



(43) International Publication Date  
25 October 2018 (25.10.2018)

(51) International Patent Classification:

C07K 16/18 (2006.01) A61P 9/10 (2006.01)  
A61P 3/06 (2006.01)

(21) International Application Number:

PCT/IB2018/052780

(22) International Filing Date:

20 April 2018 (20.04.2018)

(25) Filing Language:

English

(26) Publication Language:

English

(30) Priority Data:

62/488,425 21 April 2017 (21.04.2017) US

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(81) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of national protection available): AE, AG, AL, AM, AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BN, BR, BW, BY, BZ,

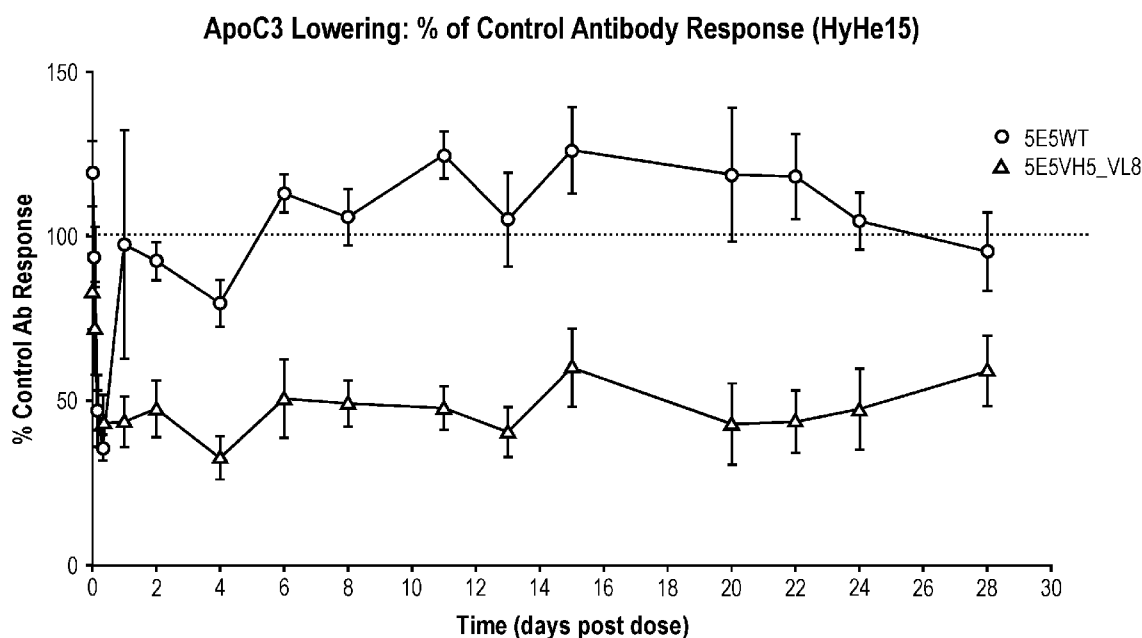
CA, CH, CL, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DJ, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IR, IS, JO, JP, KE, KG, KH, KN, KP, KR, KW, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PA, PE, PG, PH, PL, PT, QA, RO, RS, RU, RW, SA, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, ST, SV, SY, TH, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW.

(84) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of regional protection available): ARIPO (BW, GH, GM, KE, LR, LS, MW, MZ, NA, RW, SD, SL, ST, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, RU, TJ, TM), European (AL, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, RS, SE, SI, SK, SM, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, KM, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Declarations under Rule 4.17:

- as to the identity of the inventor (Rule 4.17(i))
- as to applicant's entitlement to apply for and be granted a patent (Rule 4.17(ii))

(54) Title: ANTI-APOC3 ANTIBODIES AND METHODS OF USE THEREOF



**Fig. 2B**

(57) Abstract: The instant disclosure provides antibodies that specifically bind to ApoC3 (e.g., human ApoC3) and antagonize ApoC3 function. Also provided are pharmaceutical compositions comprising these antibodies, nucleic acids encoding these antibodies, expression vectors and host cells for making these antibodies, and methods of treating a subject using these antibodies.



**Published:**

- *with international search report (Art. 21(3))*
- *in black and white; the international application as filed contained color or greyscale and is available for download from PATENTSCOPE*

**ANTI-APOC3 ANTIBODIES AND METHODS OF USE THEREOF****RELATED APPLICATIONS**

[0001] This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 62/488,425, filed April 21, 2017, which is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety.

**5 FIELD**

[0002] The instant disclosure relates to antibodies that specifically bind to ApoC3 (*e.g.*, human ApoC3) and methods of using the same.

**BACKGROUND**

10 [0003] Elevated blood triglyceride levels (hypertriglyceridemia) are a causal factor for atherosclerosis, and increase the risk of cardiovascular events, such as cardiovascular death, angina, myocardial infarction, and stroke.

[0004] ApoC3 is a protein that circulates at very high concentrations (greater than 10  $\mu\text{M}$ ) in the blood, mostly bound to triglyceride rich lipoprotein (TRL), TRL remnants, and  
15 high density lipoprotein. ApoC3 appears to be an important regulator of blood triglyceride levels. For example, ApoC3 levels in humans have been shown to positively correlate with blood triglyceride levels, with elevated ApoC3 levels being associated with hypertriglyceridemia. In addition, ApoC3 has been shown to inhibit the activity of lipoprotein lipase (an enzyme that hydrolyses triglycerides in TRL) and also to inhibit hepatic  
20 uptake of TRL remnants, both of which cause elevation of blood triglyceride levels.

[0005] Several therapies have been approved for the treatment hypertriglyceridemia, such as fibrates, niacin, and omega-3 fatty acids. However these therapies are only modestly effective at lowering plasma triglycerides. Accordingly, there is a need in the art for improved therapies for lowering plasma triglycerides.

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**SUMMARY**

[0006] The instant disclosure provides antibodies that specifically bind to ApoC3 (*e.g.*, human ApoC3) and inhibit ApoC3 function. Also provided are pharmaceutical compositions comprising these antibodies, nucleic acids encoding these antibodies, expression vectors and  
30 host cells for making these antibodies, and methods of treating a subject using these antibodies.

[0007] In certain embodiments, the anti-ApoC3 antibodies disclosed herein can attenuate

the ability of ApoC3 to inhibit TRL uptake by hepatocytes and can cause a rapid and sustained decrease in the serum levels of ApoC3 and ApoB when administered to a subject. Accordingly, the disclosed anti-ApoC3 antibodies are useful for the treatment and prevention of hypertriglyceridemia and associated diseases (e.g., cardiovascular disease and pancreatitis).

5 [0008] Accordingly, in one aspect, the instant disclosure provides an isolated antibody that specifically binds to ApoC3 with a first dissociation constant ( $K_D$ ) at pH 7.4 and with a second  $K_D$  at pH 5.5, wherein the ratio between the second  $K_D$  and the first  $K_D$  is greater than or at least about 5, 10, 20, or 50. In certain embodiments, the first  $K_D$  is less than 10, 5, 2, 1,  
10 0.5, 0.2, or 0.1 nM. In certain embodiments, the half-life of the antibody in a mouse expressing ApoC3 is greater than or at least about 3, 7, 14, 21, or 28 days.

[0009] In certain embodiments, the antibody attenuates the ability of ApoC3 to inhibit hepatocyte uptake of very low density lipoprotein (VLDL). In certain embodiments, the antibody is capable of increasing the rate of clearance of ApoC3 from the blood in a subject.  
15 In certain embodiments, the antibody is capable of increasing the rate of clearance of ApoB from the blood in a subject. In certain embodiments, the antibody is capable of reducing the level of ApoC3 in the blood in a subject. In certain embodiments, the antibody is capable of reducing the level of ApoC3 in the blood in a subject by at least 40% for at least 2 weeks. In certain embodiments, the antibody is capable of reducing the level of ApoB in the  
20 blood in a subject. In certain embodiments, the antibody is capable of reducing the level of ApoB in the blood in a subject by at least 20% for at least 2 weeks. In certain embodiments, the antibody is capable of inhibiting post-prandial lipemia in a subject. In certain embodiments, the antibody is capable of binding to lipid-bound ApoC3.

[0010] In certain embodiments, the antibody binds to an epitope within the amino acid  
25 sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 2. In certain embodiments, the epitope comprises at least one of the amino acids at position 2, 5, 6, 8, or 10 of SEQ ID NO: 2. In certain embodiments, the epitope comprises the amino acids at positions 5 and 6 of SEQ ID NO: 2. In certain embodiments, the epitope comprises the amino acids at positions 2, 5, 6, and 8 of SEQ ID NO: 2. In certain embodiments, the epitope comprises the amino acids at position 10 of SEQ  
30 ID NO: 2. In certain embodiments, the epitope comprises the amino acids at positions 6, 8, and 10 of SEQ ID NO: 2. In certain embodiments, the epitope comprises the amino acids at positions 6 and 8 of SEQ ID NO: 2.

[0011] In certain embodiments, the antibody comprises a heavy chain variable region having complementarity determining regions CDRH1, CDRH2 and CDRH3, and a light

chain variable region having complementarity determining regions CDRL1, CDRL2 and CDRL3, and wherein:

- (a) CDRH1 comprises the amino acid sequence of TYSMR (SEQ ID NO: 3);
  - (b) CDRH2 comprises the amino acid sequence of SIX<sub>1</sub>TDGGGTAYRDSVKG, wherein X<sub>1</sub> is S or H (SEQ ID NO: 4);
  - (c) CDRH3 comprises the amino acid sequence of X<sub>2</sub>GYSD, wherein X<sub>2</sub> is A or H (SEQ ID NO: 5);
  - (d) CDRL1 comprises the amino acid sequence of KTSQGLVHSDGKTYFY (SEQ ID NO: 6);
  - (e) CDRL2 comprises the amino acid sequence of QVSNRAS (SEQ ID NO: 7); and
  - (f) CDRL3 comprises the amino acid sequence of AX<sub>3</sub>GTYYPHT, wherein X<sub>3</sub> is Q or H (SEQ ID NO: 8),
- and wherein at least one of X<sub>1</sub>, X<sub>2</sub>, and X<sub>3</sub> is H.

[0012] In certain embodiments, the CDRH1, CDRH2, CDRH3, CDRL1, CDRL2, and CDRL3 comprise the amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 3, 11, 10, 6, 7, and 13; 3, 9, 12, 6, 7, and 13; 3, 9, 10, 6, 7, and 14; 3, 11, 10, 6, 7, and 14; 3, 9, 12, 6, 7, and 14; 3, 11, 12, 6, 7, and 13; or 3, 11, 12, 6, 7, and 13, respectively. In certain embodiments, the heavy chain variable region comprises an amino acid sequences selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 16-18. In certain embodiments, the light chain variable region comprises the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 20. In certain embodiments, the heavy chain variable region and the light chain variable region, respectively, comprise the amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 16 and 19, 17 and 19, 18 and 19, 15 and 20, 16 and 20, 17 and 20, or 18 and 20, respectively.

[0013] In another aspect, the instant disclosure provides an isolated antibody that specifically binds to ApoC3, the antibody comprising a heavy chain variable region having complementarity determining regions CDRH1, CDRH2 and CDRH3, and a light chain variable region having complementarity determining regions CDRL1, CDRL2 and CDRL3, wherein:

- (a) CDRH1 comprises the amino acid sequence of TYSMR (SEQ ID NO: 3);
- (b) CDRH2 comprises the amino acid sequence of SIX<sub>1</sub>TDGGGTAYRDSVKG, wherein X<sub>1</sub> is S or H (SEQ ID NO: 4);
- (c) CDRH3 comprises the amino acid sequence of X<sub>2</sub>GYSD, wherein X<sub>2</sub> is A or H (SEQ ID NO: 5);

(d) CDRL1 comprises the amino acid sequence of KTSQGLVHSDGKTYFY (SEQ ID NO: 6);

(e) CDRL2 comprises the amino acid sequence of QVSNRAS (SEQ ID NO: 7); and

(f) CDRL3 comprises the amino acid sequence of AX<sub>3</sub>GTYYPHT, wherein X<sub>3</sub> is Q or H  
5 (SEQ ID NO: 8),

and wherein at least one of X<sub>1</sub>, X<sub>2</sub>, and X<sub>3</sub> is H.

[0014] In certain embodiments, the CDRH1, CDRH2, CDRH3, CDRL1, CDRL2, and CDRL3 comprise the amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 3, 11, 10, 6, 7, and 13; 3, 9, 12, 6, 7, and 13; 3, 9, 10, 6, 7, and 14; 3, 11, 10, 6, 7, and 14; 3, 9, 12, 6, 7, and 14; 3,  
10 11, 12, 6, 7, and 13; or 3, 11, 12, 6, 7, and 13, respectively.

[0015] In another aspect, the instant disclosure provides an isolated antibody that specifically binds to ApoC3, the antibody comprising a heavy chain variable region comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 16-18.

15 [0016] In another aspect, the instant disclosure provides an isolated antibody that specifically binds to ApoC3, the antibody comprising a light chain variable region comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 20.

[0017] In another aspect, the instant disclosure provides an isolated antibody that specifically binds to ApoC3, the antibody comprising a heavy chain variable region and a  
20 light chain variable region, wherein the heavy chain variable region and the light chain variable region, respectively, comprise the amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 16 and 19, 17 and 19, 18 and 19, 15 and 20, 16 and 20, 17 and 20, or 18 and 20, respectively.

[0018] In certain embodiments of any one of the foregoing aspects, the antibody further comprises a constant region (e.g., a human or humanized constant region). In certain  
25 embodiments, the constant region is a variant of a wild type human immunoglobulin heavy chain constant region, and wherein the variant human immunoglobulin heavy chain constant region has an increased affinity for human neonatal Fc receptor (FcRn) at pH 6 relative to the affinity of the wild type human immunoglobulin heavy chain constant region for human FcRn at pH 6.

30 [0019] In certain embodiments, the constant region is a heavy chain constant region of a human IgG. In certain embodiments, the constant region is a heavy chain constant region of a human IgG<sub>1</sub>, IgG<sub>2</sub>, or IgG<sub>4</sub>. In certain embodiments, the constant region comprises the amino acids K, F, and Y at EU positions 433, 434, and 436, respectively. In certain embodiments, the constant region comprises the amino acids Y, T, and E at EU positions

252, 254, and 256, respectively. In certain embodiments, the constant region comprises the amino acids L and S at EU positions 428 and 434, respectively. In certain embodiments, the constant region comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 22-24, 37-39, and 42-47.

5 [0020] In certain embodiments of any one of the aspects disclosed herein, ApoC3 is human ApoC3.

[0021] In another aspect, the instant disclosure provides a pharmaceutical composition comprising an antibody as disclosed herein and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

[0022] In another aspect, the instant disclosure provides a polynucleotide encoding the heavy chain variable region or the light chain variable region of an antibody as disclosed  
10 herein. In another aspect, the instant disclosure provides an expression vector comprising the polynucleotide as disclosed herein. In another aspect, the instant disclosure provides a host cell comprising the expression vector as disclosed herein.

[0023] In another aspect, the instant disclosure provides a method for producing an antibody that binds to ApoC3, the method comprising culturing the host cell as disclosed  
15 herein under conditions that allow expression of the antibody.

[0024] In another aspect, the instant disclosure provides a method for inhibiting the activity of ApoC3 in a subject, the method comprising administering to the subject an effective amount of an antibody or pharmaceutical composition as disclosed herein. In  
20 another aspect, the instant disclosure provides a method for reducing triglyceride levels in the blood of a subject, the method comprising administering to the subject an effective amount of an antibody or pharmaceutical composition as disclosed herein. In another aspect, the instant disclosure provides a method for inhibiting post-prandial lipemia in a subject, the method comprising administering to the subject an effective amount of an antibody or pharmaceutical  
25 composition as disclosed herein. In another aspect, the instant disclosure provides a method for treating hypertriglyceridemia in a subject, the method comprising administering to the subject an effective amount of an antibody or pharmaceutical composition as disclosed herein. In another aspect, the instant disclosure provides a method for treating chylomicronemia in a subject, the method comprising administering to the subject an  
30 effective amount of an antibody or pharmaceutical composition as disclosed herein.

[0025] In another aspect, the instant disclosure provides a method for reducing the risk of cardiovascular disease in a subject with hypertriglyceridemia, the method comprising administering to the subject an effective amount of an antibody or pharmaceutical composition as disclosed herein. In certain embodiments, the cardiovascular disease is

myocardial infarction. In certain embodiments, the cardiovascular disease is angina. In certain embodiments, the cardiovascular disease is stroke. In certain embodiments, the cardiovascular disease is atherosclerosis.

[0026] In certain embodiments of the foregoing aspects relating to treatment methods, the antibody reduces the levels of chylomicron or chylomicron remnants in the blood of the subject. In certain embodiments, the subject is receiving an additional lipid lowering agent. In certain embodiments, the additional lipid lowering agent is an HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor. In certain embodiments, the HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor is atorvastatin, fluvastatin, lovastatin, pitavastatin, pravastatin, rosuvastatin or simvastatin. In certain 5  
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embodiments, the additional lipid lowering agent is a PCSK9 inhibitor. In certain embodiments, the PCSK9 inhibitor is alirocumab, evolocumab, or bococizumab. In certain embodiments, the additional lipid lowering agent is ezetimibe. In certain embodiments, the additional lipid lowering agent is a combination of ezetimibe and an HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor. In certain embodiments, the additional lipid lowering agent is a combination of ezetimibe, an HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor, and a PCSK9 inhibitor.

#### **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

[0027] **Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C** are a series of graphs showing that the 5E5WT (Figure 1A), 5E5VH5\_VL8 (Figure 1B), and 5E5VHWT\_VL8 ("VL8"), 5E5VH12\_VLWT ("VH12"), 5E5VH5\_VLWT ("VH5"), and 5E5VH5\_VL8 ("VH5\_VL8") (Figure 1C) antibodies attenuated the ability of ApoC3 to inhibit very low density lipoprotein (VLDL) uptake by HepG2 cells. HepG2 cells were incubated with DiI VLDL and purified ApoC3 either alone or in the presence of an anti-ApoC3 antibody as indicated. DiI VLDL ingested by HepG2 cells were measured by fluorescence spectroscopy of the DiI dye. HepG2 cells 20  
25  
incubated with DiI VLDL alone ("VLDL") served as a positive control, and HepG2 cells incubated with DiI VLDL and purified ApoC3 in the absence of an anti-ApoC3 antibody ("ApoC3") served as a negative control.

[0028] **Figures 2A-2C** are graphs showing pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of two anti-ApoC3 antibodies, 5E5 and 5E5VH5\_VL8, and an anti-hen egg lysosome human IgG<sub>1</sub> antibody (HyHel5), in an AAV8-human ApoC3 mouse model. The test antibodies were administered intravenously to mice expressing transgenic human ApoC3. The serum levels of human IgG<sub>1</sub> (Figure 2A), human ApoC3 (Figure 2B), and mouse ApoB (Figure 2C) at 30  
various times post-injection were measured, and the absolute or relative levels compared to time 0 were plotted.



[0029] **Figures 3A-3D** are graphs showing reduction of fasting triglyceride levels and circulating post-prandial triglyceride levels by 5E5VH5\_VL8 in an AAV8-human ApoC3 mouse model (n=6 per treatment group). The plasma triglyceride levels in mice treated with 5E5VH5\_VL8 or the HyHel5 antibody before and after fasting overnight are shown in Figure 3A. The plasma triglyceride levels in these mice after an olive oil challenge are shown in Figure 3B, and the calculated area under the curve values are plotted in Figure 3C. The ApoC3 levels throughout the course of antibody treatment, fasting, and olive oil challenge are plotted in Figure 3D.

## 10 DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0030] The instant disclosure provides antibodies that specifically bind to ApoC3 (*e.g.*, human ApoC3) and inhibit ApoC3 function. Also provided are pharmaceutical compositions comprising these antibodies, nucleic acids encoding these antibodies, expression vectors and host cells for making these antibodies, and methods of treating a subject using these antibodies. In certain embodiments, the anti-ApoC3 antibodies disclosed herein can attenuate the ability of ApoC3 to inhibit TRL uptake by hepatocytes and can cause a rapid and sustained decrease in the serum levels of ApoC3 and ApoB when administered to a subject. Accordingly, the disclosed anti-ApoC3 antibodies are useful for the treatment and prevention of hypertriglyceridemia and associated diseases (*e.g.*, cardiovascular disease and pancreatitis).

### 1. Definitions

[0031] As used herein, the term "ApoC3" refers to Apolipoprotein C3 protein. In certain embodiments, the ApoC3 is human ApoC3. An exemplary human ApoC3 amino acid sequence is set forth in RefSeq accession number NP\_000031.1. The mature amino acid sequence of NP\_000031.1 is as follows:

SEAEDASLLSFMQGYMKHATKTAKDALSSVQESQVAQQARGWVTDGFSSSLKDYWS  
TVKDKFSEFWDLDPVRPTSAVAA (SEQ ID NO: 1).

[0032] As used herein, the terms "antibody" and "antibodies" include full length antibodies, antigen-binding fragments of full length antibodies, and molecules comprising antibody CDRs, VH regions or VL regions. Examples of antibodies include monoclonal antibodies, recombinantly produced antibodies, monospecific antibodies, multispecific antibodies (including bispecific antibodies), human antibodies, humanized antibodies, chimeric antibodies, immunoglobulins, synthetic antibodies, tetrameric antibodies comprising

two heavy chain and two light chain molecules, an antibody light chain monomer, an antibody heavy chain monomer, an antibody light chain dimer, an antibody heavy chain dimer, an antibody light chain- antibody heavy chain pair, intrabodies, heteroconjugate antibodies, single domain antibodies, monovalent antibodies, single chain antibodies or single-chain Fvs (scFv), scFv-Fcs, camelid antibodies (*e.g.*, llama antibodies), camelized antibodies, affibodies, Fab fragments, F(ab')<sub>2</sub> fragments, disulfide-linked Fvs (sdFv), anti-idiotypic (anti-Id) antibodies (including, *e.g.*, anti-anti-Id antibodies), and antigen-binding fragments of any of the above. In certain embodiments, antibodies disclosed herein refer to polyclonal antibody populations. Antibodies can be of any type (*e.g.*, IgG, IgE, IgM, IgD, IgA or IgY), any class (*e.g.*, IgG<sub>1</sub>, IgG<sub>2</sub>, IgG<sub>3</sub>, IgG<sub>4</sub>, IgA<sub>1</sub> or IgA<sub>2</sub>), or any subclass (*e.g.*, IgG<sub>2a</sub> or IgG<sub>2b</sub>) of immunoglobulin molecule. In certain embodiments, antibodies disclosed herein are IgG antibodies, or a class (*e.g.*, human IgG<sub>1</sub> or IgG<sub>4</sub>) or subclass thereof. In a specific embodiment, the antibody is a humanized monoclonal antibody.

[0033] As used herein, the term "isolated antibody" refers to an antibody that has been identified and separated and/or recovered from at least one component of its natural environment. The term "isolated antibody" includes an antibody *in situ* within a recombinant host cell.

[0034] As used herein, the term "CDR" or "complementarity determining region" means the noncontiguous antigen combining sites found within the variable region of both heavy and light chain polypeptides. These particular regions have been described by Kabat *et al.*, J. Biol. Chem. 252, 6609-6616 (1977) and Kabat *et al.*, Sequences of protein of immunological interest. (1991), by Chothia *et al.*, J. Mol. Biol. 196:901-917 (1987), and by MacCallum *et al.*, J. Mol. Biol. 262:732-745 (1996), all of which are incorporated by reference in their entireties, where the definitions include overlapping or subsets of amino acid residues when compared against each other. In certain embodiments, the term "CDR" is a CDR as defined by Kabat *et al.*, J. Biol. Chem. 252, 6609-6616 (1977) and Kabat *et al.*, Sequences of protein of immunological interest. (1991). CDRH1, CDRH2 and CDRH3 denote the heavy chain CDRs, and CDRL1, CDRL2 and CDRL3 denote the light chain CDRs.

[0035] As used herein, the term "framework (FR) amino acid residues" refers to those amino acids in the framework region of an immunoglobulin chain. The term "framework region" or "FR region" as used herein, includes the amino acid residues that are part of the variable region, but are not part of the CDRs (*e.g.*, using the Kabat definition of CDRs).

[0036] As used herein, the terms "variable region" and "variable domain" are used interchangeably and are common in the art. The variable region typically refers to a portion

of an antibody, generally, a portion of a light or heavy chain, typically about the amino-terminal 110 to 120 amino acids or 110 to 125 amino acids in the mature heavy chain and about 90 to 115 amino acids in the mature light chain, which differ extensively in sequence among antibodies and are used in the binding and specificity of a particular antibody for its particular antigen. The variability in sequence is concentrated in those regions called complementarity determining regions (CDRs) while the more highly conserved regions in the variable domain are called framework regions (FR). Without wishing to be bound by any particular mechanism or theory, it is believed that the CDRs of the light and heavy chains are primarily responsible for the interaction and specificity of the antibody with antigen. In certain embodiments, the variable region is a human variable region. In certain embodiments, the variable region comprises rodent or murine CDRs and human framework regions (FRs). In particular embodiments, the variable region is a primate (*e.g.*, non-human primate) variable region. In certain embodiments, the variable region comprises rodent or murine CDRs and primate (*e.g.*, non-human primate) framework regions (FRs).

[0037] The terms “VL” and “VL domain” are used interchangeably to refer to the light chain variable region of an antibody.

[0038] The terms “VH” and “VH domain” are used interchangeably to refer to the heavy chain variable region of an antibody.

[0039] As used herein, the terms “constant region” and “constant domain” are interchangeable and are common in the art. The constant region is an antibody portion, *e.g.*, a carboxyl terminal portion of a light or heavy chain which is not directly involved in binding of an antibody to antigen but which can exhibit various effector functions, such as interaction with the Fc receptor. The constant region of an immunoglobulin molecule generally has a more conserved amino acid sequence relative to an immunoglobulin variable domain.

[0040] As used herein, the term “heavy chain” when used in reference to an antibody can refer to any distinct type, *e.g.*, **alpha ( $\alpha$ ), delta ( $\delta$ ), epsilon ( $\epsilon$ ), gamma ( $\gamma$ ), and mu ( $\mu$ ), based on the amino acid sequence of the constant domain, which give rise to IgA, IgD, IgE, IgG, and IgM classes of antibodies, respectively, including subclasses of IgG, *e.g.*, IgG<sub>1</sub>, IgG<sub>2</sub>, IgG<sub>3</sub>, and IgG<sub>4</sub>.**

[0041] As used herein, the term “light chain” when used in reference to an antibody can refer to any distinct type, *e.g.*, **kappa ( $\kappa$ ) or lambda ( $\lambda$ ) based on the amino acid sequence of the constant domains. Light chain amino acid sequences are well known in the art. In specific embodiments, the light chain is a human light chain.**

[0042] As used herein, the term "EU position" refers to the amino acid position according

to the EU numbering convention for the constant regions of an antibody, as described in Edelman, G.M. *et al.*, Proc. Natl. Acad. USA, 63, 78-85 (1969) and Kabat *et al.*, in "Sequences of Proteins of Immunological Interest", U.S. Dept. Health and Human Services, 5th edition, 1991, each of which is herein incorporated by reference in its entirety.

