

Structure-based selection of tumor-antigens for T-cell based immunotherapy

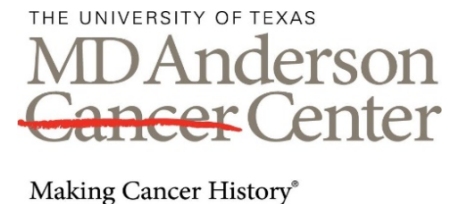
Dinler Amaral Antunes

Postdoctoral Research Associate

Rice University

Kavraki Lab at Rice University
Lizée Lab at UT M.D. Anderson

Houston/TX



Focus on structural prediction

- **Our Project:**

Structure-based selection of tumor-antigens for T-cell based immunotherapy

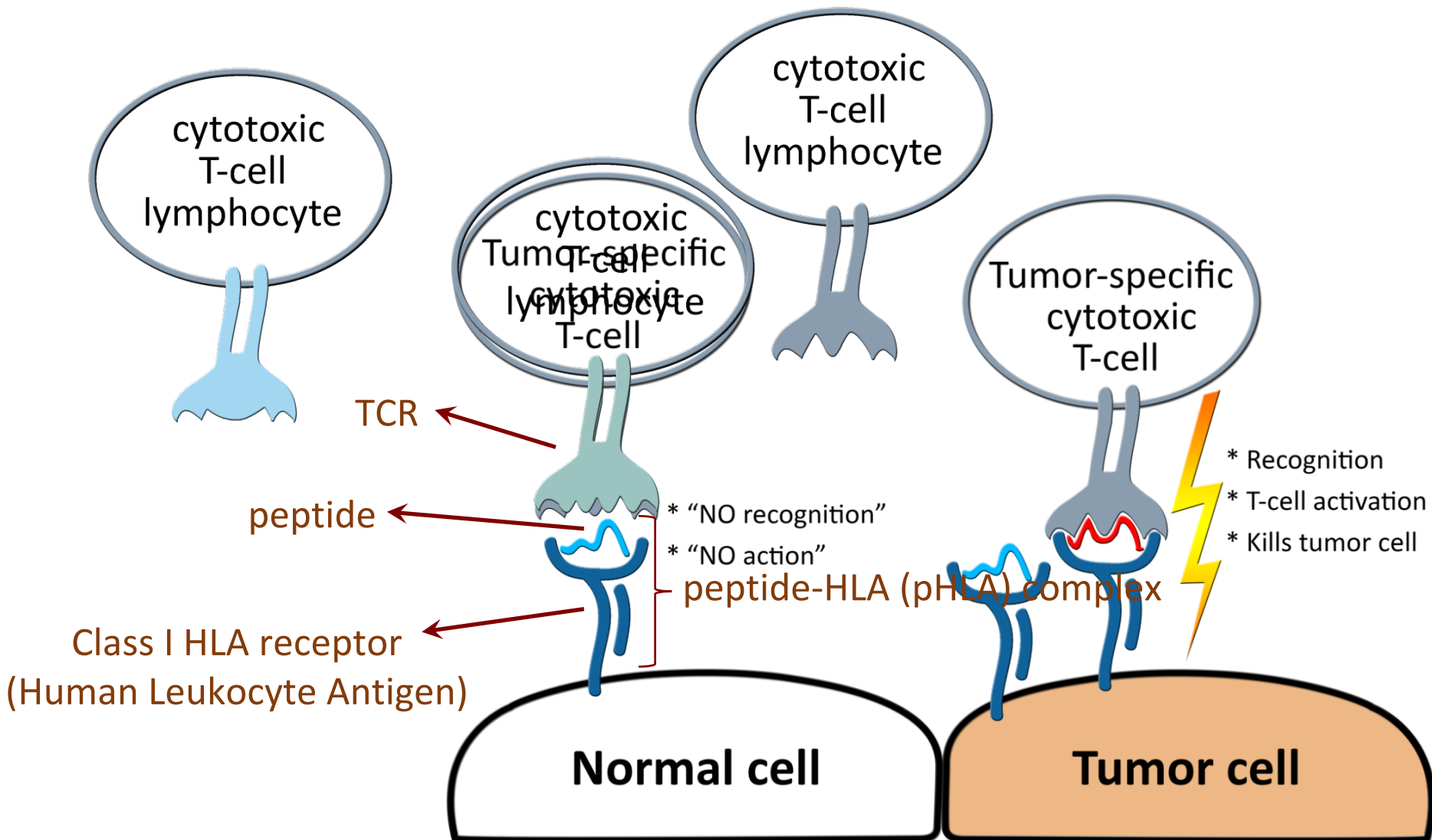
- * Start: Nov. 2016
- * PIs: Lydia Kavraki (Rice University)
Gregory Lizée (M.D. Anderson)

- **Today's talk:** general structural prediction of peptide-HLA complexes

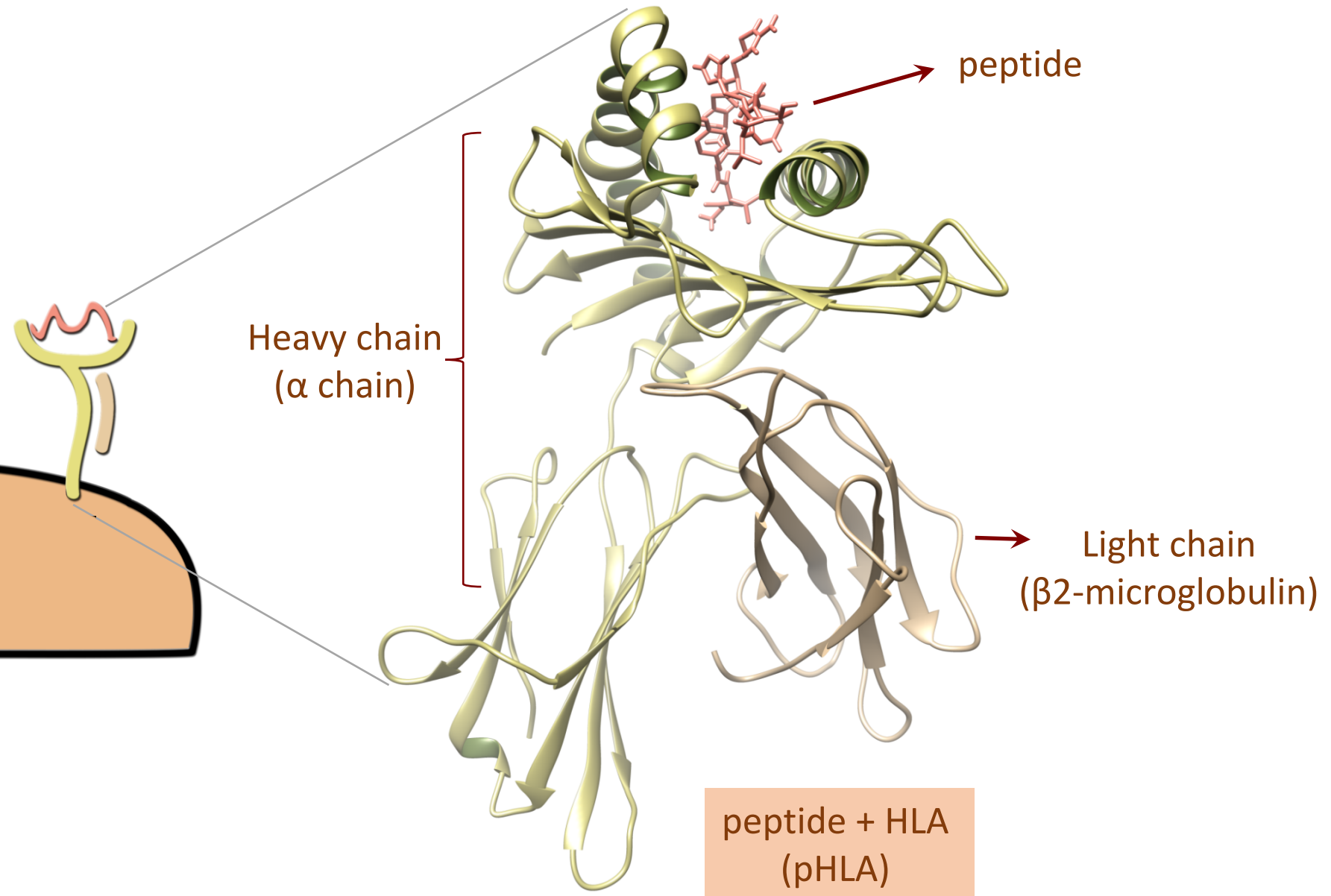
- * Cellular immunity to cancer
- * Proof of concept study
- * Application for immunotherapy
- * Our first contribution: DINC 2.0

