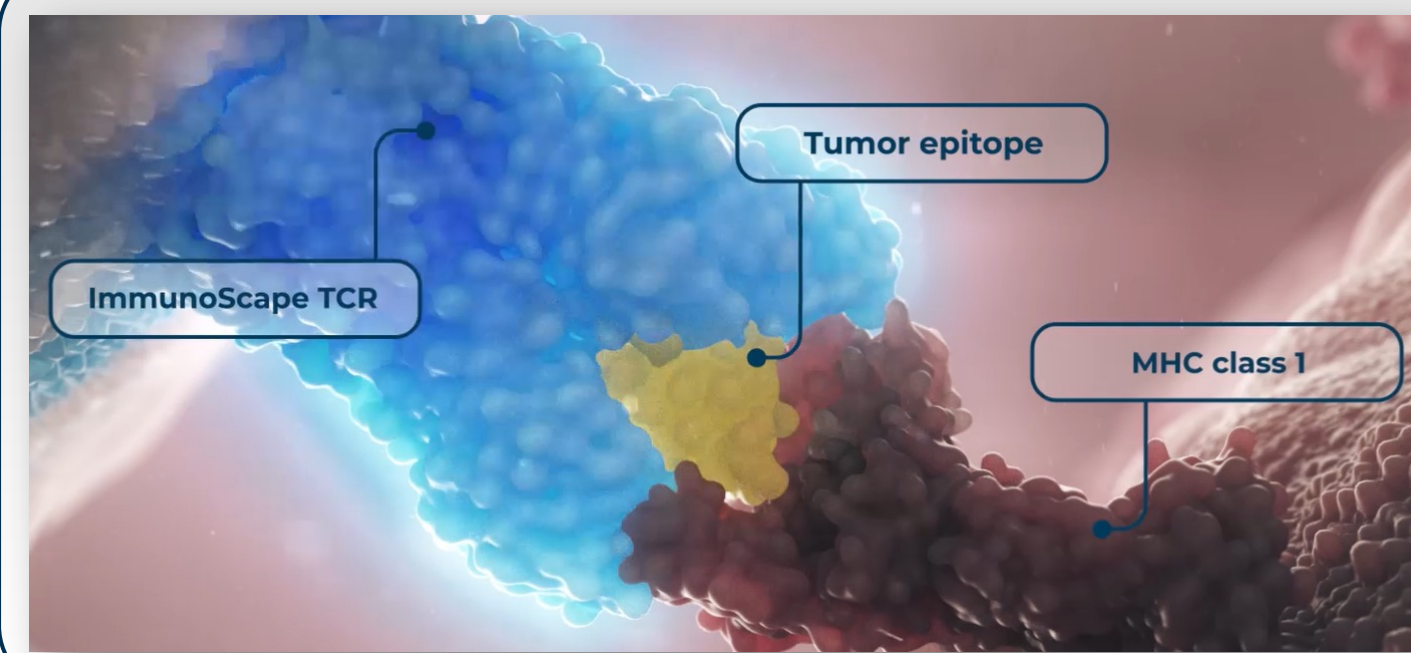
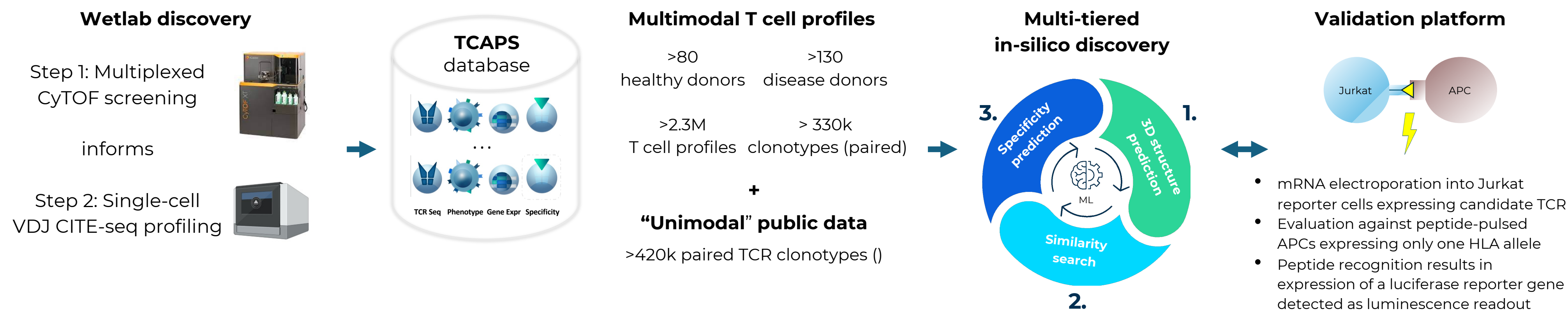


