Identification of a Polymorphic Gene, BCL2A1, Encoding Two Novel Hematopoietic Lineage-specific Minor Histocompatibility Antigens

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Abstract

We report the identification of two novel minor histocompatibility antigens (mHAgs), encoded by two separate single nucleotide polymorphisms on a single gene, BCL2A1, and restricted by human histocompatibility leukocyte antigen (HLA)-A*2402 (the most common HLA-A allele in Japanese) and B*4403, respectively. Two cytotoxic T lymphocyte (CTL) clones specific for these mHAgs were first isolated from two distinct recipients after hematopoietic cell transplantation. Both clones lyse only normal and malignant cells within the hematopoietic lineage. To localize the gene encoding the mHAgs, two-point linkage analysis was performed on the CTL lytic patterns of restricting HLA-transfected B lymphoblastoid cell lines obtained from Centre d’Etude du Polymorphisme Humain. Both CTL clones showed a completely identical lytic pattern for 4 pedigrees and the gene was localized within a 3.6-cM interval of 15q24.3–25.1 region that encodes at least 46 genes. Of those, only BCL2A1 has been reported to be expressed in hematopoietic cells and possess three nonsynonymous nucleotide changes. Mini-gene transfection and epitope reconstitution assays with synthetic peptides identified both HLA-A*2402- and B*4403-restricted mHAg epitopes to be encoded by distinct polymorphisms within BCL2A1.

Key words: minor histocompatibility antigen • hematopoietic cell transplantation • cytotoxic T lymphocyte • graft-versus-leukemia effect • linkage analysis

Introduction

Minor histocompatibility antigens (mHAgs)* are MHC-bound peptides derived from cellular proteins and encoded by normal polymorphic genes (1–3). Minor antigens with expression limited to hematopoietic cells represent attractive candidate targets for immunotherapy to induce favorable graft-versus-leukemia reactions without causing GVHD after hematopoietic cell transplantation (HCT; 3–7). Most mHAgs result from nonsynonymous single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs). Because many nonsynonymous polymorphisms have already been identified through genome sequencing, it is reasonable to expect that a similarly large number of mHAgs will eventually be defined. During the past decade only 12 human mHAgs have been identified at the molecular level (7–18) and among these, only 4 are encoded by autosomal genes (7–10, 17, 18). Most of the mHAgs so far characterized are restricted by HLA class I alleles commonly found in Caucasian populations.
Materials and Methods

Cell Cultures and Antibodies. HLA-B9.25 p4403-restricted CTL clone 3B5/B44 was isolated from day 27 post-HCT PBMC of a recipient (PT03, 53-yr-old woman) receiving her HLA-identical brother’s marrow for treatment of chronic myelocytic leukemia in accelerated phase (22). HLA-A*2402-restricted CTL clone 1B3/B24 was isolated from day 43 post-HCT PBMC of a recipient (PT18, 35-yr-old woman) receiving her HLA-identical sister’s marrow for treatment of acute myelocytic leukemia in partial remission. An HLA-B*4403-restricted tyrosinase (SEI-WRDIDF, amino acid position 192-200; reference 31)-specific CTL clone was generated by stimulating CD8+ cells from healthy donors with peptide-pulsed antigen presenting cells. These CD8+ CTLs were expanded as previously described (32) and frozen until use. LCL lines were derived from the donors and recipients, and normal volunteers. HLA restriction of the CTL clones had been determined by lytic activity against a panel of HLA-genotyped LCL from Japanese donors. Using linkage analysis and a variety of publicly accessible databases, we have identified a polymorphic gene encoding two mHAg epitopes recognized by these CTL clones. The gene, BCL2A1, has been reported as an inhibitor of apoptosis (23–30), possesses three SNPs including two that encompass epitopes for the HLA-A*2402- and B*4403-restricted CTL clones. Our results not only show the first demonstration of multiple mHAs encoded by distinct polymorphic sites on a single autosomal gene, but also the first successful application of the linkage analysis to identify a gene encoding mHAs.

Biochemical approaches using mass spectrometry for peptides eluted from HLA molecules (8-13) or cDNA expression cloning (7, 14-16) have been mostly used to identify human mHAs. In addition, linkage analysis has been used to map the chromosomal locations of genes encoding several mHAs by using EBV-transformed B cell lines (LCL) derived from genotypically mapped large pedigrees such as the Centre d’Étude du Polymorphisme Humain (CEPH) reference families (19, 20). This approach has become more informative since completion of a draft sequence of the human genome (21).

