

Supplementary Materials

Beryllium-specific CD4⁺ T cells induced by chemokine neoantigens perpetuate inflammation

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Supplementary Methods

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Supplementary Methods

Generation of hybridomas expressing TCRs from human T cell clones.

Complete $\alpha\beta$ TCRs were introduced into the human CD4⁺ mouse recipient hybridoma cell line 54 ζ (1). Three DNA fragments were generated for each TCR: two synthesized fragments (IDT DNA) encoding the variable domains of the TCR α - and β -chains of each T cell clone, and a purified PCR product encoding the murine C α domain connected to the porcine teschovirus-1 2A peptide. These fragments possessed homologous overlapping nucleotide sequences allowing cloning in the proper orientation into a murine stem cell virus (MSCV)-based retroviral vector using a Gibson Assembly method (New England Biolabs). MSCV plasmids encoding full-length chimeric *TRA* and *TRB* genes separated by the 2A peptide cleavage site were packaged as retrovirus by transient transfection of Phoenix 293T cells. Retroviral transduction with viral supernatants, flow-sorting for TCR and CD4 expression, and maintenance of cell lines in culture were as previously described (2).

T cell hybridoma activation assays.

T cell hybridomas and either HLA-DP2 transfected fibroblasts (3) or B cells harvested from HLA-DP2 Tg mice (4) were incubated overnight with BeSO₄ (75-200 μ M) and positional scanning library (PSL) mixtures (20-200 μ g/ml) or peptides as previously described (2, 3). All assays were done in OptiPRO serum-free medium (Gibco, ThermoFisher) supplemented with 0.5% FBS (Hyclone). Testing of individual crude peptides was performed at 0.5, 5, and 50 μ g/ml, and for dose response curves, peptide concentrations ranged from 0.1 nM to 10 μ M. Recombinant CCL3 and CCL4 proteins (Peprotech) were tested in triplicate at 0.3 - 20 μ g/ml in wells containing DP8302 fibroblasts.

For all experiments, supernatants were harvested after 22-24 hours incubation, and mouse IL-2 was measured by ELISA (eBioscience). In dosing experiments, the concentration of peptide that generated 50% of the maximum IL-2 response (EC50) for each hybridoma was determined using nonlinear regression (sigmoidal-fit; Prism, GraphPad Software).

Positional scanning libraries and peptides.

T cell hybridomas expressing selected TCRs were first screened for responses against an unbiased decapeptide PSL (3, 5, 6). PSLs are comprised of 200 mixtures synthesized in an OX9 format, where O represents a specific amino acid at a defined position and X represents an equimolar mixture of 19 natural amino acids (except cysteine) in each of the remaining 9 positions. A biased decapeptide PSL was also designed such that all peptides in each mixture were composed of a D at position 5 and an E at position 8 of the peptide (D5E8 PSL). Individual peptides were synthesized using the PEPScreen 96-well array (Sigma-Aldrich). Peptides chosen for further study were synthesized at 95% purity (CPC Scientific).

Scoring matrices and database searches.

Multiple scoring matrices were generated by assigning numerical values to the stimulatory potency of defined amino acids at each position of the decapeptide D5E8 PSL. For each hybridoma, two matrices were generated using the value of IL-2 (pg/ml) in the presence of peptide mixtures/Be and the logarithm of that value. For the two defined positions (D5E8), the minimum value of each matrix was assigned to all amino acids except for the amino acid fixed at that position (i.e., D at position 5, E at position 8). The value for these amino acids was assigned

the maximum stimulatory potency measured among all the mixtures at all positions. For hybridomas tested at multiple dose points (8845-c3 and 8133-c4r), each dose was used independently, and interpolated ED300 (the dose to reach 300 pg/ml) values were generated. A third matrix consisting of $\frac{200}{ED300}$ values was also used. Finally, the four hybridoma matrices generated from testing at 50 µg/ml were normalized to a maximum value of 1000 pg/ml and added together to create composite activity matrices using these values and the logarithm of these values. The predicted stimulatory potential of a peptide, or score, was calculated by summing the matrix values associated with each amino acid in each position of the peptide. The sum of the maximum values at each position was defined as the maximum matrix score. The scoring matrix was applied to rank, according to their stimulatory score, all of the overlapping peptides within each protein sequence of a human Uniprot protein database (downloaded 7/2/2018), as previously described (5, 7).

ELISA for CCL3 and CCL4 secretion by CBD BAL cells

BAL cells (1×10^6 cells/ml) from CBD patients were placed in culture in 96 well U-bottomed plates (5 wells/condition) in medium alone or 100 µM BeSO₄. After 48 hours incubation, supernatants were pooled, cleared of cellular debris and stored at -80°C. Human CCL3 and CCL4 chemokines were assessed by ELISA (Invitrogen), and results are presented as the average of duplicate wells.

Tetramer staining and dual intracellular interferon- γ /tetramer assay.

Beryllium-saturated MHCII tetramers with covalently attached peptides were made using a baculovirus expression system (3, 8), and an HLA-DP2-CLIP tetramer was provided by the NIH

Tetramer Core Facility at Emory University (Atlanta, GA). Hybridoma cells matched for expression of high levels of TCR were stained with HLA-DP2–CCL3/Be, DP2–CCL4/Be, DP2-PLXNA4/Be or DP2-CLIP tetramers (20 µg/ml) as previously described (3).

For dual assessment of IFN- γ expression and HLA-DP2-tetramer binding, BAL cells were stimulated with medium or BeSO₄ (100 µM) for 6 h prior to tetramer staining. Cells were stained for surface markers and then fixed, permeabilized, and stained with anti-IFN- γ -PE-Cy7 (B27; BD Biosciences) mAb for 30 min. Cell staining was evaluated on a FACSCanto II flow cytometer (BD Biosciences), and data were analyzed with FlowJo software (Tree Star). CD3⁺, CD4⁺ T cells were analyzed for tetramer binding and cytokine expression using no stimulation and HLA-DP2-CLIP tetramer staining to set gates.

HLA-DP2 Tg and LKGGG CDR3 β TCR retrogenic HLA-DP2 Tg mice.

HLA-DP2 Tg C57BL/6 mice were housed and bred at the University of Colorado Biological Resource Center. C57BL/6 *RAG*^{-/-} mice were purchased from The Jackson Laboratory and bred to express HLA-DP2. Mice were used at 6-8 weeks of age.

