

SCIENTIFIC REPORTS



OPEN

Gluten-specific antibodies of celiac disease gut plasma cells recognize long proteolytic fragments that typically harbor T-cell epitopes

Received: 19 October 2015

Accepted: 15 April 2016

Published: 05 May 2016

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This study aimed to identify proteolytic fragments of gluten proteins recognized by recombinant IgG1 monoclonal antibodies generated from single IgA plasma cells of celiac disease lesions. Peptides bound by monoclonal antibodies in complex gut-enzyme digests of gluten treated with the deamidating enzyme transglutaminase 2, were identified by mass spectrometry after antibody pull-down with protein G beads. The antibody bound peptides were long deamidated peptide fragments that contained the substrate recognition sequence of transglutaminase 2. Characteristically, the fragments contained epitopes with the sequence QPEQFPF and variants thereof in multiple copies, and they typically also harbored many different gluten T-cell epitopes. In the pull-down setting where antibodies were immobilized on a solid phase, peptide fragments with multivalent display of epitopes were targeted. This scenario resembles the situation of the B-cell receptor on the surface of B cells. Conceivably, B cells of celiac disease patients select gluten epitopes that are repeated multiple times in long peptide fragments generated by gut digestive enzymes. As the fragments also contain many different T-cell epitopes, this will lead to generation of strong antibody responses by effective presentation of several distinct T-cell epitopes and establishment of T-cell help to B cells.

Celiac disease is a chronic inflammatory enteropathy caused by ingestion of wheat gluten and similar proteins of barley and rye. The disease is considered mediated by T cells as there is a strong disease association with certain HLA-DQ allotypes, and as the patients have CD4⁺ T cells recognizing gluten peptides in the context of the disease associated HLA-DQ molecules¹. The lesion of the small intestine is not characterized by massive CD4⁺ T cell infiltration, but rather by a huge increase in density of plasma cells^{2,3}. Some of the infiltrating plasma cells secrete antibodies specific for gluten^{4,5}. Whether and how gluten antibodies are involved in the immunopathogenesis of celiac disease is largely unknown. Case reports of patients successfully treated with B-cell depletion suggest that the humoral immune system plays an important role^{6,7}.

The wheat gluten proteome is extremely complex and consists of several hundred different proteins of the glutenin (high and low molecular weight) and gliadin (α , γ , ω) varieties. In the gut, these proteins are enzymatically digested by endoproteases like pepsin, trypsin, chymotrypsin, elastase and carboxypeptidase and then further broken down by exopeptidases of the brush border. The gluten proteins have similar amino acid sequences and often contain repeating stretches that are dominated by proline and glutamine residues. The high content of proline makes the gluten proteins resistant to extensive proteolysis⁸, and long fragments of gluten proteins survive in the upper part of the small bowel⁹ and can become exposed to the inductive part of the gut immune system as immunogenic peptides permitting responses by T cells and B cells. Many gluten-derived peptides are excellent substrates for the enzyme transglutaminase 2 (TG2), which can deamidate glutamine residues in certain sequence contexts and thereby convert them into glutamic acid. Interestingly, both the T-cell and B-cell response in celiac disease seem to be directed toward gluten peptides that have been deamidated by TG2^{10–12}.

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More complex samples were analysed by nano-LC-MS/MS using a Q Exactive hybrid quadrupole-orbitrap mass spectrometer with an EASY-spray ion source (both from Thermo Fisher Scientific) that was coupled to either of two liquid chromatography systems, nano-HPLC (Dionex Ultimate 3000 nano-LC system; NCS-3500RS NANO) or EASY-nLC 1000 (Thermo Fisher Scientific). Two different set-ups were used. 1) In the Dionex nLC set-up, samples were loaded onto a trap column (C18, 100 $\mu\text{m} \times 2\text{ cm}$, PepMap RSLC, Thermo Fisher Scientific) before separation on an EASY-Spray column (C18, 25 $\text{cm} \times 75\ \mu\text{m}$ ID, 2 μm particles, Thermo Fisher Scientific) using a binary gradient consisting of solvent A (0.1% formic acid (FA) and solvent B 90% ACN/0.1% FA) at a flow rate of 0.3 $\mu\text{l}/\text{min}$. The Q Exactive instrument was operated in data-dependent acquisition mode to switch automatically between orbitrap-MS and higher-energy collisional dissociation (HCD) orbitrap-MS/MS acquisition using the Xcalibur 2.2 software. Single MS full-scan in the orbitrap (300–1750 m/z , 70000 resolution, ACG target 3e6, maximum IT 50 ms) was followed by 10 data dependent MS/MS scans in the orbitrap after accumulation of 2e05 ions in the C-trap or an injection time of 100 ms (fixed injection method) at 17500 resolution (isolation 3.0 m/z , underfill ratio 10%, dynamic exclusion 45 s) at 25% normalized collision energy. 2) In the EASY-nLC set-up, samples were separated on the same EASY-Spray column using a binary gradient consisting of solvent A (0.1% FA) and solvent B (ACN/0.1% FA) at a flow rate of 0.3 $\mu\text{l}/\text{min}$. The Q Exactive instrument was operated in data-dependent acquisition mode where single MS full-scan in the orbitrap (400–1200 m/z , 70000 resolution, ACG target 3e6, maximum IT 100 ms) was followed by 10 data dependent MS/MS scans in the orbitrap after accumulation of 1e05 ions in the C-trap or an injection time of 100 ms (fixed injection method) at 17500 resolution (isolation 3.0 m/z , underfill ratio 0.1%, dynamic exclusion 30 s) at 25% normalized collision energy. Obtained data are deposited to the PRIDE partner repository²² (dataset identifier PXD002678).

