

# Accurate pan-specific prediction of peptide-MHC class II binding affinity with improved binding core identification

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Received: 4 August 2015 / Accepted: 15 September 2015  
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**Abstract** A key event in the generation of a cellular response against malicious organisms through the endocytic pathway is binding of peptidic antigens by major histocompatibility complex class II (MHC class II) molecules. The bound peptide is then presented on the cell surface where it can be recognized by T helper lymphocytes. *NetMHCIIpan* is a state-of-the-art method for the quantitative prediction of peptide binding to any human or mouse MHC class II molecule of known sequence. In this paper, we describe an updated version of the method with improved peptide binding register identification. Binding register prediction is concerned with determining the minimal core region of nine residues directly in contact with the MHC binding cleft, a crucial piece of information both for the identification and design of CD4<sup>+</sup> T cell antigens. When applied to a set of 51 crystal structures of peptide-MHC complexes with known binding registers, the new method *NetMHCIIpan-3.1* significantly outperformed the earlier 3.0 version. We illustrate the impact of accurate binding core identification for the interpretation of T cell cross-reactivity using tetramer double staining with a CMV epitope and its variants

mapped to the epitope binding core. *NetMHCIIpan* is publicly available at <http://www.cbs.dtu.dk/services/NetMHCIIpan-3.1>.

**Keywords** MHC class II · Peptide binding · T cell cross-reactivity · Binding core · Artificial neural networks · Peptide-MHC

## Introduction

Major histocompatibility complex class II (MHC class II) molecules play an essential role in the cellular immune system of vertebrates. The main function of MHC class II molecules consists of loading short peptide fragments derived from exogenously derived antigenic proteins and presenting them on the antigen presenting cell surface, where they can be recognized by T helper lymphocytes. If the peptide fragment is of foreign origin, the T cells can help initiating an appropriate immune response (Castellino et al. 1997; Germain 1994; Rudolph et al. 2006).

A key characteristic of T cells is that they are antigen specific, but also cross-reactive (Wilson et al. 2004). Specificity is an indicator of the ability of T cells to discriminate between different antigens, a crucial property that allows the immune system to distinguish between self and non-self material. As the number of potential peptidic antigens is much larger than the T cell receptor (TCR) repertoire diversity, it appears inevitable that a single T cell should have the ability to recognize multiple peptide-MHC complexes (Birnbaum et al. 2014; Sewell 2012). This degeneracy in T cell recognition is commonly referred to as cross-reactivity, and has been implicated both in immune protection and disease (Benoit and Mathis 2001; Lang et al. 2002; Welsh et al. 2010). The selection of T cell epitopes is primarily driven by the delicate balance between specificity and binding degeneracy of both the MHC

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and the TCR. While the contribution of the MHC in the selection of antigens has to a high degree been described and explained, the role of the T cell receptor remains an essential missing link in our understanding of T cell immune responses.

Because the peptide-binding groove of MHC class II molecules is open at both ends, there are limited constraints on the length of the peptide ligand, which can protrude out at both ends of the pocket. Although normally only about 9 amino acids of the peptide, the so-called binding core, are directly interacting with residues of the MHC groove, peptides of up to 30 amino acids (even whole proteins) can be loaded onto MHC class II molecules (Chicz et al. 1993; Sette et al. 1989). Peptide-MHC binding affinity is largely determined by the primary amino acid sequence of the peptide-binding core. However, it has been shown that the peptide flanking regions (PFRs) on either side of the binding core can affect peptide-MHC binding and, ultimately, immunogenicity (Carson et al. 1997; Godkin et al. 2001). Human MHC class II molecules (called HLA class II, here abbreviated HLA-II) are highly polymorphic, comprising thousands of different allelic variants across the population. HLA-II binding motifs are generally rather degenerate, and promiscuous peptides with the ability to bind to several alleles have been identified (Al-Attayah and Mustafa 2004; Sturniolo et al. 1999). Promiscuous peptides can either share the same anchors across different alleles, or contain overlapping binding cores with allele-specific anchors.

Given the critical role of MHC class II in the selection of peptides for antigen presentation and immune response orchestration, large efforts have been dedicated to the development of high-throughput methods for the screening of peptide binding to MHC class II. Although significant progress has been made toward developing cost-effective experimental methods for screening of peptide binding to MHC class II (exemplified by Justesen et al. (2009)), the cost of performing an exhaustive characterization of the binding specificity of all prevalent MHC class II molecules remains prohibitive.

Computational methods for the prediction of MHC class II binding, an attractive alternative to costly experimental methods, have evolved steadily in the past years. They include *ARB* (Bui et al. 2005), *SVRMHC* (Wan et al. 2006), *MHCpred* (Doytchinova and Flower 2003), *NetMHCII* (Nielsen and Lund 2009), *TEPITOPE* (Sturniolo et al. 1999), and a limited number of pan-specific methods covering also molecules for which scarce or no measured binding data are available, including *TEPITOPEpan* (Zhang et al. 2012) and *NetMHCIIpan-3.0* (Karosiene et al. 2013). With variable degrees of accuracy, all these methods allow the identification of peptides that are likely binders of MHC class II molecules. However, when it comes to identification of the MHC binding core, most of these methods have limited predictive performance (Zhang et al. 2012). The current version of *NetMHCIIpan* (version 3.0) achieves a higher performance than *TEPITOPEpan* in terms of predicted binding affinity;

however, it is less accurate for the task of identifying the correct binding core (Zhang et al. 2012).