Background



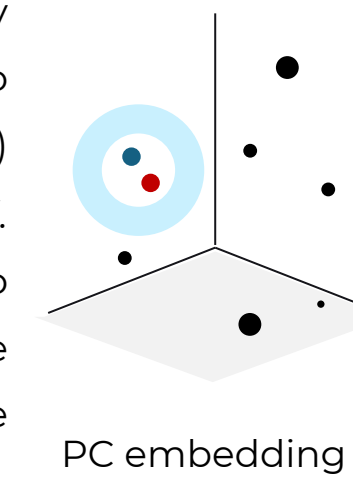
The T-cell receptor (TCR) is a transmembrane receptor on T cells, which is responsible for recognizing foreign antigen derived peptides, presented on infected or abnormal cells by the MHC-I complex (see left). Predicting TCR specificity computationally is a long-standing problem. Many methods leverage large libraries of TCR sequences and cognate epitopes as input for machine learning and predict specificity from sequence alone. A perfect approach would in theory allow to discover new TCR therapeutics at scale. However, methods often focus on the beta chain of TCRs only and/or do generally not perform very well, especially in the case of unseen peptides, i.e., in cases where peptides were not part of the input library. Here we present three in-silico TCR discovery modules that are seamlessly integrated with our wet-lab and *in-vitro* validation platform and show validation examples for each.

In-silico discovery, seamlessly integrated with a deep immunomics and validation platform



Similarity searches for validated TCRs (2)

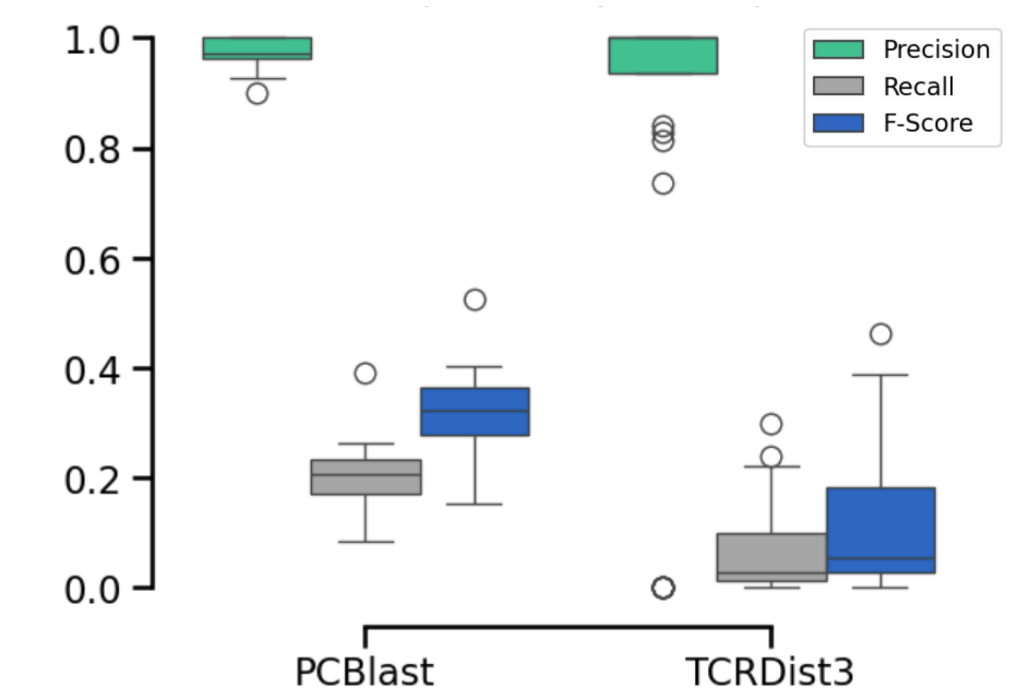
PCBlast is our alignment-free similarity search method that translates amino acids into physicochemical (PC) property groups (see e.g. Dubchak *et al.* 1995 and 1999). Similarity between two sequences (red & blue dot right) can be measured by e.g. computing the correlation of their embedded features.