Database search. LC-MS/MS data were analyzed with the software MaxQuant version 1.5.1.2²³ using the search engine Andromeda²⁴ to search against a *Triticum aestivum* database (total of 4722 entries) extracted from the UniprotKB database release September 2013 (European Bioinformatics Institute). In all searches the enzyme specificity was set as none and the variable modifications pyro-glu (N-term Q), deamidation (NQ) and oxidation (M) were selected. For analysis of Q Exactive data, the mass error tolerance for MS scans was first searched with an error window of 20 ppm and then with a main search error of 6 ppm. Mass tolerance for MS/MS scans was set to 20 ppm. A false discovery rate of 1% and a PEP score of 0.1 were used. A few peptides pulled down with the negative control hmAb were removed from the list of enriched peptides. In addition, a couple of peptides that derived from actin and other non-gluten proteins were identified (Supplementary Table S1).

Peptide sequence analysis. To address the epitope specificities of the gliadin-specific hmAbs, a script in Python (version 2.7.6) was made to count frequencies of different motifs among the eluted sequences. The script calculated all possible sequence patterns with length between 3–15 residues by character iteration and substring generation. The frequency of each pattern was calculated and graphic outputs were generated. For some hmAbs, the frequency of similar but not identical peptide motifs was assessed. The most common 7mer motif was first identified and this was used to reanalyze the sequences with the webware NPS@ (Network Protein Sequence Analysis, Pôle Bioinformatic Lyonnais) using the “PATTINPROT search” allowing for disparity at one or two positions. WebLOGO 3.4 (<http://weblogo.berkeley.edu>) was used for sequence visualization.

ELISA reactivity of gliadin-reactive hmAbs to synthetic gliadin peptides. Biotinylated synthetic gliadin peptides (500 nM) were used as antigens in streptavidin coated ELISA plates (Nunc, 436014). Gliadin-specific hmAb 1130-3B01 or 1130-3A02 at a concentration of 2 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ and with fourfold dilution were used to generate titration curves. The ELISA was run with alkaline phosphatase conjugated anti-human IgG (Southern Biotech 9040-04) at 1:4000 dilution, phosphatase substrate (Sigma S0942-200TAB) and absorbance measured in a plate reader at 405 nm (Multiskan Ascent 96, Thermo Fischer Scientific). PBS pH 7.4 was used as buffer, and the plates were washed three times with PBS with 0.05% Tween between each step.

AlphaLISA assays. The relative affinity of three hmAbs (1002-1E01, 1002-1E03 and 1130-3B01) to a panel of gliadin peptides was investigated using an AlphaLISA platform. AlphaLISA acceptor beads (Perkin Elmer, Unconjugated AlphaLISATM Acceptor beads, 6672001) were coated with anti-human IgG (Dako, Polyclonal Rabbit Anti-Human IgG, A0423) according to manufacturers' protocol (Perkin Elmer, *Antibody Conjugation to AlphaLISA[®] Acceptor Beads Detailed Protocol*). The anti-IgG AlphaLISA beads 6 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ and hmAb 0.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ were mixed and incubated for 1 hour at RT in dark. Then, 15 μl of the solution was transferred to each well in a 384-well AlphaLISA plate (Perkin Elmer, 384-well OptiPlate, 6007290), together with 5 μl analyte consisting of 40 nM biotinylated PLQPEQFPF peptide and diluting concentrations of non-biotinylated competing peptides (5 mM, 1:3 dilution). After incubation for 1 hour at RT in dark, 15 μl of streptavidin coated Alphascreen donor beads (24 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$) (Perkin Elmer, AlphaScreen[®] Streptavidin Donor beads, 6760002S) were transferred per well, and the plate incubated for 1 hour at RT in dark. AlphaLISA Signal was measured with Envision 2104 Multilabel Plate Reader (Perkin Elmer). PBS pH 7.4 and 0.1% Puvicol was used as buffer. The binding of whole IgG1 versus Fab of gliadin-reactive antibody to gliadin peptide was investigated in a similar competitive AlphaLISA assay. Here we used diluting titrations of IgG1 or Fab of hmAb 1002-1E03 together with either AlphaLISA acceptor beads conjugated with hmAb 1002-1E03 and biotinylated 34mer ω -gliadin (2.5 nM), or AlphaLISA acceptor beads conjugated with PLQPEQFPF together with biotinylated hmAb 1002-1E03 (0.1 mg/ml).

In experiments addressing epitope multivalency, AlphaLISA Acceptor beads were coated with the gliadin-specific hmAb 1002-1E03. Dilutions of synthetic peptides with monovalent or multivalent display of the QPEQFPF epitope, or hmAb and F(ab2) was used as competitors.

