A Novel MHC-I Surface Targeted for Binding by the MCMV m06 Immunoevasin Revealed by Solution NMR*

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Background: The m06/gp48 protein of MCMV binds to MHC-I proteins, diverting them to lysosomes.

Results: Recombinant m06 binds weakly to H2-Ld MHC-I and tightly to mini-H2-Ld, which provides excellent NMR spectra for mapping the binding site.

Conclusion: The binding site on MHC-I partially overlaps with the β2m interface.

Significance: Thus, m06 may alter the conformation of β2m association with MHC-I heavy chain following m06 binding in a viral infection.

As part of its strategy to evade detection by the host immune system, murine cytomegalovirus (MCMV) encodes three proteins that modulate cell surface expression of major histocompatibility complex class I (MHC-I) molecules: the MHC-I homolog m152/gp40 as well as the m02-m16 family members m04/gp34 and m06/gp48. Previous studies of the m04 protein revealed a divergent Ig-like fold that is unique to immunoevasins of the m02-m16 family. Here, we engineer and characterize recombinant m06 and investigate its interactions with full-length and truncated forms of the MHC-I molecule H2-Ld by several techniques. Furthermore, we employ solution NMR to map the interaction footprint of the m06 protein on MHC-I, taking advantage of a truncated H2-Ld,” “mini-H2-Ld,” consisting of only the α1α2 platform domain. Mini-H2-Ld refolded in vitro with a high affinity platform yields a molecule that shows outstanding NMR spectral features, permitting complete backbone assignments. These NMR-based studies reveal that m06 binds tightly to a discrete site located under the peptide-binding platform that partially overlaps with the β2m-microglobulin interface on the MHC-I heavy chain, consistent with in vitro binding experiments showing significantly reduced complex formation between m06 and β2m-associated MHC-I. Moreover, we carry out NMR relaxation experiments to characterize the picosecond-nanosecond dynamics of the free mini-H2-Ld MHC-I molecule, revealing that the site of interaction is highly ordered. This study provides insights into the mechanism of the interaction of m06 with MHC-I, suggesting a structural manipulation of the target MHC-I molecule at an early stage of the peptide-loading pathway.

The endogenous protein antigen processing and presentation pathway provides the cell with an important surveillance mechanism that protects against invading pathogens. This involves the cell surface display of intracellularly processed protein fragments within the peptide-loading groove of fully assembled MHC-I molecules (including the light chain β2m) for recognition by CD8+ cytotoxic T cells and NK cells. To counter this host defense, viruses that establish long term latent or persistent infections have evolved intricate strategies to evade the immune response (1). MCMV encodes three proteins that interact with MHC-I to interfere with T cell and NK cell recognition of infected cells: m152/gp40, itself an MHC-I structural homolog, as well as m06/gp48 and m04/gp34, members of the MCMV m02-m16 family (2). The m152 protein is believed to associate transiently with MHC-I molecules and, by an unknown mechanism, arrest MHC-I maturation in the early secretory pathway (3, 4). Although both m04 and m06 bind MHC-I, their association has varying effects; m06 reroutes MHC-I molecules to lysosomes using a dileucine sorting signal encoded in its cytoplasmic tail (5), whereas m04 partially counters the maturation arrest of m152, allowing a fraction of the cell’s MHC-I molecules to reach the cell surface (6, 7). Although there are several genetic and functional studies on the combined effects of m04 and m06 interference with MHC-I (7–10), the exact molecular mechanism of their interaction with MHC-I remains unknown, in part due to impediments to the co-crystallization of their complexes.

NMR spectroscopy provides an attractive alternative to crystallography for studying the structure and dynamics of macro-molecular assemblies in solution. When isotope-labeled molecules can be recombinantly expressed and purified in milligram quantities, solution NMR is a powerful technique to map the

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5 The abbreviations used are: MCMV, mouse cytomegalovirus; TCR, T cell receptor; β2m, β2m-microglobulin; SPR, surface plasmon resonance; RDC, residual dipolar coupling; PDB, Protein Data Bank.
interaction surfaces, to determine the conformations of bound ligands and complex structures, and to characterize any dynamic and conformational changes upon binding. Previous NMR (11) and x-ray (12) structural studies of the m04 luminal domain concurrently revealed an intricate variant of the Ig-fold that is conserved among members of the m02-m16 immunoevasin family, including m06, suggesting a conserved mechanism for MHC-I binding. Using high resolution NMR, Varani et al. (13) exploited a truncated H2-Ld molecule to map the binding site of the 2C T cell receptor on the peptide-MHC-I complex. First, they engineered mini-H2-Ld, a minimal α1α2 platform molecule derived from the murine H2-Ld protein, which lacks the α3 domain and does not require the light chain β2m for refolding in vitro (14). Subsequent structural characterization showed that this molecule preserves the binding epitopes for T cell recognition in their native orientation, as indicated by co-crystal structures of several peptide-MHC-I/TCR complexes (15). More recently, solution NMR studies of the 2C mini-H2-Ld system explored recognition dynamics at the MHC-I/TCR interface (16, 17).

