
Identification of antigens recognized by T cells

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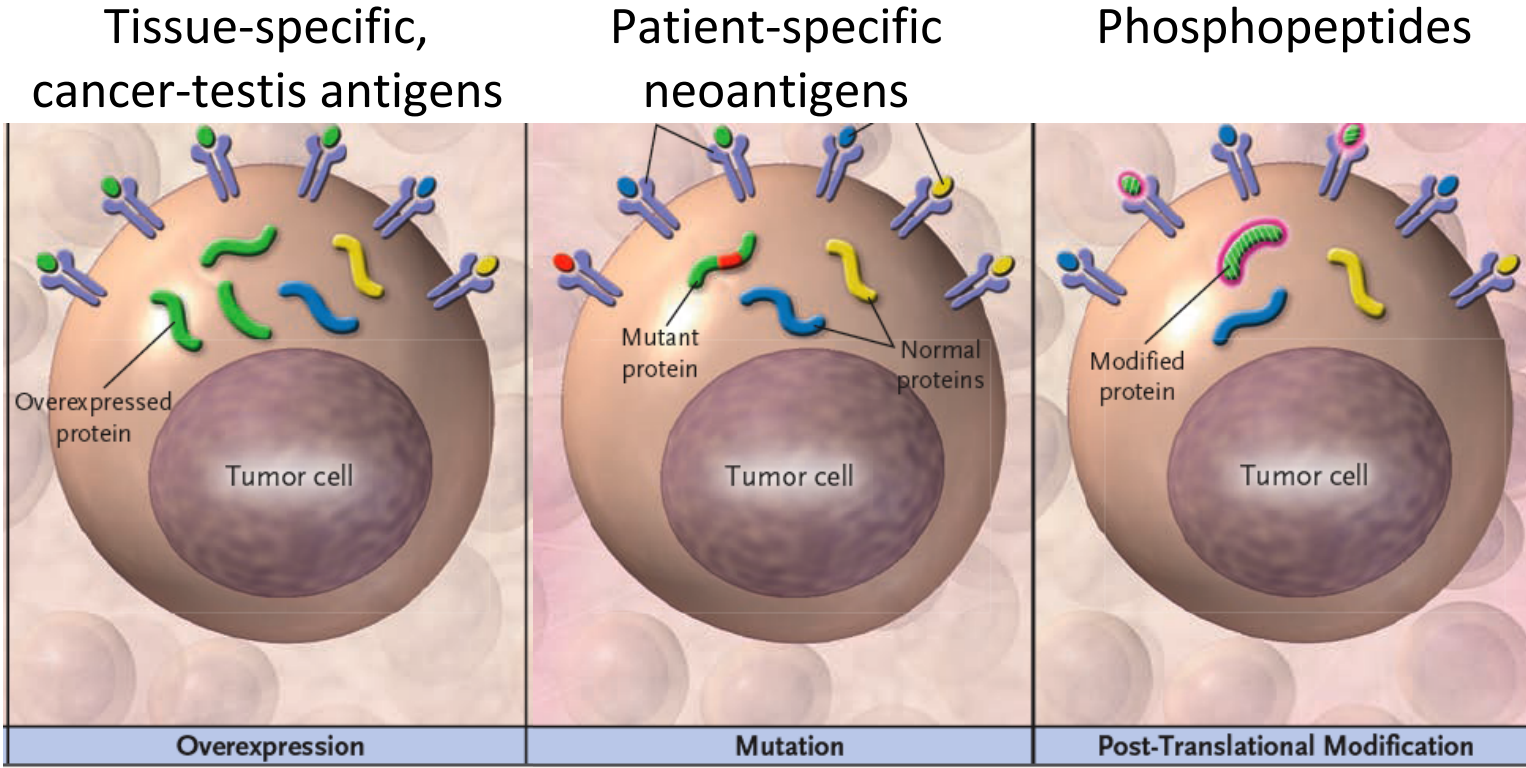
Disclosures

Agenus Inc.

Consultant

Shareholder

Characteristics of identified tumor antigens



General approaches to antigen discovery

- Direct methodology
 - Isolate cancer reactive T cells from patients
 - Identify MHC and peptide that comprise the antigen recognized
- Reverse methodology
 - Identify genes, proteins, or peptides of interest expressed in/on cancer cells
 - Establish whether there are T cells in patients that recognize them