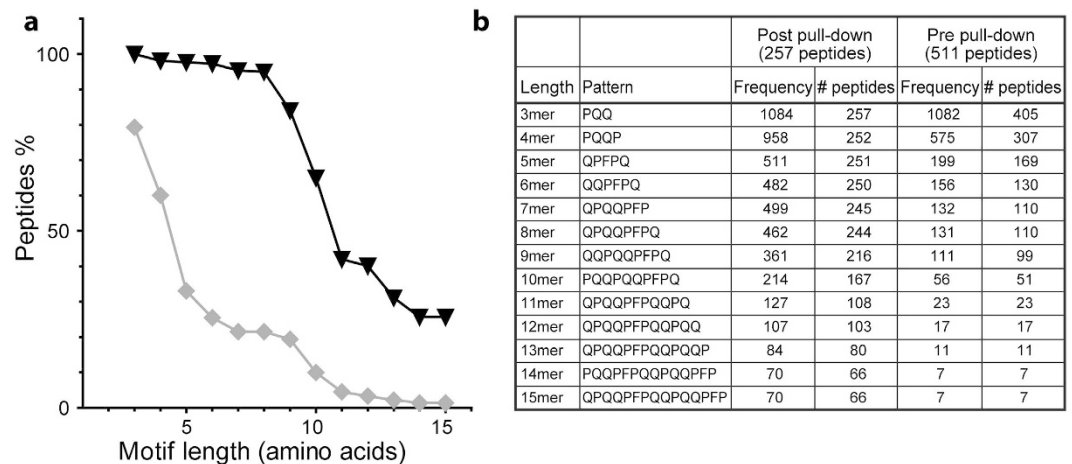


Figure 2. Common motifs in peptides pulled down by hmAb 1130-3B04. (a) Percent of peptides sharing identical sequence motifs, of 3 to 15 residues in length, post (triangles/black line) and pre pull-down (diamonds/grey line) from a fraction of TG2-gliadin by the hmAb 1130-3B04. (b) Sequence motifs and the frequency and number of peptides harboring the motifs.

motifs for the hmAbs 1050-5B05 and 1114-1G01 were present in 44% and 73% of the identified peptides, which following the “Pattinprot” analysis increased to 83% and 100% by allowing for variation at positions 1 and 7 of the QPQQPFP motif (Table 1). The results for the hmAb 1130-3B01, shown by a sequence logo representation (Fig. 3a), indicated sharing of the motif QPQQXFP (X = P, S, T, Q). Reactivity to this motif was verified by ELISA which also revealed preferential reactivity to the deamidated versions of the peptides (Fig. 3b). By contrast, the hmAb 1130-3A02 recognized equally well native and deamidated version of the peptide containing the sequence QPQQPFP, but this hmAb had no reactivity to other peptides that were reactive with hmAb 1130-3B01 (Fig. 3c). This illustrates that there are differences in epitope fine specificity including the involvement of the glutamate residue between different hmAbs.

Sequences flanking the target motif may influence the affinity. To further understand the specificity of the anti-gluten antibodies, we tested hmAbs 1002-1E01, 1002-1E03 and 1130-3B01 for reactivity to a panel of deamidated synthetic gliadin peptides harboring the key sequence QPQQPFP (Q → E substitution in position 3) in a competitive AlphaLISA assay (Fig. 4a). While 1002-1E03 showed similar affinity for all peptides in the panel, the affinity of 1002-1E01 and 1130-3B01 to the different peptides varied by 1–2 logs. This demonstrates that although a “dominant” motif is found for the majority of the gliadin-reactive hmAbs, the flanking regions of the sequence motif will affect the binding affinity. In the gluten proteins, the QPQQPFP sequence motif can be found with a variety of different amino acids in the flanking regions (Fig. 4b).

Epitope multivalency and pull-down enrichment. To further scrutinize the enrichment for long peptides with repeated sequence motifs, we incubated a synthetic peptide mix containing equimolar amounts of the deamidated γ -gliadin peptide PLQPEQPFPP (epitope x1 underlined) and the longer 26mer γ -gliadin peptide FLQPEQPFPEQPEQPYPPEQPEQPFPPQ (epitope x2 underlined) with the hmAbs 1130-3B01, 1002-1E03 and 1002-1E01 before incubation and pull-down with protein G beads, peptide elution and MALDI-TOF MS peptide detection (Fig. 5a). For all hmAbs the long peptide was the only detectable species in the pull-downs. Looking at epitope distribution in peptides of the gliadin digests pre and post pull-down, it was striking that longer peptides with multiple copies of the epitopes were pulled down (Fig. 5b). This suggested that the enrichment for long fragments with repeated motifs could be explained by more efficient binding of peptides harboring multiple epitopes. When comparing in a competitive AlphaLISA the binding of intact IgG1 vs Fab fragment of the hmAb 1002-1E03 for binding to the ω -gliadin peptide QPEQPFPEQPEQPEQPFPPQPEQPFPPWQPEQPFPPQ (epitope underlined), equal binding was observed (Fig. 5c) suggesting the same binding affinity of the Fab and the intact bivalent antibody for binding of this peptide in solution. However, when the hmAb 1002-1E03 was immobilized on beads and binding of the deamidated γ -gliadin peptide PLQPEQPFPP and the longer 26mer γ -gliadin peptide FLQPEQPFPEQPEQPYPPEQPEQPFPPQ (epitope underlined) was compared, the longer peptide bound substantially better (Fig. 5d) suggesting that in this setting the longer peptide with its two repeated epitopes allowed for increase in binding avidity.