Cellular immunity to cancer

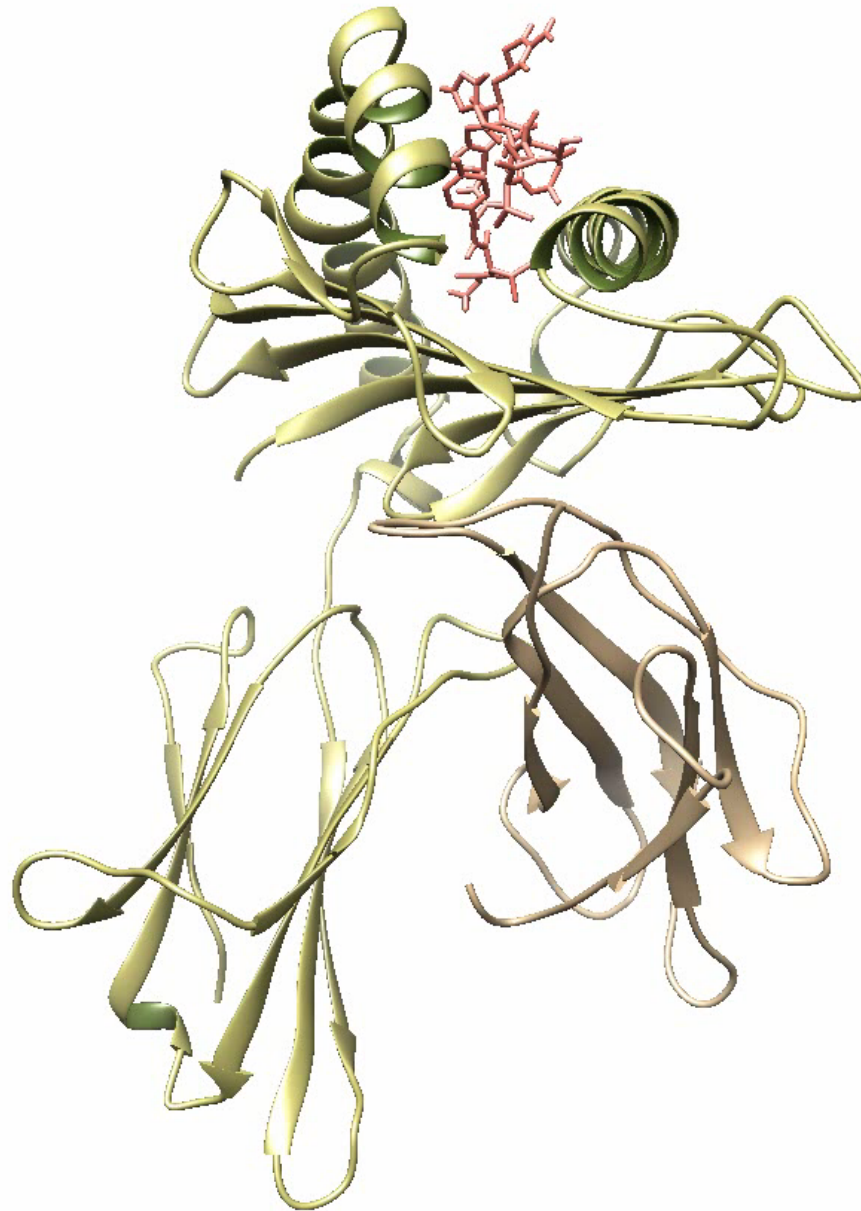
- Intracellular peptides are displayed at the cell surface by HLA receptors



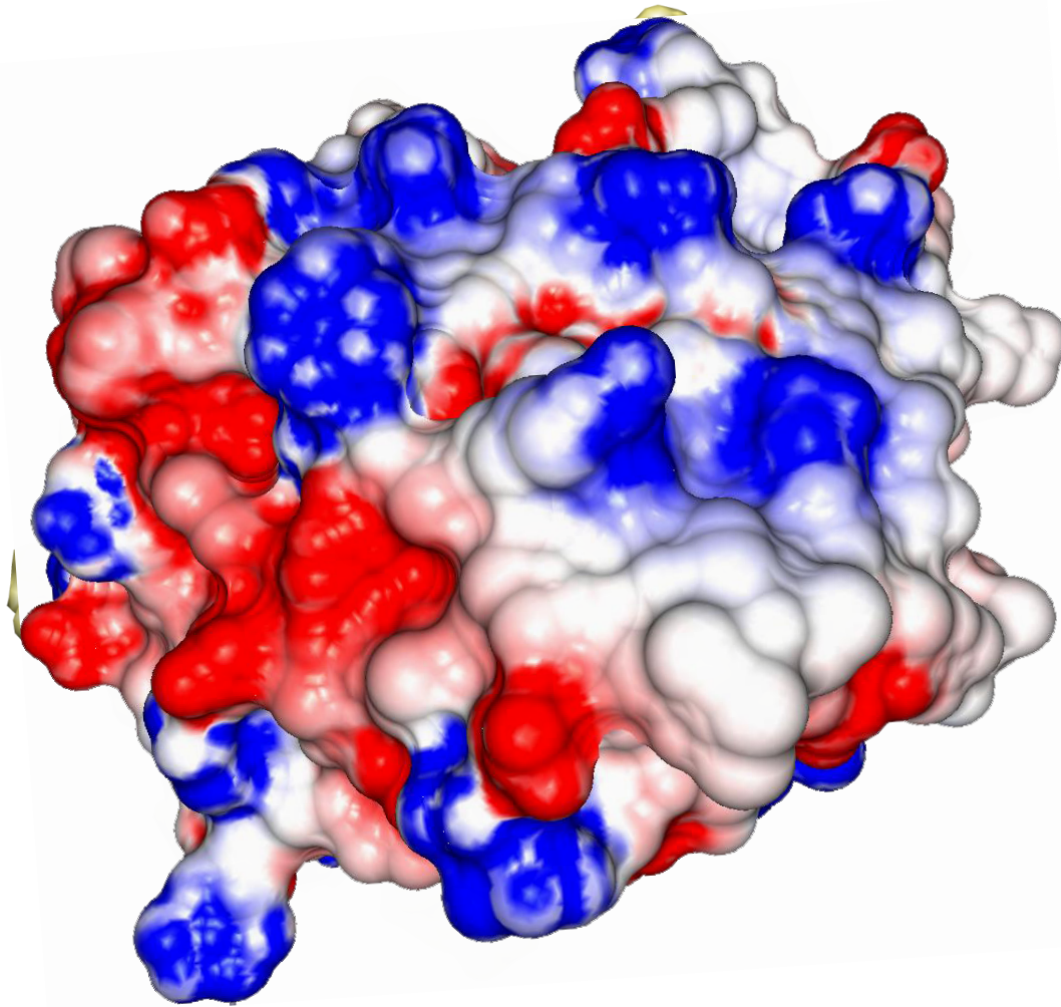
Structure of the pHLA complex (front view)



