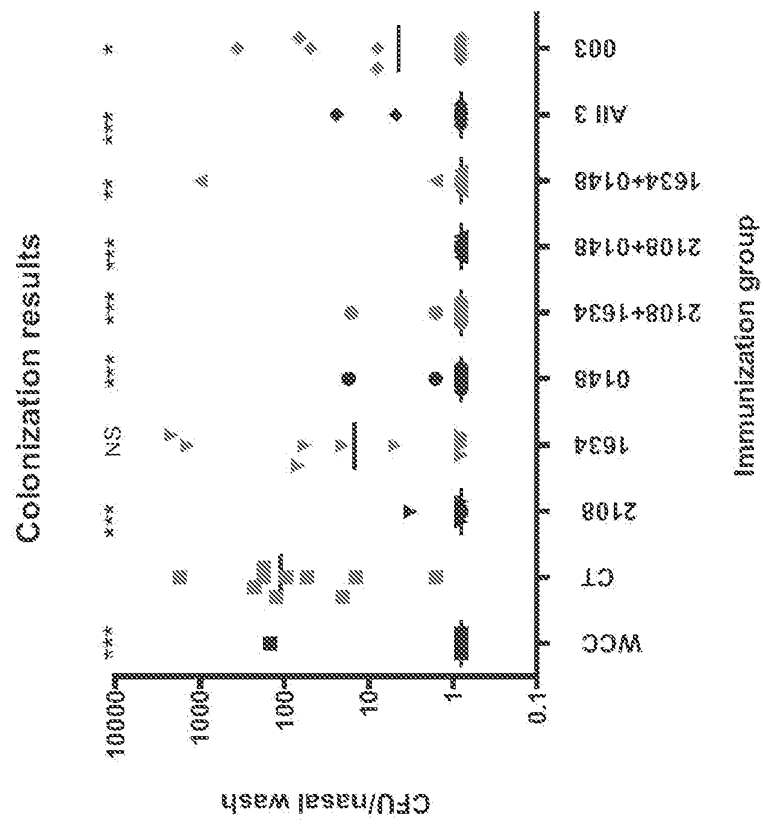


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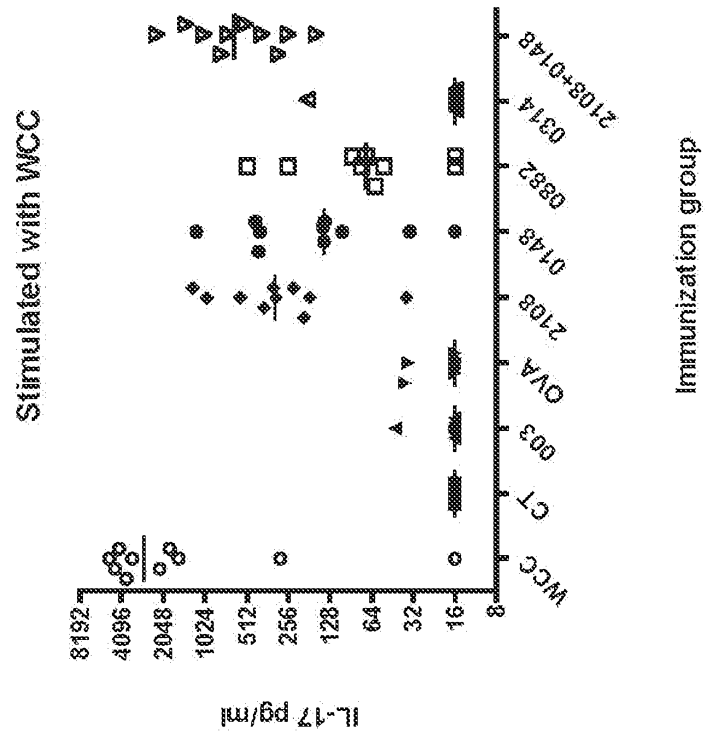


Figure 4



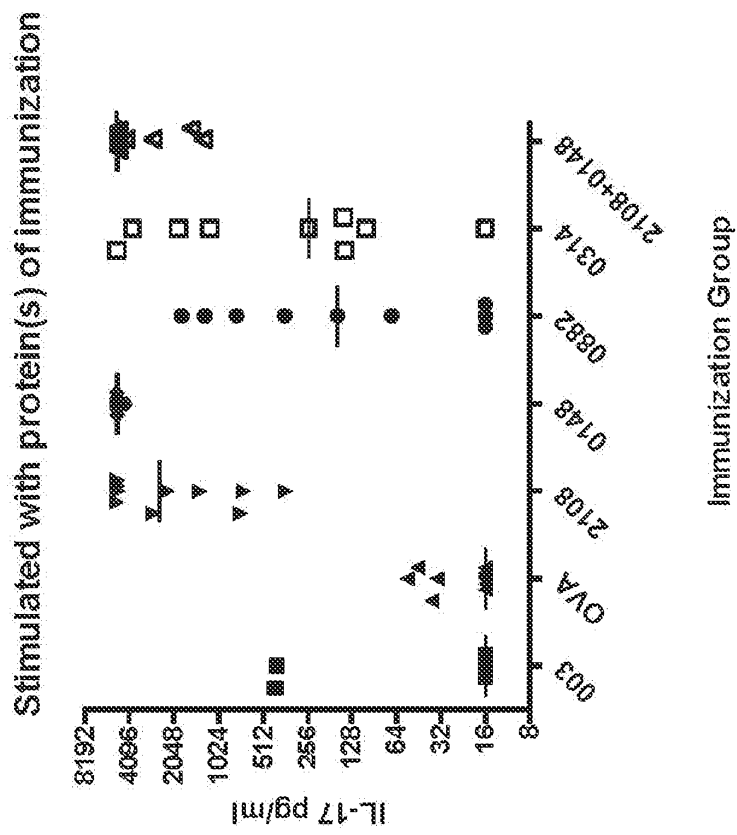


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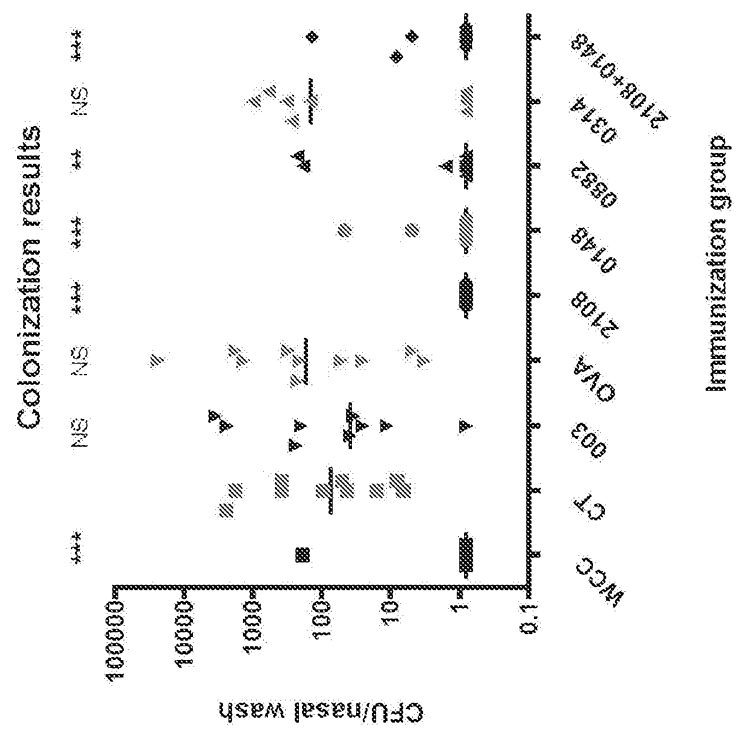


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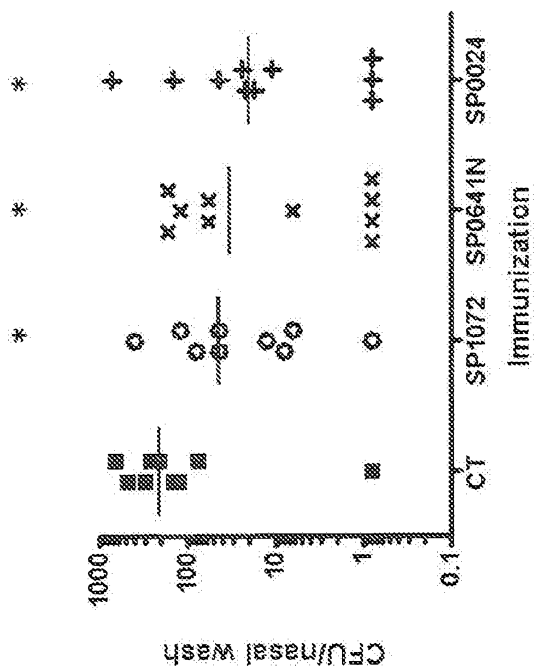


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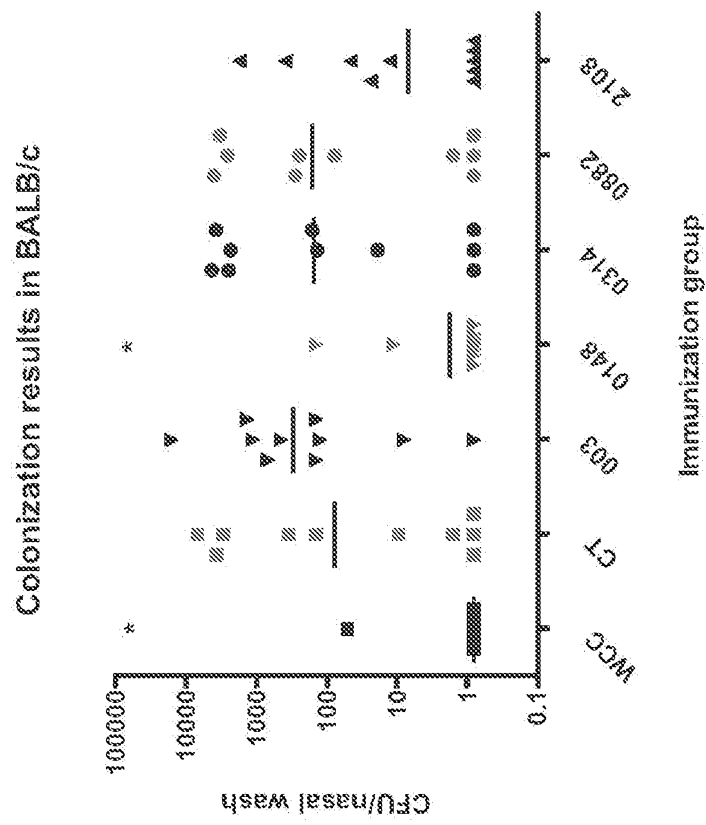


Figure 8

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Ile Lys Gln Lys Phe Gly Glu  
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<210> 10  
 <211> 400  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Streptococcus pneumoniae