Other factors influencing the peptide pull-down. Qualitative and quantitative aspects of the gliadin fractions from which peptides in a competitive fashion were pulled down could influence which peptides were identified. To investigate influence of qualitative aspects, the hmAb 1130-3B01 was incubated with a synthetic peptide mix containing equimolar amounts of the deamidated α -gliadin 33mer peptide and the peptide PLQPEQPFPP, which contains the deamidated QPQQPFP 7mer motif. The hmAb-peptide complexes were isolated, and bound peptides were analyzed by MALDI-TOF MS (Supplementary Fig. 3a). Only the α -gliadin 33mer peptide was enriched by the hmAb. In contrast, when incubating the hmAb with an equimolar mix of the

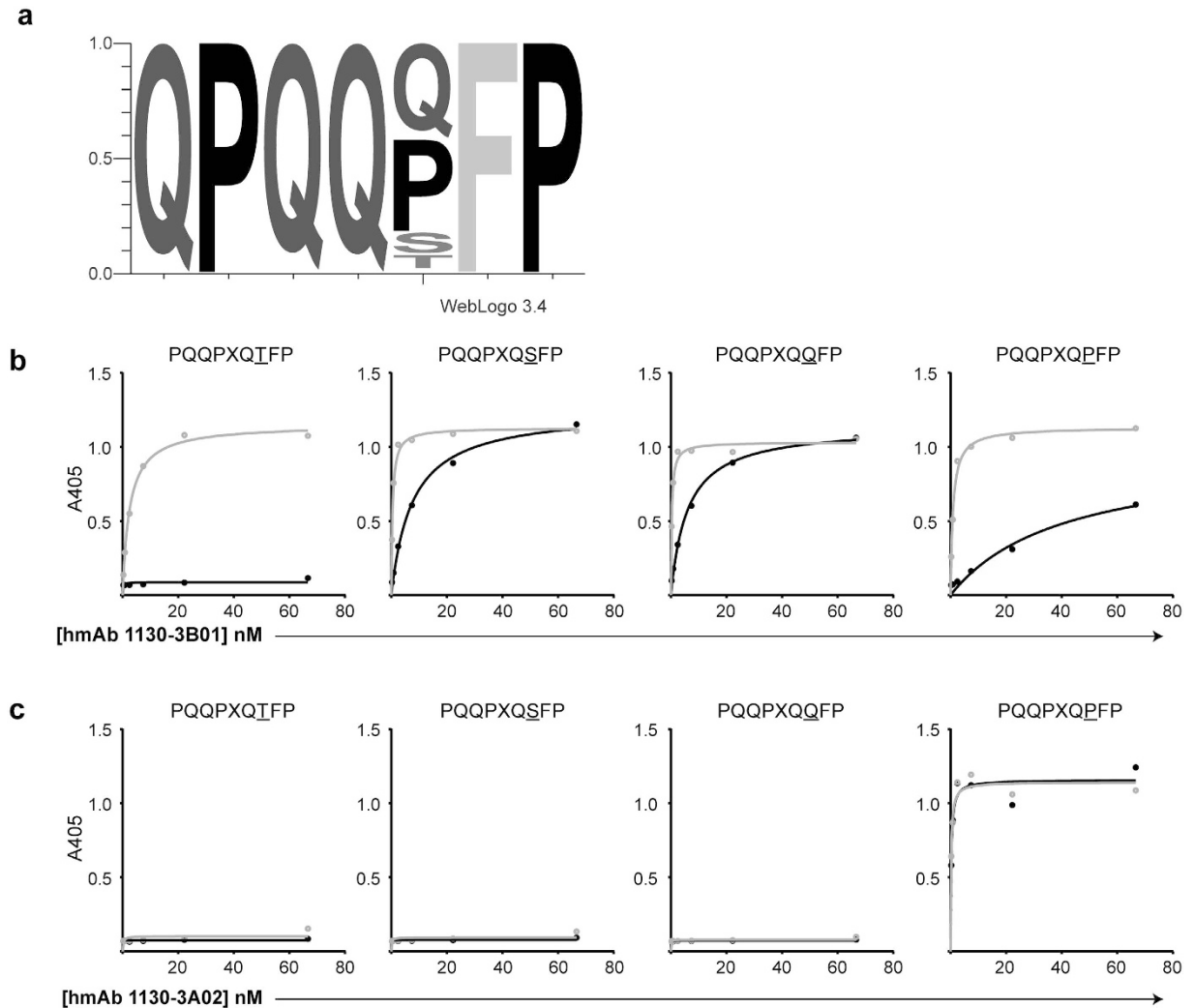


Figure 3. Sequence motif of peptides pulled down by hmAb 1130-3B01. (a) Sequence motif in peptides pulled-down with hmAb 1130-3B01, based on 85% similarity with most common 7mer motif QPQQQFP, as generated by WebLOGO 3.4. (b) ELISA reactivity of the hmAbs 1130-3B01 (c) and 1130-3A02 to synthetic gliadin peptides (native sequences in black and deamidated sequences in grey). Different antibody concentrations were used to generate affinity curves, as indicated on the x-axis.

deamidated α -gliadin 33mer peptide and a deamidated γ -gliadin 26mer peptide harboring the QPEQFPF motif in two copies (FLQPEQPFPEQPEQPYEQPEQPFQ), only the deamidated γ -gliadin 26mer peptide was pulled down (Supplementary Fig. 3b). This suggested that the hmAb preferred to bind long peptides harboring multiple copies of the QPEQFPF motif, and if present like in the competitive environment in the gliadin fractions, these peptides would dominate in the pull-down.

Quantitative aspects could also influence peptide pull-down as potential target peptide sequences were not present at equal concentrations in the gel filtration fractions. A substantial proportion of all peptides (21–39%) in the pre pull-down fractions harbored the QPQQFPF motif reflecting dominance of fragments from ω -gliadin proteins (about 15%), γ -gliadin proteins (about 45%) and low-molecular weight glutenin proteins (about 25%). In contrast, only 1.5–3% of the identified peptides harbored the typical PQQQLPY α -gliadin motif, and about 12% of the fragments were derived from α -gliadin proteins.