cDNA library approach

T. Boon/S. Rosenberg

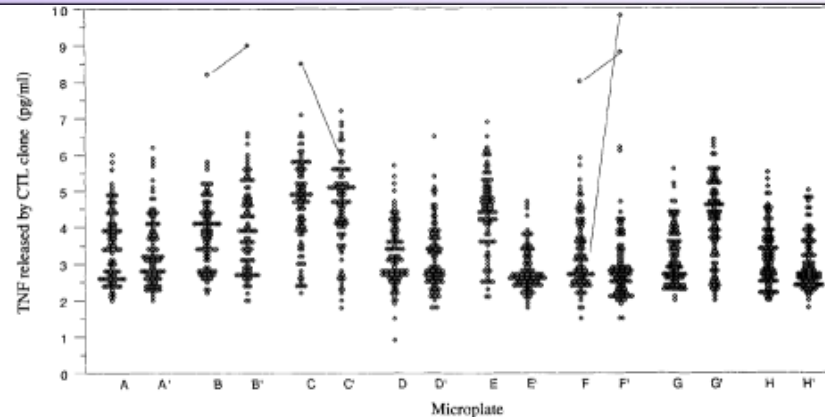
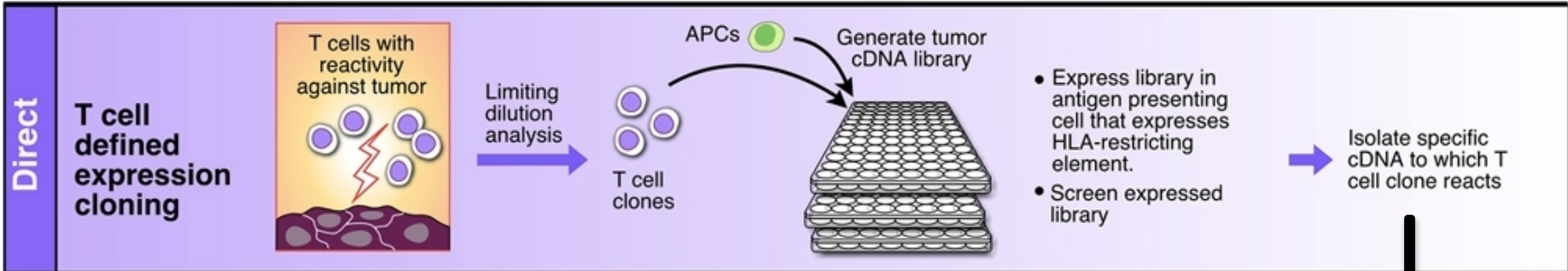
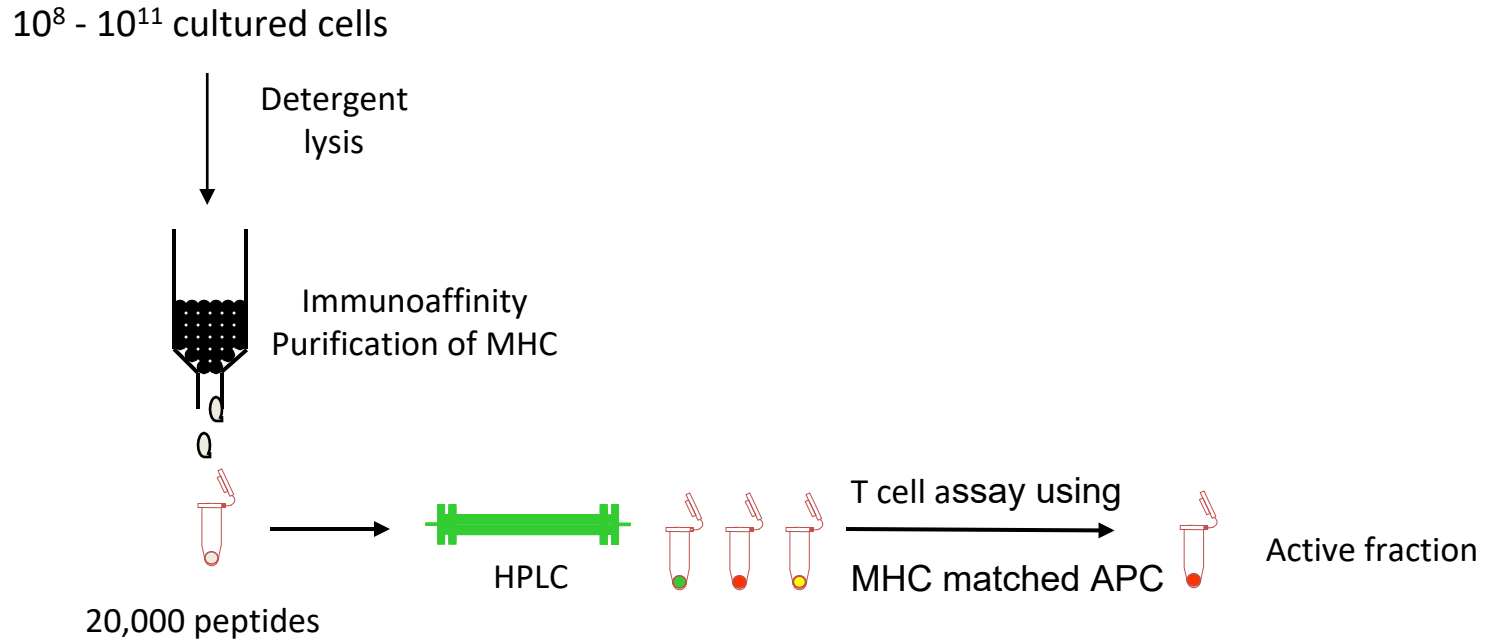


Figure 2. Stimulation of CTL 1/95 by COS cells cotransfected with HLA-A2 and pools of approximately 25 different cDNAs obtained from melanoma cell SK29-MEL. Each symbol represents the TNF content of one individual microculture, and the duplicate microplates are named A and A', B and B', etc. Duplicates of seemingly positive microcultures are connected with a line. Each pool of cDNAs was transfected into duplicate microcultures. Both the HLA-A2 gene and the cDNAs were cloned into expression vector pcDNA1/Amp. They were cotransfected with DEAE-Dextran into subconfluent COS cells. 48 h after transfection, CTL 1/95 (2,000 cells per well) was added. The culture supernatants were harvested 1 d later and tested on W13 cells for their TNF content.