In this study we used linkage analysis as an initial approach toward identification of mHAs recognized by two hematopoietic lineage-specific CTL clones, restricted by HLA-A*2402 (phenotype frequency: ∼65% in Japanese) and HLA-B44, respectively (unpublished data and 22). Surprisingly, these two CTL clones showed an identical segregation pattern of lysis among a panel of LCL from four CEPH families but showed distinct patterns among a panel of LCL from Japanese donors. Using linkage analysis and a variety of publicly accessible databases, we have identified a polymorphic gene encoding two mHAg epitopes recognized by these CTL clones. The gene, BCL2A1, which has been reported as an inhibitor of apoptosis (23–30), possesses three SNPs including two that encompass epitopes for the HLA-A*2402- and B*4403-restricted CTL clones. Our results not only show the first demonstration of multiple mHAs encoded by distinct polymorphic sites on a single autosomal gene, but also the first successful application of the linkage analysis to identify a gene encoding mHAs.

Cytotoxic Assays. Target cells were labeled with 0.1 mCi 51Cr for 2 h and 10^5 target cells/well were mixed with CTL at an E/T ratio of 10 (unless otherwise indicated) in a standard 4-h cytotoxicity assay using 96-well round-bottom plates. All assays were performed at least in duplicate. Cells were treated either with 100 U/ml IFN-γ (R&D Systems) or 10 ng/ml TNF-α (Genzyme) for 48 h as indicated. Percent-specific lysis was calculated as follows: (experimental cpm – spontaneous cpm)/(maximum cpm – spontaneous cpm) × 100. When HLA transfectants were used as targets, their nontransfectants were also included to exclude potential cross-recognition of allo-HLA molecules. HLA-A24– or HLA-B44–allospecific CTL were used to confirm the expression of transduced HLA cDNA.

Linkage Analysis and Search for Gene(s) Encoding the mHAs. CEPH LCL targets that were lysed by the CTL were scored as expressing the gene encoding the mHAg. Pairwise two-point linkage analysis was conducted using the MLINK subroutine of the FASTLINK (v.4.1p) program (35–39) as previously described (19–21). Cataloged genotypes for the CEPH LCL were obtained from the CEPH database V9.0 (http://www.celphb.fr/celphdb/; references 40 and 41). A codominant autosomal gene model was assumed for the mHAg trait based on the CTL-defined segregation pattern in the CEPH families. The population frequency of the allele(s) encoding mHAs was estimated at 0.5 and the penetrance was set at 0.9 as previously reported (21).

A genetic map of the CEPH families was retrieved from the Weizmann Institute of Science (http://bioinformatics.weizmann.ac.il/databases/ceph/). To search for candidate genes encoding the mHAs in the region deduced from the linkage analysis, the University of California Santa Cruz (UCSC) genome browser (http://genome.ucsc.edu; reference 42) and the Map Viewer (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/cgi-bin/Entrez/maps.cgi; reference 43) were used. Tissue distributions of gene expression and known sequence polymorphisms of the candidate genes were examined at dbSNP (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/SNP/index.html) to refine the candidate genes.

Genotyping of CEPH LCL. Primer sequences of selected microsatellite markers were obtained from the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) UniSTS (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/genome/sts/). 10 ng of genomic DNA extracted from individual LCL was amplified in a total volume of 20 μl of 1X buffer (provided) containing 125 μM of each dNTP, 0.5 μM of R110-labeled dUTP (Applied Biosystems), 1.5 mM MgCl2, 0.5 μM of each primer, and 1 unit AmpliTaq Gold DNA polymerase (Applied Biosystems). PCR amplification (28 cycles) was performed on a GeneAmp PCR system 9700 (Applied Biosystems) with a predetermined annealing temperature for each primer pair. The PCR product was then denatured with formamide and the GeneScan 500 TAMRA size standard (Applied Biosystems) at 95°C for 2 min, and was analyzed with the use of an ABI model 310 (Applied Biosystems). Fragment sizes and peak heights were determined automatically by using GeneScan software (version 3.1; Applied Biosystems).

Sequence Analysis of Candidate Genes. 100 ng of genomic DNA was amplified in a total volume of 25 μl of 1X buffer (provided) containing 200 μM of each dNTP, 1.0 mM MgSO4, 0.3 μM of each primer, and 1 unit KOD-Plus-DNA polymerase (Toyobo). The PCR conditions were: 30 cycles of 94°C for 15 s,
58°C for 20 s, and 68°C for 1 min on a GeneAmp PCR system 9700 (Applied Biosystems). Primer sequences used to amplify BCL2A1 exon 1 were as follows: sense, 5'-CAGTGGACAT-TCTCAGGACA-3'; antisense, 5'-TTTAGTGTATCC-ATACACTGC-3'. PCR products were purified and directly sequenced with the same primers and BigDye Terminator kit (v3.0; Applied Biosystems) by the use of an ABI PRIZM 3100 (Applied Biosystems).