Of the six hmAbs from IgA + plasma cells sorted with the deamidated α -gliadin 33mer peptide, four of them were reactive to the PLQPEQFPF peptide in ELISA and AlphaLISA. Two of the hmAbs, 1130-3B03 and 1130-3G05, showed no reactivity to PLQPEQFPF (Table 1). Notably, no shared motifs were found among the peptides pulled down with these two hmAbs. Of the 19 peptides enriched by hmAb 1130-3B03, only one single peptide (LQLQFPFQPLPYQPPLPYQPQP, see Supplementary Table S1) shared a part of its sequence with the α -gliadin 33mer peptide. To investigate whether this could relate to the low abundance of α -gliadin 33mer peptide in the gliadin fractions, we performed a pull-down experiment in a peptide mixture with equimolar amounts of the synthetic γ -gliadin 26mer and the α -gliadin 33mer peptide using hmAb 1130-3B03. The hmAb-bound peptides were analyzed by MS. MALDI-TOF spectra pre and post 1130-3B03 pull-down, demonstrated a preferential enrichment of the α -gliadin 33mer peptide (Supplementary Figure 3c). This suggests that

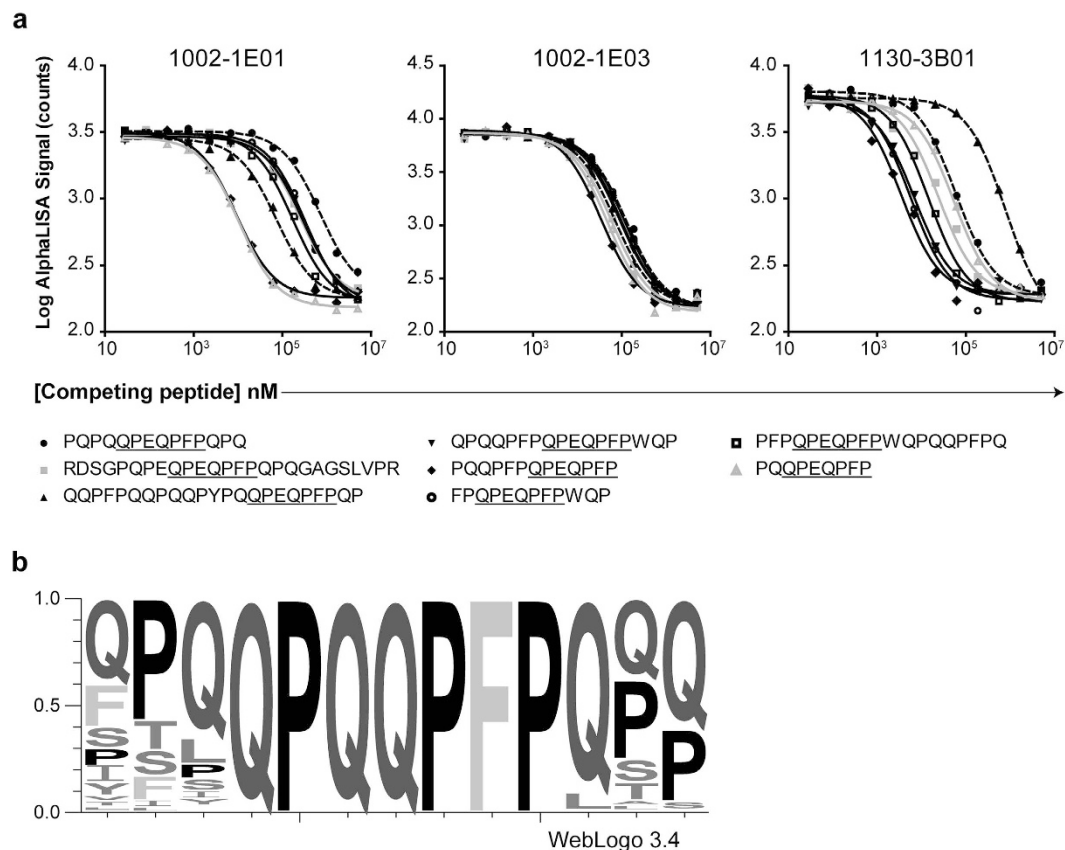


Figure 4. Binding affinity of hmAbs to QPEQFPF-containing peptides depends on residues flanking the motif. (a) AlphaLISA affinity of the hmAbs 1002-1E01, 1002-1E03 and 1130-3B01 to PLQPEQFPF and the competitive effect of a panel of different synthetic gliadin peptides harboring the QPEQFPF sequence motif at different concentrations (nM) as indicated on the x-axis. (b) Sequence motif obtained by searching a *Triticum aestivum* database with “Pattinprot” using the motif XXXQPQQPFPXXX (X = any amino acid). Sequence logo generated by WebLOGO 3.4.

the α -gliadin 33mer peptide is a good antigen for 1130-3B03, although it could not be readily identified in the post pull-down from the gliadin fraction. This could relate to the antibody affinity to the α -gliadin 33mer relative to other gliadin peptides, and the concentration of this peptide in the pre pull-down fraction.

The hmAb-enriched peptide fragments harbor several different gluten T-cell epitopes.

