PATENTS

Recent patents in phage display

Patent #	Subject	Assignee	Author	Date	Status
WO 200039580	An assay device comprising an array of specific binding molecules that will bind partner molecules in a chemical or phage display library to produce characteristic patterns; useful for diagnosing cancer or immune system disease.	Univ. of Sydney (Australia)	Christopherson RI; dos Remedios CG	7/6/2000	A1
WO 200038515	Treating cancer or melanoma in a mammal, comprising administering a peptide mimic to generate an immune response against the target molecule or its fragment associated with disease. Peptide mimics of the high-molecular-weight melanoma-associated antigen (HMW-MAA) identified using phage display peptide libraries are able to stimulate clones that recognize the HMW-MAA, but have not been deleted during the establishment of self-identity because of their reduced affinity.	New York Medical Coll. (New York)	Ferrone S	7/6/2000	A1
WO 200029004	A phage display library comprising a number of recombinant phage, each of which has an expression vector encoding a single domain of the variable region of the heavy chain of an antibody molecule, and an isolated phage clone that binds selectively with a specific antigen of interest; useful for the diagnosis and treatment of disease.	Peptor Ltd. (Rehovot, Israel)	Plaksin D	5/25/20000	A1
WO 200027865	Novel nucleic acids encoding cb1-SL proteins. The cb1-SL proteins or fragments can be used to screen phage display libraries to identify and select peptide-binding partners of the cb1-SL polypeptides, which can be used for screening assays, for purification protocols, and for interfering directly with the functioning of cb1-SL. Useful for treating cancers expressing a mutant cb1-SL polypeptide.	Brigham & Womens Hospital (Boston, MA)	Band H, Borriello F	5/18/2000	A1
WO 200026230	A method for selecting a protein variant having reduced immunogenicity as compared to a parent protein, comprising screening a random peptide display package library with antibodies raised against the protein of interest.	Novo Nordisk (Bagsvaerd, Denmark)	Ernst S, Olsen AA, Roggen EL	5/11/2000	A1
WO 200023580	An improved method of affinity separation, including a method of phage display in which a protein expressed on the phage surface has one or more of its asparagine residues modified in a separate step from the modification of the protein's binding characteristics. Useful for testing the presence of and for yielding pure samples of a target molecule.	Affibody Technology Sweden	Gardner R, Hober S, Uhlen M	4/27/2000	A1
WO 200023463	Novel fluorette peptides that bind with high specificity to fluorophore dyes; useful for detecting biological materials, molecules, target analytes, intracellular events, and intra- and intermolecular interactions, as well as discovering effective inhibitors.	Stanford Univ. (Stanford, CA)	Nolan GP; Rozinov MN	4/27/2000	A2
WO 200020573	DNA shuffling methods to improve mycotoxin detoxification genes for use in agricultural and industrial processes to degrade mycotoxins; includes selecting one or more mycotoxin detoxification nucleic acids (MDNAs) for encoded mycotoxin detoxification activity or for enhanced or reduced encoded polypeptide expression or stability.	Maxygen (Redwood City, CA)	Subramanian V	4/13/2000	A2
WO 200023465	Generation of a peptide with a selected biological activity, comprising displaying the peptides on the outer surface of a genetic display package to create a peptide display library, and using affinity selection to enrich the population display packages for those containing peptides that have desired specificity to the target cell; useful for identifying endothelial inhibitors and peptides with antiangiogenic activity.	Mitotix (Cambridge, MA)	Gyuris J, Morris AJ	4/27/2000	A2

Source: Derwent Information, Alexandria, VA. *The patents in the table are pending. The status of each application is slightly different from country to country. For further details, contact Derwent Information, 1725 Duke St., Suite 250, Alexandria, VA 22314. Tel: 1 (800) DERWENT (info@derwent.com).