To generate HLA-DP2 Tg C57BL/6 mice TCR retrogenic mice, Phoenix cells were cotransfected with TCR-encoding MSCV vectors and the pCL-Eco packaging plasmid using Lipofectamine 2000 (Invitrogen) to produce replication-incompetent retroviruses encoding TCR genes. High-titer viral supernatants were collected after 24 hours from large-scale transfections and stored at -80°C for use in multiple experiments. For retroviral-mediated transfer of TCR genes (9, 10), bone marrow cells were extracted from femurs of HLA-DP2 Tg *RAG*^{-/-} B6 mice.

Purified hematopoietic progenitor cells (Stemcell) were placed in culture for 48 hours in DMEM supplemented with 20% FBS (Hyclone) and a cytokine cocktail (all from Peprotech) containing IL-3 (20 ng/ml), IL-6 (50 ng/ml) and mouse stem cell factor (50 ng/ml). Stem cells were transduced with viral supernatant on successive days by spinfection at 37°C for 2 hours at 2500 rpm with retroviral supernatant, polybrene (7.5 µg/ml) and freshly added cytokines. Cells were expanded in culture 72 hours to maximize the yield and percentage of GFP⁺ (i.e., virally-transduced) cells. Mice received 15-20 x 10⁶ cells by intravenous injection and were bled for TCR reconstitution starting week 5 post-transplantation. Mice typically began the standard protocol of Be exposure at 6 weeks after injection of bone marrow-transduced cells.

Mice were exposed to BeO oropharyngeal aspiration using a sensitization/boost protocol as previously described (4, 11). At sacrifice on day 21, single cell suspensions of lung cells, BAL cells and fluid were collected for analysis. Flow cytometry, IFN-γ ELISPOTs, lung injury assessment, and immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded lung tissue were performed as described (11). BAL was completed using 1 ml of sterile PBS, and CCL4 and CCL3 chemokines were assessed in fluid by ELISA (R & D Systems).

For LPS exposure experiments, HLA-DP2 Tg FVB/N mice were exposed to BeO using our standard sensitization/boost protocol with and without a single dose of LPS (10 µg; ENZO Life Sciences, USA) by oropharyngeal aspiration on day 14. BAL fluid was obtained from sacrificed mice after 24 hours to measure CCL4 and CCL3 in BAL fluid, and additional mice were sacrificed at day 21 to assess other parameters of disease progression as described above (11). To quantitate mononuclear cell infiltrates, whole slide imaging was performed on H&E stained lung

sections cut from formalin fixed paraffin embedded tissue. Pyramidal tiff files were analyzed using OuPath software (v.0.2.3). Briefly, stain vectors values were automatically determined and cells were counted by adjusting the cell detection threshold to maximize the difference between areas containing perivascular mononuclear infiltrates and unaffected areas.

References

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Figure S1

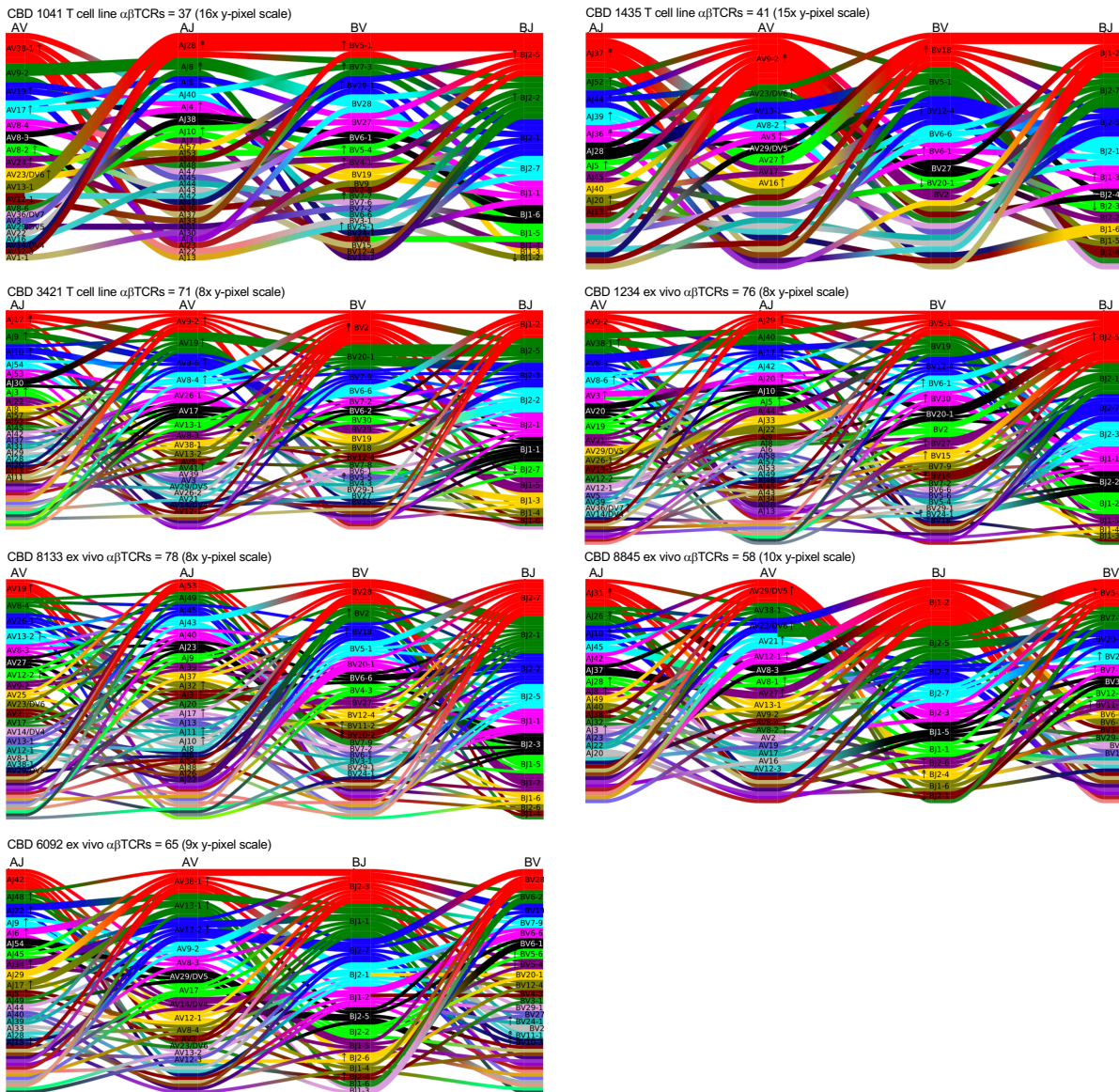


Figure S1. Cord diagrams of *TR* gene segment usage of individual CBD patient's T cells. Cord diagram of gene segment usage of T cells from all CBD patients combined ($n = 426$ T cells). Each individual T cell's *TR* gene segment usage (*BV*, *BJ*, *AV*, *AJ*) is connected by a curved line whose thickness is proportional to the number of T cells with the respective gene pairing. Genes are color-coded based on frequency of usage, and observed enrichment of some gene segments relative to a background naïve repertoire is indicated by arrows. The number of complete $\alpha\beta$ TCRs obtained for each patient is indicated at the top of each plot.