Here we examine the interaction of an additional member of the m02 family, m06, with the mini-H2-Ld construct. We employ bacterially expressed recombinant m06 as well as full-length H2-Ld, β2m and mini-H2-Ld refolded with a high affinity peptide as probes to characterize these interactions. The ability to make complete backbone assignments of mini-H2-Ld permitted us to characterize its interaction with m06 through a discrete site located under the peptide-binding platform that partially overlaps with the β2m interface on the MHC-I heavy chain. The identification of this region is consistent with in vitro binding experiments showing much weaker complex formation between m06 and β2m-associated MHC-I. NMR relaxation experiments characterize the picosecond-nanosecond dynamics of the free MHC-I molecule. This study defines an MHC-I binding site for a member of the m02-m16 family and suggests a novel strategy exploited by a viral immunoevasin to bind MHC-I molecules.

**Experimental Procedures**

**Protein Production and Purification**—The luminal domain of MCMV m06 was PCR-amplified from the plasmid gp48HA-PMM (originally amplified from Smith strain MCMV Bac DNA), the kind gift of Dr. A. Hudson (18), using primers 5'-TGTATATTACATGGGGAGAATCGCTAATA-3' and 5'-TTTTTTCATATGGGAGAATCGCTAATA-3', and verified by DNA sequencing. The luminal domain of H2-Dd was also refolded with peptide RGPGRAFV ("P18-I10 peptide") and murine β2m as described (20). Mini-H2-Ld in pET28a (14), the kind gift of Dr. D. Kranz, was expressed as inclusion bodies in BL21 Codon Plus (DE3) RIPL cells and refolded with the NIH peptide or QL9 peptide (sequence QLSPFPFDL (21)). Protein was purified by gel filtration and ion exchange chromatography on Mono-Q, showing a single, monodisperse peak in the chromatogram. Isotope-labeled preparations of H2-Ld were made with a similar protocol but instead using 13C-, 15N-, and 2H-substituted M9 minimal media to prepare the inclusion bodies as described for m04 (11).

**Surface Plasmon Resonance (SPR)**—For the experiments shown, monoclonal antibody 30-5-7S (22), which binds the α2 domain of H2-Ld (23), was covalently coupled to a BIACore T100 CM5 surface by standard NHS-EDC chemistry as described previously (24). Then either full-length H2-Ld refolded with the NIH peptide and either mouse or human β2m or mini-H2-Ld was captured on the antibody surface, followed by offering m06 to the captured H2-Ld in graded concentrations. In competition experiments, mini-H2-Ld was first captured and then exposed to different concentrations of m06 prior to being offered 1.2 mM murine β2m. Apparent dissociation rates were calculated using Blaevaluation software. All SPR experiments were performed at 10 °C.

**Native Gel Shift Assays**—Protein samples were incubated in native gel loading buffer (250 mM Tris, pH 8.8, 10% glycerol) for 30 min at 4 °C. Samples were loaded on 8% polyacrylamide gels at 90 V (constant voltage) at 4 °C for 3.5 h in 25 mM Tris and 190 mM glycine running buffer. Following electrophoresis, proteins were visualized with PageBlue protein staining solution (Thermo Scientific) or transferred to a nitrocellulose membrane for immunoblot analysis.

**Immunoblotting**—Following native gel electrophoresis, proteins were transferred to a BA-85 nitrocellulose membrane (Schleicher & Schuell, Keene, NH) and probing with 64-3-7 primary antibody (25), followed by an HRP-conjugated goat antimouse secondary antibody (Invitrogen). Bands were visualized using Pierce SuperSignal chemiluminescence reagents (Thermo Scientific).