Potentially, gluten-specific B cells could serve an important role by presenting antigen to gluten-specific CD4⁺ T cells. We thus searched for the presence of gluten T-cell epitopes in the identified gluten peptides pre and post hmAb pull-down. As shown in Table 2, we found that more than 80% of all peptides pulled down with the six hmAbs 1002-1E01, 1130-3B04, 1130-3B01, 1002-1E03, 1130-3A02 and 1130-2A02, contained known gluten T-cell epitopes. The gluten T-cell epitopes DQ2.5-glia- γ 4c (QQPQQPFPQ) and/or the DQ2.5-glia- γ 5 epitope (QPFPQQPQ) were the most frequent and were found in up to 84% and 60% of the enriched peptides, respectively.

B- and T-cell epitopes in gluten proteins appear to be in close proximity or overlap^{11,14}. Our results confirm this notion. The hmAb binding motif QPQQPFP and the T-cell epitopes are most often overlapping in the gliadin proteins. This is particularly striking in the ω -gliadin protein (Accession number: Q9FUW7) visualized in Fig. 6. In this protein, 9 copies of the 7mer motif are present. All copies, except one, are overlapping with one or more T-cell epitopes. The DQ2.5-glia- γ 5 epitope overlaps with four copies of the binding motif, DQ2.5-glia- γ 4c overlaps with three copies, while DQ2.5-glia- ω 1 and DQ2.5-glia- ω 2 both overlap with one copy.

The T-cell epitope containing peptides were not present at equal concentrations in the gluten fractions before pull-down. While a substantial part of the peptides harbored γ -gliadin T-cell epitopes, only a few peptides harbored ω -gliadin T-cell epitopes. Thus when comparing the identified peptides pre and post hmAb pull-down, a massive enrichment was observed for both γ -gliadin and ω -gliadin T-cell epitopes.

Discussion

We have characterized the natural binding targets of eleven gluten-specific hmAbs made by expression cloning of antibody genes of single intestinal IgA⁺ plasma cells from celiac disease patients. The natural binding targets of hmAbs were identified by isolating and sequencing a large number of fragments pulled down from fractions of gluten (gliadin) that had been treated with digestive enzymes and TG2. The majority of the hmAbs were

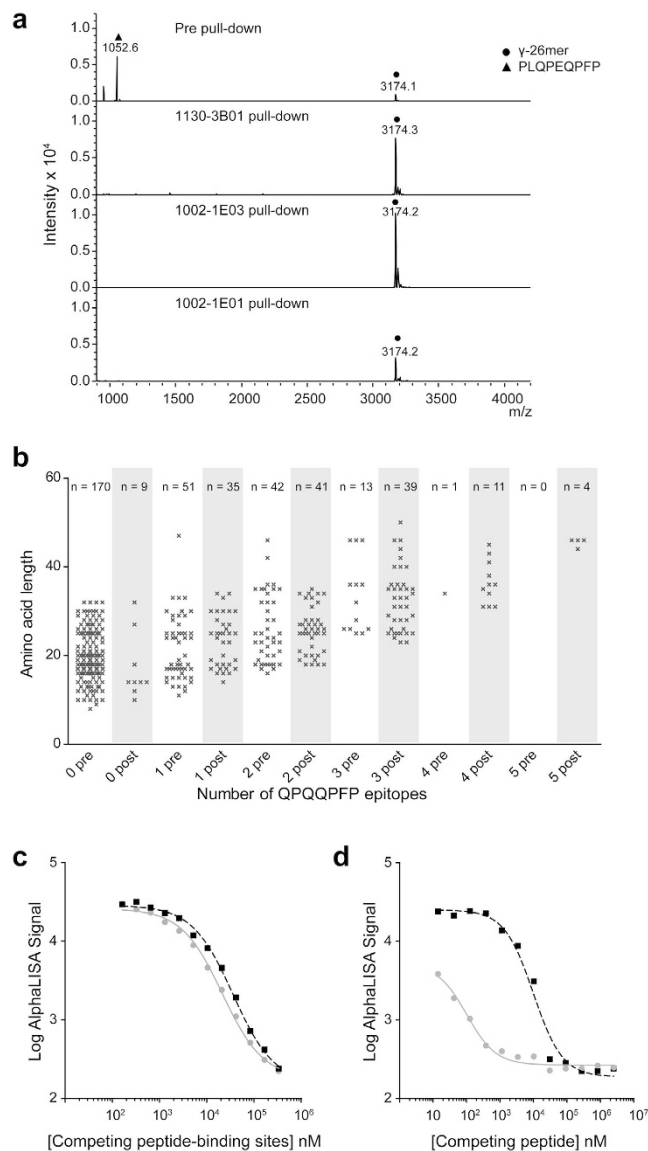


Figure 5. hmAbs show better reactivity to gluten peptides with repeats of epitopes. (a) Pull-down with the hmAb 1130-3B01, 1002-1E03 or 1002-1E01 from samples with equimolar amounts of the PLQPEQPF peptide and the γ -gliadin 26mer peptide. MALDI-TOF mass spectra of pre (upper panel) and post (three lower panels) samples are depicted. (b) Pull-down with hmAb 1002-1E03 from a size fraction of a gliadin digest treated with TG2 demonstrating that the hmAb preferentially pull-down long peptides with multiple repeats of epitopes. The number of QPQQPF epitopes found in each peptide fragment and the length of the fragments in samples pre (grey) and post pull-down (black) are shown. Each cross represents one peptide fragment, and the numbers of unique peptide fragments with the different number of epitopes are given on top. (c) AlphaLISA competition assay comparing the relative binding of bead-conjugated hmAb 1002-1E03 to the soluble 34mer ω -peptide in the presence of competing soluble whole antibody (grey solid line) or Fab fragment (black dashed line) of the hmAb 1002-1E03. (d) Inhibition of binding of bead-conjugated hmAb 1002-1E03 to soluble PLQPEQPF by FLQPEQPFPEQPEQPYPEQPEQPF (grey solid line) or PLQPEQPF (black dashed line).

established from staining plasma cells with labeled synthetic peptides. In several instances, the hmAbs selected for gluten peptides which differed from the selecting peptides.