Figure S2

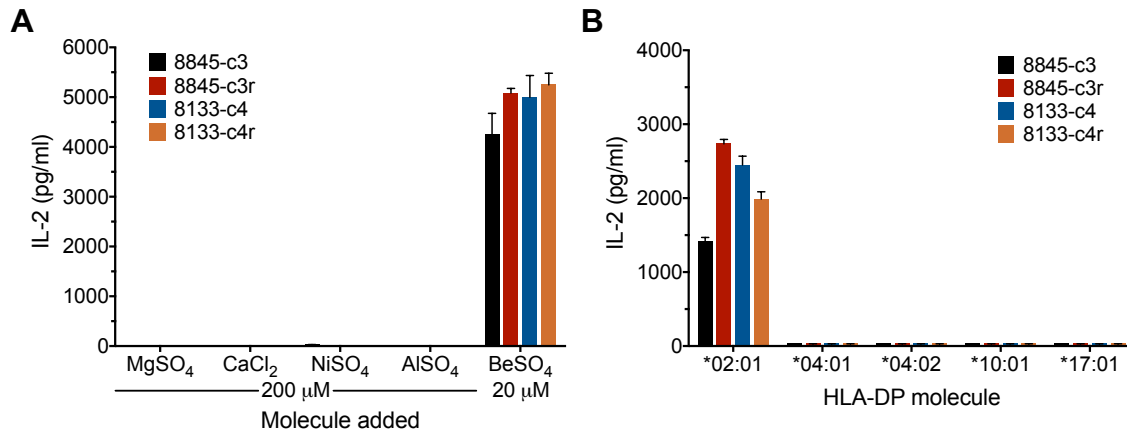


Figure S2. Beryllium and HLA-DP2 specificity of LKGGG CDR3 β -expressing T cell hybridomas. (A) Equal numbers of hybridoma cells (from CBD patients 8845 and 8133) and HLA-DP2-expressing fibroblasts were mixed with solutions of metal cations (0.2, 2.0, 20 and 200 μ M). IL-2 secretion by hybridomas was measured by ELISA after 22 hours of culture. Data are presented as IL-2 release (mean \pm SD pg/ml) for the single concentration of cation providing a maximal response. (B) DAP3.L fibroblast cells transfected with the indicated HLA-DP molecule were mixed with equal numbers of hybridoma cells and placed in culture in the presence of BeSO₄ (100 μ M). IL-2 secretion was measured by ELISA after 22 hours of culture, and data are presented as mean IL-2 \pm SD (pg/ml) release. Both (A) and (B) are representative of two experiments done in triplicate.