Structure of the pHLA complex

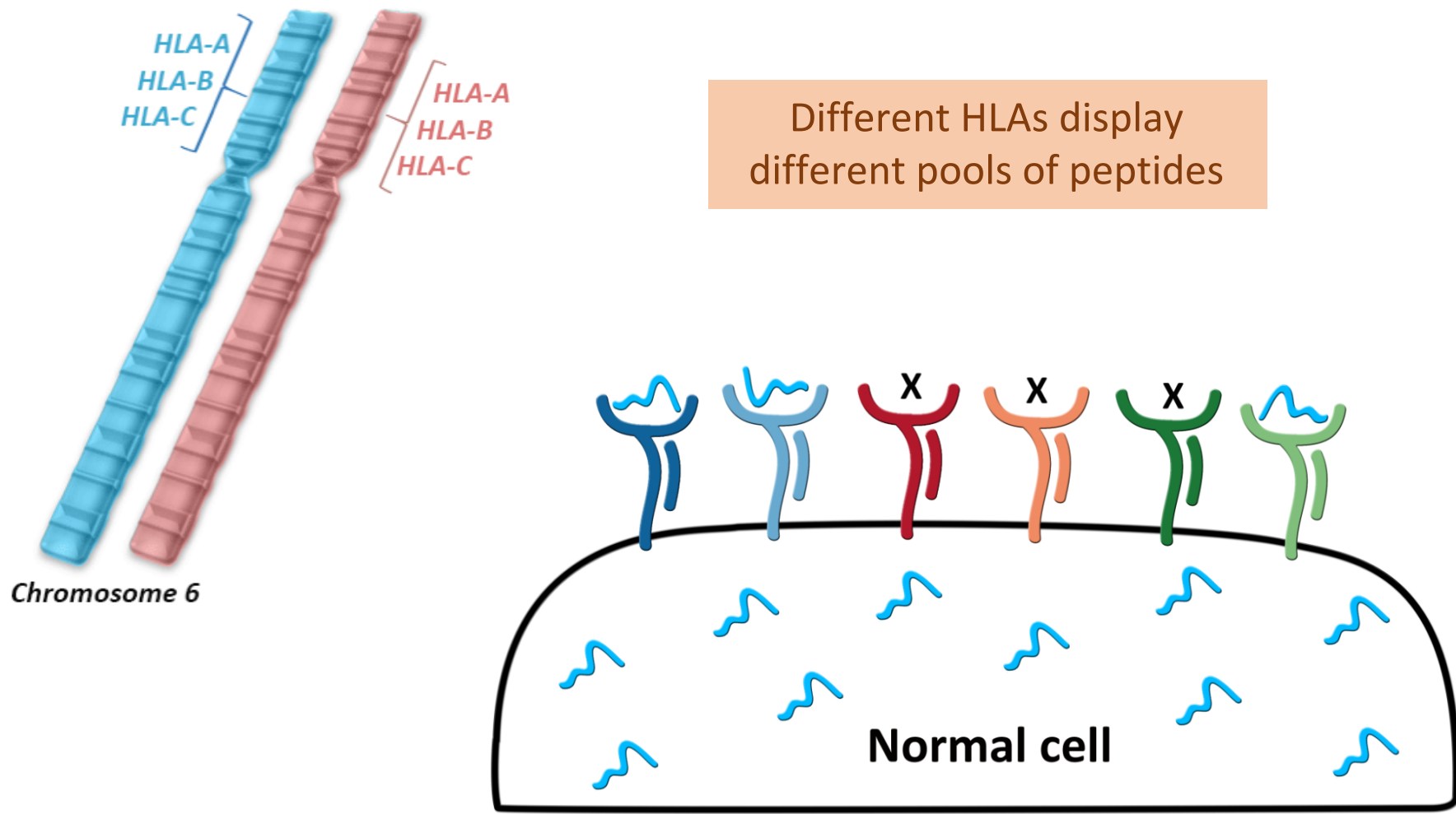


Structure of the pHLA complex (top view)



HLA diversity

More than 10,000 known alleles of class I HLAs in the human population!!!



Need for personalized approaches

More than 10,000 known alleles of class I HLAs in the human population!!!

tumor-derived peptide



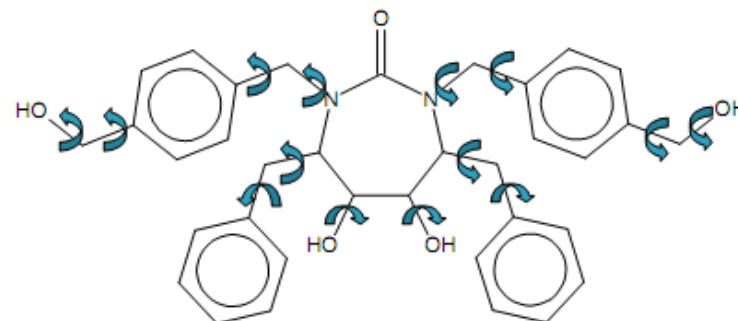
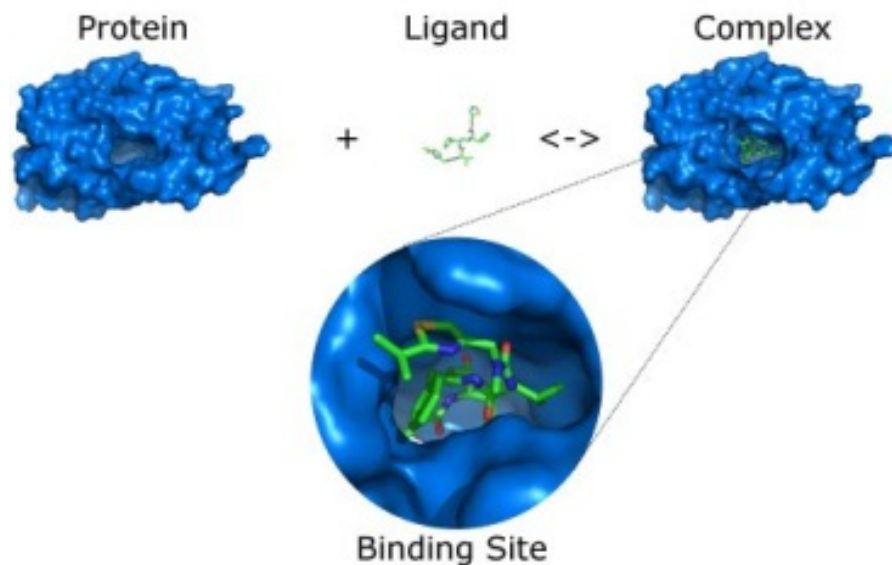
patient-specific HLA

T-cell-based Immunotherapy requires
personalized analyses of peptide-HLA complexes

The Problem

Perform accurate structural prediction of the binding modes of tumor-derived peptides to patient-specific HLA molecules, using computational methods

Molecular Docking



- Rotation & Translation
 - Internal Degrees of Freedom (DoFs)
- Molecular Docking Applications:
 - * Binding mode prediction/**geometry Optimization**
 - * Structure-based **virtual screening** of potential binders

Drug-like ligands

DoFs.: Up to 10 DoFs

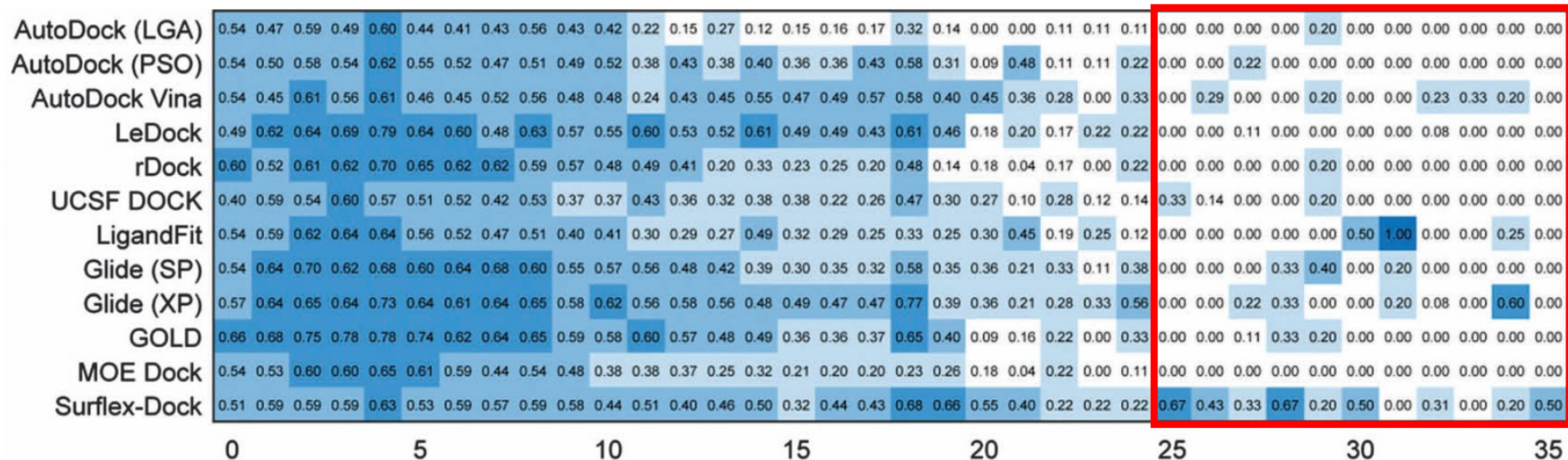
The open challenge of docking large ligands

Comprehensive evaluation of ten docking programs on a diverse set of protein–ligand complexes: the prediction accuracy of sampling power and scoring power†

Zhe Wang,^a Huiyong Sun,^a Xiaojun Yao,^b Dan Li,^a Lei Xu,^c Youyong Li,^d Sheng Tian^d and Tingjun Hou^{*ae}