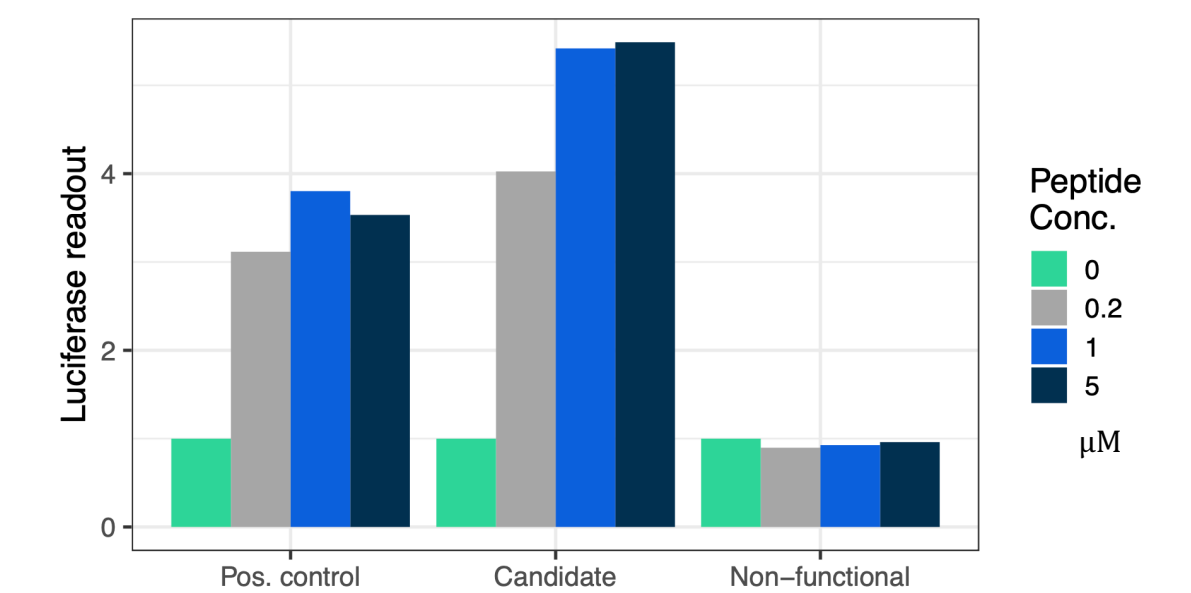
Search pipeline

- Query: any validated TCR
- Query DB: TCAPS + Public data (in total >750k paired TCRs)
- Search engines: PCBlast (left) and TCRDist3 (Mayer-Blackwell *et al.* 2021)

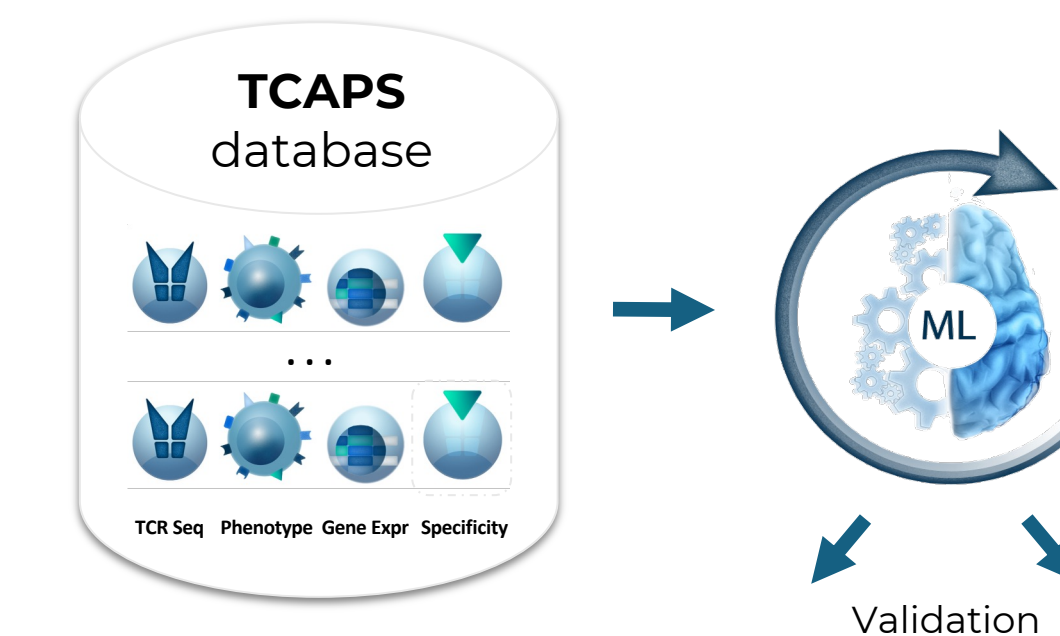
Example: *In-vitro* validation of a discovered MAGE-A10 specific TCR