The *NetMHCIIpan* method is based on an ensemble of artificial neural networks trained on quantitative peptide binding data covering multiple MHC class II molecules. Ensembles are in general superior to individual networks because the selection of the networks weights is an optimization problem with many local minima (Hansen and Salamon 1990). However, although most networks in the ensemble may pick up the salient characteristics distinguishing binders from non-binders in terms of amino acid preferences and binding anchors, they often disagree on the precise location of the minimal 9-mer core residues interacting with the MHC cleft. We have previously shown (Andreatta et al. 2011) that the identification of the binding core by neural network ensembles can be greatly improved with the employment of a network alignment procedure called “offset correction”. This method is fully automated, and unsupervised. This means that no information about the actual location of the binding core is used to define the offset values.

In this paper, we apply offset correction to the *NetMHCIIpan* network ensemble to enhance MHC class II binding core recognition. Besides accurately identifying the binding core, the method assigns reliability scores to each binding core prediction and allows the quantification of the likelihood of multiple binding cores within a single antigenic peptide. Using tetramer double staining with a CMV epitope and its variants, we illustrate the importance of reliable binding core identification for the interpretation of T cell recognition and cross-reactivity.

## Materials and methods

### Data sets

The method was trained on data used in the original *NetMHCIIpan-3.0* publication (data available at <http://www.cbs.dtu.dk/suppl/immunology/NetMHCIIpan-3.0>). This set consists of quantitative peptide-MHC class II binding data from the Immune Epitope Database (Vita et al. 2015). It comprises 52,062 affinity measurements covering 24 HLA-DR, 5 HLA-DP, 6 HLA-DQ, and 2 murine H-2 molecules. The  $IC_{50}$  (half inhibitory concentration) values in nM were log-transformed using the formula  $1 - \log(IC_{50}) / \log(50,000)$  as described by Nielsen et al. (2003) to fall in the range between 0 and 1. Additionally, a set of 9860 binding affinity measurements covering 13 HLA-DR alleles introduced by Karosiene et al. (2013) was used as an independent evaluation set.

For the binding core benchmark, we compiled a list of 51 crystal structures of peptide-MHC class II complexes from the PDB database (Rose et al. 2015). They comprise 36 HLA-DR, 6 HLA-DQ, 5 HLA-DP, and 4 H-2 structures with a bound peptide in their binding cleft. The minimal 9-mer cores were manually annotated by pinpointing in the 3-D structures the

peptide residues in contact with the MHC anchor pockets (typically positions P1, P4, P6, and P9, depending on the allele).

### Neural network architecture and training

The input sequences were presented to the input layer of each network as described by Nielsen et al. (2008), using only BLOSUM encoding, where each amino acid is encoded as the BLOSUM50 matrix score vector of 20 amino acids (Henikoff and Henikoff 1992). The optimal 9-mer core of a peptide therefore required  $9 \times 20 = 180$  input neurons. Forty additional input neurons were used to encode the composition of the peptide flanking regions (PFRs), calculated as the average BLOSUM scores on a maximum window of three amino acids at either end of the binding core (Nielsen et al. 2008). C- and N-terminal PFR lengths ( $L_{\text{PFR}}$ ) were each encoded using two input neurons with values  $L_{\text{PFR}}/(L_{\text{PFR}}+1)$  and  $1-L_{\text{PFR}}/(L_{\text{PFR}}+1)$  respectively. The peptide length  $L$  was encoded with two input neurons taking the values  $L_{\text{PEP}}$  and  $1-L_{\text{PEP}}$  where  $L_{\text{PEP}} = 1/(1+\exp((L-15)/2))$ . These transformations ensure that the normalized input values to the neural networks fall in the range between 0 and 1. MHC molecules were represented in terms of a pseudo-sequence defined by polymorphic residues in potential contact with a bound peptide (Nielsen et al. 2007a). We used the same pseudo-sequences of 34 residues for the MHC alpha and beta chains defined by Karosiene et al. (2013), resulting in additional  $34 \times 20 = 680$  inputs. As a result, the total size of the input layer amounted to 906 neurons.

The ensemble of artificial neural networks was trained as described by Karosiene et al. (2013), using a fivefold cross-validation; alternative hidden layers of 10, 15, 40, and 60 hidden neurons; and 10 initial configurations of the network weights for each architecture. Starting from an initial random weight configuration, the networks were trained in an iterative manner by predicting the strongest binding 9-mer core for each training sequence and subsequently minimizing the difference between its predicted and measured binding affinity. No experimental information about the location of the binding core was used in the model construction. This procedure was repeated multiple times using different initial random configurations to construct the multiple networks that constitute the *NetMHCIIpan* ensemble. The resulting complete ensemble was composed of 200 networks. Predictions of binding affinity were then calculated as the ensemble average, and binding cores as the majority vote (for details see Nielsen et al. (2010)). In order to minimize over-estimation of predictive performance, the subsets for cross-validation were generated using the procedure described by Nielsen et al. (2007b), which clusters together peptides that share identical stretches of at least nine amino acids.

*NetMHCIIpan-3.1* was trained on the same data set and with a nearly identical architecture to the previous version *NetMHCIIpan-3.0*. The only difference affecting the prediction binding affinity is the encoding of the PFR lengths to correct for a small inconsistency in the previous version of the method, which truncated the right but not the left PFR to a maximum of three amino acids. Note, that offset correction does not affect the prediction of binding affinity. In a fivefold cross-validation experiment on the 37 molecules included in the training set, the performances of *NetMHCIIpan-3.1* and *3.0* were not significantly different, with an average area under the ROC curve (AUC) of 0.870 for the former and 0.871 for the latter. The AUC value weighed by the number of sequences per allele was 0.871 for both versions. Similarly, on an independent test set comprising additional 9860 peptide-MHC complexes not included in the training, the predictive performances of versions *3.0* and *3.1* are not significantly different and both reach an averaged AUC=0.808 and weighed AUC=0.807.