5 [0043] As used herein, the term "specifically binds to" refers to the ability of an antibody to bind to an antigen with an dissociation constant ( $K_D$ ) of less than about  $1 \times 10^{-6}$  M,  $1 \times 10^{-7}$  M,  $1 \times 10^{-8}$  M,  $1 \times 10^{-9}$  M,  $1 \times 10^{-10}$  M,  $1 \times 10^{-11}$  M,  $1 \times 10^{-12}$  M, or less, or bind to an antigen with an affinity that is at least two-fold greater than its affinity for a nonspecific antigen.

[0044] As used herein, an "epitope" refers to a localized region of an antigen to which an antibody can specifically bind. An epitope can be, for example, contiguous amino acids of a polypeptide (a linear or contiguous epitope) or an epitope can, for example, be formed from 10 two or more non-contiguous regions of a polypeptide or polypeptides (a conformational, non-linear, discontinuous, or non-contiguous epitope). In certain embodiments, the epitope to which an antibody binds can be determined by, *e.g.*, NMR spectroscopy, X-ray diffraction crystallography studies, ELISA assays, hydrogen/deuterium exchange coupled with mass 15 spectrometry (*e.g.*, liquid chromatography electrospray mass spectrometry), peptide scanning assays, or mutagenesis mapping (*e.g.*, site-directed mutagenesis mapping).

[0045] As used herein, the term "treat," "treating," and "treatment" refer to therapeutic or preventative measures disclosed herein. The methods of "treatment" employ administration 20 of an anti-ApoC3 antibody to a subject having a disease or disorder, or predisposed to having such a disease or disorder, in order to prevent, cure, delay, reduce the severity of, reduce the risk of developing, or ameliorate one or more symptoms of the disease or disorder or recurring disease or disorder, or in order to prolong the survival of a subject beyond that expected in the absence of such treatment.

25 [0046] As used herein, the term "effective amount" in the context of the administration of a therapy to a subject refers to the amount of a therapy that achieves a desired prophylactic or therapeutic effect.

[0047] As used herein, the term "subject" includes any human or non-human animal.

[0048] As used herein, the term "or" means and/or.

30 [0049] As used herein, the terms "about" and "approximately," when used to modify a numeric value or numeric range, indicate that deviations of 5% to 10% above and 5% to 10% below the value or range remain within the intended meaning of the recited value or range.

## 2. Anti-ApoC3 Antibodies

[0050] The instant disclosure provides isolated antibodies that specifically bind to ApoC3 (*e.g.*, human ApoC3) and inhibit ApoC3 function.

[0051] In certain embodiments, the isolated antibodies bind to ApoC3 protein of a mammal. In certain embodiments, the isolated antibodies bind to human ApoC3. In certain  
5       embodiments, the isolated antibodies bind to *Macaca fascicularis* (cynomolgus monkey) ApoC3.

[0052] In certain embodiments, the isolated antibodies bind to ApoC3 (*e.g.*, human ApoC3) with a higher affinity at physiological pH (*e.g.*, pH 7.4) than under at acidic pH (*e.g.*,  
10       pH 5.5 to pH 6). Methods for generating such pH-dependent antibodies are well known in the art. For example, in one exemplary method, one or more amino residues in the heavy and/or light chain CDRs of an anti-ApoC3 antibody are substituted with a histidine residue, as described in: Igawa et al., *Nat Biotechnol.* (2010) 28(11):1203-1207; Chaparro-Riggers et al., *J Biol Chem.* (2012) 287(14):11090-11097; U.S. patent number 9,096,651, and U.S.  
15       patent publication number US20110111406A1, each of which is hereby incorporated by reference herein in its entirety. However, although such methods are well known in the art, the skilled worker will appreciate that, for any given antibody, the precise CDR amino acids that can be mutated to histidine to achieve pH-dependent binding to antigen without disrupting the antibody's affinity for antigen can only be determined empirically (see *e.g.*,  
20       Edgcomb and Murphy, *Proteins* (2002) 49:1-6, which is hereby incorporated by reference herein in its entirety).

[0053] A skilled person in the art would appreciate that the affinity of an antibody to an antigen can be indicated by the dissociation constant ( $K_D$ ), wherein a smaller  $K_D$  indicates a higher affinity. Accordingly, in certain embodiments, the anti-ApoC3 antibodies bind to  
25       ApoC3 (*e.g.*, human ApoC3) with a first  $K_D$  at pH 7.4 and with a second  $K_D$  at pH 5.5, wherein the ratio between the second  $K_D$  and the first  $K_D$  is greater than or at least 1 (*e.g.*, greater than or at least 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 1.7, 1.8, 1.9, 2, 2.5, 3, 3.5, 4, 4.5, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, or 100).

[0054] In certain embodiments, the first  $K_D$  is less than 100 nM (*e.g.*, less than 50, 20, 10,  
30       5, 2, 1, 0.5, 0.2, or 0.1 nM). In certain embodiments, the second  $K_D$  is greater than 1 nM (*e.g.*, greater than 2, 5, 10, 20, or 50 nM, or greater than 0.1, 0.2, 0.5, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, or 100  $\mu$ M). In certain embodiments, the first  $K_D$  is less than 100 nM (*e.g.*, less than 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1, 0.5, 0.2, or 0.1 nM), and the half-life of the antibody in an animal (*e.g.*, a human or a mouse) expressing ApoC3 (*e.g.*, human ApoC3) is greater than or at least about 1 day (*e.g.*,

greater than or at least about 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, or 7 days, or greater than about 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, or 8 weeks). In certain embodiments, the ApoC3 is human ApoC3, and the animal expressing the ApoC3 is a human. In certain embodiments, the ApoC3 is human ApoC3, and the animal expressing the ApoC3 is a mouse expressing human ApoC3.

5 [0055] In certain embodiments, the isolated antibodies disclosed herein attenuate the ability of ApoC3 to inhibit hepatocyte uptake of TRL (*e.g.*, VLDL) or TRL remnants (*in vivo* or *in vitro*). In certain embodiments, the isolated antibodies disclosed herein attenuate the ability of ApoC3 to inhibit hepatocyte uptake of TRL (*e.g.*, VLDL) or TRL remnants by at least 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 35%, 40%, 45%, 50%, 55%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%,  
10 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 98%, or 99%, as assessed by methods disclosed herein or by methods known to one of skill in the art. In certain embodiments, the isolated antibodies disclosed herein attenuate the ability of ApoC3 to inhibit hepatocyte uptake of TRL (*e.g.*, VLDL) or TRL remnants by at least about 1.1 fold, 1.2 fold, 1.3 fold, 1.4 fold, 1.5 fold, 2 fold, 2.5 fold, 3 fold, 3.5 fold, 4 fold, 4.5 fold, 5 fold, 6 fold, 7 fold, 8 fold, 9 fold, 10 fold, 15 fold, 20 fold,  
15 30 fold, 40 fold, 50 fold, 60 fold, 70 fold, 80 fold, 90 fold, or 100 fold, as assessed by methods disclosed herein or by methods known to one of skill in the art.

[0056] In certain embodiments, the isolated antibodies disclosed herein are capable of inhibiting post-prandial lipemia in a subject when administered to the subject prior to, during, or after a meal. In certain embodiments, the anti-ApoC3 antibodies disclosed herein are  
20 capable of inhibiting post-prandial lipemia in the subject by at least 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 35%, 40%, 45%, 50%, 55%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 98%, or 99%, as assessed by methods disclosed herein or by methods known to one of skill in the art. In certain embodiments, the anti-ApoC3 antibodies disclosed herein are capable of inhibiting post-prandial lipemia in the subject by at least about 1.1 fold, 1.2 fold, 1.3 fold, 1.4  
25 fold, 1.5 fold, 2 fold, 2.5 fold, 3 fold, 3.5 fold, 4 fold, 4.5 fold, 5 fold, 6 fold, 7 fold, 8 fold, 9 fold, 10 fold, 15 fold, 20 fold, 30 fold, 40 fold, 50 fold, 60 fold, 70 fold, 80 fold, 90 fold, or 100 fold, as assessed by methods disclosed herein or by methods known to one of skill in the art.

[0057] In certain embodiments, the isolated antibodies disclosed herein are capable of  
30 reducing the levels of post-prandial chylomicron or chylomicron remnants in a subject when administered to the subject prior to, during, or after a meal. In certain embodiments, the anti-ApoC3 antibodies disclosed herein are capable of reducing the levels of post-prandial chylomicron or chylomicron remnants in a subject by at least 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 35%, 40%, 45%, 50%, 55%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 98%, or

99%, as assessed by methods disclosed herein or by methods known to one of skill in the art. In certain embodiments, the anti-ApoC3 antibodies disclosed herein are capable of reducing the levels of post-prandial chylomicron or chylomicron remnants in a subject by at least about 1.1 fold, 1.2 fold, 1.3 fold, 1.4 fold, 1.5 fold, 2 fold, 2.5 fold, 3 fold, 3.5 fold, 4 fold, 4.5 fold, 5 fold, 6 fold, 7 fold, 8 fold, 9 fold, 10 fold, 15 fold, 20 fold, 30 fold, 40 fold, 50 fold, 60 fold, 70 fold, 80 fold, 90 fold, or 100 fold, as assessed by methods disclosed herein or by methods known to one of skill in the art.

[0058] In certain embodiments, the isolated antibodies disclosed herein are capable of increasing the rates of clearance of ApoC3 and/or ApoB (e.g., ApoB48 and/or ApoB100) from the blood in a subject. In certain embodiments, the anti-ApoC3 antibodies are capable of increasing the rates of clearance of ApoC3 and/or ApoB (e.g., ApoB48 and/or ApoB100) from the blood in a subject by at least 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 35%, 40%, 45%, 50%, 55%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 98%, or 99%, as assessed by methods disclosed herein or by methods known to one of skill in the art. In certain embodiments, the anti-ApoC3 antibodies disclosed herein are capable of increasing the rates of clearance of ApoC3 and/or ApoB (e.g., ApoB48 and/or ApoB100) from the blood in a subject by at least about 1.1 fold, 1.2 fold, 1.3 fold, 1.4 fold, 1.5 fold, 2 fold, 2.5 fold, 3 fold, 3.5 fold, 4 fold, 4.5 fold, 5 fold, 6 fold, 7 fold, 8 fold, 9 fold, 10 fold, 15 fold, 20 fold, 30 fold, 40 fold, 50 fold, 60 fold, 70 fold, 80 fold, 90 fold, or 100 fold, as assessed by methods disclosed herein or by methods known to one of skill in the art. Methods for assessing the clearance of ApoC3 and/or ApoB (e.g., ApoB48 and/or ApoB100) include without limitation the isotope tracer techniques, wherein the isotope can be either radioactive or stable.

[0059] In certain embodiments, the isolated antibodies disclosed herein are capable of reducing the levels of ApoC3 and/or ApoB (e.g., ApoB48 and/or ApoB100) in the blood in a subject. In certain embodiments, the anti-ApoC3 antibodies are capable of reducing the levels of ApoC3 and/or ApoB (e.g., ApoB48 and/or ApoB100) in the blood in a subject by at least 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 35%, 40%, 45%, 50%, 55%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 98%, or 99%, as assessed by methods disclosed herein or by methods known to one of skill in the art. In certain embodiments, the anti-ApoC3 antibodies disclosed herein are capable of reducing the levels of ApoC3 and/or ApoB (e.g., ApoB48 and/or ApoB100) in the blood in a subject by at least about 1.1 fold, 1.2 fold, 1.3 fold, 1.4 fold, 1.5 fold, 2 fold, 2.5 fold, 3 fold, 3.5 fold, 4 fold, 4.5 fold, 5 fold, 6 fold, 7 fold, 8 fold, 9 fold, 10 fold, 15 fold, 20 fold, 30 fold, 40 fold, 50 fold, 60 fold, 70 fold, 80 fold, 90 fold, or 100 fold, as assessed by methods disclosed herein or by methods known to one of skill in the art. In

certain embodiments, the reduction in the levels of ApoC3 and/or ApoB (e.g., ApoB48 and/or ApoB100) in the blood in the subject is maintained for at least 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, or 50 days, or at least 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8 weeks.

[0060] In certain embodiments, the isolated antibodies disclosed herein are capable of  
5 binding to lipid-bound ApoC3 (e.g., ApoC3 bound to triglyceride, TRL (e.g., VLDL) or TRL  
remnants). In certain embodiments, the isolated antibodies disclosed herein do not inhibit the  
binding of ApoC3 to a lipid or a lipoprotein. In certain embodiments, the antibodies  
disclosed herein do not compete for the binding of ApoC3 with a lipid or a lipoprotein. In  
certain embodiments, the lipid comprises a fatty acid chain. In certain embodiments, the lipid  
10 comprises a phosphatidyl group. In certain embodiments, the lipid comprises a  
phosphatidylcholine (e.g., DMPC), a phosphatidylserine, a phosphatidylethanolamine, a  
phosphatidylinositol or a phosphatidylglycerol. In certain embodiments, the lipid is a  
triglyceride. In certain embodiments, the lipoprotein is a TRL (e.g., VLDL) or a TRL  
remnant. In certain embodiments, the ability of ApoC3 to bind to lipids and lipoproteins  
15 (e.g., triglyceride, TRL (e.g., VLDL) or TRL remnants) in the presence of an anti-ApoC3  
antibody disclosed herein is at least 50%, 55%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%,  
98%, or 99% of the ability of ApoC3 to bind to the same lipids and lipoproteins in the  
absence of an anti-ApoC3 antibody, as assessed by methods disclosed herein or by methods  
known to one of skill in the art.

[0061] In certain embodiments, the isolated antibodies disclosed herein attenuate the  
20 ability of ApoC3 to inhibit hepatocyte uptake of TRL (e.g., VLDL) or TRL remnants. In  
certain embodiments, the uptake of TRL (e.g., VLDL) or TRL remnants by hepatocytes (e.g.,  
HepG2 cells) in the presence of an anti-ApoC3 antibody as disclosed herein is at least 1.1,  
1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 1.7, 1.8, 1.9, 2, 2.5, 3, 3.5, 4, 4.5, or 5 folds higher than the uptake of  
25 TRL (e.g., VLDL) or TRL remnants by hepatocytes (e.g., HepG2 cells) in the absence of an  
anti-ApoC3 antibody.

[0062] In certain embodiments, the isolated antibodies disclosed herein attenuate the  
ability of ApoC3 to inhibit hepatocyte uptake of TRL (e.g., VLDL) or TRL remnants, and are  
capable of binding to lipid-bound ApoC3 (e.g., ApoC3 bound to triglyceride, TRL (e.g.,  
30 VLDL) or TRL remnants).

[0063] In certain embodiments, the isolated antibodies disclosed herein bind to an epitope  
of ApoC3 within the amino acid sequence FSEFWDLDP (SEQ ID NO: 2). In certain  
embodiments, the epitope comprises at least one amino acid within SEQ ID NO: 2, and  
optionally comprises one or more amino acids from SEQ ID NO: 1 contiguous to SEQ ID



NO: 2. In certain embodiments, the epitope comprises at least one of the amino acid at position 2, 5, 6, 8, or 10 of SEQ ID NO: 2. In certain embodiments, the epitope comprises at least two of the amino acid at position 2, 5, 6, 8, or 10 of SEQ ID NO: 2. In certain embodiments, the epitope comprises at least three of the amino acid at position 2, 5, 6, 8, or 10 of SEQ ID NO: 2. In certain embodiments, the epitope comprises at least four of the amino acid at position 2, 5, 6, 8, or 10 of SEQ ID NO: 2. In certain embodiments, the epitope comprises the amino acids at positions 5 and 6 of SEQ ID NO: 2. In certain embodiments, the epitope comprises the amino acids at positions 2, 5 and 6 of SEQ ID NO: 2. In certain embodiments, the epitope comprises the amino acids at positions 2, 5 and 8 of SEQ ID NO: 2. In certain embodiments, the epitope comprises the amino acids at positions 2, 5, 6, and 8 of SEQ ID NO: 2. In certain embodiments, the epitope comprises the amino acid at position 10 of SEQ ID NO: 2. In certain embodiments, the epitope comprises the amino acids at positions 6 and 10 of SEQ ID NO: 2. In certain embodiments, the epitope comprises the amino acids at positions 8 and 10 of SEQ ID NO: 2. In certain embodiments, the epitope comprises the amino acids at positions 6 and 8 of SEQ ID NO: 2. In certain embodiments, the epitope comprises the amino acids at positions 6, 8 and 10 of SEQ ID NO: 2. In certain embodiments, the antibodies are capable of binding to lipid-bound ApoC3 (*e.g.*, ApoC3 bound to triglyceride, TRL (*e.g.*, VLDL) or TRL remnants). In certain embodiments, the antibodies are not capable of attenuating the ability of ApoC3 to inhibit lipoprotein lipase-mediated lipolysis of TRL (*e.g.*, VLDL). In certain embodiments, the antibodies also attenuate the ability of ApoC3 to inhibit hepatocyte uptake of TRL (*e.g.*, VLDL) or TRL remnants. In certain embodiments, the antibodies are also capable of inhibiting post-prandial lipemia in a subject when administered to the subject prior to, during, or after a meal. In certain embodiments, the antibodies disclosed herein are also capable of reducing the levels of post-prandial chylomicron or chylomicron remnants in a subject when administered to the subject prior to, during, or after a meal.

[0064] Any suitable assays can be used to measure the foregoing functional activities of the antibodies disclosed herein. Exemplary assays include, but are not limited to, the functional assays disclosed in the Examples herein.

[0065] The amino acid sequences of exemplary anti-ApoC3 antibodies are set forth in Tables 1-7, herein.

**Table 1.** Heavy chain CDR amino acid sequences of exemplary anti-ApoC3 antibodies.

VH clone	CDRH1	SEQ ID NO	CDRH2	SEQ ID NO	CDRH3	SEQ ID NO
5E5VHWT	TYSMR	3	SISTDGGGTAYRDSVKG	9	AGYSD	10
5E5VH5	TYSMR	3	SIHTDGGGTAYRDSVKG	11	AGYSD	10
5E5VH12	TYSMR	3	SISTDGGGTAYRDSVKG	9	HGYSD	12
5E5VH5VH12	TYSMR	3	SIHTDGGGTAYRDSVKG	11	HGYSD	12

**Table 2.** Light chain CDR amino acid sequences of exemplary anti-ApoC3 antibodies.

VL clone	CDRL1	SEQ ID NO	CDRL2	SEQ ID NO	CDRL3	SEQ ID NO
5E5VLWT	KTSQGLVHSDGKTYFY	6	QVSNRAS	7	AQGTYYPHT	13
5E5VL8	KTSQGLVHSDGKTYFY	6	QVSNRAS	7	AHGTYYPHT	14

5 **Table 3.** VH amino acid sequences of exemplary anti-ApoC3 antibodies.

VH clone	Amino acid Sequence	SEQ ID NO
5E5VHWT	QLQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFGTYSMRWVRQVP RKALEWVSSISTDGGGTAYRDSVKGRFTISRDNKNTLYLQ MNNLKPEDTAIYYCVIAGYSDWGQGTQVTVSS	15
5E5VH5	QLQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFGTYSMRWVRQVP RKALEWVSSIHTDGGGTAYRDSVKGRFTISRDNKNTLYLQ MNNLKPEDTAIYYCVIAGYSDWGQGTQVTVSS	16
5E5VH12	QLQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFGTYSMRWVRQVP RKALEWVSSISTDGGGTAYRDSVKGRFTISRDNKNTLYLQ MNNLKPEDTAIYYCVIHGYSDWGQGTQVTVSS	17
5E5VH5VH12	QLQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFGTYSMRWVRQVP RKALEWVSSIHTDGGGTAYRDSVKGRFTISRDNKNTLYLQ MNNLKPEDTAIYYCVIHGYSDWGQGTQVTVSS	18

**Table 4.** VL amino acid sequences of exemplary anti-ApoC3 antibodies.

VL clone	Amino acid Sequence	SEQ ID NO
5E5VLWT	ATMLTQSPGSLSVVPGESASISCKTQGLVHSDGKTYFYWFL QKPGQSPQLIYQVSNRASGVPDRFTGSGSGTDFTLKISGVK AEDAGVYYCAQGTYYPHTFGSGTRLEIK	19
5E5VL8	ATMLTQSPGSLSVVPGESASISCKTQGLVHSDGKTYFYWFL QKPGQSPQLIYQVSNRASGVPDRFTGSGSGTDFTLKISGVK AEDAGVYYCAHGTYYPHTFGSGTRLEIK	20

**Table 5.** VH and VL sequences of exemplary anti-ApoC3 antibodies.

Antibody	VH	SEQ ID NO	VL	SEQ ID NO
5E5WT	5E5VHWT	15	5E5VLWT	19
5E5VH5_VLWT	5E5VH5	16	5E5VLWT	19
5E5VH12_VLWT	5E5VH12	17	5E5VLWT	19
5E5VH5VH12_VLWT	5E5VH5VH12	18	5E5VLWT	19
5E5VHWT_VL8	5E5VHWT	15	5E5VL8	20
5E5VH5_VL8	5E5VH5	16	5E5VL8	20
5E5VH12_VL8	5E5VH12	17	5E5VL8	20
5E5VH5VH12_VL8	5E5VH5VH12	18	5E5VL8	20

**Table 6.** Sequences of exemplary heavy chain and light chain constant regions.

Constant Region	Amino Acid Sequence	SEQ ID NO
Human IgG <sub>1</sub> constant region wild-type	ASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSN TKVDKKVEPKSCDKTHTCPPCPAPELLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMIS RTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYN STYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKG QPREPQVYTLPPSRDELTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQ PENNYKTTTPVLDSGDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVMHE ALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK	21
Human IgG <sub>1</sub> constant region wild-type	ASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSN TKVDKKVEPKSCDKTHTCPPCPAPELLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMIS RTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYN STYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKG QPREPQVYTLPPSRDELTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQ PENNYKTTTPVLDSGDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVMHE ALHNHYTQKSLSLSPG	36
Human IgG <sub>1</sub> constant region YTE	ASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSN TKVDKKVEPKSCDKTHTCPPCPAPELLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTL <u>YIT</u> <u>RE</u> PEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYN STYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKG QPREPQVYTLPPSRDELTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQ PENNYKTTTPVLDSGDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVMHE ALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK	22
Human IgG <sub>1</sub> constant region YTE	ASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSN TKVDKKVEPKSCDKTHTCPPCPAPELLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTL <u>YIT</u> <u>RE</u> PEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYN STYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKG QPREPQVYTLPPSRDELTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQ PENNYKTTTPVLDSGDGSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVMHE ALHNHYTQKSLSLSPG	37

Constant Region	Amino Acid Sequence	SEQ ID NO
Human IgG <sub>1</sub> constant region HNance	ASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGA LTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSN TKVDKKVEPKSCDKTHTCPPCPAPELLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMIS RTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYN STYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKG QPREPQVYTLPPSRDELTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQ PENNYKTTTPVLDSGDSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVMHE AL <u>K</u> FHYTQKSLSLSPGK	23
Human IgG <sub>1</sub> constant region HNance	ASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGA LTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSN TKVDKKVEPKSCDKTHTCPPCPAPELLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMIS RTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYN STYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKG QPREPQVYTLPPSRDELTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQ PENNYKTTTPVLDSGDSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVMHE AL <u>K</u> FHYTQKSLSLSPG	38
Human IgG <sub>1</sub> constant region Xtend	ASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGA LTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSN TKVDKKVEPKSCDKTHTCPPCPAPELLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMIS RTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYN STYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKG QPREPQVYTLPPSRDELTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQ PENNYKTTTPVLDSGDSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSV <u>L</u> HE ALH <u>S</u> HYTQKSLSLSPGK	24
Human IgG <sub>1</sub> constant region Xtend	ASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGGTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGA LTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSN TKVDKKVEPKSCDKTHTCPPCPAPELLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMIS RTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVKFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYN STYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKALPAPIEKTISKAKG QPREPQVYTLPPSRDELTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQ PENNYKTTTPVLDSGDSFFLYSKLTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSV <u>L</u> HE ALH <u>S</u> HYTQKSLSLSPG	39
Human IgG <sub>4</sub> constant region wild-type	ASTKGPSVFPLAPCSRSTSESTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGA LTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVVTVPSSSLGKTYTCNVNDHKPS NTKVDKRVESKYGPPCPPCAPEFLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRT PEVTCVVVDVVSQEDPEVQFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQFNST YRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKGLPSSIEKTISKAKGQP REPQVYTLPPSQEEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPE NNYKTTTPVLDSGDSFFLYSRLTVDKSRWQEGNVFSCSVMHEAL HNHYTQKSLSLSLGK	40
Human IgG <sub>4</sub> S228P constant region wild-type	ASTKGPSVFPLAPCSRSTSESTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGA LTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVVTVPSSSLGKTYTCNVNDHKPS NTKVDKRVESKYGPPCPPCAPEFLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRT PEVTCVVVDVVSQEDPEVQFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQFNST YRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKGLPSSIEKTISKAKGQP REPQVYTLPPSQEEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPE NNYKTTTPVLDSGDSFFLYSRLTVDKSRWQEGNVFSCSVMHEAL HNHYTQKSLSLSLG	41

Constant Region	Amino Acid Sequence	SEQ ID NO
Human IgG <sub>4</sub> S228P constant region YTE	ASTKGPSVFPLAPCSRSTSESTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGA LTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVVTVPSSSLGKTYTCNVDPKPS NTKVDKRVESKYGPPCPPCPAPEFLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLYITRE PEVTCVVVDVSDQEDPEVQFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQFNST YRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKGLPSSIEKTISKAKGQP REPQVYITLPPSQEEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPE NNYKTTTPVLDSGDSFFLYSRLTVDKSRWQEGNVFSCSVMHEAL HNHYTQKSLSLSLGK	42
Human IgG <sub>4</sub> S228P constant region YTE	ASTKGPSVFPLAPCSRSTSESTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGA LTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVVTVPSSSLGKTYTCNVDPKPS NTKVDKRVESKYGPPCPPCPAPEFLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLYITRE PEVTCVVVDVSDQEDPEVQFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQFNST YRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKGLPSSIEKTISKAKGQP REPQVYITLPPSQEEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPE NNYKTTTPVLDSGDSFFLYSRLTVDKSRWQEGNVFSCSVMHEAL HNHYTQKSLSLSLG	43
Human IgG <sub>4</sub> S228P constant region HNance	ASTKGPSVFPLAPCSRSTSESTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGA LTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVVTVPSSSLGKTYTCNVDPKPS NTKVDKRVESKYGPPCPPCPAPEFLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRT PEVTCVVVDVSDQEDPEVQFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQFNST YRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKGLPSSIEKTISKAKGQP REPQVYITLPPSQEEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPE NNYKTTTPVLDSGDSFFLYSRLTVDKSRWQEGNVFSCSVMHEAL KFHYTQKSLSLSLGK	44
Human IgG <sub>4</sub> S228P constant region HNance	ASTKGPSVFPLAPCSRSTSESTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGA LTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVVTVPSSSLGKTYTCNVDPKPS NTKVDKRVESKYGPPCPPCPAPEFLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRT PEVTCVVVDVSDQEDPEVQFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQFNST YRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKGLPSSIEKTISKAKGQP REPQVYITLPPSQEEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPE NNYKTTTPVLDSGDSFFLYSRLTVDKSRWQEGNVFSCSVMHEAL KFHYTQKSLSLSLG	45
Human IgG <sub>4</sub> S228P constant region Xtend	ASTKGPSVFPLAPCSRSTSESTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGA LTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVVTVPSSSLGKTYTCNVDPKPS NTKVDKRVESKYGPPCPPCPAPEFLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRT PEVTCVVVDVSDQEDPEVQFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQFNST YRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKGLPSSIEKTISKAKGQP REPQVYITLPPSQEEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPE NNYKTTTPVLDSGDSFFLYSRLTVDKSRWQEGNVFSCSVLHEAL HSHYTQKSLSLSLGK	46
Human IgG <sub>4</sub> S228P constant region Xtend	ASTKGPSVFPLAPCSRSTSESTAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGA LTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLSSVVTVPSSSLGKTYTCNVDPKPS NTKVDKRVESKYGPPCPPCPAPEFLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRT PEVTCVVVDVSDQEDPEVQFNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQFNST YRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGKEYKCKVSNKGLPSSIEKTISKAKGQP REPQVYITLPPSQEEMTKNQVSLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPE NNYKTTTPVLDSGDSFFLYSRLTVDKSRWQEGNVFSCSVLHEAL HSHYTQKSLSLSLG	47