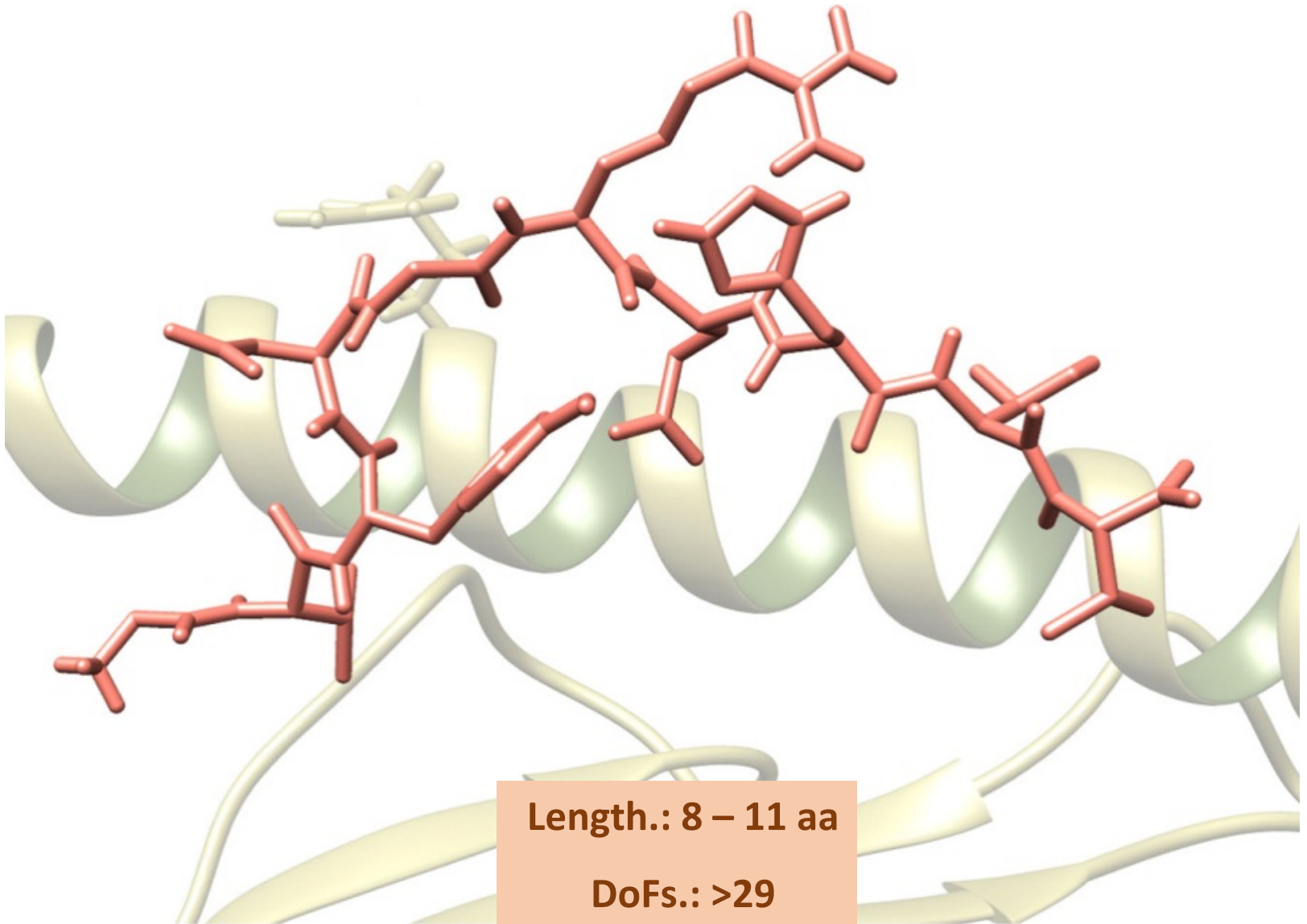
Cite this: *Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys.*, 2016, 18, 12964

Docking Approaches



Number of DoFs

HLA receptors bind large peptide ligands



Docking-based prediction of pHLA complexes

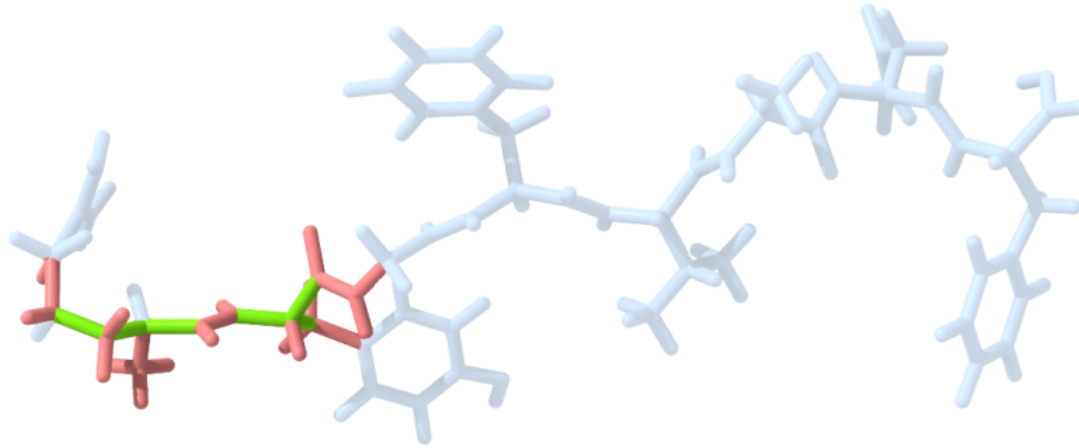
* Tong <i>et al.</i> , 2004.	ICM + loop closure
* Antes <i>et al.</i> , 2004.	<i>DynaPred</i>
* Bordner <i>et al.</i> , 2006.	ICM + monte carlo
* Todman <i>et al.</i> , 2007.	<i>MHCSim (crystal template)</i>
* Antunes <i>et al.</i> , 2010.	<i>D1-EM-D2 (crystal template)</i>
* Bordner <i>et al.</i> , 2010.	ICM + monte carlo + machine learning
* Khan <i>et al.</i> , 2010.	ICM + monte carlo + homology modeling
* Liu <i>et al.</i> , 2014.	<i>FlexPepDock (crystal template)</i>
* Rigo <i>et al.</i> , 2015.	<i>DockTope (crystal template)</i>

Ways to reduce dimensionality:

- Use of Ad hoc approaches
- Use of crystal templates
- Use of HLA-specific constraints

**Limited to specific HLAs
and requiring expert
guided constraints**

Docking INCrementally (DINC)



Atoms: 28

DoFs: 6

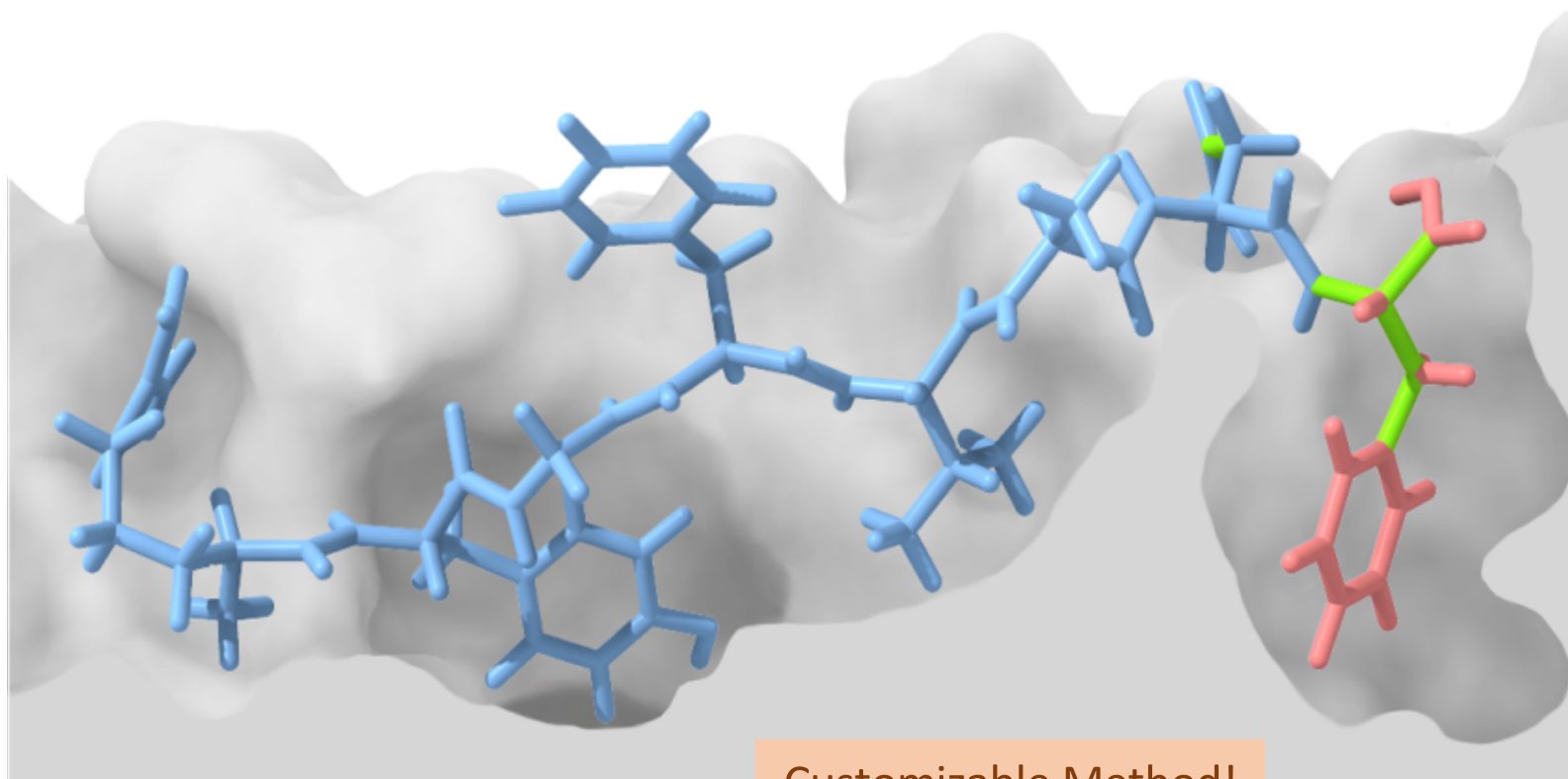
Length: 8 aa

Atoms: 136

DoFs: 30

Incremental docking of an 8-mer peptide

Round 9 (136 atoms)



Customizable Method!