**NMR Backbone and Side Chain Assignments, and Backbone Relaxation Rate Measurements**—All experiments were recorded at a temperature of 25 °C using 600-, 800-, and 900-MHz cryoprobe-equipped Bruker spectrometers. We used an array of TROSY-based triple-resonance assignment experiments (HNC0, HN(CA)CO, HNCA, and HN(CA)CB), recorded at 600 MHz, supplemented with H(N)NH and (H)NNH three-dimensional NOESY-HSQC data sets, recorded at 800 or 900 MHz. For monomeric mini-H2-Ld samples, we used non-uniform sampling versions of the three-dimensional experiments at 50% levels of sparsity with mixed time 15N (26) and constant time 13C (27) evolution periods when needed.

regenerated cellulose filter (Millipore); purified by gel filtration on Superdex HR 75 in the same buffer; and maintained at a temperature of 4 °C. The luminal domain of H2-Ld was expressed from a pET3a plasmid as inclusion bodies in BL21 E. coli and refolded with peptide YPNVNIHNF ("NIH peptide") (19) and murine or human β2m, as described for H2-Dd (20). The luminal domain of H2-Dd was also refolded with peptide RGPGRAFV ("P18-I10 peptide") and murine β2m as described (20). Mini-H2-Ld in pET28a (14), the kind gift of Dr. D. Kranz, was expressed as inclusion bodies in BL21 Codon Plus (DE3) RIPL cells and refolded with the NIH peptide or QL9 peptide (sequence QLSPFPFDL (21)). Protein was purified by gel filtration and ion exchange chromatography on mono-Q, showing a single, monodisperse peak in the chromatogram. Isotope-labeled preparations of H2-Ld were made with a similar protocol but instead using 13C-, 15N-, and 2H-substituted M9 minimal media to prepare the inclusion bodies as described for m04 (11).
(HNCA and HN(CA)CB). For NMR binding experiments, unla
beled m06 was mixed with either 110 μM full-length [13C,15N/ H]-labeled heavy chain with unlabeled human β2m and peptide) or 100 μM labeled mini-H2-Ld MHC-I at a 1:1 ratio in matched buffer (50 mM NaCl, 20 mM PIPES, pH 6.4). To assign the bound state of mini-H2-Ld in the 53-kDa MHC-I/m06 complex, we switched to standard (incrementally sampled), non-
constant time three-dimensional experiments with optimized INEPT transfer delays and shorter acquisition times in the indirect dimensions (30 ms in 15N, 20 ms in 13CO, and 10/5 ms in 15N, 13Cα, 13Cβ). All resulting spectra were processed with NMRPipe (28) and analyzed with Sparky (29). Resonance assignments have been deposited in the Biological Magnetic Resonance Data Bank under ID 26646.

A full set of R1, R2, and 15N-[1H] NOE relaxation spectra were recorded at 600 MHz and supplemented with R1 measurements at 900 MHz from a 0.9 mM perdeuterated, amide 1H off-resonance, tilted field. Uncertainties in the R1 and R2 rates were estimated from the spectral noise levels using a constant time three-dimensional experiments with optimized value decomposition process (34), of the experimental RDCs to the x-ray coordinates of mini-H2-Ld in complex with the QL9 peptide (PDB entry 3TF7), yielding Dcalc = −15.4 Hz, and R = 0.29. The fitting process was carried out using custom-built routines within the program Rosetta (35).

Results

Direct Interaction between m06 and H2-Ld MHC-I—Initial preparations of the recombinant full-length luminal domain of m06, excluding the transmembrane and cytosolic domains, were prone to precipitation and interchain disulfide bond for-
mation. From a sequence alignment with the structurally related m04 protein, we identified a putatively free cysteine in m06 (Fig. 2). The MHC-I constructs were refolded in vitro from bacterially produced inclusion bodies in the pres-
ence of murine β2m and the high affinity NIH peptide (19, 37).

These first assays were consistently negative using different peptides-MHC-I complexes, including H2-Dd and H2-Ld for refolding or peptide bind-

ing (14). Preliminary screening of mini-H2-Ld for m06 binding by a native gel shift assay revealed the appearance of a new band, migrating more slowly than the mini-H2-Ld construct alone (Fig. 2c). To confirm that the new band represented a complex
containing mini-H2-L\textsuperscript{d}, we subsequently transferred proteins to a membrane and immunoblotted with the 64-3-7 antibody, which detects an epitope on the H2-L\textsuperscript{d} α1 domain (39) (Fig. 2d). Considering that 64-3-7 recognizes a linear epitope present only on MHC-I molecules lacking peptide, we interpret this signal as detecting those H2-L\textsuperscript{d} molecules that have lost peptide during the process of transfer to the nitrocellulose membrane, following native gel electrophoresis.

