

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

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# Focus on structural prediction

- **Our Project:**

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

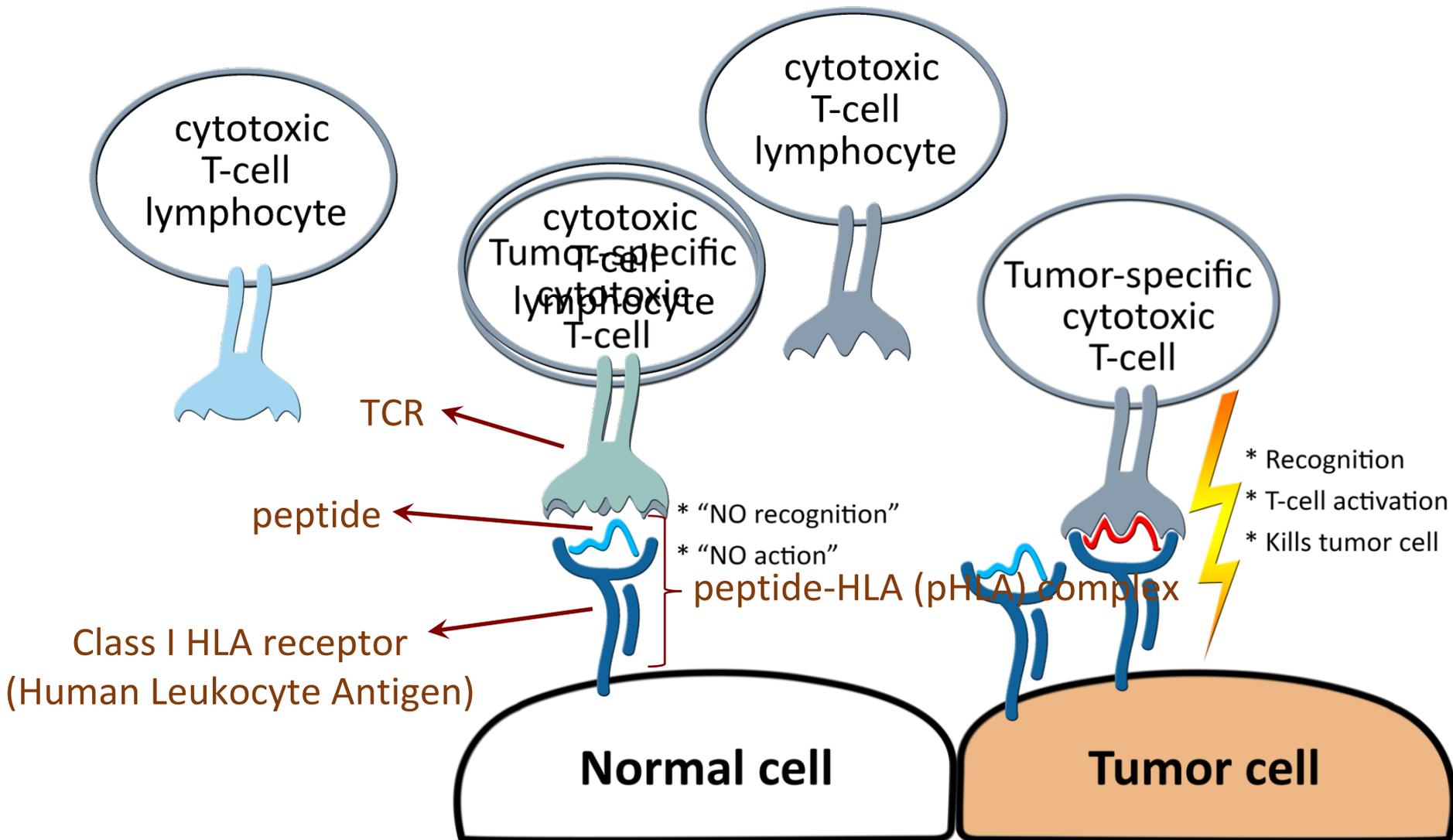
- \* Start: Nov. 2016
- \* PIs: Lydia Kavraki (Rice University)  
Gregory Lizée (M.D. Anderson)

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

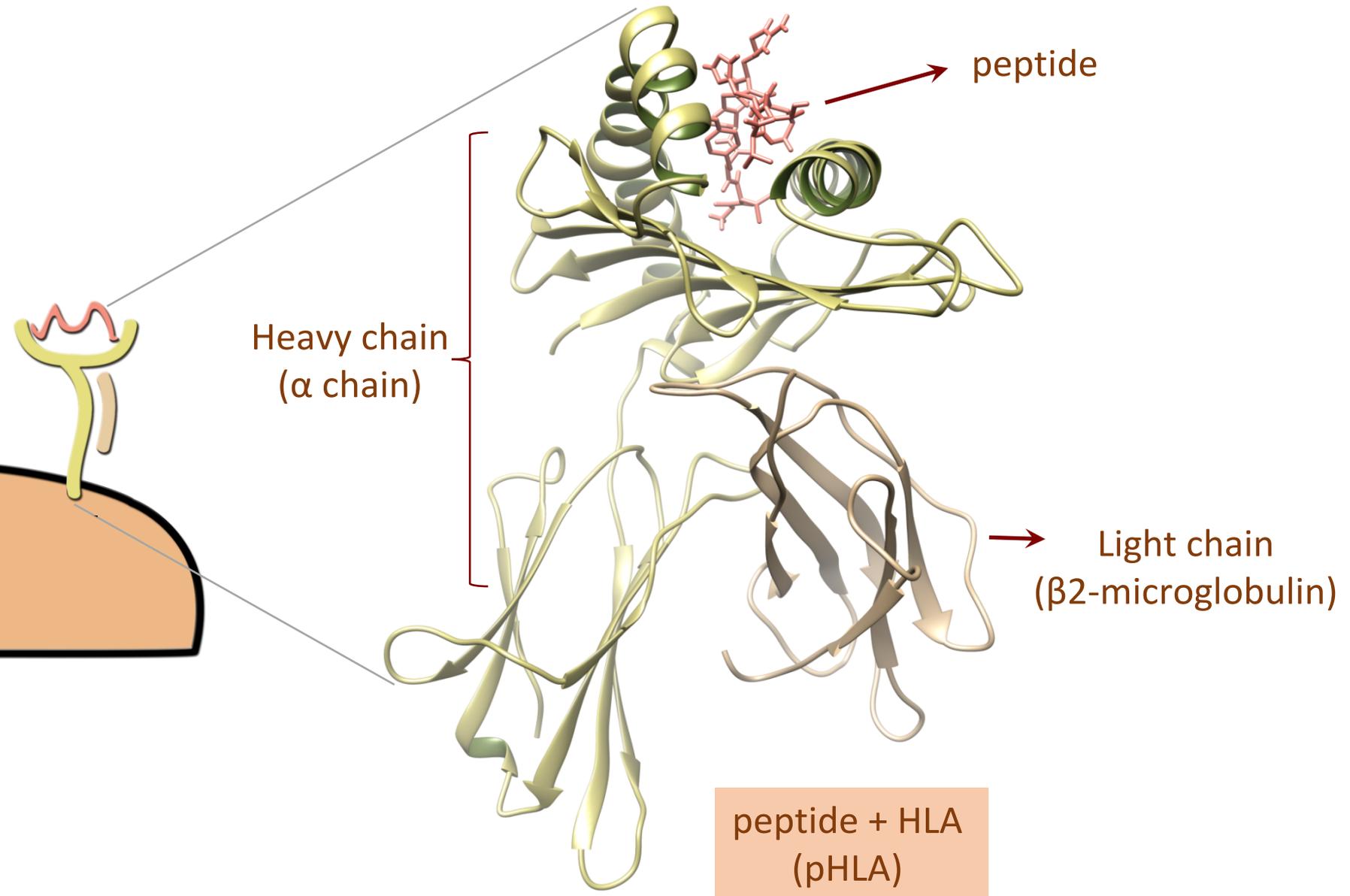
- \* Cellular immunity to cancer
- \* Proof of concept study
- \* Application for immunotherapy
- \* Our first contribution: DINC 2.0

