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NeoScreen®

– In Vitro Analysis of Potential Cancer Neo-Epitopes

The majority of T cell epitopes used in vaccine development are identified using *in silico* prediction algorithms. The most widely used prediction algorithms are the Immune Epitope Database and Analysis Resource (IEDB) and netMHC (refs. 1-4).

Both algorithms identify epitopes using models that incorporate multiple aspects of MHC class-specific affinity, which are based on binding motifs as well as experimental affinity measurements.

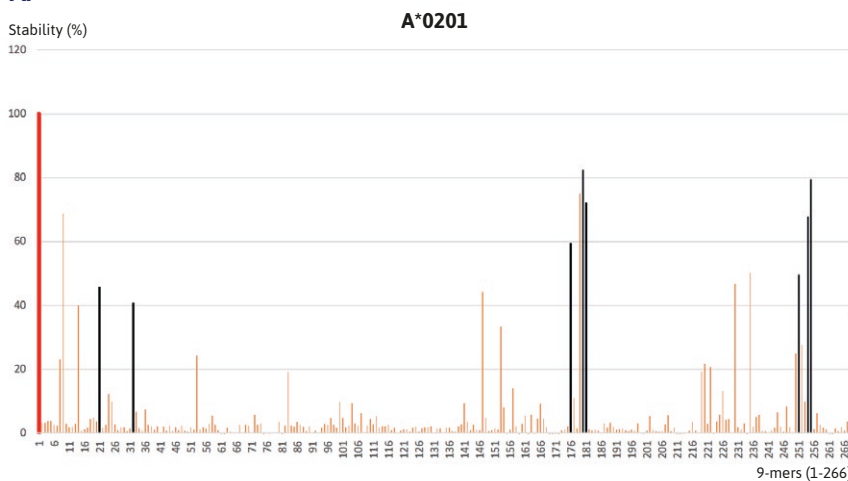
Although widely used, there are major limitations to affinity-based *in silico* strategies:

- For any epitope to be immunogenic, it must be able to bind a compatible MHC molecule and remain bound for long enough to be presented to and recognised by T cells to elicit an immune response. In other words, stable MHC/epitope interactions are required for immunogenicity.
- With the exception of very few alleles, the prediction tools are generally not precise.

Immunitrack is currently the only company in the world that proposes high throughput MHC/epitope stability measurements.

Based on our experience, which is heavily supported by multiple peer-reviewed articles, stability is a better predictor of immunogenicity than affinity (refs. 5-6). In the example shown below, by screening E6 and E7 proteins from human papilloma virus (HPV) for stably-binding epitopes to A*0201, we were able to identify all 9 confirmed T cell epitopes among our top 13 most stably-binding epitopes.

A.



B.

| | A*0201 | A*0201 | | | |
|----|--------|--------|---------|-------------|------|
| | Stab 1 | Stab 2 | Av stab | Pred aff nM | IEDB |
| 1 | 82 | 84 | 83 | 50 | Yes |
| 2 | 75 | 77 | 76 | NB | Yes |
| 3 | 79 | 73 | 76 | NB | Yes |
| 4 | 72 | 72 | 72 | NB | Yes |
| 5 | 69 | 69 | 69 | NB | |
| 6 | 68 | 59 | 64 | 200 | Yes |
| 7 | 59 | 59 | 59 | 50 | Yes |
| 8 | 50 | 46 | 48 | 500 | |
| 9 | 50 | 44 | 47 | 50 | Yes |
| 10 | 46 | 47 | 46 | 200 | Yes |
| 11 | 47 | 42 | 44 | NB | |
| 12 | 44 | 44 | 44 | NB | |
| 13 | 41 | 47 | 44 | NB | Yes |

Figures A and B show the results of a stability analysis of 266 overlapping 9-mers from HPV E6 and E7. The red bar in **A** indicates a reference peptide that is a known T cell epitope, which is documented to bind stably to the MHC of interest. Stability of other peptides are calculated relative to this peptide (100% stability). Peptides marked in black are known A*0201-restricted HPV T cell epitopes from the Immune Epitope

Database (IEDB). **B** displays stability measurements performed in duplicate (referred to as Stab 1 and Stab 2) for the 13 most stably-binding 9-mers. Remarkably, 9 of the top 13 binders are confirmed T cell epitopes (based on IEDB data). Prediction tools trained on affinity can only predict 5 confirmed T cell epitopes (see column Pred aff in nM – NB stands for non-binding).



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Typical NeoScreen® Service Workflow

Immunitrack's NeoScreen® platform can help your company to identify MHC-restricted CD4 or CD8 epitopes from any cancer, biotherapeutic, viral or bacterial pathogen, fast and with unmatched precision.

