



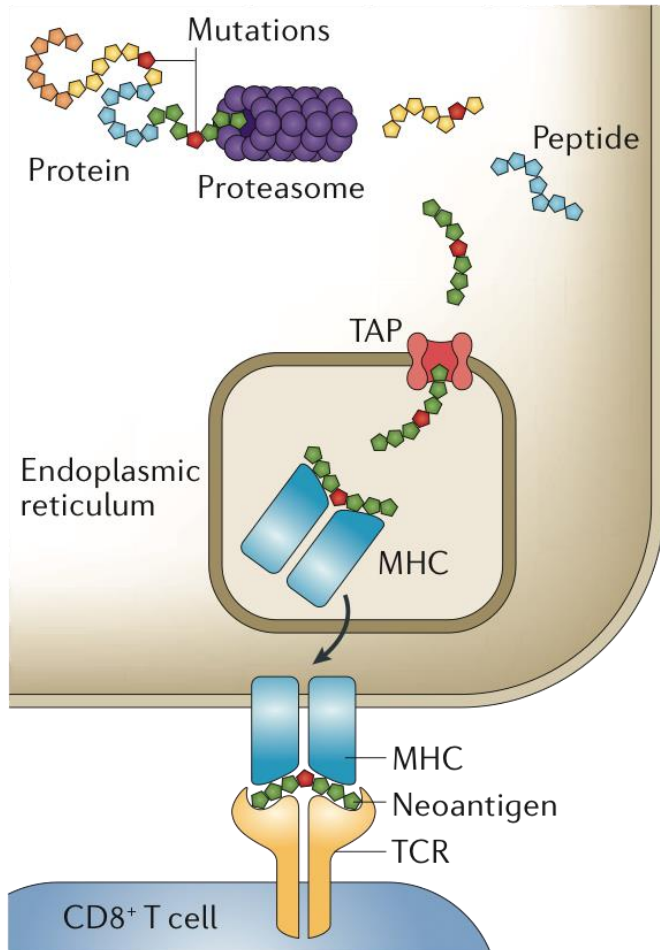
# IO17 | Large Scale Bioinformatics for Immuno-Oncology

## Neoantigen prioritization

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# Peptide-MHC binding affinity



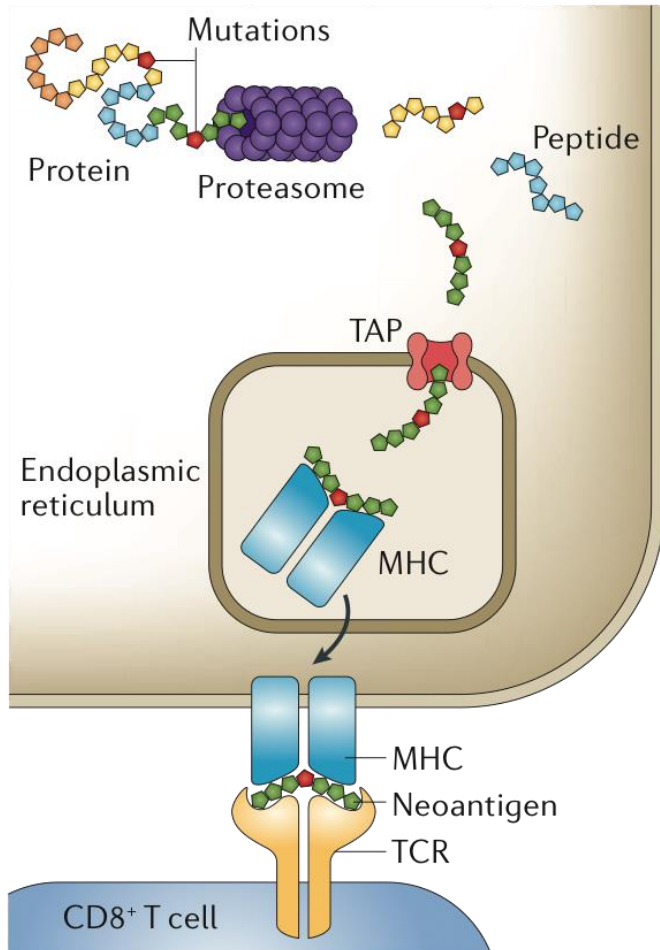
Peptide-MHC binding is the most selective event in the process of antigen presentation

