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CD8 Controls T Cell Cross-Reactivity

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Estimates of human αβ TCR diversity suggest that there are <10^8 different Ag receptors in the naïve T cell pool, a number that is dwarfed by the potential number of different antigenic peptide-MHC (pMHC) molecules that could be encountered. Consequently, an extremely high degree of cross-reactivity is essential for effective T cell immunity. Ag recognition by T cells is unique in that it involves a coreceptor that binds at a site distinct from the TCR to facilitate productive engagement of the pMHC. In this study, we show that the CD8 coreceptor controls T cell cross-reactivity for pMHCI Ags, thereby ensuring that the peripheral T cell repertoire is optimally poised to negotiate the competing demands of responsiveness in the face of danger and quiescence in the presence of self. The Journal of Immunology, 2010, 185: 4625–4632.

CD8+ CTLs are key determinants of immunity to intracellular pathogens and cancer cells. CTLs recognize protein Ags in the form of short peptides (8–13 aa), presented in association with MHC class I (MHCI) molecules on the surface of target cells. Almost all nucleated cells express MHCI, thereby enabling the immune system to scan the cell surface to detect internal abnormalities. The Ag specificity of CTLs is conferred by the highly variable CDRs of the TCR that interact with the peptide-binding platform of the MHC (1–3). Adaptive T cell immunity requires that naïve T cells from a limited precursor pool, which has been estimated at <10^9 different AgR clonotypes (4), respond effectively to a multitude of potential peptide-MHC (pMHC) Ags associated with cellular abnormalities; this discrepancy is resolved, at least in part, by the phenomenon of T cell cross-reactivity (5). To satisfy the conditions required for effective immune coverage, both theoretical considerations (5) and experimental evidence (6) suggest that a single TCR must recognize over one million different peptides in the context of a single MHCI molecule. However, despite the huge importance of T cell cross-reactivity, little is known about the factors that control this phenomenon.

T cell recognition of pMHCI Ag involves the binding of two receptors (TCR and CD8) to a single ligand (pMHCI) (7, 8). Indeed, this mode of Ag engagement is unique to T cell biology. The αβ heterodimeric CD8 coreceptor has multiple enhancing effects on early activation events (9, 10), which are mediated by the following: 1) localization of the TCR to specific membrane domains believed to be privileged sites for TCR-mediated signal transduction (11); 2) recruitment of essential signaling molecules to the intracellular side of the TCR/CD3/ζ complex (12, 13); and 3) stabilization of the TCR–pMHCI interaction at the cell surface (14, 15). Furthermore, a number of studies have demonstrated that both the on-rate (k_on) and off-rate (k_off) of the TCR–pMHCI interaction determine the consequences of Ag engagement at the functional level (16–19). CD8 has the ability to influence both of these kinetic parameters (15, 20–22) and, therefore, may play an important role in tuning the duration of short-lived TCR–pMHCI interactions to mediate distinct biological outcomes (23–25). In this study, we extend these observations to investigate the role of CD8 in the phenomenon of T cell cross-reactivity.

Materials and Methods

Cells

The ILA1 CTL clone was generated and restimulated as described previously (20). CTLs were maintained in RPMI 1640 (Life Technologies), Paisley, U.K.) containing 100 U/ml penicillin (Life Technologies), 100 μg/ml streptomycin (Life Technologies), 2 mM l-glutamine (Life Technologies), and 10% heat inactivated FCS (Life Technologies), and 10% heat-inactivated FCS (Life Technologies).

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Abbreviations used in this paper: APL, altered peptide ligand; CPL, combinatorial peptide library; pMHCI, peptide-MHC; pMHCI, peptide-MHC class I

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In 96-well U-bottom plates, $6 \times 10^4$ C1R B cells were pulsed with various library mixtures at a concentration of $100 \mu$g/ml for 2 h at 37°C. After peptide pulsing, $3 \times 10^4$ ILA1 CTLs were added, and the assay was incubated overnight at 37°C. Subsequently, the supernatant was harvested and assayed for MIP1β by ELISA according to the manufacturer’s instructions (R&D Systems, Minneapolis, MN).

**IFN-γ ELISPOT assay**

C1R B cells were used as APCs in the presence of 100 CTLs and $10^{-7}$ M peptide. The assay was applied to duplicate wells of polyvinylidene difluoride-backed plates (Millipore, Bedford, MA) precoated with IFN-γ capture Ab 1-DIK (Mabtech, Nacka, Sweden) and incubated for 4 h at 37°C. Plates were developed according to the manufacturer’s instructions (Mabtech), and spots were counted using an automated ELISPOT Reader System ELR02 (Autoimmun Diagnostika, Strassberg, Germany).