### Calculation of offsets

Offset correction, introduced by Andreatta et al. (2011), is a procedure that allows combining the binding core prediction of multiple neural networks in an ensemble. The sequence motif identified by each network is first represented as a position-specific scoring matrix (PSSM), storing the background-corrected frequency of each amino acid at each position in the binding core. Next, using Gibbs sampling, the PSSMs are aligned to generate an average PSSM with highest Kullback-Leibler distance (KLD) from the background amino acid frequency in natural proteins. The extent of the shift to the left or to the right produced by the alignment for each PSSM (and its relative network) is the “offset” value associated to that given network. When the prediction for a peptide is made, the optimal binding core of each network is shifted according to its relative offset value. This procedure, previously shown to improve the identification of binding motifs of individual HLA-DP and DQ molecules (Andreatta and Nielsen 2012), is here generalized for the pan-specific MHC class II binding problem.

### Core reliability scores

We define the core reliability score as the fraction of networks in the ensemble that agrees on a given binding core register. The complete profile of reliability scores for a peptide-MHC pair is referred to as the core histogram, and the optimal core selected by *NetMHCIIpan-3.1* is the core with highest reliability score (i.e., the majority vote).

### Peptide binding to HLA class II

Peptide-HLA class II binding affinities were determined as previously described (Justesen et al. 2009). Briefly, denatured

and purified recombinant HLA class II  $\alpha$ - and  $\beta$ -chains were diluted into a refolding buffer containing graded concentrations of the test peptide, and incubated for 48 h at 18 °C to allow for equilibrium to be reached.

Complex formation was detected using a proximity-based luminescent oxygen channeling immunoassay and the peptide concentration leading to half-saturation ( $ED_{50}$ ) was determined as previously described (Justesen et al. 2009). Under the limited receptor concentrations used here, the  $ED_{50}$  reflects the affinity of the interaction.

### HLA class II tetramers

HLA class II tetramers were produced as previously described. Briefly, recombinant  $\alpha$ - and  $\beta$ -chains (HLA-DRA1 and DRB5\*01:01) were folded in the presence of either the wild-type IE1<sub>211-225</sub> peptide, P3 variant, or P7 variant of the wild-type peptide. The resulting monomers were tetramerized with PE- or APC-conjugated streptavidin.

PBMC's from a donor previously determined to recognize the DRB5\*01:01 restricted CMV IE1<sub>211-225</sub> epitope (Braendstrup et al. 2014) was expanded on this epitope. The cells were double-stained with PE-labeled wild-type IE1<sub>211-225</sub>-DRB5\*01:01 tetramer and APC-labeled mutant peptide-DRB5\*01:01 tetramer as previously described (Braendstrup et al. 2013). The cells were washed and subsequently stained with anti-CD3-Pacific blue and anti-CD4-PerCP antibody (Biolegend, San Diego, USA) for 30 min. The stained cells were analyzed by flow cytometry on a Fortessa (BD Biosciences).

## Results

### Accurate prediction of the peptide-binding core register

The main innovation in *NetMHCIIpan-3.1* is the introduction of offset correction to improve the identification of the peptide binding core register. We compiled a list of 51 crystal structures of peptide-MHC class II complexes from PDB (Rose et al. 2015), inspecting the location of the bound peptide core within the MHC binding groove. Note that only one of these peptide-MHC pairs is present in the training set and only ten additional peptides are present with extended residues either at the N or C terminal. However, since the location of the binding core is never used as training information (learning is uniquely based on the affinity values), evaluating the predictive performance in terms of correctly identified binding cores remains entirely independent.

Several predictors were applied to this set of peptides-MHC structures to identify the location of the peptide binding cores. On the 36 peptides in complex with HLA-DR alleles, we made binding core predictions using *NetMHCII-2.2* (Nielsen et al. 2007b), *NetMHCIIpan-3.0* (Karosiene et al.

2013), and *TEPITOPEpan* (Zhang et al. 2012). *NetMHCIIpan-3.1* identified correctly 33 out of 36 binding core registers, compared to 26 correct cores for *NetMHCIIpan-3.0* and 32 correct cores for *TEPITOPEpan* (see Table 1). *NetMHCII-2.2* is not a pan-specific method and only covers a subset of the alleles in the benchmark. On the subset of 31 peptide-MHCs covered by *NetMHCII-2.2*, the core was predicted correctly in 20 cases. On this subset of peptides, *NetMHCIIpan-3.1* recognizes the correct binding core in 28/31 instances. The comparison to *NetMHCIIpan-3.0* and *NetMHCII-2.2* is in both cases statistically significant ( $p < 0.01$ , comparison of ratios).

On a set of 15 peptides in complex with HLA-DP, HLA-DQ, and H-2 molecules, *NetMHCIIpan-3.1* predicted the correct binding core in 12 cases, whereas *NetMHCIIpan-3.0* was correct in 9 cases (Table 2). *TEPITOPEpan* is limited to HLA-DR and cannot produce predictions for these molecules.

