

FVIII peptides presented on HLA-DP and identification of an A3 domain peptide binding with high affinity to the commonly expressed HLA-DP4

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Received: July 3, 2024.
Accepted: December 2, 2024.
Early view: December 12, 2024.

<https://doi.org/10.3324/haematol.2024.286204>

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Supplementary Methods

Reagents Plasma derived FVIII (Aafact) was purified as described previously¹; FVIII derived peptides (Proteogenix, TAG Copenhagen A/S); CD14 microbeads, and manual MACS Magnetic Separators for cell separation from Miltenyi; Cellgro DC serum-free medium, rh-IL-4, and rh-GM-CSF from CellGenix; LPS from Sigma-Aldrich; bulk anti-Human HLA-DP antibody (B7/21) from Ichorbio; InVivoMAb anti-human/monkey HLA-DR (L243) from (BioXCell); Human Serum Albumin (HSA) (200 g/l) from Sanquin; and CNBr Sepharose 4B (GE Healthcare) were used for this study. Purified monoclonal antibodies (mAb) B7/21 and L243 were coupled to CNBr Sepharose 4B at a final concentration of 2 mg/ml. The anti-human HLA-DR, -DQ and -DP (IVA12), were purified from IVA12 hybridoma (ATCC) supernatant on a protein A Sepharose (GE Healthcare)².

Preparation of monocyte derived dendritic cells and factor VIII Endocytosis Peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) were isolated from freshly drawn blood from HLA-typed healthy volunteers by separation over a Ficoll-Paque™ PLUS gradient (GE Healthcare). Monocytes were isolated from the PBMC fraction by positive selection using CD14 microbeads and a magnetic cell separator. Monocytes were cultured at a concentration of 1×10^6 cells/ml in a 6-well plate in Cellgro medium supplemented with GM-CSF (1000 IU/ml) and IL-4 (800 IU/ml) for 5 days. After 5 days of culture, the immature moDCs were washed and replated in Cellgro medium supplemented with GM-CSF and IL-4 at a concentration of 2.5×10^6 cells/ml in a final volume of 2 ml. Immature dendritic cells were incubated in the presence or absence of 100 nM FVIII for 5h. Subsequently, the immature moDCs were matured by adding LPS to a final concentration of 1 µg/ml and human serum albumin to a final concentration of 1% to the culture medium overnight.

Mass spectrometry Samples were desalted using C18 STAGE tips which were prepared in house. STAGE tips were equilibrated with 100% acetonitrile and washed with 1% formic acid. Samples were loaded on STAGE tips and washed once with 1% formic acid and once with 1% formic acid supplemented with 5% acetonitrile. Peptides were eluted from STAGE tips with 60 µL 1% formic acid/30% acetonitrile and concentrated to a final volume of 5 µL using vacuum centrifugation. Peptides were separated using an in-house prepared column filled with 1.9 µm C18 particles (New Objective type FS360-75-8-N-5-C20) at a flow rate of 300 nL/min, with a step-wise gradient from 0 to 72 % (v/v) acetonitrile containing 0.1 % formic acid. Column eluate was sprayed directly into the Orbitrap Fusion™ Lumos™ Tribrid™ Mass Spectrometer (ThermoFisher) using a nanoelectrospray source with a spray voltage of 2.15 kV. Higher-energy collisional dissociation was performed in top-speed mode with 3 second cycles (400-1500 m/z, resolving power 120,000). Tandem mass spectrometry was performed by isolation with the quadrupole with isolation window 0.7 and rapid scan mass spectrometry analysis in the ion trap. The MS² ion count target was set to 3×10^4 and the max injection time was 20 ms. Only those precursors with charge state 2–7 were sampled for MS². The dynamic exclusion duration was set to 20 s with a 10 ppm tolerance around the selected precursor and its isotopes. All data were acquired with Xcalibur software. The mass spectrometer was calibrated on a regular basis to ensure a high mass accuracy.