<400> 10

1055920003wo1seqLstng

Met Cys Gly Ser Lys Thr Ala Asp Lys Pro Ala Asp Ser Gly Ser Ser  
 1 5 10 15

Glu Val Lys Glu Leu Thr Val Tyr Val Asp Glu Gly Tyr Lys Ser Tyr  
 20 25 30

Ile Glu Glu Val Ala Lys Ala Tyr Glu Lys Glu Ala Gly Val Lys Val  
 35 40 45

Thr Leu Lys Thr Gly Asp Ala Leu Gly Gly Leu Asp Lys Leu Ser Leu  
 50 55 60

Asp Asn Gln Ser Gly Asn Val Pro Asp Val Met Met Ala Pro Tyr Asp  
 65 70 75 80

Arg Val Gly Ser Leu Gly Ser Asp Gly Gln Leu Ser Glu Val Lys Leu  
 85 90 95

Ser Asp Gly Ala Lys Thr Asp Asp Thr Thr Lys Ser Leu Val Thr Ala  
 100 105 110

Ala Asn Gly Lys Val Tyr Gly Ala Pro Ala Val Ile Glu Ser Leu Val  
 115 120 125

Met Tyr Tyr Asn Lys Asp Leu Val Lys Asp Ala Pro Lys Thr Phe Ala  
 130 135 140

Asp Leu Glu Asn Leu Ala Lys Asp Ser Lys Tyr Ala Phe Ala Gly Glu  
 145 150 155 160

Asp Gly Lys Thr Thr Ala Phe Leu Ala Asp Trp Thr Asn Phe Tyr Tyr  
 165 170 175

Thr Tyr Gly Leu Leu Ala Gly Asn Gly Ala Tyr Val Phe Gly Gln Asn  
 180 185 190

Gly Lys Asp Ala Lys Asp Ile Gly Leu Ala Asn Asp Gly Ser Ile Val  
 195 200 205

Gly Ile Asn Tyr Ala Lys Ser Trp Tyr Glu Lys Trp Pro Lys Gly Met  
 210 215 220

Gln Asp Thr Glu Gly Ala Gly Asn Leu Ile Gln Thr Gln Phe Gln Glu  
 225 230 235 240

Gly Lys Thr Ala Ala Ile Ile Asp Gly Pro Trp Lys Ala Gln Ala Phe  
 245 250 255

Lys Asp Ala Lys Val Asn Tyr Gly Val Ala Thr Ile Pro Thr Leu Pro  
 260 265 270



1055920003w01seqLstng

Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Ala Ala Phe Gly Gly Gly Lys Ala Trp Val Ile  
 275 280 285

Pro Gln Ala Val Lys Asn Leu Glu Ala Ser Gln Lys Phe Val Asp Phe  
 290 295 300

Leu Val Ala Thr Glu Gln Gln Lys Val Leu Tyr Asp Lys Thr Asn Glu  
 305 310 315 320

Ile Pro Ala Asn Thr Glu Ala Arg Ser Tyr Ala Glu Gly Lys Asn Asp  
 325 330 335

Glu Leu Thr Thr Ala Val Ile Lys Gln Phe Lys Asn Thr Gln Pro Leu  
 340 345 350

Pro Asn Ile Ser Gln Met Ser Ala Val Trp Asp Pro Ala Lys Asn Met  
 355 360 365

Leu Phe Asp Ala Val Ser Gly Gln Lys Asp Ala Lys Thr Ala Ala Asn  
 370 375 380

Asp Ala Val Thr Leu Ile Lys Glu Thr Ile Lys Gln Lys Phe Gly Glu  
 385 390 395 400

<210> 11

<211> 648

<212> PRT

<213> Streptococcus pneumoniae

<400> 11

Met Ser Gly Thr Ser Met Ala Thr Pro Ile Val Ala Ala Ser Thr Val  
 1 5 10 15

Leu Ile Arg Pro Lys Leu Lys Glu Met Leu Glu Arg Pro Val Leu Lys  
 20 25 30

Asn Leu Lys Gly Asp Asp Lys Ile Asp Leu Thr Ser Leu Thr Lys Ile  
 35 40 45

Ala Leu Gln Asn Thr Ala Arg Pro Met Met Asp Ala Thr Ser Trp Lys  
 50 55 60

Glu Lys Ser Gln Tyr Phe Ala Ser Pro Arg Gln Gln Gly Ala Gly Leu  
 65 70 75 80

Ile Asn Val Ala Asn Ala Leu Arg Asn Glu Val Val Ala Thr Phe Lys  
 85 90 95

Asn Thr Asp Ser Lys Gly Leu Val Asn Ser Tyr Gly Ser Ile Ser Leu  
 100 105 110

Lys Glu Ile Lys Gly Asp Lys Lys Tyr Phe Thr Ile Lys Leu His Asn  
 115 120 125

1055920003W01SeqLstng

Thr Ser Asn Arg Pro Leu Thr Phe Lys Val Ser Ala Ser Ala Ile Thr  
 130 135 140  
 Thr Asp Ser Leu Thr Asp Arg Leu Lys Leu Asp Glu Thr Tyr Lys Asp  
 145 150 155 160  
 Glu Lys Ser Pro Asp Gly Lys Gln Ile Val Pro Glu Ile His Pro Glu  
 165 170 175  
 Lys Val Lys Gly Ala Asn Ile Thr Phe Glu His Asp Thr Phe Thr Ile  
 180 185 190  
 Gly Ala Asn Ser Ser Phe Asp Leu Asn Ala Val Ile Asn Val Gly Glu  
 195 200 205  
 Ala Lys Asn Lys Asn Lys Phe Val Glu Ser Phe Ile His Phe Glu Ser  
 210 215 220  
 Val Glu Glu Met Glu Ala Leu Asn Ser Asn Gly Lys Lys Ile Asn Phe  
 225 230 235 240  
 Gln Pro Ser Leu Ser Met Pro Leu Met Gly Phe Ala Gly Asn Trp Asn  
 245 250 255  
 His Glu Pro Ile Leu Asp Lys Trp Ala Trp Glu Glu Gly Ser Arg Ser  
 260 265 270  
 Lys Thr Leu Gly Gly Tyr Asp Asp Asp Gly Lys Pro Lys Ile Pro Gly  
 275 280 285  
 Thr Leu Asn Lys Gly Ile Gly Gly Glu His Gly Ile Asp Lys Phe Asn  
 290 295 300  
 Pro Ala Gly Val Ile Gln Asn Arg Lys Asp Lys Asn Thr Thr Ser Leu  
 305 310 315 320  
 Asp Gln Asn Pro Glu Leu Phe Ala Phe Asn Asn Glu Gly Ile Asn Ala  
 325 330 335  
 Pro Ser Ser Ser Gly Ser Lys Ile Ala Asn Ile Tyr Pro Leu Asp Ser  
 340 345 350  
 Asn Gly Asn Pro Gln Asp Ala Gln Leu Glu Arg Gly Leu Thr Pro Ser  
 355 360 365  
 Pro Leu Val Leu Arg Ser Ala Glu Glu Gly Leu Ile Ser Ile Val Asn  
 370 375 380  
 Thr Asn Lys Glu Gly Glu Asn Gln Arg Asp Leu Lys Val Ile Ser Arg  
 385 390 395 400

1055920003W01SeqLstng

Glu His Phe Ile Arg Gly Ile Leu Asn Ser Lys Ser Asn Asp Ala Lys  
 405 410 415

Gly Ile Lys Ser Ser Lys Leu Lys Val Trp Gly Asp Leu Lys Trp Asp  
 420 425 430

Gly Leu Ile Tyr Asn Pro Arg Gly Arg Glu Glu Asn Ala Pro Glu Ser  
 435 440 445

Lys Asp Asn Gln Asp Pro Ala Thr Lys Ile Arg Gly Gln Phe Glu Pro  
 450 455 460

Ile Ala Glu Gly Gln Tyr Phe Tyr Lys Phe Lys Tyr Arg Leu Thr Lys  
 465 470 475 480

Asp Tyr Pro Trp Gln Val Ser Tyr Ile Pro Val Lys Ile Asp Asn Thr  
 485 490 495

Ala Pro Lys Ile Val Ser Val Asp Phe Ser Asn Pro Glu Lys Ile Lys  
 500 505 510

Leu Ile Thr Lys Asp Thr Tyr His Lys Val Lys Asp Gln Tyr Lys Asn  
 515 520 525

Glu Thr Leu Phe Ala Arg Asp Gln Lys Glu His Pro Glu Lys Phe Asp  
 530 535 540

Glu Ile Ala Asn Glu Val Trp Tyr Ala Gly Ala Ala Leu Val Asn Glu  
 545 550 555 560

Asp Gly Glu Val Glu Lys Asn Leu Glu Val Thr Tyr Ala Gly Glu Gly  
 565 570 575

Gln Gly Arg Asn Arg Lys Leu Asp Lys Asp Gly Asn Thr Ile Tyr Glu  
 580 585 590

Ile Lys Gly Ala Gly Asp Leu Arg Gly Lys Ile Ile Glu Val Ile Ala  
 595 600 605

Leu Asp Gly Ser Ser Asn Phe Thr Lys Ile His Arg Ile Lys Phe Ala  
 610 615 620

Asn Gln Ala Asp Glu Lys Gly Met Ile Ser Tyr Tyr Leu Val Asp Pro  
 625 630 635 640

Asp Gln Asp Ser Ser Lys Tyr Gln  
 645

<210> 12  
 <211> 2140

## 1055920003W01SeqLstng

&lt;212&gt; PRT

&lt;213&gt; Streptococcus pneumoniae

&lt;400&gt; 12

Met Lys Lys Ser Thr Val Leu Ser Leu Thr Thr Ala Ala Val Ile Leu  
1 5 10 15Ala Ala Tyr Ala Pro Asn Glu Val Val Leu Ala Asp Thr Ser Ser Ser  
20 25 30Glu Asp Ala Leu Asn Ile Ser Asp Lys Glu Lys Val Ala Glu Asn Lys  
35 40 45Glu Lys His Glu Asn Ile His Ser Ala Met Glu Thr Ser Gln Asp Phe  
50 55 60Lys Glu Lys Lys Thr Ala Val Ile Lys Glu Lys Glu Val Val Ser Lys  
65 70 75 80Asn Pro Val Ile Asp Asn Asn Thr Ser Asn Glu Glu Ala Lys Ile Lys  
85 90 95Glu Glu Asn Ser Asn Lys Ser Gln Gly Asp Tyr Thr Asp Ser Phe Val  
100 105 110Asn Lys Asn Thr Glu Asn Pro Lys Lys Glu Asp Lys Val Val Tyr Ile  
115 120 125Ala Glu Phe Lys Asp Lys Glu Ser Gly Glu Lys Ala Ile Lys Glu Leu  
130 135 140Ser Ser Leu Lys Asn Thr Lys Val Leu Tyr Thr Tyr Asp Arg Ile Phe  
145 150 155 160Asn Gly Ser Ala Ile Glu Thr Thr Pro Asp Asn Leu Asp Lys Ile Lys  
165 170 175Gln Ile Glu Gly Ile Ser Ser Val Glu Arg Ala Gln Lys Val Gln Pro  
180 185 190Met Met Asn His Ala Arg Lys Glu Ile Gly Val Glu Glu Ala Ile Asp  
195 200 205Tyr Leu Lys Ser Ile Asn Ala Pro Phe Gly Lys Asn Phe Asp Gly Arg  
210 215 220Gly Met Val Ile Ser Asn Ile Asp Thr Gly Thr Asp Tyr Arg His Lys  
225 230 235 240Ala Met Arg Ile Asp Asp Asp Ala Lys Ala Ser Met Arg Phe Lys Lys  
245 250 255