### Offset values are conserved within different MHC loci

Offset values for the 200 networks in the ensemble were calculated for all HLA-DR, HLA-DP, HLA-DQ, and H-2 molecules in the training set. Figure 1 shows the cumulative distribution of the number of networks that have assigned the same offset value on at least  $x\%$  molecules in the same locus or on all molecules, where  $x$  is the value on the x-axis. For instance, the same offset value was found across the 24 HLA-DR molecules (100 % agreement) for 135 networks, whereas 180 networks have at least 75 % offset agreement, and all 200 networks have the same offset for at least 50 % of the HLA-DR molecules. Observing that offset values to a high degree are conserved across alleles in a given locus (more than 50 % of the networks agree on all alleles in a given locus) but not across loci (rhombus series in Fig. 1), we used a majority vote scheme to compile a separate list of offset values for each locus HLA-DR, DP, DQ, and H-2. The advantage of a single list of offsets per locus, as opposed to offset values for each molecule, is that it can be applied in a pan-specific manner to other alleles in the same locus that were not included in the training set. Besides covering a comprehensive list of over 5000 MHC class II molecules to choose from, the method can handle custom MHC amino acid sequences. In this case, the list of offset values calculated over all isotypes is used.

### Reliability scores profiles

The output of the *NetMHCIIpan-3.1* server comprises graphical profiles of the core reliability scores of binding peptides. Score profiles offer a probabilistic representation of the location of the binding core by displaying the fraction of networks in the neural network ensemble that select any given binding register. In cases where the networks identify a clear and unequivocal binding core, the reliability score profile will show a single

**Table 1** Prediction of peptide binding core registers for 36 peptide/HLA-DR complexes from PDB

PDB	Allele	Antigen	Core (PDB)	NetMHCII	NetMHCIIpan-3.0	TEPITOPEpan	NetMHCIIpan-3.1	Reliability
2FSE	DRB1*01:01	AGFKGEQGPKGEPG	FKGEQGPKG	FKGEQGPKG	FKGEQGPKG	FKGEQGPKG	FKGEQGPKG	0.910
1J8H	DRB1*04:01	PKYVKQNTLKLAT	YVKQNTLKL	YVKQNTLKL	YVKQNTLKL	YVKQNTLKL	YVKQNTLKL	0.910
1FYT	DRB1*01:01	PKYVKQNTLKLAT	YVKQNTLKL	YVKQNTLKL	YVKQNTLKL	YVKQNTLKL	YVKQNTLKL	0.905
3L6F	DRB1*01:01	APPAYEKLSAEQSPF	YEKLSAEQS	YEKLSAEQS	YEKLSAEQS	YEKLSAEQS	YEKLSAEQS	0.900
2Q6W	DRB3*01:01	AWRSDEALPLGS	WRSDEALPL	WRSDEALPL	WRSDEALPL	WRSDEALPL	WRSDEALPL	0.900
1A6A	DRB1*03:01	PVSKMRMATPLLMQA	MRMATPLLM	MRMATPLLM	MRMATPLLM	MRMATPLLM	MRMATPLLM	0.890
2IPK	DRB1*01:01	XPKWVKQNTLKLAT	WVKQNTLKL	WVKQNTLKL	WVKQNTLKL	WVKQNTLKL	WVKQNTLKL	0.875
1S3H	DRB1*01:01	PEVIPMFSALSEG	VIPMFSALS	VIPMFSALS	VIPMFSALS	VIPMFSALS	VIPMFSALS	0.870
4H1L	DRB3*03:01	QHIRCNIIPKRISA	IRCNIIPKRI	IRCNIIPKRI	IRCNIIPKRI	IRCNIIPKRI	IRCNIIPKRI	0.855
3QXA	DRB1*01:01	PVSKMRMATPLLMQA	MRMATPLLM	KMRMATPLL	MRMATPLLM	MRMATPLLM	MRMATPLLM	0.840
3PGD	DRB1*01:01	KMRMATPLLMQALPM	MRMATPLLM	KMRMATPLL	MRMATPLLM	MRMATPLLM	MRMATPLLM	0.835
3PDO	DRB1*01:01	KPVSKMRMATPLLMQALPM	MRMATPLLM	KMRMATPLL	MRMATPLLM	MRMATPLLM	MRMATPLLM	0.835
1AQD	DRB1*01:01	VGSDWRFLRGYHYA	WRFLRGYHQ	WRFLRGYHQ	WRFLRGYHQ	WRFLRGYHQ	WRFLRGYHQ	0.830
1PYW	DRB1*01:01	XFVKQNAALX	FKVQNAAL	FKVQNAAL	FKVQNAAL	FKVQNAAL	FKVQNAAL	0.820
1KLG	DRB1*01:01	GELIGTLNAAKVPAD	IGTLNAAKV	IGTLNAAKV	IGTLNAAKV	IGTLNAAKV	IGTLNAAKV	0.805
3C5J	DRB3*03:01	QVILNHHPQISA	IILNHHPQI	IILNHHPQI	IILNHHPQI	VIIILNHHPQI	IILNHHPQI	0.780
4H26	DRB3*03:01	QWIRVNIIPKRI	IRVNIIPKRI	IRVNIIPKRI	IRVNIIPKRI	IRVNIIPKRI	IRVNIIPKRI	0.760
4OV5	DRB1*01:01	GSDARFLRGYHYA	ARFLRGYHL	ARFLRGYHL	ARFLRGYHL	FLRGYHYA	ARFLRGYHL	0.705
4IS6	DRB1*04:01	WNRQLYPEWTEAQRD	LYPEWTEAQ	LYPEWTEAQ	LYPEWTEAQ	LYPEWTEAQ	LYPEWTEAQ	0.690
4H25	DRB3*03:01	QHIRCNIIPKRIGPSKVATLVPR	IRCNIIPKRI	IRCNIIPKRI	IGPSKVATL	IRCNIIPKRI	IRCNIIPKRI	0.675
1SJE	DRB1*01:01	PEVIPMFSALSEGATP	VIPMFSALS	VIPMFSALS	VIPMFSALS	VIPMFSALS	VIPMFSALS	0.655
1H15	DRB5*01:01	GGVYHFVKKHVHES	YHFVKKHVH	YHFVKKHVH	YHFVKKHVH	YHFVKKHVH	YHFVKKHVH	0.620
1T5X	DRB1*01:01	AAYSQDQATPLLSR	YSDQATPLL	YSDQATPLL	YSDQATPLL	YSDQATPLL	YSDQATPLL	0.615
1BX2	DRB1*15:01	ENPVVHFFKNIIVTPR	VHFFKNIIV	VVHFFKNIIV	VVHFFKNIIV	VHFFKNIIV	VHFFKNIIV	0.615
4MD4	DRB1*04:01	ATEYRVRVNSAYQDK	YRVRVNSAY	YRVRVNSAY	YRVRVNSAY	YRVRVNSAY	YRVRVNSAY	0.605
2SEB	DRB1*04:01	AYMRADAAAGGA	MRADAAAG	YMRADAAAG	YMRADAAAG	YMRADAAAG	YMRADAAAG	0.595
1ZGL	DRB5*01:01	VHFFKNIIVTPRTPGG	FKNIIVTPR	FFKNIIVTPR	FFKNIIVTPR	FKNIIVTPR	FKNIIVTPR	0.570
4I5B	DRB1*01:01	VVKQNCLKLATK	VVKQNCLKL	VKQNCLKLA	VVKQNCLKL	VVKQNCLKL	VKQNCLKLA	0.560
4MD5	DRB1*04:04	SAVRLRSSVPGVR	VRLRSSVPG	VRLRSSVPG	AVRLRSSVP	VRLRSSVPG	VRLRSSVPG	0.555
1HQR	DRB5*01:01	VHFFKNIIVTPRTP	FKNIIVTPR	FFKNIIVTPR	FFKNIIVTPR	FKNIIVTPR	FKNIIVTPR	0.555
4MCZ	DRB1*04:01	GVYATRSSAVRLR	YATRSSAVR	YATRSSAVR	VYATRSSAV	VYATRSSAV	VYATRSSAV	0.515
4MCY	DRB1*04:01	SAVRLRSSVPGVR	VRLRSSVPG	VRLRSSVPG	VRLRSSVPG	VRLRSSVPG	VRLRSSVPG	0.510
1FV1	DRB5*01:01	NPVVHFFKNIIVTPRTPPPSQ	FKNIIVTPR	FFKNIIVTPR	FFKNIIVTPR	FKNIIVTPR	FKNIIVTPR	0.480
1YMM	DRB1*15:01	ENPVVHFFKNIIVTPRGGSGGGG	VHFFKNIIV	VVHFFKNIIV	VVHFFKNIIV	VHFFKNIIV	VHFFKNIIV	0.460
4MDI	DRB1*04:02	SAVRLRSSVPGVR	VRLRSSVPG	VRLRSSVPG	VRLRSSVPG	VRLRSSVPG	VRLRSSVPG	0.395
4AEN	DRB1*01:01	MPLAQMLLPTAMRMKM	MLLPTAMRM	LAQMLLPTA	QMLLPTAMR	MLLPTAMRM	MLLPTAMRM	0.315