Identify peptide
using truncation
cDNAs, synthetic
peptides

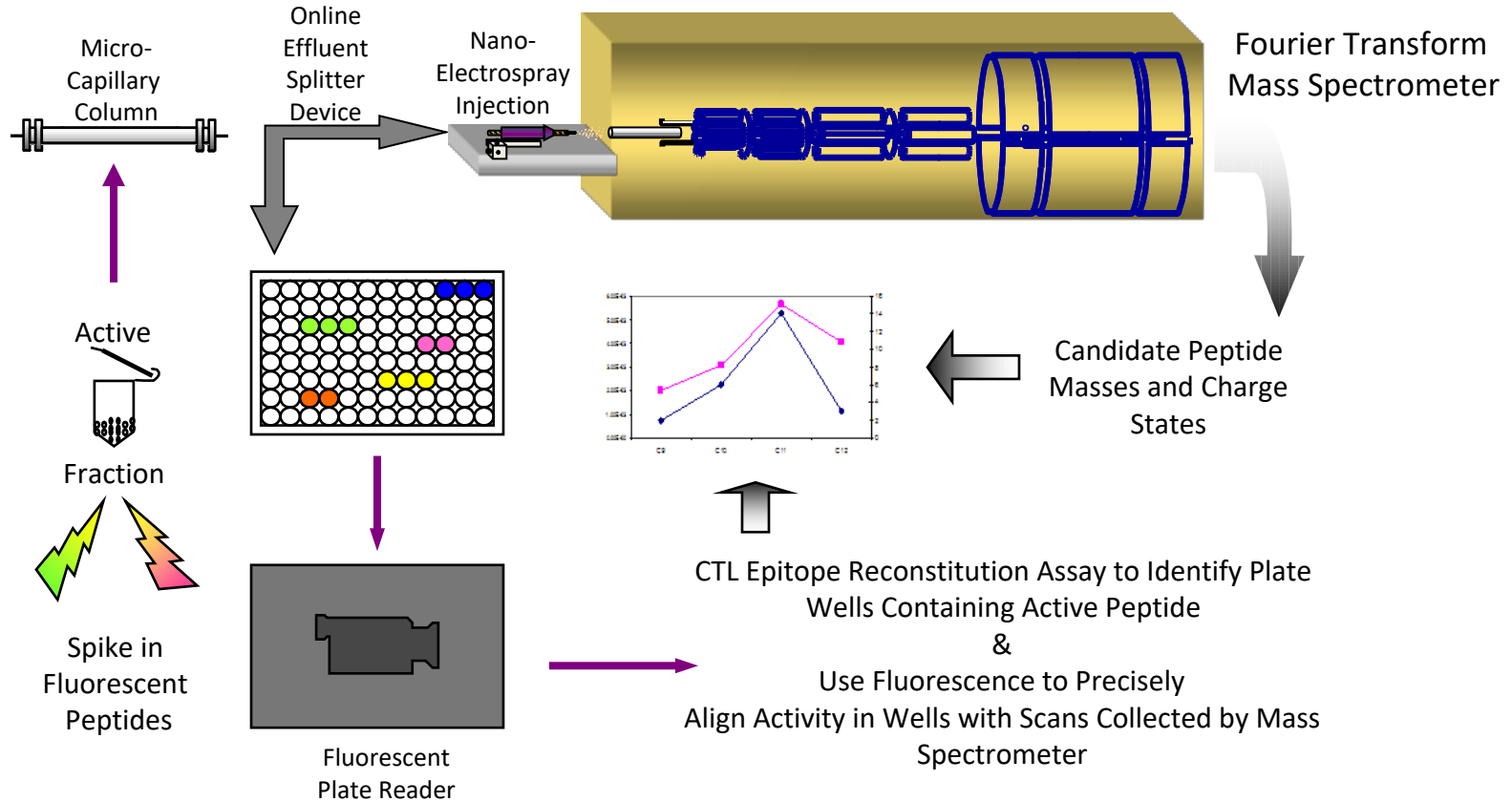
Mass spectrometry approach

V. Engelhard/D. Hunt

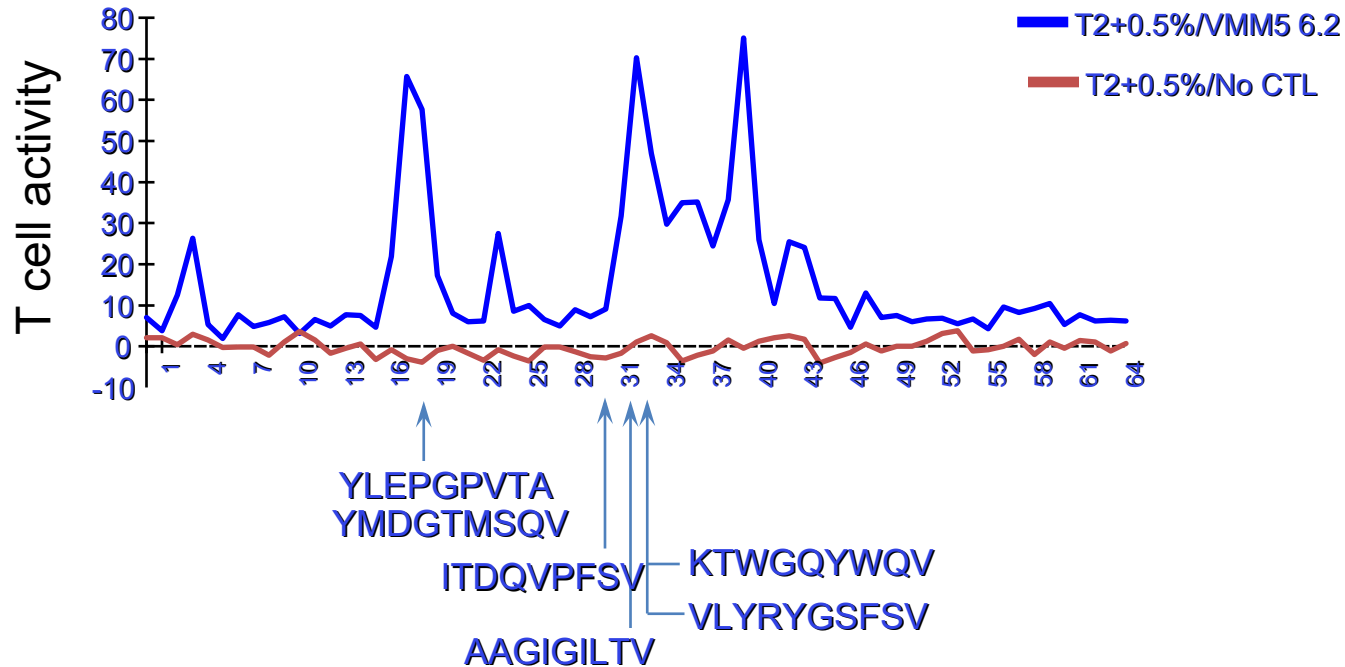


Mass spectrometry approach

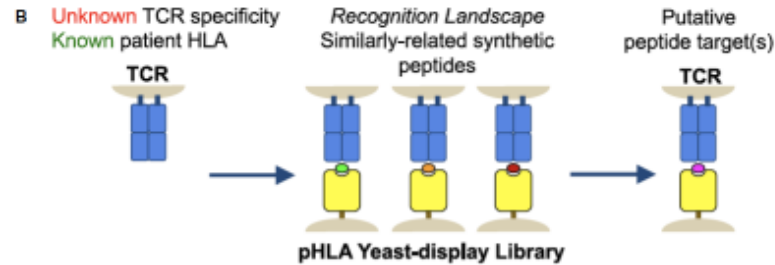
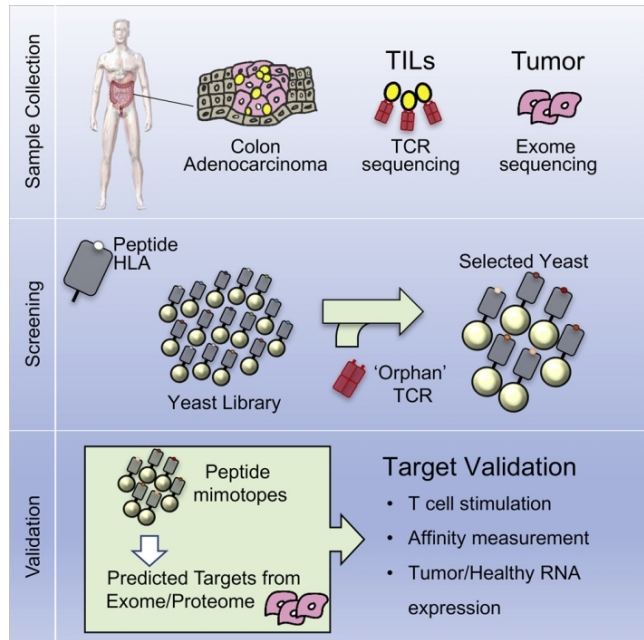
V. Engelhard/D. Hunt



Antigens identified among naturally processed melanoma peptides



Approach to identification of antigens recognized by “orphan TCR” from TIL



E

	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8
Library	X	L M	X	X	X	X	X	L M V
Codon	NNK	MTG	NNK	NNK	NNK	NNK	NNK	NTG