**Degranulation assay**

Surface CD107a mobilization was used to assess degranulation, as described previously (28). Briefly, $10^5$ ILA1 CTLs were incubated at 37°C with $5 \times 10^6$ peptide-pulsed C1R B cells in the presence of FITC-conjugated anti-CD107a (clone H4A3; BD Biosciences, San Jose, CA) and 0.7 μM monensin (GolgiStop; BD Biosciences). After incubation, the cells were washed twice and resuspended in PBS. Data were acquired using a FACSCompibur flow cytometer and analyzed with CellQuest software.

**Peptide-binding assays**

T2 cells were incubated overnight in the presence of the indicated peptides at a concentration of $10^{-4}$ M, and then stained with fluorochrome-labeled W6/32 Ab (Dako, Glostrup, Denmark) for 40 min at 4°C. Data were acquired using a FACSCompibur flow cytometer and analyzed with CellQuest software.

**Results**

**T cell recognition of pMHC Ag is highly cross-reactive**

We examined the degree of cross-reactivity exhibited by the CTL clone ILA1, which recognizes residues 540–548 (ILAKFLHWL) of the ubiquitous tumor Ag human telomerase reverse transcriptase bound by HLA A2 (20, 29). For this purpose, we used CPLs, which represent the entire peptide universe of a given length ($4.8 \times 10^{11}$ peptides for a nonamer library; Fig. 1) (6). Fig. 2 shows a CPL scan conducted with the ILA1 CTL clone (summarized in Fig. 3A). The number of amino acid combinations that were recognized by the ILA1 TCR was limited in the central region of the peptide (residues 3–5), thereby suggesting that this TCR makes the majority of its peptide contacts in this region. This is supported by the observation that alanine substitutions in the central region of the peptide were highly deleterious to Ag recognition (Fig. 3B). In contrast, recognition was highly degenerate at the remaining positions. This degeneracy was confirmed by the...
FIGURE 3. A, Box plot summary of CPL scan (shown in Fig. 2). B, Index peptide alanine scan of ILA1 CTLs. A total of $6 \times 10^4$ C1R A2 cells was pulsed in duplicate with various concentrations of the indicated peptides at 37°C. After 1 h, $3 \times 10^4$ ILA1 CTLs were added and incubated overnight at 37°C. Supernatant was then harvested and assayed for MIP1β by ELISA. SD from the mean of two replicates is shown. C, Recognition of fixed position variants by ILA1 CTL. MIP1β activation data for a set of peptides with the sequence 1) ILGKFLxWL or 2) ILGKFLHxL, where x is 1 of the 20 natural proteogenic L-amino acids. Experimental details as for B.

FIGURE 4. CD8 extends the range of pMHCI ligands recognized by the TCR. MIP1β activation data for a set of peptides with the sequence ILGKFLxWL (A) or ILGKFLHxL (B), where x is 1 of the 20 natural proteogenic L-amino acids, presented in the context of a normal (A2) or abrogated (A2D227K/T228A) interaction with CD8. Experimental details as for Fig. 3B. SD from the mean of two replicates is shown. Lack of CD8 engagement affected recognition of the majority of ILGKFLxWL peptides. However, recognition of only two ILGKFLHxL peptides (glycine and proline) was similarly affected; this may be due to effects on the peptide backbone mediated by these amino acids.
ability of ILA1 CTLs to recognize robustly a panel of peptides with any of the 20 natural proteogenic L-amino acids at either peptide position 7 or 8 (Fig. 3C). Thus, positional peptide degeneracy is restricted in the TCR contact region, but extreme at other peptide residue positions, allowing a single TCR to recognize huge numbers of amino acid combinations.

**CD8 extends the range of pMHCI ligands that can be recognized**

Next, we examined the influence of CD8 binding on the recognition of altered peptide ligands (APLs) with all 20 natural proteogenic L-amino acids at position 7. The number of peptides recognized at a concentration of $10^{-7}$ M was substantially reduced on abrogation of the pMHCI–CD8 interaction (Fig. 4A). The effect of CD8 binding was less apparent overall, although essential in some cases, for APLs with substitutions at position 8 (Fig. 4B). Thus, position 8 of the peptide is more degenerate than position 7 and, as a result, less dependent on CD8 engagement. CD8 coreceptor engagement was also important for the recognition of peptides with an xLxKFLxxL motif (Supplemental Fig. 1) and for the recognition of APLs with single amino acid substitutions at each of the non-MHCI anchor positions (Supplemental Fig. 2). Taken together, these results indicate that CD8 binding extends the range of pMHCI ligands that pMHCI–CD8 binding can recognize.
ligands that can be recognized by a single cell surface-bound TCR. This is consistent with previous murine studies, which show that coreceptor recruitment can influence the outcome of TCR–pMHCI engagement (30–32).

