

Nonsense Mediated Decay Resistant Mutations Are a Source of Expressed Mutant Proteins in Colon Cancer Cell Lines with Microsatellite Instability

David S. Williams^{1,2,3*}, Matthew J. Bird¹, Robert N. Jorissen⁴, Yen Lin Yu¹, Franscesa Walker¹, Hui Hua Zhang¹, Edouard C. Nice¹, Antony W. Burgess^{1,4*}

1 Epithelial Biochemistry Laboratory, Ludwig Institute for Cancer Research, Melbourne Branch, Parkville, Victoria, Australia, **2** Department of Pathology, University of Melbourne, Parkville, Victoria, Australia, **3** Department of Anatomical Pathology, Melbourne Health, Parkville, Victoria, Australia, **4** Ludwig Colon Cancer Initiative Laboratory, Ludwig Institute for Cancer Research, Melbourne Branch, Parkville, Victoria, Australia

Abstract

Background: Frameshift mutations in microsatellite instability high (MSI-High) colorectal cancers are a potential source of targetable neo-antigens. Many nonsense transcripts are subject to rapid degradation due to nonsense-mediated decay (NMD), but nonsense transcripts with a cMS in the last exon or near the last exon-exon junction have intrinsic resistance to nonsense-mediated decay (NMD). NMD-resistant transcripts are therefore a likely source of expressed mutant proteins in MSI-High tumours.

Methods: Using antibodies to the conserved N-termini of predicted mutant proteins, we analysed MSI-High colorectal cancer cell lines for examples of naturally expressed mutant proteins arising from frameshift mutations in coding microsatellites (cMS) by immunoprecipitation and Western Blot experiments. Detected mutant protein bands from NMD-resistant transcripts were further validated by gene-specific short-interfering RNA (siRNA) knockdown. A genome-wide search was performed to identify cMS-containing genes likely to generate NMD-resistant transcripts that could encode for antigenic expressed mutant proteins in MSI-High colon cancers. These genes were screened for cMS mutations in the MSI-High colon cancer cell lines.

Results: Mutant protein bands of expected molecular weight were detected in mutated MSI-High cell lines for NMD-resistant transcripts (CREBBP, EP300, TTK), but not NMD-sensitive transcripts (BAX, CASP5, MSH3). Expression of the mutant CREBBP and EP300 proteins was confirmed by siRNA knockdown. Five cMS-bearing genes identified from the genome-wide search and without existing mutation data (SFRS12IP1, MED8, ASXL1, FBXL3 and RGS12) were found to be mutated in at least 5 of 11 (45%) of the MSI-High cell lines tested.

Conclusion: NMD-resistant transcripts can give rise to expressed mutant proteins in MSI-High colon cancer cells. If commonly expressed in primary MSI-High colon cancers, MSI-derived mutant proteins could be useful as cancer specific immunological targets in a vaccine targeting MSI-High colonic tumours.

Citation: Williams DS, Bird MJ, Jorissen RN, Yu YL, Walker F, et al. (2010) Nonsense Mediated Decay Resistant Mutations Are a Source of Expressed Mutant Proteins in Colon Cancer Cell Lines with Microsatellite Instability. PLoS ONE 5(12): e16012. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0016012

Editor: Ben C. B. Ko, Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Received: August 24, 2010; **Accepted:** December 3, 2010; **Published:** December 31, 2010

Copyright: © 2010 Williams et al. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

Funding: This project was partially funded by NHMRC Program Grant number 487922. Funding support for this work was also provided by a CASS (Contributing to Australian Scholarship & Science) Foundation Science and Medicine Grant (DSW, AWB, ECN), the Cancer Council Victoria (EN) and a Royal College of Pathologists of Australasia Kitamura/Kanematsu Memorial Award and Technical Assistance Grant (DSW). This work was also supported by funds from the Operational Infrastructure Support Program provided by the Victorian Government, Australia. The funders had no role in study design, data collection and analysis, decision to publish, or preparation of the manuscript.