Constant Region	Amino Acid Sequence	SEQ ID NO
Human Igκ constant region	RTVAAPSVFIFPPSDEQLKSGTASVVCLLNNFYPREAKVQWKVD NALQSGNSQESVTEQDSKDSTYLSSTLTLSKADYEKHKVYACE VTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGEC	25
Human Igλ constant region	GQPKANPTVTLFPPSSEELQANKATLVCLISDFYPGAVTVAWKA DGSPVKAGVETTKPSKQSNKYAASSYLSLTPEQWKSHRSYSCQ VTHEGSTVEKTVAPTECS	26

**Table 7.** Full heavy chain and light chain sequences of exemplary anti-ApoC3 antibodies.

Antibody chain	Amino Acid Sequence	SEQ ID NO
5E5VH5	QLQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFGTYSMRWVRQVPRKA LEWVSSIHTDGGGTAYRDSVKGRFTISRDNKNTLYLQMNNLKPE DTAIYYCVIAGYSDWGQGTQVTVSSASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGG TAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLS SVVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVDKKVEPKSCDKTHTCPP CPAPELLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVK FNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGK EYKCKVSNKALPAPIEK TISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSRDELTKNQV SLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSK LTVDKSRWQQGNVFCFSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK	27
5E5VH5_ YTE	QLQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFGTYSMRWVRQVPRKA LEWVSSIHTDGGGTAYRDSVKGRFTISRDNKNTLYLQMNNLKPE DTAIYYCVIAGYSDWGQGTQVTVSSASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGG TAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLS SVVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVDKKVEPKSCDKTHTCPP CPAPELLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTL <u>YITRE</u> PEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVK FNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGK EYKCKVSNKALPAPIEK TISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSRDELTKNQV SLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSK LTVDKSRWQQGNVFCFSVMHEALHNHYTQKSLSLSPGK	28
5E5VH5_ HNance	QLQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFGTYSMRWVRQVPRKA LEWVSSIHTDGGGTAYRDSVKGRFTISRDNKNTLYLQMNNLKPE DTAIYYCVIAGYSDWGQGTQVTVSSASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGG TAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLS SVVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVDKKVEPKSCDKTHTCPP CPAPELLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVK FNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGK EYKCKVSNKALPAPIEK TISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSRDELTKNQV SLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSK LTVDKSRWQQGNVFCFSVMHEAL <u>K</u> FHYTQKSLSLSPGK	29

Antibody chain	Amino Acid Sequence	SEQ ID NO
5E5VH5_Xtend	QLQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFGTYSMRWVRQVPRKA LEWVSSIHTDGGGTA YRDSVKGRFTISRDNANTLYLQMNNLKPE DTAIYYCVIAGYSDWGQGTQVTVSSASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGG TAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLS SVVTPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVDKKVEPKSCDKTHTCPP CPAPELLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVK FNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGK EYKCKVSNKALPAPIEK TISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSRDELTKNQV SLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSK LTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVLHEALHSHY TQKSLSLSPGK	30
5E5VH12	QLQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFGTYSMRWVRQVPRKA LEWVSSISTDGGGTA YRDSVKGRFTISRDNANTLYLQMNNLKPE DTAIYYCVIHGYSDWGQGTQVTVSSASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGG TAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLS SVVTPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVDKKVEPKSCDKTHTCPP CPAPELLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVK FNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGK EYKCKVSNKALPAPIEK TISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSRDELTKNQV SLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSK LTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHY TQKSLSLSPGK	31
5E5VH12_YTE	QLQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFGTYSMRWVRQVPRKA LEWVSSISTDGGGTA YRDSVKGRFTISRDNANTLYLQMNNLKPE DTAIYYCVIHGYSDWGQGTQVTVSSASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGG TAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLS SVVTPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVDKKVEPKSCDKTHTCPP CPAPELLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLYITREPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVK FNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGK EYKCKVSNKALPAPIEK TISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSRDELTKNQV SLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSK LTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALHNHY TQKSLSLSPGK	32
5E5VH12_HNance	QLQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFGTYSMRWVRQVPRKA LEWVSSISTDGGGTA YRDSVKGRFTISRDNANTLYLQMNNLKPE DTAIYYCVIHGYSDWGQGTQVTVSSASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGG TAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLS SVVTPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVDKKVEPKSCDKTHTCPP CPAPELLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVK FNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGK EYKCKVSNKALPAPIEK TISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSRDELTKNQV SLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSK LTVDKSRWQQGNVFSCSVMHEALKFHY TQKSLSLSPGK	33

Antibody chain	Amino Acid Sequence	SEQ ID NO
5E5VH12 _Xtend	QLQLVESGGGLVQPGGSLRLSCAASGFTFGTYSMRWVRQVPRKA LEWVSSISTDGGGTA YRDSVKGRFTISRDNKNTLYLQMNNLKPE DTAIYYCVIHGYS DWGQGTQVTVSSASTKGPSVFPLAPSSKSTSGG TAALGCLVKDYFPEPVTVSWNSGALTSGVHTFPAVLQSSGLYSLS SVVTVPSSSLGTQTYICNVNHKPSNTKVDK KVEPKSCDKTHTCPP CPAPPELLGGPSVFLFPPKPKDTLMISRTPEVTCVVVDVSHEDPEVK FNWYVDGVEVHNAKTKPREEQYNSTYRVVSVLTVLHQDWLNGK EYKCKVSNKALPAPIEK TISKAKGQPREPQVYTLPPSRDELTKNQV SLTCLVKGFYPSDIAVEWESNGQPENNYKTPPVLDSDGSFFLYSK LTVDKSRWQQGNVFC <u>SVL</u> HEALH <u>SH</u> YTKSLSLSPGK	34
5E5VL8 full light chain	ATMLTQSPGSLSVVPGESASISCKTSQGLVHSDGKTYFYWFLQKP GQSPQQLIYQVSNRASGVPDRFTGSGSGTDFTLKISGVKAEDAGV YYCAHGTYYPHTFGSGTRLEIKRTVAAPS VFIFPPSDEQLKSGTAS VVCLLNNFYPREAKVQWKVDNALQSGNSQESVTEQDSKDSTYSL SSTLTLSKADYEKHKVYACEVTHQGLSSPVTKSFNRGEC	35

[0066] In certain embodiments, the instant disclosure provides an isolated antibody that specifically binds to ApoC3 (e.g., human ApoC3), the antibody comprising a VH domain comprising one, two, or all three of the CDRs of a VH domain set forth in Table 3 herein. In certain embodiments, the antibody comprises the CDRH1 of one of VH domains set forth in Table 3. In certain embodiments, the antibody comprises the CDRH2 of one of the VH domains set forth in Table 3. In certain embodiments, the antibody comprises the CDRH3 of one of the VH domains set forth in Table 3.

[0067] In certain embodiments, the instant disclosure provides an isolated antibody that specifically binds to ApoC3 (e.g., human ApoC3), the antibody comprising a VL domain comprising one, two, or all three of the CDRs of a VL domain disclosed in Table 4 herein. In certain embodiments, the antibody comprises the CDRL1 of one of VL domains set forth in Table 4. In certain embodiments, the antibody comprises the CDRL2 of one of the VL domains set forth in Table 4. In certain embodiments, the antibody comprises the CDRL3 of one of the VL domains set forth in Table 4.

[0068] In certain embodiments, the instant disclosure provides an isolated antibody that specifically binds to ApoC3 (e.g., human ApoC3), the antibody comprising a heavy chain variable region having complementarity determining regions CDRH1, CDRH2 and CDRH3, and a light chain variable region having complementarity determining regions CDRL1, CDRL2 and CDRL3, wherein CDRH1, CDRH2, CDRH3, CDRL1, CDRL2, and CDRL3 comprise the amino acid sequences of the CDRH1, CDRH2, CDRH3, CDRL1, CDRL2, and CDRL3 regions, respectively, of an antibody set forth in Table 5.

[0069] In certain embodiments, the CDRs of an antibody can be determined according to



Kabat *et al.*, J. Biol. Chem. 252, 6609-6616 (1977) and Kabat *et al.*, Sequences of protein of immunological interest (1991). In certain embodiments, the light chain CDRs of an antibody are determined according to Kabat and the heavy chain CDRs of an antibody are determined according to MacCallum (*supra*).

5 [0070] In certain embodiments, the CDRs of an antibody can be determined according to the Chothia numbering scheme, which refers to the location of immunoglobulin structural loops (*see, e.g.*, Chothia C & Lesk AM, (1987), J Mol Biol 196: 901-917; Al-Lazikani B *et al.*, (1997) J Mol Biol 273: 927-948; Chothia C *et al.*, (1992) J Mol Biol 227: 799-817; Tramontano A *et al.*, (1990) J Mol Biol 215(1): 175-82; and U.S. Patent No. 7,709,226).

10 Typically, when using the Kabat numbering convention, the Chothia CDRH1 loop is present at heavy chain amino acids 26 to 32, 33, or 34, the Chothia CDRH2 loop is present at heavy chain amino acids 52 to 56, and the Chothia CDRH3 loop is present at heavy chain amino acids 95 to 102, while the Chothia CDRL1 loop is present at light chain amino acids 24 to 34, the Chothia CDRL2 loop is present at light chain amino acids 50 to 56, and the Chothia  
15 CDRL3 loop is present at light chain amino acids 89 to 97. The end of the Chothia CDRH1 loop when numbered using the Kabat numbering convention varies between H32 and H34 depending on the length of the loop (this is because the Kabat numbering scheme places the insertions at H35A and H35B; if neither 35A nor 35B is present, the loop ends at 32; if only 35A is present, the loop ends at 33; if both 35A and 35B are present, the loop ends at 34).

20 [0071] In certain embodiments, the CDRs of an antibody can be determined according to the IMGT numbering system as described in Lefranc M-P, (1999) The Immunologist 7: 132-136 and Lefranc M-P *et al.*, (1999) Nucleic Acids Res 27: 209-212. According to the IMGT numbering scheme, CDRH1 is at positions 26 to 35, CDRH2 is at positions 51 to 57, CDRH3 is at positions 93 to 102, CDRL1 is at positions 27 to 32, CDRL2 is at positions 50 to 52, and  
25 CDRL3 is at positions 89 to 97.

[0072] In certain embodiments, the CDRs of an antibody can be determined according to the AbM numbering scheme, which refers to AbM hypervariable regions, which represent a compromise between the Kabat CDRs and Chothia structural loops, and are used by Oxford Molecular's AbM antibody modeling software (Oxford Molecular Group, Inc.).

30 [0073] In certain embodiments, the CDRs of an antibody can be determined according to MacCallum RM *et al.*, (1996) J Mol Biol 262: 732-745. *See also, e.g.*, Martin A. "Protein Sequence and Structure Analysis of Antibody Variable Domains," in *Antibody Engineering*, Kontermann and Dübel, eds., Chapter 31, pp. 422-439, Springer-Verlag, Berlin (2001).

[0074] In certain embodiments, the instant disclosure provides an isolated antibody that

specifically binds to ApoC3 (*e.g.*, human ApoC3), wherein the antibody comprises a heavy chain variable region comprising the CDRH1, CDRH2, and CDRH3 region amino acid sequences of a VH domain set forth in Table 3, and a light chain variable region comprising the CDRL1, CDRL2, and CDRL3 region amino acid sequences of a VL domain set forth in Table 4, wherein each CDR is independently defined in accordance with the Kabat, Chothia, 5 IMGT, MacCallum, or AbM definition of a CDR, as disclosed herein.

[0075] In certain embodiments, the instant disclosure provides an isolated antibody that specifically binds to ApoC3 (*e.g.*, human ApoC3), the antibody comprising a heavy chain variable region having complementarity determining regions CDRH1, CDRH2 and CDRH3, 10 and a light chain variable region having complementarity determining regions CDRL1, CDRL2 and CDRL3, and wherein:

(a) the CDRH1 comprises the amino acid sequence of TYSMR (SEQ ID NO: 3);

(b) the CDRH2 comprises the amino acid sequence of SIX<sub>1</sub>TDGGGTAYRDSVKG, wherein X<sub>1</sub> is S or H (SEQ ID NO: 4);

15 (c) the CDRH3 comprises the amino acid sequence of X<sub>2</sub>GYSD, wherein X<sub>2</sub> is A or H (SEQ ID NO: 5);

(d) the CDRL1 comprises the amino acid sequence of KTSQGLVHSDGKTYFY (SEQ ID NO: 6);

(e) the CDRL2 comprises the amino acid sequence of QVSNRAS (SEQ ID NO: 7); and/or

20 (f) the CDRL3 comprises the amino acid sequence of AX<sub>3</sub>GTYYPHY, wherein X<sub>3</sub> is Q or H (SEQ ID NO: 8).

[0076] In certain embodiments, the instant disclosure provides an isolated antibody that specifically binds to ApoC3 (*e.g.*, human ApoC3), the antibody comprising a heavy chain variable region having complementarity determining regions CDRH1, CDRH2 and CDRH3, 25 and a light chain variable region having complementarity determining regions CDRL1, CDRL2 and CDRL3, and wherein:

(a) the CDRH1 comprises the amino acid sequence of TYSMR (SEQ ID NO: 3);

(b) the CDRH2 comprises the amino acid sequence of SIX<sub>1</sub>TDGGGTAYRDSVKG, wherein X<sub>1</sub> is S or H (SEQ ID NO: 4);

30 (c) the CDRH3 comprises the amino acid sequence of X<sub>2</sub>GYSD, wherein X<sub>2</sub> is A or H (SEQ ID NO: 5);

(d) the CDRL1 comprises the amino acid sequence of KTSQGLVHSDGKTYFY (SEQ ID NO: 6);

(e) the CDRL2 comprises the amino acid sequence of QVSNRAS (SEQ ID NO: 7); and

(f) the CDRL3 comprises the amino acid sequence of AX<sub>3</sub>GTYYPHT, wherein X<sub>3</sub> is Q or H (SEQ ID NO: 8),

and wherein at least one of X<sub>1</sub>, X<sub>2</sub>, and X<sub>3</sub> is H.

[0077] In certain embodiments, the instant disclosure provides an isolated antibody that specifically binds to ApoC3 (*e.g.*, human ApoC3), the antibody comprising:

- (a) a CDRH1 comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 3;
- (b) a CDRH2 comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 9 or 11;
- (c) a CDRH3 comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 10 or 12;
- (d) a CDRL1 comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 6;
- (e) a CDRL2 comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 7; and/or
- (f) a CDRL3 comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 13 or 14.

[0078] In certain embodiments, the instant disclosure provides an isolated antibody that specifically binds to ApoC3 (*e.g.*, human ApoC3), the antibody comprising:

- (a) a CDRH1 comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 3;
- (b) a CDRH2 comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 9 or 11;
- (c) a CDRH3 comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 10 or 12;
- (d) a CDRL1 comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 6;
- (e) a CDRL2 comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 7; and
- (f) a CDRL3 comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 13 or 14,

and wherein the isolated antibody does not comprise the CDRH1, CDRH2, CDRH3, CDRL1, CDRL2, and CDRL3 sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOS: 3, 9, 10, 6, 7, and 13, respectively.

[0079] In certain embodiments, the instant disclosure provides an isolated antibody that specifically binds to ApoC3 (*e.g.*, human ApoC3), wherein the antibody comprises a VH domain comprising the CDRH1, CDRH2 and CDRH3 amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOS: 3, 9, and 10; 3, 11, and 10; 3, 9, and 12; or 3, 11, and 12, respectively. In certain embodiments, the VH domain comprises the CDRH1, CDRH2 and CDRH3 amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOS: 3, 11, and 10, respectively. In certain embodiments, the VH domain comprises the CDRH1, CDRH2 and CDRH3 amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOS: 3, 9, and 12, respectively. In certain embodiments, the VH domain comprises the CDRH1, CDRH2 and CDRH3 amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOS: 3, 11, and 12, respectively.

[0080] In certain embodiments, the instant disclosure provides an isolated antibody that specifically binds to ApoC3 (*e.g.*, human ApoC3), wherein the antibody comprises a VL domain comprising the CDRL1, CDRL2 and CDRL3 amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ

ID NOs: 6, 7, and 13; or 6, 7, and 14, respectively. In certain embodiments, the VL domain comprises the CDRL1, CDRL2 and CDRL3 amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 6, 7, and 14, respectively.

[0081] In certain embodiments, the instant disclosure provides an isolated antibody that specifically binds to ApoC3 (*e.g.*, human ApoC3), wherein the antibody comprises a heavy chain variable region comprising CDRH1, CDRH2, and CDRH3 regions, and a light chain variable region comprising CDRL1, CDRL2, and CDRL3 regions, wherein the CDRH1, CDRH2, CDRH3, CDRL1, CDRL2, and CDRL3 regions comprise the amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 3, 11, 10, 6, 7, and 13; 3, 9, 12, 6, 7, and 13; 3, 9, 10, 6, 7, and 14; 3, 11, 10, 6, 7, and 14; 3, 9, 12, 6, 7, and 14; 3, 11, 12, 6, 7, and 13; or 3, 11, 12, 6, 7, and 13, respectively. In certain embodiments, the CDRH1, CDRH2, CDRH3, CDRL1, CDRL2, and CDRL3 regions comprise the amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 3, 11, 10, 6, 7, and 14, respectively. In certain embodiments, the CDRH1, CDRH2, CDRH3, CDRL1, CDRL2, and CDRL3 regions comprise the amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 3, 9, 12, 6, 7, and 14, respectively.

[0082] In certain embodiments, the instant disclosure provides an isolated antibody that specifically binds to ApoC3 (*e.g.*, human ApoC3), comprising a heavy chain variable region comprising an amino acid sequence that is at least 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, or 100% (*e.g.*, at least 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98 or 99%) identical to the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 15, 16, 17, or 18. In certain embodiments, the antibody comprises a heavy chain variable region having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 15, 16, 17, or 18. In certain embodiments, the antibody comprises a heavy chain variable region having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 16. In certain embodiments, the antibody comprises a heavy chain variable region having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 17. In certain embodiments, the antibody comprises a heavy chain variable region having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 18.

[0083] In certain embodiments, the instant disclosure provides an isolated antibody that specifically binds to ApoC3 (*e.g.*, human ApoC3), comprising a light chain variable region comprising an amino acid sequence that is at least 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, or 100% (*e.g.*, at least 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98 or 99%) identical to the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 19 or 20. In certain embodiments, the antibody comprises a light chain variable region having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 20.

[0084] In certain embodiments, the instant disclosure provides an isolated antibody that specifically binds to ApoC3 (*e.g.*, human ApoC3), comprising a heavy chain variable region

comprising an amino acid sequence that is at least 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, or 100% (*e.g.*, at least 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98 or 99%) identical to the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 15, 16, 17, or 18, and a light chain variable region comprising an amino acid sequence that is at least 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, or 100% (*e.g.*, at least 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98 or 99%) identical to the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 19 or 20. In certain embodiments, the antibody comprises a heavy chain variable region having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 15, 16, 17, or 18, and a light chain variable region having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 19 or 20. In certain embodiments, the antibody comprises a heavy chain variable region and light chain variable region having the amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 16 and 19, 17 and 19, 18 and 19, 15 and 20, 16 and 20, 17 and 20, or 18 and 20, respectively. In certain embodiments, the antibody comprises a heavy chain variable region and light chain variable region having the amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NO: 16 and 20, respectively. In certain embodiments, the antibody comprises a heavy chain variable region and light chain variable region having the amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NO: 17 and 20, respectively.

[0085] Any Ig constant region can be used in the isolated antibodies disclosed herein. In certain embodiments, the Ig constant region is a constant region of human IgG, IgE, IgM, IgD, IgA, or IgY immunoglobulin (Ig) molecule, and/or a constant region of any class (*e.g.*, IgG<sub>1</sub>, IgG<sub>2</sub>, IgG<sub>3</sub>, IgG<sub>4</sub>, IgA<sub>1</sub>, and IgA<sub>2</sub>) or any subclass (*e.g.*, IgG<sub>2a</sub> and IgG<sub>2b</sub>) of immunoglobulin molecule. In certain embodiments, the Ig constant region is a human or humanized Ig constant region.

[0086] In certain embodiments, the constant region is a variant of a wild type human Ig (*e.g.*, IgG) heavy chain constant region, and wherein the variant human Ig heavy chain constant region has an increased affinity (*e.g.*, increased by at least 1.5, 2, 2.5, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, or 20 fold) for human neonatal Fc receptor (FcRn) at acidic pH (*e.g.*, pH 5.5 to pH 6) relative to the affinity of the corresponding wild type human Ig heavy chain constant region for human FcRn under the same conditions. In certain embodiments, the variant human Ig heavy chain constant region has a similar or decreased affinity (*e.g.*, increased by no more than 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 1.7, 1.8, 1.9, or 2 fold, equal to, or decreased) for human neonatal Fc receptor (FcRn) at physiological pH (*e.g.*, at pH 7.4) relative to the affinity of the wild type human Ig heavy chain constant region for human FcRn under the same conditions. In certain embodiments, the constant region comprises one, two, or more amino acids (*e.g.*, having one or more substitutions, insertions or deletions) from a wild-type

Ig (*e.g.*, IgG) constant domain or FcRn-binding fragment thereof (*e.g.*, an Fc or hinge-Fc domain fragment). In certain embodiments, the half-life of the antibody with the variant constant region *in vivo* is increased relative to the half-life of the corresponding antibody with the wild-type constant domain or FcRn-binding fragment thereof *in vivo*. *See, e.g.*,  
5 International Publication Nos. WO 02/060919; WO 98/23289; and WO 97/34631; and U.S. Patent Nos. 5,869,046, 6,121,022, 6,277,375, 6,165,745, 8,088,376, and 8,163,881, all of which are herein incorporated by reference in their entireties, for examples of mutations that will increase the half-life of an antibody *in vivo*. In certain embodiment, the one or more different amino acid are in the second constant (CH2) domain (residues 231-340 of human  
10 IgG<sub>1</sub>) and/or the third constant (CH3) domain (residues 341-447 of human IgG<sub>1</sub>), numbered according to the EU numbering system. In certain embodiments, the constant region of the IgG (*e.g.*, IgG<sub>1</sub>, IgG<sub>2</sub>, or IgG<sub>4</sub>) of an antibody disclosed herein comprises the amino acids tyrosine (Y) threonine (T), and glutamic acid (E) at positions 252, 254, and 256, respectively, numbered according to the EU numbering system. *See* U.S. Patent No. 7,658,921, which is  
15 herein incorporated by reference in its entirety. This type of IgG, referred to as “YTE IgG” has been shown to display fourfold increased half-life as compared to wild-type versions of the same antibody (*see* Dall’Acqua WF *et al.*, (2006) J Biol Chem 281: 23514-24, which is herein incorporated by reference in its entirety). In certain embodiments, the constant region of the IgG (*e.g.*, IgG<sub>1</sub>) of an antibody disclosed herein comprises the amino acid alanine (A),  
20 serine (S), tyrosine (Y), or phenylalanine (F) at position 434, numbered according to the EU numbering system. In certain embodiments, the constant region of the IgG (*e.g.*, IgG<sub>1</sub>, IgG<sub>2</sub>, or IgG<sub>4</sub>) of an antibody disclosed herein comprises the amino acids lysine (K), phenylalanine (F), and tyrosine (Y) at positions 433, 434, and 436, respectively, numbered according to the EU numbering system. In certain embodiments, the constant region of the IgG (*e.g.*, IgG<sub>1</sub>,  
25 IgG<sub>2</sub>, or IgG<sub>4</sub>) of an antibody disclosed herein comprises the amino acids leucine (L) and serine (S) at positions 428 and 434, respectively, numbered according to the EU numbering system. Additional IgG constant regions that may have increased affinity to FcRn under acidic condition are described in Ward *et al.*, Mol. Immunol. (2015) 67(200):131-41, which is herein incorporated by reference in its entirety. In certain embodiments, an antibody  
30 comprises an IgG constant domain comprising one, two, three or more amino acid substitutions of amino acid residues at positions 251-257, 285-290, 308-314, 385-389, and 428-436, numbered according to the EU numbering system. In certain embodiments, the isolated antibodies disclosed herein comprise a heavy chain constant region comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 21, 22, 23, 24, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43,

44, 45, 46, or 47. In certain embodiments, the isolated antibodies disclosed herein comprise a light chain constant region comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 25 or 26.

[0087] In certain embodiments, the instant disclosure provides an isolated antibody that specifically binds to ApoC3 (*e.g.*, human ApoC3), comprising a heavy chain comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, or 34. In certain embodiments, the instant disclosure provides an isolated antibody that specifically binds to ApoC3 (*e.g.*, human ApoC3), comprising a light chain comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 35. In certain embodiments, the instant disclosure provides an isolated antibody that specifically binds to ApoC3 (*e.g.*, human ApoC3), comprising a heavy chain and a light chain comprising the amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 27 and 35, 28 and 35, 29 and 35, 30 and 35, 31 and 35, 32 and 35, 33 and 35, or 34 and 35, respectively.

### 15 3. Methods of Use

[0088] ApoC3 inhibits TRL (*e.g.*, VLDL) and TRL remnant uptake and clearance by hepatocytes and inhibits lipoprotein lipase-mediated lipolysis of TRL (*e.g.*, VLDL), thereby functioning to increase triglyceride levels in the blood of a subject. In certain embodiments, the anti-ApoC3 antibodies disclosed herein can attenuate the ability of ApoC3 to inhibit TRL (*e.g.*, VLDL) and TRL remnant uptake and clearance by hepatocytes or attenuate the ability of ApoC3 to inhibit lipoprotein lipase-mediated lipolysis of TRL (*e.g.*, VLDL). Accordingly, in certain embodiments, the instant disclosure provides a method for inhibiting the activity of ApoC3 in the blood of a subject, the method comprising administering to the subject an effective amount of an anti-ApoC3 antibody or pharmaceutical composition disclosed herein.