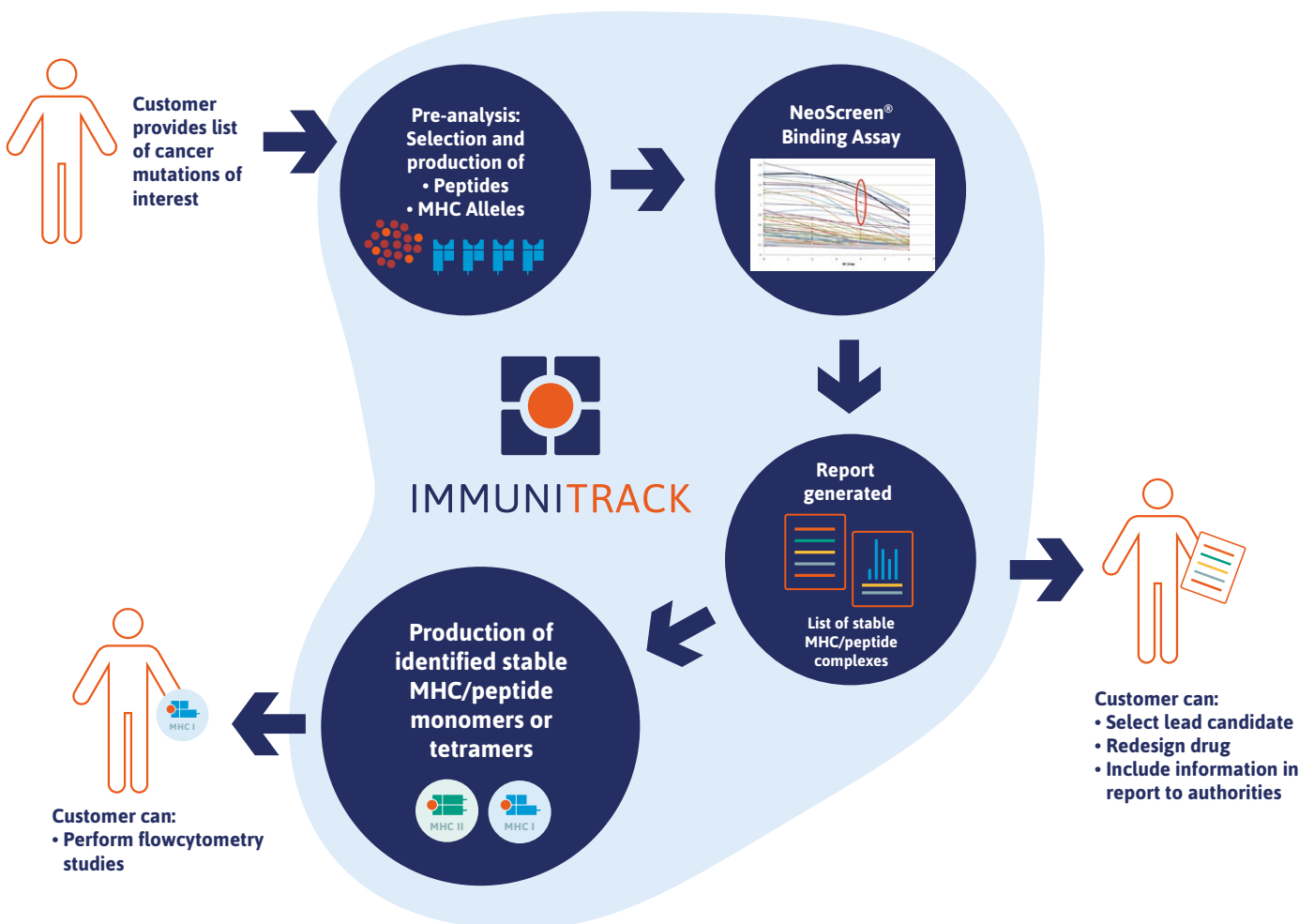


Figure 1. Typical NeoScreen® Service Workflow. Note that customers may also approach Immunitrack with the sequence of a biotherapeutic or a viral or bacterial antigen of interest.



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NeoScreen®

The ultimate selection of immunogenic cancer neo-epitopes

Do you work in the fields of immuno-oncology or vaccine design, or with the development of biologics?

Call us to learn more about how we can help you to assess the ability of any epitope to elicit a CD8 and/or CD4 T cell response.

Europe: +45 2868 2159 · North America: +1 774 757 0386

Read more about the NeoScreen® Technology on our webpage:

www.immunitrack.com/neoscreen-technology



About Immunitrack

Immunitrack is founded upon world-leading research on MHC-epitope binding. Our proprietary epitope screening platform NeoScreen® measures the affinity and stability of MHC/epitope interactions, with capacity to rapidly screen libraries with thousands of (neo-)epitopes for applications within immuno-oncology, vaccine production, T cell therapies and immune monitoring.

Immunitrack's mission is to provide the pharmaceutical industry and research community with technology and reagents to select or redesign drug candidates during early R&D and to monitor the effects of lead drug candidates on patient immune responses.

Contact

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References

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² Protein Sci 2003, 12 (5), 1007-17.

³ Immunology 2010, 130 (3), 309-18.

⁴ Immunome Res 2008, 4, 2.

⁵ Cancer Immunol Res 2019, 7 (1), 50-61.

⁶ Eur J Immunol 2012, 42 (6), 1405-16