# Cellular immunity to cancer

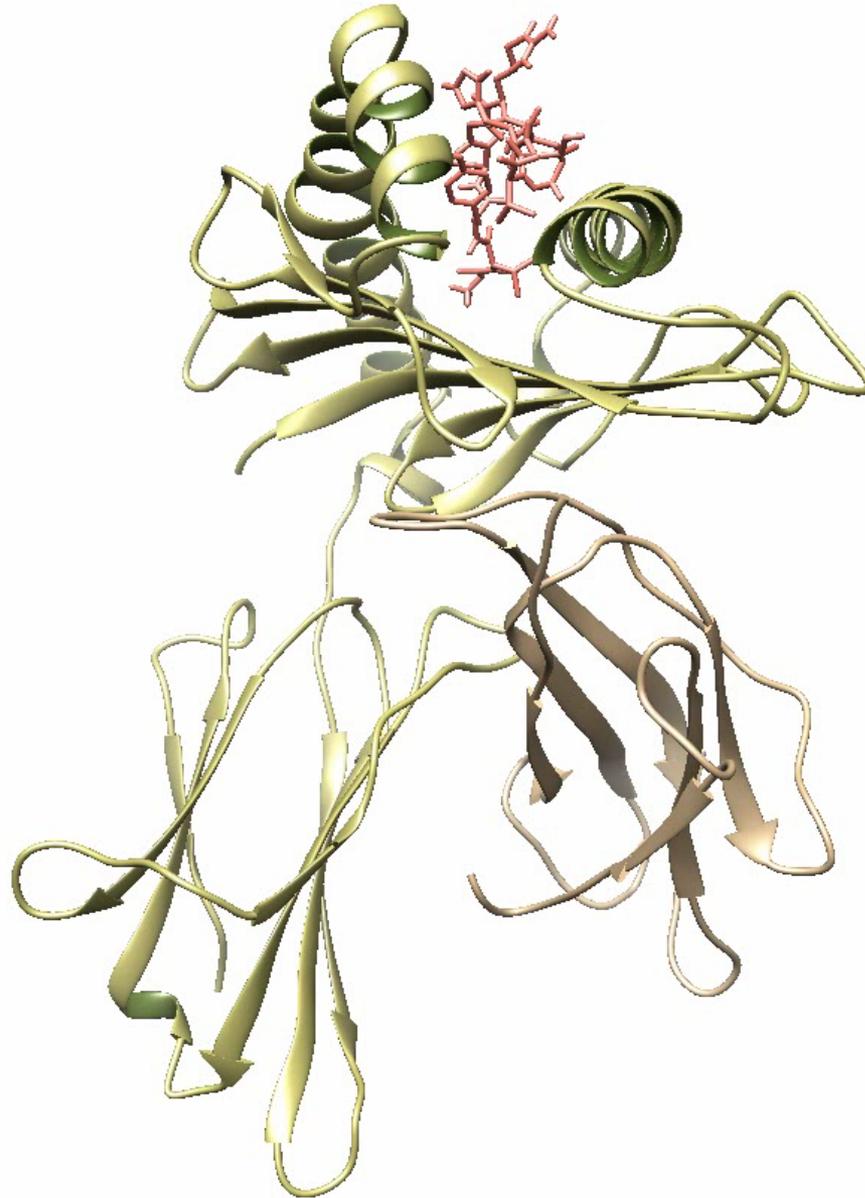
- Intracellular peptides are displayed at the cell surface by HLA receptors



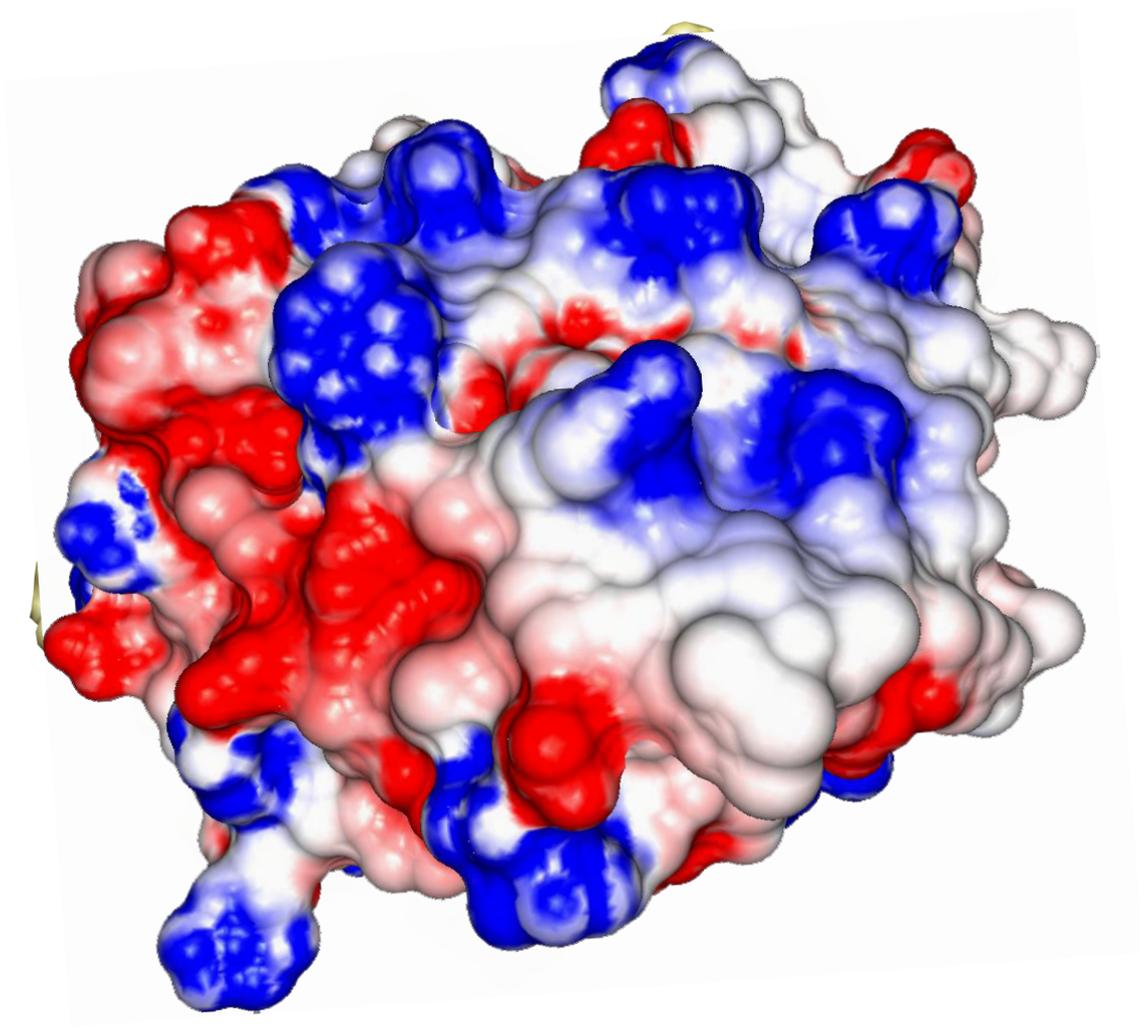
# Structure of the pHLA complex (front view)