Evaluation against known crystal structures

Diverse dataset of 25 high resolution crystal structures of peptide-HLA complexes

Receptors:

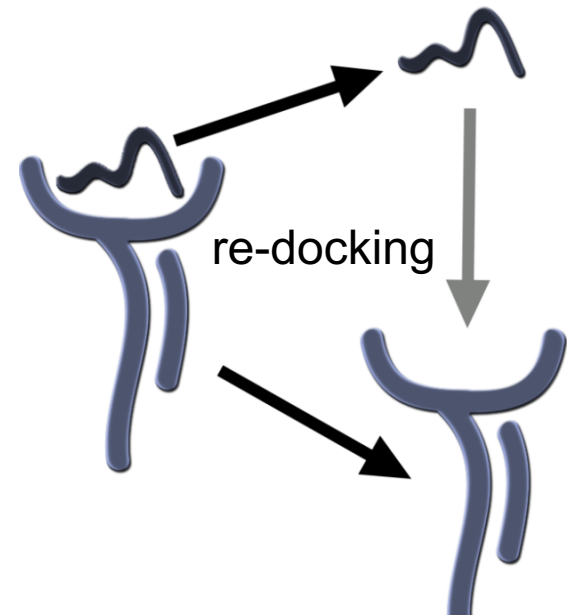
- HLA-A*01:01
- HLA-A*02:01
- HLA-A*11:01
- HLA-A*24:02
- HLA-B*35:01
- HLA-B*44:03
- HLA-B*51:01
- HLA-B*57:01
- HLA-B*57:03
- HLA-C*08:01

Peptide Lengths:

- 8-mers
- 9-mers
- 10-mers

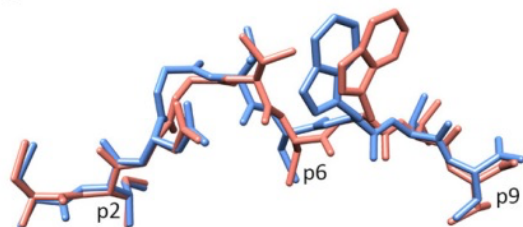
Peptide Sources:

- self
- virus
- tumor



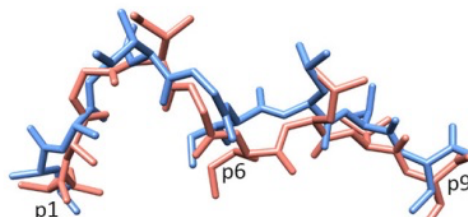
Reproduction of different binding modes

A



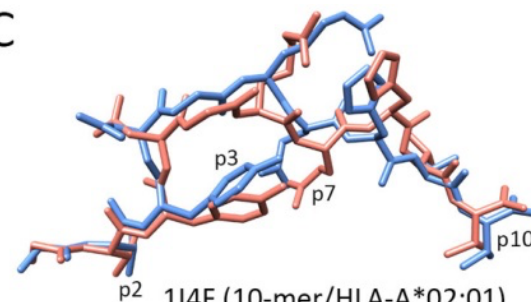
3MRG (9-mer/HLA-A*02:01)
LRMSD (C α): 0.72 Å
RMSD (all): 1.38 Å

B



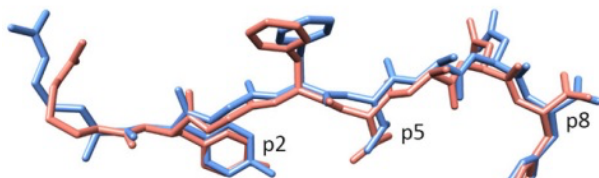
2GTW (9-mer/HLA-A*02:01)
LRMSD (C α): 1 Å
RMSD (all): 1.84 Å

C



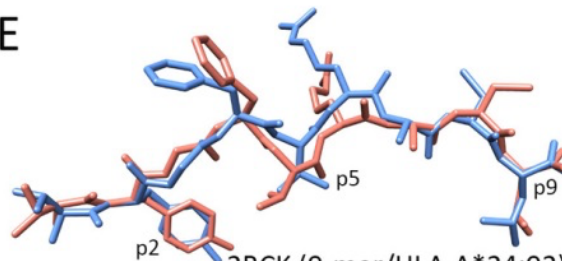
1I4F (10-mer/HLA-A*02:01)
LRMSD (C α): 1.11 Å
RMSD (all): 2.01 Å

D



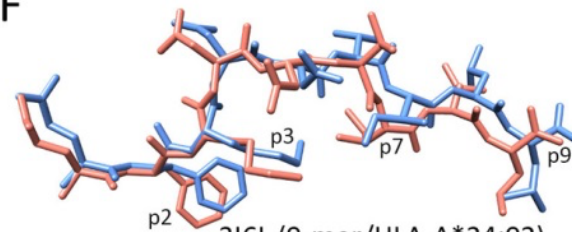
4F7T (8-mer/HLA-A*24:02)
LRMSD (C α): 0.36 Å
RMSD (all): 1.37 Å

E



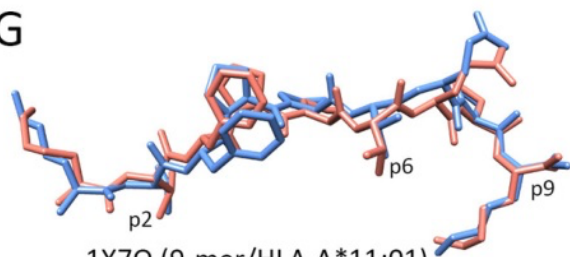
2BCK (9-mer/HLA-A*24:02)
LRMSD (C α): 0.99 Å
RMSD (all): 1.98 Å

F



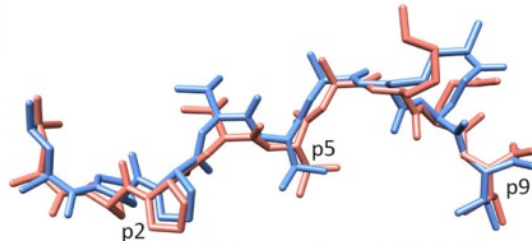
3I6L (9-mer/HLA-A*24:02)
LRMSD (C α): 1.23 Å
RMSD (all): 2.5 Å

G



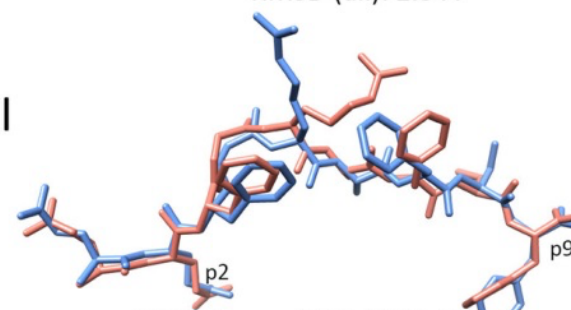
1X7Q (9-mer/HLA-A*11:01)
LRMSD (C α): 0.72 Å
RMSD (all): 1.3 Å

