IDENTIFICATION OF A NOVEL PEPTIDE DERIVED FROM THE MELANOCYTE-SPECIFIC GP100 ANTIGEN AS THE DOMINANT EPITOPE RECOGNIZED BY AN HLA-A2.1-RESTRICTED ANTI-MELANOMA CTL LINE

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Cytotoxic T lymphocytes (CTL) reactive with human melanoma tumor cells occasionally display cross-reactivity with normal melanocytes. Previously, we identified the melanocyte lineage-specific antigen gp100 that is expressed by both melanoma cells and normal melanocytes, as a target antigen for tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes from a melanoma patient (TIL 1200). Here, we demonstrate that the oligoclonal HLA-A2.1-restricted TIL 1200 line is reactive with 2 distinct peptides derived from the gp100 protein. Apart from the peptide corresponding to gp100 amino acids 457–466, we identified the 154–162 peptide, identified by T-cell hybrid T2 cells (Salter et al., 1985) as the dominant gp100 epitope for TIL 1200. Together with the recently described gp100 280–288 epitope, 3 distinct CTL epitopes have now been identified in gp100, all presented in the context of HLA-A2.1. Therefore, gp100 is an attractive target antigen in the development of immuno-therapeutic protocols against melanoma.

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tides: 5'-CATGGAAGTGACTGTCTACCC-3' / 5'-CTGAGC-GAATTCCGAACCTTAACTTTCCG-3' and 5'-CTGAGC-GAATTCTGTAAGAGACAACTGTCGCC-3' / 5'-TCAGCAGCTCATATGAGGAGTAC-3' using the full-length gp100 cDNA as a template. PCR products were digested with Eco RI, ligated and served as a template for a nested PCR using the following primers: 5'-GCAACAGCAACTGCGAAGA-3' / 5'-TTCTGATATCCTGGTGAGAAC-3'. The Kpn I-Cla I fragment from this PCR product was then used by the corresponding fragment in pCMVgp100neo to generate pCMVgp100DEL454-481neo. Gp100 cDNA mutants DEL49-661 and DEL454-661 were obtained by deletion of the 1.7-kb Hind III and the 0.8-kb Eco RI fragments from pBJ1gp100DEL454-481neo respectively. Gp100 cDNA mutants DEL100-661, DEL194-528 and DEL167-508 were obtained by deletion of the Bgl I-Sac I, Bam HI-Bgl II and Apa I-Nsi I fragments from pSVLgp100 respectively.

BLM cells were transfected with 20 ng of pCMV-gp100DEL454-481neo DNA according to the calcium phosphate co-precipitation procedure (Graham and van der Eb, 1973) using calcium phosphate transfection systems (BRL, Gaithersburg, MD) and were selected with 1 mg/ml G418 (GIBCO).

COS-7 cells were co-transfected with 5 ng of pBJ1HLA-A2.1neo and 5 ng of pB1 or pSVL plasmids containing either full-length or deleted gp100 cDNAs using the DEAE-dextran/chloroquine method (Seed and Aruffo, 1987) (the HLA-A2.1 cDNA was kindly provided by J.J. Neefjes, The Netherlands Cancer Institute, Division of Biochemistry, Amsterdam, The Netherlands). After 48 hr of transfection, COS-7 cells were used as stimulator cells in IFNγ release experiments.

Chromium-release assay
Chromium-release assays were performed as described previously (Bakker et al., 1994). Briefly, 10^4 target cells were incubated with 100 μCi Na256CrO4 (Amersham, Aylesbury, UK) for 1 hr. Various amounts of effector cells were then added to 2 × 10^4 target cells in triplicate wells of U-bottomed microtiter plates (Costar, Badhoevedorp, The Netherlands) in a final volume of 150 μl. In peptide recognition assays, target cells were pre-incubated with various amounts of peptide for 90 min at 37°C in a volume of 50 μl prior to the addition of effector cells. After 5 hr of incubation, part of the supernatant was harvested and its radioactive content was measured.

IFNγ-release assay
TIL 1200 responder cells (10^5) were incubated together with 5 × 10^4 transiently transfected COS-7 stimulator cells in 300 μl medium in the presence of 100 U/ml IL-2 in a flat-bottomed 96-well microtiter plate. After 24 hr of incubation, 100 μl of supernatant were harvested and screened for the presence of IFNγ using an hIFNγ-IRMA immunoradiometric assay kit (Medigenix, Fleurus, Belgium).