Competing Interests: The authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

* E-mail: David.Williams@austin.org.au (DSW); Tony.Burgess@ludwig.edu.au (AWB)

Introduction

Approximately 15% of colorectal, gastric and endometrial cancers have defective DNA mismatch repair and high-level microsatellite instability (MSI-High)[1,2]. Most MSI-High tumours result from sporadic hypermethylation of the MLH1 gene promoter[3], but mutation of a DNA mismatch repair enzyme is the underlying defect in cases of hereditary non-polyposis colorectal cancer (HNPCC)[4]. Tumours with MSI have a form of genetic instability that manifests as frameshift mutations in

repetitive microsatellite sequences of DNA[1]. Frameshift mutations in coding microsatellites (cMS) alter the genetic reading frame and in most instances encode for truncated proteins with unique C-terminal protein sequences.

An intriguing pathological feature of MSI-High colorectal cancers is a tendency to have increased numbers of tumour infiltrating lymphocytes (TILs) relative to MSI-Low and microsatellite stable (MSS) tumours[5]. The TILs in MSI-High tumours are activated CD8+ cytotoxic T lymphocytes (CTLs)[6], suited to recognising intracellular peptides such as MSI-derived neo-

antigens, presented by HLA class I molecules. An MSI-High phenotype and increased TILs in a colorectal cancer connote a better stage-matched prognosis relative to MSI-Low or MSS tumours[7,8]. This survival advantage may reflect a protective benefit of the immune infiltrate[9].

Synthetic peptides corresponding to mutant proteins predicted to arise from MSI-associated frameshift mutations have been shown to be immunogenic. Over the past decade, cytotoxic T lymphocyte (CTL) responses have been described against HLA-A2 binding peptides arising from frameshift mutations in the A10 cMS of TGFBR2[10,11], the A10 cMS of CASP5[12], the T10 cMS of OGT[13] and recently the T15 cMS of U79260 (FTO)[14]. CTL responses to mutant proteins have been detected in patients with MSI associated colon cancers and in healthy HNPCC-mutation carriers, raising the possibility of protective immunosurveillance in the latter population[15].

There is published mutation data available for at least 1522 mononucleotide coding microsatellites from 460 genes in MSI-High colorectal cancers[16]. A correlation exists between cMS length and mutation rate. Genes with cMS mutations are potential sources of targetable proteins for immune therapy strategies. Since frameshift mutations affect cMS repeats in a predictable manner, the mutant proteins generated are likely to be conserved in a population of patients with MSI-High colon cancers[17,18]. Although no one mutant transcript is common to all MSI-High tumours, a vaccine that targets a set of commonly mutated proteins may be an effective treatment for MSI-High colon cancers. There is a need for new therapies against MSI-High colon cancers, since multiple studies have shown these tumours to be resistant to standard chemotherapeutics such as 5-fluorouracil[19,20,21].

The existence of MSI-derived mutant proteins has been inferred by immunological studies, but there is a lack of published data regarding the direct detection of the predicted MSI-derived mutant proteins. Western blot analyses have been published in which potential mutant protein bands were detected for the CREBBP, EP300 [22] and MBD4 genes [23], but there was no validation of these bands. Confirming the expression of mutant proteins in MSI-High tumours is important if these are to be successful therapeutic targets for a vaccine. Stable expression of mutant proteins which facilitates cross presentation of tumour antigens by professional antigen presenting cells and stimulates a T helper response is likely to provide superior anti-tumour immunity[18]. However, most mutant transcripts generated by MSI are targeted for rapid degradation by nonsense-mediated decay (NMD)[24,25] and in the absence of intervention, little to no targetable mutant protein will be generated from these aberrant transcripts[24].

In this study we have detected three MSI-derived mutant proteins, all of which arise from NMD-resistant transcripts. Following a genome-wide search for additional NMD-resistant transcripts, cMS-containing genes were screened for mutations in a panel of 11 MSI-High colon cancer cell lines. Genes were selected for mutation analysis on the basis of likely high mutation frequency (based on cMS length), likely immunogenicity (based on mutant C-terminus amino acid length) and likely expression in colon cancer (based on gene and protein expression data where available). Commonly mutated NMD-resistant transcripts were assessed for probable HLA-A*0201 CTL epitopes using *in silico* predictive software, SYFPEITHI[26], for comparison with MSI-derived epitopes already shown to be immunogenic *in vitro*.