Correct: 20/31 26/36 32/36 33/36

Core (PDB) is the validated binding register as observed in the PDB crystal structures. Results are sorted by decreasing reliability score, and incorrect predictions are highlighted in grey

peak at the P1 of the predicted binding core. For example, the peptide PVSKMRMATPLLMQA comprised in the PDB benchmark (Table 1) is predicted to be a strong binder to HLA-DRB1\*03:01 with a predicted affinity of 11 nM. Most networks (89 %) place the P1 of the binding core at position 4 in the peptide, predicting the 9-mer core to be MRMATPLLM (Fig. 2a). In other cases, the binding core is more degenerate. For instance, the peptide NPVVHFFKNIIVTPRTPPPSQ is predicted to be a strong binder to the molecule HLA-DRB5\*01:01 (predicted affinity = 22 nM), but its reliability core profile shows two possible binding cores each with reliability score >0.4 (Fig. 2b). The core FKNIIVTPR identified by the NetMHCIIpan-3.1 is the correct register as seen in the PDB crystal structure 1FV1; however, also the shifted version

FFKNIIVTPR satisfies well the anchor requirements for DRB5\*01:01 and is suggested by the profile as an alternative binding register. Toggling the reliability profile graphical option in the NetMHCIIpan-3.1 server submission page generates such profiles for any submitted sequence.

**Reliability scores correlate with predicted binding core correctness**

As discussed in the methods, we defined a reliability score assigned to each core prediction as the fraction of networks in an ensemble that select a given binding core register. NetMHCIIpan-3.1 produces a reliability score for the optimal register of each predicted binder as part of its prediction. For

**Table 2** Prediction of peptide binding core registers for 14 peptides in complex with HLA-DP, HLA-DQ, and H-2 molecules from PDB