F

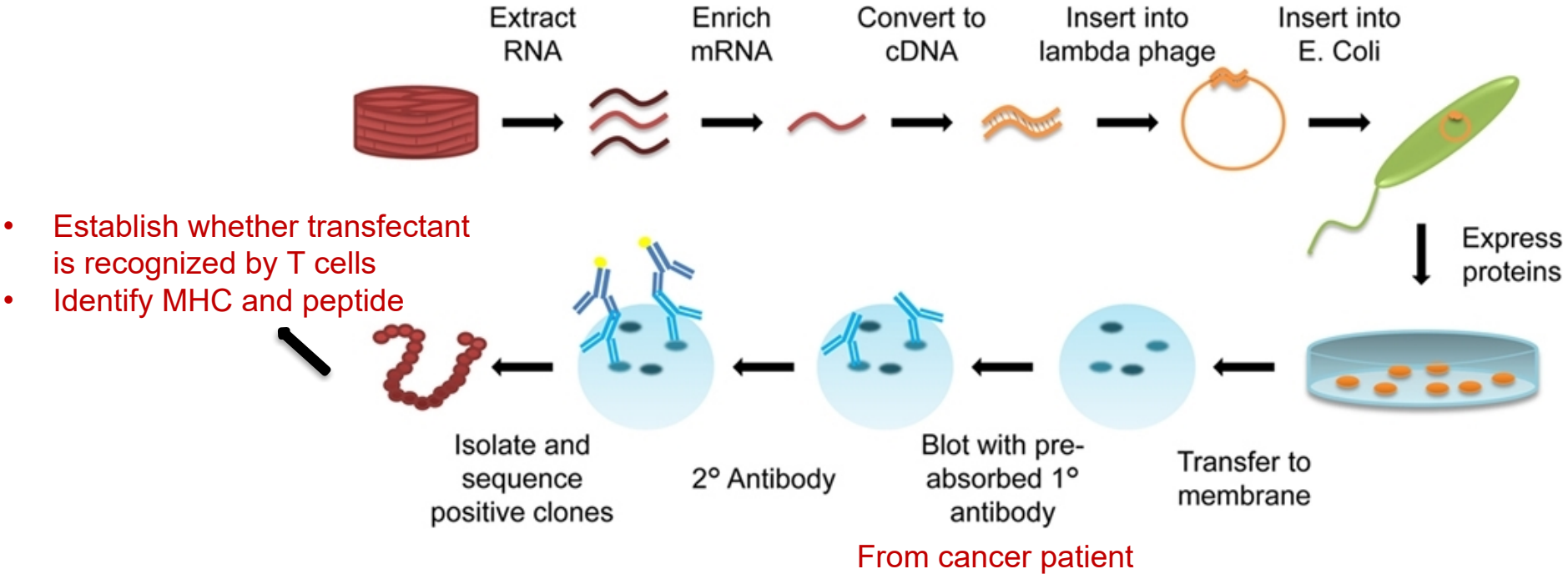
	P2	PQ	Epitope Tag	Theoretical Nucleotide Diversity	Functional Diversity
8mer			V5	8.59×10^9	8.0×10^7
9mer			Myc	2.75×10^{11}	1.2×10^8
10mer			HA	8.80×10^{12}	1.3×10^8
11mer			VSV	2.81×10^{14}	7.0×10^7

Indirect Methods

Every method needs a hook.....

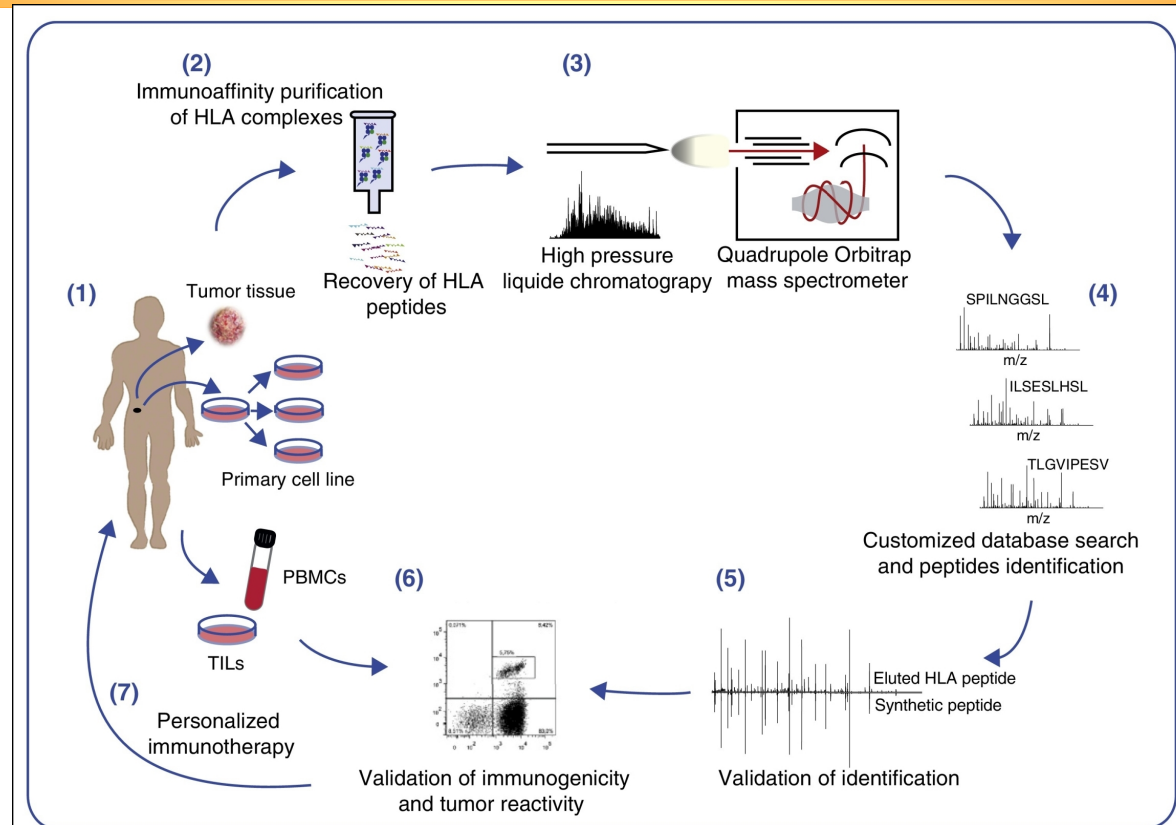
SEREX

L. J. Old



Success!: NY-ESO1

Mass spectrometry for general MHC peptide analysis and potential antigen identification