Construction of Minigenes and Truncated Genes for BCL2A1. Minigene expression plasmids encoding the minimal or NH2-terminus–extended polypeptides of the predicted epitopes and their antigen–negative counterparts were constructed using the pEAK10 vector (Edge Biosystems) as previously described (10). The constructs all encoded a Kozak sequence and initiator methionine (CCGCC-ATG) and a stop codon (TAG). Pairs of peptides were ligated into HindIII-NotI cut pEAK10 vector and verified by sequencing. All products were ligated into HindIII-NotI cut pEAK10 vector and verified by sequencing. The vectors were then introduced into the donor LCL by electroporation, followed by selection with 0.7 mg/ml puromycin (Edge Bio Systems) for 3 d before use in cytotoxic assays.

Epitope Prediction and Epitope Reconstitution Assays. Peptides spanning the polymorphic amino acid and predicted to bind with the corresponding HLA molecule by BIMAS software (http://bimas.dcn.nih.gov/molbio/hla_bind/; reference 44) and/or SYFPEITHI software (http://www.syfpeithi.de; reference 45) were synthesized by standard methods. 51Cr-labeled mHAgs LCL from the HCT donors were incubated for 30 min in medium containing 10-fold serial dilutions of the peptides and 3 μg/ml human β2-microglobulin and then used as target cells in standard cytotoxic assays. For introduction of peptides into the cytosol, 7 × 106 LCL were electroporated in 0.4 ml buffer containing graded concentrations of the peptides at 300 V, 500 Ω, and allowed to rest for 1 h at 37°C before 51Cr labeling.

Northern Blot Analysis. The 35-bp complementary oligonucleotide probe of BCL2A1 exon 1 (5'-CTCCCTTATAGG-TATCCACATCAGGGGCAATTGTGGA-3'); antisense primer, 5'-ATGC-GCCAGCCTAGCCCTCTGTGTTTGGCCTATT-3'. All products were ligated into HindIII-NotI cut pEAK10 vector and verified by sequencing. The vectors were then introduced into the donor LCL by electroporation, followed by selection with 0.7 mg/ml puromycin (Edge Bio Systems) for 3 d before use in cytotoxic assays.

Results

Characterization of CTL. To determine whether mHAgs recognized by the CTL clones isolated in this study were selectively presented by hematopoietic cells, CTL clones 18B3/A24 and 3B5/B44 were tested for lytic activity against recipient various target cells from hematopoietic and nonhematopoietic lineage. Both CTLs lysed recipient LCL, PHA-blasts, and CD40-activated B cells (only for CTL 3B5/B44) but not IFN-γ-treated dermal or bone marrow fibroblasts generated from the corresponding recipients, whereas these nonhematopoietic cells were lysed by allo HLA-A24– and B44–specific CTLs, respectively. The addition of anti-pan HLA class I mAb (and anti–HLA-A24 mAb for clone 18B3/A24) but not anti–HLA-DR mAb signifi-
significantly inhibited lysis of recipient LCL by both CTL clones, indicating that they were restricted by HLA class I molecules. NK activity-sensitive, HLA-defective K562 cells were not lysed. (Fig. 1, A and B). They also lysed a fraction of restricting HLA-matched primary leukemic cells from other patients, and lysis of these cells increased after TNF-α treatment (Fig. 1, C and D). These results suggest that the mHAgs are selectively expressed by hematopoietic cells.

The population frequency that expresses the mHAg-encoding genes was estimated by evaluating the lytic activity of each CTL clone against a panel of HLA-B*4403–transduced LCL from HLA-A*2402+ Japanese volunteers. CTL 18B3/A24 lysed 11 of 14 (79%) targets, whereas CTL 3B5/B44 lysed 7 of 14 targets (50%; not depicted), suggesting that the two mHAgs are defined by distinct SNPs.

Determination of mHAg Phenotype of CEPH Families by Cytotoxic Assays. To determine which CEPH families were informative for linkage analysis, LCL from parental individuals of 12 CEPH families were transduced with restricting HLA alleles and screened. Families were selected for further analysis if one parent was positive and the other was negative because an informative segregation can be expected unless the proband is homozygous. The two CTL clones unexpectedly showed the identical lytic patterns (not depicted). All available LCL from the selected four CEPH families were then transduced in the same way and tested as targets with CTL 18B3/A24 and 3B5/B44 in standard ²³Cr release assays. The two CTL clones had identical lytic patterns when tested against these four families (only the results with CTL 18B3/A24 is shown in Fig. 2 A). These data suggest that the polymorphic gene(s) controlling the expression of the two mHAgs are closely located on a narrow chromosomal region or encoded by a single gene. It is unlikely that a single SNP encodes both mHAgs, however, because lytic patterns for the two clones against a panel LCL from Japanese donors were not identical.