## 1055920003w01seqLstng

Glu Asp Leu Lys Gly Thr Asp Lys Asn Tyr Trp Leu Ser Asp Lys Ile  
 260 265 270

Pro His Ala Phe Asn Tyr Tyr Asn Gly Gly Lys Ile Thr Val Glu Lys  
 275 280 285

Tyr Asp Asp Gly Arg Asp Tyr Phe Asp Pro His Gly Met His Ile Ala  
 290 295 300

Gly Ile Leu Ala Gly Asn Asp Thr Glu Gln Asp Ile Lys Asn Phe Asn  
 305 310 315 320

Gly Ile Asp Gly Ile Ala Pro Asn Ala Gln Ile Phe Ser Tyr Lys Met  
 325 330 335

Tyr Ser Asp Ala Gly Ser Gly Phe Ala Gly Asp Glu Thr Met Phe His  
 340 345 350

Ala Ile Glu Asp Ser Ile Lys His Asn Val Asp Val Val Ser Val Ser  
 355 360 365

Ser Gly Phe Thr Gly Thr Gly Leu Val Gly Glu Lys Tyr Trp Gln Ala  
 370 375 380

Ile Arg Ala Leu Arg Lys Ala Gly Ile Pro Met Val Val Ala Thr Gly  
 385 390 395 400

Asn Tyr Ala Thr Ser Ala Ser Ser Ser Ser Trp Asp Leu Val Ala Asn  
 405 410 415

Asn His Leu Lys Met Thr Asp Thr Gly Asn Val Thr Arg Thr Ala Ala  
 420 425 430

His Glu Asp Ala Ile Ala Val Ala Ser Ala Lys Asn Gln Thr Val Glu  
 435 440 445

Phe Asp Lys Val Asn Ile Gly Gly Glu Ser Phe Lys Tyr Arg Asn Ile  
 450 455 460

Gly Ala Phe Phe Asp Lys Ser Lys Ile Thr Thr Asn Glu Asp Gly Thr  
 465 470 475 480

Lys Ala Pro Ser Lys Leu Lys Phe Val Tyr Ile Gly Lys Gly Gln Asp  
 485 490 495

Gln Asp Leu Ile Gly Leu Asp Leu Arg Gly Lys Ile Ala Val Met Asp  
 500 505 510

Arg Ile Tyr Thr Lys Asp Leu Lys Asn Ala Phe Lys Lys Ala Met Asp  
 515 520 525

1055920003w01seqLstng

Lys Gly Ala Arg Ala Ile Met Val Val Asn Thr Val Asn Tyr Tyr Asn  
 530 535 540

Arg Asp Asn Trp Thr Glu Leu Pro Ala Met Gly Tyr Glu Ala Asp Glu  
 545 550 555 560

Gly Thr Lys Ser Gln Val Phe Ser Ile Ser Gly Asp Asp Gly Val Lys  
 565 570 575

Leu Trp Asn Met Ile Asn Pro Asp Lys Lys Thr Glu Val Lys Arg Asn  
 580 585 590

Asn Lys Glu Asp Phe Lys Asp Lys Leu Glu Gln Tyr Tyr Pro Ile Asp  
 595 600 605

Met Glu Ser Phe Asn Ser Asn Lys Pro Asn Val Gly Asp Glu Lys Glu  
 610 615 620

Ile Asp Phe Lys Phe Ala Pro Asp Thr Asp Lys Glu Leu Tyr Lys Glu  
 625 630 635 640

Asp Ile Ile Val Pro Ala Gly Ser Thr Ser Trp Gly Pro Arg Ile Asp  
 645 650 655

Leu Leu Leu Lys Pro Asp Val Ser Ala Pro Gly Lys Asn Ile Lys Ser  
 660 665 670

Thr Leu Asn Val Ile Asn Gly Lys Ser Thr Tyr Gly Tyr Met Ser Gly  
 675 680 685

Thr Ser Met Ala Thr Pro Ile Val Ala Ala Ser Thr Val Leu Ile Arg  
 690 695 700

Pro Lys Leu Lys Glu Met Leu Glu Arg Pro Val Leu Lys Asn Leu Lys  
 705 710 715 720

Gly Asp Asp Lys Ile Asp Leu Thr Ser Leu Thr Lys Ile Ala Leu Gln  
 725 730 735

Asn Thr Ala Arg Pro Met Met Asp Ala Thr Ser Trp Lys Glu Lys Ser  
 740 745 750

Gln Tyr Phe Ala Ser Pro Arg Gln Gln Gly Ala Gly Leu Ile Asn Val  
 755 760 765

Ala Asn Ala Leu Arg Asn Glu Val Val Ala Thr Phe Lys Asn Thr Asp  
 770 775 780

Ser Lys Gly Leu Val Asn Ser Tyr Gly Ser Ile Ser Leu Lys Glu Ile  
 785 790 795 800

1055920003w01seqLstng

Lys Gly Asp Lys Lys Tyr Phe Thr Ile Lys Leu His Asn Thr Ser Asn  
805 810 815

Arg Pro Leu Thr Phe Lys Val Ser Ala Ser Ala Ile Thr Thr Asp Ser  
820 825 830

Leu Thr Asp Arg Leu Lys Leu Asp Glu Thr Tyr Lys Asp Glu Lys Ser  
835 840 845

Pro Asp Gly Lys Gln Ile Val Pro Glu Ile His Pro Glu Lys Val Lys  
850 855 860

Gly Ala Asn Ile Thr Phe Glu His Asp Thr Phe Thr Ile Gly Ala Asn  
865 870 875 880

Ser Ser Phe Asp Leu Asn Ala Val Ile Asn Val Gly Glu Ala Lys Asn  
885 890 895

Lys Asn Lys Phe Val Glu Ser Phe Ile His Phe Glu Ser Val Glu Glu  
900 905 910

Met Glu Ala Leu Asn Ser Asn Gly Lys Lys Ile Asn Phe Gln Pro Ser  
915 920 925

Leu Ser Met Pro Leu Met Gly Phe Ala Gly Asn Trp Asn His Glu Pro  
930 935 940

Ile Leu Asp Lys Trp Ala Trp Glu Glu Gly Ser Arg Ser Lys Thr Leu  
945 950 955 960

Gly Gly Tyr Asp Asp Asp Gly Lys Pro Lys Ile Pro Gly Thr Leu Asn  
965 970 975

Lys Gly Ile Gly Gly Glu His Gly Ile Asp Lys Phe Asn Pro Ala Gly  
980 985 990

Val Ile Gln Asn Arg Lys Asp Lys Asn Thr Thr Ser Leu Asp Gln Asn  
995 1000 1005

Pro Glu Leu Phe Ala Phe Asn Asn Glu Gly Ile Asn Ala Pro Ser  
1010 1015 1020

Ser Ser Gly Ser Lys Ile Ala Asn Ile Tyr Pro Leu Asp Ser Asn  
1025 1030 1035

Gly Asn Pro Gln Asp Ala Gln Leu Glu Arg Gly Leu Thr Pro Ser  
1040 1045 1050

Pro Leu Val Leu Arg Ser Ala Glu Glu Gly Leu Ile Ser Ile Val  
1055 1060 1065

1055920003w01SeqLstng

Asn Thr 1070 Asn Lys Glu Gly Glu 1075 Asn Gln Arg Asp Leu 1080 Lys Val Ile

Ser Arg 1085 Glu His Phe Ile Arg 1090 Gly Ile Leu Asn Ser 1095 Lys Ser Asn

Asp Ala 1100 Lys Gly Ile Lys Ser 1105 Ser Lys Leu Lys Val 1110 Trp Gly Asp

Leu Lys 1115 Trp Asp Gly Leu Ile 1120 Tyr Asn Pro Arg Gly 1125 Arg Glu Glu

Asn Ala 1130 Pro Glu Ser Lys Asp 1135 Asn Gln Asp Pro Ala 1140 Thr Lys Ile

Arg Gly 1145 Gln Phe Glu Pro Ile 1150 Ala Glu Gly Gln Tyr 1155 Phe Tyr Lys

Phe Lys 1160 Tyr Arg Leu Thr Lys 1165 Asp Tyr Pro Trp Gln 1170 Val Ser Tyr

Ile Pro 1175 Val Lys Ile Asp Asn 1180 Thr Ala Pro Lys Ile 1185 Val Ser Val

Asp Phe 1190 Ser Asn Pro Glu Lys 1195 Ile Lys Leu Ile Thr 1200 Lys Asp Thr

Tyr His 1205 Lys Val Lys Asp Gln 1210 Tyr Lys Asn Glu Thr 1215 Leu Phe Ala

Arg Asp 1220 Gln Lys Glu His Pro 1225 Glu Lys Phe Asp Glu 1230 Ile Ala Asn

Glu Val 1235 Trp Tyr Ala Gly Ala 1240 Ala Leu Val Asn Glu 1245 Asp Gly Glu

Val Glu 1250 Lys Asn Leu Glu Val 1255 Thr Tyr Ala Gly Glu 1260 Gly Gln Gly

Arg Asn 1265 Arg Lys Leu Asp Lys 1270 Asp Gly Asn Thr Ile 1275 Tyr Glu Ile

Lys Gly 1280 Ala Gly Asp Leu Arg 1285 Gly Lys Ile Ile Glu 1290 Val Ile Ala

Leu Asp 1295 Gly Ser Ser Asn Phe 1300 Thr Lys Ile His Arg 1305 Ile Lys Phe

Ala Asn 1310 Gln Ala Asp Glu Lys 1315 Gly Met Ile Ser Tyr 1320 Tyr Leu Val



## 1055920003w01seqLstng

Asp Pro Asp Gln Asp Ser Ser Lys Tyr Gln Lys Leu Gly Glu Ile  
 1325 1330 1335  
 Ala Glu Ser Lys Phe Lys Asn Leu Gly Asn Gly Lys Glu Gly Ser  
 1340 1345 1350  
 Leu Lys Lys Asp Thr Thr Gly Val Glu His His His Gln Glu Asn  
 1355 1360 1365  
 Glu Glu Ser Ile Lys Glu Lys Ser Ser Phe Thr Ile Asp Arg Asn  
 1370 1375 1380  
 Ile Ser Thr Ile Arg Asp Phe Glu Asn Lys Asp Leu Lys Lys Leu  
 1385 1390 1395  
 Ile Lys Lys Lys Phe Arg Glu Val Asp Asp Phe Thr Ser Glu Thr  
 1400 1405 1410  
 Gly Lys Arg Met Glu Glu Tyr Asp Tyr Lys Tyr Asp Asp Lys Gly  
 1415 1420 1425  
 Asn Ile Ile Ala Tyr Asp Asp Gly Thr Asp Leu Glu Tyr Glu Thr  
 1430 1435 1440  
 Glu Lys Leu Asp Glu Ile Lys Ser Lys Ile Tyr Gly Val Leu Ser  
 1445 1450 1455  
 Pro Ser Lys Asp Gly His Phe Glu Ile Leu Gly Lys Ile Ser Asn  
 1460 1465 1470  
 Val Ser Lys Asn Ala Lys Val Tyr Tyr Gly Asn Asn Tyr Lys Ser  
 1475 1480 1485  
 Ile Glu Ile Lys Ala Thr Lys Tyr Asp Phe His Ser Lys Thr Met  
 1490 1495 1500  
 Thr Phe Asp Leu Tyr Ala Asn Ile Asn Asp Ile Val Asp Gly Leu  
 1505 1510 1515  
 Ala Phe Ala Gly Asp Met Arg Leu Phe Val Lys Asp Asn Asp Gln  
 1520 1525 1530  
 Lys Lys Ala Glu Ile Lys Ile Arg Met Pro Glu Lys Ile Lys Glu  
 1535 1540 1545  
 Thr Lys Ser Glu Tyr Pro Tyr Val Ser Ser Tyr Gly Asn Val Ile  
 1550 1555 1560  
 Glu Leu Gly Glu Gly Asp Leu Ser Lys Asn Lys Pro Asp Asn Leu  
 1565 1570 1575