Our results confirm that NMD-resistant transcripts give rise to expressed mutant proteins and also show that commonly occurring frameshift mutations that generate NMD-resistant transcripts are a

promising source of targetable tumour antigens in MSI-High colon cancers. A set of commonly expressed mutant proteins has the potential to form the basis for a multivalent vaccine or immunotherapeutic targeting MSI-High tumours.

Results

MSI-High colon cancer cell lines harbor frameshift mutations in multiple cMS

Screening of the colon cancer cell lines for aberrant expression DNA mismatch repair proteins revealed an abnormal phenotype consistent with MSI in 11 of 17 cell lines (Table 1). The cell lines were assessed for frameshift mutations in a selection of genes with cMS previously reported to develop mutations in MSI-High colon cancers. Numerous mutations consistent with an MSI-High phenotype were detected in each cell line with aberrant DNA mismatch repair expression by immunohistochemistry, but few mutations if any were detected in the remaining cell lines (Table 2, Table S1). Deletion of 1 DNA base pair was the most common mutation, accounting for 82% (214/262) of the mutations observed in this study (probable biallelic mutations counted as 2 mutations). Most frameshift mutations encode for truncated proteins of lower molecular weight with a mutated C-terminus (Table 3).

Detectable MSI-derived mutant proteins are expressed by NMD-resistant transcripts

To detect expressed mutant proteins, we purchased antibodies to the conserved N-terminal portion of selected proteins. We initially studied a selection of commonly mutated genes reported to be potential “target genes”[1]. Western blot experiments on whole cell lysates and immunoprecipitates of the genotyped cell lines identified protein bands corresponding to the expected molecular weight for normal BAX (Figure 1), MSH3 and CASP5 proteins (unpublished data) in cell lines with non-mutated alleles of

Table 1. Assessment of cell lines for MSI status by IHC.

Cell line	MSI status	MLH1	PMS2	MSH2	MSH6	Reference
SW1222	MSS	normal	-	normal	normal	[52]
SW480	MSS	normal	-	normal	normal	[52]
LIM1863	MSS	normal	normal	normal	normal	[47]
LIM2099	MSS	normal	normal	normal	normal	[49]
LIM2463	MSS	normal	normal	normal	normal	[48]
HT29	MSS	normal	-	normal	Normal	[53]
HCA-7	MSI	absent	-	normal	normal	[54]
HCT116	MSI	absent	-	normal	normal	[55]
LoVo	MSI	normal	-	absent	absent	[56]
LS174T	MSI	absent	-	normal	normal	[57]
LIM1215	MSI	absent	-	normal	normal	[45]
LIM1899	MSI	normal	absent	normal	normal	[46]
LIM2405	MSI	absent	absent	normal	normal	[49]
LIM2408	MSI	absent	absent	normal	normal	[49]
LIM2537	MSI	absent	absent	normal	normal	[49]
LIM2550	MSI	absent	absent	normal	normal	[49]
LIM2551	MSI	absent	absent	normal	normal	[49]

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0016012.t001

Table 2. Representative cMS mutation analysis in colon cancer cell lines.