# Structure of the pHLA complex

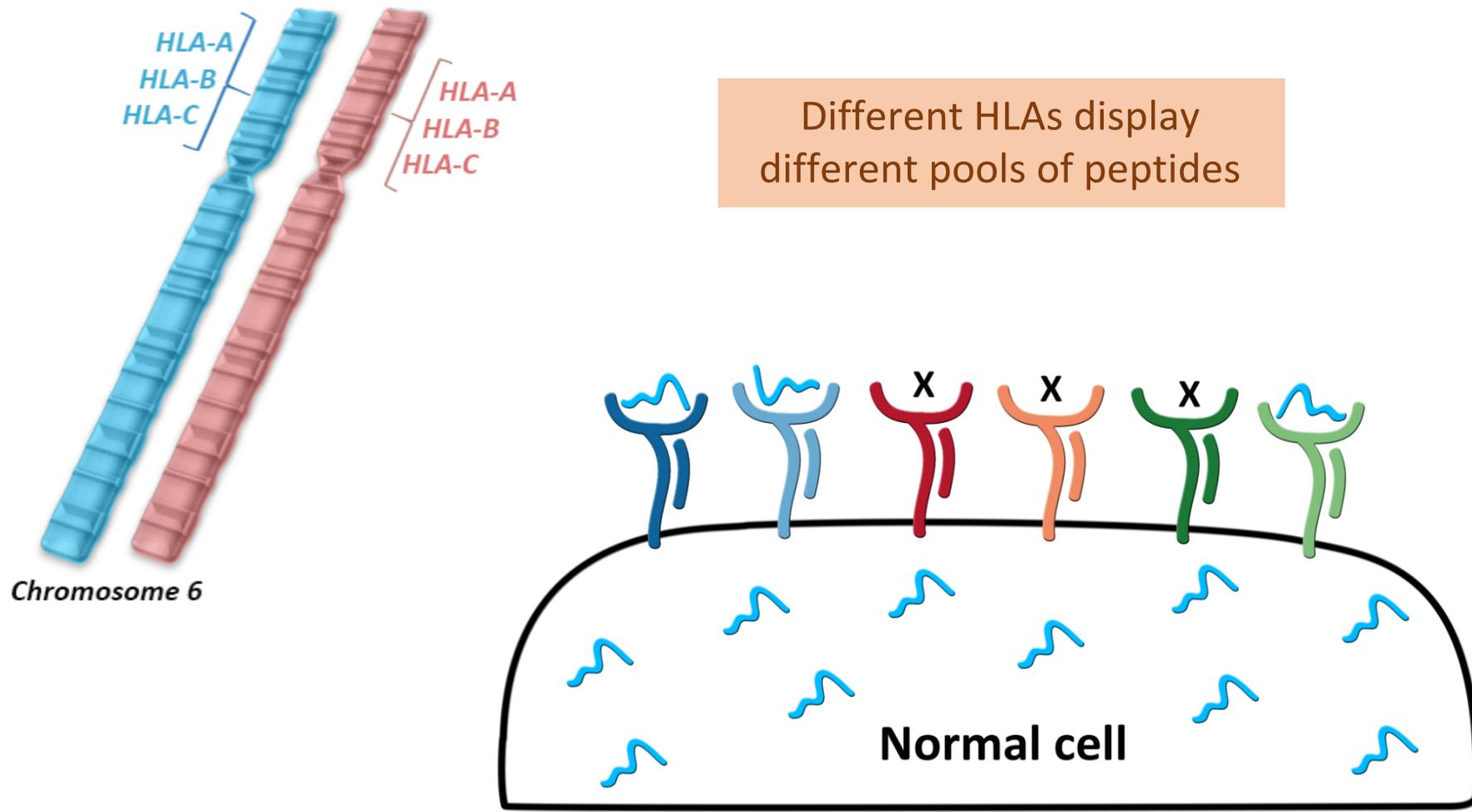


# Structure of the pHLA complex (top view)



# 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**



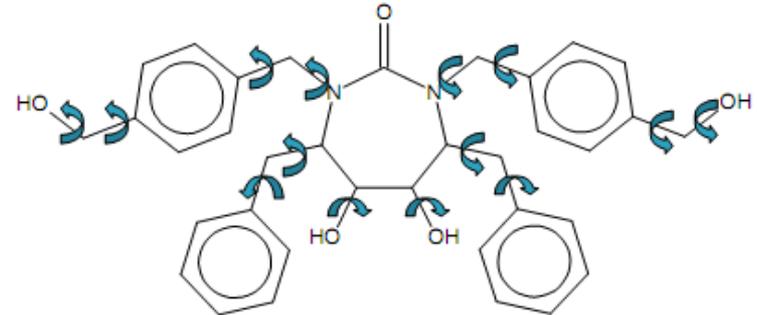
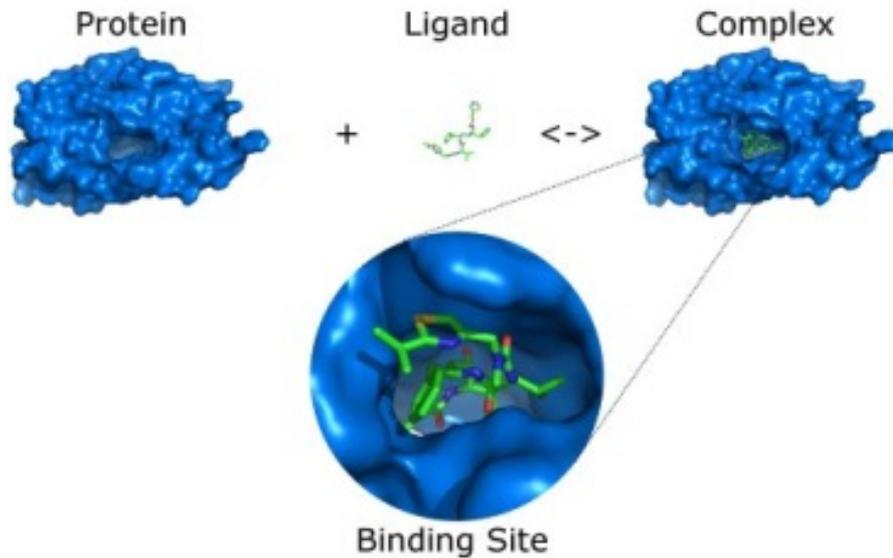
**patient-specific HLA**

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

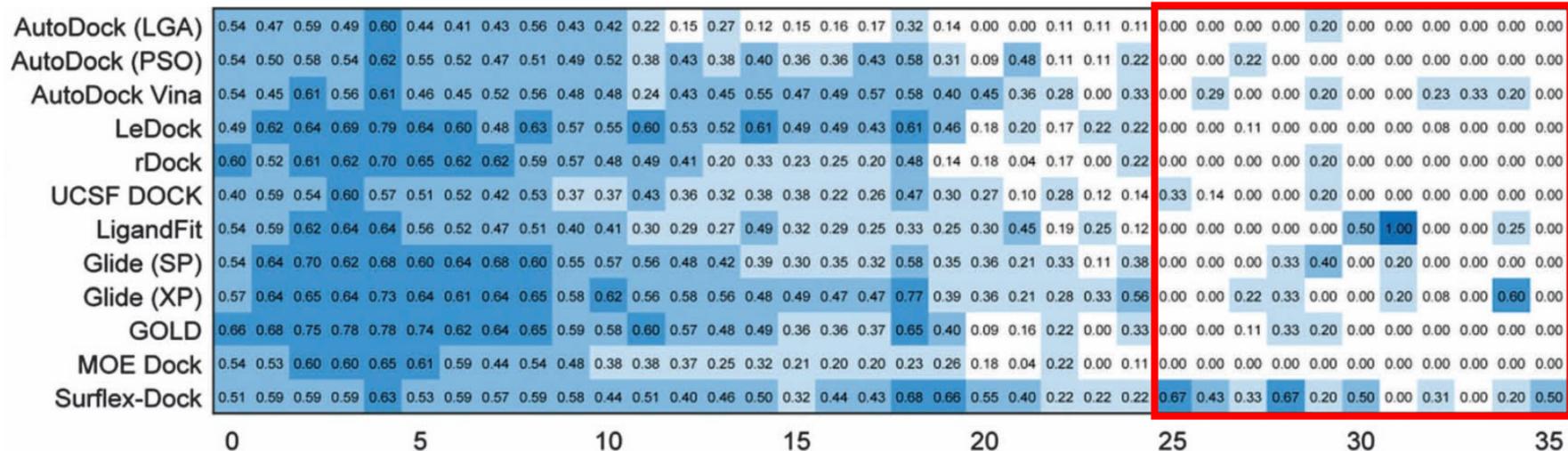
# The open challenge of docking large ligands

## 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,<sup>a</sup> Huiyong Sun,<sup>a</sup> Xiaojun Yao,<sup>b</sup> Dan Li,<sup>a</sup> Lei Xu,<sup>c</sup> Youyong Li,<sup>d</sup> Sheng Tian<sup>d</sup> and Tingjun Hou<sup>\*ae</sup>