## 1055920003w01seqLstng

Thr Lys Met Glu Ser Gly Lys Ile Tyr Ser Asp Ser Glu Lys Gln  
 1580 1585 1590

Gln Tyr Leu Leu Lys Asp Asn Ile Ile Leu Arg Lys Gly Tyr Ala  
 1595 1600 1605

Leu Lys Val Thr Thr Tyr Asn Pro Gly Lys Thr Asp Met Leu Glu  
 1610 1615 1620

Gly Asn Gly Val Tyr Ser Lys Glu Asp Ile Ala Lys Ile Gln Lys  
 1625 1630 1635

Ala Asn Pro Asn Leu Arg Ala Leu Ser Glu Thr Thr Ile Tyr Ala  
 1640 1645 1650

Asp Ser Arg Asn Val Glu Asp Gly Arg Ser Thr Gln Ser Val Leu  
 1655 1660 1665

Met Ser Ala Leu Asp Gly Phe Asn Ile Ile Arg Tyr Gln Val Phe  
 1670 1675 1680

Thr Phe Lys Met Asn Asp Lys Gly Glu Ala Ile Asp Lys Asp Gly  
 1685 1690 1695

Asn Leu Val Thr Asp Ser Ser Lys Leu Val Leu Phe Gly Lys Asp  
 1700 1705 1710

Asp Lys Glu Tyr Thr Gly Glu Asp Lys Phe Asn Val Glu Ala Ile  
 1715 1720 1725

Lys Glu Asp Gly Ser Met Leu Phe Ile Asp Thr Lys Pro Val Asn  
 1730 1735 1740

Leu Ser Met Asp Lys Asn Tyr Phe Asn Pro Ser Lys Ser Asn Lys  
 1745 1750 1755

Ile Tyr Val Arg Asn Pro Glu Phe Tyr Leu Arg Gly Lys Ile Ser  
 1760 1765 1770

Asp Lys Gly Gly Phe Asn Trp Glu Leu Arg Val Asn Glu Ser Val  
 1775 1780 1785

Val Asp Asn Tyr Leu Ile Tyr Gly Asp Leu His Ile Asp Asn Thr  
 1790 1795 1800

Arg Asp Phe Asn Ile Lys Leu Asn Val Lys Asp Gly Asp Ile Met  
 1805 1810 1815

Asp Trp Gly Met Lys Asp Tyr Lys Ala Asn Gly Phe Pro Asp Lys  
 1820 1825 1830

1055920003w01seqLstng

Val Thr Asp Met Asp Gly Asn Val Tyr Leu Gln Thr Gly Tyr Ser  
 1835 1840 1845

Asp Leu Asn Ala Lys Ala Val Gly Val His Tyr Gln Phe Leu Tyr  
 1850 1855 1860

Asp Asn Val Lys Pro Glu Val Asn Ile Asp Pro Lys Gly Asn Thr  
 1865 1870 1875

Ser Ile Glu Tyr Ala Asp Gly Lys Ser Val Val Phe Asn Ile Asn  
 1880 1885 1890

Asp Lys Arg Asn Asn Gly Phe Asp Gly Glu Ile Gln Glu Gln His  
 1895 1900 1905

Ile Tyr Ile Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Thr Ser Phe Asn Asp Ile Lys  
 1910 1915 1920

Gln Ile Ile Asp Lys Thr Leu Asn Ile Lys Ile Val Val Lys Asp  
 1925 1930 1935

Phe Ala Arg Asn Thr Thr Val Lys Glu Phe Ile Leu Asn Lys Asp  
 1940 1945 1950

Thr Gly Glu Val Ser Glu Leu Lys Pro His Arg Val Thr Val Thr  
 1955 1960 1965

Ile Gln Asn Gly Lys Glu Met Ser Ser Thr Ile Val Ser Glu Glu  
 1970 1975 1980

Asp Phe Ile Leu Pro Val Tyr Lys Gly Glu Leu Glu Lys Gly Tyr  
 1985 1990 1995

Gln Phe Asp Gly Trp Glu Ile Ser Gly Phe Glu Gly Lys Lys Asp  
 2000 2005 2010

Ala Gly Tyr Val Ile Asn Leu Ser Lys Asp Thr Phe Ile Lys Pro  
 2015 2020 2025

Val Phe Lys Lys Ile Glu Glu Lys Lys Glu Glu Glu Asn Lys Pro  
 2030 2035 2040

Thr Phe Asp Val Ser Lys Lys Lys Asp Asn Pro Gln Val Asn His  
 2045 2050 2055

Ser Gln Leu Asn Glu Ser His Arg Lys Glu Asp Leu Gln Arg Glu  
 2060 2065 2070

Glu His Ser Gln Lys Ser Asp Ser Thr Lys Asp Val Thr Ala Thr  
 2075 2080 2085

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Val Leu Asp Lys Asn Asn Ile Ser Ser Lys Ser Thr Thr Asn Asn  
 2090 2095 2100

Pro Asn Lys Leu Pro Lys Thr Gly Thr Ala Ser Gly Ala Gln Thr  
 2105 2110 2115

Leu Leu Ala Ala Gly Ile Met Phe Ile Val Gly Ile Phe Leu Gly  
 2120 2125 2130

Leu Lys Lys Lys Asn Gln Asp  
 2135 2140

<210> 13  
 <211> 662  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Streptococcus pneumoniae

<400> 13  
 Met Val Val Leu Ala Asp Thr Ser Ser Ser Glu Asp Ala Leu Asn Ile  
 1 5 10 15

Ser Asp Lys Glu Lys Val Ala Glu Asn Lys Glu Lys His Glu Asn Ile  
 20 25 30

His Ser Ala Met Glu Thr Ser Gln Asp Phe Lys Glu Lys Lys Thr Ala  
 35 40 45

Val Ile Lys Glu Lys Glu Val Val Ser Lys Asn Pro Val Ile Asp Asn  
 50 55 60

Asn Thr Ser Asn Glu Glu Ala Lys Ile Lys Glu Glu Asn Ser Asn Lys  
 65 70 75 80

Ser Gln Gly Asp Tyr Thr Asp Ser Phe Val Asn Lys Asn Thr Glu Asn  
 85 90 95

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

Glu Ser Gly Glu Lys Ala Ile Lys Glu Leu Ser Ser Leu Lys Asn Thr  
 115 120 125

Lys Val Leu Tyr Thr Tyr Asp Arg Ile Phe Asn Gly Ser Ala Ile Glu  
 130 135 140

Thr Thr Pro Asp Asn Leu Asp Lys Ile Lys Gln Ile Glu Gly Ile Ser  
 145 150 155 160

Ser Val Glu Arg Ala Gln Lys Val Gln Pro Met Met Asn His Ala Arg  
 165 170 175

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

1055920003W01SeqLstng

Ala Pro Phe Gly Lys Asn Phe Asp Gly Arg Gly Met Val Ile Ser Asn  
 195 200 205

Ile Asp Thr Gly Thr Asp Tyr Arg His Lys Ala Met Arg Ile Asp Asp  
 210 215 220

Asp Ala Lys Ala Ser Met Arg Phe Lys Lys Glu Asp Leu Lys Gly Thr  
 225 230 235 240

Asp Lys Asn Tyr Trp Leu Ser Asp Lys Ile Pro His Ala Phe Asn Tyr  
 245 250 255

Tyr Asn Gly Gly Lys Ile Thr Val Glu Lys Tyr Asp Asp Gly Arg Asp  
 260 265 270

Tyr Phe Asp Pro His Gly Met His Ile Ala Gly Ile Leu Ala Gly Asn  
 275 280 285

Asp Thr Glu Gln Asp Ile Lys Asn Phe Asn Gly Ile Asp Gly Ile Ala  
 290 295 300

Pro Asn Ala Gln Ile Phe Ser Tyr Lys Met Tyr Ser Asp Ala Gly Ser  
 305 310 315 320

Gly Phe Ala Gly Asp Glu Thr Met Phe His Ala Ile Glu Asp Ser Ile  
 325 330 335

Lys His Asn Val Asp Val Val Ser Val Ser Ser Gly Phe Thr Gly Thr  
 340 345 350

Gly Leu Val Gly Glu Lys Tyr Trp Gln Ala Ile Arg Ala Leu Arg Lys  
 355 360 365

Ala Gly Ile Pro Met Val Val Ala Thr Gly Asn Tyr Ala Thr Ser Ala  
 370 375 380

Ser Ser Ser Ser Trp Asp Leu Val Ala Asn Asn His Leu Lys Met Thr  
 385 390 395 400

Asp Thr Gly Asn Val Thr Arg Thr Ala Ala His Glu Asp Ala Ile Ala  
 405 410 415

Val Ala Ser Ala Lys Asn Gln Thr Val Glu Phe Asp Lys Val Asn Ile  
 420 425 430

Gly Gly Glu Ser Phe Lys Tyr Arg Asn Ile Gly Ala Phe Phe Asp Lys  
 435 440 445

Ser Lys Ile Thr Thr Asn Glu Asp Gly Thr Lys Ala Pro Ser Lys Leu  
 450 455 460

1055920003W01SeqLstng

Lys Phe Val Tyr Ile Gly Lys Gly Gln Asp Gln Asp Leu Ile Gly Leu  
465 470 475 480

Asp Leu Arg Gly Lys Ile Ala Val Met Asp Arg Ile Tyr Thr Lys Asp  
485 490 495

Leu Lys Asn Ala Phe Lys Lys Ala Met Asp Lys Gly Ala Arg Ala Ile  
500 505 510

Met Val Val Asn Thr Val Asn Tyr Tyr Asn Arg Asp Asn Trp Thr Glu  
515 520 525

Leu Pro Ala Met Gly Tyr Glu Ala Asp Glu Gly Thr Lys Ser Gln Val  
530 535 540

Phe Ser Ile Ser Gly Asp Asp Gly Val Lys Leu Trp Asn Met Ile Asn  
545 550 555 560

Pro Asp Lys Lys Thr Glu Val Lys Arg Asn Asn Lys Glu Asp Phe Lys  
565 570 575

Asp Lys Leu Glu Gln Tyr Tyr Pro Ile Asp Met Glu Ser Phe Asn Ser  
580 585 590

Asn Lys Pro Asn Val Gly Asp Glu Lys Glu Ile Asp Phe Lys Phe Ala  
595 600 605

Pro Asp Thr Asp Lys Glu Leu Tyr Lys Glu Asp Ile Ile Val Pro Ala  
610 615 620

Gly Ser Thr Ser Trp Gly Pro Arg Ile Asp Leu Leu Leu Lys Pro Asp  
625 630 635 640

Val Ser Ala Pro Gly Lys Asn Ile Lys Ser Thr Leu Asn Val Ile Asn  
645 650 655

Gly Lys Ser Thr Tyr Gly  
660

<210> 14  
<211> 274  
<212> PRT  
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>  
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polypeptide