Figure S3

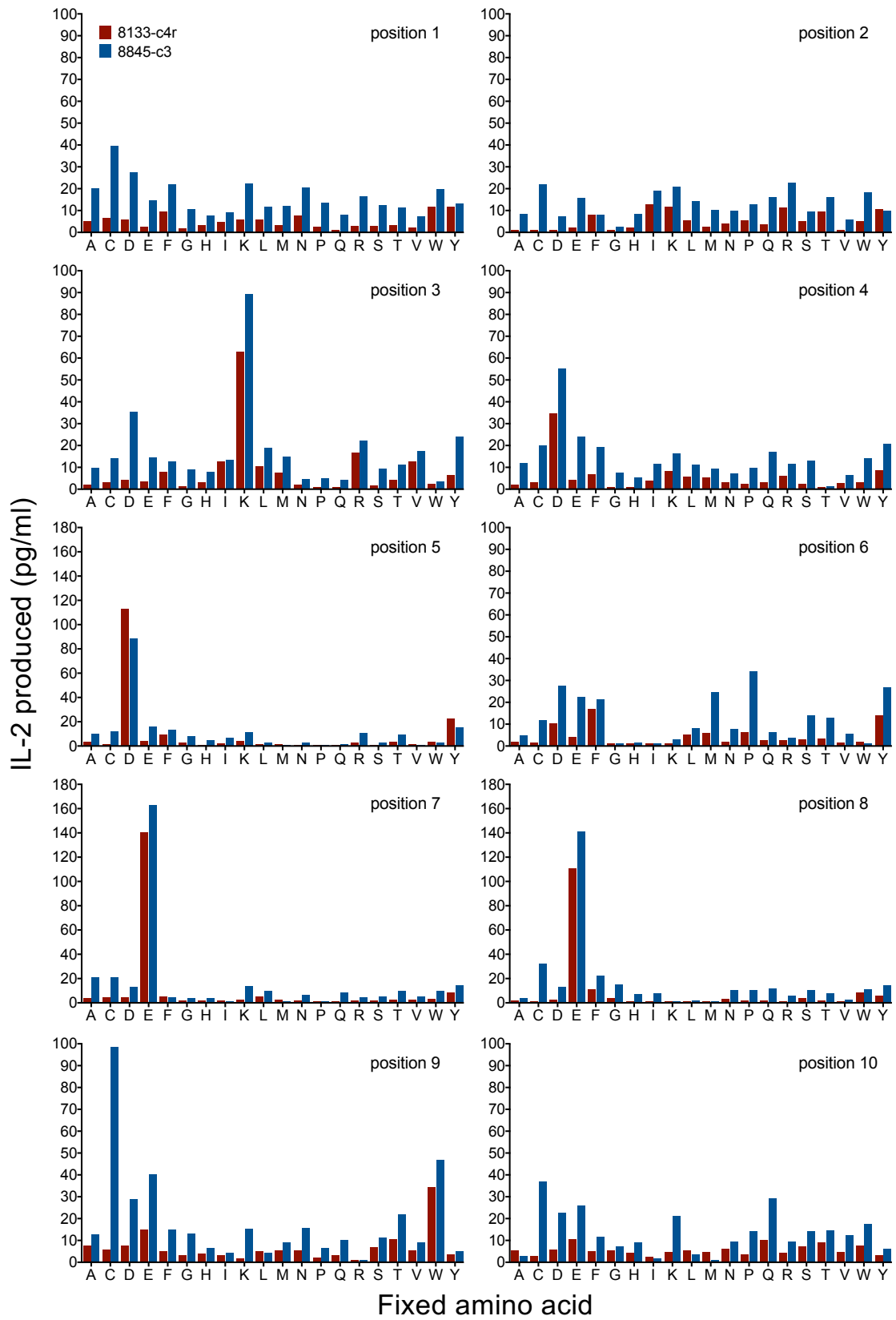


Figure S3. IL-2 response of BAL-derived LKGGG CDR3 β TCRs against an unbiased decapeptide PSL. Equal numbers of hybridoma cells (8133-c4r and 8845-c3) and DP2.21 antigen-presenting cells were mixed with BeSO₄ (75 μ M) and peptide mixtures (200 μ g/ml) from an unbiased PSL. IL-2 secretion was measured by ELISA after 22 hours of culture. Each panel shows results from a scan of an individual peptide position with the x-axis denoting the amino acid (single letter code) fixed at each defined position. Data are representative of two experiments for each hybridoma performed in duplicate.

Figure S4

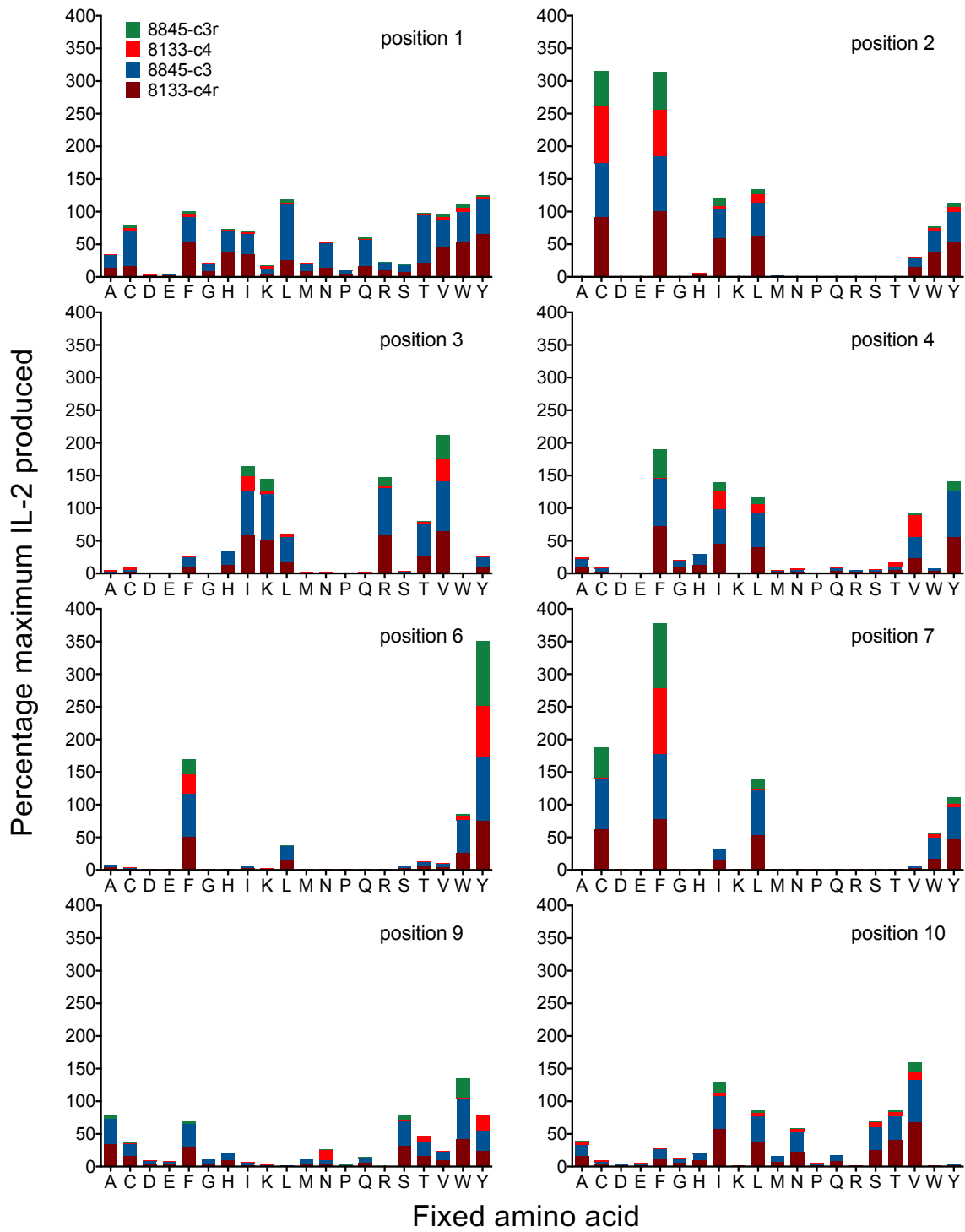


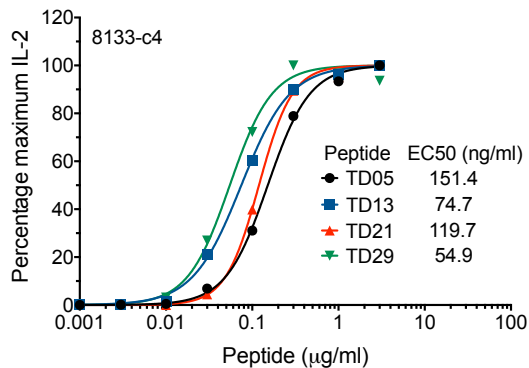
Figure S4. IL-2 response of BAL-derived LKGGG CDR3 β TCRs against a biased D5E8 decapeptide PSL. Equal numbers of hybridoma cells (8133-c4r, 8845-c3, 8133-c4 and 8845-c3r) and DP2.21 antigen-presenting cells were mixed with BeSO₄ (75 μ M) and peptide mixtures (50 μ g/ml) from a biased PSL containing a fixed aspartic acid (D) at position 5 and a fixed glutamic acid (E) at position 8. IL-2 secretion was measured by ELISA after 22 hours of culture. Data were normalized for each hybridoma against the mixture which evoked the highest IL-2 release for that hybridoma (F2 for 8133-c4r; F7 for others) and presented as stacked bars. Each panel shows results of a scan of an individual peptide position. Data are representative of two experiments for each hybridoma completed in duplicate.