Data analysis The functional enrichment analysis was performed using g:Profiler (version e111_eg58_p18_30541362) with g:SCS multiple testing correction method applying significance threshold of 0.05³⁴. GibbsCluster – 2.0 was used for unsupervised alignment and clustering of peptide sequences. NetMHCII–4.3 was used to predict binding of peptides to MHC class II.

References

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Figures Legend

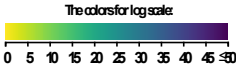
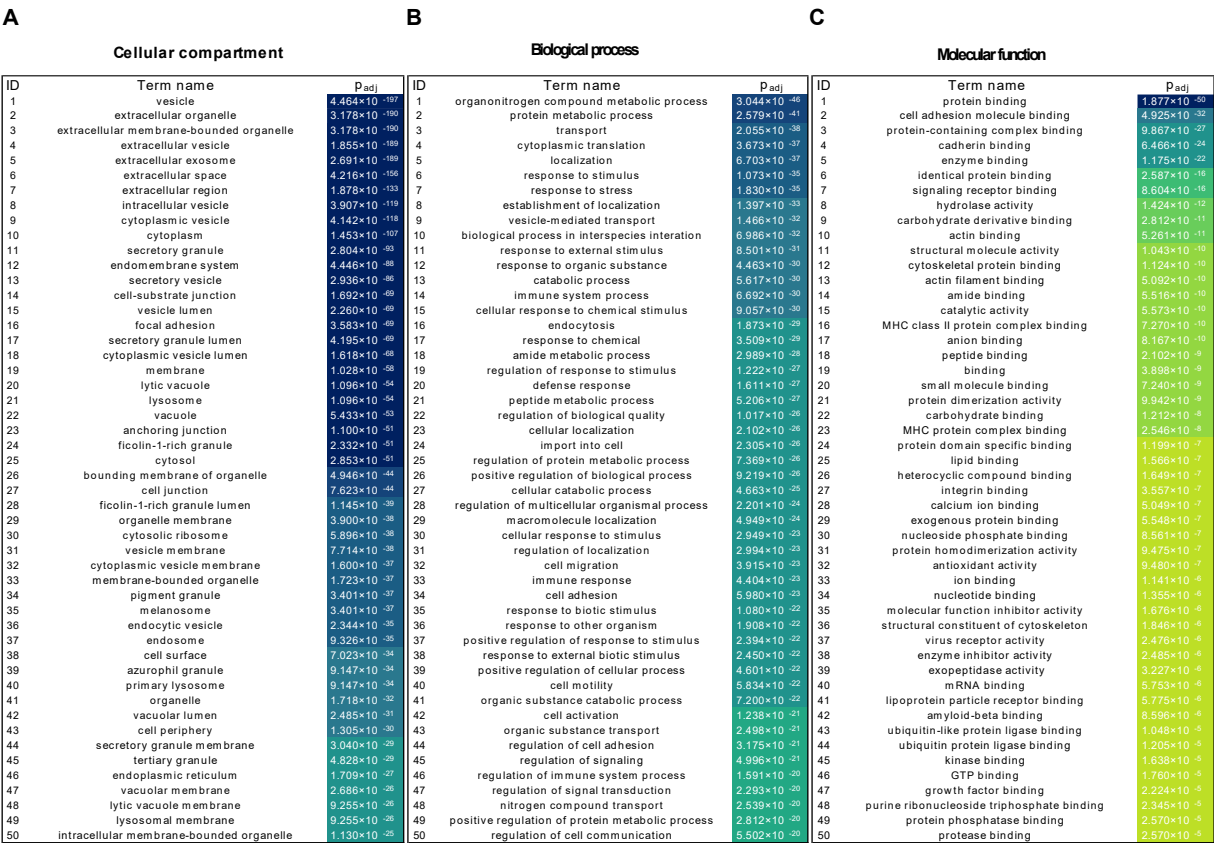
Supplementary Figure 1. Gene Ontology Enrichment analysis of proteins identified for HLA-DP molecule. Endogenous and processed proteins presented on HLA-DP were annotated according to their cellular compartment (A), biological process (B), and molecular function (C) using a gene ontology enrichment analysis. The tables highlights the terms with the lowest adjusted p-value. These terms are ranked based on their significance, with only the most significantly enriched terms included in the table. The color scale indicates the magnitude of the adjusted p-value.

