

4902616

**PROCESS FOR THE
PREPARATION OF CAPSULAR
POLYSACCHARIDES OF
STAPHYLOCOCCI, THE
POLYSACCHARIDES OBTAINED,
USES OF THESE
POLYSACCHARIDES AND
STRAINS FOR CARRYING OUT
OF THE PROCESS**

Jean-Michel Fournier, Anne Bouvet, Alain Boutonnier, Paris, France assigned to Institut Pasteur

The subject of the invention is a process for the preparation of capsular polysaccharides characteristic of *Staphylococcus aureus*, comprising the use of coagulase-negative strains of staphylococci for the preparation of these polysaccharides. The capsular polysaccharides obtained can be used for the preparation of vaccines against *Staphylococcus aureus* and diagnostic agents.

4902618

**PRODUCTION OF HYBRIDOMA
ANTIBODIES FOR INTERFERON**

Kurt F Berg, Gentofte, Denmark assigned to Wadley Technologies Inc

A hybridoma continuous cell line, capable of producing monoclonal antibodies specific for all species of human interferon-alpha, is disclosed. A method for producing hybridomas and monoclonal antibodies with the required specificity is also disclosed. Methods of use of the disclosed compositions for purifying human interferon-alpha, screening blood in blood banks, and for producing specific polyclonal antibodies are claimed and detailed.

4902685

**2-AMINO-3-CYANO-BICYCLIC
PYRIDINES/PYRAZINES AS
INHIBITORS OF INTERLEUKIN 1**

Jerauld Skotnicki assigned to American Home Products Corporation

There are disclosed compounds of the formula *See Patent for Chemical Structure* wherein X is CH or N Y is CHR₁, NR₂, O or S; R₁ is lower alkenyl, lower alkynyl, or unsubstituted or substituted phenyl, naphthyl, pyridyl, pyrazinyl, pyrimidinyl, quinolyl, quinazolinyll or quinoxalinyll, wherein the substituents are selected from halo, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, carboxy, lower alkoxy carbonyl, lower alkyl sulfonyl, nitro, cyano, trifluoromethyl, hydroxy, mercapto and lower alkylthio; and R₂ is hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower alkenyl, lower alkynyl, or unsubstituted or substituted phenyl, naphthyl, pyridyl, pyrazinyl, pyrimidinyl, quinolyl, quinazolinyll or quinoxalinyll, wherein the substituents are selected from halo, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, carboxy, lower alkoxy carbonyl, lower alkylsulfonyl, nitro, cyano, trifluoromethyl, hydroxy, mercapto and lower alkylthio, with the proviso that when R₂ is substituted phenyl, the substituent is other than carboxy or lower alkoxy carbonyl, which, by virtue of their ability to inhibit interleukin 1, are of use as antiinflammatory agents and in treatment of disease states involving enzymatic tissue destruction, and there is also disclosed a method of using such compounds in the treatment of immunoinflammatory, inflammatory/proliferative and enzymatic tissue destruction conditions.

4904391

**METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR
REMOVAL OF CELLS FROM
BONE MARROW**

Richard B Freeman

An improved system for removing cells from bone marrow wherein the cells are bound by monoclonal antibodies conjugated to magnetic particles, the system comprising a chamber provided with inlets and outlets for flowing through the chamber a liquid sample containing the bone marrow and magnetic conjugated antibodies bound to the cells and a magnetic field source associated with the chamber wherein the improvement comprises a non-uniform magnetic field in an ascending gradient from the inlet to the outlet.

4904468

**CANINE CORONAVIRUS
VACCINE**

Michael Gill, Stephen May assigned to Norden Laboratories Inc

A vaccine for protecting canine animals from disease caused by infection with canine corona virus (CCV) which comprises an effective amount of the cell-associated CCV peplomer protein. A polyvalent vaccine comprising an effective amount of cell-associated CCV peplomer protein and an effective amount of an antigenic component which is protective against one or more additional pathogenic organisms or viruses are also disclosed.

4904481

**METHOD OF CONFERRING
IMMUNO-TOLERANCE TO A
SPECIFIC ANTIGEN**

C Garrison Fathman assigned to The Board of Trustees of Leland Stanford University

A method of selectively suppressing the immune system and conferring immunotolerance against a specific antigen by interfering with the L3T4 differentiation antigens on helper T cells is described. Simultaneous administration of a binding moiety specific for the L3T4-equivalent in the subject species and a specific antigen or administration of the antigen subsequent to the binding moiety for L3T4-equivalent within the time required for T-cell recovery results in a diminished ability of the subject to respond immunologically to the antigen, whether or not the subject has been exposed previously to the antigen.

4904581

**METHOD OF DETECTING AIDS
VIRUS INFECTION**

Denis R Burger, Andrew S Goldstein assigned to Epitope Inc

A method is disclosed for detecting the presence of HTLV III infected cells in a medium. The method comprises contacting the medium with monoclonal antibodies against an antigen produced as a result of the infection and detecting the binding of the antibodies to the antigen. The antigen may be a gene product of the HTLV III virus or may be bound to such gene product. On the other hand the antigen may not be a viral gene product but may be produced as a result of the infection and may further be bound to a

lymphocyte. The medium may be a human body fluid or a culture medium. A particular embodiment of the present method involves a method for determining the presence of a AIDS virus in a person. The method comprises combining a sample of a body fluid from the person with a monoclonal antibody that binds to an antigen produced as a result of the infection and detecting the binding of the monoclonal antibody to the antigen. The presence of the binding indicates the presence of a AIDS virus infection. Also disclosed are novel monoclonal antibodies, novel compositions of matter, and novel diagnostic kits.

4904596

**HYBRIDOMA ANTIBODY (FH6)
DEFINING A HUMAN CANCER-
ASSOCIATED
DIFUCOGANGLIOSIDE**

Sen-itiroh Hakomori assigned to Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center

A hybridoma cell line (ATCC No. HB 8873) secreting a monoclonal IgM antibody (FH6) directed to a fucoganglioside, 6B, which accumulates in human colonic adenocarcinoma but is absent in normal colonic mucosa. The structure of the 6B ganglioside to which the antibody FH6 is directed is as follows: *See Patent for Chemical Structure See Patent for Tabular Presentation* The hybridoma secreting the antibody FH6 was selected by reactivity of the FH6 antibody with the 6B ganglioside (VI3NeuAcV3III3Fuc2nLc6) and lack of reactivity with other glycolipids, including glycolipids having closely related structures, such as sialosyllactoneo tetraosylceramide (IV3NeuAcnLc4), sialosyllactofucopen tasy(III)ceramide (IV3NeuAcIII3FucnLc4), sialosyllacto fucopentaosy(II)ceramide (sialosyl-Lea glycolipid; IV3NeuAcIII4FucLc4), and 6C fucoganglioside (sialosyl 2 right arrow6 fucoganglioside; VI6NeuAcIII3FucnLc6). The antibody FH6 is highly reactive with a large variety of human cancer cells, including colonic, lung, and breast cancer, but does not react with most normal adult cells (except, notably, granulocytes). The antibody FH6 is of practical value in diagnostic tests and in monitoring and implementing various cancer treatments.