Gene	BAX	MSH3	TGFBR2	CASP5	MBD4	ACVR2A	ACVR2A	CREBBP	EP300	AIM2	TTK	PTHLH	TCF7L2
cMS	G8	A8	A10	A10	A10	A8 (1st)	A8 (2nd)	C5	A5	A10	A9	A11	A9
Cell line	NMD-S	NMD-S	NMD-S	NMD-S	NMD-S	NMD-S	NMD-R	NMD-R	NMD-R	NMD-R	NMD-R	NMD-R	NMD-R
SW1222	wt	wt	wt	wt	wt	wt	wt	wt	wt	wt	wt	-	wt
SW480	wt	wt	wt	wt	wt	wt	wt	wt	wt	wt	wt	wt	wt
LIM1863	wt	wt	wt	wt	wt	wt	-1	wt	wt	wt	wt	wt	wt
LIM2099	wt	wt	wt	wt	wt	wt	wt	wt	wt	wt	wt	wt	wt
LIM2463	wt	wt	wt	wt	wt	wt	-1, wt	wt	wt	wt	wt	wt	wt
HT29	wt	wt	wt	wt	wt	wt	wt	wt	wt	wt	wt	wt	wt
HCA-7	-1	-1	-1	+1, wt	-1	wt	-1	wt	wt	-1, wt	wt	-2, wt	+1, wt
HCT116	-1	-1	-1	-1, wt	-1, wt	wt	-1	wt	-1, wt	-1, wt	-1, wt	-2	wt
LoVo	-1, +1	wt	-2, -1	-1, wt	wt	wt	-1	-1, wt	wt	-1	-1, wt	-1	-1, wt
LS174T	-1	wt	-2, -1	-1	wt	wt	-1	wt	wt	wt	-1, wt	-1, wt	-1, wt
LIM1215	-1	-1, wt	-1	-1	wt	wt	-1, wt	wt	wt	-1, wt	-1, wt	-1	wt
LIM1899	-1	wt	-2, +1	-1, wt	-1, wt	wt	-1	wt	wt	wt	-1, wt	-1, wt	wt
LIM2405	wt	-1, wt	wt	-2, -1	wt	-1	-1, wt	wt	wt	wt	wt	-1, wt	wt
LIM2408	wt	-1, wt	wt	-2, -1	wt	-1	-1, wt	wt	wt	-1, wt	wt	-1, wt	-1, wt
LIM2537	-1, wt	wt	-2, -1	-2, wt	-1, wt	wt	-1	wt	wt	-2, -1	-1, wt	-1, wt	wt
LIM2550	wt	wt	-1, wt	-1, wt	-1, wt	wt	-1	wt	wt	-2, -1	-1, wt	-1, wt	wt
LIM2551	wt	wt	-1	-2, wt	wt	wt	-1, wt	wt	wt	-1, wt	-1, wt	-1, wt	-1, wt

-1 = deletion of 1 base in cMS; wt = wild type. NMD-S: predicted NMD-sensitive mutant transcript; NMD-R: predicted NMD-resistant mutant transcript. ACVR2A: A8 (1st) and A8 (2nd) refer to two separate cMS in order of coding sequence.

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0016012.t002

these genes. However, no mutant protein bands were detected for any of these genes. In the case of BAX we generated polyclonal rabbit antibodies to a synthetic peptide corresponding to the mutated C-terminus. These antibodies showed specific binding to synthetic mutant peptide in Biacore, ELISA and Western blot assays, but did not detect a mutant BAX protein band in whole cell lysates or immunoprecipitates of BAX mutated cell lines (unpublished data). Mutations in BAX, MSH3 and CASP5 all encode for NMD-sensitive (NMD-S) mutant transcripts; mutant BAX and MSH3 are known to be susceptible to degradation[27]. NMD-sensitivity could account for our inability to detect any mutant proteins arising from these three genes, though abnormal protein folding with loss of the antibody epitopes might also be a factor.

We therefore sought to detect mutant proteins arising from NMD-resistant (NMD-R) transcripts. Previously published Western blot data showed potential mutant protein bands of the CREBBP and EP300 genes, each arising from a heterozygous (-1, wild type) frameshift mutation of a 5 mer cMS repeats in the last exon, detected in the LoVo (CREBBP) and HCT116 (EP300) cell lines respectively[22]. We confirmed the presence of these mutations in LoVo and HCT116 cell lines by PCR and DNA sequencing. These cMS were not mutated in any of the other MSI-High or MSS cell lines. Bands corresponding to the expected molecular weights of the normal CREBBP and EP300 protein were consistently detected in Western blot analyses of non-mutated cell lines. We detected abnormal protein bands corresponding to the expected molecular weights of mutant CREBBP and mutant EP300 in the LoVo and HCT116 cell lines respectively in Western Blots on whole cell lysates (Figure 2) and on immunoprecipitates (Figure S1). Our blot matched the previously published data for EP300[22]. The prior CREBBP

data matched a region of non-specific bands in our blot, but protein bands of appropriate molecular weight were also present in our blots. The CREBBP bands were also detected in experiments where one antibody was used for an immunoprecipitation and an antibody to a different CREBBP epitope was used for detection.

