

(h) a polynucleotide capable of hybridizing under stringent conditions to any one of the polynucleotides specified in (a)-(g), wherein said polynucleotide does not hybridize under stringent conditions to a nucleic acid molecule having a nucleotide sequence of only A residues or of only T residues.

34. The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 33, wherein the polynucleotide fragment comprises a nucleotide sequence encoding a secreted form of SEQ ID NO:Y or a secreted form of the polypeptide encoded by the cDNA Clone ID in ATCC Deposit No:Z corresponding to SEQ ID NO:Y, as referenced in Table 1A.

35. The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 33, wherein the polynucleotide fragment comprises a nucleotide sequence encoding the sequence identified as SEQ ID NO:Y or the polypeptide encoded by the cDNA sequence included in ATCC Deposit No:Z, which is hybridizable to SEQ ID NO:X, as referenced in Table 1A.

36. The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 33, wherein the polynucleotide fragment comprises the entire nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:X or the cDNA sequence included in ATCC Deposit No:Z, which is hybridizable to SEQ ID NO:X, as referenced in Table 1A.

37. The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 34, wherein the nucleotide sequence comprises sequential nucleotide deletions from either the C-terminus or the N-terminus.

38. The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 35, wherein the nucleotide sequence comprises sequential nucleotide deletions from either the C-terminus or the N-terminus.

39. A recombinant vector comprising the isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 33.

40. A method of making a recombinant host cell comprising the isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 33.

41. A recombinant host cell produced by the method of claim 40.

42. The recombinant host cell of claim 41 comprising vector sequences.

43. A polypeptide comprising a first amino acid sequence at least 95% identical to a second amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) a full length polypeptide of SEQ ID NO:Y or a full length polypeptide encoded by the cDNA Clone ID in ATCC Deposit No:Z corresponding to SEQ ID NO:Y as referenced in Table 1A;
- (b) a secreted form of SEQ ID NO:Y or a secreted form of the polypeptide encoded by the cDNA Clone ID in ATCC Deposit No:Z corresponding to SEQ ID NO:Y as referenced in Table 1A;
- (c) a polypeptide fragment of SEQ ID NO:Y or a polypeptide fragment encoded by the cDNA Clone ID in ATCC Deposit No:Z corresponding to SEQ ID NO:Y as referenced in Table 1A;
- (d) a polypeptide fragment of SEQ ID NO:Y or a polypeptide fragment encoded by the cDNA Clone ID in ATCC Deposit No:Z corresponding to SEQ ID NO:Y as referenced in Table 1A, wherein said fragment has biological activity;
- (e) a polypeptide domain of SEQ ID NO:Y as referenced in Table 1B;

(f) a polypeptide domain of SEQ ID NO:Y as referenced in Table 2; and

(g) a predicted epitope of SEQ ID NO:Y as referenced in Table 1B.

44. The polypeptide of claim 43, wherein said polypeptide comprises a heterologous amino acid sequence.

45. The isolated polypeptide of claim 43, wherein the secreted form or the full length protein comprises sequential amino acid deletions from either the C-terminus or the N-terminus.

46. An isolated antibody that binds specifically to the isolated polypeptide of claim 43.

47. A recombinant host cell that expresses the isolated polypeptide of claim 43.

48. A method of making an isolated polypeptide comprising:

(a) culturing the recombinant host cell of claim 47 under conditions such that said polypeptide is expressed; and

(b) recovering said polypeptide.

49. The polypeptide produced by claim 48.

50. A method for preventing, treating, or ameliorating cancer or other hyperproliferative disorder, comprising administering to a mammalian subject a therapeutically effective amount of the polypeptide of claim 43.

51. A method of diagnosing cancer or other hyperproliferative disorder in a subject comprising:

(a) determining the presence or absence of a mutation in the polynucleotide of claim 33; and

(b) diagnosing the cancer or other hyperproliferative disorder based on the presence or absence of said mutation.

52. A method of diagnosing cancer or other hyperproliferative disorder in a subject comprising:

(a) determining the presence or amount of expression of the polypeptide of claim 43 in a biological sample; and

(b) diagnosing the cancer or other hyperproliferative disorder based on the presence or amount of expression of the polypeptide.

53. A method for identifying a binding partner to the polypeptide of claim 43 comprising:

(a) contacting the polypeptide of claim 43 with a binding partner; and

(b) determining whether the binding partner effects an activity of the polypeptide.

54. The gene corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:X.

55. A method of identifying an activity in a biological assay, wherein the method comprises:

(a) expressing SEQ ID NO:X in a cell;

(b) isolating the supernatant;

(c) detecting an activity in a biological assay; and

(d) identifying the protein in the supernatant having the activity.

56. The product produced by the method of claim 53.