H



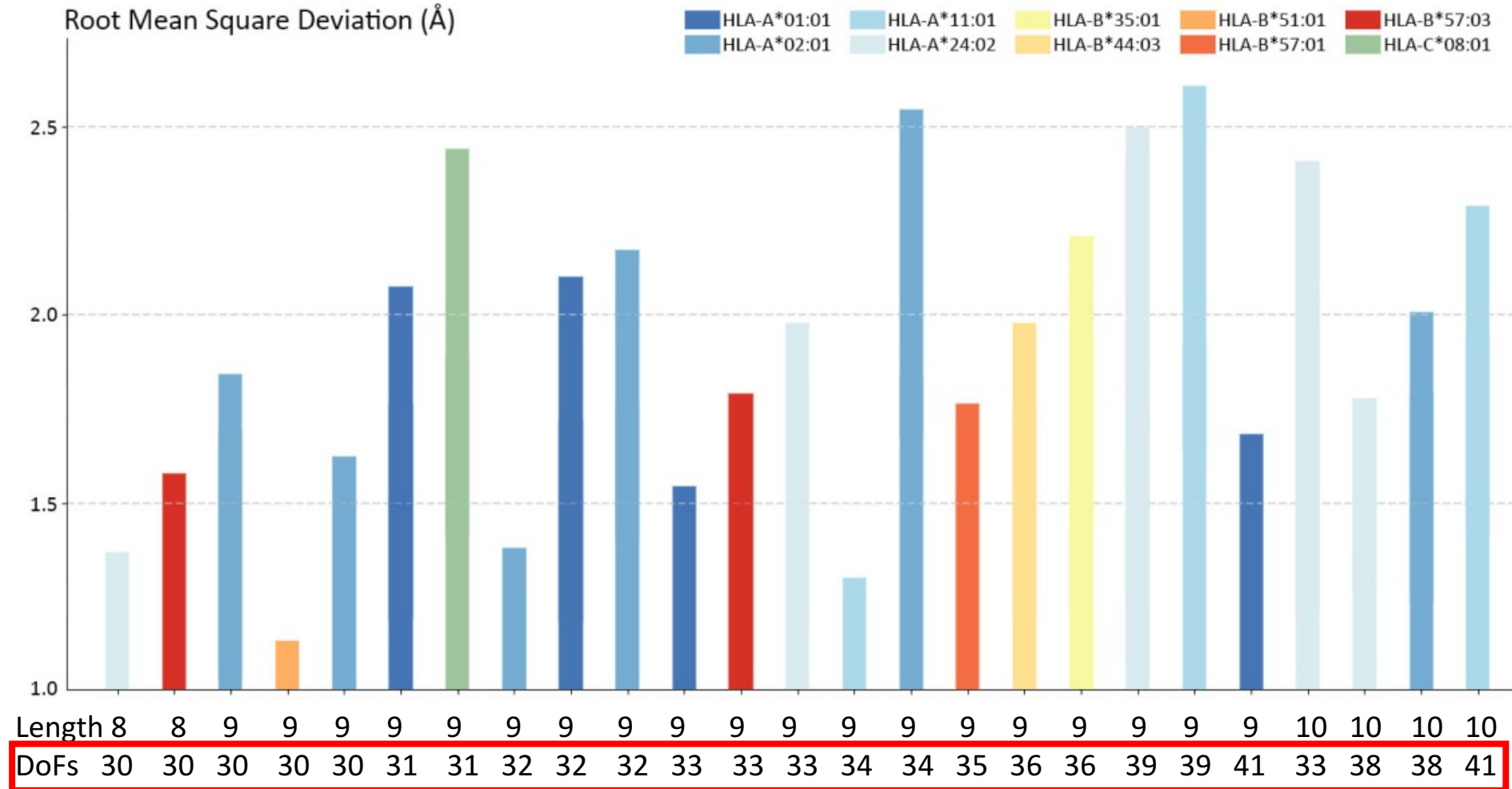
1E27 (9-mer/HLA-B*51:01)
LRMSD (C α): 0.61 Å
RMSD (all): 1.14 Å

I



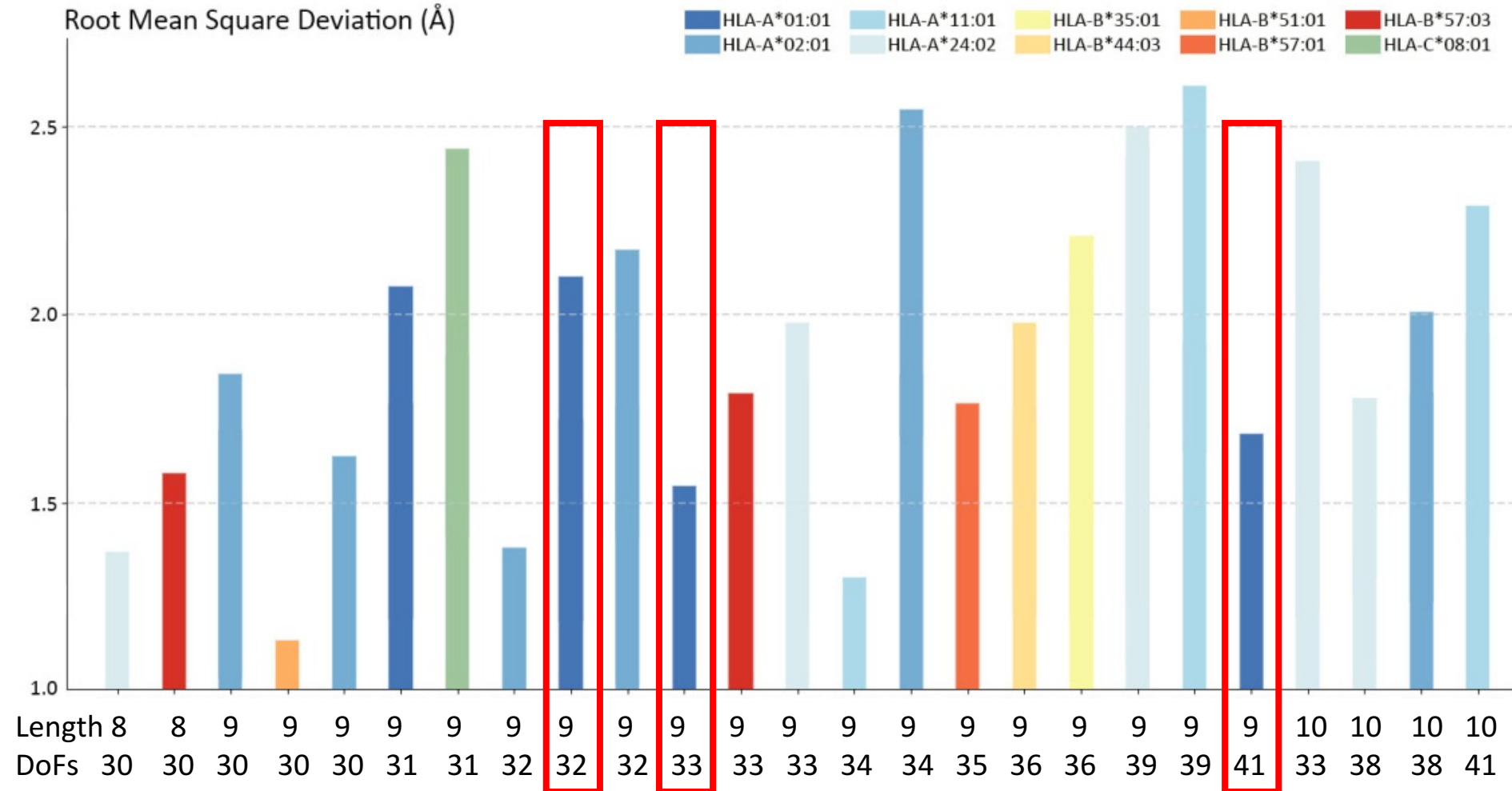
1N2R (9-mer/HLA-B*44:03)
LRMSD (C α): 0.64 Å
RMSD (all): 1.98 Å

Proof of concept study using re-docking



Average RMSD of models: 1.92 Å

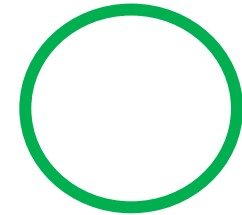
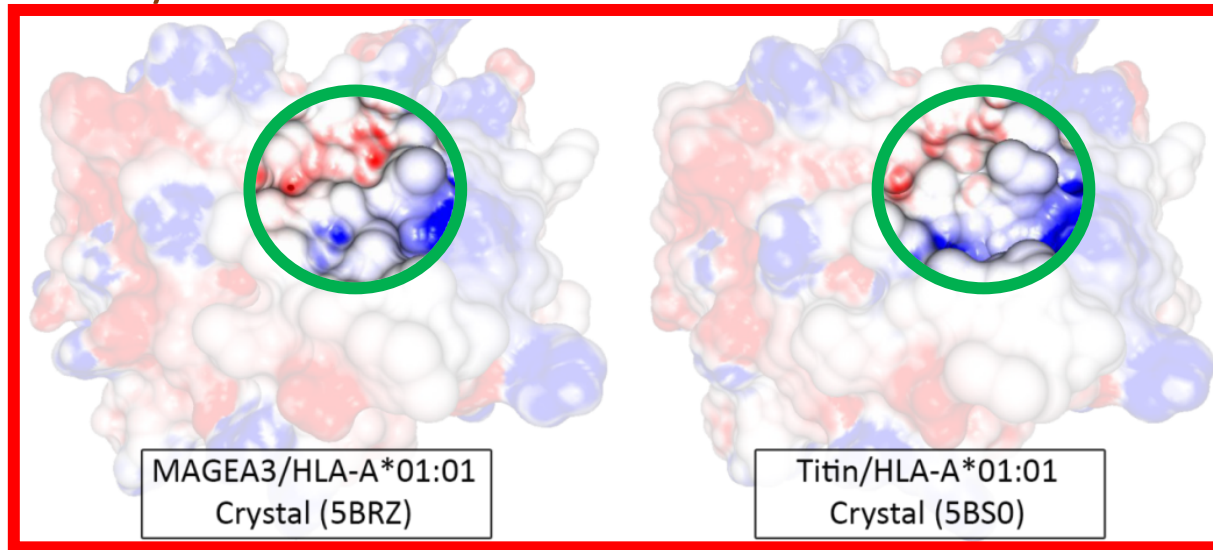
Proof of concept study using re-docking