20 In certain embodiments, the activity of ApoC3 is inhibition of TRL (*e.g.*, VLDL) and TRL remnants uptake and clearance by hepatocytes. In certain embodiments, the activity of ApoC3 is inhibition of lipoprotein lipase-mediated lipolysis of TRL. In certain embodiments, the activity of ApoC3 is inhibition of TRL (*e.g.*, VLDL) and TRL remnants uptake and clearance by hepatocytes and inhibition of lipoprotein lipase-mediated lipolysis of TRL.

[0089] The anti-ApoC3 antibodies disclosed herein are useful for increasing the rate of clearance of ApoC3 and/or ApoB (*e.g.*, ApoB48 and/or ApoB100) from the blood in a subject. Accordingly, in certain embodiments, the instant disclosure provides a method for increasing the rate of clearance of ApoC3 and/or ApoB (*e.g.*, ApoB48 and/or ApoB100) from the blood in a subject, the method comprising administering to the subject an effective

amount of an anti-ApoC3 antibody or pharmaceutical composition disclosed herein.

[0090] The anti-ApoC3 antibodies disclosed herein are useful for reducing the level of ApoC3 and/or ApoB (e.g., ApoB48 and/or ApoB100) in the blood of a subject. Accordingly, in certain embodiments, the instant disclosure provides a method for reducing the level of ApoC3 and/or ApoB (e.g., ApoB48 and/or ApoB100) in the blood of a subject, the method comprising administering to the subject an effective amount of an anti-ApoC3 antibody or pharmaceutical composition disclosed herein. In certain embodiments, the method reduces the level of ApoC3 and/or ApoB (e.g., ApoB48 and/or ApoB100) in the blood of a subject by at least 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 35%, 40%, 45%, 50%, 55%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 98%, or 99%, as assessed by methods disclosed herein or by methods known to one of skill in the art. In certain embodiments, the method reduces the levels of ApoC3 and/or ApoB (e.g., ApoB48 and/or ApoB100) in the blood in a subject by at least about 1.1 fold, 1.2 fold, 1.3 fold, 1.4 fold, 1.5 fold, 2 fold, 2.5 fold, 3 fold, 3.5 fold, 4 fold, 4.5 fold, 5 fold, 6 fold, 7 fold, 8 fold, 9 fold, 10 fold, 15 fold, 20 fold, 30 fold, 40 fold, 50 fold, 60 fold, 70 fold, 80 fold, 90 fold, or 100 fold, as assessed by methods disclosed herein or by methods known to one of skill in the art. In certain embodiments, the reduction in the levels of ApoC3 and/or ApoB (e.g., ApoB48 and/or ApoB100) in the blood in the subject is maintained for at least 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, or 50 days, or at least 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8 weeks.

[0091] The anti-ApoC3 antibodies disclosed herein are useful for reducing triglyceride levels in the blood of a subject. Accordingly, in certain embodiments, the instant disclosure provides a method for reducing triglyceride levels in the blood of a subject, the method comprising administering to the subject an effective amount of an anti-ApoC3 antibody or pharmaceutical composition disclosed herein.

[0092] The anti-ApoC3 antibodies disclosed herein are useful for the treatment of hypertriglyceridemia. Accordingly, in certain embodiments, the instant disclosure provides a method for treating hypertriglyceridemia in a subject, the method comprising administering to the subject an effective amount of an anti-ApoC3 antibody or pharmaceutical composition disclosed herein. In certain embodiments, the instant disclosure provides a method for treating chylomicronemia in a subject, the method comprising administering to the subject an effective amount of an anti-ApoC3 antibody or pharmaceutical composition disclosed herein. In certain embodiments, the instant disclosure provides a method for treating chylomicronemia syndrome in a subject, the method comprising administering to the subject an effective amount of an anti-ApoC3 antibody or pharmaceutical composition disclosed



herein.

[0093] The anti-ApoC3 antibodies disclosed herein are useful for the treatment and prevention of post-prandial lipemia in a subject. Accordingly, in certain embodiments, the instant disclosure provides a method for inhibiting post-prandial lipemia in a subject, the method comprising administering to the subject an effective amount of an anti-ApoC3 antibody or pharmaceutical composition disclosed herein. The anti-ApoC3 antibody can be administered to the subject prior to, during, or after a meal.

[0094] Without wishing to be bound by theory, Applicants believe that, in certain embodiments, the antibodies disclosed herein are capable of reducing the levels of post-prandial chylomicron or chylomicron remnants in a subject when administered to the subject prior to, during, or after a meal. Accordingly, in certain embodiments, the instant disclosure provides a method for reducing the levels of post-prandial chylomicron or chylomicron remnants in a subject, the method comprising administering to the subject an effective amount of an anti-ApoC3 antibody or pharmaceutical composition disclosed herein. The anti-ApoC3 antibody can be administered to the subject prior to, during, or after a meal.

[0095] The reduction of triglyceride levels in blood in patients with hypertriglyceridemia may reduce the risk of development of pancreatitis. Accordingly, in certain embodiments, the instant disclosure provides a method for reducing the risk of pancreatitis in a subject with hypertriglyceridemia, the method comprising administering to the subject an effective amount of an anti-ApoC3 antibody or pharmaceutical composition disclosed herein

[0096] The anti-ApoC3 antibodies disclosed herein are useful for reducing the risk of cardiovascular disease in a subject. Accordingly, in certain embodiments, the instant disclosure provides a method for reducing the risk of cardiovascular disease in a subject with hypertriglyceridemia, the method comprising administering to the subject an effective amount of an anti-ApoC3 antibody or pharmaceutical composition disclosed herein. The risk of developing any cardiovascular disease associated with or caused by hypertriglyceridemia or excessive post prandial lipemia can be reduced by administration of an anti-ApoC3 antibody or pharmaceutical composition disclosed herein. Cardiovascular disease for which the risk can be reduced include without limitation coronary artery disease, atherosclerosis, angina, myocardial infarction, and stroke.

[0097] The anti-ApoC3 antibodies or pharmaceutical compositions disclosed herein can be administered either alone or in combination an additional therapeutic agent. In certain embodiments, the additional therapeutic agent is another lipid lowering agent. Any one or more lipid lowering agent can be used in combination with an anti-ApoC3 antibody or

pharmaceutical composition disclosed herein. Suitable lipid lowering agents include without limitation HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors (*e.g.*, atorvastatin, fluvastatin, lovastatin, pitavastatin, pravastatin, rosuvastatin or simvastatin), fibrates, niacin, bile acid sequestrants (*e.g.*, cholestyramine, colestipol, and colesevelam), inhibitors of dietary cholesterol absorption (*e.g.*, ezetimibe), microsomal triglyceride transfer protein (MTP) inhibitors (*e.g.*, 5 lomitapide), phytosterols, pancreatic lipase inhibitors (*e.g.*, orlistat), cholesteryl ester transfer protein inhibitors, squalene synthase inhibitors (*e.g.*, TAK-475, zaragozic acid, and RPR 107393), ApoA-1 Milano, succinobucol (AGI-1067), Apoprotein-B inhibitors (*e.g.*, Mipomersen), and proprotein convertase subtilisin/kexin type 9 (PCSK9) inhibitors (*e.g.*, 10 alirocumab, evolocumab, and bococizumab). In certain embodiments, the additional lipid lowering agent is a combination of ezetimibe and an HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor. In certain embodiments, the lipid lowering agent is a combination of ezetimibe, an HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor, and a PCSK9 inhibitor.

[0098] The anti-ApoC3 antibodies or pharmaceutical compositions disclosed herein may 15 be delivered to a subject by a variety of routes. These include, but are not limited to, parenteral, intradermal, intramuscular, intraperitoneal, intravenous, and subcutaneous routes. In certain embodiments, the antibody or pharmaceutical composition disclosed herein is delivered subcutaneously or intravenously.

[0099] The amount of an anti-ApoC3 antibody or pharmaceutical composition disclosed 20 herein which will be effective in the treatment or prevention of a condition will depend on the nature of the disease, and can be empirically determined by standard clinical techniques. The precise dose to be employed in a composition will also depend on the route of administration, and the seriousness of the infection or disease caused by it, and should be decided according to the judgment of the practitioner and each subject's circumstances. For example, effective 25 doses may also vary depending upon means of administration, target site, physiological state of the patient (including age, body weight and health), whether the patient is human or an animal, other medications administered, or whether treatment is prophylactic or therapeutic. The anti-ApoC3 antibodies or pharmaceutical compositions disclosed herein can be administered at any frequency (*e.g.*, about every week, every two weeks, every three weeks, 30 every four weeks, every month, or every two months). Usually, the patient is a human, but non-human mammals including transgenic mammals can also be treated. Treatment dosages and regimens are optimally titrated to optimize safety and efficacy.

[00100] The anti-ApoC3 antibodies disclosed herein can also be used to assay ApoC3 (*e.g.*, human ApoC3) protein levels in a biological sample using classical

immunohistological methods known to those of skill in the art, including immunoassays, such as the enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), immunoprecipitation, or Western blotting. Suitable antibody assay labels are known in the art and include enzyme labels, such as, glucose oxidase; radioisotopes, such as iodine ( $^{125}\text{I}$ ,  $^{121}\text{I}$ ), carbon ( $^{14}\text{C}$ ), sulfur ( $^{35}\text{S}$ ), tritium ( $^3\text{H}$ ), indium ( $^{121}\text{In}$ ), and technetium ( $^{99}\text{Tc}$ ); luminescent labels, such as luminol; and fluorescent labels, such as fluorescein and rhodamine, and biotin. Such labels can be used to label an antibody disclosed herein. Alternatively, a second antibody that recognizes an anti-ApoC3 antibody disclosed herein can be labeled and used in combination with an anti-ApoC3 antibody to detect ApoC3 (*e.g.*, human ApoC3) protein levels.

10 [00101] Assaying for the expression level of ApoC3 (*e.g.*, human ApoC3) protein is intended to include qualitatively or quantitatively measuring or estimating the level of ApoC3 (*e.g.*, human ApoC3) protein in a first biological sample either directly (*e.g.*, by determining or estimating absolute protein level) or relatively (*e.g.*, by comparing to the disease associated protein level in a second biological sample). ApoC3 (*e.g.*, human  
15 ApoC3) polypeptide expression level in the first biological sample can be measured or estimated and compared to a standard ApoC3 (*e.g.*, human ApoC3) protein level, the standard being taken from a second biological sample obtained from an individual not having the disorder or being determined by averaging levels from a population of individuals not having the disorder. As will be appreciated in the art, once the “standard”  
20 ApoC3 (*e.g.*, human ApoC3) polypeptide level is known, it can be used repeatedly as a standard for comparison.

[00102] As used herein, the term “biological sample” refers to any biological sample obtained from a subject, cell line, tissue, or other source of cells potentially expressing ApoC3 (*e.g.*, human ApoC3). Methods for obtaining tissue biopsies and body fluids from  
25 animals (*e.g.*, humans) are well known in the art. Biological samples include peripheral mononuclear blood cells.

[00103] The anti-ApoC3 antibodies disclosed herein can be used for prognostic, diagnostic, monitoring and screening applications, including *in vitro* and *in vivo* applications well known and standard to the skilled artisan and based on the present description.  
30 Prognostic, diagnostic, monitoring and screening assays and kits for *in vitro* assessment and evaluation of immune system status or immune response may be utilized to predict, diagnose and monitor to evaluate patient samples including those known to have or suspected of having elevated ApoC3 activity. In one embodiment, an anti-ApoC3 antibody can be used in immunohistochemistry of biopsy samples. In another embodiment, an anti-ApoC3 antibody

can be used to detect levels of ApoC3 (*e.g.*, human ApoC3), which levels can then be linked to certain disease symptoms. Anti-ApoC3 antibodies disclosed herein may carry a detectable or functional label. When fluorescence labels are used, currently available microscopy and fluorescence-activated cell sorter analysis (FACS) or combination of both methods  
5 procedures known in the art may be utilized to identify and to quantitate the specific binding members. Anti-ApoC3 antibodies disclosed herein may carry a fluorescence label. Exemplary fluorescence labels include, for example, reactive and conjugated probes *e.g.* Aminocoumarin, Fluorescein and Texas red, Alexa Fluor dyes, Cy dyes and DyLight dyes. An anti-ApoC3 antibody may carry a radioactive label, such as the isotopes  $^3\text{H}$ ,  $^{14}\text{C}$ ,  $^{32}\text{P}$ ,  $^{35}\text{S}$ ,  
10  $^{36}\text{Cl}$ ,  $^{51}\text{Cr}$ ,  $^{57}\text{Co}$ ,  $^{58}\text{Co}$ ,  $^{59}\text{Fe}$ ,  $^{67}\text{Cu}$ ,  $^{90}\text{Y}$ ,  $^{99}\text{Tc}$ ,  $^{111}\text{In}$ ,  $^{117}\text{Lu}$ ,  $^{121}\text{I}$ ,  $^{124}\text{I}$ ,  $^{125}\text{I}$ ,  $^{131}\text{I}$ ,  $^{198}\text{Au}$ ,  $^{211}\text{At}$ ,  $^{213}\text{Bi}$ ,  $^{225}\text{Ac}$  and  $^{186}\text{Re}$ . When radioactive labels are used, currently available counting procedures known in the art may be utilized to identify and quantitate the specific binding of anti-ApoC3 antibody to ApoC3 (*e.g.*, human ApoC3). In the instance where the label is an enzyme, detection may be accomplished by any of the presently utilized colorimetric,  
15 spectrophotometric, fluorospectrophotometric, amperometric or gasometric techniques as known in the art. This can be achieved by contacting a sample or a control sample with an anti-ApoC3 antibody under conditions that allow for the formation of a complex between the antibody and ApoC3 (*e.g.*, human ApoC3). Any complexes formed between the antibody and ApoC3 (*e.g.*, human ApoC3) are detected and compared in the sample and the control. The  
20 antibodies disclosed herein can also be used to purify ApoC3 (*e.g.*, human ApoC3) via immunoaffinity purification. Also included herein is an assay system which may be prepared in the form of a test kit for the quantitative analysis of the extent of the presence of, for instance, ApoC3 (*e.g.*, human ApoC3). The system or test kit may comprise a labeled component, *e.g.*, a labeled ApoC3 antibody, and one or more additional immunochemical  
25 reagents.

#### 4. Pharmaceutical Compositions

[00104] Provided herein are pharmaceutical compositions comprising an anti-ApoC3 antibody disclosed herein having the desired degree of purity in a physiologically acceptable  
30 carrier, excipient or stabilizer (Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences (1990) Mack Publishing Co., Easton, PA). Acceptable carriers, excipients, or stabilizers are nontoxic to recipients at the dosages and concentrations employed, and include buffers such as phosphate, citrate, and other organic acids; antioxidants including ascorbic acid and methionine; preservatives (such as octadecyldimethylbenzyl ammonium chloride;

hexamethonium chloride; benzalkonium chloride, benzethonium chloride; phenol, butyl or benzyl alcohol; alkyl parabens such as methyl or propyl paraben; catechol; resorcinol; cyclohexanol; 3-pentanol; and m-cresol); low molecular weight (less than about 10 residues) polypeptides; proteins, such as serum albumin, gelatin, or immunoglobulins; hydrophilic  
5 polymers such as polyvinylpyrrolidone; amino acids such as glycine, glutamine, asparagine, histidine, arginine, or lysine; monosaccharides, disaccharides, and other carbohydrates including glucose, mannose, or dextrans; chelating agents such as EDTA; sugars such as sucrose, mannitol, trehalose or sorbitol; salt-forming counter-ions such as sodium; metal complexes (*e.g.*, Zn-protein complexes); or non-ionic surfactants such as TWEEN™,  
10 PLURONICS™ or polyethylene glycol (PEG).

[00105] In a specific embodiment, pharmaceutical compositions comprise an anti-ApoC3 antibody disclosed herein, and optionally one or more additional prophylactic or therapeutic agents, in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. In a specific embodiment, pharmaceutical compositions comprise an effective amount of an antibody disclosed herein, and optionally  
15 one or more additional prophylactic or therapeutic agents, in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. In some embodiments, the antibody is the only active ingredient included in the pharmaceutical composition. Pharmaceutical compositions disclosed herein can be useful in inhibiting, ApoC3 activity and treating a condition, such as cancer or an infectious disease.

[00106] Pharmaceutically acceptable carriers used in parenteral preparations include  
20 aqueous vehicles, nonaqueous vehicles, antimicrobial agents, isotonic agents, buffers, antioxidants, local anesthetics, suspending and dispersing agents, emulsifying agents, sequestering or chelating agents and other pharmaceutically acceptable substances. Examples of aqueous vehicles include Sodium Chloride Injection, Ringers Injection, Isotonic Dextrose Injection, Sterile Water Injection, Dextrose and Lactated Ringers Injection.  
25 Nonaqueous parenteral vehicles include fixed oils of vegetable origin, cottonseed oil, corn oil, sesame oil and peanut oil. Antimicrobial agents in bacteriostatic or fungistatic concentrations can be added to parenteral preparations packaged in multiple-dose containers which include phenols or cresols, mercurials, benzyl alcohol, chlorobutanol, methyl and propyl p-hydroxybenzoic acid esters, thimerosal, benzalkonium chloride and benzethonium  
30 chloride. Isotonic agents include sodium chloride and dextrose. Buffers include phosphate and citrate. Antioxidants include sodium bisulfate. Local anesthetics include procaine hydrochloride. Suspending and dispersing agents include sodium carboxymethylcellulose, hydroxypropyl methylcellulose and polyvinylpyrrolidone. Emulsifying agents include Polysorbate 80 (TWEEN® 80). A sequestering or chelating agent of metal ions includes

EDTA. Pharmaceutical carriers also include ethyl alcohol, polyethylene glycol and propylene glycol for water miscible vehicles; and sodium hydroxide, hydrochloric acid, citric acid or lactic acid for pH adjustment.

[00107] A pharmaceutical composition may be formulated for any route of administration  
5 to a subject. Specific examples of routes of administration include intranasal, oral, pulmonary, transdermal, intradermal, and parenteral. Parenteral administration, characterized by either subcutaneous, intramuscular or intravenous injection, is also contemplated herein. Injectables can be prepared in conventional forms, either as liquid solutions or suspensions, solid forms suitable for solution or suspension in liquid prior to injection, or as emulsions.  
10 The injectables, solutions and emulsions also contain one or more excipients. Suitable excipients are, for example, water, saline, dextrose, glycerol or ethanol. In addition, if desired, the pharmaceutical compositions to be administered can also contain minor amounts of non-toxic auxiliary substances such as wetting or emulsifying agents, pH buffering agents, stabilizers, solubility enhancers, and other such agents, such as for example, sodium acetate,  
15 sorbitan monolaurate, triethanolamine oleate and cyclodextrins.

[00108] Preparations for parenteral administration of an antibody include sterile solutions ready for injection, sterile dry soluble products, such as lyophilized powders, ready to be combined with a solvent just prior to use, including hypodermic tablets, sterile suspensions ready for injection, sterile dry insoluble products ready to be combined with a vehicle just  
20 prior to use and sterile emulsions. The solutions may be either aqueous or nonaqueous.

[00109] If administered intravenously, suitable carriers include physiological saline or phosphate buffered saline (PBS), and solutions containing thickening and solubilizing agents, such as glucose, polyethylene glycol, and polypropylene glycol and mixtures thereof.

[00110] Topical mixtures comprising an antibody are prepared as described for the local  
25 and systemic administration. The resulting mixture can be a solution, suspension, emulsions or the like and can be formulated as creams, gels, ointments, emulsions, solutions, elixirs, lotions, suspensions, tinctures, pastes, foams, aerosols, irrigations, sprays, suppositories, bandages, dermal patches or any other formulations suitable for topical administration.

[00111] An anti-ApoC3 antibody disclosed herein can be formulated as an aerosol for  
30 topical application, such as by inhalation (see, *e.g.*, U.S. Patent Nos. 4,044,126, 4,414,209 and 4,364,923, which describe aerosols for delivery of a steroid useful for treatment of inflammatory diseases, particularly asthma). These formulations for administration to the respiratory tract can be in the form of an aerosol or solution for a nebulizer, or as a microfine powder for insufflations, alone or in combination with an inert carrier such as lactose. In

such a case, the particles of the formulation will, in one embodiment, have diameters of less than 50 microns, in one embodiment less than 10 microns.

[00112] An anti-ApoC3 antibody disclosed herein can be formulated for local or topical application, such as for topical application to the skin and mucous membranes, such as in the eye, in the form of gels, creams, and lotions and for application to the eye or for intracisternal or intraspinal application. Topical administration is contemplated for transdermal delivery and also for administration to the eyes or mucosa, or for inhalation therapies. Nasal solutions of the antibody alone or in combination with other pharmaceutically acceptable excipients can also be administered.

10 [00113] Transdermal patches, including iontophoretic and electrophoretic devices, are well known to those of skill in the art, and can be used to administer an antibody. For example, such patches are disclosed in U.S. Patent Nos. 6,267,983, 6,261,595, 6,256,533, 6,167,301, 6,024,975, 6,010,715, 5,985,317, 5,983,134, 5,948,433, and 5,860,957.

[00114] In certain embodiments, a pharmaceutical composition comprising an disclosed herein is a lyophilized powder, which can be reconstituted for administration as solutions, emulsions and other mixtures. It may also be reconstituted and formulated as solids or gels. The lyophilized powder is prepared by dissolving an antibody disclosed herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative thereof, in a suitable solvent. In some embodiments, the lyophilized powder is sterile. The solvent may contain an excipient which improves the stability or other pharmacological component of the powder or reconstituted solution, prepared from the powder. Excipients that may be used include, but are not limited to, dextrose, sorbitol, fructose, corn syrup, xylitol, glycerin, glucose, sucrose or other suitable agent. The solvent may also contain a buffer, such as citrate, sodium or potassium phosphate or other such buffer known to those of skill in the art at, in one embodiment, about neutral pH. Subsequent sterile filtration of the solution followed by lyophilization under standard conditions known to those of skill in the art provides the desired formulation. In one embodiment, the resulting solution will be apportioned into vials for lyophilization. Each vial will contain a single dosage or multiple dosages of the compound. The lyophilized powder can be stored under appropriate conditions, such as at about 4°C to room temperature.

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Reconstitution of this lyophilized powder with water for injection provides a formulation for use in parenteral administration. For reconstitution, the lyophilized powder is added to sterile water or other suitable carrier. The precise amount depends upon the selected compound. Such amount can be empirically determined.

[00115] The anti-ApoC3 antibodies disclosed herein and other compositions provided

herein can also be formulated to be targeted to a particular tissue, receptor, or other area of the body of the subject to be treated. Many such targeting methods are well known to those of skill in the art. All such targeting methods are contemplated herein for use in the instant compositions. For non-limiting examples of targeting methods, see, *e.g.*, U.S. Patent Nos. 5 6,316,652, 6,274,552, 6,271,359, 6,253,872, 6,139,865, 6,131,570, 6,120,751, 6,071,495, 6,060,082, 6,048,736, 6,039,975, 6,004,534, 5,985,307, 5,972,366, 5,900,252, 5,840,674, 5,759,542 and 5,709,874.

[00116] The compositions to be used for *in vivo* administration can be sterile. This is readily accomplished by filtration through, *e.g.*, sterile filtration membranes.

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### 5. Polynucleotides, Vectors and Methods of Producing Anti-ApoC3 Antibodies

[00117] In another aspect, provided herein are polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding an anti-ApoC3 antibody disclosed herein (*e.g.*, a light chain variable region or heavy chain variable region), and vectors, *e.g.*, vectors comprising such 15 polynucleotides for recombinant expression in host cells (*e.g.*, *E. coli* and mammalian cells).

[00118] As used herein, an “isolated” polynucleotide or nucleic acid molecule is one which is separated from other nucleic acid molecules which are present in the natural source (*e.g.*, in a mouse or a human) of the nucleic acid molecule. Moreover, an “isolated” nucleic acid molecule, such as a cDNA molecule, can be substantially free of other cellular material, 20 or culture medium when produced by recombinant techniques, or substantially free of chemical precursors or other chemicals when chemically synthesized. For example, the language “substantially free” includes preparations of polynucleotide or nucleic acid molecule having less than about 15%, 10%, 5%, 2%, 1%, 0.5%, or 0.1% (in particular less than about 10%) of other material, *e.g.*, cellular material, culture medium, other nucleic acid 25 molecules, chemical precursors or other chemicals. In a specific embodiment, a nucleic acid molecule(s) encoding an antibody disclosed herein is isolated or purified.

[00119] In particular aspects, provided herein are polynucleotides comprising nucleotide sequences encoding antibodies, which specifically bind to ApoC3 (*e.g.*, human ApoC3) polypeptide and comprises an amino acid sequence as disclosed herein, as well as antibodies 30 which compete with such antibodies for binding to ApoC3 (*e.g.*, human ApoC3) polypeptide (*e.g.*, in a dose-dependent manner), or which binds to the same epitope as that of such antibodies.

[00120] In certain aspects, provided herein are polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding the light chain or heavy chain of an antibody disclosed herein. The



polynucleotides can comprise nucleotide sequences encoding the VH, VL or CDRs of antibodies disclosed herein (see, *e.g.*, Tables 1-4 herein).

[00121] Also provided herein are polynucleotides encoding an anti-ApoC3 antibody that are optimized, *e.g.*, by codon/RNA optimization, replacement with heterologous signal sequences, and elimination of mRNA instability elements. Methods to generate optimized nucleic acids encoding an anti-ApoC3 antibody (*e.g.*, light chain, heavy chain, VH domain, or VL domain) for recombinant expression by introducing codon changes or eliminating inhibitory regions in the mRNA can be carried out by adapting the optimization methods described in, *e.g.*, U.S. Patent Nos. 5,965,726; 6,174,666; 6,291,664; 6,414,132; and 6,794,498, accordingly. For example, potential splice sites and instability elements (*e.g.*, A/T or A/U rich elements) within the RNA can be mutated without altering the amino acids encoded by the nucleic acid sequences to increase stability of the RNA for recombinant expression. The alterations utilize the degeneracy of the genetic code, *e.g.*, using an alternative codon for an identical amino acid. In some embodiments, it can be desirable to alter one or more codons to encode a conservative mutation, *e.g.*, a similar amino acid with similar chemical structure and properties or function as the original amino acid. Such methods can increase expression of an anti-ApoC3 by at least 1 fold, 2 fold, 3 fold, 4 fold, 5 fold, 10 fold, 20 fold, 30 fold, 40 fold, 50 fold, 60 fold, 70 fold, 80 fold, 90 fold, or 100 fold or more relative to the expression of an anti-ApoC3 antibody encoded by polynucleotides that have not been optimized.