To validate further the interaction between m06 and H2-L\textsuperscript{d}, we performed SPR binding studies, first capturing H2-L\textsuperscript{d} on a
However, m06 interacts only weakly with full-length H2-Ld, mβ2m with a more rapid apparent dissociation rate (Fig. 2f). H2-Ld refolded with human β2m showed detectable (within the limits of the method) but even weaker binding to m06 than the H2-Ld, mβ2m complexes (Fig. 2g). The apparent dissociation rates, $k_d$, of the binding of m06 to mini-H2-Ld, H2-Ld, mβ2m, and H2-Ld–hβ2m, plotted in Fig. 2h, are consistent with the inability to detect complex formation of the full-length molecules in the gel shift assay. The continual dissociation of the captured H2-Ld protein from the antibody surface complicates quantitative analysis of the binding of m06 in this system, but consistently we observed strong binding by mini-H2-Ld and much attenuated binding in the case of H2-Ld–hβ2m. The apparent ability of m06 to bind tightly to the mini-H2-Ld suggests that m06 may recognize a surface that is partially occluded on folded full-length, β2m-associated MHC-I molecules.

To explore further the potential for competition between m06 and β2m, we performed SPR experiments, first capturing mini-H2-Ld on a 30-5-7S surface, followed by exposure to m06, and then quickly shifting to a high, 1.2 mM concentration of m06, 19M m06, 4M H2-Dd (Fig. 2i and j). Finally, using NMR, we screened a sample containing 0.15 mM 15N/1H-labeled full-length H2-Ld MHC-I heavy chain, refolded with unlabeled human β2m and NIH peptide, for binding to unlabeled m06 at a 1:1 molar ratio. The absence of any chemical shift changes or line broadening confirms that the $K_d$ of the interaction between m06 and the full-length MHC is weaker than ~1 μM under the NMR conditions, consistent with a competition between β2m and m06 for binding to a partially overlapping MHC-I epitope.

**Peptide Optimization of Mini-H2-Ld Construct and NMR Backbone Assignments**—Whereas a single MHC-I allele can generally refold using any of a number of peptides that satisfy a set of sequence rules imposed by the structure of the MHC-I-binding pockets (known as peptide “motifs” (40)), the stability of the resulting peptide-MHC-I complex is greatly influenced by the intrinsic affinity of the bound peptide because molecules that lose their peptides are prone to aggregation (41). NMR
allows the exploration of the conformational stability of MHC-I complexes with different bound peptides by monitoring the “fingerprint” features of two-dimensional amide $^1$H-$^1$N correlation spectra over time. Toward this end, we prepared samples of the mini-H2-Ld construct refolded in vitro with two different peptides. In particular, we used the QL9 peptide (21) (also employed previously to study binding to the 2C TCR (13, 16, 17)) and a high affinity NIH self-peptide. Although initially, both samples gave well dispersed two-dimensional TROSY spectra, each indicative of a properly conformed peptide-MHC-I complex, the sample prepared with QL9 deteriorated within 1 week at 25 °C. This is consistent with the previous NMR study of the QL9 peptide-mini-H2-Ld complex, which reported transient self-association, leading to signal loss in the NMR experiments due to intermediate time scale conformational exchange with a high molecular weight form (13).

Notably, using the higher affinity NIH peptide, we were able to obtain stable samples of improved spectral quality and stability. We therefore prepared a 0.9 mM sample of $^{13}$C/$^{15}$N/$^2$H-labeled mini-H2-Ld folded with the NIH peptide (Fig. 3). Using this sample, we recorded a three-dimensional $^{15}$N-separated amide NOESY spectrum in addition to a full array of triple resonance experiments (HNCO, HN(CA)CB, HN(CA)CO, HNCA, and HN(CA)CB). From these complementary data sets, we obtained complete backbone assignments by mapping residue connectivity through the amide hydrogens, in addition to the backbone CO, Cα, and Cβ atoms (42). The improved stability and lack of aggregation were evident even after 2 weeks of data collection at 25 °C, where there was no loss of signal in two-dimensional TROSY-HSQC spectra. The spectral quality of mini-H2-Ld with NIH peptide enabled us to record RDCs under dilute alignment conditions using a Pf1 phage liquid crystalline sample (32) (as outlined in detail under “Experimental Procedures”). RDCs are sensitive probes of the local and long range structure that report on the relative orientation of backbone amide vectors along the protein sequence (43). Their quantitative comparison with the same parameters back-calculated from the x-ray coordinates of mini-H2-Ld confirms that the solution structure of our NMR construct is very similar to the crystal structure, with a Q-factor of 31%. Such a Q-factor is typical for the levels of structural noise present in x-ray structures (44). With this information at hand, we proceeded to examine the backbone dynamics of mini-H2-Ld in detail and to map the binding site for m06.