The role of CD8 binding on CTL cross-reactivity was explored in more detail using a series of point-mutated cell surface-expressed HLA A2 molecules that exhibit a range of pMHCI–CD8-binding affinities spanning >3 orders of magnitude ($K_D \sim 10^{-10}$–$10^5$ M) (15). Recognition of APLs by the ILA1 CTL clone became more stringent in the absence of a CD8 interaction. At a concentration of $10^{-7}$ M, only 5 peptides (index, 8I, 1L, 8T, and 8Y) in a series of 23 selected for optimal HLA A2 binding were able to elicit a response in the absence of a pMHCI–CD8 interaction (Fig. 5). Importantly, increasing the concentration of peptides with agonist properties that were strictly dependent on CD8 binding could not compensate for the lack of coreceptor engagement (Fig. 6). In contrast, even an extremely weak pMHCI–CD8 interaction ($K_D \sim 500$ μM) (15) enabled the efficient recognition of 6 additional APLs; an additional 3 APLs were recognized in the context of the wild-type pMHCI–CD8 interaction ($K_D \sim 130$ μM) (Fig. 5). The pattern of ligand recognition in the context of cell surface Q115E-mutated HLA A2, which binds CD8 with enhanced affinity ($K_D \sim 85$ μM) (15), remained unchanged for this set of APLs (Fig. 5). However, this mutation did increase the response magnitude to most agonist ligands in activation assays (data not shown). In contrast, the A2/Kb hybrid, which exhibits >10-fold increased CD8 binding (15, 33), allowed the recognition of all APLs. In fact, CTL activation was observed in the absence of pulsed peptide when the MHCI–CD8 interaction was superenhanced to this extent (Fig. 5).

**CD8 controls levels of T cell cross-reactivity**

We also examined the effect of CD8 binding on TCR visualization of the nonamer peptide universe using CPL scan technology (Figs. 7, 8, Supplemental Fig. 3). Very few sublibraries activated ILA1 CTLs in the absence of a pMHCI/CD8 interaction. Increasing the strength of the pMHCI/CD8 interaction to just $K_D \sim 500$ μM resulted in a substantial increase in the number of recognized peptide mixtures, thereby confirming that an interaction in this affinity range can have profound biological consequences (34). The number of agonist sublibraries was increased further in the presence of a wild-type pMHCI/CD8 interaction. Strikingly, a 50% increase in the strength of the pMHCI/CD8 interaction resulted in the recognition of a large number of sublibraries with additional amino acids recognized at every position of the peptide (Figs. 7, 8, Supplemental Fig. 3). Thus, the engagement of CD8 with the invariant domain of MHCI can act to control levels of T cell cross-reactivity.

**Discussion**

The evolution of T cell immunity presented a huge challenge because individual TCRs were expected to recognize millions of different peptide Ags that they had never encountered before, and were unable to adapt to, without reacting to structurally similar self-derived molecules. However, the unique character of T cell ligands, which comprise a conserved presenting molecule and a variable antigenic component, allowed for the evolution of a different receptor for each component. The coreceptor acts to direct T cells toward pMHC molecules by preventing thymocytes from being signaled by non-MHC ligands (35). Our findings show that CD8 extends the range of pMHCI ligands that can be seen by an individual cell surface-bound TCR, a feature that is essential for effective immune coverage. On this basis, we propose that the bipartite receptor/coreceptor recognition system has evolved to provide an unparalleled solution to the unique challenges of effective T cell immunity and is necessary to regulate the balance between optimal cross-reactivity and cognate Ag specificity.

The CD8 effect (Fig. 9) can be controlled to optimize the degree of cross-reactivity and Ag sensitivity of CD8 T cells at various stages of their development. Mechanisms that regulate the role of CD8 as a coreceptor both during thymic education and in the periphery include transcriptional inhibition of CD8 expression in double-positive thymocytes (36), selective coreceptor internalization following antigenic stimulation (37), switching to the expression of...
FIGURE 8. Influence of CD8 on CTL visualization of the nonamer peptide universe: summary of raw data. The results shown in Fig. 7 and Supplemental Fig. 3 are summarized as a degeneracy box diagram.

FIGURE 9. CD8 controls optimal levels of T cell cross-reactivity. Proposed model demonstrating how CD8 might function to control T cell cross-reactivity in vivo. The TCR constantly scans pMHCI complexes on the surface of target cells. The vast majority of these interactions have very low affinity and are too short-lived to trigger T cell activation. CD8 tunes the range of ligands that the TCR can productively engage, and thereby controls T cell cross-reactivity. When the pMHCI/CD8 interaction is weak, very few ligands can be recognized. The substantially lower level of peptide cross-reactivity observed in the absence of CD8 binding is likely to result in poor immunity due to a failure of the peripheral CTL repertoire to recognize all potential foreign peptides. When CD8 binding is enhanced, cross-reactivity increases to the point in which mature CTLs can recognize large numbers of peptide sequences, which increases the possibility of self-pMHCI complex recognition and consequent autoimmunity. The effect of CD8 can be regulated at different stages of T cell development.
the CD8α isoform (reviewed in Ref. 38), changes in the pattern of glycosylation (39–41), and cytokine signals that transcriptionally tailor CD8 coreceptor expression (42). These mechanisms work together to fine-tune the degree of functional cross-reactivity at particular stages of development, facilitating selection of the TCR repertoire in the thymus while restraining deleterious activation in the periphery.