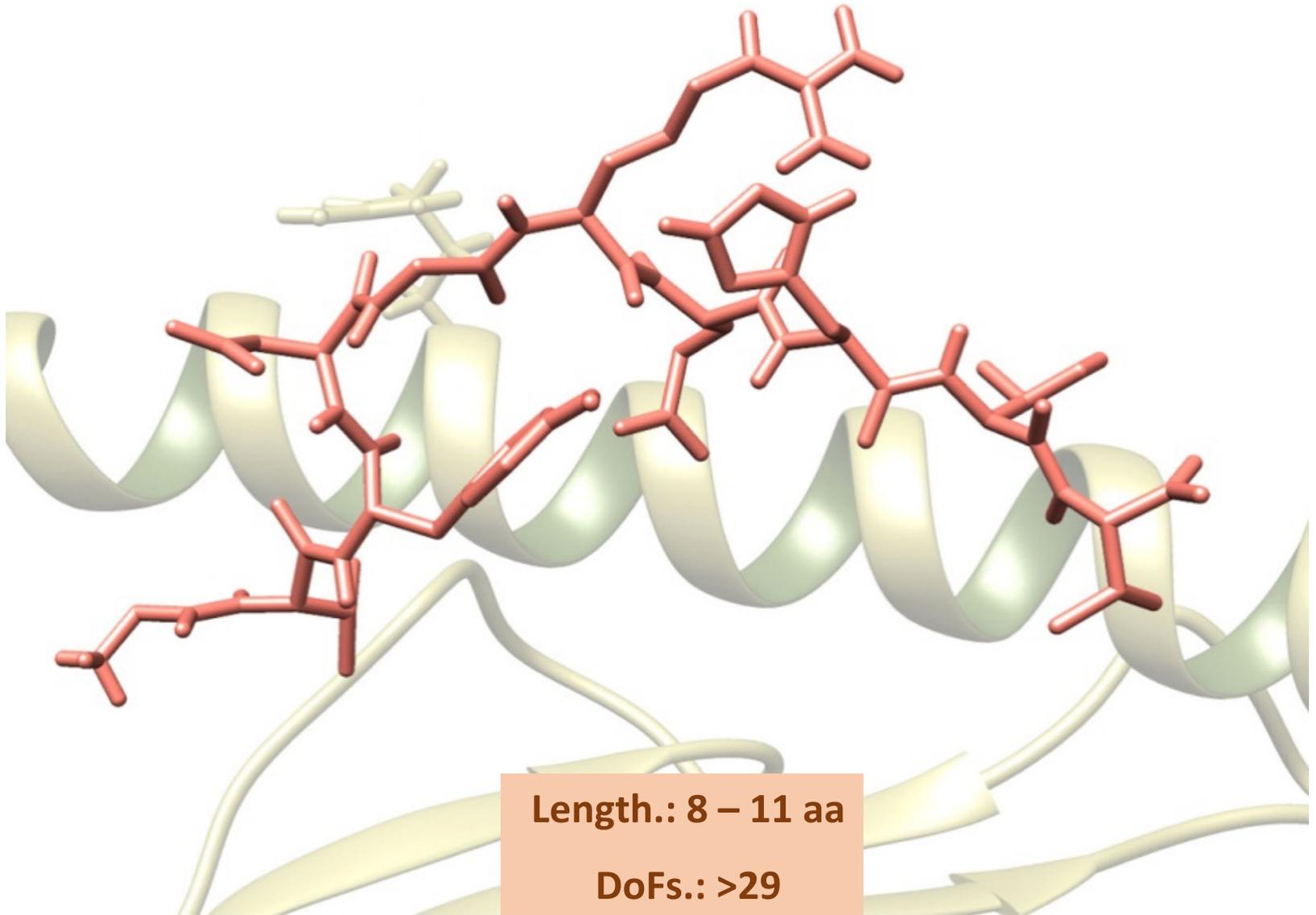
Cite this: *Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys.*, 2016, 18, 12964

Docking Approaches



Number of DoFs

# HLA receptors bind large peptide ligands



# Docking-based prediction of pHLA complexes

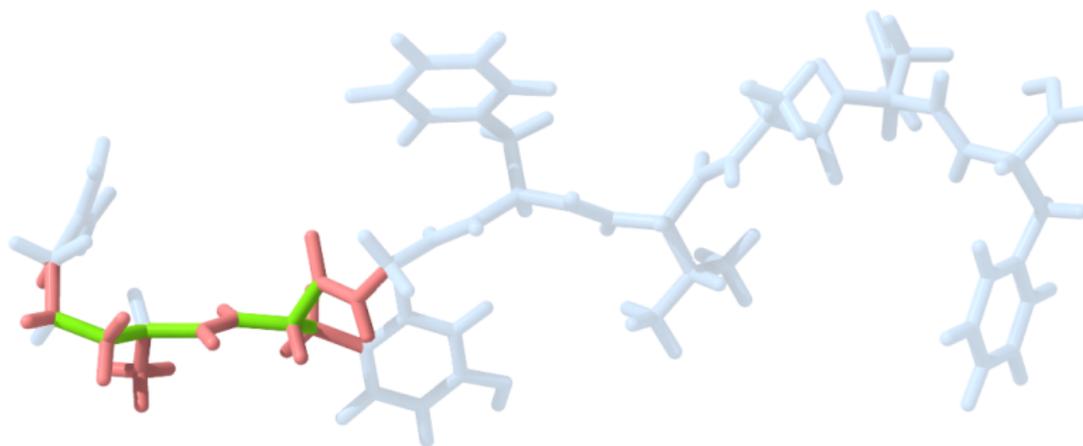
- |                                 |                                       |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| * Tong <i>et al.</i> , 2004.    | ICM + loop closure                    |
| * Antes <i>et al.</i> , 2004.   | <i>DynaPred</i>                       |
| * 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**