Validation of the mutant proteins

To confirm the identity of the abnormal protein bands and prove that these represent genuine examples of the expected mutant proteins, we initially performed tandem mass spectrometry on immunoprecipitates of the cell lines. This technique confirmed the identity of the normal CREBBP and EP300 protein bands (Figure S1), thus validating the specificity of the antibodies used. The mutant proteins were not detected by this method, possibly due to co-immunoprecipitation of more abundant proteins of similar molecular weight such as MYH9 (unpublished data). The specificity of the mutant protein bands was instead confirmed by using small interfering RNA (siRNA) to perform gene specific knockdowns of the mutant CREBBP and EP300 proteins. Decreased expression of the mutant CREBBP protein relative to untransfected and non-targeted controls correlated with a significant decrease in targeted mRNA, confirmed by qRT-PCR (Figure 3). Knockdown of the mutant EP300 protein was similarly demonstrated in immunoprecipitates (Figure 4). These results confirm that the abnormal protein bands detected are mutated variants of the CREBBP and EP300 proteins. This finding indicates that certain MSI-derived mutant proteins are naturally expressed at detectable levels.

Detection of additional potential mutant protein bands

In further Western Blot experiments (Figure 5), mutant TTK protein bands were detected in multiple mutated cell lines at

Table 3. Mutant C-terminal peptide sequences encoded for by frameshift mutations in (A) NMD-sensitive and (B) NMD-resistant transcripts.

A.					
Gene	cMS	MW(w.t.)	MW(mut)	a.a.	Mutant neo C-terminus (–1 DNA base pair frameshift)
TAF1B	A11	68143	9547	25	TILKKAGIGMCVKVSSIFFINKQKP
TGFBR2	A10	64568	17931	34	SLVRLSSCVPALMSAMTTSSSQKNITPAILTCC
CASP5	A10	49736	10813	25	QLRCWNTWAKMFFMVFLIIWQNTMF
MSH3	A8	128029	45890	31	RATFLLALWECSLPQARLCLIVSRTLLLQVS
BAX	G8	21184	6394	18	RHPSWPWTRCLRMPPRS*
MBD4	A10	66050	34937	3	KDH
IGF2R	G8	274374	147290	26	TLAIRFISAPQSSSTVTAAPSGQYF
ACVR2A	A8(1)	57847	16870	53	TALKYIFVAVRAICVMKSFLIFRRWKSHSPLQIQLHLSHPITTSKCSIPWCHLC
B.					
Gene	cMS	MW(w.t.)	MW(mut)	a.a.	Mutant neo C-terminus (–1 DNA base pair frameshift)
ASTE1	A11	77091	74956	32	GRRNRIPAVLRTEGEPLHTPSVGMRETTGLGC
PTHLH	A11	23942	22251	11	RKTTEEHIICN*
MARCKS	A11	31553	15650	11	RSAFPSSLS
ACVR2A	A8(2)	57847	49559	4	RGLF
C4orf6	T10	10498	9166	58	SCQLNLGRKEHAKIFFFFQLDMDGNPGLTLELQTLQIKQSQNALLPAGPLTQTPV
AIM2	A10	38953	40387	13	HREVKRTNSSQLV
TCF7L2	A9	65288	53863	22	SAFATYKVKAAASAHPLQMEAY*
EPHB2	A9	117488	120698	62	REWEKRRKQLGGGGKYKEYFLKRILIRKAMTVLAGDKKGLGRFMRCVQSETKAVSLQLPLGR
TFE3	G8	61518	56928	43	DLPRMLPISSPLHRPQMPFWCTCFPATTWGTWETPSTWGWRTF
RGS12	C8	149587	145966	48	RSLPAGPSALPSPSPSRRRAPPSSGRGSLRKRWRPGASRRWRMSTWPS
TTK	A9	97069	100952	38	GEKNDLQLFVMSDTTYKIYWTVILLNPGCNLHLKTTSL
PA2G4	A8	43785	43230	15	RRPPRLQRMPPVGGKH
AIM2	A6	38953	37115	6	MEKNYS
CREBBP	C5	265351	208941	8	LPSNPHP
EP300	C5	264161	187834	8	TMTTKWRN