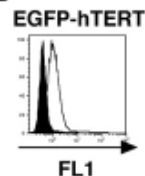


Targeted mass spectrometry: Finding what you are looking for

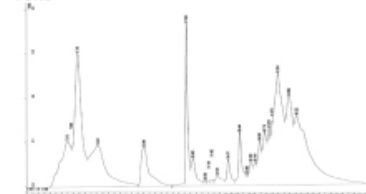
A



B

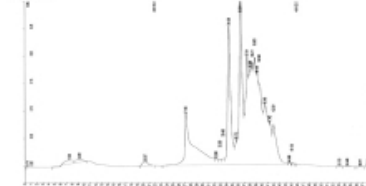


Volts

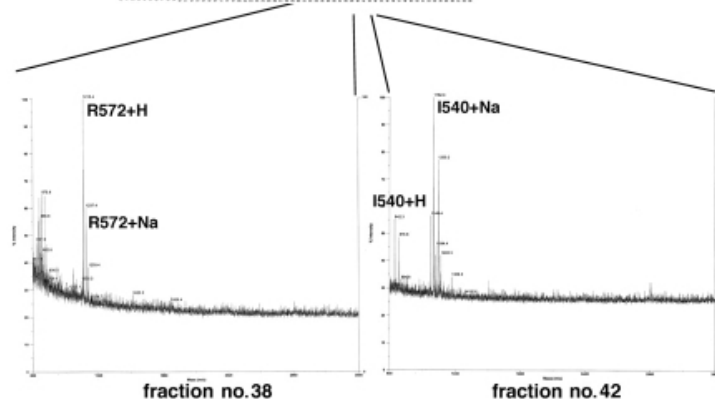


1st HPLC analysis

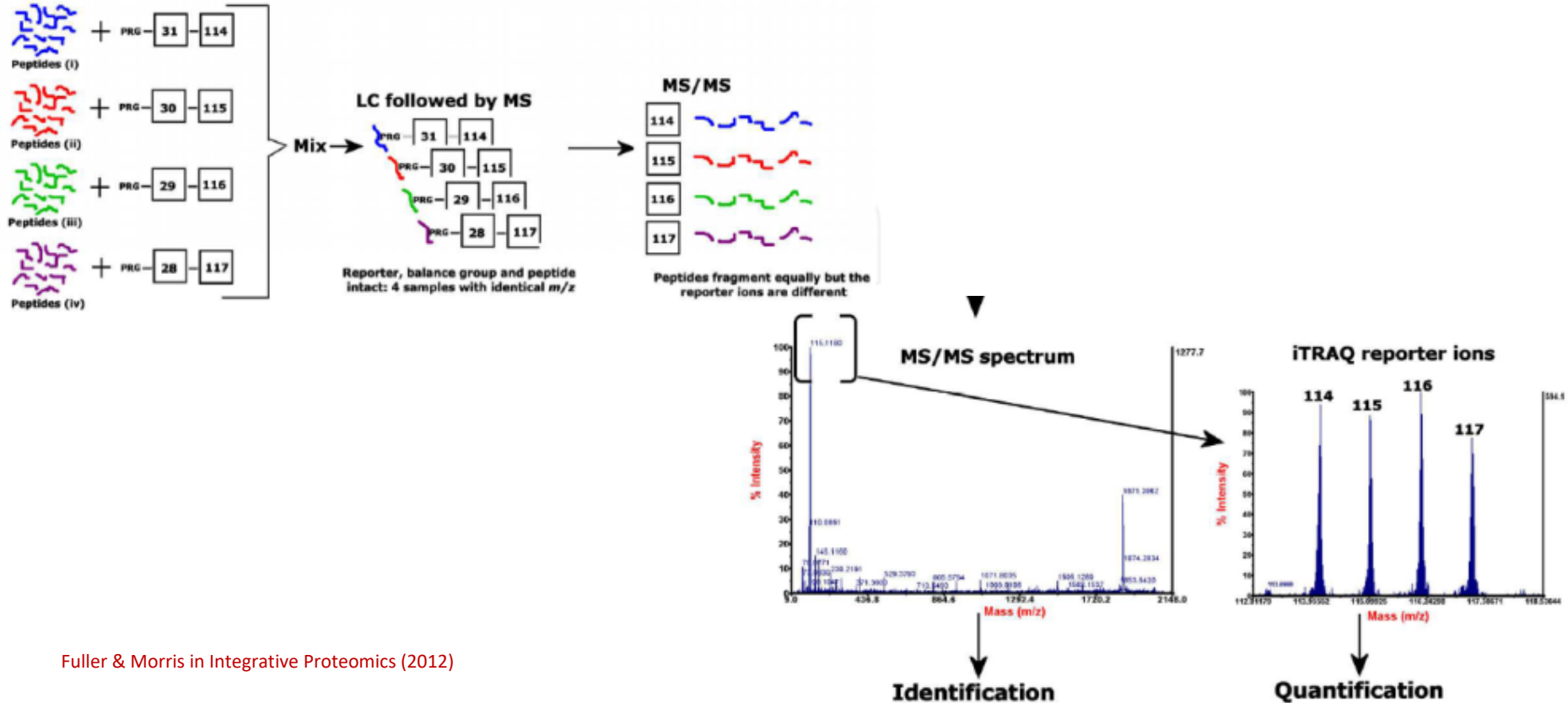
Volts



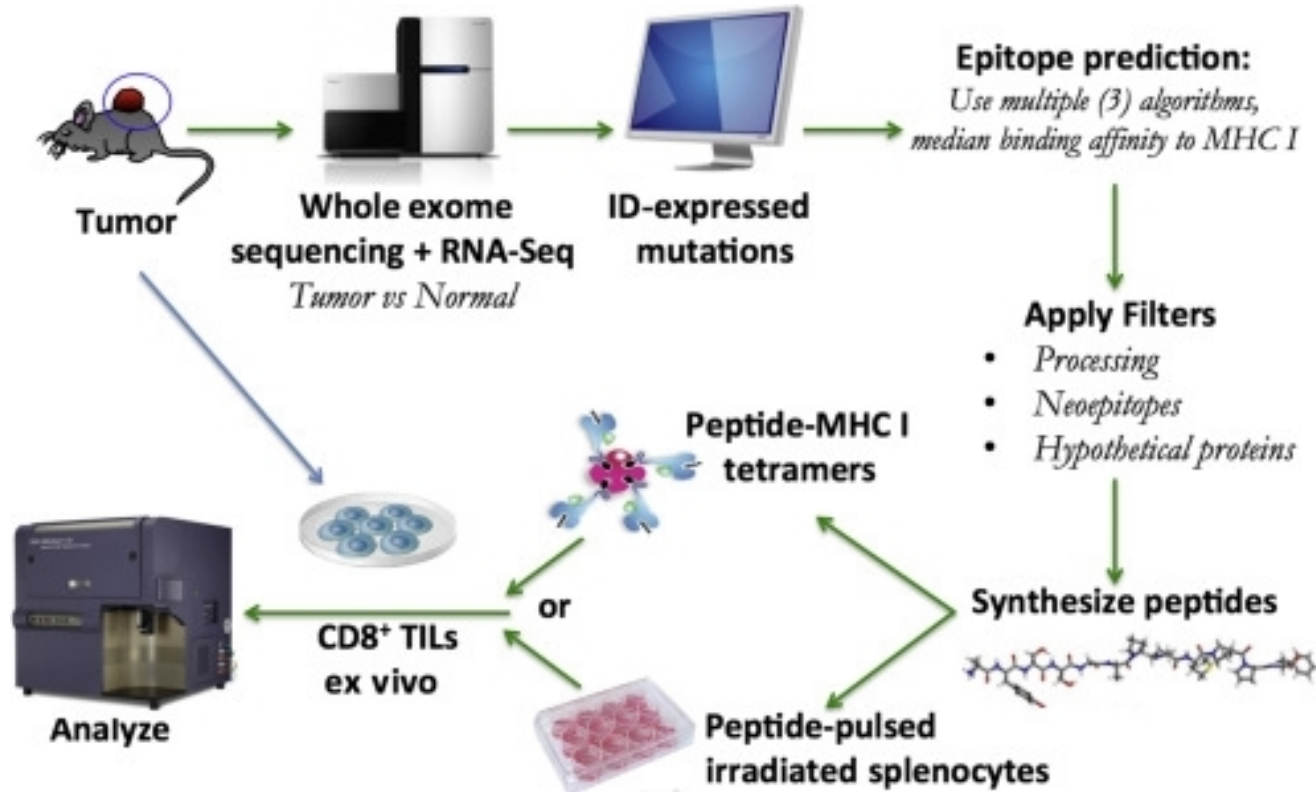