Figure S5

A

Mimotopes		W	F	R	F	D	Y	F	E	S	I				
		V	V	I			L	W							
ID	10mer	Position										IL-2 (pg/ml)			
		p1	p2	p3	p4	p5	p6	p7	p8	p9	p10	8845-c3	8845-c3r	8133-c4	8133-c4r
TD01	VFRFDYFESI	V	F	R	F	D	Y	F	E	S	I	6	1074	2	1037
TD02	VFRFDYFEWI	V	F	R	F	D	Y	F	E	W	I	311	1081	0	832
TD03	VFRFDYLESI	V	F	R	F	D	Y	L	E	S	I	1	1154	2	920
TD04	VFRFDYLEWI	V	F	R	F	D	Y	L	E	W	I	708	1071	1	814
TD05	VFRIDYFESI	V	F	R	I	D	Y	F	E	S	I	1176	1079	1193	909
TD06	VFRIDYFEWI	V	F	R	I	D	Y	F	E	W	I	1146	1079	5	620
TD07	VFRIDYLESI	V	F	R	I	D	Y	L	E	S	I	1208	1098	2	856
TD08	VFRIDYLEWI	V	F	R	I	D	Y	L	E	W	I	1186	967	1	571
TD09	VFVFDYFESI	V	F	V	F	D	Y	F	E	S	I	1146	1138	31	976
TD10	VFVFDYFEWI	V	F	V	F	D	Y	F	E	W	I	1233	1003	1	755
TD11	VFVFDYLESI	V	F	V	F	D	Y	L	E	S	I	1216	1057	1	888
TD12	VFVFDYLEWI	V	F	V	F	D	Y	L	E	W	I	1277	932	1	804
TD13	VFVIDYFESI	V	F	V	I	D	Y	F	E	S	I	1120	1067	1194	841
TD14	VFVIDYFEWI	V	F	V	I	D	Y	F	E	W	I	907	956	11	532
TD15	VFVIDYLESI	V	F	V	I	D	Y	L	E	S	I	1071	1097	33	791
TD16	VFVIDYLEWI	V	F	V	I	D	Y	L	E	W	I	689	722	1	413
TD17	WFRFDYFESI	W	F	R	F	D	Y	F	E	S	I	2	1067	0	931
TD18	WFRFDYFEWI	W	F	R	F	D	Y	F	E	W	I	1119	1007	1	688
TD19	WFRFDYLESI	W	F	R	F	D	Y	L	E	S	I	1	1089	1	826
TD20	WFRFDYLEWI	W	F	R	F	D	Y	L	E	W	I	1111	894	1	460
TD21	WFRIDYFESI	W	F	R	I	D	Y	F	E	S	I	1188	1059	1013	821
TD22	WFRIDYFEWI	W	F	R	I	D	Y	F	E	W	I	1002	828	1	237
TD23	WFRIDYLESI	W	F	R	I	D	Y	L	E	S	I	1103	994	1	660
TD24	WFRIDYLEWI	W	F	R	I	D	Y	L	E	W	I	949	614	1	210
TD25	WFVFDYFESI	W	F	V	F	D	Y	F	E	S	I	1179	1099	59	931
TD26	WFVFDYFEWI	W	F	V	F	D	Y	F	E	W	I	1228	951	1	870
TD27	WFVFDYLESI	W	F	V	F	D	Y	L	E	S	I	1192	1088	1	867
TD28	WFVFDYLEWI	W	F	V	F	D	Y	L	E	W	I	1202	1005	1	743
TD29	WFVIDYFESI	W	F	V	I	D	Y	F	E	S	I	1103	1069	1213	846
TD30	WFVIDYFEWI	W	F	V	I	D	Y	F	E	W	I	880	947	84	635
TD31	WFVIDYLESI	W	F	V	I	D	Y	L	E	S	I	1045	1085	73	838
TD32	WFVIDYLEWI	W	F	V	I	D	Y	L	E	W	I	775	794	1	511

B



C

ID	Peptide	EC50 (ng/ml)			
		8845-c3	8845-c3r	8133-c4	8133-c4r
TD05	VFRIDYFESI	89.2	24.7	151.4	16.9
TD13	VFVIDYFESI	49.2	31.9	74.7	37.2
TD21	WFRIDYFESI	17.5	17.9	119.7	20.5
TD29	WFVIDYFESI	63.4	22.2	54.9	28.1

Figure S5. Identification of mimotopes that stimulate hybridomas expressing the LKGGG CDR3 β motif. (A) List of potential mimotopes, chosen based on selection of amino acids at each peptide position (shown at top of Figure) having the most stimulatory activity in the biased D5E8 PSL in the presence of BeSO₄. Hybridoma response to peptides tested at 1 μ g/ml with BeSO₄ are shown with activity depicted by color-coding (green, high; yellow, moderate; orange, negative). Red bolding (I4, F7, S9) highlights amino acids allowing hybridoma 8133-c4 recognition of peptides. (B) Peptide dose-response curves for hybridoma 8133-c4 evaluating peptides that induced activity in all 4 T cell hybridomas. Equal numbers of 8133-c4 hybridoma cells and DP2.21 antigen-presenting cells were mixed with BeSO₄ (75 μ M) and peptide, and IL-2 secretion was measured by ELISA after 22 hours of culture. Data is plotted as the percentage of maximum IL-2 secretion against peptide concentration. EC50 values, defined as the concentration of peptide that induces a half-maximal response, are listed. (C) Summary of EC50 values for each mimotope that stimulated the 4 Be-specific hybridomas, calculated from their respective dose-response curves is shown. Data are representative of two separate experiments done in duplicate.

