

Resurrection of antibody as a therapeutic drug

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

Key Words: antibody, drug

가 가 .

2000 7 24 Forbe , Merck (38), (Biotechnology), Procter & Gamble (47), Nestle (49), Pfizer (50), Johnson & Johnson (56), El du Pont de Nemours (58), Roche Group (79), Novartis Group (85), small molecule drug 가 , 가 9 가 100 , 1999 , 가 small molecule drug 2,550 . (biological drug) Pfizer Viagra . 4 가 OECD 가 Amgen , 가 10% , Merck 1/3 2000 5 2 가 , Merck 1/10 (2), 가 . 1 Merck 가 , Merck 40% . small molecule drug 2001 2 16 science Celera 가, 가 The International Human Genome Sequencing Consortium (IHGSC) Nature 500 (3). (4). 80 가 , 가 . 2001 1 Millennium Pharmaceutical inc. (MLNM) Bayer AG가 : Phase I . genome drug candidate database Zeus 8 product testing 가 . 1990 (recombinant antibody) product testing 2 8 . FDA 가 2 . 12 , 5,000 ~ 10,000 5 , 6 (Table I). 1998 500 Genentech, Amgen, Chiron, Centocor, Biogen, Synergen, Alza, Genetics Institute, Gensia Pharm, Immunex biotechnology 168 (3). MLNM gene 78 (46%) . analysis software 3,000 ~ 5,000 . Genentech druggable protein , Zeus 2001 4 17 product pipeline 20 mRNA expression level , 9 가 , small molecule . CancerNet (<http://>

Table 1 The list of FDA-approved antibody drug

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

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

1,647 가 (additional group) 가

clinical trial 146

9% . 5~6

2010 5 .

20 가

가 가 .

(5).

가

가 ,

가 (natural drug) .

가

(humanization) . (half life)

(small molecule drug)

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

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

immunization . de-
ReoPro Fab .
heavy chain variable region light chain variable
region (Gly4Ser I)⁵ linker scFv
(single chain variable fragment) (Fig. 2).
scFv 가 1/6 가

unit .
 , 가
(recombinant immunotoxin) (Fig. 2).

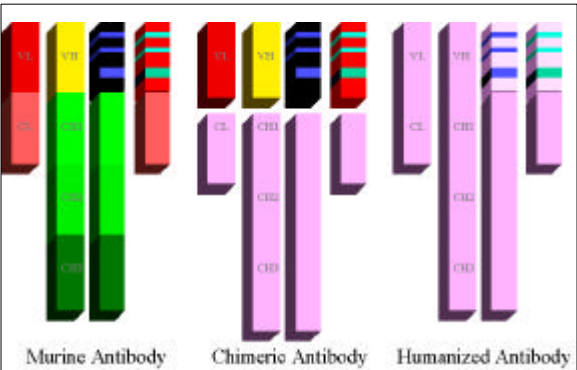


Fig. 1 The structure of chimeric and humanized antibody

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

가 . 가
가
plasma cell

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

가
Medarex KIRIN
 . 가
X-ray cryatal ,

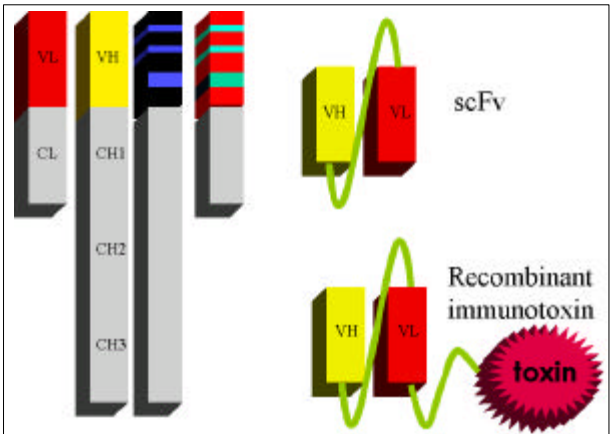


Fig. 2 The structure of scFv and recombinant immuno-
toxin

template	PCR	가	(13).
		가	가
	trial-and-error	region	, CDR grafting
(affinity)		CDR grafting	CDR
		framework	(14)
(10-11).		grafting	library
		panning	
Combinatorial phage display library		Display vehicle	phage
	, 가 ,		mRNA-
(spleen), (bone marrow)		protein fusion	(15). mRNA puro-
PCR	, phage display	mycin linker	, in-vitro
vector	phage coat display	translation mRNA가 translation	C-
	phage panning	terminal	mRNA
	variable region	protein complex	
	가	protein interaction	
framework region	가	complex	PCR
, CDR grafting	가		in-vitro trans-
diversify antibody library		cription in-vitro translation	complex가
panning	가 가	selection cycle	
(12).	가		
		mRNA-protein fusion system	
		library construction	, library size가
			molecular interaction
complex antigen, (plasma			Messenger RNA가 ribosome
membrane)		translation	, ribosome release
biological fluid		mRNA ribosome	
	가	ribosomal display	
	가 (variable region) 가	(16).	
	(constant region)	Cambridge Antibody Technology (CAT)	
chimeric Fab phage display combinatorial		biotech	premade antibody
rabbit/human chimeric Fab phage display library		library	
	library		
panning	chime-	1×10^{11}	diversity 가 naive library
ric	가		(kd < 1×10^{-7})
	가	panning	(17).
immunoglobulin gene rearrangement mecha-		synthetic CDR	human antibody phage display
nism 가	gene	library	panning
conversion mechanism 가			(18).

가

E. coli prokaryote , yeast, CHO
, transgenic animal, plant
. 가 가
tobacco, corn plant
plantibody
catalytic antibody
가 가
catalytic antibody가
antibody prodrug 가
antigen binding pocket pocket
catalytic function 가 design prodrug
drug 가
가 가

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