The Gene(s) Encoding the mHAgs Are Mapped to Chromosome 15q24.3–25.1. Two-point linkage analysis was conducted in the four families: one family, 1362, was highly mapped (>10,000 markers/whole genome) whereas three families, 1346, 1349, and 1408, were mapped at lower density (<4,000 markers). Nevertheless, only one cluster of marker loci was found to be associated with the mHAg phenotype (Fig. 2 B). The markers around D15S96 on chromosome 15q24.3–25.1 gave LOD scores of 3 or higher, although most of the LOD scores were generated from family 1362 because the density of mapped markers was sparse within the region of interest in the remaining three families (Fig. 2 C).

By retrieving the available genotypes of all the individuals in the four families located around the marker D15S96 from the CEPH database (40, 41) and the Weizmann Insti-
tute of Science, it was possible to identify several informative individuals who had recombinant haplotypes. After genotyping these individuals by using microsatellite markers adjacent to D15S96, the recombinant haplotypes carrying the mHAg allele could be characterized (Fig. 3). The genetic region controlling the mHAg expression was estimated by comparing the recombinant haplotypes of the offspring with the mHAg phenotypes detected by CTL assays. For example, in the family in 1408 possessed the mHAg allele. The recombinant paternal haplotypes inherited by individual 1694 implies that the gene(s) should lie centromeric to the marker D15S154/AFM211xh2. Collectively these data suggest that the gene(s) must be encoded between these two markers, a distance corresponding to 3.6 cM on the Généthon map (47) or 5.5 Mbp.

Identification of Candidate Polymorphic Gene(s). We set aside the possibility that the mHAg detectable by CTLs 18B3/A24 and 3B5/B44 are formed by either SNPs located in a promoter region, intronic sequence, or congenital gene defect. Thus, to narrow the candidate gene(s) that might encode the mHAg, we made the following assumptions: (a) Nonamer or decamer amino acid sequences spanning the nonsynonymous change with binding motifs for HLA-A2402 and B4403 should be found in the gene(s), (b) Two distinct nonsynonymous amino acid changes might be coded in the same gene or in closely linked genes near 15q24.3–25.1, and (c) The gene(s) are expressed only in cells of hematopoietic lineage, based on the tissue-specific pattern of lysis with the CTLs.

A search of the UCSC genome browser (42) and the Map Viewer (43) identified at least 46 genes that have been mapped to the region spanning nucleotide position 245. Whereas the one recognized by CTL 3B5/B44 is encoded at nucleotide position 116, whereas susceptibility to CTL 3B5/B44 correlated completely with the presence of adenosine at nucleotide position 56 and guanosine at nucleotide position 116, whereas susceptibility to CTL 3B5/B44 correlated completely with the presence of adenosine at nucleotide position 245. These results suggest that the mHAg epitope recognized by CTL 18B3/A24 is encoded by a region spanning either nucleotide position 56 or 116, whereas the one recognized by CTL 3B5/B44 is encoded by the region spanning nucleotide position 245. To confirm these results, we constructed mammalian expression plasmids encoding the three identified allelic forms of exon 1 (i.e., designated as A-G-A, A-G-G, and G-T-G; nucleotides shown as a single alphabet) and transfected into binding score of 1.0 or higher according to BIMAS software (44). On the other hand, only 2 of the 46 genes in the region of interest (BCL2A1 and HSPC073) are known to have expression limited to hematopoietic cells (and several solid tumor cells for BCL2A1), although data for some of the 9 candidate genes found in the SAGEmap database remain incomplete. BCL2A1 contained seven peptide motifs for HLA-A*2402 and six for HLA-B*4403 spanning one of three SNPs, whereas HSPC073 had no reported SNPs so far. Taken together, only BCL2A1 fulfilled our initial assumptions. Indeed, BCL2A1 (formally, BCL2-related protein A1) is known as a member of anti-apoptotic BCL2 family (25) and is up-regulated by TNF-α (26, 29, 30), which is consistent with the increased lysis of primary leukemic cells (Fig. 1, C and D).

Two Nonsynonymous SNPs in the BCL2A1 Gene Determine CTL Recognition. Because CTLs 18B3/A24 and 3B5/B44 demonstrated a different pattern of lysis in LCL from Japanese donors as described above, we analyzed the BCL2A1 exon 1 sequence (420 bp in length, Fig. 4) of six HLA-B*4403–transduced LCL from HLA-A*2402–Japanese normal volunteers used in the CTL assay (see above) and four LCL from the recipients, PT18 and PT03 and their donors, and compared the results with the cDNA sequence identified in the GenBank database (sequence data are available from GenBank/EMBL/DDBJ under accession no. NM004049). As shown in Table II, susceptibility to CTL 18B3/A24 correlated completely with the presence of adenosine at nucleotide position 56 and guanosine at nucleotide position 116, whereas susceptibility to CTL 3B5/B44 correlated completely with the presence of adenosine at nucleotide position 245. These results suggest that the mHAg epitope recognized by CTL 18B3/A24 is encoded by a region spanning either nucleotide position 56 or 116, whereas the one recognized by CTL 3B5/B44 is encoded by the region spanning nucleotide position 245.