[00122] In certain embodiments, an optimized polynucleotide sequence encoding an anti-ApoC3 antibody disclosed herein (*e.g.*, VL domain or VH domain) can hybridize to an antisense (*e.g.*, complementary) polynucleotide of an unoptimized polynucleotide sequence encoding an anti-ApoC3 antibody disclosed herein (*e.g.*, VL domain or VH domain). In specific embodiments, an optimized nucleotide sequence encoding an anti-ApoC3 antibody disclosed herein or a fragment hybridizes under high stringency conditions to antisense polynucleotide of an unoptimized polynucleotide sequence encoding an anti-ApoC3 antibody disclosed herein. In a specific embodiment, an optimized nucleotide sequence encoding an anti-ApoC3 antibody disclosed herein hybridizes under high stringency, intermediate or lower stringency hybridization conditions to an antisense polynucleotide of an unoptimized nucleotide sequence encoding an anti-ApoC3 antibody disclosed herein. Information regarding hybridization conditions has been described, see, *e.g.*, U.S. Patent Application Publication No. US 2005/0048549 (*e.g.*, paragraphs 72-73), which is incorporated herein by reference.

[00123] The polynucleotides can be obtained, and the nucleotide sequence of the polynucleotides determined, by any method known in the art. Nucleotide sequences encoding antibodies disclosed herein, *e.g.*, antibodies described in Table 1, and modified versions of these antibodies can be determined using methods well known in the art, *i.e.*,  
5 nucleotide codons known to encode particular amino acids are assembled in such a way to generate a nucleic acid that encodes the antibody. Such a polynucleotide encoding the antibody can be assembled from chemically synthesized oligonucleotides (*e.g.*, as described in Kutmeier G *et al.*, (1994), *BioTechniques* 17: 242-6), which, briefly, involves the synthesis of overlapping oligonucleotides containing portions of the sequence encoding the antibody,  
10 annealing and ligating of those oligonucleotides, and then amplification of the ligated oligonucleotides by PCR.

[00124] Alternatively, a polynucleotide encoding an antibody disclosed herein can be generated from nucleic acid from a suitable source (*e.g.*, a hybridoma) using methods well known in the art (*e.g.*, PCR and other molecular cloning methods). For example, PCR  
15 amplification using synthetic primers hybridizable to the 3' and 5' ends of a known sequence can be performed using genomic DNA obtained from hybridoma cells producing the antibody of interest. Such PCR amplification methods can be used to obtain nucleic acids comprising the sequence encoding the light chain or heavy chain of an antibody. Such PCR amplification methods can be used to obtain nucleic acids comprising the sequence encoding  
20 the variable light chain region or the variable heavy chain region of an antibody. The amplified nucleic acids can be cloned into vectors for expression in host cells and for further cloning, for example, to generate chimeric and humanized antibodies.

[00125] If a clone containing a nucleic acid encoding a particular antibody is not available, but the sequence of the antibody molecule is known, a nucleic acid encoding the  
25 immunoglobulin can be chemically synthesized or obtained from a suitable source (*e.g.*, an antibody cDNA library or a cDNA library generated from, or nucleic acid, preferably poly A+ RNA, isolated from, any tissue or cells expressing the antibody, such as hybridoma cells selected to express an antibody disclosed herein) by PCR amplification using synthetic primers hybridizable to the 3' and 5' ends of the sequence or by cloning using an  
30 oligonucleotide probe specific for the particular gene sequence to identify, *e.g.*, a cDNA clone from a cDNA library that encodes the antibody. Amplified nucleic acids generated by PCR can then be cloned into replicable cloning vectors using any method well known in the art.

[00126] DNA encoding anti-ApoC3 (*e.g.*, human ApoC3) antibodies disclosed herein can

be readily isolated and sequenced using conventional procedures (*e.g.*, by using oligonucleotide probes that are capable of binding specifically to genes encoding the heavy and light chains of the anti-ApoC3 (*e.g.*, human ApoC3) antibodies). Hybridoma cells can serve as a source of such DNA. Once isolated, the DNA can be placed into expression vectors, which are then transfected into host cells such as *E. coli* cells, simian COS cells, Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cells (*e.g.*, CHO cells from the CHO GS System™ (Lonza)), or myeloma cells that do not otherwise produce immunoglobulin protein, to obtain the synthesis of anti-ApoC3 (*e.g.*, human ApoC3) antibodies in the recombinant host cells.

[00127] To generate whole antibodies, PCR primers including VH or VL nucleotide sequences, a restriction site, and a flanking sequence to protect the restriction site can be used to amplify the VH or VL sequences in scFv clones. Utilizing cloning techniques known to those of skill in the art, the PCR amplified VH domains can be cloned into vectors expressing a heavy chain constant region, *e.g.*, the human gamma 4 constant region, and the PCR amplified VL domains can be cloned into vectors expressing a light chain constant region, *e.g.*, human kappa or lambda constant regions. In certain embodiments, the vectors for **expressing the VH or VL domains comprise an EF-1 $\alpha$  promoter, a secretion signal, a cloning site for the variable region, constant domains, and a selection marker such as neomycin.** The VH and VL domains can also be cloned into one vector expressing the necessary constant regions. The heavy chain conversion vectors and light chain conversion vectors are then co-transfected into cell lines to generate stable or transient cell lines that express full-length antibodies, *e.g.*, IgG, using techniques known to those of skill in the art.

[00128] The DNA also can be modified, for example, by substituting the coding sequence for human heavy and light chain constant domains in place of the murine sequences, or by covalently joining to the immunoglobulin coding sequence all or part of the coding sequence for a non-immunoglobulin polypeptide.

[00129] Also provided are polynucleotides that hybridize under high stringency, intermediate or lower stringency hybridization conditions to polynucleotides that encode an antibody disclosed herein. In specific embodiments, polynucleotides disclosed herein hybridize under high stringency, intermediate or lower stringency hybridization conditions to polynucleotides encoding a VH domain or VL domain provided herein.

[00130] Hybridization conditions have been described in the art and are known to one of skill in the art. For example, hybridization under stringent conditions can involve hybridization to filter-bound DNA in 6x sodium chloride/sodium citrate (SSC) at about 45° C followed by one or more washes in 0.2xSSC/0.1% SDS at about 50-65° C; hybridization

under highly stringent conditions can involve hybridization to filter-bound nucleic acid in 6xSSC at about 45° C followed by one or more washes in 0.1xSSC/0.2% SDS at about 68° C. Hybridization under other stringent hybridization conditions are known to those of skill in the art and have been described, see, for example, Ausubel FM *et al.*, eds., (1989) Current  
5 Protocols in Molecular Biology, Vol. I, Green Publishing Associates, Inc. and John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York at pages 6.3.1-6.3.6 and 2.10.3.

[00131] In certain aspects, provided herein are cells (*e.g.*, host cells) expressing (*e.g.*, recombinantly) antibodies disclosed herein which specifically bind to ApoC3 (*e.g.*, human ApoC3) and related polynucleotides and expression vectors. Provided herein are vectors  
10 (*e.g.*, expression vectors) comprising polynucleotides comprising nucleotide sequences encoding anti-ApoC3 (*e.g.*, human ApoC3) antibodies or a fragment for recombinant expression in host cells, preferably in mammalian cells. Also provided herein are host cells comprising such vectors for recombinantly expressing anti-ApoC3 (*e.g.*, human ApoC3) antibodies disclosed herein (*e.g.*, human or humanized antibody). In a particular aspect,  
15 provided herein are methods for producing an antibody disclosed herein, comprising expressing such antibody from a host cell.

[00132] Recombinant expression of an antibody disclosed herein (*e.g.*, a full-length antibody, heavy or light chain of an antibody, or a single chain antibody disclosed herein) that specifically binds to ApoC3 (*e.g.*, human ApoC3) involves construction of an expression  
20 vector containing a polynucleotide that encodes the antibody. Once a polynucleotide encoding an antibody molecule, heavy or light chain of an antibody, (*e.g.*, heavy or light chain variable regions) disclosed herein has been obtained, the vector for the production of the antibody molecule can be produced by recombinant DNA technology using techniques well known in the art. Thus, methods for preparing a protein by expressing a polynucleotide  
25 containing an antibody or antibody fragment (*e.g.*, light chain or heavy chain) encoding nucleotide sequence are disclosed herein. Methods which are well known to those skilled in the art can be used to construct expression vectors containing antibody or antibody fragment (*e.g.*, light chain or heavy chain) coding sequences and appropriate transcriptional and translational control signals. These methods include, for example, *in vitro* recombinant DNA  
30 techniques, synthetic techniques, and *in vivo* genetic recombination. Also provided are replicable vectors comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding an antibody molecule disclosed herein, a heavy or light chain of an antibody, a heavy or light chain variable region of an antibody, or a heavy or light chain CDR, operably linked to a promoter. Such vectors can, for example, include the nucleotide sequence encoding the constant region of the antibody

molecule (see, *e.g.*, International Publication Nos. WO 86/05807 and WO 89/01036; and U.S. Patent No. 5,122,464) and variable regions of the antibody can be cloned into such a vector for expression of the entire heavy, the entire light chain, or both the entire heavy and light chains.

5 [00133] An expression vector can be transferred to a cell (*e.g.*, host cell) by conventional techniques and the resulting cells can then be cultured by conventional techniques to produce an antibody disclosed herein. Thus, provided herein are host cells containing a polynucleotide encoding an antibody disclosed herein, or a heavy or light chain thereof, or fragment thereof, or a single chain antibody disclosed herein, operably linked to a promoter  
10 for expression of such sequences in the host cell. In certain embodiments, for the expression of double-chained antibodies, vectors encoding both the heavy and light chains, individually, can be co-expressed in the host cell for expression of the entire immunoglobulin molecule, as detailed below. In certain embodiments, a host cell contains a vector comprising a polynucleotide encoding both the heavy chain and light chain of an antibody disclosed herein.  
15 In specific embodiments, a host cell contains two different vectors, a first vector comprising a polynucleotide encoding a heavy chain or a heavy chain variable region of an antibody disclosed herein, or a fragment thereof, and a second vector comprising a polynucleotide encoding a light chain or a light chain variable region of an antibody disclosed herein, or a fragment thereof. In other embodiments, a first host cell comprises a first vector comprising  
20 a polynucleotide encoding a heavy chain or a heavy chain variable region of an antibody disclosed herein, or a fragment thereof, and a second host cell comprises a second vector comprising a polynucleotide encoding a light chain or a light chain variable region of an antibody disclosed herein. In specific embodiments, a heavy chain/heavy chain variable region expressed by a first cell associated with a light chain/light chain variable region of a  
25 second cell to form an anti-ApoC3 antibody disclosed herein. In certain embodiments, provided herein is a population of host cells comprising such first host cell and such second host cell.

[00134] In a particular embodiment, provided herein is a population of vectors comprising a first vector comprising a polynucleotide encoding a light chain/light chain variable region  
30 of an anti-ApoC3 antibody disclosed herein, and a second vector comprising a polynucleotide encoding a heavy chain/heavy chain variable region of an anti-ApoC3 antibody disclosed herein.

[00135] A variety of host-expression vector systems can be utilized to express antibody molecules disclosed herein (see, *e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 5,807,715). Such host-expression

systems represent vehicles by which the coding sequences of interest can be produced and subsequently purified, but also represent cells which can, when transformed or transfected with the appropriate nucleotide coding sequences, express an antibody molecule disclosed herein *in situ*. These include but are not limited to microorganisms such as bacteria (*e.g.*, *E. coli* and *B. subtilis*) transformed with recombinant bacteriophage DNA, plasmid DNA or cosmid DNA expression vectors containing antibody coding sequences; yeast (*e.g.*, *Saccharomyces Pichia*) transformed with recombinant yeast expression vectors containing antibody coding sequences; insect cell systems infected with recombinant virus expression vectors (*e.g.*, baculovirus) containing antibody coding sequences; plant cell systems (*e.g.*, green algae such as *Chlamydomonas reinhardtii*) infected with recombinant virus expression vectors (*e.g.*, cauliflower mosaic virus, CaMV; tobacco mosaic virus, TMV) or transformed with recombinant plasmid expression vectors (*e.g.*, Ti plasmid) containing antibody coding sequences; or mammalian cell systems (*e.g.*, COS (*e.g.*, COS1 or COS), CHO, BHK, MDCK, HEK 293, NS0, PER.C6, VERO, CRL7030, HsS78Bst, HeLa, and NIH 3T3, HEK-293T, HepG2, SP210, R1.1, B-W, L-M, BSC1, BSC40, YB/20 and BMT10 cells) harboring recombinant expression constructs containing promoters derived from the genome of mammalian cells (*e.g.*, metallothionein promoter) or from mammalian viruses (*e.g.*, the adenovirus late promoter; the vaccinia virus 7.5K promoter). In a specific embodiment, cells for expressing antibodies disclosed herein are CHO cells, for example CHO cells from the CHO GS System™ (Lonza). In a particular embodiment, cells for expressing antibodies disclosed herein are human cells, *e.g.*, human cell lines. In a specific embodiment, a mammalian expression vector is pOptiVEC™ or pcDNA3.3. In a particular embodiment, bacterial cells such as *Escherichia coli*, or eukaryotic cells (*e.g.*, mammalian cells), especially for the expression of whole recombinant antibody molecule, are used for the expression of a recombinant antibody molecule. For example, mammalian cells such as Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cells, in conjunction with a vector such as the major intermediate early gene promoter element from human cytomegalovirus is an effective expression system for antibodies (Foecking MK & Hofstetter H (1986) Gene 45: 101-5; and Cockett MI *et al.*, (1990) Biotechnology 8(7): 662-7). In certain embodiments, antibodies disclosed herein are produced by CHO cells or NS0 cells. In a specific embodiment, the expression of nucleotide sequences encoding antibodies disclosed herein which specifically bind ApoC3 (*e.g.*, human ApoC3) is regulated by a constitutive promoter, inducible promoter or tissue specific promoter.

[00136] In bacterial systems, a number of expression vectors can be advantageously

selected depending upon the use intended for the antibody molecule being expressed. For example, when a large quantity of such an antibody is to be produced, for the generation of pharmaceutical compositions of an antibody molecule, vectors which direct the expression of high levels of fusion protein products that are readily purified can be desirable. Such vectors include, but are not limited to, the *E. coli* expression vector pUR278 (Ruether U & Mueller-Hill B (1983) EMBO J 2: 1791-1794), in which the antibody coding sequence can be ligated individually into the vector in frame with the lac Z coding region so that a fusion protein is produced; pIN vectors (Inouye S & Inouye M (1985) Nuc Acids Res 13: 3101-3109; Van Heeke G & Schuster SM (1989) J Biol Chem 24: 5503-5509); and the like. For example, pGEX vectors can also be used to express foreign polypeptides as fusion proteins with glutathione 5-transferase (GST). In general, such fusion proteins are soluble and can easily be purified from lysed cells by adsorption and binding to matrix glutathione agarose beads followed by elution in the presence of free glutathione. The pGEX vectors are designed to include thrombin or factor Xa protease cleavage sites so that the cloned target gene product can be released from the GST moiety.

[00137] In an insect system, *Autographa californica* nuclear polyhedrosis virus (AcNPV), for example, can be used as a vector to express foreign genes. The virus grows in *Spodoptera frugiperda* cells. The antibody coding sequence can be cloned individually into non-essential regions (for example the polyhedrin gene) of the virus and placed under control of an AcNPV promoter (for example the polyhedrin promoter).

[00138] In mammalian host cells, a number of viral-based expression systems can be utilized. In cases where an adenovirus is used as an expression vector, the antibody coding sequence of interest can be ligated to an adenovirus transcription/translation control complex, *e.g.*, the late promoter and tripartite leader sequence. This chimeric gene can then be inserted in the adenovirus genome by *in vitro* or *in vivo* recombination. Insertion in a non-essential region of the viral genome (*e.g.*, region E1 or E3) will result in a recombinant virus that is viable and capable of expressing the antibody molecule in infected hosts (*e.g.*, see Logan J & Shenk T (1984) PNAS 81(12): 3655-9). Specific initiation signals can also be required for efficient translation of inserted antibody coding sequences. These signals include the ATG initiation codon and adjacent sequences. Furthermore, the initiation codon must be in phase with the reading frame of the desired coding sequence to ensure translation of the entire insert. These exogenous translational control signals and initiation codons can be of a variety of origins, both natural and synthetic. The efficiency of expression can be enhanced by the inclusion of appropriate transcription enhancer elements, transcription terminators, *etc.* (see,

*e.g.*, Bitter G *et al.*, (1987) *Methods Enzymol.* 153: 516-544).

[00139] In addition, a host cell strain can be chosen which modulates the expression of the inserted sequences, or modifies and processes the gene product in the specific fashion desired. Such modifications (*e.g.*, glycosylation) and processing (*e.g.*, cleavage) of protein products can be important for the function of the protein. Different host cells have characteristic and specific mechanisms for the post-translational processing and modification of proteins and gene products. Appropriate cell lines or host systems can be chosen to ensure the correct modification and processing of the foreign protein expressed. To this end, eukaryotic host cells which possess the cellular machinery for proper processing of the primary transcript, glycosylation, and phosphorylation of the gene product can be used. Such mammalian host cells include but are not limited to CHO, VERO, BHK, HeLa, MDCK, HEK 293, NIH 3T3, W138, BT483, Hs578T, HTB2, BT2O and T47D, NS0 (a murine myeloma cell line that does not endogenously produce any immunoglobulin chains), CRL7030, COS (*e.g.*, COS1 or COS), PER.C6, VERO, HsS78Bst, HEK-293T, HepG2, SP210, R1.1, B-W, L-M, BSC1, BSC40, YB/20, BMT10 and HsS78Bst cells. In certain embodiments, anti-ApoC3 (*e.g.*, human ApoC3) antibodies disclosed herein are produced in mammalian cells, such as CHO cells.

[00140] In a specific embodiment, the antibodies disclosed herein have reduced fucose content or no fucose content. Such antibodies can be produced using techniques known one skilled in the art. For example, the antibodies can be expressed in cells deficient or lacking the ability of to fucosylate. In a specific example, cell lines with a knockout of both alleles of  $\alpha$ 1,6-fucosyltransferase can be used to produce antibodies with reduced fucose content. The Potelligent<sup>®</sup> system (Lonza) is an example of such a system that can be used to produce antibodies with reduced fucose content.

[00141] For long-term, high-yield production of recombinant proteins, stable expression cells can be generated. For example, cell lines which stably express an anti-ApoC3 antibody disclosed herein can be engineered. In specific embodiments, a cell provided herein stably expresses a light chain/light chain variable region and a heavy chain/heavy chain variable region which associate to form an antibody disclosed herein.

[00142] In certain aspects, rather than using expression vectors which contain viral origins of replication, host cells can be transformed with DNA controlled by appropriate expression control elements (*e.g.*, promoter, enhancer, sequences, transcription terminators, polyadenylation sites, *etc.*), and a selectable marker. Following the introduction of the foreign DNA/polynucleotide, engineered cells can be allowed to grow for 1-2 days in an



enriched media, and then are switched to a selective media. The selectable marker in the recombinant plasmid confers resistance to the selection and allows cells to stably integrate the plasmid into their chromosomes and grow to form foci which in turn can be cloned and expanded into cell lines. This method can advantageously be used to engineer cell lines  
5 which express an anti-ApoC3 antibody disclosed herein. Such engineered cell lines can be particularly useful in screening and evaluation of compositions that interact directly or indirectly with the antibody molecule.

[00143] A number of selection systems can be used, including but not limited to the herpes simplex virus thymidine kinase (Wigler M *et al.*, (1977) Cell 11(1): 223-32),  
10 hypoxanthineguanine phosphoribosyltransferase (Szybalska EH & Szybalski W (1962) PNAS 48(12): 2026-2034) and adenine phosphoribosyltransferase (Lowy I *et al.*, (1980) Cell 22(3): 817-23) genes in tk-, hgpri- or aprt-cells, respectively. Also, antimetabolite resistance can be used as the basis of selection for the following genes: *dhfr*, which confers resistance to methotrexate (Wigler M *et al.*, (1980) PNAS 77(6): 3567-70; O'Hare K *et al.*, (1981)  
15 PNAS 78: 1527-31); *gpt*, which confers resistance to mycophenolic acid (Mulligan RC & Berg P (1981) PNAS 78(4): 2072-6); neo, which confers resistance to the aminoglycoside G-418 (Wu GY & Wu CH (1991) Biotherapy 3: 87-95; Tolstoshev P (1993) Ann Rev Pharmacol Toxicol 32: 573-596; Mulligan RC (1993) Science 260: 926-932; and Morgan RA & Anderson WF (1993) Ann Rev Biochem 62: 191-217; Nabel GJ & Felgner PL (1993)  
20 Trends Biotechnol 11(5): 211-5); and *hygro*, which confers resistance to hygromycin (Santerre RF *et al.*, (1984) Gene 30(1-3): 147-56). Methods commonly known in the art of recombinant DNA technology can be routinely applied to select the desired recombinant clone and such methods are described, for example, in Ausubel FM *et al.*, (eds.), Current Protocols in Molecular Biology, John Wiley & Sons, NY (1993); Kriegler M, Gene Transfer and Expression, A Laboratory Manual, Stockton Press, NY (1990); and in Chapters 12 and  
25 13, Dracopoli NC *et al.*, (eds.), Current Protocols in Human Genetics, John Wiley & Sons, NY (1994); Colbère-Garapin F *et al.*, (1981) J Mol Biol 150: 1-14, which are incorporated by reference herein in their entireties.

[00144] The expression levels of an antibody molecule can be increased by vector  
30 amplification (for a review, see Bebbington CR & Hentschel CCG, The use of vectors based on gene amplification for the expression of cloned genes in mammalian cells in DNA cloning, Vol. 3 (Academic Press, New York, 1987)). When a marker in the vector system expressing antibody is amplifiable, increase in the level of inhibitor present in culture of host cell will increase the number of copies of the marker gene. Since the amplified region is

associated with the antibody gene, production of the antibody will also increase (Crouse GF *et al.*, (1983) *Mol Cell Biol* 3: 257-66).

[00145] The host cell can be co-transfected with two or more expression vectors described herein, the first vector encoding a heavy chain derived polypeptide and the second vector  
5 encoding a light chain derived polypeptide. The two vectors can contain identical selectable markers which enable equal expression of heavy and light chain polypeptides. The host cells can be co-transfected with different amounts of the two or more expression vectors. For example, host cells can be transfected with any one of the following ratios of a first expression vector and a second expression vector: 1:1, 1:2, 1:3, 1:4, 1:5, 1:6, 1:7, 1:8, 1:9,  
10 1:10, 1:12, 1:15, 1:20, 1:25, 1:30, 1:35, 1:40, 1:45, or 1:50.

[00146] Alternatively, a single vector can be used which encodes, and is capable of expressing, both heavy and light chain polypeptides. In such situations, the light chain should be placed before the heavy chain to avoid an excess of toxic free heavy chain (Proudfoot NJ (1986) *Nature* 322: 562-565; and Köhler G (1980) *PNAS* 77: 2197-2199).  
15 The coding sequences for the heavy and light chains can comprise cDNA or genomic DNA. The expression vector can be monocistronic or multicistronic. A multicistronic nucleic acid construct can encode 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 or more, or in the range of 2-5, 5-10 or 10-20 genes/nucleotide sequences. For example, a bicistronic nucleic acid construct can comprise in the following order a promoter, a first gene (*e.g.*, heavy chain of an antibody disclosed  
20 herein), and a second gene and (*e.g.*, light chain of an antibody disclosed herein). In such an expression vector, the transcription of both genes can be driven by the promoter, whereas the translation of the mRNA from the first gene can be by a cap-dependent scanning mechanism and the translation of the mRNA from the second gene can be by a cap-independent mechanism, *e.g.*, by an IRES.

[00147] Once an antibody molecule disclosed herein has been produced by recombinant expression, it can be purified by any method known in the art for purification of an immunoglobulin molecule, for example, by chromatography (*e.g.*, ion exchange, affinity, particularly by affinity for the specific antigen after Protein A, and sizing column chromatography), centrifugation, differential solubility, or by any other standard technique  
30 for the purification of proteins. Further, the antibodies disclosed herein can be fused to heterologous polypeptide sequences disclosed herein or otherwise known in the art to facilitate purification.

[00148] In specific embodiments, an antibody disclosed herein is isolated or purified. Generally, an isolated antibody is one that is substantially free of other antibodies with

different antigenic specificities than the isolated antibody. For example, in a particular embodiment, a preparation of an antibody disclosed herein is substantially free of cellular material or chemical precursors. The language “substantially free of cellular material” includes preparations of an antibody in which the antibody is separated from cellular components of the cells from which it is isolated or recombinantly produced. Thus, an antibody that is substantially free of cellular material includes preparations of antibody having less than about 30%, 20%, 10%, 5%, 2%, 1%, 0.5%, or 0.1% (by dry weight) of heterologous protein (also referred to herein as a “contaminating protein”) or variants of an antibody, for example, different post-translational modified forms of an antibody or other different versions of an antibody (*e.g.*, antibody fragments). When the antibody is recombinantly produced, it is also generally substantially free of culture medium, *i.e.*, culture medium represents less than about 20%, 10%, 2%, 1%, 0.5%, or 0.1% of the volume of the protein preparation. When the antibody is produced by chemical synthesis, it is generally substantially free of chemical precursors or other chemicals, *i.e.*, it is separated from chemical precursors or other chemicals which are involved in the synthesis of the protein. Accordingly, such preparations of the antibody have less than about 30%, 20%, 10%, or 5% (by dry weight) of chemical precursors or compounds other than the antibody of interest. In a specific embodiment, antibodies disclosed herein are isolated or purified.

[00149] Antibodies that specifically bind to ApoC3 (*e.g.*, human ApoC3) can be produced by any method known in the art for the synthesis of antibodies, for example, by chemical synthesis or by recombinant expression techniques. The methods disclosed herein employs, unless otherwise indicated, conventional techniques in molecular biology, microbiology, genetic analysis, recombinant DNA, organic chemistry, biochemistry, PCR, oligonucleotide synthesis and modification, nucleic acid hybridization, and related fields within the skill of the art. These techniques are described, for example, in the references cited herein and are fully explained in the literature. See, *e.g.*, Maniatis T *et al.*, (1982) *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press; Sambrook J *et al.*, (1989), *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, Second Edition, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press; Sambrook J *et al.*, (2001) *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, NY; Ausubel FM *et al.*, *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, John Wiley & Sons (1987 and annual updates); *Current Protocols in Immunology*, John Wiley & Sons (1987 and annual updates) Gait (ed.) (1984) *Oligonucleotide Synthesis: A Practical Approach*, IRL Press; Eckstein (ed.) (1991) *Oligonucleotides and Analogues: A Practical Approach*, IRL Press; Birren B *et al.*, (eds.)

(1999) Genome Analysis: A Laboratory Manual, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press.

[00150] In a specific embodiment, an antibody disclosed herein is an antibody (*e.g.*, recombinant antibody) prepared, expressed, created or isolated by any means that involves creation, *e.g.*, via synthesis, genetic engineering of DNA sequences. In certain embodiments, such antibody comprises sequences (*e.g.*, DNA sequences or amino acid sequences) that do not naturally exist within the antibody germline repertoire of an animal or mammal (*e.g.*, human) *in vivo*.

[00151] In one aspect, provided herein is a method of making an antibody which specifically binds to ApoC3 (*e.g.*, human ApoC3) comprising culturing a cell or host cell disclosed herein. In a certain aspect, provided herein is a method of making an antibody which specifically binds to ApoC3 (*e.g.*, human ApoC3) comprising expressing (*e.g.*, recombinantly expressing) the antibody using a cell or host cell disclosed herein (*e.g.*, a cell or a host cell comprising polynucleotides encoding an antibody disclosed herein). In a particular embodiment, the cell is an isolated cell. In a particular embodiment, the exogenous polynucleotides have been introduced into the cell. In a particular embodiment, the method further comprises the step of purifying the antibody obtained from the cell or host cell.