2nd HPLC analysis



iTRAQ enables quantitative comparison of the same peptide in different samples



Rapid neoantigen identification enabled by NGS

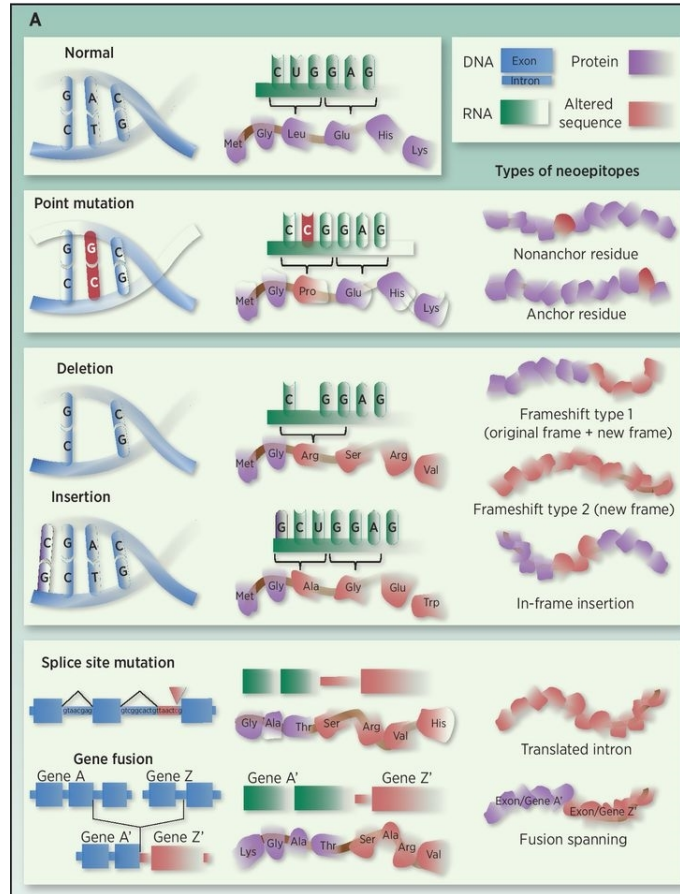


Sources of NeoAg

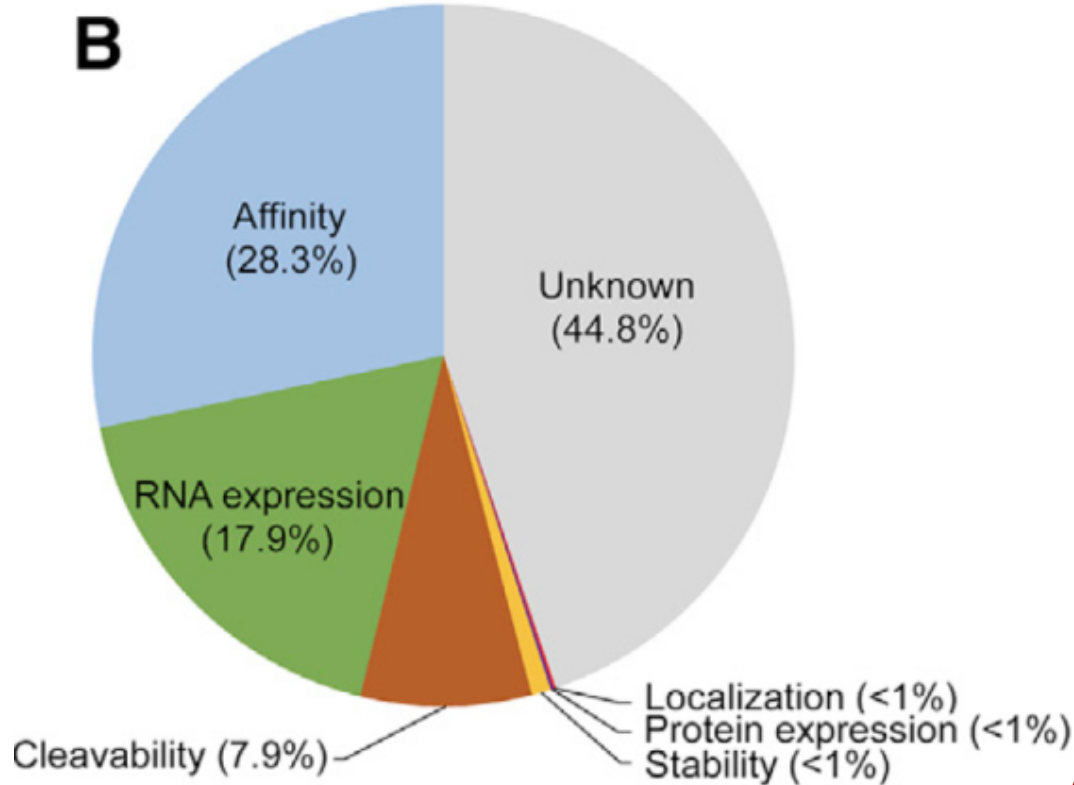
Missense

Frameshift

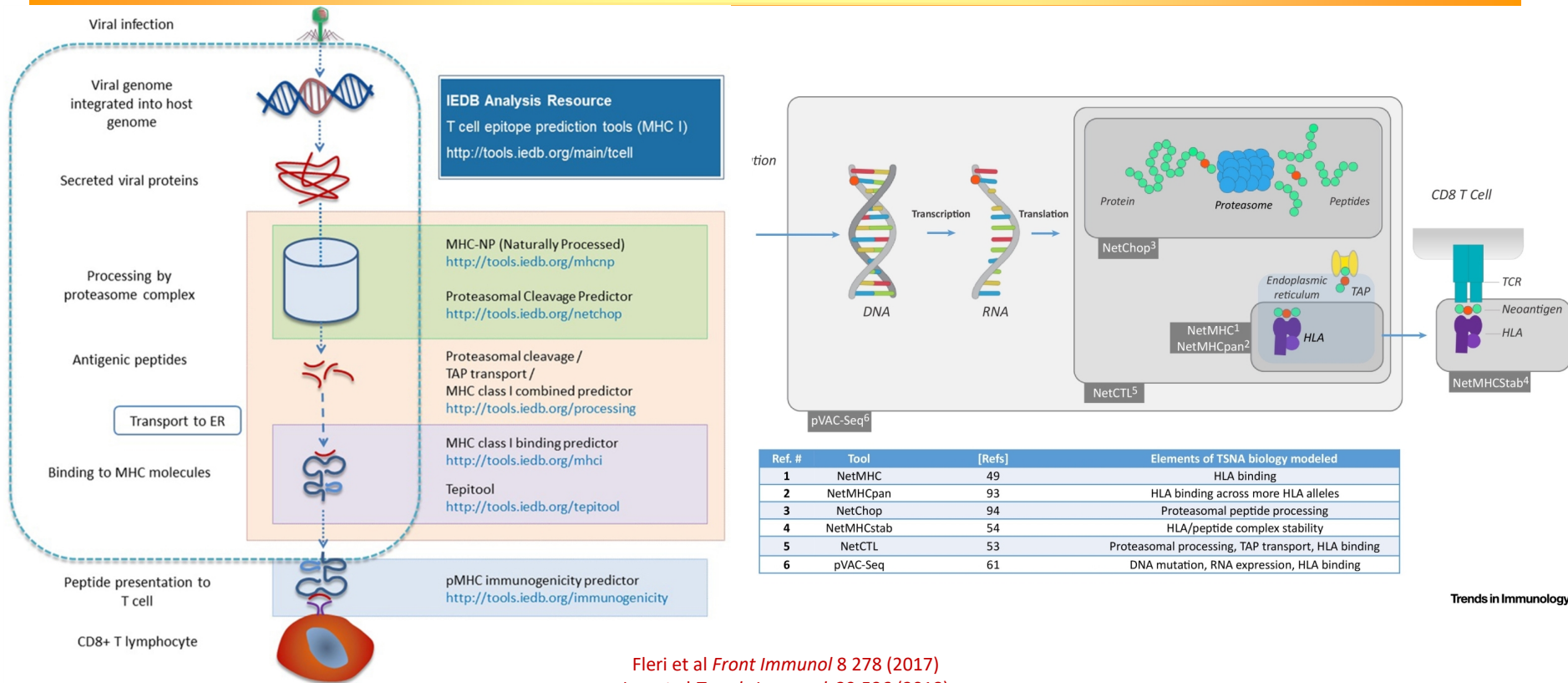
Splice variants