To confirm these results, we constructed mammalian expression plasmids encoding the three identified allelic forms of exon 1 (i.e., designated as A-G-A, A-G-G, and G-T-G; nucleotides shown as a single alphabet) and transfected into...
Two Novel Minor Histocompatibility Antigens Encoded by a Single Gene

Identification of HLA-A*2402-restricted mHAg Epitope. Because cytotoxic activity of CTL 18B3/A24 was controlled by the SNPs either at nucleotide position 56 (amino acid position 19) or 115 (amino acid position 39), we searched for amino acid sequences spanning these SNPs using BIMAS software (44). Because most described HLA-A*2402 binding peptides contain nine amino acid residues (45), we examined two nonamer peptides, starting at amino acid positions 13 and 15 (AQDYLQYVL, DYLQYVLQI; polymorphic residue underlined) from mHAg/H11001 allele (Fig. 4). Their predicted binding scores were 4.8 and 75, respectively. The mHAg/H11002 allele found in the donor encodes Cys(C) instead of Tyr(Y) at position 19. Binding scores for the C-containing peptide were similar to those for the Y-containing peptide. No nonamer HLA-A*2402 binding peptide motifs spanning amino acid position 39 were predicted. We constructed four minigenes encoding nonamer peptides with sequences predicted as above, and tested the donor LCL transfected with each of these minigenes in 51Cr-releasing assays with CTL 18B3/A24 (Fig. 5B). Only the donor LCL carrying a minigene encoding DYLQYVLQI was recognized by the CTL. Thus, we next synthesized two nonamer peptides, DYLQYVLQI and DYLQYVLQI, and tested the cytotoxicity of CTL 18B3/A24 on the donor LCL by pulsing with graded amounts of each peptide. The titration of peptide DYLQYVLQI recognized by CTL 18B3/A24 gave half-maximal lysis at a concentration of 20 pM, whereas peptide DYLQYVLQI failed to sensitize the donor LCL at any of the concentrations tested (Fig. 5D). Thus, DYLQYVLQI defines the HLA-A*2402-restricted 18B3/A24 epitope, and we designated it BCL2A1/A24 Y. An MHC stabilization assay (48) using HLA-A*2402-transfected T2 cells pulsed with either of the two peptides demonstrated a closely similar increase in fluorescence intensity when stained with anti–HLA-A24 mAb (unpublished data), suggesting that both

Table I. Genes with at Least One Nonsynonymous Coding SNP Mapped between the Markers D15S1023/AFMb347wa9 and D15S154/AFM211xh2

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Gene</th>
<th>Hematopoietic lineage restriction</th>
<th>Nonsynonymous coding SNPs</th>
<th>Peptide motifs for HLA-A*2402</th>
<th>Peptide motifs for HLA-B*4403</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BCL2A1</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTHFS</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
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<td>FLJ21140</td>
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<td>10</td>
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<td>CHRNA5</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
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</table>

*Genes were retrieved from the RefSeq database based on the assembled human genome sequence databases available at http://genome.ucsc.edu (reference 42) and the NCBI Map Viewer (references 43). bTissue-specific gene expression was searched by SAGEmap. cThe number of nonsynonymous coding SNPs was searched by dbSNP. dAmino acid sequences of the genes were analyzed for nonamer or decamer peptides capable of binding to HLA-A*2402 and HLA-B*4403 using BIMAS software (reference 44), and only peptides with a binding score of 1.0 or higher were counted.

Figure 4. Nucleotide and deduced amino acid sequences of the human BCL2A1 exon 1 cDNA. The deduced amino acid sequence is shown in one-letter designation below the nucleotide sequence. All three reported nonsynonymous SNPs (positions 56, 116, and 245) and the corresponding amino acid residues (positions 19, 39, and 82) are indicated in bold type. The sequence corresponding to the CTLs 18B3/A24- and 3B5/B44-defined peptides is boxed.
peptides could be presented on HLA-A*2402. Immunogenicity of DYLQCVLQI (BCL2A1/A24C) in donor recipient pairs with the reciprocal allele combination has not been determined. Detection of HLA-B*4403-restricted mHAg Epitope. The preferred HLA-B*4403 anchor residues are Glu(E) at position 2 and a Phe(F), Tyr(Y), or Trp(W) at position 9 or 10, and nearly half of the B*4403 peptides contain 10.