Figure S6

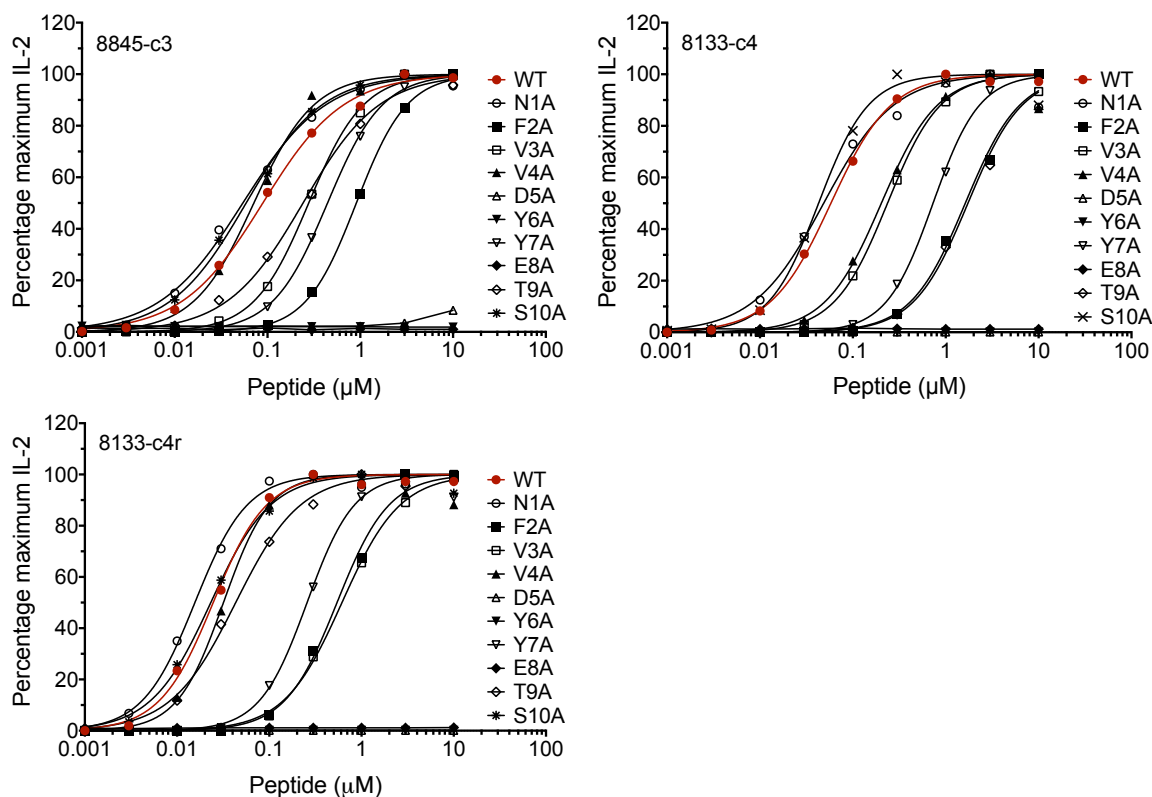


Figure S6. CCL4 peptide dose-response curves. Dose-response curves to pure CCL4 peptides with single alanine substitutions are shown for hybridomas 8845-c3 (top, left), 8133-c4 (top, right) and 8133-c4r (bottom, left). Equal numbers of hybridoma cells and DP2.21 antigen-presenting cells were mixed with BeSO_4 (75 μM) and highly-purified CCL4 peptides with single alanine substitutions. IL-2 secretion was measured by ELISA after 22 hours of culture, and data are plotted as the percentage of maximum IL-2 secretion against peptide concentration in the presence of BeSO_4 . The natural CCL4 peptide (WT) curve is drawn in red. EC50 values (nM) for each peptide are displayed in Figure 4B, and data are representative of two experiments.

Figure S7

A

Hyb ID	AV	Deduced CDR3 α sequence	AJ	BV	Deduced CDR3 β sequence	BJ	Freq
8845-c1	21	CAV N DRG S T L GR L Y F G	18	7-2	CASS L K L A G G I V V TGELFF	2-2	6/78
8845-c2	38-1	CAF M T EYGN K L V F G	47	7-2	CASS P G G G K I YEQYFG	2-7	5/78
1435-c1r	27	CAG G ASSNTG K L I F G	37	18	CASS P S G D A YGYTF	1-2	1/103
3421-c2r	13-1	CAAS Q L T GGG N K L T F G	10	6-5	CASS Q D R E R S Y EQYF	2-7	1/106