Supplementary Figure 2. FVIII peptides binding affinity to DPA1*0103/DPB1*0401. The dataset of FVIII naturally presented peptides was used to create 26 nested sets. One representative peptide from 14 of 26 nested sets was synthesized (P1 to P14), and their binding affinity to DPA1*0103/DPB1*0401 was tested in a competition assay. The percentage of inhibition (% inhibition) was calculated, and the binding affinity was quantified as IC50 values (nM). The graphs illustrate the binding trend for each peptide.

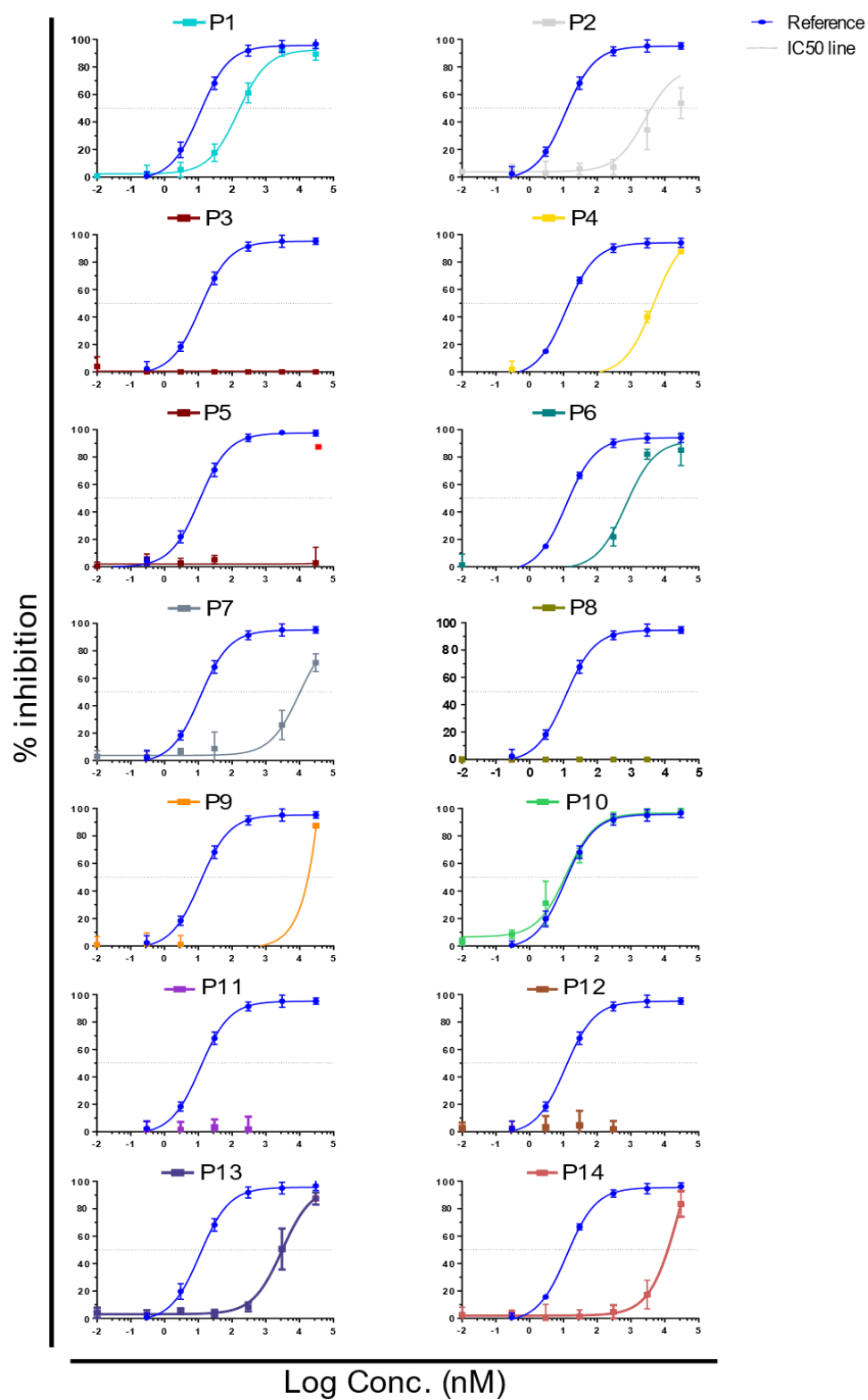
Supplementary Figure 3. Binding motifs to HLA-DP. To identify the binding motifs to HLA-DP, the Gibbs clustering algorithm was applied. As input, we used the list of naturally presented peptides from donor A, G, H, I, J, K, L, M and N, who are homozygous for HLA-DPB1*04:01. Cluster 2 had the highest Kullback-Leibler Distance(KLD) (**left panel**). SeqLogo (**right panel**) displays consensus sequences, where Group 1 shows weak conservation (bit score up to 0.4) and Group 2 shows stronger conservation (bit score up to 0.6). In Group 2, phenylalanine (F) residues were prominently present at positions 2 and 7.