Interestingly, pMHCI/CD8 interactions are stronger in mice than in humans; this is likely to generate a greater degree of cross-reactivity. Indeed, an enhanced level of T cell cross-reactivity in the mouse was predicted on theoretical grounds (5), because a more limited pool of T cells in small animals is still required to recognize a similar number of potential foreign peptides. Although further studies are needed to test this, we predict that phylogenetic differences in coreceptor function will correlate inversely with the size of the naive TCR pool. In summary, our findings underline the assertion that T cell recognition is one of the extremely rare special cases in evolution and suggest that, when both specificity and cross-reactivity are required, two receptors are better than one.

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Disclosures
The authors have no financial conflicts of interest.

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SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE LEGENDS

**Figure S1:** CD8 extends the range of pMHCI ligands recognized by the TCR: scanning selected motif peptides. ILA1 CTL recognition of 30 peptides chosen at random from a total set of $1.3 \times 10^5$ peptides with the motif $xLxKFLxxL$, where $x$ is 1 of the 20 natural proteogenic L-amino acids. Peptides were presented at the concentrations shown in the context of a normal (HLA A2) or abrogated (HLA A2 D227K/T228A) interaction with CD8. Activation was measured by MIP1β ELISA. Standard deviation from the mean of two replicates is shown.

**Figure S2:** Importance of CD8 engagement in the response of ILA1 CTL to epitope variants. A total of 53 peptides bearing the indicated single amino acid substitutions at each non-anchor position (1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8) were compared to the index peptide (ILAKFLHLWL) in IFNγ ELISpot assays. Peptide position and the wildtype amino acid in that position are indicated to the left of the arrows. The y-axis indicates the substitutions at each position. Hmy2.C1R B-cells stably transfected with either (A) wildtype or (B) D227K/T228A mutant versions of HLA A2 were used as antigen-presenting cells in IFNγ ELISpot assays in the presence of 100 CTLs and $10^{-7}$ M peptide. The lower sensitivity of the IFNγ ELISpot readout accounts for the observed differences at position 7 compared to the corresponding MIP1β ELISA assays (Fig. 3). (C) Stabilization of HLA A2 molecules on the surface of the TAP-deficient T2 cell line was also measured for each peptide; data are represented as the percentage stabilization (x-axis) relative to that induced by the index peptide. Overall, these data indicate that CD8 determines, at least in part, the fine ligand specificity of CTL at high cell-surface antigen densities. Bars show the standard deviation from the mean of two replicates. Results are representative of three separate experiments.

**Figure S3:** CD8 controls levels of CTL crossreactivity. CPL scans of ILA1 CTL using C1R B-cell clones expressing equivalent surface densities of HLA A2 D227K/T228A, A245V, wildtype or Q115E as presenting cells. Effector function was assayed by MIP1β ELISA. Results are presented as histogram plots for positions 1-3 (A), 4-6 (B) or 7-9 (C). Results are expressed as % maximal MIP1β response (pg/ml). See Figure 8 for a summary of the raw MIP1β data used. The magnitude of the
observed response to each peptide mixture is a direct measure of the number of activating peptides within that mixture and their antigenic potency. In the absence of a pMHCI/CD8 interaction (D227K/T228A), very few responses to CPL mixtures were observed, demonstrating that ILA1 CTL recognized very small numbers of peptides within the nonamer library. A very weak interaction with CD8 (A245V) was sufficient to allow the recognition of large numbers of peptides within the library with multiple amino acid possibilities at each position. The number of recognized peptide mixtures increased further in the presence of wildtype CD8 binding, particularly at positions 7 and 8. Strikingly, a 50% increase in the strength of the pMHCI/CD8 interaction (Q115E) resulted in the recognition of large numbers of CPL mixtures, with responses to additional amino acids at every position of the peptide (1-9).
Supplemental Figure 1
Supplemental Figure 2

No of spots

% stabilization of HLA A2
Supplemental Figure 3B

No Interaction with CD8
Weak Interaction with CD8
Normal Interaction with CD8
Enhanced Interaction with CD8

Position 4
Position 5
Position 6

% Maximal MIP1β response (pg/ml)