Analysis of factors predicting display of identified MHC-I associated peptides

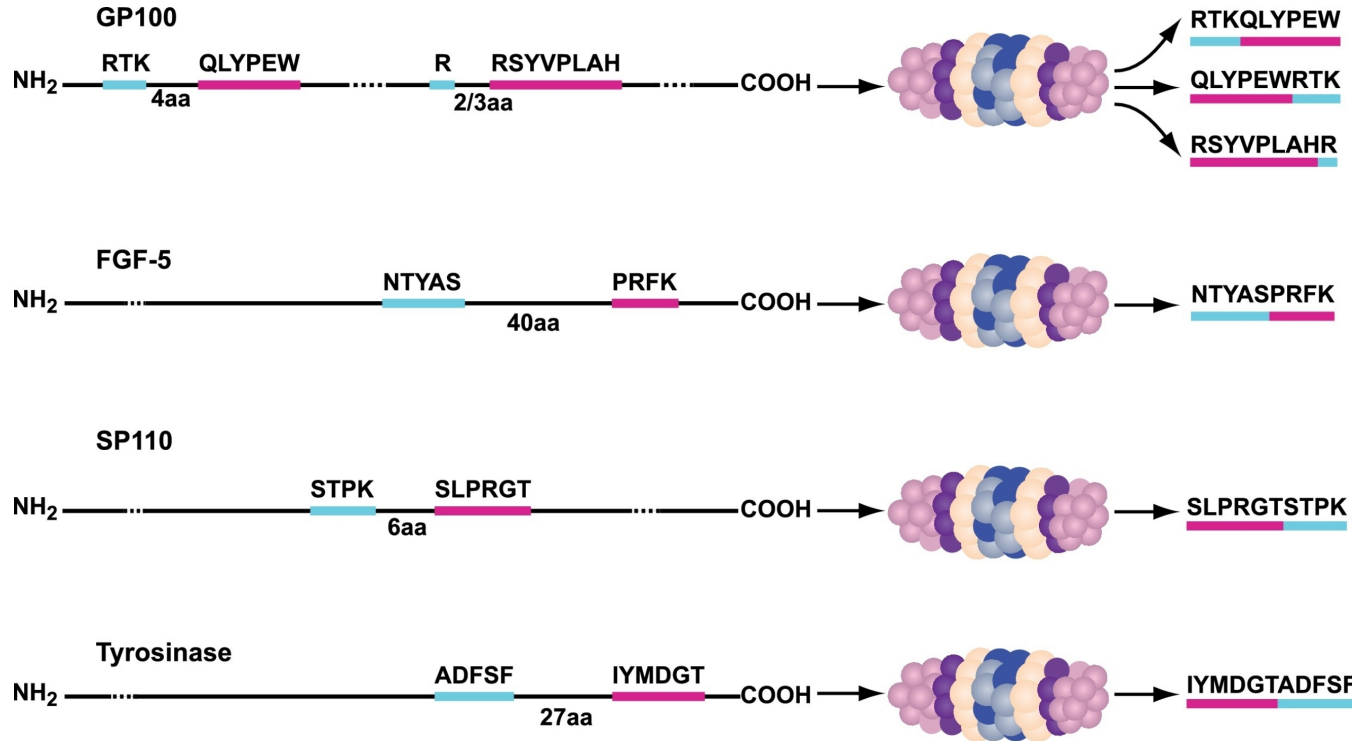


Software tools to predict whether point mutations will lead to MHC-I presented peptides

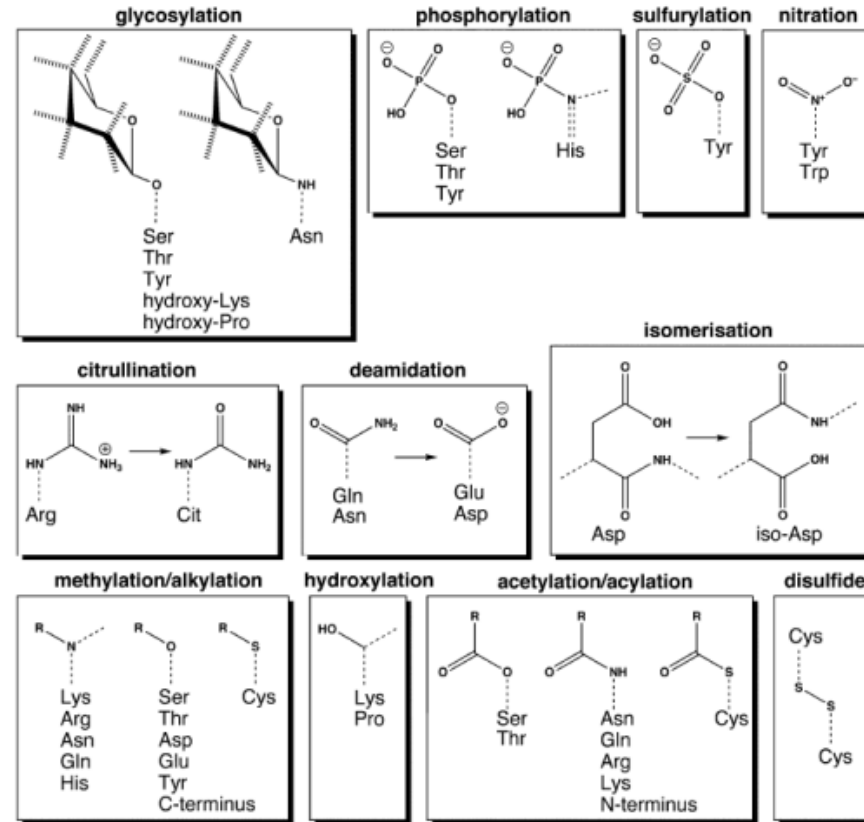


Fleri et al *Front Immunol* 8:278 (2017)
Lee et al *Trends Immunol* 39:536 (2018)