HLA-A2.1 stabilization on T2 cells
Peptide-induced HLA-A2.1 stabilization on T2 cells was performed as described previously (Nijman et al., 1993). Briefly, peptides were diluted from DMSO stocks to 50, 25 and 12.5 μg/ml (final DMSO concentration 0.5%) and incubated together with 10^4 T2 cells for 14 hr at 37°C, 5% CO2 in serum-free Iscove's medium in a volume of 100 μl in the presence of 3 μg/ml human β2-microglobulin (Sigma, St Louis, MO). Stabilization of HLA-A2.1 molecules at the surface of T2 cells was analyzed by flow cytometry using a FACSscan flow cytometer (Becton Dickinson, Mountain View, CA). Anti-HLA-A2 MAb BB7.2 (culture supernatant) (Parham and Brodsky, 1981) was used as a primary reagent. FITC-conjugated GAM-IgG-F(ab')2 (Zymed, San Francisco, CA) was used for the second incubation.

Results
TIL 1200 is reactive with more than one peptide derived from gp100
To determine the nominal gp100 epitope being recognized by TIL 1200, a number of gp100-derived peptides were synthesized according to the HLA-A2.1 binding motifs (Fulk et al., 1991; Hunt et al., 1992; Ruppert et al., 1993) and tested for their ability to sensitize target cells (Kawakami et al., 1994). Only one of these peptides, corresponding to amino acids 457-466, was able to induce target-cell lysis by TIL 1200. However, when this peptide was used in chromium-release assays (Fig. 1), we observed only a low percentage of specific release (20-25%). Furthermore, a relatively high concentration of peptide (~100 ng/ml) was needed to induce target-cell lysis by TIL 1200. We therefore questioned whether other gp100-derived peptides could be recognized by TIL 1200, a TIL line that was found to be oligoclonal when analyzed at the T-cell receptor (TcR) level (Shilyanski et al., 1994).

A putative second gp100 peptide which was a candidate for recognition by TIL 1200, was peptide 280-288. This naturally processed peptide was identified using tandem mass spectrometry and found to be recognized with high affinity by 5 melanoma-specific CTL lines (Cox et al., 1994). We tested this peptide for recognition by TIL 1200 but did not observe any reactivity (data not shown).

To address the question whether TIL 1200 might recognize another peptide derived from gp100, we constructed a mutant gp100 cDNA. The resulting construct, pBJ1-gp100DEL454-481neo, encodes a protein in which the 457-466 peptide is absent. We transfected human HLA-A2.1* gp100- BLM melanoma cells with pBJ1-gp100DEL454-481neo DNA. Subsequently, G418-resistant BLM gp100 DEL454-481 clones were screened for expression of mutated gp100 using MAb NKI-betab and tested in chromium-release assays using TIL 1200. As shown in Figure 2, elimination of the 457-466 epitope did
we observed TIL 1200 reactivity using a mutant construct, These COS-7 transfectants were then tested for their ability to with an expression vector carrying the HLA-A2.1 cDNA.

TIL 1200 line recognizes more than one epitope derived from gplOO 457-466 epitope (DEL

not abolish TIL 1200 reactivity: BLM gplOO DEL454-481 clones were efficiently lysed. We therefore conclude that the TIL 1200 line recognizes more than one epitope derived from gplOO.

Gp100 peptide 154–162 is the second gp100 epitope recognized by TIL 1200

Subsequently, to define the region of the gp100 protein that contains the unknown second epitope, a number of different gp100 cDNA deletion mutants were generated that all lacked the sequence encoding the 457-466 epitope (Fig. 3). These mutant gp100 cDNAs, cloned into the expression vectors pBJ1-neo or pSVL, were transfected into COS-7 cells together with an expression vector carrying the HLA-A2.1 cDNA. These COS-7 transfectants were then tested for their ability to induce IFN-γ secretion by TIL 1200 upon TcR engagement.