[00152] Methods for producing polyclonal antibodies are known in the art (see, for example, Chapter 11 in: Short Protocols in Molecular Biology, (2002) 5th Ed., Ausubel FM *et al.*, eds., John Wiley and Sons, New York).

[00153] Monoclonal antibodies can be prepared using a wide variety of techniques known in the art including the use of hybridoma, recombinant, and phage display technologies, or a combination thereof. For example, monoclonal antibodies can be produced using hybridoma techniques including those known in the art and taught, for example, in Harlow E & Lane D, Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual, (Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, 2nd ed. 1988); Hammerling GJ *et al.*, in: Monoclonal Antibodies and T-Cell Hybridomas 563 681 (Elsevier, N.Y., 1981). The term “monoclonal antibody” as used herein is not limited to antibodies produced through hybridoma technology. For example, monoclonal antibodies can be produced recombinantly from host cells exogenously expressing an antibody disclosed herein, for example, light chain or heavy chain of such antibody.

[00154] In specific embodiments, a “monoclonal antibody,” as used herein, is an antibody produced by a single cell (*e.g.*, hybridoma or host cell producing a recombinant antibody), wherein the antibody specifically binds to ApoC3 (*e.g.*, human ApoC3) as determined, *e.g.*, by ELISA or other antigen-binding or competitive binding assay known in the art or in the examples provided herein. In particular embodiments, a monoclonal antibody can be a

chimeric antibody or a humanized antibody. In certain embodiments, a monoclonal antibody is a monovalent antibody or multivalent (*e.g.*, bivalent) antibody. In particular embodiments, a monoclonal antibody is a monospecific or multispecific antibody (*e.g.*, bispecific antibody). Monoclonal antibodies disclosed herein can, for example, be made by the hybridoma method as described in Kohler G & Milstein C (1975) *Nature* 256: 495 or can, *e.g.*, be isolated from phage libraries using the techniques as disclosed herein, for example. Other methods for the preparation of clonal cell lines and of monoclonal antibodies expressed thereby are well known in the art (see, for example, Chapter 11 in: *Short Protocols in Molecular Biology*, (2002) 5th Ed., Ausubel FM *et al.*, *supra*).

5  
10 [00155] Methods for producing and screening for specific antibodies using hybridoma technology are routine and well known in the art. For example, in the hybridoma method, a mouse or other appropriate host animal, such as a sheep, goat, rabbit, rat, hamster or macaque monkey, is immunized to elicit lymphocytes that produce or are capable of producing antibodies that will specifically bind to the protein (*e.g.*, ApoC3 (*e.g.*, human ApoC3)) used for immunization. Alternatively, lymphocytes may be immunized *in vitro*. Lymphocytes then are fused with myeloma cells using a suitable fusing agent, such as polyethylene glycol, to form a hybridoma cell (Goding JW (Ed), *Monoclonal Antibodies: Principles and Practice*, pp. 59-103 (Academic Press, 1986)). Additionally, a RIMMS (repetitive immunization multiple sites) technique can be used to immunize an animal (Kilpatrick KE *et al.*, (1997) *Hybridoma* 16:381-9, incorporated by reference in its entirety).

15  
20 [00156] In some embodiments, mice (or other animals, such as rats, monkeys, donkeys, pigs, sheep, hamster, or dogs) can be immunized with an antigen (*e.g.*, ApoC3 (*e.g.*, human ApoC3)) and once an immune response is detected, *e.g.*, antibodies specific for the antigen are detected in the mouse serum, the mouse spleen is harvested and splenocytes isolated. The splenocytes are then fused by well-known techniques to any suitable myeloma cells, for example cells from cell line SP20 available from the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC<sup>®</sup>) (Manassas, VA), to form hybridomas. Hybridomas are selected and cloned by limited dilution. In certain embodiments, lymph nodes of the immunized mice are harvested and fused with NS0 myeloma cells.

25  
30 [00157] The hybridoma cells thus prepared are seeded and grown in a suitable culture medium that preferably contains one or more substances that inhibit the growth or survival of the unfused, parental myeloma cells. For example, if the parental myeloma cells lack the enzyme hypoxanthine guanine phosphoribosyl transferase (HGPRT or HPRT), the culture medium for the hybridomas typically will include hypoxanthine, aminopterin, and thymidine

(HAT medium), which substances prevent the growth of HGPRT-deficient cells.

[00158] Specific embodiments employ myeloma cells that fuse efficiently, support stable high-level production of antibody by the selected antibody-producing cells, and are sensitive to a medium such as HAT medium. Among these myeloma cell lines are murine myeloma  
5 lines, such as NS0 cell line or those derived from MOPC-21 and MPC-11 mouse tumors available from the Salk Institute Cell Distribution Center, San Diego, CA, USA, and SP-2 or X63-Ag8.653 cells available from the American Type Culture Collection, Rockville, MD, USA. Human myeloma and mouse-human heteromyeloma cell lines also have been described for the production of human monoclonal antibodies (Kozbor D (1984) J Immunol  
10 133: 3001-5; Brodeur *et al.*, Monoclonal Antibody Production Techniques and Applications, pp. 51-63 (Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York, 1987)).

[00159] Culture medium in which hybridoma cells are growing is assayed for production of monoclonal antibodies directed against ApoC3 (*e.g.*, human ApoC3). The binding specificity of monoclonal antibodies produced by hybridoma cells is determined by methods  
15 known in the art, for example, immunoprecipitation or by an *in vitro* binding assay, such as radioimmunoassay (RIA) or enzyme-linked immunoabsorbent assay (ELISA).

[00160] After hybridoma cells are identified that produce antibodies of the desired specificity, affinity, or activity, the clones may be subcloned by limiting dilution procedures and grown by standard methods (Goding JW (Ed), Monoclonal Antibodies: Principles and  
20 Practice, *supra*). Suitable culture media for this purpose include, for example, D-MEM or RPMI 1640 medium. In addition, the hybridoma cells may be grown *in vivo* as ascites tumors in an animal.

[00161] The monoclonal antibodies secreted by the subclones are suitably separated from the culture medium, ascites fluid, or serum by conventional immunoglobulin purification  
25 procedures such as, for example, protein A-Sepharose, hydroxylapatite chromatography, gel electrophoresis, dialysis, or affinity chromatography.

[00162] Antibodies disclosed herein include antibody fragments which recognize specific ApoC3 (*e.g.*, human ApoC3) and can be generated by any technique known to those of skill in the art. For example, Fab and F(ab')<sub>2</sub> fragments disclosed herein can be produced by  
30 proteolytic cleavage of immunoglobulin molecules, using enzymes such as papain (to produce Fab fragments) or pepsin (to produce F(ab')<sub>2</sub> fragments). A Fab fragment corresponds to one of the two identical arms of an antibody molecule and contains the complete light chain paired with the VH and CH1 domains of the heavy chain. A F(ab')<sub>2</sub> fragment contains the two antigen-binding arms of an antibody molecule linked by disulfide

bonds in the hinge region.

[00163] Further, the antibodies disclosed herein can also be generated using various phage display methods known in the art. In phage display methods, functional antibody domains are displayed on the surface of phage particles which carry the polynucleotide sequences encoding them. In particular, DNA sequences encoding VH and VL domains are amplified from animal cDNA libraries (*e.g.*, human or murine cDNA libraries of affected tissues). The DNA encoding the VH and VL domains are recombined together with a scFv linker by PCR and cloned into a phagemid vector. The vector is electroporated in *E. coli* and the *E. coli* is infected with helper phage. Phage used in these methods are typically filamentous phage including fd and M13, and the VH and VL domains are usually recombinantly fused to either the phage gene III or gene VIII. Phage expressing an antigen binding domain that binds to a particular antigen can be selected or identified with antigen, *e.g.*, using labeled antigen or antigen bound or captured to a solid surface or bead. Examples of phage display methods that can be used to make the antibodies disclosed herein include those disclosed in Brinkman U *et al.*, (1995) J Immunol Methods 182: 41-50; Ames RS *et al.*, (1995) J Immunol Methods 184: 177-186; Kettleborough CA *et al.*, (1994) Eur J Immunol 24: 952-958; Persic L *et al.*, (1997) Gene 187: 9-18; Burton DR & Barbas CF (1994) Advan Immunol 57: 191-280; PCT Application No. PCT/GB91/001134; International Publication Nos. WO 90/02809, WO 91/10737, WO 92/01047, WO 92/18619, WO 93/1 1236, WO 95/15982, WO 95/20401, and WO 97/13844; and U.S. Patent Nos. 5,698,426, 5,223,409, 5,403,484, 5,580,717, 5,427,908, 5,750,753, 5,821,047, 5,571,698, 5,427,908, 5,516,637, 5,780,225, 5,658,727, 5,733,743 and 5,969,108.

[00164] As described in the above references, after phage selection, the antibody coding regions from the phage can be isolated and used to generate whole antibodies, including human antibodies, or any other desired antigen binding fragment, and expressed in any desired host, including mammalian cells, insect cells, plant cells, yeast, and bacteria, *e.g.*, as described below. Techniques to recombinantly produce antibody fragments such as Fab, Fab' and F(ab')<sub>2</sub> fragments can also be employed using methods known in the art such as those disclosed in PCT publication No. WO 92/22324; Mullinax RL *et al.*, (1992) BioTechniques 12(6): 864-9; Sawai H *et al.*, (1995) Am J Reprod Immunol 34: 26-34; and Better M *et al.*, (1988) Science 240: 1041-1043.

[00165] In certain embodiments, to generate whole antibodies, PCR primers including VH or VL nucleotide sequences, a restriction site, and a flanking sequence to protect the restriction site can be used to amplify the VH or VL sequences from a template, *e.g.*, scFv

clones. Utilizing cloning techniques known to those of skill in the art, the PCR amplified VH domains can be cloned into vectors expressing a VH constant region, and the PCR amplified VL domains can be cloned into vectors expressing a VL constant region, *e.g.*, human kappa or lambda constant regions. The VH and VL domains can also be cloned into one vector  
5 expressing the necessary constant regions. The heavy chain conversion vectors and light chain conversion vectors are then co-transfected into cell lines to generate stable or transient cell lines that express full-length antibodies, *e.g.*, IgG, using techniques known to those of skill in the art.

[00166] A chimeric antibody is a molecule in which different portions of the antibody are  
10 derived from different immunoglobulin molecules. For example, a chimeric antibody can contain a variable region of a mouse or rat monoclonal antibody fused to a constant region of a human antibody. Methods for producing chimeric antibodies are known in the art. See, *e.g.*, Morrison SL (1985) *Science* 229: 1202-7; Oi VT & Morrison SL (1986) *BioTechniques* 4: 214-221; Gillies SD *et al.*, (1989) *J Immunol Methods* 125: 191-202; and U.S. Patent Nos.  
15 5,807,715, 4,816,567, 4,816,397, and 6,331,415.

[00167] A humanized antibody is capable of binding to a predetermined antigen and which comprises a framework region having substantially the amino acid sequence of a human immunoglobulin and CDRs having substantially the amino acid sequence of a non-human immunoglobulin (*e.g.*, a murine immunoglobulin). In particular embodiments, a humanized  
20 antibody also comprises at least a portion of an immunoglobulin constant region (Fc), typically that of a human immunoglobulin. The antibody also can include the CH1, hinge, CH2, CH3, and CH4 regions of the heavy chain. A humanized antibody can be selected from any class of immunoglobulins, including IgM, IgG, IgD, IgA and IgE, and any isotype, including IgG<sub>1</sub>, IgG<sub>2</sub>, IgG<sub>3</sub> and IgG<sub>4</sub>. Humanized antibodies can be produced using a variety  
25 of techniques known in the art, including but not limited to, CDR-grafting (European Patent No. EP 239400; International Publication No. WO 91/09967; and U.S. Patent Nos. 5,225,539, 5,530,101, and 5,585,089), veneering or resurfacing (European Patent Nos. EP 592106 and EP 519596; Padlan EA (1991) *Mol Immunol* 28(4/5): 489-498; Studnicka GM *et al.*, (1994) *Prot Engineering* 7(6): 805-814; and Roguska MA *et al.*, (1994) *PNAS* 91: 969-973), chain  
30 shuffling (U.S. Patent No. 5,565,332), and techniques disclosed in, *e.g.*, U.S. Pat. No. 6,407,213, U.S. Pat. No. 5,766,886, International Publication No. WO 93/17105; Tan P *et al.*, (2002) *J Immunol* 169: 1119-25; Caldas C *et al.*, (2000) *Protein Eng.* 13(5): 353-60; Morea V *et al.*, (2000) *Methods* 20(3): 267-79; Baca M *et al.*, (1997) *J Biol Chem* 272(16): 10678-84; Roguska MA *et al.*, (1996) *Protein Eng* 9(10): 895-904; Couto JR *et al.*, (1995) *Cancer Res.*



55 (23 Supp): 5973s-5977s; Couto JR *et al.*, (1995) *Cancer Res* 55(8): 1717-22; Sandhu JS (1994) *Gene* 150(2): 409-10 and Pedersen JT *et al.*, (1994) *J Mol Biol* 235(3): 959-73. See also U.S. Application Publication No. US 2005/0042664 A1 (Feb. 24, 2005), which is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety.

5 [00168] Methods for making multispecific (*e.g.*, bispecific antibodies) have been described, see, for example, U.S. Patent Nos. 7,951,917; 7,183,076; 8,227,577; 5,837,242; 5,989,830; 5,869,620; 6,132,992 and 8,586,713.

[00169] Single domain antibodies, for example, antibodies lacking the light chains, can be produced by methods well known in the art. See Riechmann L & Muyldermans S (1999) *J Immunol* 231: 25-38; Nuttall SD *et al.*, (2000) *Curr Pharm Biotechnol* 1(3): 253-263; 10 Muyldermans S, (2001) *J Biotechnol* 74(4): 277-302; U.S. Patent No. 6,005,079; and International Publication Nos. WO 94/04678, WO 94/25591 and WO 01/44301.

[00170] Further, antibodies that specifically bind to ApoC3 (*e.g.*, human ApoC3) can, in turn, be utilized to generate anti-idiotypic antibodies that “mimic” an antigen using techniques 15 well known to those skilled in the art. (See, *e.g.*, Greenspan NS & Bona CA (1989) *FASEB J* 7(5): 437-444; and Nissinoff A (1991) *J Immunol* 147(8): 2429-2438).

[00171] In particular embodiments, an antibody disclosed herein, which binds to the same epitope of ApoC3 (*e.g.*, human ApoC3) as an anti-ApoC3 antibody disclosed herein, is a human antibody. In particular embodiments, an antibody disclosed herein, which 20 competitively blocks (*e.g.*, in a dose-dependent manner) any one of the antibodies disclosed herein, from binding to ApoC3 (*e.g.*, human ApoC3), is a human antibody. Human antibodies can be produced using any method known in the art. For example, transgenic mice which are incapable of expressing functional endogenous immunoglobulins, but which can express human immunoglobulin genes, can be used. In particular, the human heavy and 25 light chain immunoglobulin gene complexes can be introduced randomly or by homologous recombination into mouse embryonic stem cells. Alternatively, the human variable region, constant region, and diversity region can be introduced into mouse embryonic stem cells in addition to the human heavy and light chain genes. The mouse heavy and light chain immunoglobulin genes can be rendered non-functional separately or simultaneously with the 30 introduction of human immunoglobulin loci by homologous recombination. In particular, homozygous deletion of the  $J_H$  region prevents endogenous antibody production. The modified embryonic stem cells are expanded and microinjected into blastocysts to produce chimeric mice. The chimeric mice are then bred to produce homozygous offspring which express human antibodies. The transgenic mice are immunized in the normal fashion with a

selected antigen, *e.g.*, all or a portion of an antigen (*e.g.*, ApoC3 (*e.g.*, human ApoC3)). Monoclonal antibodies directed against the antigen can be obtained from the immunized, transgenic mice using conventional hybridoma technology. The human immunoglobulin transgenes harbored by the transgenic mice rearrange during B cell differentiation, and subsequently undergo class switching and somatic mutation. Thus, using such a technique, it is possible to produce therapeutically useful IgG, IgA, IgM and IgE antibodies. For an overview of this technology for producing human antibodies, see Lonberg N & Huszar D (1995) *Int Rev Immunol* 13:65-93. For a detailed discussion of this technology for producing human antibodies and human monoclonal antibodies and protocols for producing such antibodies, see, *e.g.*, International Publication Nos. WO 98/24893, WO 96/34096 and WO 96/33735; and U.S. Patent Nos. 5,413,923, 5,625,126, 5,633,425, 5,569,825, 5,661,016, 5,545,806, 5,814,318 and 5,939,598. Examples of mice capable of producing human antibodies include the Xenomouse™ (Abgenix, Inc.; U.S. Patent Nos. 6,075,181 and 6,150,184), the HuAb-Mouse™ (Medarex, Inc./Gen Pharm; U.S. Patent Nos. 5,545,806 and 5,569, 825), the Trans Chromo Mouse™ (Kirin) and the KM Mouse™ (Medarex/Kirin).

[00172] Human antibodies which specifically bind to ApoC3 (*e.g.*, human ApoC3) can be made by a variety of methods known in the art including phage display methods described above using antibody libraries derived from human immunoglobulin sequences. *See also* U.S. Patent Nos. 4,444,887, 4,716,111, and 5,885,793; and International Publication Nos. WO 98/46645, WO 98/50433, WO 98/24893, WO 98/16654, WO 96/34096, WO 96/33735, and WO 91/10741.

[00173] In some embodiments, human antibodies can be produced using mouse-human hybridomas. For example, human peripheral blood lymphocytes transformed with Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) can be fused with mouse myeloma cells to produce mouse-human hybridomas secreting human monoclonal antibodies, and these mouse-human hybridomas can be screened to determine ones which secrete human monoclonal antibodies that specifically bind to a target antigen (*e.g.*, ApoC3 (*e.g.*, human ApoC3)). Such methods are known and are described in the art, see, *e.g.*, Shinmoto H *et al.*, (2004) *Cytotechnology* 46: 19-23; Naganawa Y *et al.*, (2005) *Human Antibodies* 14: 27-31.

30

## 6. Kits

[00174] Also provided, are kits comprising one or more antibodies disclosed herein, or pharmaceutical composition or conjugates thereof. In a specific embodiment, provided herein is a pharmaceutical pack or kit comprising one or more containers filled with one or

more of the ingredients of the pharmaceutical compositions disclosed herein, such as one or more antibodies provided herein. In some embodiments, the kits contain a pharmaceutical composition disclosed herein and any prophylactic or therapeutic agent, such as those disclosed herein. Optionally associated with such container(s) can be a notice in the form prescribed by a governmental agency regulating the manufacture, use or sale of pharmaceuticals or biological products, which notice reflects approval by the agency of manufacture, use or sale for human administration.

[00175] Also provided, are kits that can be used in the above methods. In one embodiment, a kit comprises an antibody disclosed herein, preferably a purified antibody, in one or more containers. In a specific embodiment, kits disclosed herein contain a substantially isolated ApoC3 (*e.g.*, human ApoC3) antigen as a control. In another specific embodiment, the kits disclosed herein further comprise a control antibody which does not react with an ApoC3 (*e.g.*, human ApoC3) antigen. In another specific embodiment, kits disclosed herein contain one or more elements for detecting the binding of an antibody to ApoC3 (*e.g.*, human ApoC3) antigen (*e.g.*, the antibody can be conjugated to a detectable substrate such as a fluorescent compound, an enzymatic substrate, a radioactive compound or a luminescent compound, or a second antibody which recognizes the first antibody can be conjugated to a detectable substrate). In specific embodiments, a kit provided herein can include a recombinantly produced or chemically synthesized ApoC3 (*e.g.*, human ApoC3) antigen. The ApoC3 (*e.g.*, human ApoC3) antigen provided in the kit can also be attached to a solid support. In a more specific embodiment, the detecting means of the above described kit includes a solid support to which an ApoC3 (*e.g.*, human ApoC3) antigen is attached. Such a kit can also include a non-attached reporter-labeled anti-human antibody or anti-mouse/rat antibody. In this embodiment, binding of the antibody to the ApoC3 (*e.g.*, human ApoC3) antigen can be detected by binding of the said reporter-labeled antibody.

### EXAMPLES

[00176] The previously identified antibody clone, 5E5, binds to ApoC3 with high affinity at pH 7.4 and slightly reduced affinity at pH 5.5 (see U.S. provisional application 62/360,084). The instant disclosure provides novel derivatives of clone 5E5 that exhibit high affinity binding to ApoC3 at pH 7.4, but much reduced affinity to ApoC3 at pH 5.5 relative to 5E5. The following examples describe the characterization of the novel 5E5 derivatives. The amino acid sequences of 5E5 are set forth in U.S. provisional application 62/360,084, and the amino sequences of the novel 5E5 derivatives are set forth in Tables 1-7, herein.

[00177] The examples in this Section are provided to further elucidate the advantages and features of the present application, but are not intended to limit the scope of the application. The examples are for illustrative purposes only.

**Example 1: *In vitro* characterization of anti-ApoC3 scFv-Fc antibodies.**

5 [00178] This example describes surface plasmon resonance (SPR)-based experiments to determine the antigen-binding kinetics, at both pH 7.4 and pH 5.5, of anti-ApoC3 scFv-Fc antibodies.

[00179] A panel of novel derivatives of antibody clone 5E5 was generated by substitution of one or more CDR amino acids in the VH and/or VL of 5E5 with histidine. The antigen-binding kinetics, at both pH 7.4 and pH 5.5, of each 5E5 derivative was assessed using the  
10 SPR-based method set forth below, and clones exhibiting high affinity binding to ApoC3 at pH 7.4, but much reduced affinity to ApoC3 at pH 5.5 relative to 5E5 were selected for further characterization. The binding kinetics of exemplary 5E5 derivatives 5E5VH5\_VLWT, 5E5VH12\_VLWT, and 5E5VHWT\_VL8 are set forth in Table 8.

15 [00180] Test antibodies were produced from transfected HEK293 cells at 50 ml small-scale cultures and purified by protein A chromatography using the ÄKTA pure chromatography system. The quality and yields of the purified of the antibody fragments were determined by spectrophotometry and by SDS-PAGE.

[00181] An SPR-based method was employed, in which biotinylated human ApoC3 was  
20 captured on a streptavidin (SA) coated chip, and the binding kinetics of test antibodies to the **coated chip were measured at both pH 7.4 and pH 5.5. Briefly, 20 µl of biotinylated human** ApoC3 was injected at a concentration of 10 µg/ml to reach a surface density of approximately 500 RU. 60 µl of each test antibody was diluted in HBS-EP buffer (GE, cat. nr. BR-1008-26; 0.010 M HEPES, 0.150M NaCl, 3mM EDTA, 0.05%(v/v) surfactant P20,  
25 pH 7.4), and was injected at a concentration of 1-100 nM. The test antibodies were passed **through the flow cells at a flow rate of 30 µl/min, followed by an off-rate wash at pH 7.4 or** pH 5.5 for 5 min. The resulting sensorgrams were analyzed using the BIAevaluation 4.1 software applying the Langmuir 1:1 binding model to derive binding kinetics. Data was zero adjusted and the reference cell sensorgrams were subtracted.

**Table 8.** Binding kinetics of anti-ApoC3 scFv-Fc antibodies at pH 7.4 and pH 5.5

Antibody	Association Rate		Dissociation Rate		Affinity		
	ka (1/Ms) pH 7.4	ka (1/Ms) pH 5.5	kd (1/s) pH 7.4	kd (1/s) pH 5.5	K <sub>D</sub> (nM) pH 7.4	K <sub>D</sub> (nM) pH 5.5	K <sub>D</sub> pH 5.5/ K <sub>D</sub> pH 7.4
5E5WT	8.23E+05	3.93E+05	1.75E-05	2.53E-05	0.02	0.06	3.0
5E5VH5_VLWT	1.78E+05	1.47E+05	1.05E-04	1.60E-03	0.59	10.90	18.5
5E5VH12_VLWT	3.08E+05	1.29E+05	1.57E-04	2.06E-03	0.51	16.00	31.4
5E5VHW_T_VL8	3.81E+05	2.69E+05	2.21E-04	1.16E-03	0.58	4.29	7.4

[00182] All scFv-Fc antibodies tested exhibited higher affinity for ApoC3 at pH 7.4 than at pH 5.5, with antibody 5E5VH12\_VLWT showing the most pronounced pH-dependent binding (see Table 8). The magnitude of pH-dependent binding positively correlated with the dissociation rate under acidic conditions.

**Example 2: *In vitro* characterization of anti-ApoC3 human IgG<sub>1</sub> antibodies.**

[00183] Based on the results in Example 1, test scFv-Fc antibodies were generated as human IgG<sub>1</sub> antibodies. An SPR-based assay was employed, in which human ApoC3 protein was immobilized on a CM5 chip, and the binding kinetics of test antibodies to the coated chip were measured at both pH 7.4 and pH 5.5. Briefly, a solution of 50 µg/ml of native human ApoC3 in 10 mM acetate buffer at pH 4.5 was prepared and injected until the surface density reached approximately 500 RU. 60 µl of each test antibody was diluted in HBS-EP buffer (GE, cat. nr. BR-1008-26; 0.010 M HEPES, 0.150M NaCl, 3mM EDTA, 0.05%(v/v) surfactant P20, pH 7.4), and was injected at a concentration as described in Table 9. The test antibodies were passed through the flow cells at a flow rate of 30 µl/min, followed by an off-rate wash at pH 7.4 or pH 5.5 for 5 min. The resulting sensorgrams were analyzed using the BIAevaluation 4.1 software applying the Langmuir 1:1 binding model to derive binding kinetics. Data was zero adjusted and the reference cell sensorgrams were subtracted.

**Table 9.** Binding kinetics of anti ApoC3 human IgG<sub>1</sub> antibodies at pH 7.4 and pH 5.5

Antibody	pH	ka (1/Ms)	kd (1/s)	Rmax (RU)	Concentration	K <sub>D</sub> (M)
5E5WT	7.4	3.50E+05	1.79E-05	475	50-0.8nM	5.12E-11
	5.5	3.40E+05	1.70E-05	519	50-0.8nM	4.99E-11
5E5VH5_VLWT	7.4	1.78E+05	3.77E-05	347	50-0.8nM	2.11E-10
	5.5	1.55E+05	2.03E-04	313	50-0.8nM	1.31E-09

Antibody	pH	ka (1/Ms)	kd (1/s)	Rmax (RU)	Concentration	K <sub>D</sub> (M)
5E5VH12_VLWT	7.4	3.93E+05	1.38E-05	420	50-0.8nM	3.51E-11
	5.5	3.66E+05	3.74E-04	413	50-0.8nM	1.02E-09
5E5VHWT_VL8	7.4	7.82E+05	2.84E-05	479	25-0.8nM	3.63E-11
	5.5	7.31E+05	4.06E-05	463	25-0.8nM	5.56E-11
5E5VH5_VL8	7.4	1.77E+05	1.73E-04	309	50-0.8nM	9.75E-10
	5.5	2.11E+05	2.42E-03	183	50-0.8nM	1.14E-08
5E5VH12_VL8	7.4	2.67E+05	1.63E-04	291	50-0.8nM	6.09E-10
	5.5	1.88E+05	1.65E-03	523	50-0.8nM	8.79E-09
5E5VH5VH12_VLWT	7.4	6.16E+04	3.05E-04	220	50-0.8nM	4.96E-09
	5.5	1.56E+05	3.16E-03	381	50-0.8nM	2.02E-08
5E5VH5VH12_VL8	7.4	1.25E+05	2.80E-03	702	50-0.8nM	2.24E-08
	5.5	No binding detected				

[00184] All antibodies tested bound to human ApoC3 at pH 7.4, and had reduced affinity to ApoC3 at pH 5.5 (see Table 9). 5E5VH5\_VLWT, 5E5VH12\_VLWT, 5E5VH5\_VL8, and 5E5VH12\_VL8 show particularly pronounced pH-dependence.