**Backbone Dynamics of the Peptide-MHC-I Complex**—The prolonged stability of the mini-H2-Ld-NIH peptide sample allowed us to perform a full suite of $^{15}$N relaxation experiments (45) toward a characterization of backbone mobility. A quantitative assessment of MHC-I dynamics can help identify flexible and rigid regions that could serve as binding sites for immunoevasins and other cognate immune receptors. We recorded R$_1$, heteronuclear NOE, and R$_2$ TROSY-based experiments (30) at 600 MHz, supplemented with R$_1$ measurements at 900 MHz. The extracted R$_1$ and R$_2$ relaxation rates together with the $^{15}$N-$^1$H NOE values are sensitive probes of the degree of motional restriction of the backbone amide N–H bond vectors on a time scale that is faster than the rotational diffusion of the molecule (47), typically expressed by an exponential time constant $\tau_c$ (12–14 ns/rad for a 21-kDa protein at 25 °C). $^{15}$N-$^1$H NOE values are dominated by motions on the subnanosecond time scale, and values below 0.8 are indicative of such motions, with lower values corresponding to progressively larger amplitudes. These measurements are complemented by R$_2$ rates, with decreased values being indicative of internal dynamics of the amide N-H vector on a time scale faster than the molecular tumbling (∼13 ns for mini-H2-Ld), whereas significantly elevated rates result from conformational exchange processes on a much slower time scale (>10 μs). Finally, R$_1$ rates probe motions at the angular $^{15}$N frequencies (∼3 ns for 600 MHz; ∼2 ns for 900 MHz) and for a rigid backbone are dominated by the slow overall tumbling of the protein. Increases above the average value are indicative of internal motions and correlate with below average $^{15}$N-$^1$H NOE values.

Inspection of backbone relaxation rates of different amide sites along the MHC-I sequence (Fig. 4) shows several flexible regions of the molecule. In particular, loop residues 13–18 (β1–β2), 39–43 (β3–β4), and 87–92 (α1–β5), all located on the α1 half of the molecule, show $^{15}$N-$^1$H NOE and R$_2$ values that are much below average (∼0.8 and 20 s$^{-1}$, respectively, in Fig. 4, a and b) and increased R$_1$ values (Fig. 4c), which are indicative of increased mobility on the picosecond-nanosecond time scale. The last four residues at the C terminus (not visible in the crystal structures) are also highly flexible. In addition, Asp-29

![Figure 4: $^{15}$N NMR relaxation data reporting on the backbone mobility of mini-H2-Ld for each residue, using the crystal structure (PDB entry 3TF7) as a reference.](http://www.jbc.org/content/290/48/28862.figure4)

- (a) $^{15}$N-{1H} NOE values recorded at 600 MHz using TROSY-based methods.
- (b) R$_1$ values (600 MHz), as obtained from measured R$_1$ rates using a 2-kHz spin-lock field, after correction for off-resonance effects.
- (c) Longitudinal $^{15}$N relaxation rates, R$_2$ (red). All data were recorded using a 0.9 mM $^{13}$C/$^{15}$N/$^2$H-labeled sample of mini-H2-Ld in the NMR buffer (20 mM PIPES, pH 6.4, 50 mM NaCl) and are consistent with a predominantly monomeric form (70%) with a rotational correlation time of 13.2 ns/πrad. The secondary structure diagram based on the DSSP annotation of the crystal structure is shown at the top as a guide.
FIGURE 5. m06 forms a tight complex with mini-H2-Ld in slow conformational exchange with the free form of mini-H2-Ld. a, native gel shift assay showing the formation of a high affinity complex between m06 and mini-H2-Ld. Lane 2 contains the m06 mini-H2-Ld complex denoted with an asterisk. b, selected regions from TROSY-HSQC spectra of free mini-H2-Ld MHC-I; and c, a 1:0.8 mixture of mini-H2-Ld and m06 at pH 6.4 in 20 mM PIPES buffer, 50 mM NaCl, 25 °C, showing the formation of a tight complex between the two proteins in slow conformational exchange. The assignments of the free (b) and complex forms (c) are indicated for a single set of resonances in each spectrum.