As shown in Figure 3, TIL 1200 specifically secreted IFN-γ when stimulated with COS-7 cells transfected with HLA-A2.1 and the full-length gp100 cDNA. In accordance with the cytotoxicity data (Fig. 2), we again observed TIL 1200 reactivity against the gp100 DEL454-481 mutant that does not encode the 457–466 epitope. From the other gp100 deletion mutants, only the DEL100–661 and DEL149–661 constructs were not recognized, thereby excluding the possibility that TIL 1200 was reactive with a peptide located N-terminal from amino-acid position 148 in the gp100 protein. We could also exclude the C-terminal region of the gp100 protein, because we observed TIL 1200 reactivity using a mutant construct, DEL454–661, encoding the first 453 amino acids of gp100. The observation that a construct encoding the N-terminal region up to amino acid 166 was able to stimulate TIL 1200 (DEL167–508), demonstrated that a presumptive second epitope was localized between amino acids 148–166 of the gp100 protein.

Several motifs have been described for 9-mer to 10-mer peptides binding to HLA-A2.1, that were deduced from naturally processed and synthetic HLA-A2.1 binding peptides (Falk et al., 1991; Hunt et al., 1992; Ruppert et al., 1993). When these motifs were applied to the 148–166 region of the gp100 protein, no putative HLA-A2.1-binding peptides were found.

We therefore screened the 148–166 region of the gp100 protein for peptides that fitted into a less strict motif, including threonine residues at position 2. Using such a motif, a number of potential HLA-A2.1 binding peptides from the gp100 148–166 region were synthesized. These peptides were loaded onto HLA-A2.1+ T2 cells and tested for their ability to induce TIL-1200-mediated target-cell lysis (Fig. 4). The 5 peptides tested were all able to sensitize T2 cells for lysis by TIL 1200 when applied at a concentration of 10 μg/ml. All these peptides contain the 8-mer peptide TWGQYWQV, corresponding to gp100 amino acids 155–162. Next, all peptides were titrated to evaluate their relative ability to sensitize T2 target cells for lysis by TIL 1200. Figure 4 shows that the 9-mer peptide KTWGQYWQV elicited 50% of maximal specific lysis by TIL 1200 when applied at a concentration of 3 ng/ml, whereas the other peptides had to be applied at higher concentrations. Therefore, the 9-mer 154–162 peptide is most likely the naturally processed second gp100 epitope that is recognized by TIL 1200.

Binding of gp100 epitopes 154–162, 280–288 and 457–466 to HLA-A2.1

We compared the gp100 155–162 and 457–466 epitopes, that are recognized by TIL 1200, to the above-mentioned gp100 280–288 peptide and 2 known viral epitopes presented in HLA-A2.1: the influenza matrix 58–66 peptide (Gretch et al., 1987) and the HIV polymerase 510–518 peptide (Tsomides et al., 1991). We analyzed the HLA-A2.1 binding capacity of the different gp100 epitopes by means of an indirect binding assay using the processing-defective cell line T2 (Nijman et al., 1993). With this assay, we observed similar HLA-A2.1 stabilization with the gp100 280–288 epitope and the tested viral epitopes (Fig. 5). Both the 154–162 and 457–466 gp100 epitopes bind to HLA-A2.1 with a low affinity compared to the gp100 280–288 epitope and the viral epitopes. From these data we conclude that the gp100 epitopes bind to HLA-A2.1 with distinct affinities.

DISCUSSION

In the present report, we describe the identification of a novel gp100 epitope, corresponding to gp100 amino acids 154–162, that is presented to anti-melanoma CTL in the context of HLA-A2.1. We show that the gp100-reactive TIL 1200 line, consisting of several TcR specificities (Shilyanski et al., 1994), recognizes not only the gp100 457–466 epitope, but also the gp100 154–162 epitope. HLA-A2.1 binding experiments revealed that the gp100 154–162 epitope and the gp100 457–466 epitope bind with relatively low affinity to HLA-A2.1, compared to the recently reported gp100 280–288 epitope (Cox et al., 1994) and HLA-A2.1 restricted viral epitopes. This may be partly explained by the amino-acid composition of the gp100 epitopes recognized by TIL 1200. The lower affinity for HLA-A2.1 of peptide 457–466 may be due to the charged residues at positions 3 and 9 (Ruppert et al., 1993). Inefficient binding of the gp100 154–162 epitope to HLA-A2.1 may be caused by the presence of a threonine residue at the N-terminal anchor position since, in most HLA-A2.1 binding peptides, leucine or methionine residues are present at this site. While both peptides bind to HLA-A2.1 with low affinity, a 100-fold lower concentration of gp100 peptide 154–162 was required for the sensitization of T2 target cells for lysis by TIL 1200, when compared to gp100 peptide 457–466. We therefore consider the 154–162 peptide to be the dominant gp100 epitope recognized by TIL 1200. Attempts to further investigate the recognition of the different gp100 epitopes using
**gp100 cDNA constructs**

| FL              | 1  |
| DEL 100-661    | 1  |
| DEL 194-528    | 1  |
| DEL 167-508    | 1  |
| DEL 454-481    | 1  |
| DEL 454-661    | 1  |
| DEL 149-661    | 1  |