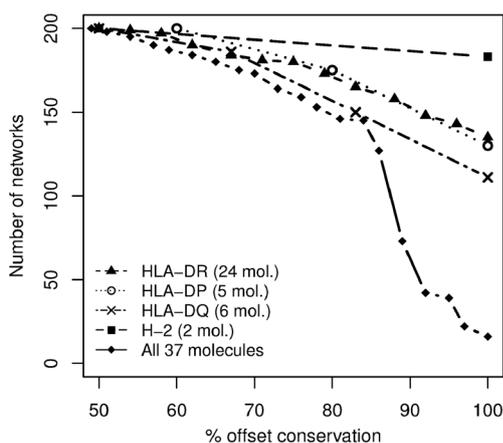
PDB	Allele	Antigen	Core (PDB)	NetMHCIIpan-3.0	NetMHCIIpan-3.1	Reliability
1JK8	DQA1*03:03-DQB1*03:02	LVEALYLVCGERGG	EALYLVCGE	EALYLVCGE	EALYLVCGE	0.685
1S9V	DQA1*05:05-DQB1*02:01	LQPFPPQPELPY	PPFPQPELPY	LQPFPPQPEL	LQPFPPQPEL	0.505
1UVQ	DQA1*01:02-DQB1*06:02	MNLPSSTKVSWAAVGGGSLV	LPSTKVSWA	TKVSWAAVG	TKVSWAAVG	0.440
4GG6	DQA1*03:01-DQB1*03:02	QQYPSGEGSFQPSQENPQ	EGSFQPSQE	EGSFQPSQE	EGSFQPSQE	0.420
4D8P	DQA1*03:01-DQB1*02:01	PQPEQPEQPPFPQ	EQPEQPPFPQ	EQPEQPPFPQ	EQPEQPPFPQ	0.340
4OZG	DQA1*05:05-DQB1*02:01	APQPELPYPQPGS	PQPELPYPQ	PQPELPYPQ	PQPELPYPQ	0.300
4P4K	DPA1*01:03-DPB1*02:01	QAFWIDLFPETIG	FWIDLFPETI	FWIDLFPETI	FWIDLFPETI	0.650
4P57	DPA1*01:03-DPB1*02:01	QAFWIDLFPETIGGSLV	FWIDLFPETI	FWIDLFPETI	FWIDLFPETI	0.630
3LQZ	DPA1*01:03-DPB1*02:01	RKFHYLPFLPSTGGS	FHYLPFLPS	RKFHYLPFL	FHYLPFLPS	0.625
3WEX	DPA1*02:01-DPB1*05:01	KVTVAFNQFGGS	KVTVAFNQF	KVTVAFNQF	VAFNQFGGS	0.450
4P5M	DPA1*01:03-DPB1*02:01	QAYDGKDYIALKG	YDGKDYIAL	YDGKDYIAL	YDGKDYIAL	0.425
1MUJ	H-2-IAb	PVSKMRMATPLLMQA	MRMATPLLM	MRMATPLLM	MRMATPLLM	0.725
4P23	H-2-IAb	FEAQKAKANKAVD	AQKAKANKA	FEAQKAKAN	AQKAKANKA	0.475
1TAO	H-2-IAd	ISQAVHAAHAEI	SQAVHAAHA	ISQAVHAAH	SQAVHAAHA	0.475
2IAD	H-2-IAd	HATQGVTAASSHE	TQGVTAASS	HATQGVTAAS	TQGVTAASS	0.420

**Correct:****9/15****12/15**

Core (PDB) is the validated binding register as observed in the PDB crystal structures. Results are sorted by decreasing reliability score, and incorrect predictions are highlighted in grey

the 51 peptide-MHCs in Tables 1 and 2, sorted by reliability scores, we observe that false core prediction tend to fall in the lower part of the list (i.e., they have lower reliability scores). In particular, with a threshold on the reliability score = 0.6 (at least 60 % of the networks in the ensemble agreeing on the best binding core), we obtain 30 peptides with correctly predicted cores without a single false positive.

Generally, HLA-DQ molecules appeared to have lower reliability scores than molecules from different isotypes (both in the cases exemplified in Table 2 and in further predictions not shown here). A previous characterization of the binding motifs of HLA-DQ molecules (Andreatta and Nielsen 2012)



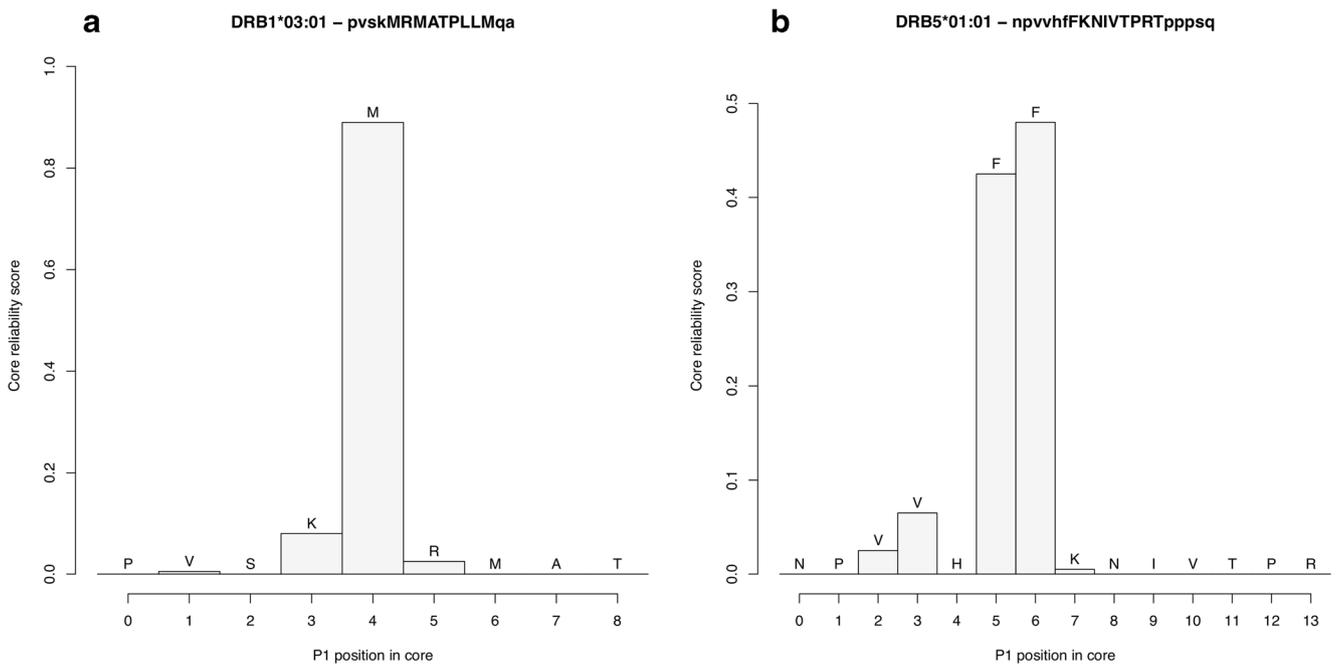
**Fig. 1** Offset value conservation across MHC alleles. The plot shows a cumulative distribution of the number of networks (out of the 200 in the ensemble) that were assigned the same offset value on at least x% molecules. Within the same locus, the offset values are highly conserved, whereas there is more discordance across loci (rhombus series with continuous line)