Identification of a Discrete Binding Site in Slow Conformational Exchange—To identify the binding site of m06 on MHC-I, we mixed unlabeled m06 with 13C/15N/2H-labeled mini-H2-Ld at a ~0.8:1 molar ratio. As expected from the native gel shift results, m06 forms a tight complex with MHC-I under the NMR conditions, with nearly all MHC-I molecules in the bound state (Fig. 5a). The exchange between free and bound forms of MHC-I is slow on the NMR time scale, as indicated by the observation of a separate set of peaks for the complexed form (Fig. 5c). The rate of exchange between the free and bound forms was further investigated by NOE experiments and ZZ-exchange experiments with long mixing times relative to 1/R1 (48). However, these did not show any observable cross-peaks between the free and complex peaks, consistent with an upper limit for the dissociation constant in the low micromolar range, assuming a diffusion-limited on-rate. Because the resonances in the complex are shifted significantly in the 15N, amide 1H, and 13CO dimensions, resonance assignment for the complexed form in crowded regions of the spectra is not straightforward (Fig. 5b). We therefore recorded optimized HNCA and HN(CA)CB spectra, in addition to a three-dimensional 15N-separated amide NOESY spectrum. These spectra allowed us to unambiguously assign the peaks in the complex and identify the 15N, amide 1H, and 13CO dimension chemical shift changes upon m06 binding to mini-H2-Ld. The combined changes, scaled relative to 1H (Fig. 6a), reveal several sites along the MHC-I surface that are affected by m06 binding. The chemical shift changes, although spread out along the primary sequence, cluster in a contiguous region on the MHC-I structure that is underneath the α1α2 MHC-I platform, on the opposite face of the peptide-binding groove (Fig. 6b). The affected residues form a "wedge" on the surface of the MHC-I molecule, with the most strongly perturbed residues found in the β-strands at residues 95–99 and 115–125, forming a portion of the floor of the peptide-binding platform, as well as a region from residue 133 to 146, which forms part of the α2 helix. Notably, the association with m06 causes virtually no chemical shift changes in residues distant from the binding site, including all residues of the α1 and part of the α2 helix, which are responsible for retaining bound peptide (Fig. 6b). The absence of significant chemical shift changes in the α1 helix and most of the α2 helix indicates that binding of m06 does not lead to release of MHC-I-bound peptide. Formally, changes in chemical shift indicate perturbation of the magnetic environment of the affected atoms, which could result from a change in dynamics or from small changes in local electric fields caused by binding. Notably, the resonances of the shifted residues showed line widths that were very similar to sites not perturbed by binding, indicating the absence of substantial changes in backbone dynamics. The presence of a contiguous area of sites with substantially perturbed chemical shifts on the surface of the protein therefore can be safely interpreted as representing the m06 binding site (49).
Figure 6. Chemical shift mapping of the m06 interaction footprint on the x-ray structure of mini-H2-Ld. a and b, combined backbone amide 1H, 15N, and 13CO chemical shift differences (scaled relative to 1H) for mini-H2-Ld are plotted (a) and illustrated (b) on the crystal structure of the same molecule (PDB entry 3TF7). Residues whose chemical shifts are significantly perturbed by m06 binding (chemical shift changes greater than 0.2 ppm) are shown in red, whereas sites whose chemical environment remains unaffected by m06 (shift changes less than 0.02 ppm) are in gray. The remaining residues with perturbations between these thresholds are shown in green. The assignments of the free and bound form are outlined under “Results,” whereas examples of chemical shift perturbations between the two forms are shown in Fig. 5c.

Discussion

MHC-I interference by viral proteins is a multifaceted process involving the targeting of a number of distinct intermediates along the peptide loading and presentation pathway (1). For several proteins focused on the fully assembled MHC-I, the molecular mechanism of their interaction has been elucidated by x-ray crystallography of their MHC-I-bound complexes (50–52). Nevertheless, several stages of the MHC-I pathway have been resistant to crystallographic study, perhaps due to the dynamic nature of the complexes involved. Our results show an example in which high resolution NMR on a previously engineered minimal MHC-I construct is used to probe the dynamics of the free MHC-I construct and to characterize the complex form, revealing a novel m06 binding site on MHC-I, which is used by the virus to thwart the antigen presentation pathway inside the cell. These results demonstrate that the luminal domain of the MCMV m06/gp48 immunoevasin interacts only weakly with fully assembled MHC-I peptide-heavy chain heterotrimers but binds with high affinity to mini-H2-Ld, which renders it amenable to detailed analysis by NMR.