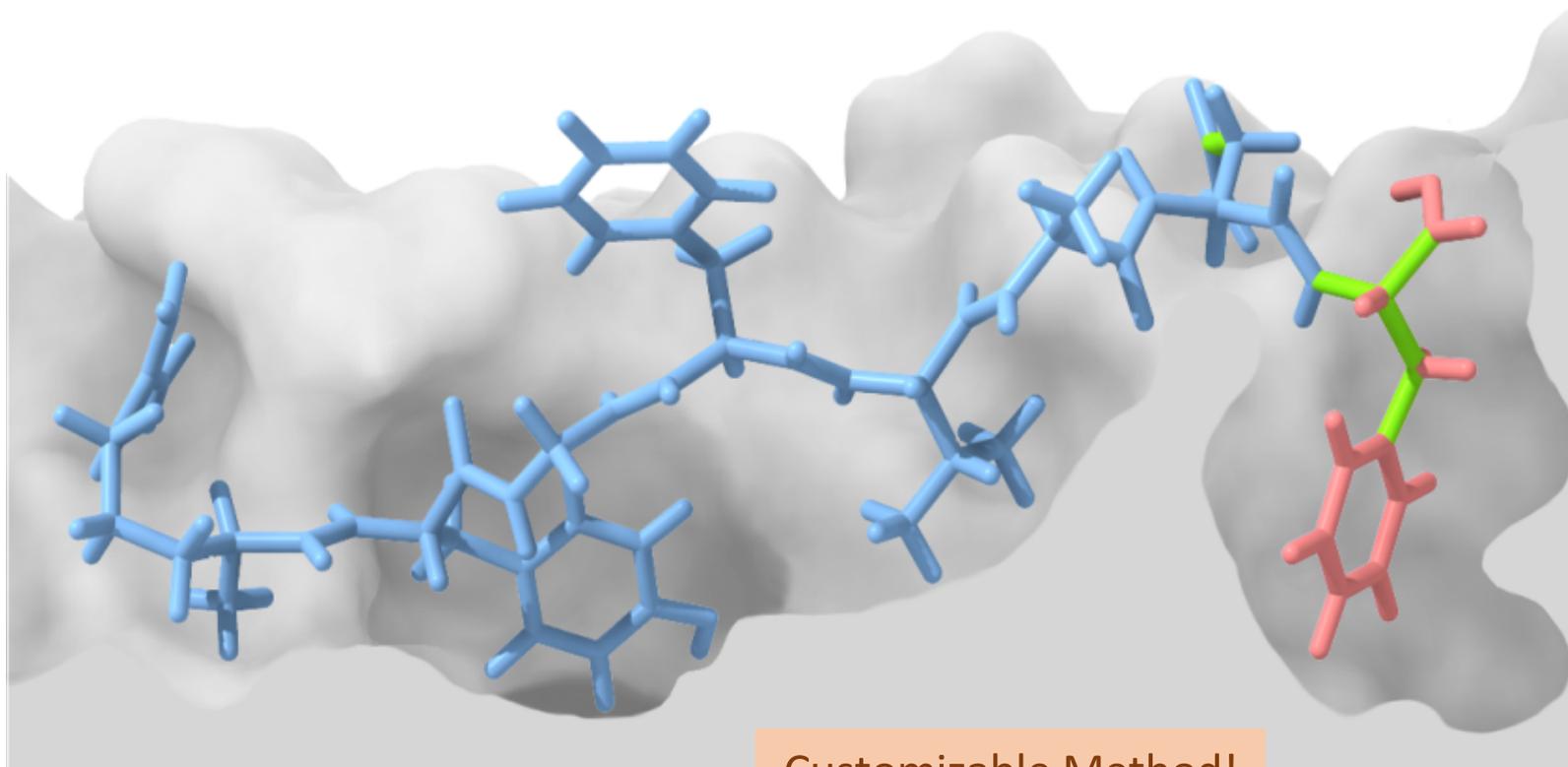
**Length: 8 aa**

**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:

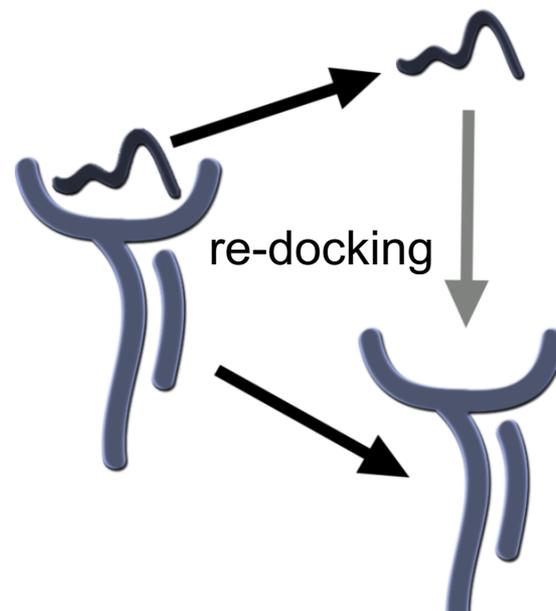
- HLA-A\*01:01
- HLA-A\*02:01
- HLA-A\*11:01
- HLA-A\*24:02
- HLA-B\*35:01
- HLA-B\*44:03
- HLA-B\*51:01
- HLA-B\*57:01
- HLA-B\*57:03
- HLA-C\*08:01

### Peptide Lengths:

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

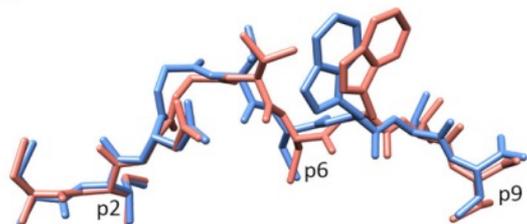
### Peptide Sources:

- self
- virus
- tumor



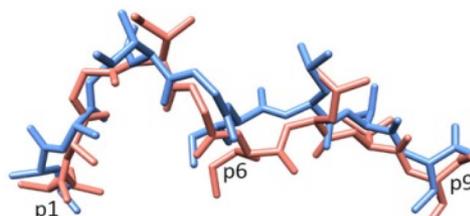
# Reproduction of different binding modes

A



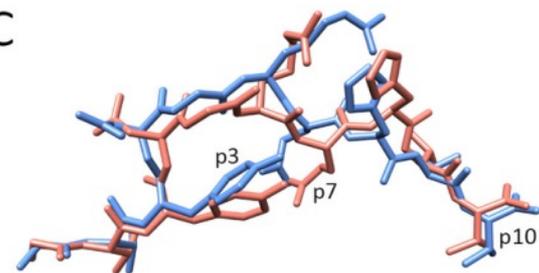
3MRG (9-mer/HLA-A\*02:01)  
LRMSD (C $\alpha$ ): 0.72 Å  
RMSD (all): 1.38 Å

B



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

C



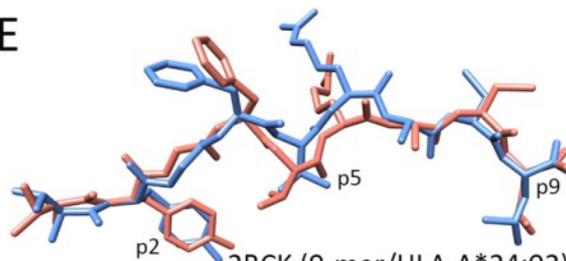
114F (10-mer/HLA-A\*02:01)  
LRMSD (C $\alpha$ ): 1.11 Å  
RMSD (all): 2.01 Å

D



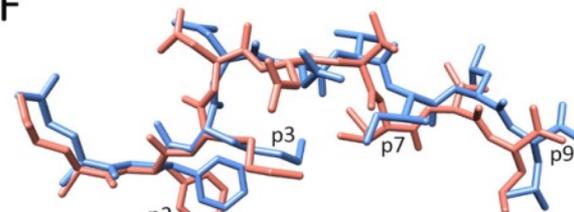
4F7T (8-mer/HLA-A\*24:02)  
LRMSD (C $\alpha$ ): 0.36 Å  
RMSD (all): 1.37 Å

E



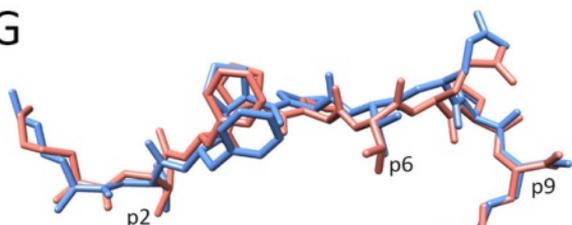
2BCK (9-mer/HLA-A\*24:02)  
LRMSD (C $\alpha$ ): 0.99 Å  
RMSD (all): 1.98 Å

F



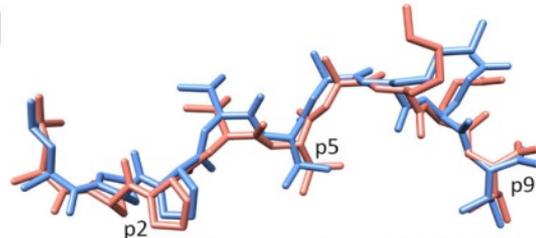
3I6L (9-mer/HLA-A\*24:02)  
LRMSD (C $\alpha$ ): 1.23 Å  
RMSD (all): 2.5 Å

G



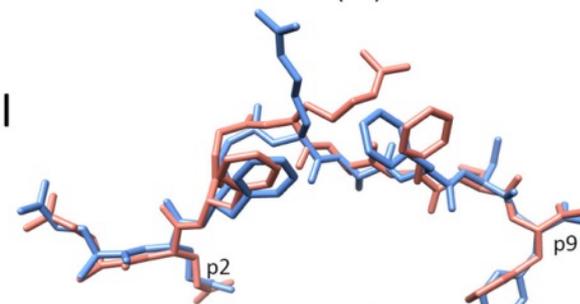
1X7Q (9-mer/HLA-A\*11:01)  
LRMSD (C $\alpha$ ): 0.72 Å  
RMSD (all): 1.3 Å