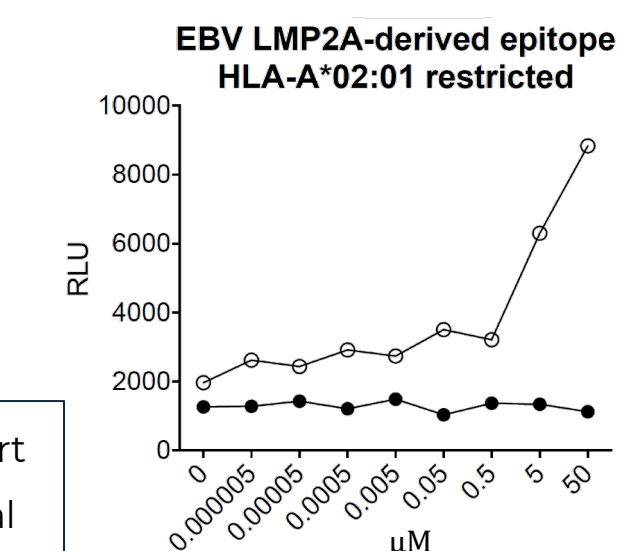
PCBlast performance on TCR-Scapes (Hudson *et al.* 2024) modified to be used for paired TCRs only



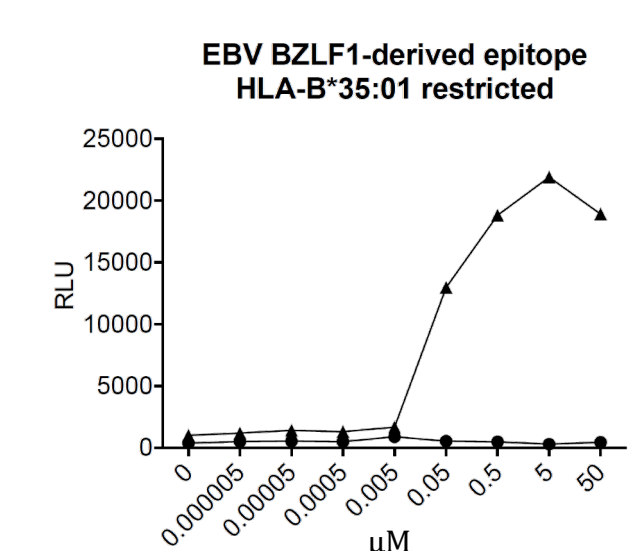
Specificity predictions via phenotype (3)



ML models are trained on TCAPS' deep phenotypes with measured specificity and applied to those T cells with unknown specificity. A prototype is described in Schmidt *et al.* 2023.



Epitope was not part of our experimental panels!



Neither epitope nor antigen were part of our experimental panels!

References

- Bradley, P (2023). Structure-based prediction of T cell receptor:peptide-MHC interactions. *Elife*, 12.
- Dubchak *et al.* Prediction of protein folding class using global description of amino acid sequence. *PNAS*. 1995 Sep 12;92(19):8700-4.
- Dubchak *et al.* Recognition of a protein fold in the context of the Structural Classification of Proteins (SCOP) classification. *Proteins*. 1999 Jun 1;35(4):401-7.
- Hudson *et al.* (2024). A comparison of clustering models for inference of T cell receptor antigen specificity. *Immunoinformatics*, 13, 100033.
- Mayer-Blackwell *et al.* (2021). TCR meta-clonotypes for biomarker discovery with tcrcdist3 enabled identification of public, HLA-restricted clusters of SARS-CoV-2 TCRs. *Elife*, 10.
- Schmidt *et al.* (2023). In-depth analysis of human virus-specific CD8+ T cells delineates unique phenotypic signatures for T cell specificity prediction. *Cell Reports*, 42, 10.

3D structure predictions and TCR design (1)

Based on three validated **SF3B1-mut specific TCRs** and one negative control we **computationally designed TCRs**, creating three positive and one negative control TCRs. Control and designed TCRs were evaluated through 3D structure predictions based on TCRDock (Bradley 2021), a TCR-specific extension of AlphaFold2. Structures were ranked based on their normalized PAE values (see bottom). All TCRs were *in-vitro* validated (see barchart for luminescence readout). TCRDock's PAE ranks match *in-vitro* validation results.