### 5 Example 3: Effect of anti-ApoC3 antibodies on VLDL uptake by hepatocytes.

[00185] In this example, the ability of anti-ApoC3 antibodies to attenuate VLDL uptake by hepatocytes was determined.

[00186] Briefly, HepG2 cells (ATCC HB-8065) were cultured on a poly-d-lysine coated surface in complete Minimum Essential Medium (MEM) supplemented with 10% FCS for 24 hours, and in complete MEM supplemented with 0.0125% bovine serum albumin (MEM-BSA medium) for another 24 hours. The cells were pre-incubated with 3  $\mu$ M human ApoC3 protein (Athens Research and Technology) and 3  $\mu$ M of a test antibody in the IgG<sub>1</sub> format for 15 minutes in fresh MEM-BSA medium, and 30  $\mu$ g/mL ApoC3-depleted DiI-labeled VLDL (Kalen Biomedical, LLC # 770130-9) was added to the medium. After a 4-hour incubation, the cells were further incubated with fresh complete MEM supplemented with 1% intralipid for 20 minutes. The amount of DiI-labeled VLDL taken up by the cells was determined by lysing the cells with isopropanol at room temperature for 15 minutes, measuring fluorescence of the DiI label in the lysate (ex=520 nm; em=580), calculating the amount of DiI-labeled VLDL using a standard curve, and normalizing the data based on the quantity of total protein in the lysate. Data was graphed using GraphPad Prism 6 and is reported as average +/- SEM.

One-way ANOVA with multiple comparisons were calculated using GraphPad Prism 6.

[00187] As shown in Figures 1A, 1B, and 1C, the 5E5WT, 5E5VHWT\_VL8, 5E5VH5\_VLWT, 5E5VH12\_VLWT, and 5E5VH5\_VL8 antibodies increased VLDL uptake by HepG2 cells. In particular, the 5E5VHWT\_VL8, 5E5VH5\_VLWT, 5E5VH12\_VLWT, and 5E5VH5\_VL8 antibodies all completely restored VLDL uptake in the presence of ApoC3.

**Example 4: Pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of anti-ApoC3 antibodies.**

[00188] This example describes the *in vivo* characterization of the 5E5VH5\_VL8 antibody using a mouse model having impaired triglyceride clearance due to transgenic expression of human ApoC3.

**4.1 Generation of mouse model**

[00189] Wild-type C57BL/6 male mice aged 60-63 days maintained on a standard chow diet were infected with  $3 \times 10^{11}$  viral particles of an AAV8 vector harboring a human ApoC3 gene operably linked to a thyroxine binding globulin (TBG) promoter (RegenXBio) by intraperitoneal administration. Twelve days following the administration, blood samples were collected from retro-orbital sinus, and levels of human ApoC3 in the blood samples were measured by ELISA using a primary anti-ApoC3 antibody (Abcam rabbit polyclonal anti-human ApoC3 #ab21032) and a secondary ApoC3 antibody (Abcam goat polyclonal biotin-conjugate ApoC3 # ab21024). In the infected mice, the mean serum level of human ApoC3 was 9.9  $\mu$ M. The mean circulating triglyceride level after a four-hour fasting was 163 mg/dL in these mice, whereas the mean circulating triglyceride level in control mice was 109 mg/dL ( $p=0.0065$ ).

[00190] The mice were then grouped such that all groups had similar mean ApoC3 levels on Day 12. Fourteen days after the AAV infection, blood samples were collected from retro-orbital sinus to establish baseline ( $T=0$ ) ApoC3 levels. 25 mg/kg of a test anti-ApoC3 human IgG<sub>1</sub> antibody was administered to each mouse by injection into the dorsal subcutaneous space. An anti-hen egg lysosome human IgG<sub>1</sub> antibody (HyHEL5) was used as an isotype control. Blood samples were collected from retro-orbital sinus 0, 2, 4, 8, and 24 hours after the administration of the test antibodies, and approximately every 2 days afterwards for 30 days. All animal studies were carried out in accordance with the recommendations in the Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals of the National Institutes of Health. All procedures were approved by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee of Vascumab, LLC.

#### 4.2 Pharmacokinetics of anti-ApoC3 antibodies

[00191] Mice expressing human ApoC3 were generated and treated as described in Section 4.1. Plasma levels of the human IgG<sub>1</sub> antibodies were determined with an ELISA assay. Specifically, a 96-well plate (Griener # 655061) was coated overnight at 4°C with 50  
5 μL primary IgG antibody (Fitzgerald 41-XG57 goat anti-human IgG Fc polyclonal) diluted in PBS. The plate was washed 4 times with 200 μL TBS-T, and blocked with 200 μL of blocking buffer consisting of 3% BSA (Roche BSA fraction V protease free # 03 117 332 001) plus clear milk (Pierce Clear Milk Blocker # 37587) in PBS for 90 minutes at 30°C. The blocking buffer was removed, and 50 μL of test sample diluted in blocking buffer was  
10 added and allowed to incubate for 2 hours at room temperature with rotation at 300 rpm. The plate was washed four times with 200 μL TBS-T, and 50 μL secondary antibody (Abcam goat anti-human IgG-Fc (biotin) polyclonal # ab97223) diluted in blocking buffer was added and allowed to incubate for 1 hour at room temperature with rotation at 300 rpm. The plate was washed once with TBS-T, and 50 μL SA-HRP (Abcam # 64269) diluted 100-fold in PBS  
15 was added and allowed to incubate for 30 min at RT with rotation at 300 rpm. The plate was then washed 4 times with 200 μL TBS-T, and developed with 80 μL TMB. The chromogenic reaction was terminated by 50 μL 0.5 N HCL. Absorbance was read at the wavelength of 450 nm. The amounts of human IgG in test wells were calculated from a 4-parameter fit of a standard curve (Molecular Devices) constructed using the purified test antibody. This  
20 method detects human ApoC3 specifically, and does not cross-react with mouse ApoC3.

[00192] As shown in Figure 2A, the 5E5 antibody was rapidly degraded in mice expressing human ApoC3. This can be explained by the rapid turnover of ApoC3 through uptake of ApoC3-containing lipid particles. The 5E5VH5\_VL8 antibody, which has a reduced affinity to ApoC3 at lower pH, can dissociate from ApoC3 in acidic organelles and  
25 return to the bloodstream via endosomal recycling. The half-life of 5E5VH5\_VL8 is about one week, which is similar to the half-life of the isotype control antibody HyHel5 (an antibody that does not bind to a specific antigen in mice). The plasma level of 5E5VH5\_VL8 returned to the baseline about one month after the injection. The extended half-life of 5E5VH5\_VL8 makes this antibody an excellent candidate for clinical application, due to the  
30 low frequency of administration required to maintain a therapeutic level of the antibody in serum.

#### 4.3 Pharmacodynamics of anti-ApoC3 antibodies

[00193] Mice expressing human ApoC3 were generated and treated as described in Section 4.1. Plasma levels of human ApoC3 and ApoB were determined with an ELISA



assay. Specifically, a 96-well plate (Griener # 655061) was coated overnight at 4°C with 50 μL primary ApoC3 antibody (Abcam rabbit polyclonal anti-human ApoC3 #ab21032) or 50 μL primary ApoB antibody (Meridian Life Sciences goat polyclonal anti-human ApoB #K45253G) diluted in PBS. The plate was washed 4 times with 200 μL TBS-T, and blocked with 200 μL of blocking buffer (Pierce Clear Milk Blocker # 37587 in PBS) for 90 minutes at 30°C. The blocking buffer was removed, and 50 μL of test sample diluted in blocking buffer was added and allowed to incubate for 2 hours at room temperature with rotation at 300 rpm. The plate was washed four times with 200 μL TBS-T, and 50 μL secondary ApoC3 antibody (Abcam goat polyclonal biotin-conjugate ApoC3 # ab21024) or secondary ApoB antibody (Meridian Life Sciences goat polyclonal biotin-conjugate ApoB48/100 # 34003G) diluted in blocking buffer was added and allowed to incubate for 1 hour at room temperature with rotation at 300 rpm. The plate was washed once with TBS-T, and 50 μL SA-HRP (Abcam # 64269) diluted 100-fold in PBS was added and allowed to incubate for 30 minutes at room temperature with rotation at 300 rpm. The plate was then washed 4 times with 200 μL TBS-T, and developed with 80 μL TMB (Thermo Ultra-TMB ELISA #34028) followed by 50 μL 0.5 N HCL. Absorbance was read at 450 nm. The amount of ApoC3 in test wells was calculated from a 4-parameter fit of a standard curve (Molecular Devices) constructed using purified ApoC3 (Athens Research and Technology). The amount of ApoB in test wells was calculated from a 4-parameter fit of a standard curve (Molecular Devices) constructed using mouse VLDL isolated by centrifugation (ApoB content is assumed to be 20% of total protein content). Data was calculated and plotted as percentage values relative to the corresponding levels in mice treated with the HyHel5 control antibody.

[00194] As shown in Figures 2B and 2C, the 5E5 antibody reduced the plasma levels of human ApoC3 and ApoB initially, but the levels returned to normal after about 2 days. By contrast, 5E5VH5\_VL8 reduced the plasma levels of human ApoC3 and ApoB for about one month. This long duration of efficacy was consistent with the long half-life of 5E5VH5\_VL8, and confirmed that 5E5VH5\_VL8 would be an excellent clinical candidate.

**Example 5: Reduction of fasting triglyceride levels and circulating post-prandial triglyceride levels by anti-ApoC3 antibodies.**

[00195] This example describes the reduction of fasting triglyceride levels and circulating post-prandial triglyceride levels by the 5E5VH5\_VL8 antibody using a mouse model having impaired triglyceride clearance due to transgenic expression of human ApoC3.

[00196] Wild-type C57BL/6 male mice aged 60-63 days maintained on a standard chow diet were infected with  $3 \times 10^{11}$  viral particles of an AAV8 vector harboring a human ApoC3

gene operably linked to a thyroxine binding globulin (TBG) promoter (RegenXBio) by intraperitoneal administration. Fourteen days following the administration, blood samples were collected from retro-orbital sinus, and levels of human ApoC3 in the blood samples were measured by ELISA using a primary anti-ApoC3 antibody (Abcam rabbit polyclonal anti-human ApoC3 #ab21032) and a secondary ApoC3 antibody (Abcam goat polyclonal biotin-conjugate ApoC3 # ab21024). The mice were then grouped such that all groups had similar mean ApoC3 levels on Day 14.

5 [00197] On Day 17, blood samples were collected from retro-orbital sinus, and the mice were injected subcutaneously with 30 mg/kg of 5E5VH5\_VL8 or the HyHel5 control antibody in the fed state (t=-24 hours). After providing the Chow diet for another 6 hours, the mice were fasted for 18 hours, and blood samples at t=0 were collected from retro-orbital sinus. The mice were then challenged with a 10 mL/kg oral bolus of olive oil. Retro-orbital sinus blood samples were obtained at 1, 2, 3 and 4 hours following olive oil challenge.

10 [00198] The levels of plasma triglycerides were determined by a colorimetric assay using the Thermo Scientific™ Triglycerides Reagent (TR22421). Briefly, 10 µL of diluted plasma samples were incubated with 180 µL Triglycerides Reagent in a clear 96 well plate (Corning Costar 9017) at 37 °C for 10 minutes. Absorbance at 540 nm was read on a Spectramax M2 (Molecular Devices), and the triglyceride concentrations were calculated from a linear fit (Softmax Pro, Molecular Devices) of a glycerol standard curve. The area under the curve (AUC) values for plasma triglyceride were calculated using GraphPad Prism 6. The levels of ApoC3 were determined by the method described in section 4.2 above.

15 [00199] As shown in Figure 3A, the fasting triglyceride levels in the mice treated with 5E5VH5\_VL8 for 24 hours were significantly lower (by 22% , p=0.004) than the levels in the mice treated with the HyHel5 control antibody. After the olive oil challenge, the mice treated with 5E5VH5\_VL8 showed lower increase in the plasma triglyceride levels (Figure 3B), and the mean AUC value was reduced by 47% (p=0.04) compared to that of the mice treated with the HyHel5 control antibody (Figure 3C). The circulating levels of human ApoC3 were also significantly reduced in the mice treated with 5E5VH5\_VL8 relative to those of the mice treated with the HyHel5 control antibody (p values <0.001 at t=0, 1, 2, 3 and 4 hours post olive oil dose) (Figure 3D).

\* \* \*

[00200] The invention is not to be limited in scope by the specific embodiments disclosed herein. Indeed, various modifications of the invention in addition to those described will become apparent to those skilled in the art from the foregoing description and accompanying

figures. Such modifications are intended to fall within the scope of the appended claims.

[00201] All references (*e.g.*, publications or patents or patent applications) cited herein are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety and for all purposes to the same extent as if each individual reference (*e.g.*, publication or patent or patent application) was specifically  
5 and individually indicated to be incorporated by reference in its entirety for all purposes.

[00202] Other embodiments are within the following claims.

**WHAT IS CLAIMED:**

1. An isolated antibody that specifically binds to ApoC3 with a first dissociation constant ( $K_D$ ) at pH 7.4 and with a second  $K_D$  at pH 5.5, wherein the ratio between the second  $K_D$  and the first  $K_D$  is greater than about 5.
2. The isolated antibody of claim 1, wherein the first  $K_D$  is less than 10 nM.
3. The isolated antibody of claim 1 or 2, wherein the half-life of the antibody in a mouse expressing ApoC3 is greater than about 3 days.
4. The isolated antibody of any one of the preceding claims, wherein the antibody attenuates the ability of ApoC3 to inhibit hepatocyte uptake of very low density lipoprotein (VLDL).
5. The isolated antibody of any one of the preceding claims, wherein the antibody is capable of increasing the rate of clearance of ApoC3 from the blood in a subject.
6. The isolated antibody of any one of the preceding claims, wherein the antibody is capable of increasing the rate of clearance of ApoB from the blood in a subject.
7. The isolated antibody of any one of the preceding claims, wherein the antibody is capable of reducing the level of ApoC3 in the blood in a subject.
8. The isolated antibody of claim 7, wherein the antibody is capable of reducing the level of ApoC3 in the blood in a subject by at least 40% for at least 2 weeks.
9. The isolated antibody of any one of the preceding claims, wherein the antibody is capable of reducing the level of ApoB in the blood in a subject.
10. The isolated antibody of claim 9, wherein the antibody is capable of reducing the level of ApoB in the blood in a subject by at least 20% for at least 2 weeks.
11. The isolated antibody of any one of the preceding claims, wherein the antibody is capable of inhibiting post-prandial lipemia in a subject.
12. The isolated antibody of any one of the preceding claims, wherein the antibody is capable of binding to lipid-bound ApoC3.
13. The isolated antibody of any one of the preceding claims, wherein the antibody binds to an epitope within the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 2.
14. The isolated antibody of claim 13, wherein the epitope comprises at least one of the amino acids at position 2, 5, 6, 8, or 10 of SEQ ID NO: 2.
15. The isolated antibody of claim 14, wherein the epitope comprises the amino acids at positions 5 and 6 of SEQ ID NO: 2.

16. The isolated antibody of claim 14, wherein the epitope comprises the amino acids at positions 2, 5, 6, and 8 of SEQ ID NO: 2.
17. The isolated antibody of claim 14, wherein the epitope comprises the amino acids at position 10 of SEQ ID NO: 2.
18. The isolated antibody of claim 14, wherein the epitope comprises the amino acids at positions 6, 8, and 10 of SEQ ID NO: 2.
19. The isolated antibody of claim 14, wherein the epitope comprises the amino acids at positions 6 and 8 of SEQ ID NO: 2.
20. The isolated antibody of any one of the preceding claims, wherein the antibody comprises a heavy chain variable region having complementarity determining regions CDRH1, CDRH2 and CDRH3, and a light chain variable region having complementarity determining regions CDRL1, CDRL2 and CDRL3, and wherein:
- 5 (a) CDRH1 comprises the amino acid sequence of TYSMR (SEQ ID NO: 3);  
(b) CDRH2 comprises the amino acid sequence of SIX<sub>1</sub>TDGGGTAYRDSVKG, wherein X<sub>1</sub> is S or H (SEQ ID NO: 4);  
(c) CDRH3 comprises the amino acid sequence of X<sub>2</sub>GYSD, wherein X<sub>2</sub> is A or H (SEQ ID NO: 5);
- 10 (d) CDRL1 comprises the amino acid sequence of KTSQGLVHSDGKTYFY (SEQ ID NO: 6);  
(e) CDRL2 comprises the amino acid sequence of QVSNRAS (SEQ ID NO: 7); and  
(f) CDRL3 comprises the amino acid sequence of AX<sub>3</sub>GTYYPHT, wherein X<sub>3</sub> is Q or H (SEQ ID NO: 8),
- 15 and wherein at least one of X<sub>1</sub>, X<sub>2</sub>, and X<sub>3</sub> is H.
21. The isolated antibody of claim 20, wherein the CDRH1, CDRH2, CDRH3, CDRL1, CDRL2, and CDRL3 comprise the amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 3, 11, 10, 6, 7, and 13; 3, 9, 12, 6, 7, and 13; 3, 9, 10, 6, 7, and 14; 3, 11, 10, 6, 7, and 14; 3, 9, 12, 6, 7, and 14; 3, 11, 12, 6, 7, and 13; or 3, 11, 12, 6, 7, and 13, respectively.
22. The isolated antibody of claim 21, wherein the heavy chain variable region comprises an amino acid sequences selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 16-18.
23. The isolated antibody of claim 21 or 22, wherein the light chain variable region comprises the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 20.

24. The isolated antibody of any one of claims 20-23, wherein the heavy chain variable region and the light chain variable region, respectively, comprise the amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 16 and 19, 17 and 19, 18 and 19, 15 and 20, 16 and 20, 17 and 20, or 18 and 20, respectively.
25. An isolated antibody that specifically binds to ApoC3, comprising a heavy chain variable region having complementarity determining regions CDRH1, CDRH2 and CDRH3, and a light chain variable region having complementarity determining regions CDRL1, CDRL2 and CDRL3, wherein:
- 5 (a) CDRH1 comprises the amino acid sequence of TYSMR (SEQ ID NO: 3);  
(b) CDRH2 comprises the amino acid sequence of SIX<sub>1</sub>TDGGGTAYRDSVKG, wherein X<sub>1</sub> is S or H (SEQ ID NO: 4);  
(c) CDRH3 comprises the amino acid sequence of X<sub>2</sub>GYSD, wherein X<sub>2</sub> is A or H (SEQ ID NO: 5);  
10 (d) CDRL1 comprises the amino acid sequence of KTSQGLVHSDGKTYFY (SEQ ID NO: 6);  
(e) CDRL2 comprises the amino acid sequence of QVSNRAS (SEQ ID NO: 7); and  
(f) CDRL3 comprises the amino acid sequence of AX<sub>3</sub>GTYYPHT, wherein X<sub>3</sub> is Q or H (SEQ ID NO: 8),  
15 and wherein at least one of X<sub>1</sub>, X<sub>2</sub>, and X<sub>3</sub> is H.
26. The isolated antibody of claim 25, wherein the CDRH1, CDRH2, CDRH3, CDRL1, CDRL2, and CDRL3 comprise the amino acid sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 3, 11, 10, 6, 7, and 13; 3, 9, 12, 6, 7, and 13; 3, 9, 10, 6, 7, and 14; 3, 11, 10, 6, 7, and 14; 3, 9, 12, 6, 7, and 14; 3, 11, 12, 6, 7, and 13; or 3, 11, 12, 6, 7, and 13, respectively.
27. An isolated antibody that specifically binds to ApoC3, the antibody comprising a heavy chain variable region comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 16-18.
28. An isolated antibody that specifically binds to ApoC3, the antibody comprising a light chain variable region comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 20.
29. An isolated antibody that specifically binds to ApoC3, the antibody comprising a heavy chain variable region and a light chain variable region, wherein the heavy chain variable region and the light chain variable region, respectively, comprise the amino acid

sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 16 and 19, 17 and 19, 18 and 19, 15 and 20, 16 and 20, 17 and 20, or 18 and 20, respectively.

30. The isolated antibody of any one of the preceding claims, wherein the antibody further comprises a human or humanized constant region.

31. The isolated antibody of claim 30, wherein the constant region is a variant of a wild type human immunoglobulin heavy chain constant region, and wherein the variant human immunoglobulin heavy chain constant region has an increased affinity for human neonatal Fc receptor (FcRn) at pH 6 relative to the affinity of the wild type human immunoglobulin heavy chain constant region for human FcRn at pH 6.

32. The isolated antibody of claim 30 or 31, wherein the constant region is a heavy chain constant region of a human IgG.

33. The isolated antibody of claim 32, wherein the constant region is a heavy chain constant region of a human IgG<sub>1</sub>, IgG<sub>2</sub>, or IgG<sub>4</sub>.

34. The isolated antibody of any one of claims 31-33, wherein the constant region comprises the amino acids K, F, and Y at EU positions 433, 434, and 436, respectively.

35. The isolated antibody of any one of claims 31-33, wherein the constant region comprises the amino acids Y, T, and E at EU positions 252, 254, and 256, respectively.

36. The isolated antibody of any one of claims 31-33, wherein the constant region comprises the amino acids L and S at EU positions 428 and 434, respectively.

37. The isolated antibody of any one of claims 34-36, wherein the constant region comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 22-24, 37-39, and 42-47.

38. The isolated antibody of any one of the preceding claims, wherein ApoC3 is human ApoC3.

39. A pharmaceutical composition comprising the antibody of any one of the preceding claims and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

40. A polynucleotide encoding the heavy chain variable region or the light chain variable region of the antibody of any one of claims 1-38.

41. An expression vector comprising the polynucleotide of claim 40.

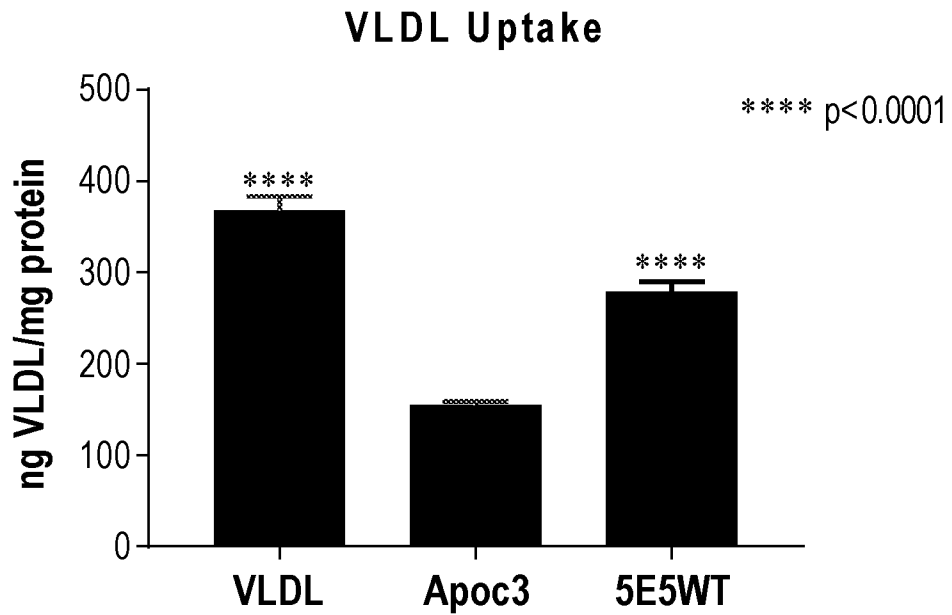
42. A host cell comprising the expression vector of claim 41.

43. A method for producing an antibody that binds to ApoC3, the method comprising culturing the host cell of claim 42 under conditions that allow expression of the antibody.
44. A method for inhibiting the activity of ApoC3 in a subject, the method comprising administering to the subject an effective amount of the antibody or pharmaceutical composition of any one of claims 1-39.
45. A method for reducing triglyceride levels in the blood of a subject, the method comprising administering to the subject an effective amount of the antibody or pharmaceutical composition of any one of claims 1-39.
46. A method for inhibiting post-prandial lipemia in a subject, the method comprising administering to the subject an effective amount of the antibody or pharmaceutical composition of any one of claims 1-39.
47. A method for treating hypertriglyceridemia in a subject, the method comprising administering to the subject an effective amount of the antibody or pharmaceutical composition of any one of claims 1-39.
48. A method for treating chylomicronemia in a subject, the method comprising administering to the subject an effective amount of the antibody or pharmaceutical composition of any one of claims 1-39.
49. A method for reducing the risk of cardiovascular disease in a subject with hypertriglyceridemia, the method comprising administering to the subject an effective amount of the antibody or pharmaceutical composition of any one of claims 1-39.
50. The method of claim 49, wherein the cardiovascular disease is myocardial infarction.
51. The method of claim 49, wherein the cardiovascular disease is angina.
52. The method of claim 49, wherein the cardiovascular disease is stroke.
53. The method of claim 49, wherein the cardiovascular disease is atherosclerosis.
54. The method of any one of claims 44-53, wherein the antibody reduces the levels of chylomicron or chylomicron remnants in the blood of the subject.
55. The method of any one of claims 44-53, wherein the subject is receiving an additional lipid lowering agent.
56. The method of claim 55, wherein the additional lipid lowering agent is an HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor.