Proteasomal splicing during protein degradation creates new antigens

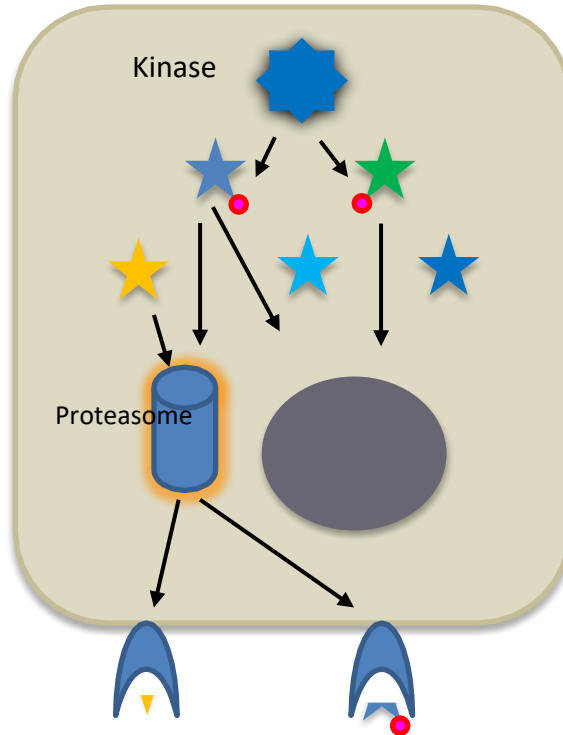


Post-translational modifications of proteins can survive to be presented on MHC peptides

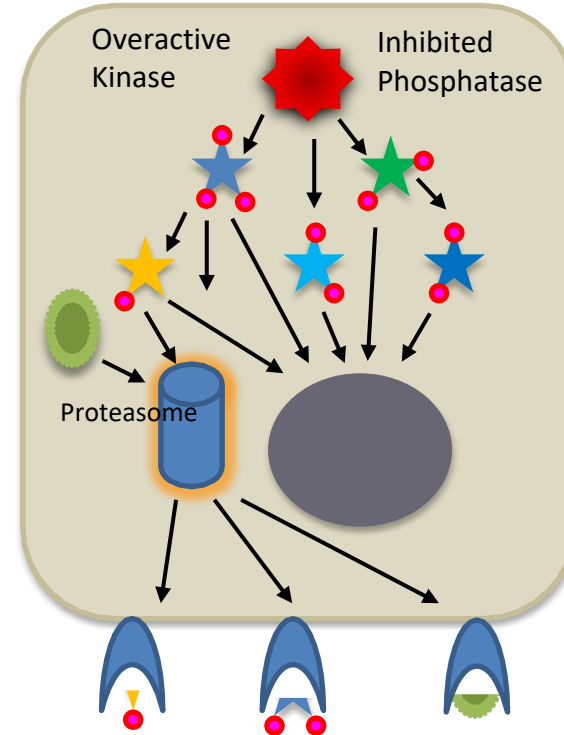


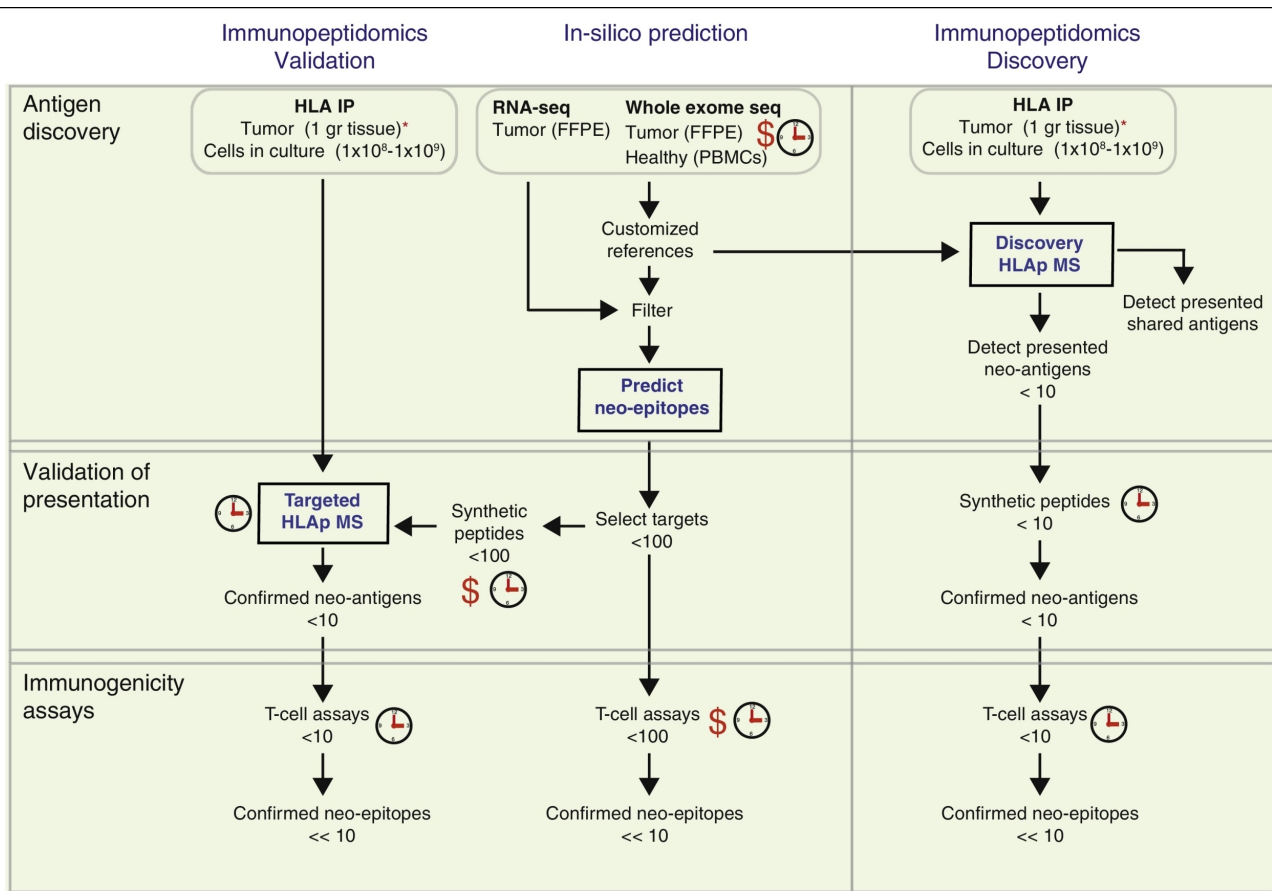
MHC-associated phosphorylated peptides *a better class of tumor antigen*

Normal Cell



Cancer Cell





\$ Expensive reagents ⌚ Time consuming (more than 1 week) * Not yet reported

FFPE Formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded ; PBMCs peripheral blood mononuclear cells