H



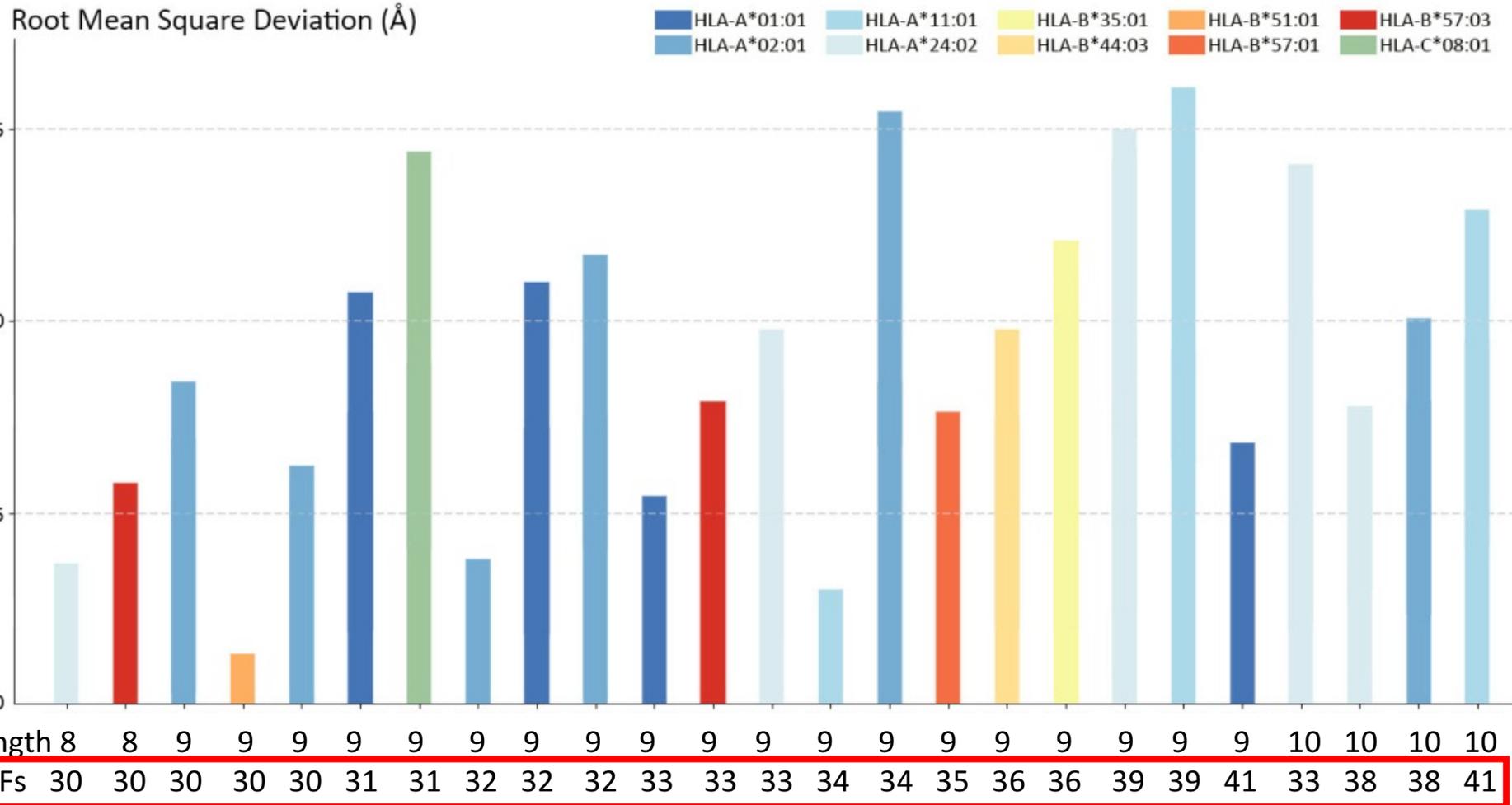
1E27 (9-mer/HLA-B\*51:01)  
LRMSD (C $\alpha$ ): 0.61 Å  
RMSD (all): 1.14 Å

I



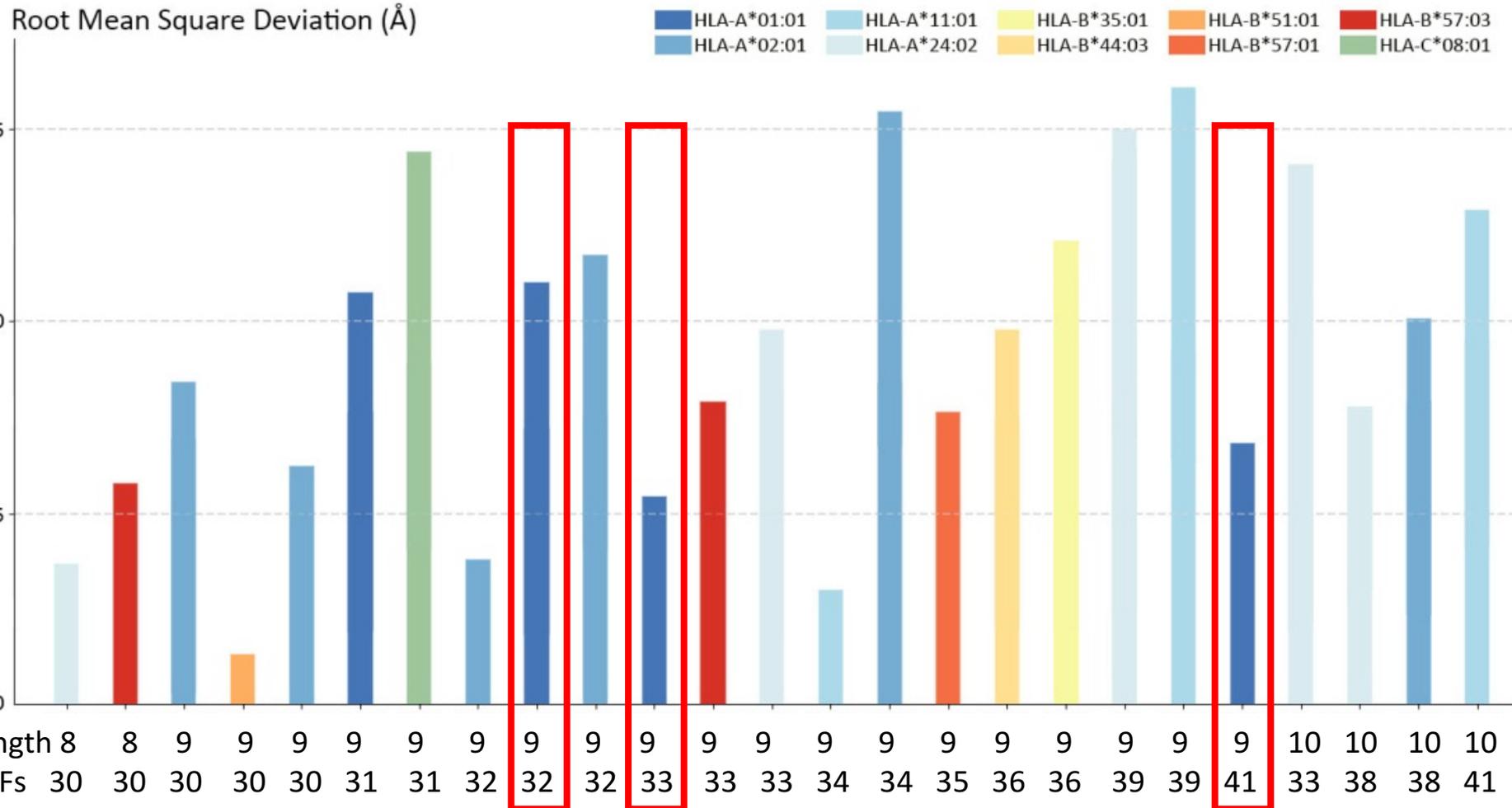
1N2R (9-mer/HLA-B\*44:03)  
LRMSD (C $\alpha$ ): 0.64 Å  
RMSD (all): 1.98 Å