showed rather degenerate motifs and less-defined binding anchors compared to HLA-DR and HLA-DP. Our results confirm this observation and suggest a more promiscuous binding mode over alternative binding cores for HLA-DQ.

### Interpretation of T cell cross-reactivity guided by accurate core identification

To illustrate how accurate identification of the binding core of MHC class II ligands can aid the interpretation of T cell cross-reactivity, we generated a set of five variants of the CMV epitope IE1<sub>211–225</sub> (NIEFFTKNSAFP<sub>211</sub>KT) restricted to HLA-DRB5\*01:01 (Braendstrup et al. 2014). The peptide-binding core of the WT peptide was identified using the *NetMHCIIpan-3.1* method. Then, we introduced targeted mutations at the primary P1 anchor position and at two additional non-anchor MHC positions. The complete set of peptide variants is listed in Table 3.

From these peptide variations and corresponding binding affinity and binding core predictions, we would expect the P1 variant to lose binding to the HLA molecule, whereas the effect on MHC binding for all the P3 and P7 variants should be minimal. In terms of T cell cross-reactivity, we would predict that the P3 and P7 variants with conservative mutations would be cross-reactive with T cells raised against the WT peptide, whereas the P3 and P7 variants with non-conservative mutations would not (Frankild et al. 2008). In order to validate these predictions, we made tetramers of the six peptides (WT and variants) and tested for cross-reactivity of the variants to the WT peptide (Fig. 3).



**Fig. 2** Core reliability profiles for two peptide-MHC complexes in the PDB benchmark. The x-axis shows the location of the first position (P1) of the 9-mer core within the peptide, also highlighted with *uppercase*

In all five cases, the tetramer and binding affinity measurements confirmed our predictions. The P1 variant had lost its binding to the HLA-DRB5\*01:01 molecule, and no tetramers could be formed. The two conservative P3 and P7 variants showed close to 100 % cross-reactivity to the WT epitope, and the non-conservative variants displayed a significant loss in cross-reactivity to the WT in both cases.

## Discussion

Prediction of peptide-MHC class II binding involves answering two questions: does the peptide bind to the MHC, and if

*characters* on top of the plot. The height of each bar is the core reliability score assigned by *NetMHCIIpan-3.1* to each alternative core register

so, where does it bind. Addressing the first question, prediction of binding affinity for MHC class II has reached, depending on the molecule of interest and method employed, performance values between 0.80 and 0.90 in terms of AUC. In particular, the state-of-the-art method *NetMHCIIpan-3.0* (Karosiene et al. 2013) can produce accurate binding predictions for any HLA-DR, DP, DQ, and H-2 molecule of known sequence, and the prediction values can readily be interpreted in terms of  $IC_{50}$  binding affinity.

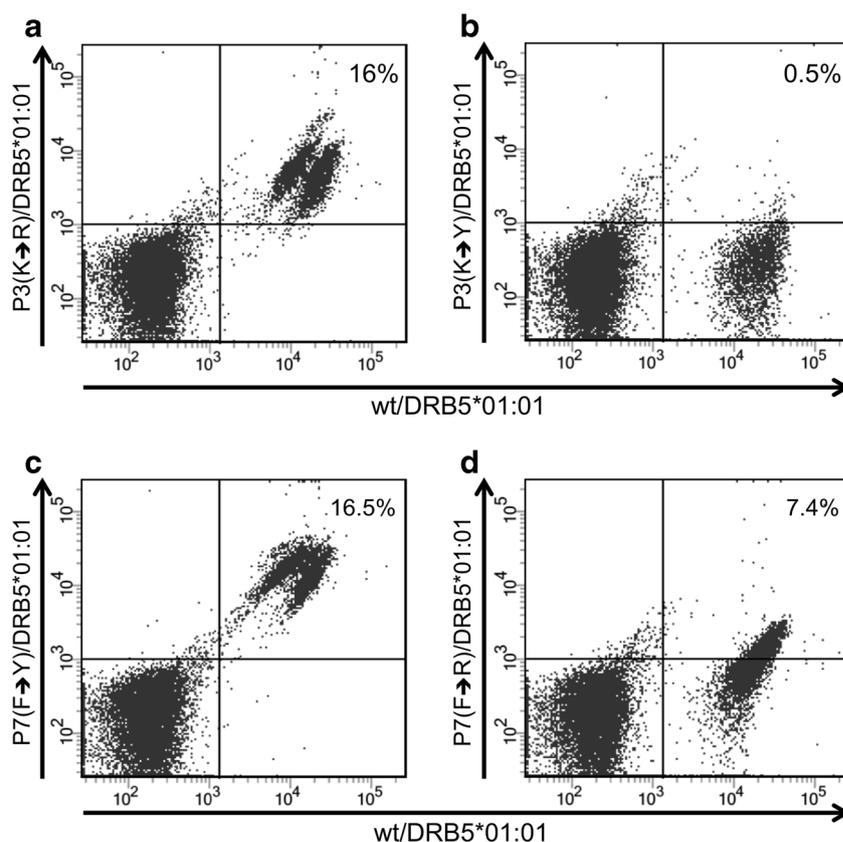
However, when it comes to the second question, we have shown here that *NetMHCIIpan-3.0* often fails to identify the correct binding register. As the peptide-binding groove of MHC class II molecules is open at both ends, long peptide