Supplementary Table 1. Comparison of FVIII peptides on HLA-DP and HLA-DR. FVIII-derived peptides presented by HLA-DP and HLA-DR molecules were identified using mass spectrometry. The table lists FVIII binding cores to the MHC class II for fourteen donors, which were predicted using NetMHCIIpan4.3. The FVIII core peptides were sorted by their sequence localization and shown separately for HLA-DP and HLA-DR.

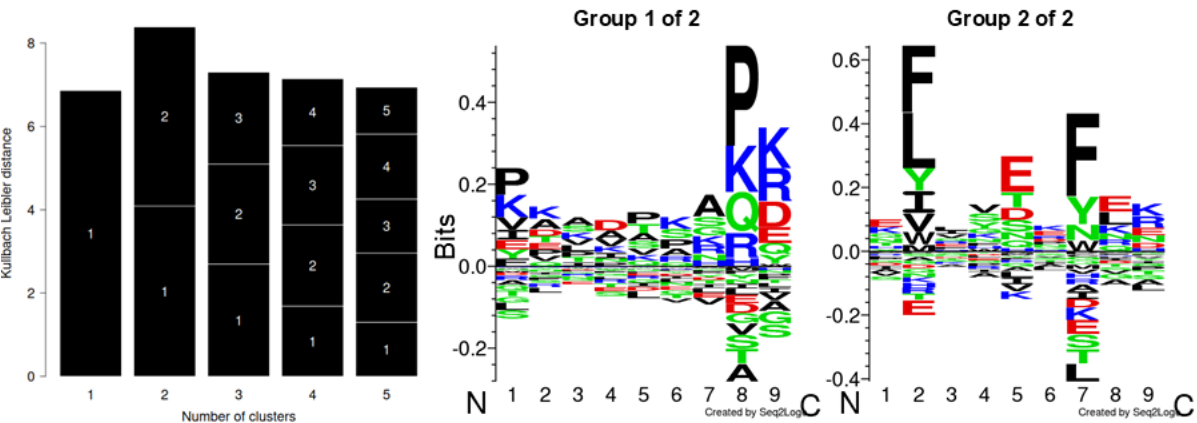
Supplementary Figure 1



Supplementary Figure 2



Supplementary Figure 3



Supplementary Table 1

[illegible]