## Binding affinity

$IC_{50}$  (or percentile rank for unbiased representation of MHC alleles)

Low  $IC_{50}$ /rank  $\rightarrow$  strong binding affinity

# Peptide-MHC binding stability



Peptide-MHC binding is the most selective event in the process of antigen presentation

## Binding affinity

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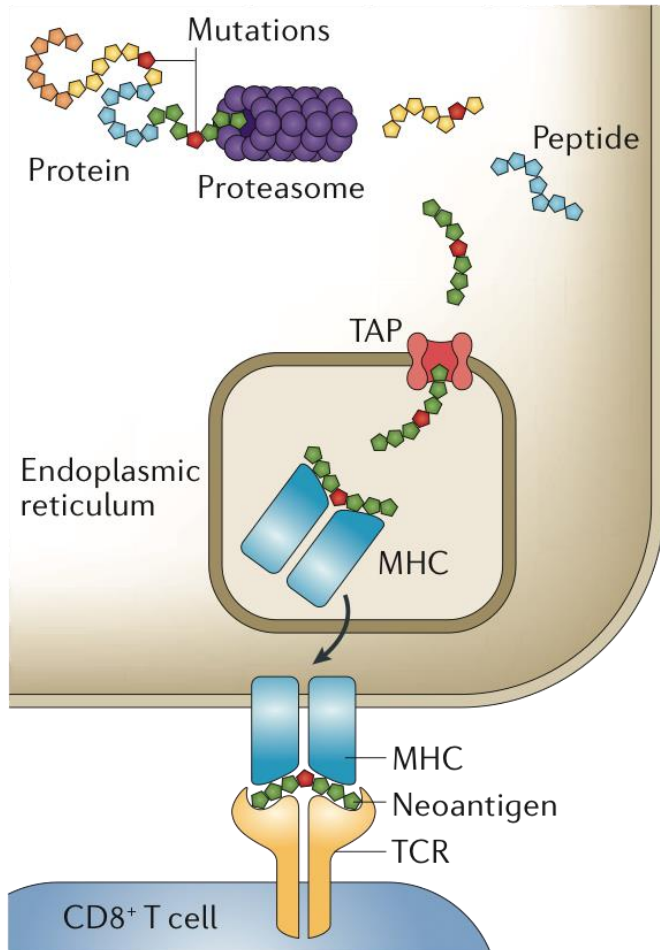
Low  $IC_{50}$ /rank  $\rightarrow$  strong binding affinity

## Binding stability

The neoantigen must be retained on the cell surface until the arrival and binding T cell

Binding stability can be predicted with netMHCstab (K Jørgensen et al., Immunology, 2014)

# Antigen processing



Peptide-MHC binding is the most selective event in the process of antigen presentation

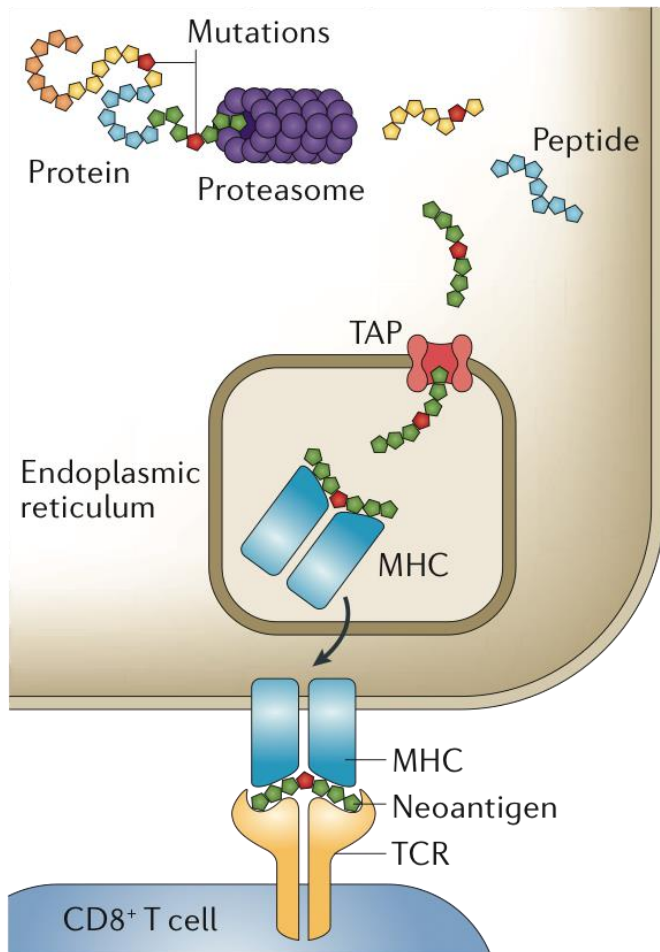
... but the preceding steps of antigen processing also have a role in the MHC-I pathway!