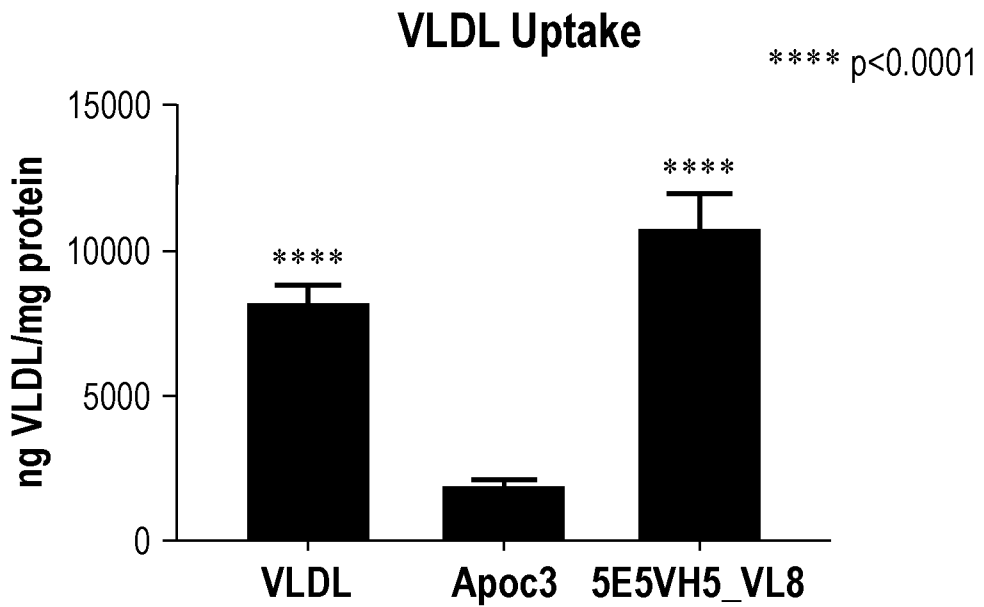


57. The method of claim 56, wherein the HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor is atorvastatin, fluvastatin, lovastatin, pitavastatin, pravastatin, rosuvastatin or simvastatin.
58. The method of claim 55, wherein the additional lipid lowering agent is a PCSK9 inhibitor.
59. The method of claim 58, wherein the PCSK9 inhibitor is alirocumab, evolocumab, or bococizumab.
60. The method of claim 55, wherein the additional lipid lowering agent is ezetimibe.
61. The method of claim 55, wherein the additional lipid lowering agent is a combination of ezetimibe and an HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor.
62. The method of claim 55, wherein the additional lipid lowering agent is a combination of ezetimibe, an HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor, and a PCSK9 inhibitor.

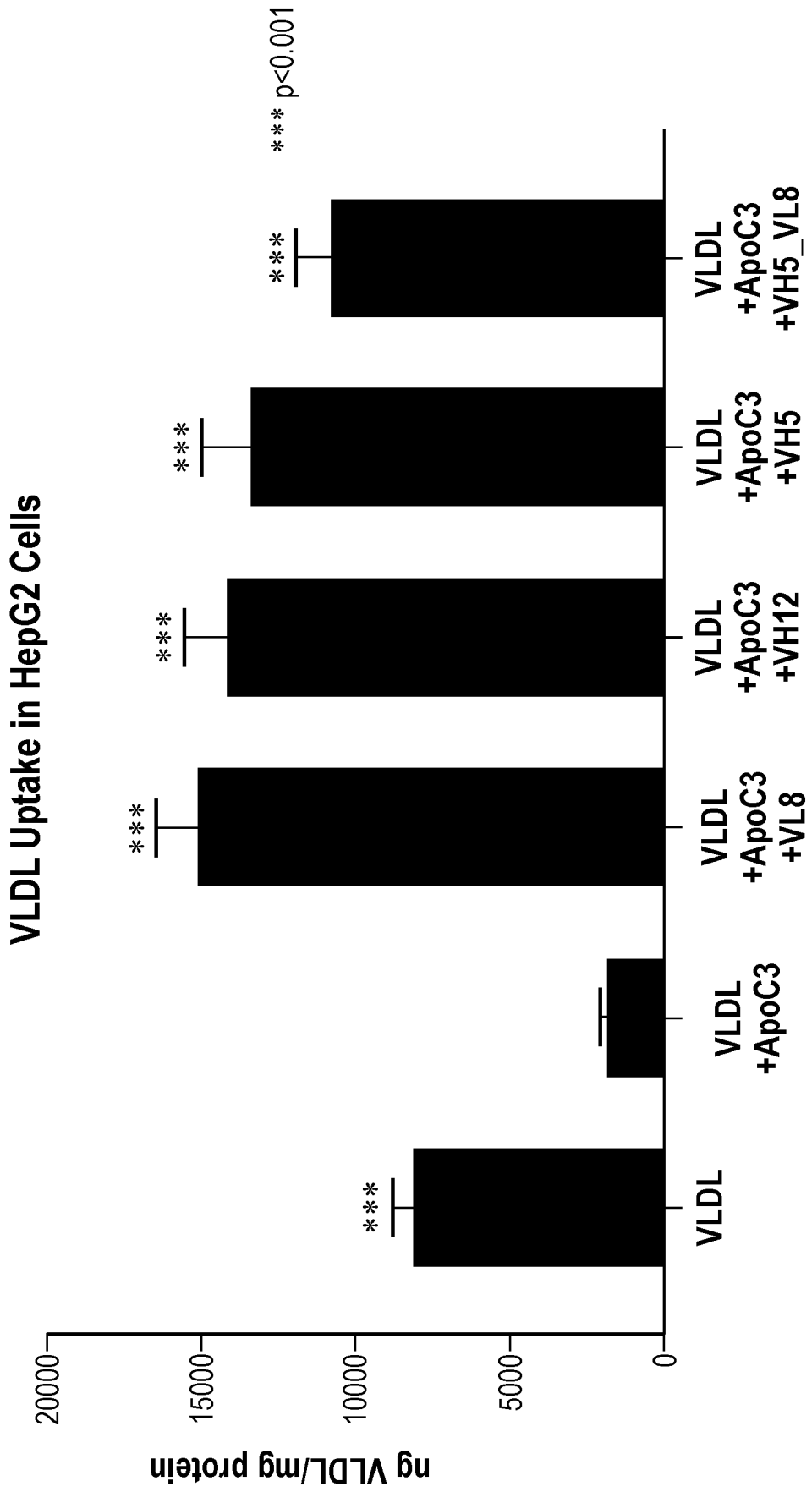
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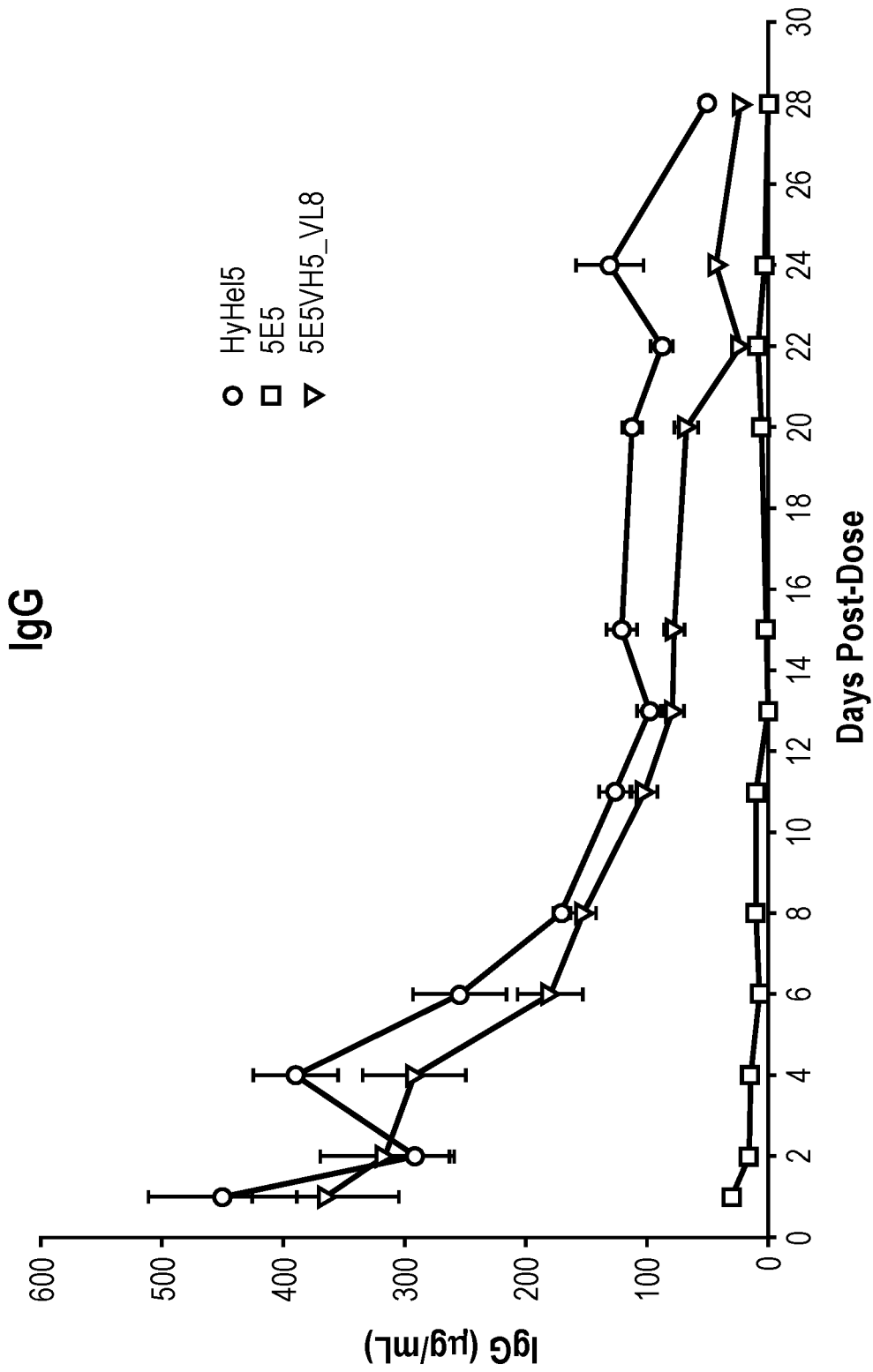
**Fig. 1A**



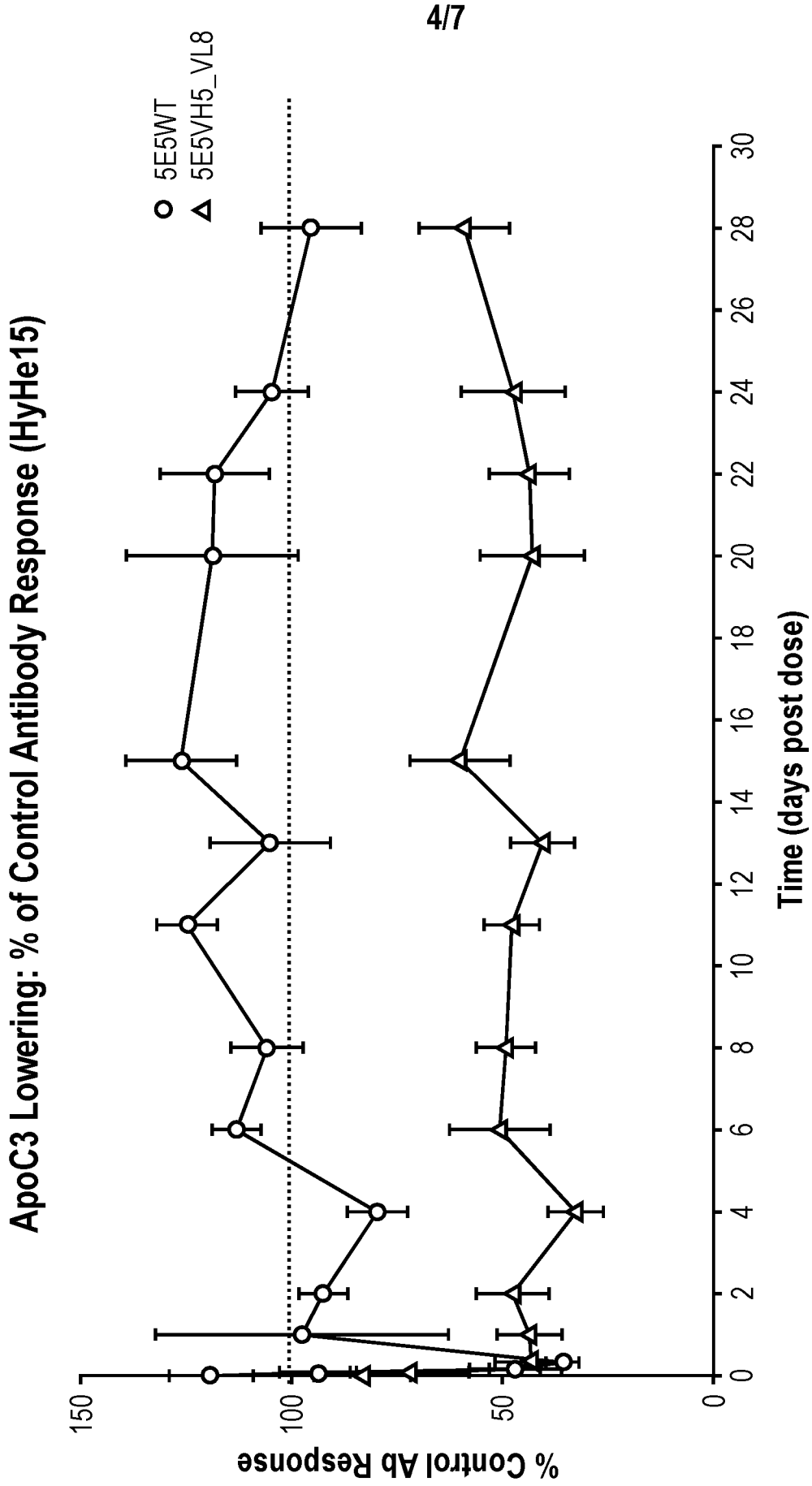
**Fig. 1B**



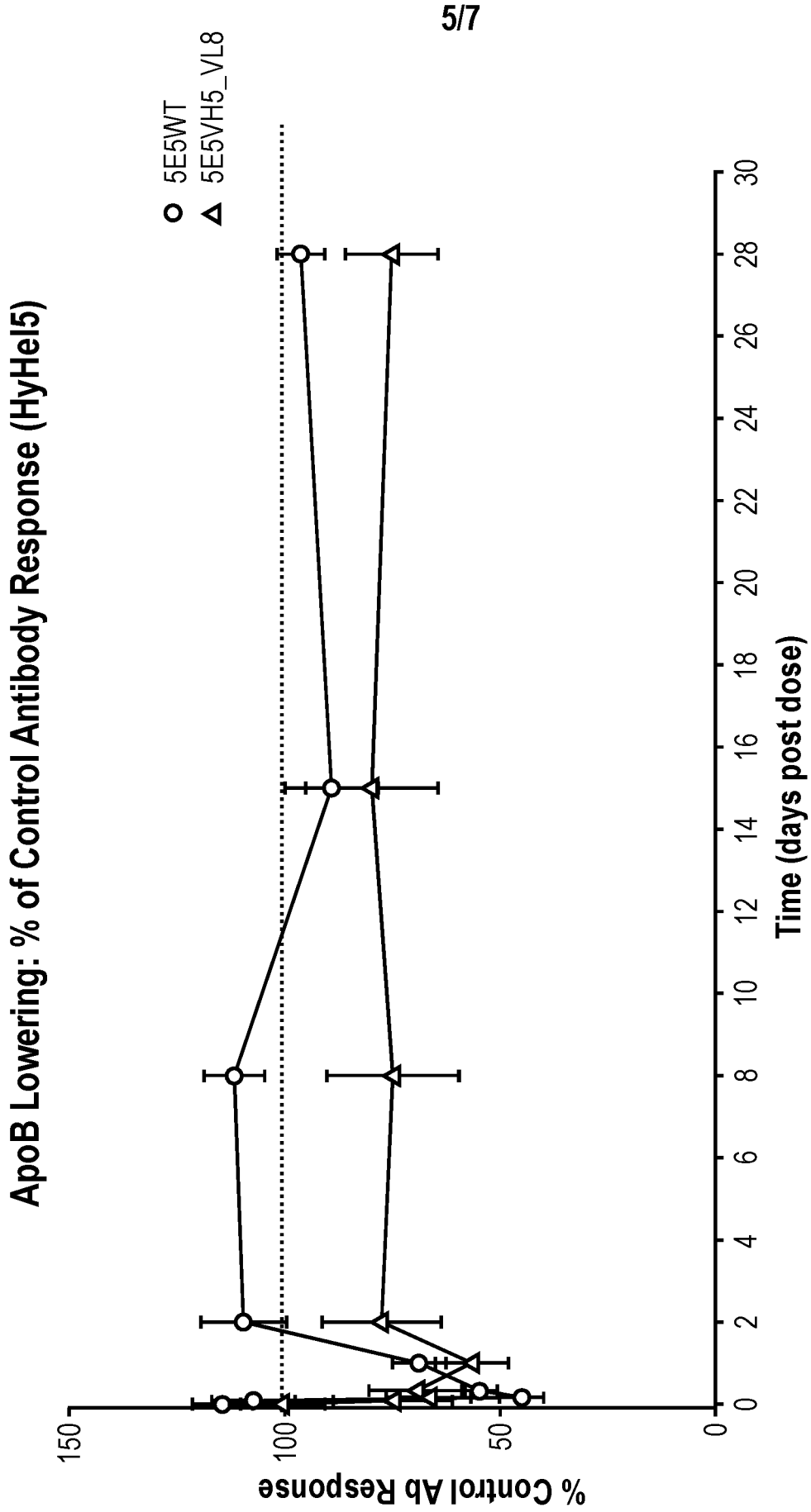
**Fig. 1C**



**Fig. 2A**

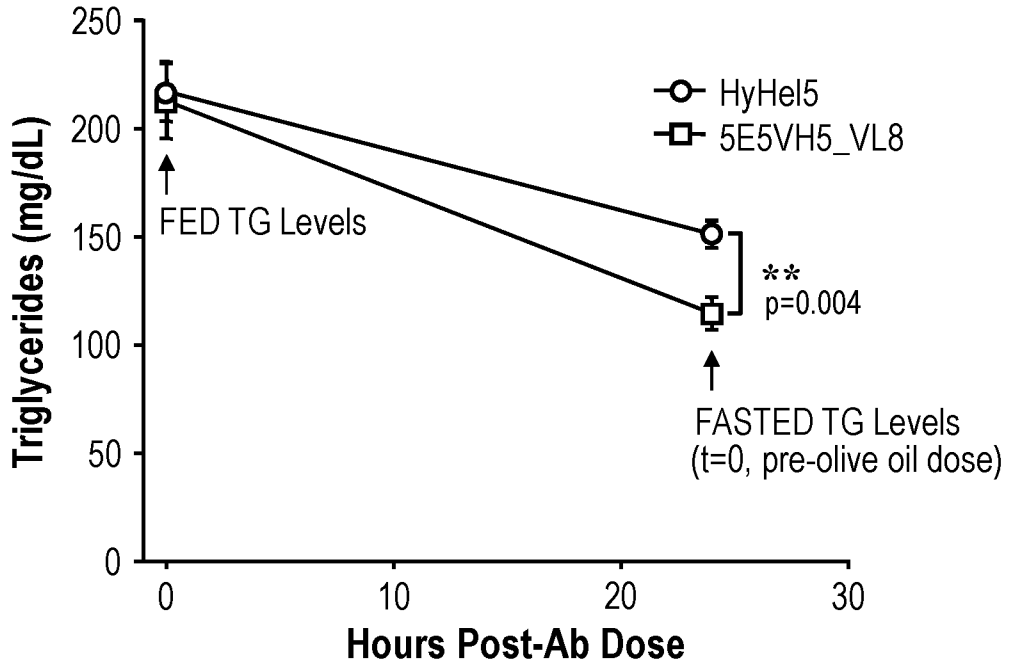


**Fig. 2B**

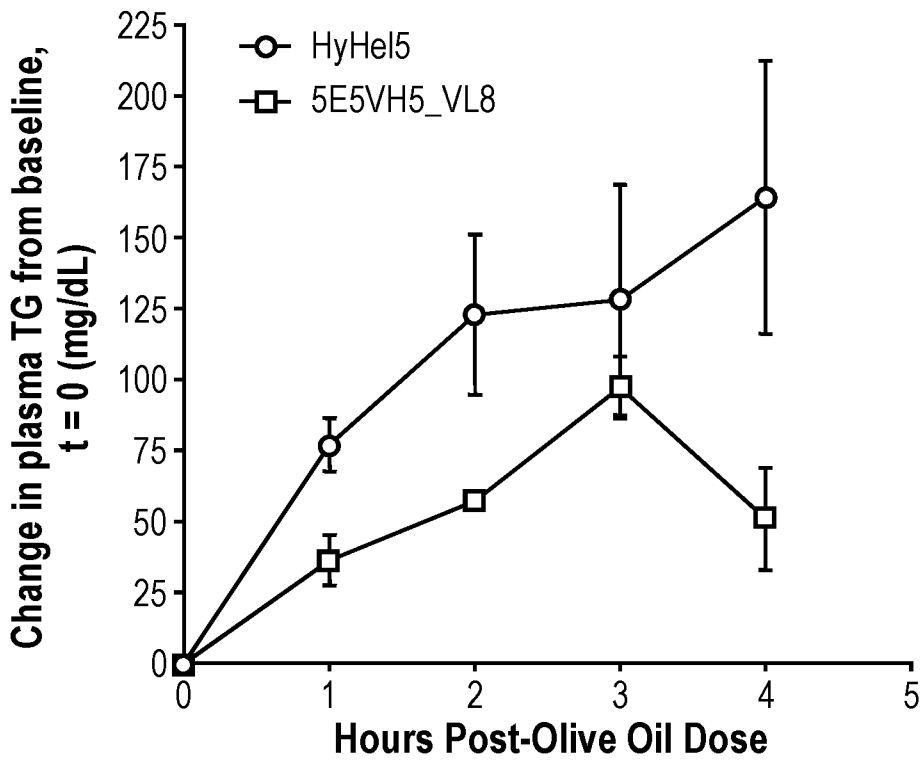


**Fig. 2C**

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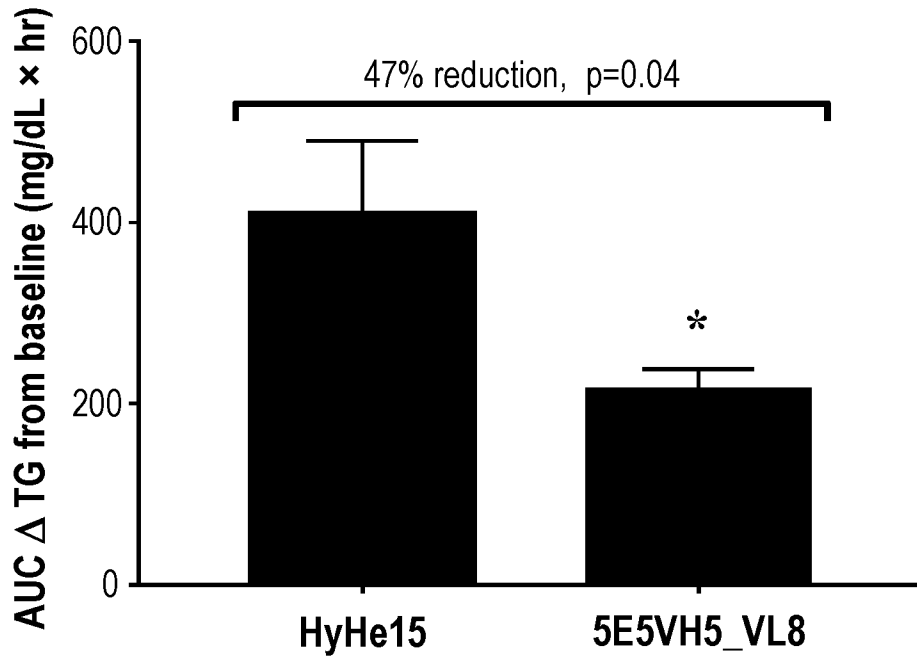


**Fig. 3A**

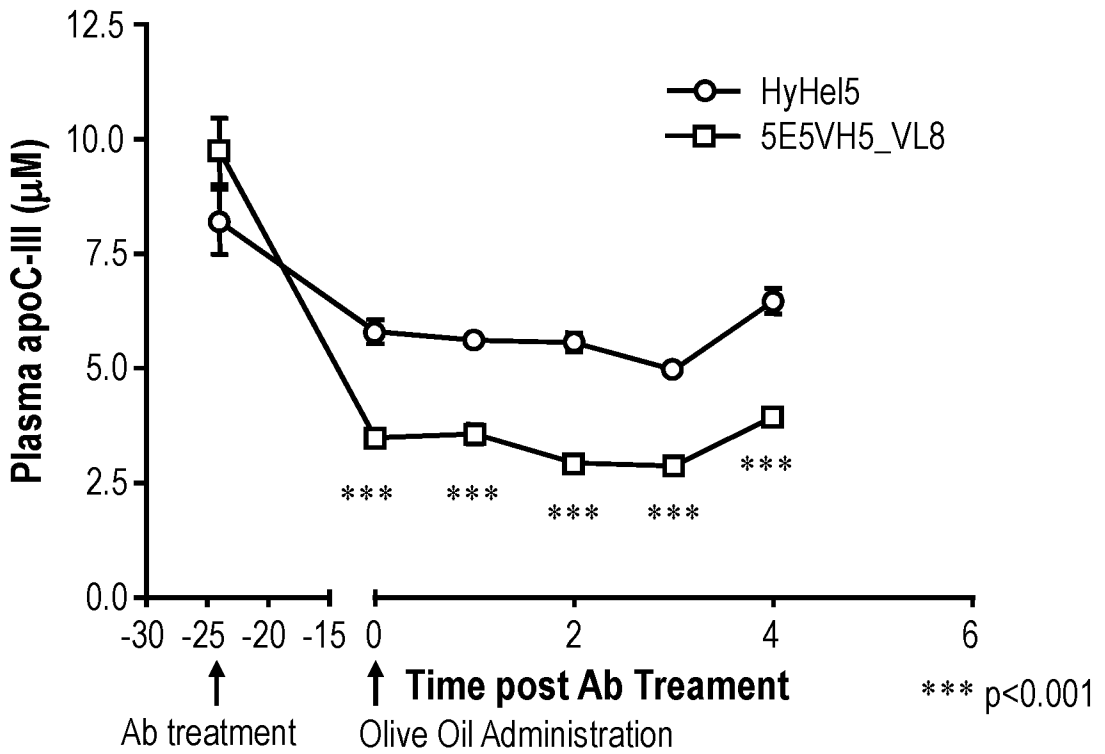


**Fig. 3B**

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**Fig. 3C**



**Fig. 3D**



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No  
PCT/IB2018/052780

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER  
INV. C07K16/18 A61P3/06 A61P9/10  
ADD.  
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED  
Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)  
C07K A61P  
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)  
EPO-Internal, WPI Data, BIOSIS, Sequence Search, EMBASE

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X,P	SUMEET A KHETARPAL ET AL: "A human APOC3 missense variant and monoclonal antibody accelerate apoC-III clearance and lower triglyceride-rich lipoprotein levels", NATURE MEDICINE, vol. 23, no. 9, 21 August 2017 (2017-08-21), pages 1086-1094, XP055493855, New York ISSN: 1078-8956, DOI: 10.1038/nm.4390 the whole document	1-62
X,P	----- WO 2018/007999 A1 (STATEN BIOTECHNOLOGY B V [NL]) 11 January 2018 (2018-01-11) cited in the application	1-20,25, 38-62
Y,P	the whole document -----	21,26-30
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Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.  See patent family annex.

\* Special categories of cited documents :

<p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p>	<p>"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone</p> <p>"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art</p> <p>"&amp;" document member of the same patent family</p>
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Date of the actual completion of the international search <b>20 July 2018</b>	Date of mailing of the international search report <b>31/07/2018</b>
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