# Proof of concept study using re-docking



Average RMSD of models: 1.92 Å

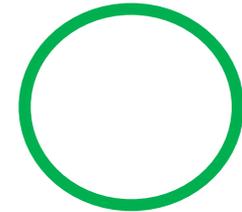
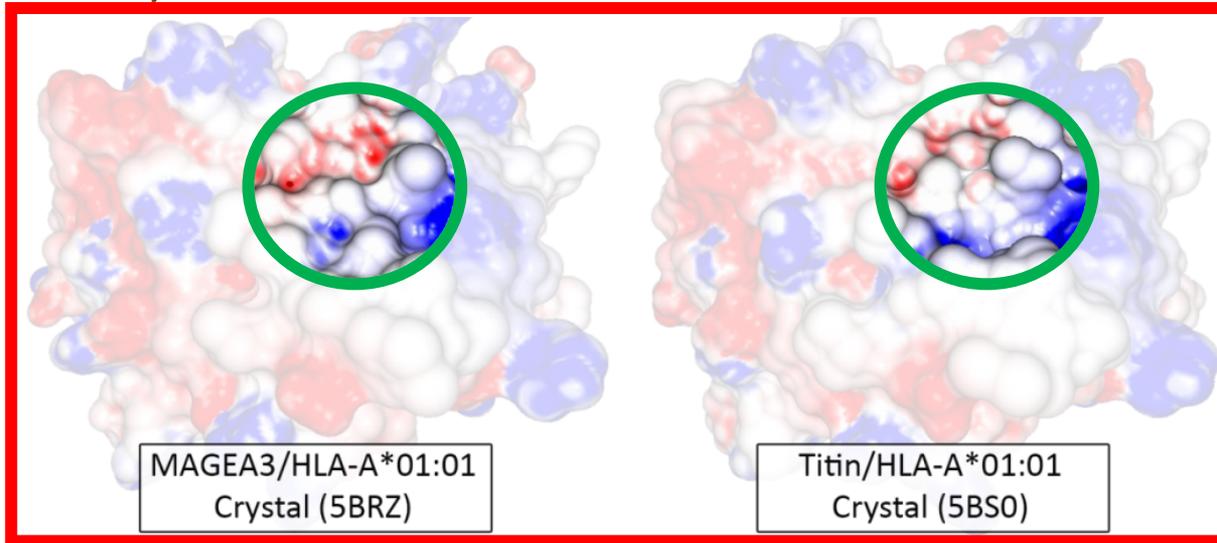
# Proof of concept study using re-docking



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 (EVDPIGHLY) SELF-derived peptide (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

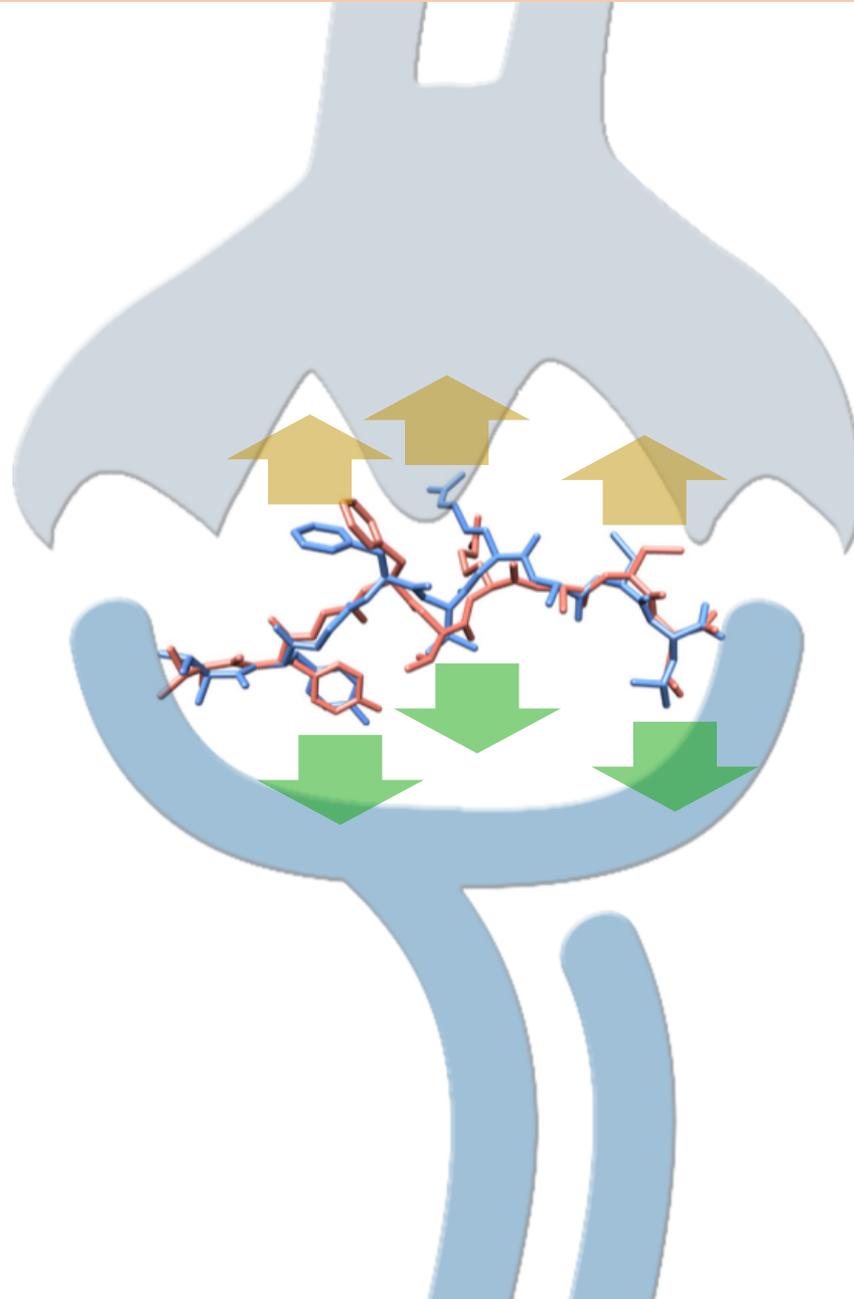
Cameron et al., 2013.

*Science Translational Medicine* 07 Aug 2013:

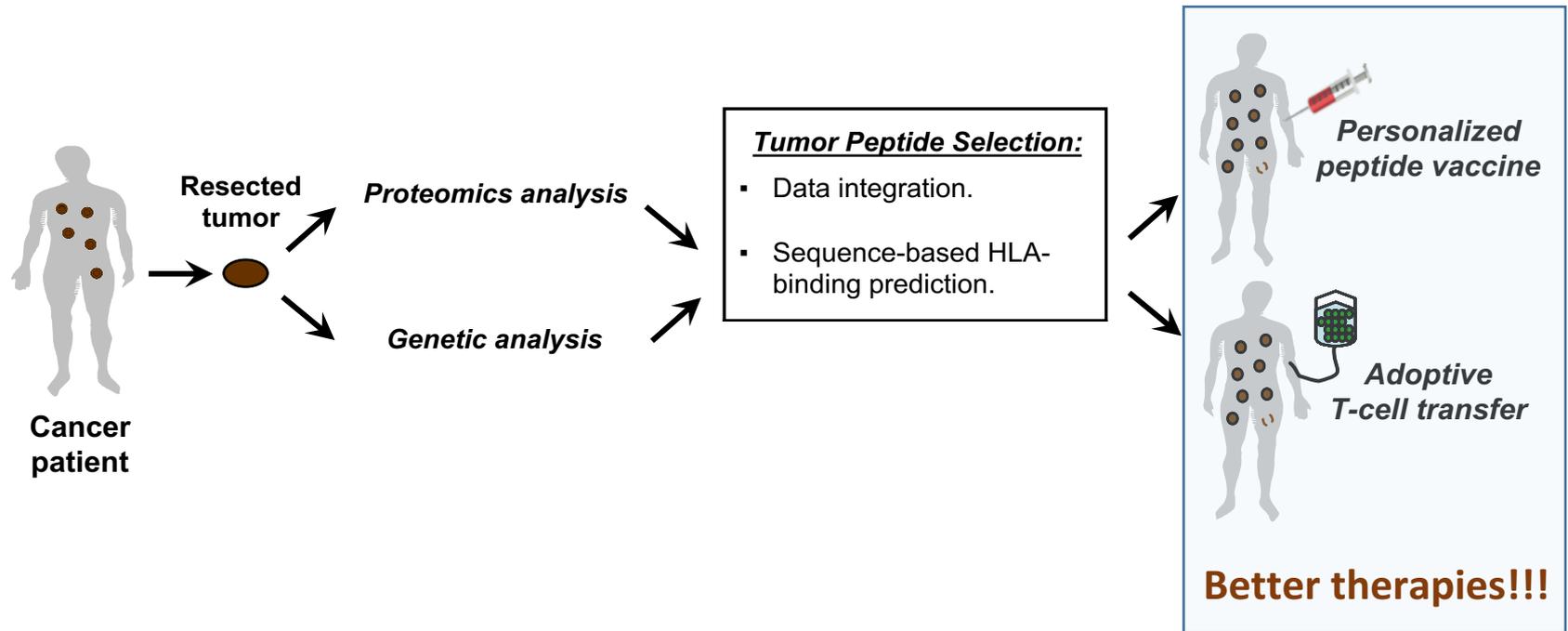
Vol. 5, Issue 197, pp. 197ra103

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

▾

[dinc.kavrakilab.org](http://dinc.kavrakilab.org)

*Submitted to a special feature in Cancer Research*

# DINC 2.0 (Results Page)

Thank you for using DINC!