Figure 5. The two mHAg epitopes defined by CTLs 18B3/A24 and 3B5/B44 are encoded by a single gene BCL2A1. Mammalian expression plasmids encoding three allelic forms of the BCL2A1 exon 1 identified in the correlation study (refer to Table II) were transfected into (A) PT18 donor (Do) LCL and (B) PT03 donor LCL and their susceptibility to (A) CTL 18B3/A24 and (B) CTL 3B5/B44 was tested. Individual recipient (Rt) LCL was used as positive control. (C) Identification of CTL 18B3/A24-defined epitope. Susceptibility of PT18 donor LCL transduced with minigene constructs encoding BCL2A1 polymorphic peptides spanning amino acid 19 was assessed in a standard 51Cr release assay. Two pairs of nonamer peptides starting at amino acid positions 13 and 15 with binding score of 1.0 or higher were predicted by BIMAS software (reference 44). Polymorphic amino acids (Y or C) are underlined. CTL lysis of PT18 recipient (Rt) and donor (Do) is also shown. (D) mHAg epitope reconstitution with synthetic nonamer peptides with amino acid sequence starting at position 15. (E) Identification of CTL 3B5/B44-defined epitope. Susceptibility of PT03 donor LCL transduced with minigene constructs encoding two BCL2A1 polymorphic peptides (KEFEDDIINW and KFEDDJINW, refer to Table III) was tested at various E/T ratio. Polymorphic amino acids (D or G) are underlined. CTL lysis of PT03 recipient (Rt) and donor (Do) is also shown. (F) mHAg epitope reconstitution with synthetic decamer peptides. Besides conventional peptide pulsing, direct delivery of synthetic peptides into the cytosol by electroporation was used (EP). As negative control, HLA-B*4403-restricted tyrosinase epitope (SEIWRDIDF; reference 31) was used. (G) An HLA-B*4403-restricted tyrosinase epitope (SEIWRDIDF)-specific CTL was generated from a normal donor and tested against autologous (Auto) LCL, autologous LCL transduced with minigene constructs encoding SEIWRDIDF, or HLA-B*4403-transduced Mel-501 melanoma cell line with intrinsic expression of tyrosinase. (H) Reconstitution assay for synthetic peptides using the tyrosinase-specific CTL.

Table II. Correlation of BCL2A1 Sequence Polymorphisms with Susceptibility to the CTLs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>PT18</th>
<th>PT18</th>
<th>PT03</th>
<th>PT03</th>
<th>UR1</th>
<th>UR2</th>
<th>UR3</th>
<th>UR4</th>
<th>UR5</th>
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<tr>
<td>Cytolysis by clones</td>
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<tr>
<td>18B3/A24</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3B5/B44</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Detected nucleotide polymorphisms:<sup>c</sup>

| 56  | G/A | G  | A  | G/A | G/A | G/A | A  | G  | G/A |
| 116 | T/G | T  | G  | T/G | G/A | G/A | A  | G  | T/G |
| 245 | G/A | G  | G/A| G  | G  | G/A | A  | G  | G  |

<sup>a</sup>HLA-B*4403<sup>c</sup> LCL were transduced with the HLA-B*4403 cDNA.
<sup>b</sup>Rt, recipient; Do, donor; UR, unrelated.
<sup>c</sup>Nucleotide positions are shown starting at translation initiation codon.
amino acid residues (45, 49). Because three Glu(E) residues are close to the known polymorphic amino acid at position 82 of the BCL2A1 protein, we listed all nonam or decamer peptides spanning the position 82 and constructed minigenes encoding peptides with a binding score of 1.0 or higher by BIMAS software (44). Lysis was observed only against PT03 donor LCL transfected with a minigene encoding a decamer peptide starting at amino acid position 77 and containing Asp(D) residue (KEFEDDIINW; Table III and Fig. 5 E). Regardless of a D or G residue at position 82, this decamer had the highest binding score not only by BIMAS software but also by SYFPEITHI software. To verify that synthetic peptide KEFEDDIINW can sensitize the PT03 donor LCL, we performed an epitope reconstitution assay. Half-maximal lysis was observed with 400 nM for peptide KEFEDDIINW, whereas peptide KEFEDGGINW or irrelevant HLA-B*4403–restricted tyrosinase epitope (SEIWRDIDF; reference 31) failed to sensitize the donor LCL even at 100 μM. When peptide KEFEDDIINW was introduced directly into the cytosol by electroporation, 10-fold less concentration was required to obtain the half-maximal lysis (Fig. 5 F). We also tested a CTL clone specific for SEIWRDIDF derived from tyrosinase. This CTL clone generated from a normal donor efficiently lysed not only autologous LCL transfected with minigene constructs encoding SEIWRDIDF, but also HLA-B*4403–transfected Mel-501, a melanoma cell line with intrinsic expression of tyrosinase. The concentration of the peptide SEIWRDIDF needed for half-maximal lysis was 1 μM, suggesting that HLA-B*4403 might not present exogenously pulsed peptides as efficiently as other HLA alleles. Taken together, KEFEDDIINW defines the HLA-B*4403–restricted 3B5/B44 epitope and was designated as BCL2A1/B44B.