Several interesting observations emerge from our experiments. The most interesting finding was that the hmAbs pulled down long peptide fragments of γ -gliadins, ω -gliadins and low molecular weight glutenins that all harbored repeated motifs. For the majority of the hmAbs (11 of 13), this type of motifs could be identified. The motifs all contained a short PQQ sequence, but they differed by a few variations in the flanking residues. While the majority of the hmAbs pulled down peptides that shared the QPQQPF motif, some of the hmAbs were more promiscuous and enriched for peptides that harbored up to four different amino acids in certain positions of the 7mer motif. Testing different peptides with the same sequence core (QPEQPF), but with various flanking regions in a competitive AlphaLISA assay, revealed that the antibodies' affinity for the different peptides varied.

T-cell epitope		Peptides (P) pulled down by hmAbs										
Name	Sequence	1002-1E01 (139 P)	1130-3B04 (257 P)	1130-3B01 (48 P)	1002-1E03 (381 P)	1130-3B03 (19 P)	1130-3G05 (117*P)	1130-3A02 (21 P)	1130-2A02 (222 P)	1114-1G01 (22 P)	1050-5B05 (23 P)	1130-3A05 (552 P)
<i>Peptides with any T-cell epitope</i>		84%	91%	88%	85%	21%	36%	86%	84%	14%	44%	73%
DQ2.5-glia- α 1a	PFPPQQLPY	-	-	-	-	5%	1%	-	-	-	4%	-
DQ2.5-glia- α 1b	PYPQQLPY	-	-	-	-	-	1%	-	-	-	-	-
DQ2.5-glia- α 2	PQPQLPYPQ	-	-	-	-	5%	1% (2x)	-	-	-	-	-
DQ2.5-glia- α 3	FRPQQPYPQ	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DQ2.5-glia- γ 1	PQSFPPQQ	-	0.5%	17%	0.5%	-	3%	-	0.5%	-	9%	7%
DQ2.5-glia- γ 2	IQPQQPAQL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DQ2.5-glia- γ 3	QQPQQPYPQ	1.5%	-	-	3% (1.1x)	-	-	5%	3%	-	-	2%
DQ2.5-glia- γ 4a	SQPQQQFPQ	-	2%	-	1%	-	-	5%	-	-	-	-
DQ2.5-glia- γ 4b	PQPQQQFPQ	0.5%	0.5%	23%	3%	-	2%	-	0.5%	-	-	3%
DQ2.5-glia- γ 4c	QQPQQPFPQ	77% (1.7x)	84% (1.7x)	58% (1.2x)	79% (1.7x)	11%	27% (1.2x)	81% (1.5x)	74% (1.5x)	-	30% (1.1x)	63% (1.3x)
DQ2.5-glia- γ 4d	PQPQQPFCQ	1%	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5%	-	-	-
DQ2.5-glia- γ 5	QQPFPQQPQ	58% (1.2x)	45% (1.2x)	31%	47% (1.2)	11% (1.5x)	9% (1.3x)	57% (1.3x)	60% (1.2x)	-	17%	28%
DQ2.5-glia- ω 1/ DQ2.5-sec-1/ DQ2.5-hor-1	PFPPQQPFP	10%	7%	6%	7%	-	2%	29%	11%	14%	17%	5%
DQ2.5-glia- ω 2	PQPQQPFPW	2%	5%	4%	3%	-	-	19%	5%	-	13%	4%
DQ2.5-glut-L1	PFSQQQPV	0.5%	-	2%	0.5%	5%	4%	-	-	-	-	-
DQ2.5-glut-L2	FSQQQSPF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DQ2.5-hor-2/ DQ2.5-sec-2	PQPQQPFPQ	1.5%	1%	2% (2x)	0.5%	-	-	-	1%	-	-	-

Table 2. Percentage of peptides pulled down with the eleven hmAbs that harbor known gluten T-cell epitopes. The average number of T-cell epitope per peptide is given in brackets. *31 peptides removed from the list as they were identified in the negative control sample.

These results suggest that the antibody response to gluten in celiac disease is generated in response to a few immunodominant epitopes, typically displayed in repeats, with variation in fine specificity between individual antibodies.

The enrichment for long fragments with repeated motifs likely relate to epitope multivalency. This enrichment was observed in experimental settings where the multivalent peptide fragments could engage more than one antibody molecule. This scenario would mimic the situation at the surface of a B cell where a multivalent antigen would be able to engage several B-cell receptors on the cell surface, followed by B-cell receptor crosslinking and B-cell activation. This could be a major reason why the B-cell epitopes in gluten proteins are sequence motifs which have multivalent display within long proteolytically resistant fragments. Final proving of this notion will require extensive testing of live B cells with B-cell receptors, preferably primary naïve B-cells, as has been done for other linear peptide epitopes and haptens in models of genetically modified animals^{27,28}.