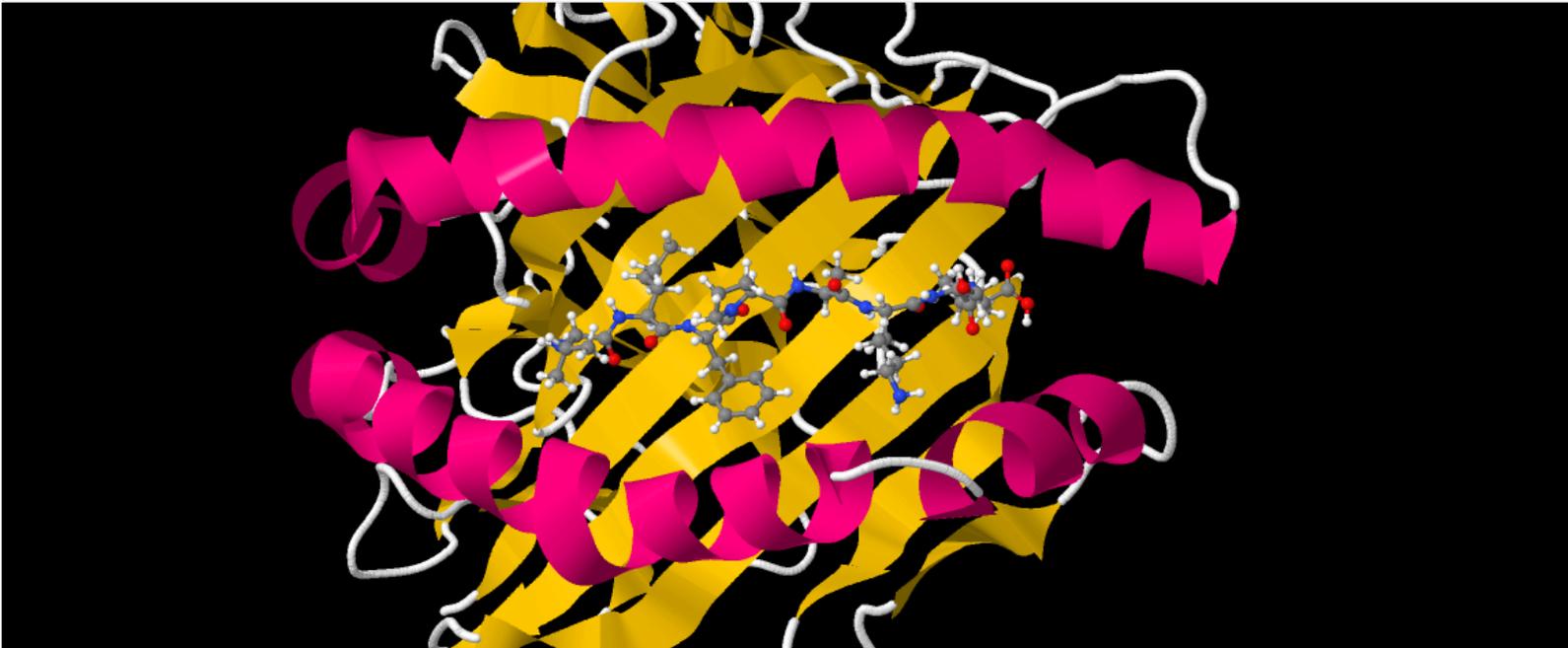
You can visualize your results below. You can also download them for offline analysis.

<b>Ligand:</b>	4d0d_ligand.pdb
<b>Receptor:</b>	4d0d_receptor.pdb
<b>Grid center:</b>	Ligand Center
<b>Center coordinates:</b>	(-12.258000000000001, -27.6245, 77.779)
<b>Grid dimensions:</b>	(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



JSmol

# DINC 2.0 (Help)

**DINC Web Server**

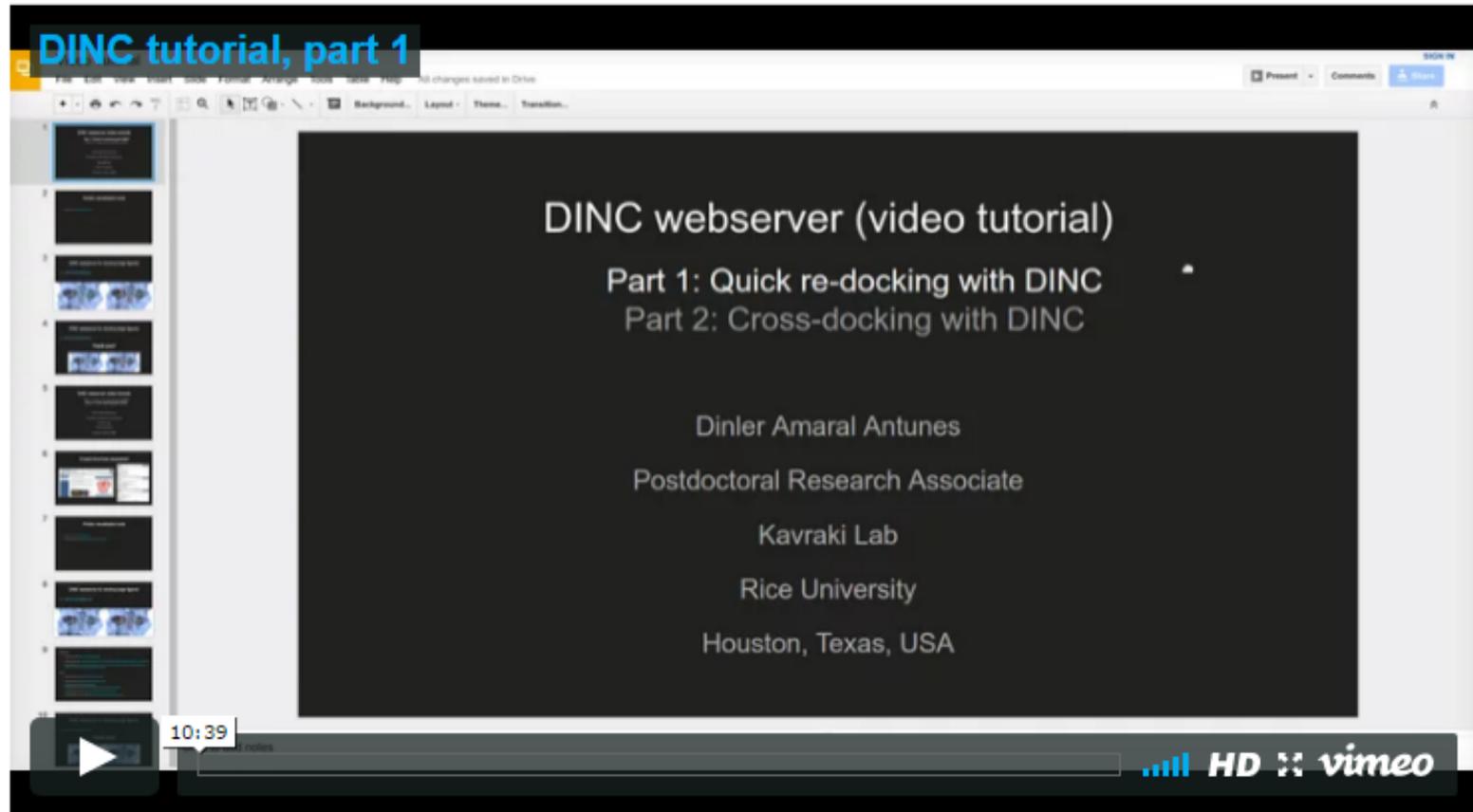
METHOD

HELP

REFERENCES

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

## Video Tutorials



The image shows a screenshot of a video player displaying a presentation slide. The slide title is "DINC tutorial, part 1". The main content of the slide is:

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

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Houston, Texas, USA

The video player interface includes a play button, a progress bar showing 10:39, and a "vimeo" logo in the bottom right corner.

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

# Acknowledgements

- **Rice University (TX, US)**
  - Lydia Kavraki
  - Mark Moll
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