**Table 3** Targeted mutations to a CMV epitope and their impact on MHC binding and T cell cross-reactivity

Peptide	Mutation	IC <sub>50</sub>	Rank (%)	Core reliability	Measured IC <sub>50</sub> (nM)	% Cross-reactivity
NIEFFTKNSAFPKTT	WT	7.19	0.40	0.818	14	100
NIEFETKNSAFPKTT	P1 F→E	656	50.0	0.400	173	NB
NIEFFTRNSAFPKTT	P3 K→R	6.52	0.30	0.855	7	94
NIEFFTYNSAFPKTT	P3 K→Y	7.37	0.40	0.815	8	3
NIEFFTKNSAYPKTT	P7 F→Y	8.71	0.80	0.800	12	97
NIEFFTKNSARPKTT	P7 F→R	6.77	0.40	0.800	20	41

The data set contains a wild-type CD4 epitope for the molecule HLA-DRB5\*01:01 obtained from Braendstrup et al. (2014), and five variants constructed as described in the text. The predicted binding core for the WT peptide is underlined, mutations are highlighted in bold. Conservative mutations were defined as having a positive Blosom62 score, and non-conservative mutations as having a negative Blosom62 score. Predicted IC<sub>50</sub>, Rank and Core reliability values were obtained using the *NetMHCIIpan-3.1* method. Measured IC<sub>50</sub> was obtained as described in methods. % Cross-reactivity is the percent of CD4 T cells specific for the WT tetramer that also share specificity of the peptide variant. NB indicates that no tetramer formation was detected

**Fig. 3** T cell cross-recognition between P3 and P7 variants and the wild-type epitope IE1<sub>211–225</sub>. T cells were expanded for 12 days on the wild-type peptide IE1<sub>211–225</sub> peptide (wt). The specific T cells were double stained with in all cases PE-labeled IE1<sub>211–225</sub> / DRB5\*01:01 together within **a** APC-labeled P3(K→R)variant/ DRB5\*01:01 tetramer; in **b** APC-labeled P3(K→Y)variant/ DRB5\*01:01 tetramer; in **c** APC-labeled P7(F→Y)variant/ DRB5\*01:01 tetramer; in **d** APC-labeled P7(F→R)variant/ DRB5\*01:01. The cells were subsequently stained for anti-CD3 and -CD4. The plots show gated CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells, and the frequency of tetramer<sup>+</sup> CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells is indicated



ligands can potentially bind with alternative 9-residue core sequences forming interactions with the MHC binding pockets. It is important to stress that the neural networks of *NetMHCIIpan* are only trained on affinity data and not on the binding registers, which are rather learned as a by-product of the procedure. Because the individual networks constituting the *NetMHCIIpan* ensemble of 200 networks are trained on different subsets of the data set and alternative configurations, they may disagree on the placement of the binding core register, leaving us with the problem of combining their predictions.

In the method presented in this paper, we applied “offset correction,” a procedure that allows combining the predictions of different neural networks in an ensemble, to obtain improved core register identification with unaltered binding affinity performance. When employed on a set of 51 crystal structures of peptide-MHC complexes with known binding register, the new method *NetMHCIIpan-3.1* identified the correct core register in 45 cases, improving from the 35 correct predictions of *NetMHCIIpan-3.0*. Besides achieving a higher performance in terms of predicted binding affinity than *TEPITOPEpan* (Zhang et al. 2012), *NetMHCIIpan-3.1* also has comparable accuracy in terms of predicted binding cores, and can be applied on a wider range of MHC class II molecules. Using this improved method, we illustrate the

importance of accurate binding core identification for the interpretation of T cell cross-reactivity using tetramer double staining with a CMV epitope and selected variants defined with respect to the epitope binding core.

Precise identification of the peptide binding register is imperative for the fine characterization of the MHC class II binding pocket, both for the discovery and design of peptides with the ability to give rise to MHC recognition. Altering peptide-MHC anchors does in most cases abolish binding, whereas mutations in other positions that are not directly in contact with the binding core can often be accepted without losing binding to the MHC (Anderson and Gorski 2003). In cases where cross-reactivity occurs, peptides with mutated non-anchor amino acids can still be recognized by the TCR and stimulate an immune response (Basu et al. 2000). In addition to this, several studies demonstrated the relationship between the MHC binding core and patterns of TCR recognition (Arnold et al. 2002; Bremel and Homan 2014). Thus, reliable binding core identification could facilitate identification of TCR recognition motifs for CD4<sup>+</sup> T cell epitopes.

In summary, we showed that *NetMHCIIpan-3.1* is the state-of-the-art both for the quantitative prediction of binding affinity and the identification of the peptide binding core register. The prediction program is publicly available as a convenient

and easy-to-use web server at <http://www.cbs.dtu.dk/services/NetMHCIIpan-3.1>.

**Funding** This work was supported with Federal funds from the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services, under Contract No. HHSN272201200010C, and from the Agencia Nacional de Promoción Científica y Tecnológica, Argentina (PICT-2012-0115). MN is a researcher at the Argentinean national research council (CONICET).

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