Selective Expression of the BCL2A1 Gene in Human Hematopoietic Tissues. To determine the relative levels of expression of BCL2A1 in a more comprehensive manner, an RNA dot blot analysis was performed (Fig. 6 A). Array analysis indicated that the expression of BCL2A1 was strongly expressed by peripheral blood leukocytes, bone marrow, and to lesser extent, by lymph node and spleen. A weak signal was also detected in lung and gastrointestinal tract, but as shown in Fig. 6 B, an RT-PCR analysis showed parallel expression of BCL2A1 and CD45 messages in cultured bronchial epithelial cells (both negative), gastric glands (both weakly positive), and intestinal glands (both moderately positive), suggesting that BCL2A1 signal originated from contaminated hematopoietic cells in these tissues. No expression was detected in other tissues.

Discussion

In this study, we identified a gene encoding two mHAg by using linkage analysis. The feasibility of using linkage analysis as an initial approach to identify a single gene was recently suggested by analysis of the HA-8 mHAg encoded by KIAA0020 (21). To the best of our knowledge, our study is the first successful prospective identification of novel mHAg by linkage analysis. The key to success with this approach depends on the accuracy and completeness of the available genome sequence databases. There were some gaps between map contigs in the UCSC Genome database (42; December 2001 Freeze), but the gaps decreased in a later version (April 2002 Freeze). Moreover, the order and chromosomal location of segments comprising of several genes in the region of interest changed dramatically between the two versions and in fact, the marker D15S1023/AFMb347wa9 used to define the centromeric border was not included in the former version. Although our strategy to select candidate genes based on their tissue-specific expression and the presence of HLA-A*2402 or HLA-B*4403 binding peptides with nonsynonymous SNPs has successfully led to

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Peptide sequence</th>
<th>Length</th>
<th>BIMAS score</th>
<th>SYFPEITHI score</th>
<th>Specific lysis (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>75–83</td>
<td>MEKEFEDDI</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75–84</td>
<td>MEKEFEDDI</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4.0</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>77–85</td>
<td>KEFEDDIIN</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77–86</td>
<td>KEFEDDIINW</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>66</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>DIINWGRIV</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11.25</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*PT03 donor LCL were transfected with minigene constructs encoding the BCL2A1 polymorphic peptides listed.

*Polymorphic amino acids are underlined.

*Binding score to HLA-B*4403 was predicted by BIMAS software (reference 44).

*Binding scores to HLA-B*4402 predicted by SYFPEITHI software (reference 45) are indicated because CTL 3B5/B44 could lyse targets in the context of HLA-B*4402 as well as HLA-B*4403.

*Percent specific lysis by CTL 3B5/B44 performed at the E/T ratio of 10:1.
the identification of mHAg encoded by the BCL2A1 gene, incomplete database information still poses a challenge for the use of linkage analysis in identifying genes that potentially encode mHAg.

Theoretically, any genetic polymorphism that changes cell surface expression of the self-peptides directly or indirectly can be recognized as mHAg between recipients and their donors in the setting of allogeneic HCT (2). There are two major mechanisms involved: recognition by specific T cells and presentation by MHC molecules. In humans, HLA-B7–restricted HY (12), HLA-A1–restricted HY (13), and HB-1 (7, 18) mHAg are examples where the fine specificity of a TCR distinguishes two alleles, each encoding peptides that can be presented by the relevant HLA molecule. Peptide polymorphisms can affect several steps involved in antigen processing, including binding affinity to the relevant HLA molecules, as demonstrated for HA-1 (8), translocation efficiency through transporter associated with antigen processing, as demonstrated for HA-8 (10), and proteasomal cleavage or another undetermined mechanism, as demonstrated for HA-2 (9).