<220>  
<221> MOD\_RES  
<222> (1)..(1)  
<223> Met or Ile

1055920003w01SeqLstng

<220>  
 <221> MOD\_RES  
 <222> (55)..(55)  
 <223> Asn or Tyr

<220>  
 <221> MOD\_RES  
 <222> (63)..(63)  
 <223> His or Tyr

<220>  
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 <222> (79)..(79)  
 <223> Arg or His

<220>  
 <221> MOD\_RES  
 <222> (97)..(97)  
 <223> Ala or Glu

<220>  
 <221> MOD\_RES  
 <222> (108)..(108)  
 <223> Gly or Glu

<220>  
 <221> MOD\_RES  
 <222> (164)..(164)  
 <223> Asp or Glu

<220>  
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 <222> (165)..(165)  
 <223> Gln or Lys

<220>  
 <221> MOD\_RES  
 <222> (187)..(187)  
 <223> Phe or Ile

<220>  
 <221> MOD\_RES  
 <222> (197)..(197)  
 <223> Arg or His

<220>  
 <221> MOD\_RES  
 <222> (238)..(238)  
 <223> Gly or Arg

<400> 14  
 Xaa Asn Gln Ser Tyr Phe Tyr Leu Lys Met Lys Glu His Lys Leu Lys  
 1 5 10 15

Val Pro Tyr Thr Gly Lys Glu Arg Arg Val Arg Ile Leu Leu Pro Lys  
 20 25 30

Asp Tyr Glu Lys Asp Thr Asp Arg Ser Tyr Pro Val Val Tyr Phe His  
 35 40 45

Asp Gly Gln Asn Val Phe Xaa Ser Lys Glu Ser Phe Ile Gly Xaa Ser  
 50 55 60

1055920003w01seqLstng

Trp Lys Ile Ile Pro Ala Ile Lys Arg Asn Pro Asp Ile Ser Xaa Met  
65 70 75 80

Ile Val Val Ala Ile Asp Asn Asp Gly Met Gly Arg Met Asn Glu Tyr  
85 90 95

Xaa Ala Trp Lys Phe Gln Glu Ser Pro Ile Pro Xaa Gln Gln Phe Gly  
100 105 110

Gly Lys Gly Val Glu Tyr Ala Glu Phe Val Met Glu Val Val Lys Pro  
115 120 125

Phe Ile Asp Glu Thr Tyr Arg Thr Lys Ala Asp Cys Gln His Thr Ala  
130 135 140

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

Glu Tyr Gln Xaa Xaa Ile Gly Cys Leu Gly Val Phe Ser Ser Ala Asn  
165 170 175

Trp Leu His Gln Glu Ala Phe Asn Arg Tyr Xaa Glu Cys Gln Lys Leu  
180 185 190

Ser Pro Asp Gln Xaa Ile Phe Ile Tyr Val Gly Thr Glu Glu Ala Asp  
195 200 205

Asp Thr Asp Lys Thr Leu Met Asp Gly Asn Ile Lys Gln Ala Tyr Ile  
210 215 220

Asp Ser Ser Leu Cys Tyr Tyr His Asp Leu Ile Ala Gly Xaa Val His  
225 230 235 240

Leu Asp Asn Leu Val Leu Lys Val Gln Ser Gly Ala Ile His Ser Glu  
245 250 255

Ile Pro Trp Ser Glu Asn Leu Pro Asp Cys Leu Arg Phe Phe Ala Glu  
260 265 270

Lys Trp

<210> 15  
<211> 130  
<212> PRT  
<213> Artificial sequence

<220>  
<223> Description of Artificial sequence: synthetic polypeptide

<220>  
<221> MOD\_RES



1055920003w01SeqLstng

<222> (1)..(1)  
 <223> Met or Ile

<220>  
 <221> MOD\_RES  
 <222> (55)..(55)  
 <223> Asn or Tyr

<220>  
 <221> MOD\_RES  
 <222> (63)..(63)  
 <223> His or Tyr

<220>  
 <221> MOD\_RES  
 <222> (79)..(79)  
 <223> Arg or His

<220>  
 <221> MOD\_RES  
 <222> (97)..(97)  
 <223> Ala or Glu

<220>  
 <221> MOD\_RES  
 <222> (108)..(108)  
 <223> Gly or Glu

<400> 15  
 Xaa Asn Gln Ser Tyr Phe Tyr Leu Lys Met Lys Glu His Lys Leu Lys  
 1 5 10 15

Val Pro Tyr Thr Gly Lys Glu Arg Arg Val Arg Ile Leu Leu Pro Lys  
 20 25 30

Asp Tyr Glu Lys Asp Thr Asp Arg Ser Tyr Pro Val Val Tyr Phe His  
 35 40 45

Asp Gly Gln Asn Val Phe Xaa Ser Lys Glu Ser Phe Ile Gly Xaa Ser  
 50 55 60

Trp Lys Ile Ile Pro Ala Ile Lys Arg Asn Pro Asp Ile Ser Xaa Met  
 65 70 75 80

Ile Val Val Ala Ile Asp Asn Asp Gly Met Gly Arg Met Asn Glu Tyr  
 85 90 95

Xaa Ala Trp Lys Phe Gln Glu Ser Pro Ile Pro Xaa Gln Gln Phe Gly  
 100 105 110

Gly Lys Gly Val Glu Tyr Ala Glu Phe Val Met Glu Val Val Lys Pro  
 115 120 125

Phe Ile  
 130

<210> 16  
 <211> 299  
 <212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial sequence: synthetic polypeptide

<220>

<221> MOD\_RES

<222> (6)..(6)

<223> Met or Thr

<220>

<221> MOD\_RES

<222> (9)..(9)

<223> Ala or Thr

<220>

<221> MOD\_RES

<222> (15)..(15)

<223> Ala or Val

<220>

<221> MOD\_RES

<222> (26)..(26)

<223> Met or Ile

<220>

<221> MOD\_RES

<222> (80)..(80)

<223> Asn or Tyr

<220>

<221> MOD\_RES

<222> (88)..(88)

<223> His or Tyr

<220>

<221> MOD\_RES

<222> (104)..(104)

<223> Arg or His

<220>

<221> MOD\_RES

<222> (122)..(122)

<223> Ala or Glu

<220>

<221> MOD\_RES

<222> (133)..(133)

<223> Gly or Glu

<220>

<221> MOD\_RES

<222> (189)..(189)

<223> Asp or Glu

<220>

<221> MOD\_RES

<222> (190)..(190)

<223> Gln or Lys

<220>

<221> MOD\_RES

<222> (212)..(212)

<223> Phe or Ile

<220>

1055920003W01SeqLstng

<221> MOD\_RES  
 <222> (222)..(222)  
 <223> Arg or His

<220>  
 <221> MOD\_RES  
 <222> (263)..(263)  
 <223> Arg or His

<400> 16  
 Met Ser Ser Lys Phe Xaa Lys Ser Xaa Ala Val Leu Gly Thr Xaa Thr  
 1 5 10 15

Leu Ala Ser Leu Leu Leu Val Ala Cys Xaa Asn Gln Ser Tyr Phe Tyr  
 20 25 30

Leu Lys Met Lys Glu His Lys Leu Lys Val Pro Tyr Thr Gly Lys Glu  
 35 40 45

Arg Arg Val Arg Ile Leu Leu Pro Lys Asp Tyr Glu Lys Asp Thr Asp  
 50 55 60

Arg Ser Tyr Pro Val Val Tyr Phe His Asp Gly Gln Asn Val Phe Xaa  
 65 70 75 80

Ser Lys Glu Ser Phe Ile Gly Xaa Ser Trp Lys Ile Ile Pro Ala Ile  
 85 90 95

Lys Arg Asn Pro Asp Ile Ser Xaa Met Ile Val Val Ala Ile Asp Asn  
 100 105 110

Asp Gly Met Gly Arg Met Asn Glu Tyr Xaa Ala Trp Lys Phe Gln Glu  
 115 120 125

Ser Pro Ile Pro Xaa Gln Gln Phe Gly Gly Lys Gly Val Glu Tyr Ala  
 130 135 140

Glu Phe Val Met Glu Val Val Lys Pro Phe Ile Asp Glu Thr Tyr Arg  
 145 150 155 160

Thr Lys Ala Asp Cys Gln His Thr Ala Met Ile Gly Ser Ser Leu Gly  
 165 170 175

Gly Asn Ile Thr Gln Phe Ile Gly Leu Glu Tyr Gln Xaa Xaa Ile Gly  
 180 185 190

Cys Leu Gly Val Phe Ser Ser Ala Asn Trp Leu His Gln Glu Ala Phe  
 195 200 205

Asn Arg Tyr Xaa Glu Cys Gln Lys Leu Ser Pro Asp Gln Xaa Ile Phe  
 210 215 220

Ile Tyr Val Gly Thr Glu Glu Ala Asp Asp Thr Asp Lys Thr Leu Met  
 225 230 235 240

1055920003W01SeqLstng

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

His Asp Leu Ile Ala Gly Xaa Val His Leu Asp Asn Leu Val Leu Lys  
260 265 270

Val Gln Ser Gly Ala Ile His Ser Glu Ile Pro Trp Ser Glu Asn Leu  
275 280 285

Pro Asp Cys Leu Arg Phe Phe Ala Glu Lys Trp  
290 295

<210> 17  
<211> 155  
<212> PRT  
<213> Artificial sequence

<220>  
<223> Description of Artificial sequence: synthetic polypeptide

<220>  
<221> MOD\_RES  
<222> (6)..(6)  
<223> Met or Thr

<220>  
<221> MOD\_RES  
<222> (9)..(9)  
<223> Ala or Thr

<220>  
<221> MOD\_RES  
<222> (15)..(15)  
<223> Ala or Val

<220>  
<221> MOD\_RES  
<222> (26)..(26)  
<223> Met or Ile

<220>  
<221> MOD\_RES  
<222> (80)..(80)  
<223> Asn or Tyr

<220>  
<221> MOD\_RES  
<222> (88)..(88)  
<223> His or Tyr

<220>  
<221> MOD\_RES  
<222> (104)..(104)  
<223> Arg or His

<220>  
<221> MOD\_RES  
<222> (122)..(122)  
<223> Ala or Glu

1055920003W01SeqLstng

<220>

<221> MOD\_RES

<222> (133)..(133)

<223> Gly or Glu

<400> 17

Met Ser Ser Lys Phe Xaa Lys Ser Xaa Ala Val Leu Gly Thr Xaa Thr  
1 5 10 15

Leu Ala Ser Leu Leu Leu Val Ala Cys Xaa Asn Gln Ser Tyr Phe Tyr  
20 25 30

Leu Lys Met Lys Glu His Lys Leu Lys Val Pro Tyr Thr Gly Lys Glu  
35 40 45

Arg Arg Val Arg Ile Leu Leu Pro Lys Asp Tyr Glu Lys Asp Thr Asp  
50 55 60

Arg Ser Tyr Pro Val Val Tyr Phe His Asp Gly Gln Asn Val Phe Xaa  
65 70 75 80

Ser Lys Glu Ser Phe Ile Gly Xaa Ser Trp Lys Ile Ile Pro Ala Ile  
85 90 95

Lys Arg Asn Pro Asp Ile Ser Xaa Met Ile Val Val Ala Ile Asp Asn  
100 105 110

Asp Gly Met Gly Arg Met Asn Glu Tyr Xaa Ala Trp Lys Phe Gln Glu  
115 120 125

Ser Pro Ile Pro Xaa Gln Gln Phe Gly Gly Lys Gly Val Glu Tyr Ala  
130 135 140

Glu Phe Val Met Glu Val Val Lys Pro Phe Ile  
145 150 155

<210> 18

<211> 254

<212> PRT

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polypeptide

<220>

<221> MOD\_RES

<222> (11)..(11)

