

### **POSTER PRESENTATION**



# Identification and characterization of agonist epitopes of the MUC1-C oncoprotein

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#### Purpose

The MUC1 tumor-associated antigen is overexpressed in the majority of human carcinomas and several hematologic malignancies. Much attention has been paid to the hypoglycosylated VNTR region of the N-terminus of MUC1 as a vaccine target, and recombinant viral vector vaccines are also being evaluated that express the entire MUC1 transgene. While previous studies have described MUC1 as a tumor-associated tissue differentiation antigen, numerous studies have now determined that the C-terminus of MUC1 (MUC1-C) is an oncoprotein, and its expression is an indication of poor prognosis in numerous tumor types.

#### **Experimental design**

We report here the identification of seven potential CD8+ cytotoxic T lymphocyte epitopes of MUC1: five in the Cterminus and two in the VNTR region, and have identified enhancer agonist peptides for each of these epitopes. These epitopes span HLA-A2 and A3 MHC class I alleles, which encompass two thirds of the population.

#### Results

The agonist peptides, compared to the native peptides, more efficiently (a) generate T-cell lines from the peripheral blood mononuclear cells of cancer patients, (b) enhance the production of IFN- $\gamma$  by peptide-activated human T cells, and (c) lyse human tumor cell targets in an MHC-restricted manner.

#### Conclusions

The agonist epitopes described here can be incorporated in various vaccine platforms and for ex vivo generation of

<sup>1</sup>Laboratory of Tumor Immunology and Biology, NCI, Bethesda, MD, USA Full list of author information is available at the end of the article human T cells. These studies thus provide the rationale for the T-cell-mediated targeting of the oncogenic C-terminus of MUC1, which has been shown to be an important factor in both drug resistance and poor prognosis for numerous tumor types.

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