Some complexes are more challenging than others
Some parameters work better than others

pHLA structural similarity and T-cell cross-reactivity

❖ Crystal structures:



❖ TUMOR-derived peptide lockin SELF-derived peptide
(EVDPIGHL Y) (ESDPIVAQY)

VIRUS-derived peptide
(CTELKLNDY)

IMMUNOTHERAPY

Identification of a Titin-Derived HLA-A1–Presented Peptide as a Cross-Reactive Target for Engineered MAGE A3–Directed T Cells

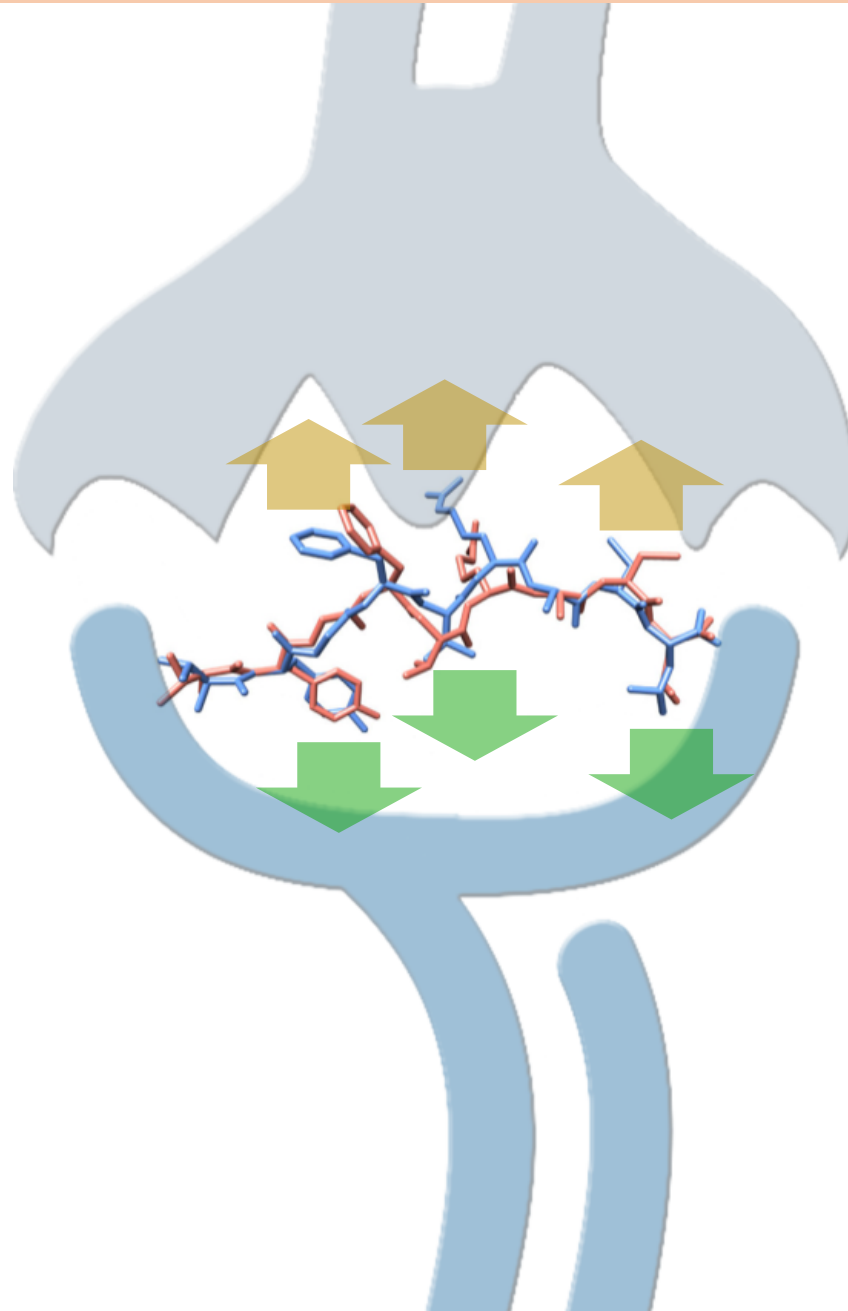
Cameron et al., 2013.

Science Translational Medicine 07 Aug 2013:

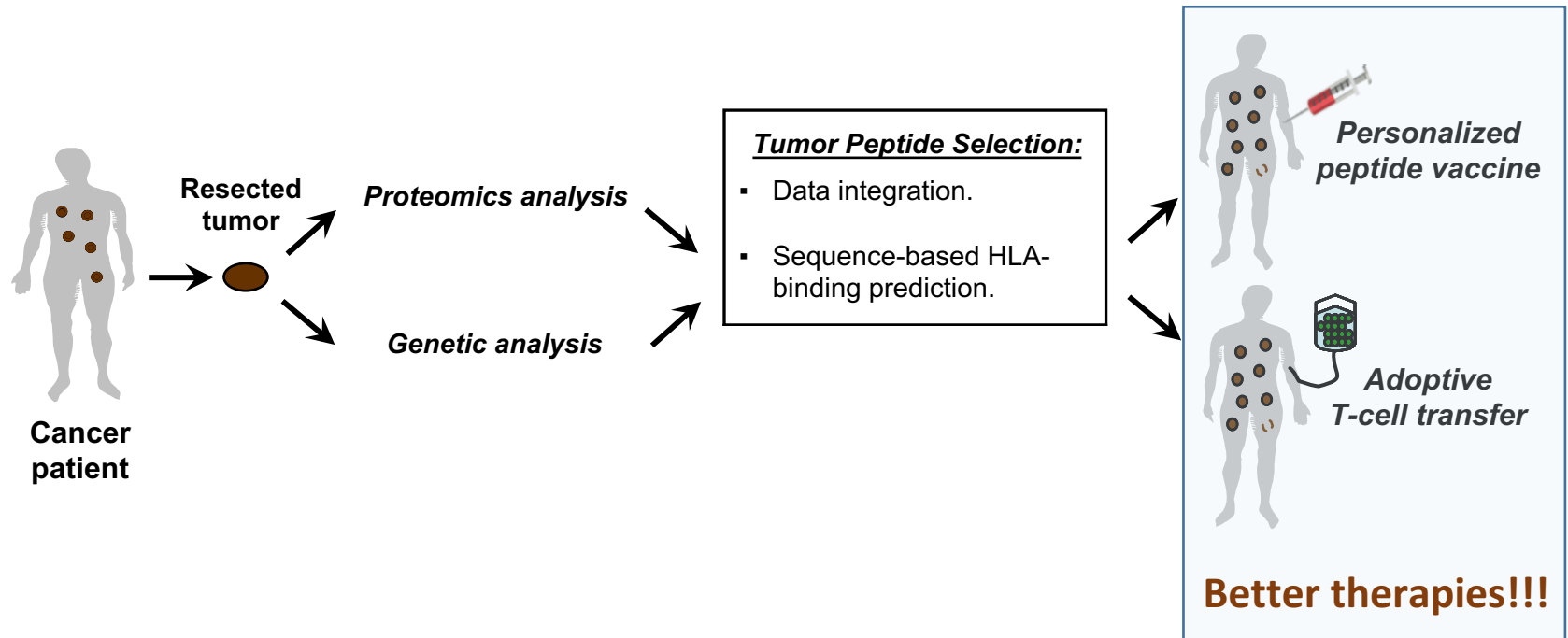
Vol. 5, Issue 197, pp. 197ra103

DOI: 10.1126/scitranslmed.3006034

Implications of the peptide structure



Application for immunotherapy



- Pipeline applied to >140 human tumors (M.D. Anderson Cancer Center)
- **Strength:** Allows for patient-specific identification of tumor peptides
- **Weakness:** Does not provide accurate ranking or cross-reactivity prediction

Our first contribution: DINC 2.0

DINC Web Server

METHOD

HELP

REFERENCES

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Welcome to DINC 2.0!

DINC is a parallelized meta-docking method for the incremental docking of large ligands (currently using AutoDock 4)

Ligand*

No file chosen

A small molecule in PDB format

Receptor*

No file chosen

A protein in PDB format

Grid center*

☒ Ligand center ☐ Protein center ☐ Other

Center of the bounding box containing the binding site

Grid dimensions*

☒ Based on ligand ☐ Specify (length, width, height)

Dimensions of the bounding box (only atoms in the box are considered for scoring)

User email*

Your email address will only be used to send you a link to the docking results

Advanced options ▼

dinc.kavrakilab.org

Submitted to a special feature in Cancer Research

DINC 2.0 (Results Page)

DINC Web Server

[METHOD](#)

[HELP](#)

[REFERENCES](#)

[ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS](#)

Thank you for using DINC!