B

ID	Peptide 10mer	Position								IL-2 (pg/ml)				Human UniProt ID and protein name		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	8845-c1	8845-c2		1435-c1r	3421-c2r
BA001	NFVVDYETS	N	F	V	V	D	Y	Y	E	T	S	745.9	-	-	5.3	Q8NHW4 CC4L C-C motif chemokine 4-like
BA002	NFIADYFETS	N	F	I	A	D	Y	F	E	T	S	755.4	-	-	0.4	P10147 CCL3 C-C motif chemokine 3
BA003	FFRYDFFERI	F	F	R	Y	D	F	F	E	R	I	7.0	2.5	1.0	2.2	
BA004	LFVIDSFEEL	L	F	V	I	D	S	F	E	E	L	1.1	-	0.4	4.5	
BA005	YFRVDFYEAM	Y	F	R	V	D	F	Y	E	A	M	618.4	-	1.0	-	Q510X7 TTC32 Tetra-tricopeptide repeat protein 32
BA006	ARVFDYFEGA	A	R	V	F	D	Y	F	E	G	A	244.6	0.2	4.5	0.4	Q9UPN6 SCAF8 Protein SCAF8
BA007	KFVDDLFFETI	K	F	V	D	L	F	E	T	I		736.3	-	-	-	Q9HCM2 PLXA4 Plexin-A4
BA008	QLVVDWLESI	Q	L	V	V	D	W	L	E	S	I	756.8	-	-	-	P57740 NU107 Nuclear pore complex protein Nup10
BA009	HFILDFYEKV	H	F	I	L	D	F	Y	E	K	V	0.4	-	-	16.8	
BA010	NLVDDYFELV	N	L	V	D	D	Y	F	E	L	V	-	-	-	-	
BA014	DFIYDLFEHV	D	F	I	Y	D	L	F	E	H	V	761.2	0.2	-	-	Q9HD67 MYO10 Unconventional myosin-X
BA016	FFRNDFFLEV	F	F	R	N	D	F	L	E	V	V	1.9	-	-	-	
BA017	LFTFDLIESV	L	F	T	F	D	L	I	E	S	V	790.1	-	-	-	Q92990 GLMN Glomulin
BA019	LFIDGFEEI	L	F	I	I	D	G	F	E	E	I	1.7	-	-	-	
BA020	YLVDFCEHD	Y	L	V	F	D	F	C	E	H	D	3.5	0.8	-	0.7	
BA022	LFVLDYREAH	L	F	V	L	D	Y	R	E	A	H	0.4	0.2	-	-	
BA023	YLVADYLEFQ	Y	L	V	A	D	Y	L	E	F	Q	-	-	-	-	
BA027	TYRLDVL EAV	T	Y	R	L	D	V	L	E	A	V	-	-	0.4	-	
BA029	VFIVDDFESF	V	F	I	V	D	D	F	E	S	F	8.6	0.6	1.3	1.6	
BA030	WFVYDYSEPA	W	F	V	Y	D	Y	S	E	P	A	-	-	-	-	
BA031	WFIGDWLECS	W	F	I	G	D	W	L	E	C	S	198.5	-	-	-	Q9UKP5 ATS6 A disintegrin and metalloproteinase with thrombospondin motifs 6
BA032	QCIADFLEYM	Q	C	I	A	D	F	L	E	Y	M	1.5	1.9	2.5	1.0	
BA034	LCLIDYYESK	L	C	L	I	D	Y	Y	E	S	K	24.7	-	3.4	-	
BA035	QLGFDFFEAS	Q	L	G	F	D	F	F	E	A	S	0.2	-	-	-	
BA037	YFVLDTSESV	Y	F	V	L	D	T	S	E	S	V	1.1	1.7	3.9	2.8	
BA038	FIKDDYLETI	F	I	K	D	D	Y	L	E	T	I	93.0	3.9	2.8	6.9	
BA039	QCKFDLLEEL	Q	C	K	F	D	L	L	E	E	L	-	9.7	-	21.1	
BA044	TFPIDFFEHN	T	F	P	I	D	F	F	E	H	N	0.4	-	1.9	-	
BA045	ICVADPFVET	I	C	V	A	D	P	F	E	V	T	-	2.6	1.6	14.6	
BA048	NYIYDLLEEV	N	Y	I	Y	D	L	L	E	E	V	393.3	-	-	-	Q02241 KIF23 Kinesin-like protein KIF23
BA051	FFVLDTSESV	F	F	V	L	D	T	S	E	S	V	-	-	-	9.6	
BA053	ELIFDFFEED	E	L	I	F	D	F	F	E	E	D	-	-	-	9.9	
BA058	LTVLDFFECS	L	T	V	L	D	F	F	E	G	S	3.7	0.8	-	-	
BA060	FLVFDLWEDT	F	L	V	F	D	L	W	E	D	T	785.7	-	-	7.8	Q16816-2 PHKG1 Isoform 2 of Phosphorylase b kinase gamma catalytic chain, skeletal muscle/heart isoform
BA061	FTRHDFFESL	F	T	R	H	D	F	F	E	S	L	481.7	7.9	-	1.3	Q5THJ4 VP13D Vacuolar protein sorting-associated protein 13D
BA064	VLVADFLEQN	V	L	V	A	D	F	L	E	Q	N	772.7	21.5	3.7	1.0	Q9H9S4 CB39L Calcium-binding protein 39-like
BA066	VFVDSSESI	V	F	V	I	D	S	S	E	S	I	3.2	6.7	0.4	-	
BA070	VFVDSSESV	V	F	V	I	D	S	S	E	S	V	-	-	-	-	
BA084	DYLFDFFEHL	D	Y	L	F	D	F	F	E	H	L	-	-	-	3.1	
BA087	LLVLDIFEDL	L	L	V	L	D	I	F	E	D	L	22.9	-	-	-	

Figure S7. Response of Be-specific non-LKGGG CDR3 β motif TCRs to biometrical analysis naturally-occurring peptides. (A) *TR* gene segment usage and CDR3 amino acid sequence of Be-specific T cell hybridomas expressing TCRs derived from CBD patient BAL CD4⁺ T cells. Amino acids encoded by the *TRBD* gene and non-germline nucleotides are indicated in red bold. The 8845-c1 TCR expresses the LKGGG CDR3 β motif with an extended CDR3 β length. The frequency of these $\alpha\beta$ TCR pairs relative to the total number of $\alpha\beta$ pairs obtained is shown. (B) Hybridoma 8845-c1 and 3 non-LKGGG CDR3 β T cell hybridoma's responses to a subset of human natural peptides identified from the biometrical analyses of the D5E8 PSL results. Peptides were tested at 5 μ g/ml in the presence of BeSO₄ (75 μ M). Green color-coding indicates a positive response, and UniProt protein sources of peptides are indicated.