<223> Gly or Glu

<220>

<221> MOD\_RES

<222> (24)..(24)

<223> Gly or Ser

<220>

<221> MOD\_RES

1055920003w01SeqLstng

<222> (27)..(27)  
 <223> Lys or Arg

<220>  
 <221> MOD\_RES  
 <222> (30)..(30)  
 <223> Ile or Asn

<220>  
 <221> MOD\_RES  
 <222> (56)..(56)  
 <223> Asp or Asn

<220>  
 <221> MOD\_RES  
 <222> (58)..(58)  
 <223> Any amino acid

<220>  
 <221> MOD\_RES  
 <222> (83)..(83)  
 <223> Leu or Ile

<220>  
 <221> MOD\_RES  
 <222> (111)..(111)  
 <223> Asp or Glu

<220>  
 <221> MOD\_RES  
 <222> (159)..(159)  
 <223> Leu or Phe

<220>  
 <221> MOD\_RES  
 <222> (192)..(192)  
 <223> Asn or Tyr

<220>  
 <221> MOD\_RES  
 <222> (199)..(199)  
 <223> Pro or Ser

<400> 18  
 Met Cys Ser Gly Gly Ala Lys Lys Glu Gly Xaa Ala Ala Ser Lys Lys  
 1 5 10 15

Glu Ile Ile Val Ala Thr Asn Xaa Ser Pro Xaa Pro Phe Xaa Tyr Glu  
 20 25 30

Glu Asn Gly Glu Leu Thr Gly Tyr Glu Ile Glu Val Val Arg Ala Ile  
 35 40 45

Phe Lys Asp Ser Asp Lys Tyr Xaa Val Xaa Phe Glu Lys Thr Glu Trp  
 50 55 60

Ser Gly Val Phe Ala Gly Leu Asp Ala Asp Arg Tyr Asn Met Ala Val  
 65 70 75 80

Asn Asn Xaa Ser Tyr Thr Lys Glu Arg Ala Glu Lys Tyr Leu Tyr Ala  
 85 90 95

1055920003w01seqLstng

Ala Pro Ile Ala Gln Asn Pro Asn Val Leu Val Val Lys Lys Xaa Asp  
 100 105 110

Ser Ser Ile Lys Ser Leu Asp Asp Ile Gly Gly Lys Ser Thr Glu Val  
 115 120 125

Val Gln Ala Thr Thr Ser Ala Lys Gln Leu Glu Ala Tyr Asn Ala Glu  
 130 135 140

His Thr Asp Asn Pro Thr Ile Leu Asn Tyr Thr Lys Ala Asp Xaa Gln  
 145 150 155 160

Gln Ile Met Val Arg Leu Ser Asp Gly Gln Phe Asp Tyr Lys Ile Phe  
 165 170 175

Asp Lys Ile Gly Val Glu Thr Val Ile Lys Asn Gln Gly Leu Asp Xaa  
 180 185 190

Leu Lys Val Ile Glu Leu Xaa Ser Asp Gln Gln Pro Tyr Val Tyr Pro  
 195 200 205

Leu Leu Ala Gln Gly Gln Asp Glu Leu Lys Ser Phe Val Asp Lys Arg  
 210 215 220

Ile Lys Glu Leu Tyr Lys Asp Gly Thr Leu Glu Lys Leu Ser Lys Gln  
 225 230 235 240

Phe Phe Gly Asp Thr Tyr Leu Pro Ala Glu Ala Asp Ile Lys  
 245 250

- <210> 19
- <211> 276
- <212> PRT
- <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>  
 <223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polypeptide

- <220>
- <221> MOD\_RES
- <222> (14)..(14)
- <223> Ala or Gly

- <220>
- <221> MOD\_RES
- <222> (20)..(20)
- <223> Val or Leu

- <220>
- <221> MOD\_RES
- <222> (33)..(33)
- <223> Glu or Gln

- <220>
- <221> MOD\_RES
- <222> (46)..(46)

<223> Gly or Ser

<220>

<221> MOD\_RES

<222> (49)..(49)

<223> Lys or Arg

<220>

<221> MOD\_RES

<222> (52)..(52)

<223> Ile or Asn

<220>

<221> MOD\_RES

<222> (78)..(78)

<223> Asp or Asn

<220>

<221> MOD\_RES

<222> (80)..(80)

<223> Any amino acid

<220>

<221> MOD\_RES

<222> (105)..(105)

<223> Leu or Ile

<220>

<221> MOD\_RES

<222> (133)..(133)

<223> Asp or Glu

<220>

<221> MOD\_RES

<222> (181)..(181)

<223> Asp or Glu

<220>

<221> MOD\_RES

<222> (214)..(214)

<223> Asn or Tyr

<220>

<221> MOD\_RES

<222> (221)..(221)

<223> Pro or Ser

<400> 19

Met Lys Lys Ile Val Lys Tyr Ser Ser Leu Ala Ala Leu Xaa Leu Val  
1 5 10 15

Ala Ala Gly Xaa Leu Ala Ala Cys Ser Gly Gly Ala Lys Lys Glu Gly  
20 25 30

Xaa Ala Ala Ser Lys Lys Glu Ile Ile Val Ala Thr Asn Xaa Ser Pro  
35 40 45

Xaa Pro Phe Xaa Tyr Glu Glu Asn Gly Glu Leu Thr Gly Tyr Glu Ile  
50 55 60

Glu Val Val Arg Ala Ile Phe Lys Asp Ser Asp Lys Tyr Xaa Val Xaa  
65 70 75 80



1055920003wo1seqLstng

Phe Glu Lys Thr Glu Trp Ser Gly Val Phe Ala Gly Leu Asp Ala Asp  
85 90 95

Arg Tyr Asn Met Ala Val Asn Asn Xaa Ser Tyr Thr Lys Glu Arg Ala  
100 105 110

Glu Lys Tyr Leu Tyr Ala Ala Pro Ile Ala Gln Asn Pro Asn Val Leu  
115 120 125

Val Val Lys Lys Xaa Asp Ser Ser Ile Lys Ser Leu Asp Asp Ile Gly  
130 135 140

Gly Lys Ser Thr Glu Val Val Gln Ala Thr Thr Ser Ala Lys Gln Leu  
145 150 155 160

Glu Ala Tyr Asn Ala Glu His Thr Asp Asn Pro Thr Ile Leu Asn Tyr  
165 170 175

Thr Lys Ala Asp Xaa Gln Gln Ile Met Val Arg Leu Ser Asp Gly Gln  
180 185 190

Phe Asp Tyr Lys Ile Phe Asp Lys Ile Gly Val Glu Thr Val Ile Lys  
195 200 205

Asn Gln Gly Leu Asp Xaa Leu Lys Val Ile Glu Leu Xaa Ser Asp Gln  
210 215 220

Gln Pro Tyr Val Tyr Pro Leu Leu Ala Gln Gly Gln Asp Glu Leu Lys  
225 230 235 240

Ser Phe Val Asp Lys Arg Ile Lys Glu Leu Tyr Lys Asp Gly Thr Leu  
245 250 255

Glu Lys Leu Ser Lys Gln Phe Phe Gly Asp Thr Tyr Leu Pro Ala Glu  
260 265 270

Ala Asp Ile Lys  
275

<210> 20  
<211> 400  
<212> PRT  
<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>  
<223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polypeptide

<220>  
<221> MOD\_RES  
<222> (18)..(18)  
<223> Val or Ala

<220>

<221> MOD\_RES  
<222> (48)..(48)  
<223> Val or Ile

<220>  
<221> MOD\_RES  
<222> (74)..(74)  
<223> Val or Ile

<220>  
<221> MOD\_RES  
<222> (83)..(83)  
<223> Any amino acid

<220>  
<221> MOD\_RES  
<222> (100)..(100)  
<223> Ala or Thr

<220>  
<221> MOD\_RES  
<222> (177)..(177)  
<223> Thr or Ala

<220>  
<221> MOD\_RES  
<222> (186)..(186)  
<223> Ala or Gly

<220>  
<221> MOD\_RES  
<222> (196)..(196)  
<223> Ala or Pro

<220>  
<221> MOD\_RES  
<222> (208)..(208)  
<223> Val or Ala

<220>  
<221> MOD\_RES  
<222> (214)..(214)  
<223> Any amino acid

<220>  
<221> MOD\_RES  
<222> (237)..(237)  
<223> Gln or His

<220>  
<221> MOD\_RES  
<222> (298)..(298)  
<223> Ser or Ala

<220>  
<221> MOD\_RES  
<222> (307)..(307)  
<223> Ala or Ser

<220>  
<221> MOD\_RES  
<222> (313)..(313)  
<223> Val or Ala

<220>  
<221> MOD\_RES  
<222> (348)..(348)  
<223> Asn or Ser

## 1055920003W01SeqLstng

&lt;400&gt; 20

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

1055920003W01SeqLstng

Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Ala Ala Phe Gly Gly Gly Lys Ala Trp Val Ile  
 275 280 285

Pro Gln Ala Val Lys Asn Leu Glu Ala Xaa Gln Lys Phe Val Asp Phe  
 290 295 300

Leu Val Xaa Thr Glu Gln Gln Lys Xaa Leu Tyr Asp Lys Thr Asn Glu  
 305 310 315 320

Ile Pro Ala Asn Thr Glu Ala Arg Ser Tyr Ala Glu Gly Lys Asn Asp  
 325 330 335

Glu Leu Thr Thr Ala Val Ile Lys Gln Phe Lys Xaa Thr Gln Pro Leu  
 340 345 350

Pro Asn Ile Ser Gln Met Ser Ala Val Trp Asp Pro Ala Lys Asn Met  
 355 360 365

Leu Phe Asp Ala Val Ser Gly Gln Lys Asp Ala Lys Thr Ala Ala Asn  
 370 375 380

Asp Ala Val Thr Leu Ile Lys Glu Thr Ile Lys Gln Lys Phe Gly Glu  
 385 390 395 400

<210> 21  
 <211> 423  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Artificial Sequence

<220>  
 <223> Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic polypeptide