The minimal MHC-I construct used in this study is an ideal model system to map the binding of cognate T cell receptors as well as viral molecules that may recognize the peptide-binding platform domain of the molecule. Sample optimization through careful selection of the MHC-I-bound peptide has enabled us to prepare labeled samples of prolonged stability and in milligram quantities typically required for NMR studies. The previous NMR characterization of the same construct lacked assignments of multiple amino acids under the α1α2 platform (13), and our assignments of those amino acids were instrumental in the precise mapping of the m06 binding site. The availability of a stable, fully assigned mini-H2-Ld construct enables an approach toward rapid and direct characterization of the binding sites for other putative MHC-I-associated proteins in a systematic manner using NMR spectroscopy.

During an MCMV infection, the m06 protein binds to and redirects full-length MHC-I molecules to lysosomes (5). Previous studies characterizing the interaction between m06 and MHC-I by pulse-labeling immunoprecipitation have shown that the β2m subunit is part of the complex that is bound by m06 (3, 36). The ratio of recovered β2m to heavy chain following m06 immunoprecipitation appears comparable with that observed in immunoprecipitations of properly folded, β2m-associated heavy chain directly, suggesting that β2m is an integral component of the MHC-I-m06 complex formed within the cell (3, 36). Despite this, we have only observed tight association between m06 and the mini-H2-Ld construct, whereas full-length MHC-I molecules (lacking the transmembrane domain) in association with β2m bind m06 weakly in vitro. This difference in in vitro binding efficiency can be partially explained by the overlap between the observed binding site on the mini-H2-Ld protein and the binding site of β2m on full-length MHC-I molecules, each on the underside of the MHC-I peptide binding platform (Fig. 7). Our β2m competition experiments using SPR, in which binding of m06 to the mini-H2-Ld construct prevents subsequent β2m association, further validate the NMR binding observation. We note that a crystal structure of the HLA-Aw68 α1α2 domain complexed with hβ2m reveals that the interaction site of β2m in the absence of the α3 domain is the same as that of the intact heavy chain (53). This further supports the identification of the m06 footprint on MHC-I that we have determined here.

The overlap between the binding sites of m06 and β2m raises the question of how the simultaneous interaction between m06, MHC-I heavy chain, and β2m occurs within the cell. Notably, m06 recognizes an extensive surface on MHC-I, including part of the α2 helix, thereby resulting in a much larger total footprint in the area under the α1α2 platform than β2m. This surface also partially overlaps with the putative MHC-I binding site of the chaperone protein tapasin, which has been mapped by mutagenesis (54–56). m06 is expressed early during viral infection and first associates with MHC-I in the endoplasmic reticulum, the compartment where MHC-I folds and is assembled with β2m and peptide (5). As a result, m06 might favorably compete with β2m for the overlapping region on MHC-I, with the heavy chain using m06 as a scaffold for initial folding instead.
of or in addition to β₂m (Fig. 8). Our in vitro binding assays require first preparing m06 and MHC-I separately, thus not enabling m06 to co-assemble with MHC-I molecules to form the three-component complex. Our SPR data support this model. In comparison with the mini-H2-Ld protein, properly conformed, full-length MHC-I shows reduced m06 binding in vitro. Furthermore, full-length H2-Ld in complex with human β₂m, which is well known to have a tighter association with heavy chain than murine β₂m (57–59), further limits m06 binding in vitro.

The characterization of the binding site by NMR and by SPR binding competition suggests that in order for m06 to co-assemble with MHC-I, the MHC-I/β₂m interface undergoes a local structural rearrangement. Knowledge of the dynamics of MHC-I heavy chain/β₂m interaction has largely been restricted to analysis of crystal structures, in which flexible regions of either protein are constrained in a single conformation. Recent studies of β₂m using NMR, both free in solution and in complex with MHC-I heavy chain, reveal a significant degree of flexibility in certain regions of β₂m (60, 61). In particular, the β-strand/loop composed of amino acids 53–63 of β₂m, which makes contact with the floor of the α1α2 platform of the heavy chain, is flexible in free β₂m and retains much of that flexibility upon association with heavy chain (61, 62). The flexible 53–63 loop of β₂m interacts with the heavy chain primarily in the same region bound by m06 (Fig. 7b). This observation suggests that the association between m06 and full-length, β₂m-bound heavy chain may involve a dislocation of this loop of the β₂m subunit, resulting in an alternate conformation of β₂mi nc o mi-x complex with heavy chain and m06 in the context of an MCMV infection (Fig. 8). Alternatively, a contribution to the association by the transmembrane regions of the two molecules, not present in the constructs used here for the in vitro experiments, could explain the co-immunoprecipitation of m06 with MHC-I in the presence of β₂m.