You can visualize your results below. You can also download them for offline analysis.

Ligand:	4d0d_ligand.pdb
Receptor:	4d0d_receptor.pdb
Grid center:	Ligand Center
Center coordinates:	(-12.258000000000001, -27.6245, 77.779)
Grid dimensions:	(109, 72, 61)

For each ligand conformation, the AutoDock score is reported in kcal/mol, and the distance to the original ligand conformation is reported in Å.

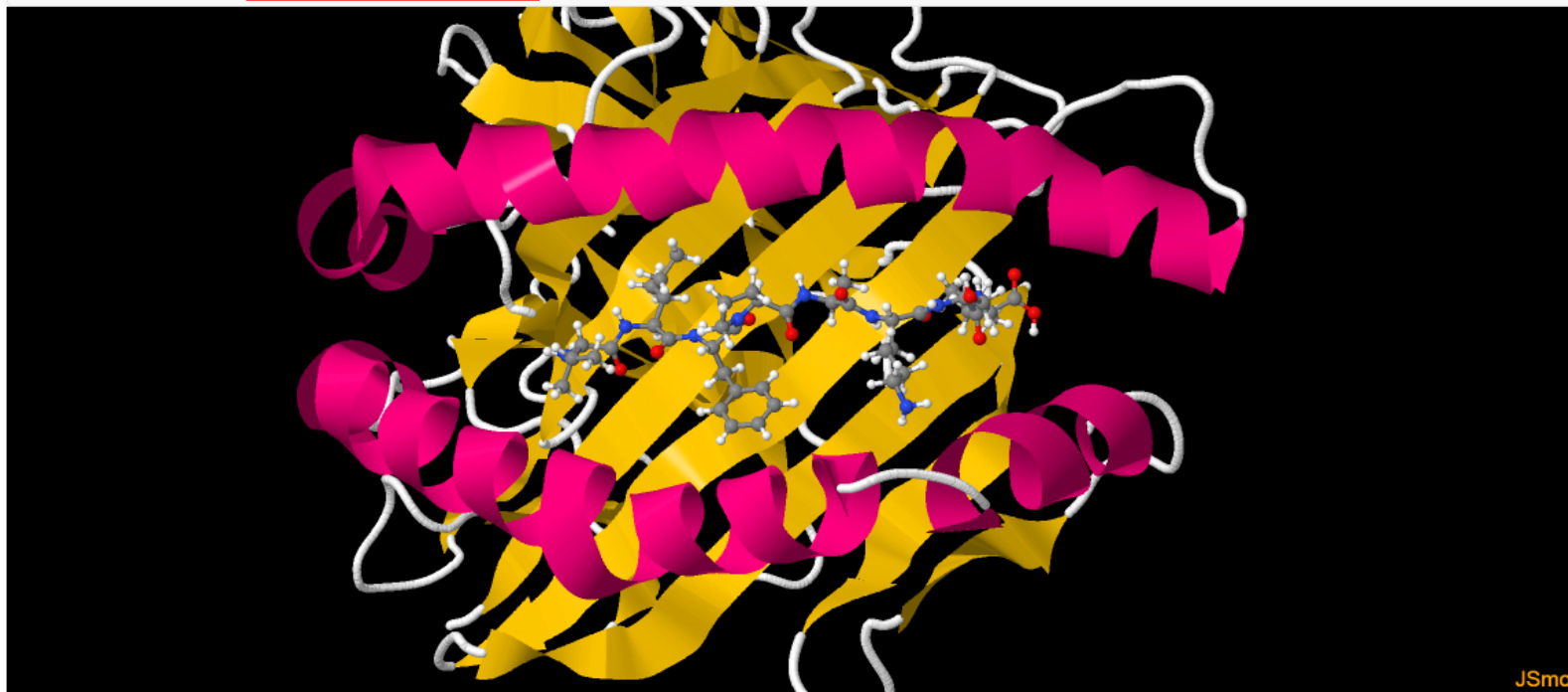
Ligand conformation: 1. -13.46 kcal/mol, 1.61Å

[Save image](#)

[Download results](#)

[Visualization](#) ▾

[Advanced](#) ▾



DINC 2.0 (Help)

DINC Web Server

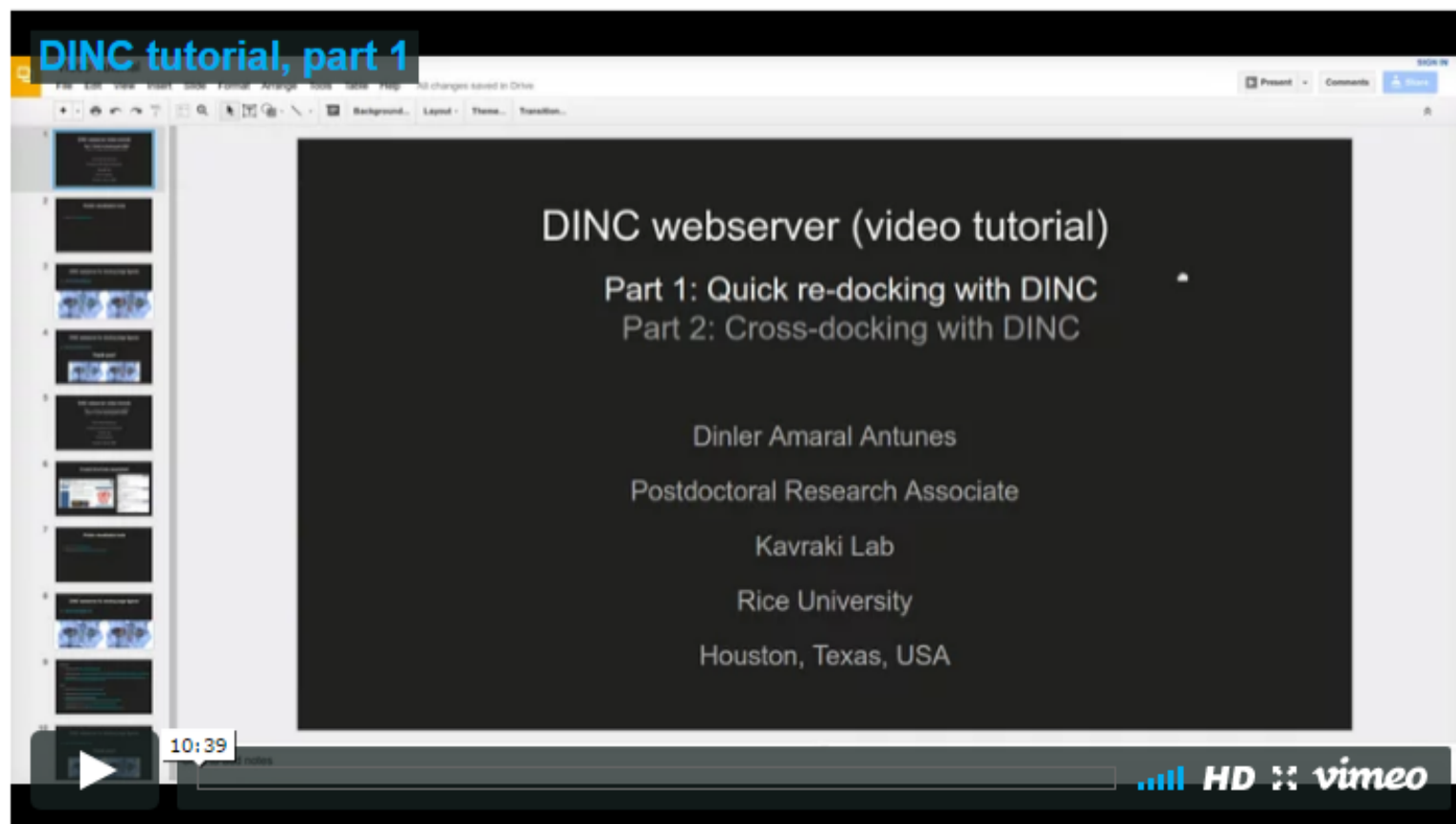
METHOD

HELP

REFERENCES

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Video Tutorials



The screenshot shows a video player interface. At the top left, a blue banner reads "DINC tutorial, part 1". The main content area displays a presentation slide with the following text:

DINC webserver (video tutorial)
Part 1: Quick re-docking with DINC
Part 2: Cross-docking with DINC

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Kavraki Lab
Rice University
Houston, Texas, USA

The video player includes a sidebar on the left with a list of slides, a play button, a progress bar showing 10:39, and a "HD vimeo" logo in the bottom right corner.

<http://dinc.kavrakilab.org/>

Acknowledgements

- **Rice University (TX, US)**
 - Lydia Kavraki
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 - Liisa Selin
 - Lawrence Stern
 - Inyoung Song
- **UFRGS (RS, Brazil)**
 - Gustavo Vieira
 - Maurício Rigo
 - Marialva Sinigaglia