<220>  
 <221> MOD\_RES  
 <222> (6)..(6)  
 <223> Met or Thr

<220>  
 <221> MOD\_RES  
 <222> (9)..(9)  
 <223> Ala or Thr

<220>  
 <221> MOD\_RES  
 <222> (15)..(15)  
 <223> Ala or Val

<220>  
 <221> MOD\_RES  
 <222> (41)..(41)  
 <223> Val or Ala

<220>  
 <221> MOD\_RES  
 <222> (71)..(71)  
 <223> Val or Ile

<220>  
 <221> MOD\_RES  
 <222> (97)..(97)  
 <223> Val or Ile

<220>  
 <221> MOD\_RES  
 <222> (106)..(106)  
 <223> Any amino acid

<220>  
 <221> MOD\_RES  
 <222> (123)..(123)  
 <223> Ala or Thr

<220>  
 <221> MOD\_RES  
 <222> (200)..(200)  
 <223> Thr or Ala

<220>  
 <221> MOD\_RES  
 <222> (209)..(209)  
 <223> Ala or Gly

<220>  
 <221> MOD\_RES  
 <222> (219)..(219)  
 <223> Ala or Pro

<220>  
 <221> MOD\_RES  
 <222> (231)..(231)  
 <223> Val or Ala

<220>  
 <221> MOD\_RES  
 <222> (237)..(237)  
 <223> Any amino acid

<220>  
 <221> MOD\_RES  
 <222> (260)..(260)  
 <223> Gln or His

<220>  
 <221> MOD\_RES  
 <222> (321)..(321)  
 <223> Ser or Ala

<220>  
 <221> MOD\_RES  
 <222> (330)..(330)  
 <223> Ala or Ser

<220>  
 <221> MOD\_RES  
 <222> (336)..(336)  
 <223> Val or Ala

<220>  
 <221> MOD\_RES  
 <222> (371)..(371)  
 <223> Asn or Ser

<400> 21  
 Met Ser Ser Lys Phe Xaa Lys Ser Xaa Ala Val Leu Gly Thr Xaa Thr  
 1 5 10 15

1055920003W01SeqLstng

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

1055920003W01SeqLstng

Ala Thr Ile Pro Thr Leu Pro Asn Gly Lys Glu Tyr Ala Ala Phe Gly  
 290 295 300

Gly Gly Lys Ala Trp Val Ile Pro Gln Ala Val Lys Asn Leu Glu Ala  
 305 310 315 320

Xaa Gln Lys Phe Val Asp Phe Leu Val Xaa Thr Glu Gln Gln Lys Xaa  
 325 330 335

Leu Tyr Asp Lys Thr Asn Glu Ile Pro Ala Asn Thr Glu Ala Arg Ser  
 340 345 350

Tyr Ala Glu Gly Lys Asn Asp Glu Leu Thr Thr Ala Val Ile Lys Gln  
 355 360 365

Phe Lys Xaa Thr Gln Pro Leu Pro Asn Ile Ser Gln Met Ser Ala Val  
 370 375 380

Trp Asp Pro Ala Lys Asn Met Leu Phe Asp Ala Val Ser Gly Gln Lys  
 385 390 395 400

Asp Ala Lys Thr Ala Ala Asn Asp Ala Val Thr Leu Ile Lys Glu Thr  
 405 410 415

Ile Lys Gln Lys Phe Gly Glu  
 420

<210> 22  
 <211> 357  
 <212> PRT  
 <213> Streptococcus pneumoniae

<400> 22  
 Met Ala Asn Ile Phe Asp Tyr Leu Lys Asp Val Ala Tyr Asp Ser Tyr  
 1 5 10 15

Tyr Asp Leu Pro Leu Asn Glu Leu Asp Ile Leu Thr Leu Ile Glu Ile  
 20 25 30

Thr Tyr Leu Ser Phe Asp Asn Leu Val Ser Thr Leu Pro Gln Arg Leu  
 35 40 45

Leu Asp Leu Ala Pro Gln Val Pro Arg Asp Pro Thr Met Leu Thr Ser  
 50 55 60

Lys Asn Arg Leu Gln Leu Leu Asp Glu Leu Ala Gln His Lys Arg Phe  
 65 70 75 80

Lys Asn Cys Lys Leu Ser His Phe Ile Asn Asp Ile Asp Pro Glu Leu  
 85 90 95

1055920003w01seqLstng

Gln Lys Gln Phe Ala Ala Met Thr Tyr Arg Val Ser Leu Asp Thr Tyr  
 100 105 110

Leu Ile Val Phe Arg Gly Thr Asp Asp Ser Ile Ile Gly Trp Lys Glu  
 115 120 125

Asp Phe His Leu Thr Tyr Met Lys Glu Ile Pro Ala Gln Lys His Ala  
 130 135 140

Leu Arg Tyr Leu Lys Asn Phe Phe Ala His His Pro Lys Gln Lys Val  
 145 150 155 160

Ile Leu Ala Gly His Ser Lys Gly Gly Asn Leu Ala Ile Tyr Ala Ala  
 165 170 175

Ser Gln Ile Glu Gln Ser Leu Gln Asn Gln Ile Thr Ala Val Tyr Thr  
 180 185 190

Phe Asp Ala Pro Gly Leu His Gln Glu Leu Thr Gln Thr Ala Gly Tyr  
 195 200 205

Gln Arg Ile Met Asp Arg Ser Lys Ile Phe Ile Pro Gln Gly Ser Ile  
 210 215 220

Ile Gly Met Met Leu Glu Ile Pro Ala His Gln Ile Ile Val Gln Ser  
 225 230 235 240

Thr Ala Leu Gly Gly Ile Ala Gln His Asp Thr Phe Ser Trp Gln Ile  
 245 250 255

Glu Asp Lys His Phe Val Gln Leu Asp Lys Thr Asn Ser Asp Ser Gln  
 260 265 270

Gln Val Asp Thr Thr Phe Lys Glu Trp Val Ala Thr Val Pro Asp Glu  
 275 280 285

Glu Leu Gln Leu Tyr Phe Asp Leu Phe Phe Gly Thr Ile Leu Asp Ala  
 290 295 300

Gly Ile Ser Ser Ile Asn Asp Leu Ala Ser Leu Lys Ala Leu Glu Tyr  
 305 310 315 320

Ile His His Leu Phe Val Gln Ala Gln Ser Leu Thr Pro Glu Glu Arg  
 325 330 335

Glu Thr Leu Gly Arg Leu Thr Gln Leu Leu Ile Asp Thr Arg Tyr Gln  
 340 345 350

Ala Trp Lys Asn Arg  
 355



1055920003W01SeqLstng

<210> 23

<211> 1066

<212> PRT

<213> Streptococcus pneumoniae

<400> 23

Met Gln Thr Lys Thr Lys Lys Leu Ile Val Ser Leu Ser Ser Leu Val  
1 5 10 15

Leu Ser Gly Phe Leu Leu Asn His Tyr Met Thr Ile Gly Ala Glu Glu  
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Thr Thr Thr Asn Thr Ile Gln Gln Ser Gln Lys Glu Val Gln Tyr Gln  
35 40 45

Gln Arg Asp Thr Lys Asn Leu Val Glu Asn Gly Asp Phe Gly Gln Thr  
50 55 60

Glu Asp Gly Ser Ser Pro Trp Thr Gly Ser Lys Ala Gln Gly Trp Ser  
65 70 75 80

Ala Trp Val Asp Gln Lys Asn Ser Ala Asp Ala Ser Thr Arg Val Ile  
85 90 95

Glu Ala Lys Asp Gly Ala Ile Thr Ile Ser Ser His Glu Lys Leu Arg  
100 105 110

Ala Ala Leu His Arg Met Val Pro Ile Glu Ala Lys Lys Lys Tyr Lys  
115 120 125

Leu Arg Phe Lys Ile Lys Thr Asp Asn Lys Ile Gly Ile Ala Lys Val  
130 135 140

Arg Ile Ile Glu Glu Ser Gly Lys Asp Lys Arg Leu Trp Asn Ser Ala  
145 150 155 160

Thr Thr Ser Gly Thr Lys Asp Trp Gln Thr Ile Glu Ala Asp Tyr Ser  
165 170 175

Pro Thr Leu Asp Val Asp Lys Ile Lys Leu Glu Leu Phe Tyr Glu Thr  
180 185 190

Gly Thr Gly Thr Val Ser Phe Lys Asp Ile Glu Leu Val Glu Val Ala  
195 200 205

Asp Gln Leu Ser Glu Asp Ser Gln Thr Asp Lys Gln Leu Glu Glu Lys  
210 215 220

Ile Asp Leu Pro Ile Gly Lys Lys His Val Phe Ser Leu Ala Asp Tyr  
225 230 235 240

Thr Tyr Lys Val Glu Asn Pro Asp Val Ala Ser Val Lys Asn Gly Ile  
245 250 255

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Leu Glu Pro Leu Lys Glu Gly Thr Thr Asn Val Ile Val Ser Lys Asp  
 260 265 270  
 Gly Lys Glu Val Lys Lys Ile Pro Leu Lys Ile Leu Ala Ser Val Lys  
 275 280 285  
 Asp Ala Tyr Thr Asp Arg Leu Asp Asp Trp Asn Gly Ile Ile Ala Gly  
 290 295 300  
 Asn Gln Tyr Tyr Asp Ser Lys Asn Glu Gln Met Ala Lys Leu Asn Gln  
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 325 330 335  
 Ala Asp Arg Thr Tyr Leu Trp Glu Lys Phe Ser Asn Tyr Lys Thr Ser  
 340 345 350  
 Ala Asn Leu Thr Ala Thr Tyr Arg Lys Leu Glu Glu Met Ala Lys Gln  
 355 360 365  
 Val Thr Asn Pro Ser Ser Arg Tyr Tyr Gln Asp Glu Thr Val Val Arg  
 370 375 380  
 Thr Val Arg Asp Ser Met Glu Trp Met His Lys His Val Tyr Asn Ser  
 385 390 395 400  
 Glu Lys Ser Ile Val Gly Asn Trp Trp Asp Tyr Glu Ile Gly Thr Pro  
 405 410 415  
 Arg Ala Ile Asn Asn Thr Leu Ser Leu Met Lys Glu Tyr Phe Ser Asp  
 420 425 430  
 Glu Glu Ile Lys Lys Tyr Thr Asp Val Ile Glu Lys Phe Val Pro Asp  
 435 440 445  
 Pro Glu His Phe Arg Lys Thr Thr Asp Asn Pro Phe Lys Ala Leu Gly  
 450 455 460  
 Gly Asn Leu Val Asp Met Gly Arg Val Lys Val Ile Ala Gly Leu Leu  
 465 470 475 480  
 Arg Lys Asp Asp Gln Glu Ile Ser Ser Thr Ile Arg Ser Ile Glu Gln  
 485 490 495  
 Val Phe Lys Leu Val Asp Gln Gly Glu Gly Phe Tyr Gln Asp Gly Ser  
 500 505 510  
 Tyr Ile Asp His Thr Asn Val Ala Tyr Thr Gly Ala Tyr Gly Asn Val  
 515 520 525

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Leu Ile Asp Gly Leu Ser Gln Leu Leu Pro Val Ile Gln Lys Thr Lys  
 530 535 540

Asn Pro Ile Asp Lys Asp Lys Met Gln Thr Met Tyr His Trp Ile Asp  
 545 550 555 560

Lys Ser Phe Ala Pro Leu Leu Val Asn Gly Glu Leu Met Asp Met Ser  
 565 570 575

Arg Gly Arg Ser Ile Ser Arg Ala Asn Ser Glu Gly His Val Ala Ala  
 580 585 590

Val Glu Val Leu Arg Gly Ile His Arg Ile Ala Asp Met Ser Glu Gly  
 595 600 605

Glu Thr Lys Gln Cys Leu Gln Ser Leu Val Lys Thr Ile Val Gln Ser  
 610 615 620

Asp Ser Tyr Tyr Asp Val Phe Lys Asn Leu Lys Thr Tyr Lys Asp Ile  
 625 630 635 640