The nucleotide sequences of many strains of MCMV have been determined, and their putative immunoevolution genes...
NMR Mapping of m06 Binding Site on MHC-I

Figure 8. Model for the co-assembly of MHC-I heavy chain, β2m, and m06 in the cell. MHC-I heavy chain is shown in blue, with the α1α2 and α3 domains labeled. β2m is shown in green, and m06 is shown in red. In the absence of m06, class I heavy chain associates normally with β2m and peptide in the endoplasmic reticulum to form a properly conformed peptide-MHC-I complex for cell surface expression. m06 may exploit structural plasticity within the heavy chain/β2m interface or interactions via the transmembrane domains, allowing co-assembly with the MHC and resulting in an altered association between β2m and heavy chain.

have been examined (64, 65). In contrast to other members of the m02-16 family, which show high sequence divergence among MCMV strains, m06 sequences are extremely well conserved (65, 66). On the other hand, sequences of the structurally related m04 protein, also known to associate with MHC-I, are significantly variable among strains (64). In functional studies, m06 displays a broad specificity for murine MHC-I molecules (10). These observations, in combination with the strong sequence conservation of both the β2m-binding surface and tapasin-binding regions of the class I heavy chain, help to explain both the evolutionary preservation of the sequence of m06 and its target specificity. To illustrate this, we aligned the sequences of the α1α2 domains of the mini-H2-Ld4 used in this study with those of wild-type H2-Ld4 as well as the more distantly related human HLA-A2 molecule (Fig. 7d). Due to constraints through their need to associate with β2m, chaperone proteins like tapasin, and TCR and co-stimulatory molecules, the sequence variations among MHC-I alleles are primarily focused around the peptide-binding groove, whereas other surfaces are relatively conserved. The comparison of the sequence of the surface bound by the mini-H2-Ld4 and HLA-A2 illustrates this well; with only a few exceptions, all residues on the m06-binding surface of the mini-H2-Ld4 are identical in HLA-A2, or the variations in HLA-A2 are on the floor of the peptide-binding β-sheet with the altered side chain oriented toward the bound peptide rather than the exterior of the molecule (Fig. 7). This surface, conserved across MHC-I molecules by necessity, is exploited for binding by m06, enabling a broad target specificity for m06 (10). This strategy is a recurring theme in the recognition of MHC-I by viral immunoevasins, as exemplified here, and also in the co-crystal structures of MHC-I with other viral proteins (50–52).

Our identification of the m06 binding site on H2-Ld4 is a first step toward understanding the effects of m06 in the context of the broader immune evasion network of MCMV that includes the m04 and m152 viral proteins that modulate MHC-I. The luminal part of the m152 protein is believed to transiently associate with MHC-I (3) and has been crystallized in association with one of its target proteins, Rae1γ, which is bound across the top of the α1α2 helices of the Rae1 MHC-I-like protein (67). Therefore, the interaction of m152 with MHC-I probably focuses on the opposite face of the peptide-binding platform relative to m06, consistent with the view that each protein binds a distinct site of MHC-I. Furthermore, despite m06 and m04 being closely related members of the same m02-m16 structural family, their behavior with regard to MHC-I binding may well be different. Whereas the luminal domain of m06 forms a tight complex with mini-H2-Ld4 (Kd in the low micromolar range by NMR, based on our observation of a tight complex with no detectable exchange), m04 shows only a weak affinity with H2-Dβ1 MHC-I (Kd ~ 0.5–1 mM by SPR (11)). This result can be explained by the use of a full-length MHC-I molecule to probe m04 binding in our previous study and is in principle consistent with the binding site being partially occluded by β2m in the fully assembled molecule. However, it has also been shown that the transmembrane domains of m04 and MHC-I contribute to their interaction (46), and the binding could thereby remain undetected in the recombiantly expressed luminal protein constructs used here and in previous m04 studies (11, 12). Post-translational modifications present in the naturally occurring molecules, not preserved in the bacterial molecules that we have studied, might also contribute to the interaction. The importance of the m04 transmembrane domain is further supported by the low sequence conservation of the m04 luminal domain among different viral isolates relative to m06 (64). The observation of a measurable interaction between m06 and MHC-I using just the luminal domains of the two molecules lacking the transmembrane domains suggests a distinct mode of engagement between m06 and m04. Taken together, these observations illustrate the diverse range of MHC-I binding sites and engagement strategies employed by MCMV to interfere with normal antigen processing of the cell, as exemplified by the m152, m06, and m04 paradigms.

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NMR Mapping of m06 Binding Site on MHC-I


A Novel MHC-I Surface Targeted for Binding by the MCMV m06 Immunoevasin Revealed by Solution NMR
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