The peptide fragments pulled down by the hmAbs typically contained glutamate residues introduced by TG2-mediated deamidation. Further, in general, there was an enrichment of deamidated peptides when comparing pre and post pull-down samples. This was the case even with hmAbs that did not distinguish between synthetic peptides in native and deamidated versions in ELISA. The reason for this is that the QPQQPFP motif contains the QXP motif typically targeted by TG2^{25,26}, and the hmAbs would react with deamidated peptides in the TG2-treated digests even though the glutamate residue is not necessarily part of the epitope.

The QPQQPFP motif has been described as immunodominant in several serological studies investigating IgG and IgA reactivity to gliadin^{11,16,17}. However, the previous studies were investigating polyclonal serum reactivity to short synthetic gluten peptides. Here we show that this motif seems to be the primary epitope in the gluten proteome also for the IgA antibodies of plasma cells in the celiac disease intestinal lesion.

The gluten-specific hmAbs typically pulled down peptides with multiple gluten T-cell epitopes, where the hmAb binding motif and the T-cell epitopes overlapped or were in close proximity. This argues for a role for gluten-specific B cells as important antigen presenting cells in celiac disease. Together with the finding that the hmAbs cross-react with different gliadin peptides, it suggests that the gluten-specific B-cells could take up and display many different T-cell epitopes and consequently get help from many distinct gluten-specific T cells which have been demonstrated to be important for generating B-cell responses²⁹.

The dominant T-cell response in celiac disease is directed towards α -gliadin and ω -gliadin peptides^{13,30,31}, while the B-cell response seems to be directed to γ/ω -peptides^{11,17}. In this study, we demonstrated a preferential hmAb-enrichment of fragments from γ -gliadin, ω -gliadin and LMW glutenin proteins. Strikingly few fragments of α -gliadin proteins were identified in the pull-down samples. Epitopes of α -gliadin are important for T cells in celiac disease¹³. This discrepancy between the T-cell and B-cell response may reflect true differences, but we do not exclude that methodological factors contribute to the observed bias. Testing of synthetic peptides demonstrated that the abundance of the different peptides in the gliadin fractions affected which peptides were pulled

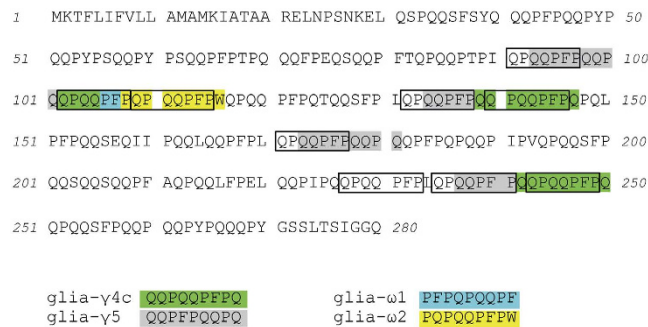


Figure 6. Co-localization of gliadin T-cell and B-cell epitopes in an ω -gliadin protein (accession number: Q9FUW7). The 9mer core sequences of known T-cell epitopes recognized by HLA-DQ restricted CD4 + T cells in celiac disease¹³ are highlighted in different colors. The hmAb epitope QPQQPFQPF is framed. Of note, the sequence of the native protein is given and glutamine (Q) residues that are targeted by TG2 for modification to glutamic acid are not marked.

down with the hmAbs. Further, the gel filtration fractions of the gliadin digest containing the highest molecular weight peptides were not used in the pull-down experiments to facilitate the identification of motifs recognized by the hmAbs. Thus, long peptide fragments like the α -gliadin 33mer, may to some extent have been excluded from these analyzes. Noteworthy is also the observation that several hmAbs enriched for peptides harboring the T-cell epitope DQ2.5-glian- ω 1, which is similar to the DQ2.5-glian- α 1 epitope and contain the B-cell epitope QPQQPFQPF. The DQ2.5-glian- ω 1 epitope is also an immunodominant T-cell epitope³¹.

In summary, this study provides insights into the epitopes of the gluten proteome that are targeted by antibodies of IgA plasma cells in the celiac disease intestinal lesion. The majority of the antibodies prefer to bind long deamidated peptide fragments with multiple copies of shared motifs, suggesting that gluten-specific IgA⁺ plasma cells of different celiac disease patients recognize the same gluten B-cell epitopes. As the long fragments also contain many different T-cell epitopes, this will lead to generation of strong antibody responses by effective presentation of several distinct T-cell epitopes and establishment of T-cell help to B cells.

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Acknowledgements

We thank Patrick C. Wilson and Carole H. Dunand for providing plasmids of the gliadin-reactive hmAbs, Xi Chen for producing the Fab fragment of the 1002-1E03 hmAb and Rasmus Iversen for critical reading of the manuscript.

Author Contributions

L.M.S. managed the project. S.D., Ø.S. and E.B. performed the experiments. S.D., M.Ø.A., E.B. and Ø.S. analyzed the data. S.D., Ø.S., E.B., G.A.D.S. and L.M.S. interpreted data. S.D., Ø.S. and L.M.S. wrote the manuscript with input from co-authors.

Additional Information

Supplementary information accompanies this paper at <http://www.nature.com/srep>

Competing financial interests: A patent application covering gliadin-reactive monoclonal antibodies has been submitted with Øyvind Steinsbø, Ludvig M. Sollid, Carole H. Dunand and Patrick C. Wilson as inventors.

How to cite this article: Dørum, S. *et al.* Gluten-specific antibodies of celiac disease gut plasma cells recognize long proteolytic fragments that typically harbor T-cell epitopes. *Sci. Rep.* **6**, 25565; doi: 10.1038/srep25565 (2016).



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