Ser Leu Met Gln Ser Leu Leu Ser Asp Ala Gly Val Ala Ser Val Pro  
 645 650 655

Arg Pro Ser Tyr Leu Ser Ala Phe Asn Lys Met Asp Lys Thr Ala Met  
 660 665 670

Tyr Asn Ala Glu Lys Gly Phe Gly Phe Gly Leu Ser Leu Phe Ser Ser  
 675 680 685

Arg Thr Leu Asn Tyr Glu His Met Asn Lys Glu Asn Lys Arg Gly Trp  
 690 695 700

Tyr Thr Ser Asp Gly Met Phe Tyr Leu Tyr Asn Gly Asp Leu Ser His  
 705 710 715 720

Tyr Ser Asp Gly Tyr Trp Pro Thr Val Asn Pro Tyr Lys Met Pro Gly  
 725 730 735

Thr Thr Glu Thr Asp Ala Lys Arg Ala Asp Ser Asp Thr Gly Lys Val  
 740 745 750

Leu Pro Ser Ala Phe Val Gly Thr Ser Lys Leu Asp Asp Ala Asn Ala  
 755 760 765

Thr Ala Thr Met Asp Phe Thr Asn Trp Asn Gln Thr Leu Thr Ala His  
 770 775 780

Lys Ser Trp Phe Met Leu Lys Asp Lys Ile Ala Phe Leu Gly Ser Asn  
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Ile Gln Asn Thr Ser Thr Asp Thr Ala Ala Thr Thr Ile Asp Gln Arg  
805 810 815

Lys Leu Glu Ser Gly Asn Pro Tyr Lys Val Tyr Val Asn Asp Lys Glu  
820 825 830

Ala Ser Leu Thr Glu Gln Glu Lys Asp Tyr Pro Glu Thr Gln Ser Val  
835 840 845

Phe Leu Glu Ser Phe Asp Ser Lys Lys Asn Ile Gly Tyr Phe Phe Phe  
850 855 860

Lys Lys Ser Ser Ile Ser Met Ser Lys Ala Leu Gln Lys Gly Ala Trp  
865 870 875 880

Lys Asp Ile Asn Glu Gly Gln Ser Asp Lys Glu Val Glu Asn Glu Phe  
885 890 895

Leu Thr Ile Ser Gln Ala His Lys Gln Asn Arg Asp Ser Tyr Gly Tyr  
900 905 910

Met Leu Ile Pro Asn Val Asp Arg Ala Thr Phe Asn Gln Met Ile Lys  
915 920 925

Glu Leu Glu Ser Ser Leu Ile Glu Asn Asn Glu Thr Leu Gln Ser Val  
930 935 940

Tyr Asp Ala Lys Gln Gly Val Trp Gly Ile Val Lys Tyr Asp Asp Ser  
945 950 955 960

Val Ser Thr Ile Ser Asn Gln Phe Gln Val Leu Lys Arg Gly Val Tyr  
965 970 975

Thr Ile Arg Lys Glu Gly Asp Glu Tyr Lys Ile Ala Tyr Tyr Asn Pro  
980 985 990

Glu Thr Gln Glu Ser Ala Pro Asp Gln Glu Val Phe Lys Lys Leu Glu  
995 1000 1005

Gln Ala Ala Gln Pro Gln Val Gln Asn Ser Lys Glu Lys Glu Lys  
1010 1015 1020

Ser Glu Glu Glu Lys Asn His Ser Asp Gln Lys Asn Leu Pro Gln  
1025 1030 1035

Thr Gly Glu Gly Gln Ser Ile Leu Ala Ser Leu Gly Phe Leu Leu  
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 <213> Streptococcus pneumoniae

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 tcctatcctg ttgtatactt tcatgacggg caaaatgttt ttaatagcaa agagtctttc 180  
 attggacatt catggaagat tatcccagct atcaaacgaa atccggatat cagtcgcatg 240  
 attgtcgttg ctattgacaa tgatggtatg gggcggatga atgagtatgc ggcttggaag 300  
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 <211> 900  
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<400> 25  
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 aaggttcctt atacaggtaa ggagcgcctg gtacgtattc ttcttcctaa agattatgag 180  
 aaagatacag accgttccta tcctgttgta tactttcatg acgggcaaaa tgtttttaat 240  
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 gatatcagtc gcatgattgt cgttgctatt gacaatgatg gtatggggcg gatgaatgag 360  
 tatgcggtt ggaagttcca agaatctcct atcccagggc agcagtttggt tggttaaggg 420  
 gtggagtatg ctgagtttgt catggagggtg gtcaagcctt ttatcgatga gacctatcgt 480  
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 cagtttatcg gtttgaata ccaagaccaa attggttgct tgggcgtttt ttcattctgca 600  
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 cagcgcattc tcatctatgt aggaacagaa gaagcagatg atacagacaa gaccttgatg 720  
 gatggcaata tcaaacaagc ctatatcgac tcgtcgcttt gctattacca tgatttgata 780  
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<210> 26  
 <211> 465  
 <212> DNA  
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aaagatacag accgttccta tcctgttgta tactttcatg acgggcaaaa tgtttttaat 240  
agcaaagagt ctttcattgg acattcatgg aagattatcc cagctatcaa acgaaatccg 300  
gatatcagtc gcatgattgt cgttgctatt gacaatgatg gtatggggcg gatgaatgag 360  
tatgcggtt ggaagttcca agaatctcct atcccagggc agcagtttggt tggttaaggg 420  
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&lt;210&gt; 27

&lt;211&gt; 765

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Streptococcus pneumoniae

&lt;400&gt; 27

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gagattgaag tcgttcgctc tatctttaa gattctgaca aatatgatgt caagtttgaa 180  
aagacagaat ggtcaggtgt ctttgctggt cttgacgctg atcgttaciaa tatggctgtc 240  
aacaatctta gctacactaa agaacgtgctg gagaaatacc tctatgccgc accaattgcc 300  
caaaatccta atgtccttgt cgtgaagaaa gatgactcta gtatcaagtc tctcagatgat 360  
atcggtgga aatcgacgga agtcgttcaa gccactacat cagctaagca gttagaagca 420  
tacaatgctg aacacacgga caaccactc atccttaact atactaaggc agacttccaa 480  
caaatcatgg tacgtttgag cgatggacaa tttgactata agatTTTTga taaaatcgg 540  
gttgaacag tgatcaagaa ccaaggtttg gacaacttga aagttatcga acttccaagc 600  
gaccaacaac cgtacgttta cccacttctt gctcagggctc aagatgagtt gaaatcgttt 660  
gtagacaaac gcatcaaaga actttataaa gatggaactc ttgaaaaatt gtctaaacaa 720  
ttcttcggag acatttatct accggcagaa gctgatatta aataa 765

&lt;210&gt; 28

&lt;211&gt; 831

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Streptococcus pneumoniae

&lt;400&gt; 28

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cttgcggctt gctcaggggg tgctaagaaa gaaggagaag cagctagcaa gaaagaaatc 120  
atcgttgcaa ccaatggatc accaaagcca tttatctatg aagaaaatgg cgaattgact 180  
ggttacgaga ttgaagtcgt tcgctctatc tttaaagatt ctgacaaata tgatgtcaag 240  
tttgaagaa cagaatggctc aggtgtcttt gctggcttgc acgctgatcg ttacaatatg 300  
gctgtcaaca atcttagcta cactaaagaa cgtgctggaga aatacctcta tgccgcacca 360  
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1055920003w01SeqLstng

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 ttccaacaaa tcatggtacg tttgagcgat ggacaatttg actataagat ttttgataaa 600  
 atcggtggtg aaacagtgat caagaaccaa ggtttggaca acttgaaagt tatcgaactt 660  
 ccaagcgacc aacaaccgta cgtttacca cttcttgctc agggtaaga tgagttgaaa 720  
 tcgttttag acaaacgcat caaagaactt tataaagatg gaactcttga aaaattgtct 780  
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<210> 29

<211> 1203

<212> DNA

<213> Streptococcus pneumoniae

<400> 29

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 gaaaagaag ctggagtaaa agtcactctt aaaactgggtg atgctctagg aggtcttgat 180  
 aaactttctc ttgacaacca atctggtaat gtccctgatg ttatgatggc tccatacgac 240  
 cgtgtaggta gccttggttc tgacggacaa ctttcagaag tgaaattgag cgatgggtgct 300  
 aaaacagacg acacaactaa atctcttgta acagctgcta atggtaaagt ttacgggtgct 360  
 cctgccgta tcgagtcact tgttatgtac tacaacaaag acttggtgaa agatgctcca 420  
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 ggtaaaacag ctgctatcat cgacggacct tggaaagctc aagcctttaa agatgctaaa 780  
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<210> 30

<211> 1944

<212> DNA

<213> Streptococcus pneumoniae

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gatcttacia	gtcttaciaa	aattgcccta	caaataactg	cgcgacctat	gatggatgca	180
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aaaggtttgg	taaactcata	tggttccatt	tctcttaaag	aaataaaagg	tgataaaaaa	360
tactttacia	tcaagcttca	caatacatca	aacagacctt	tgacttttaa	agtttcagca	420
tcagcgataa	ctacagattc	tctaactgac	agattaaaac	ttgatgaaac	atataaagat	480
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ggaaaaatca	ttgaagtc at	tgcattagat	ggttctagca	at ttcacaaa	gattcataga	1860
atta aatttg	ctaatcaggc	tgatgaaaag	gggatgattt	cctattatct	agtagatcct	1920
gatcaagatt	catctaaata	tcaa				1944



## 1055920003W01SeqLstng

&lt;210&gt; 31

&lt;211&gt; 1986

&lt;212&gt; DNA

&lt;213&gt; Streptococcus pneumoniae

&lt;400&gt; 31

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gtgatagaca ataacactag caatgaagaa gcaaaaatca aagaagaaaa ttccaataaa	240
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gaactatcca gtcttaagaa tacaaaagtt ttatatactt atgatagaat ttttaacggt	420
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cctagtaa at taaaatttgt atatataggc aaggggcaag accaagattt gataggtttg	1440
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tacaatagag ataattggac agagcttcca gctatgggat atgaagcggg tgaaggtact	1620
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cctgataaaa aaactgaagt caaagaaat aataaagaag attttaaga taaattggag	1740
caatactatc caattgatat ggaaagtttt aattccaaca aaccgaatgt aggtgacgaa	1800
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 <212> PRT  
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<400> 35  
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<210> 36  
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 <212> PRT  
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<400> 36  
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<210> 37  
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<212> PRT  
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<210> 40  
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 <212> PRT  
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&lt;213&gt; Streptococcus pneumoniae

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&lt;211&gt; 9

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&lt;213&gt; Streptococcus pneumoniae

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&lt;213&gt; Streptococcus pneumoniae

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&lt;211&gt; 9

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&lt;213&gt; Streptococcus pneumoniae

&lt;400&gt; 99

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&lt;400&gt; 100

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&lt;211&gt; 9

&lt;212&gt; PRT

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&lt;400&gt; 101

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&lt;211&gt; 9

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&lt;213&gt; Streptococcus pneumoniae

&lt;400&gt; 102

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&lt;211&gt; 9

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&lt;213&gt; Streptococcus pneumoniae

&lt;400&gt; 103

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&lt;211&gt; 9

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&lt;211&gt; 9

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&lt;400&gt; 249

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