Figure S8

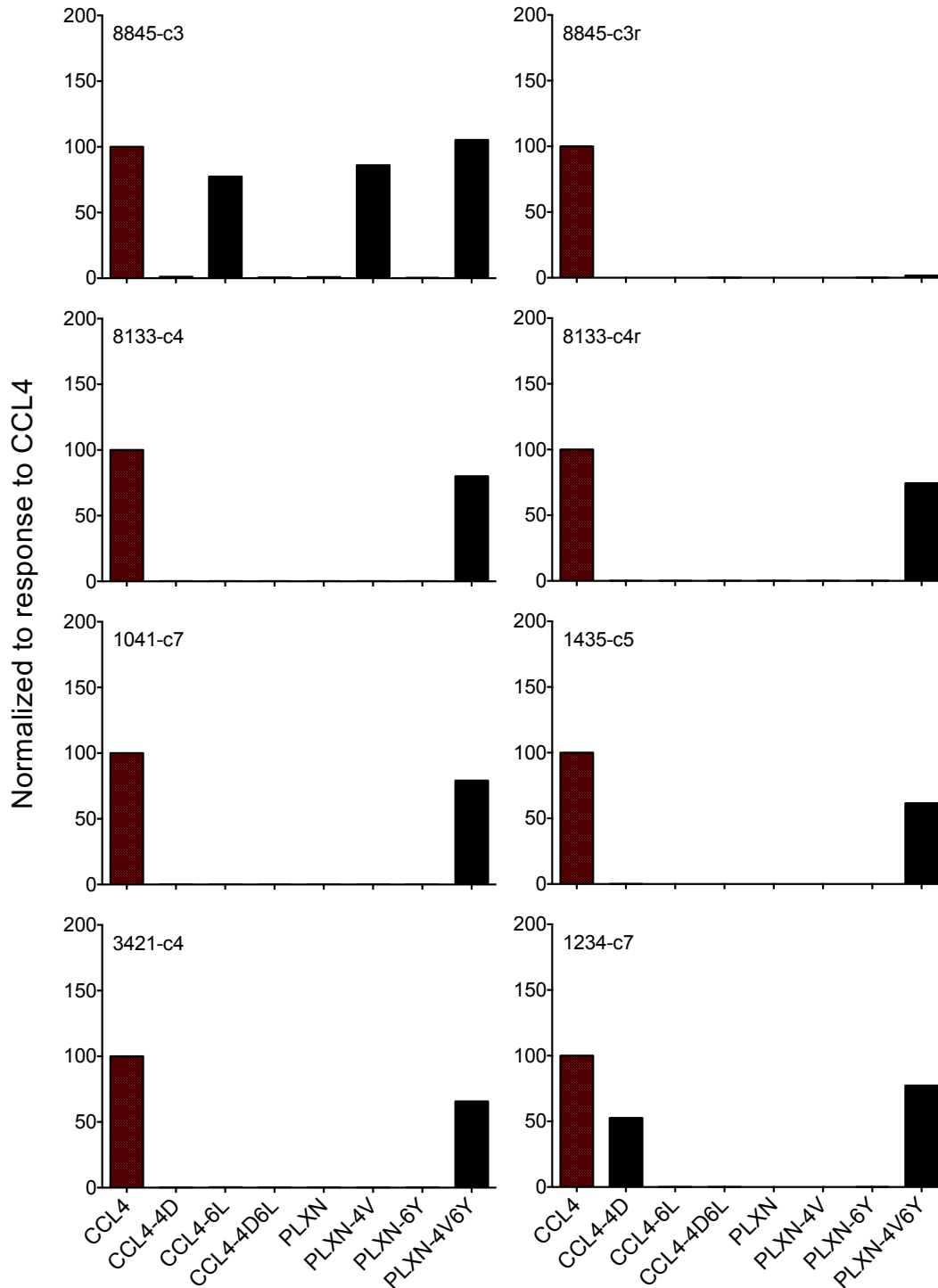


Figure S8. Investigation of chemokine/Be-specific TCRs potentially cross-reactive to plexin A/Be ligands. Eight T cell hybridomas expressing LKGGG CDR3 β TCRs specific to CCL4/Be were tested for their ability to recognize PLXNA4 and variant CCL4 and PLXNA4 peptides that differ at the p4 and p6 positions. Peptides (300 ng/ml) were presented by HLA-DP2 transfected fibroblasts in the presence of BeSO₄ (75 μ M). All data were normalized to hybridoma responses to the wild-type CCL4 peptide.

Table S1. *TRA* genes used by T cells expressing the LKGGG CDR3 β motif.

Patient	TRAV	Deduced CDR3 α sequence	TRAJ	Freq	Hyb ID
1041	17	CA KLKPHH ASGGSYIPTF	6	5/103	1041-c7
1435	23/DV6	CAAS TPDEKS TASKLTF	44	1/99	1435-c5
3421	14/DV4	CAMREG HQD SSASKIIF	3	2/105	3421-c4
1234	8-6	CAV DPTFG GGSQGNLIF	42	3/93	1234-c7
	3	CAVRD G NSGGYQKVTF	13	2/93	nt ¹
8133	12-2	CAV KGSDK YSSASKIIF	3	1/94	8133-c4
	17	CAT ATPATD NAGNMLTF	39	1/94	nt
	13-2	CAE KDPDR YSSASKIIF	3	1/94	8133-c4r
8845	12-1	CVV KTPVPL NTGNQFYF	49	4/80	8845-c3
	13-1	CAA SNPDKG SSASKIIF	3	4/80	8845-c3r
	21	CAV N DRGSTLGRLYF	18	6/80	8845-c1
	10	CVV IRS NDYKLSF	20	1/80	nt
	8-6	CAV SPV NNARLMF	31	1/80	nt
	26-2	CIL LS SGTYKYIF	40	1/80	nt
	29/DV5	CA VFN AGNNRKL IWF	38	1/80	nt

¹ Hybridoma not made.

Table S3. Mean EC50 values (nM) of two experiments for 4 hybridomas to CCL4 length variant peptides.

CCL4 Peptide	Length	EC50 values (nM)			
		8845-c3	8845-c3r	8133-c4	8133-c4r
RNFVVDYYETS	11-mer	180.5	173.5	198.5	61.8
NFVVDYYETSS	11-mer	318.3	85.9	160.4	56.1
NFVVDYYETS	10-mer	164.6	106.5	156.0	45.3
FVVDYYETSS	10-mer	113.5	43.1	61.4	16.3
NFVVDYYET	9-mer	352.1	171.7	376.6	100.6
FVVDYYETS	9-mer	79.1	65.7	62.7	19.1
NFVVDYYE	8-mer	448.7	573.2	468.4	180.3
FVVDYYET	8-mer	212.7	167.6	183.9	49.2
FVVDYYE	7-mer	474.2	1189.0	429.0	222.2
FVVDYY	6-mer	nd ¹	nd	nd	nd
VVDYYETS	8-mer	nd	nd	nd	nd

¹nd: not determined due to low responses to peptides at concentrations used.

Table S4. Mean EC50 values (nM) of two experiments for 4 hybridomas to CCL3 length variant peptides.

CCL3 Peptide	Length	EC50 values (nM)			
		8845-c3	8845-c3r	8133-c4	8133-c4r
NFIADYFETSS	11-mer	74.2	neg ¹	114.4	43.1
NFIADYFETS	10-mer	99.4	neg	114.6	49.7
FIADYFETSS	10-mer	46.9	neg	58.4	30.8
FIADYFETS	9-mer	77.6	neg	76.3	52.6
FIADYFET	8-mer	118.7	neg	142.8	105.6

¹neg: no detectable response at highest concentration of peptide tested.

Table S5. Demographics of CBD study population.

Patient ¹	Age (yrs)	HLA-DPB1 alleles	Time from diagnosis	Percentage lymphocytes ²	BeLPT (BAL) ³	BeLPT (PBMC) ³
BAL T cell lines⁴						
1041	62	*02:01/*04:01	22 yrs, 9 mo	52.5	ABNL ⁵	ABNL
1435	35	*02:01/*17:01	< 1 month	78.0	ABNL	NL
3421	56	*02:01/*04:01	< 1 month	58.1	ABNL	NL
Ex vivo BAL T cells⁴						
1234	54	*02:01/*13:01	3 yrs, 7 mo	2.7	ABNL	ABNL
8133	62	*02:01/*04:02	2 yrs	59.0	ABNL	NL
8845	55	*01:01/*02:01	< 1 month	14.3	ABNL	ABNL
6092	68	*02:01/*04:02	7 yrs, 3 mos	5.6	NL	NL

¹ Six nonhispanic males and one hispanic female (1234).

² Percentage of collected BAL cells that are lymphocytes.

³ LPT, Lymphocyte Proliferation Test is considered abnormal if two or more of six conditions tested are greater than a mean stimulation index of 2.5.

⁴ Number of CD4⁺ T cells sorted: BAL T cell lines = 143; ex vivo BAL T cells = 191.

⁵ ABNL - abnormal result; NL - normal result.