**IFNγ released by TIL 1200**

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<th>661 aa</th>
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<td>IFNγ (pg/ml)</td>
<td>661</td>
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**Figure 3** - TIL 1200 recognizes a second gp100-derived epitope located between amino acids 149 and 166. Gp100 cDNA deletion mutants encoding parts of the gp100 protein were cloned into expression vectors and transfected into COS-7 along with the HLA-A2.1 cDNA (numbers indicate amino acids in the gp100 protein, amino acid 1 refers to the methionine in the signal peptide). TIL 1200 lymphocytes and transfected COS-7 cells were co-incubated for 24 hr and the amount of IFNγ in the supernatant was measured using an immunoradiometric assay.

**Figure 4** - TIL 1200 predominantly recognizes the gp100 154-162 epitope. Chromium release experiments were performed as in Figure 1. Five peptides derived from the gp100 148-166 region, varying from an 8-mer to an 11-mer, were tested for recognition by TIL 1200. T2 target cells were pre-incubated with various concentrations of peptide and specific lysis was determined at an effector to target ratio of 30:1. Peptides: VWKTWGQYWQV, ■—■; KTWGQYWQVL, □——□; KTWGQYWQV, ●—●; TWGQYWQVL, ○—○; TWGQYWQV, ▲—▲.

cloned TIL have not been successful. Since other anti-gp100 CTL-lines (Cox et al., 1994) recognize the gp100 280-288 epitope, it remains to be established which epitope is immunodominant in gp100.

It is surprising that, in a single patient, anti-melanoma CTL have emerged that are reactive with 2 distinct epitopes derived from gp100, a self antigen. The gp100 epitopes are recognized by at least 2 T-cell specificities, co-existing within the TIL 1200 line, that display differences in TcR affinity. T lymphocytes bearing potential self-reactive TcR can emerge in the periphery. They may have escaped from tolerance induction because they bear low-affinity TcR, whereas potential autoreactive CTL bearing high-affinity TcR are probably deleted in the thymus (Schwartz, 1989) or maybe tolerized in the periphery. The anti-tyrosinase CTL clones described by Wölfel and colleagues and the gp100 457-466-reactive TIL 1200 lymphocytes, exhibiting low peptide/MHC affinity, may have emerged from precursor T lymphocytes of this type. High-affinity
autoreactive CTL may have escaped tolerance induction, because they have not encountered their antigenic peptide in the thymus or in the periphery. It is not clear how high- or intermediate-affinity CTL, like gp100 280–288-reactive T lymphocytes (Cox et al., 1994) or gp100 154–162-reactive TIL 1200 lymphocytes, can exist in the periphery as ignorant T lymphocytes without causing apparent autoimmune disease (Ohashi, 1994). A possible explanation is that HLA-A2.1-gp100 154–162/280–288 complexes on normal melanocytes can be recognized by activated CTL, while being incapable of initiating primary immune responses in vivo. Apparently, in the case of melanoma, gp100-reactive precursor T lymphocytes can be triggered in vivo. This may be the result of a higher expression level of the gp100 antigen in melanoma cells. Alternatively, necrosis in melanoma tumors may lead to uptake and presentation of gp100-derived peptides to T lymphocytes by professional antigen-presenting cells.

Clinical data, indicating that vitiligo (local depigmentation of the skin) is associated with improved survival of melanoma patients (Bystryn et al., 1987), suggest that these patients benefit from an autoimmune response to melanocytes. In addition, re-infusion of TIL 1200 plus IL-2 into the autologous patient was accompanied by regression of metastatic tumor (Kawakami et al., 1994b). This suggests that the generation of an immune response against the gp100 melanocyte differentiation antigen may have anti-tumor effects in vivo. Therefore, the gp100 antigen, of which 3 distinct HLA-A2.1 presentable epitopes have already been identified, is an attractive target antigen in the development of immuno-therapeutic protocols against melanoma.

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