In the case of the mHAg BCL2A1/A24, mHAg− donor cells pulsed with BCL2A1/A24C peptide were not recognized by the CTL, even though the BCL2A24C and BCL2A1/A24Y peptides both bind efficiently to HLA-A*2402. These observations indicate that the BCL2A1/A24C/Y polymorphism affects a TCR contact residue. We cannot exclude the possibility that the BCL2A1/A24C peptide is not produced properly or is destroyed by proteasomal cleavage. The two algorithms available for prediction of proteasomal cleavages (PAPROC, references 50, 51; NetChop, reference 52) indicate that the COOH terminus is not properly formed by proteasomes when the polymorphic residue is Cys(C), but not Tyr(Y), which suggests that the BCL2A1/A24C peptide might not be produced endogenously. Attempts to induce BCL2A1/A24C–specific CTL from HCT recipients are currently in progress.

Results in the epitope reconstitution assays showed that an unusually high peptide concentration was required for sensitization with BCL2A1/B44D, but the genetic data and minigene experiments strongly support the conclusion that the identified sequence is the epitope for clone 3B5/B44. The consensus peptide binding motif for HLA-B*4403 demonstrates a predominance for Glu(E) at position 2, and Tyr(Y) or Phe(F) at position 9 or 10 (45, 49). BCL2A1/B44D peptide contains a Glu(E) at position 2 but Try(W) at position 10, which is not a preferred residue (44). Interestingly, HB-1H/Y, a minor antigen that is also restricted by HLA-B*4403, and BCL2A1/B44D have identical residues at these positions and the binding scores predicted by BI-MAS software (18.0 vs. 12.0) and SYFPEITHI software (25 vs. 27) are similar for the four peptides. The HB-1H peptide concentration required to obtain the half-maximal lysis is ~10 nM (7, 18), nearly 40-fold lower than with the BCL2A1/B44D peptide (~400 nM). Other previously identified HLA-B*4403–restricted epitopes also require peptide concentrations of 1–100 nM with one exception: tyrosinase (100 nM; reference 31), MAGE3 (40–100 nM; reference 53), and MUM1 (1 nM; reference 54) versus EBNA3C (~400 nM; reference 55). However, direct delivery of peptide into the cytosol by electroporation decreased the required peptide concentration by 10-fold. Moreover, nearly 1 μM peptide was necessary to sensitize target LCL for a tyrosinase-specific CTL that is considered to have a high affinity T cell receptor because it could lyse a melanoma cell line. A peptide-induced CTL clone specific for HB-1 mHAg also required 1 μM peptide (Dolstra, H., personal communication). Finally, the unique property of HLA-B*44 is supported by the fact that HLA-B*44 tetramer would not refold as posted in The National Institutes of Health (NIH) Tetramer Facility web page (http://www.emory.edu/WHSC/TETRAMER/faq.html). These facts suggest that HLA-B44 might not present exogenously pulsed peptides as efficiently as other HLA alleles, and only peptides with specific characteristics, such as loading in the ER, might be presented by this molecule.

Immunotherapy with BCL2A1–specific T cells would not be expected to cause GVHD after allogeneic HCT, once the normal hematopoietic cells expressing this gene...
in the recipient have been eliminated by the transplant procedure. It is conceivable, however, that normal hematopoietic cells might express BCL2A1 during the intense cytokine production that occurs during acute GVHD (56), potentially making these cells susceptible to attack by BCL2A1-specific CTL. Preliminary results showed that the incidence rates of acute or chronic GVHD were not increased among 49 patients with BCL2A1/A24 disparity compared with 158 recipients with no BCL2A1/A24 disparity. In addition, both recipients with advanced leukemia from whom the two clones were generated have remained in complete remission for more than a year after HCT without acute GVHD, although PT03 has mild oral chronic GVHD. Further testing will be needed to determine definitively whether BCL2A1 mismatching in a transplant recipient is associated with an increased risk of GVHD.

To date, only a limited number of human mHAgs have been fully characterized (7–18) and most of these are restricted by HLA alleles that are common in certain ethnic groups such as the Asian population has not been reported. HLA-A*2402 is very common in Japanese (phenotype frequency ~65%) and other Asian populations. The identification of HLA-A*2402-restricted mHag may provide many patients in this ethnic group with the opportunity to have hematological malignancies treated by immunotherapy. In fact, we have already succeeded in generating BCL2A1/A24gd-specific CTL from PBMC of the recipient from whom CTL 18B3/A24 was cloned by stimulation with peptide-pulsed, donor-derived CD40-activated B cells. An HLA-A24 tetramer incorporating BCL2A1/A24gd peptide has also been constructed and has been used to identify the presence of tetramer-positive CD8+ cells (0.2% of CD8+ cells) among recipient PBMC on day 43 after HCT and to monitor the rapid expansion of mHag-specific CD8+ cells after ex vivo stimulation (unpublished data). Because of the potential application to immunotherapy for various types of recurrent malignancies after allogeneic HCT, we are seeking to identify other HLA-restricted mHag epitopes in BCL2A1.

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