**Proteasomal cleavage:** converts large proteins into smaller peptides

**TAP transport:** transport of the peptide into the endoplasmic reticulum by transporter associated with antigen processing (TAP)

Prediction algorithms are available, but have limited performance (B Linus and O Kohlbacher, Genome medicine, 2015)

# T-cell propensity



The binding of peptides to MHC-I molecules is not sufficient to elicit an immune response...

...it must be recognized by the CD8+ T lymphocyte

**T-cell reactivity or propensity:** propensity of T cells to recognize antigens bound to MHC molecules

Prediction of T-cell propensity is probably the most difficult task for the identification of neoantigens recognized by T cells

# Neoantigen expression

Timiner default pipeline filters candidate neoantigens considering the **expression** of the gene they originate from.

However, in tumors with a high mutation rate, up to 50% of mutations are typically not expressed in RNA

The “sensitive filtering” module of TIminer pipeline allows selecting expressed neoantigens considering the **allele-specific expression** (i.e. the RNA-seq coverage of mutations)

## **Strategy:**

1. Sensitive (re)mapping of the RNA-seq reads with HiSat2 (D Kim et al., Nature Methods 2015)
2. Computation of the RNA-seq read coverage for each mutation with GATK (A McKenna, et al., Genome Res, 2010)
3. Filtering of mutated peptides with a read coverage  $\geq 5$  counts

# Strategies for neoantigen prediction and prioritization

Method	Predictions	URL	Ref
FRED 2	Mutated peptide (from SNPs and indels), HLA typing, proteasomal cleavage, TAP transport, peptide-HLA binding affinity, peptide prioritization, and vaccine design	<a href="http://fred-2.github.io">http://fred-2.github.io</a>	(Schubert et al., 2016)
INTEGRATE-neo	HLA typing, mutated peptide (from gene fusions), peptide-HLA binding affinity	<a href="https://github.com/ChrisMaHerLab/INTEGRATE-Neo">https://github.com/ChrisMaHerLab/INTEGRATE-Neo</a>	(Zhang et al., 2017)
MuPeXI	Mutated peptide (from SNPs, frameshift mutations, and indels), peptide-HLA binding affinity, peptide prioritization considering also gene expression, allele frequency, and protein self-dissimilarity	<a href="http://www.cbs.dtu.dk/services/MuPeXI/">http://www.cbs.dtu.dk/services/MuPeXI/</a>	(Bjerregaard et al., 2017)
NetCTL	Proteasomal cleavage, TAP transport, peptide-HLA binding affinity, and combined score for peptide prioritization	<a href="http://www.cbs.dtu.dk/services/NetCTL">http://www.cbs.dtu.dk/services/NetCTL</a>	(Larsen et al., 2007)
NetEpi	Peptide-HLA binding affinity and stability, T-cell propensity, and combined score for peptide prioritization	<a href="http://www.cbs.dtu.dk/services/NetEpi">http://www.cbs.dtu.dk/services/NetEpi</a>	(Trolle and Nielsen, 2014)
pVAC-seq	Mutated peptide (from SNPs), peptide-HLA binding affinity, and peptide prioritization considering also NGS read coverage and gene expression	<a href="http://github.com/griffithlab/pVAC-Seq">http://github.com/griffithlab/pVAC-Seq</a>	(Hundal et al., 2016)