Mutant sequence commences from 1st difference compared to wild type protein after the mutated cMS. a.a.: amino acids in mutant sequence. MW: Predicted molecular weight of wild type (w.t.) and mutant (mut) protein in Daltons.

*alternative transcripts for these genes generate mutant transcripts with a different reading frame, encoding for different mutant C-termini.

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0016012.t003

slightly higher molecular weight (101 kDa) than non-mutated TTK protein (97 kDa), consistent with the predicted size (Table 3). Attempts at siRNA knockdown of mutant TTK were hindered by difficulty in resolving the mutant and normal protein bands. An AIM2 band was detected at about 46 kDa in Western blots on immunoprecipitates from whole cell lysates, consistent the size detected in previous studies using this antibody[28]. AIM2 protein was detected in multiple non-mutated cell lines and also in homozygous AIM2 mutant LoVo cells. The mutant and wildtype AIM2 proteins are of similar predicted molecular weights (39 kDa and 40 kDa respectively). Because NMD-resistant transcripts often have a cMS in the last exon near the C-terminus, mutant proteins will often be of similar size to normal proteins. This makes validation of these mutant protein bands by techniques used to confirm the CREBBP and EP300 bands more difficult.

Mutant protein bands were not detected for all NMD-resistant transcripts assessed. In the case of ACVR2A, protein bands were detected at the expected molecular weights for both normal and mutant protein, but in a non-specific manner that did not correlate with the mutation data. Multiple protein bands were detected in blots for TCF7L2, a gene with numerous alternatively spliced

transcripts[29], but no mutant proteins were identified that correlated with the mutation data.

Genome-wide search for NMD-resistant transcripts as a source of targetable proteins

Having established that NMD-resistant transcripts can give rise to expressed MSI-derived mutant proteins, we sought to identify additional cMS-containing genes likely to generate expressed mutant proteins in MSI-High colon cancers that could serve as therapeutic targets. Using a bioinformatic strategy, we performed a genome-wide search for cMS-containing genes based on criteria predicted to encode for NMD-irrelevant mutant transcripts[24], which are intrinsically NMD-resistant (Table S2). We identified 1511 non-redundant mononucleotide cMS repeats ≥ 7 mer in length (including hypothetical genes) predicted to generate NMD-resistant mutant transcripts. This compares with 17,654 mononucleotide cMS (≥ 6 mer) identified (irrespective of NMD status) in a previous study[17].

Genes were selected for cMS mutation analysis based upon selection criteria likely to be important to utility as a targetable protein. We limited the study to the 316 mononucleotide cMS

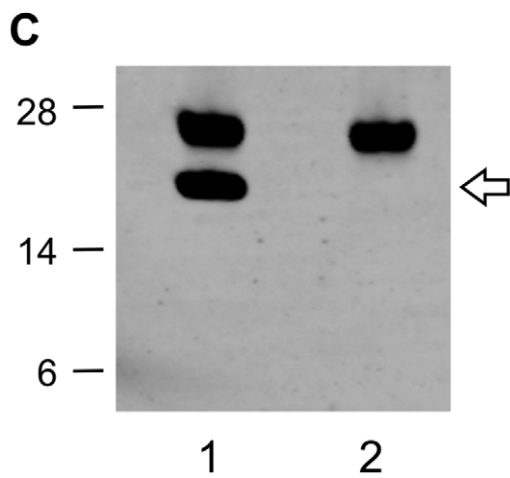
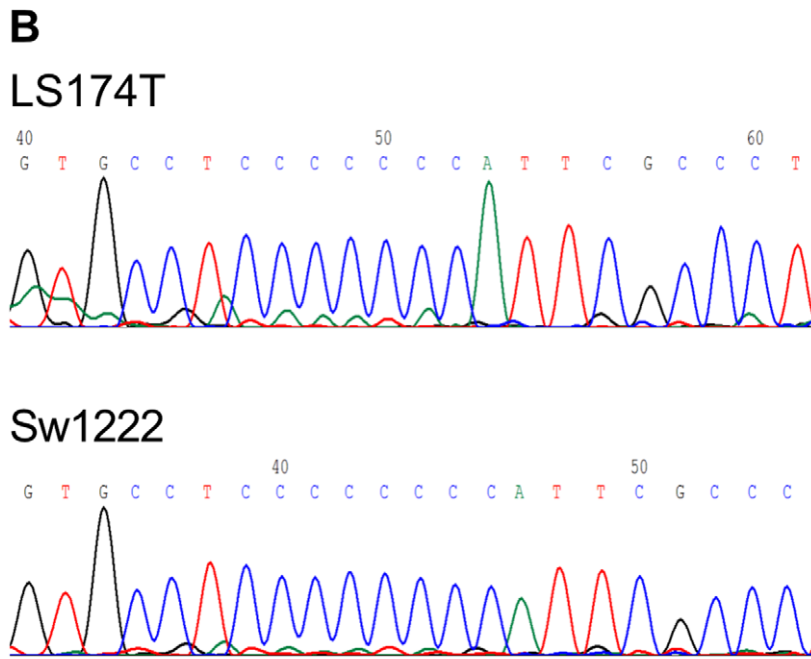
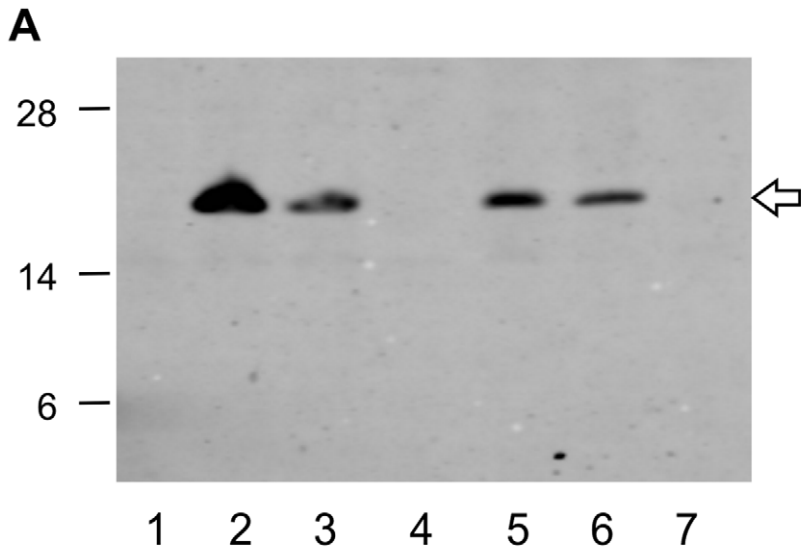


Figure 1. Expression of normal BAX protein, but not mutant BAX protein by MSI-High cell lines. (A) Normal BAX protein (21 kDa, arrow), but no mutant BAX protein (predicted 6.4 kDa) was detected in Western Blot analyses on whole cell lysates of colon cancer cell lines. Cell lines with BAX G8 cMS mutation status: 1. LoVo (-1, +1), 2. SW480 (wt), 3. HCA7 (-1, wt), 4. LS174T (-1), 5. HCT116 (-1, wt), 6. HeLa (wt), 7. LIM1215 (-1). (B) Homozygous -1 base mutation in G8 cMS in LS174T cell line (top) compared to non-mutated cell line, SW1222 (bottom) (reverse DNA sequencing). (C) Normal BAX protein (arrow), but no mutant BAX protein detected by immunoprecipitation: 1. HeLa (wt), 2. LS174T (-1). IgG light chain at 25 kDa. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0016012.g001

repeats ≥ 8 mer in length, since there is a correlation between microsatellite length and likely mutation frequency. Significant mutation rates ($>40\%$) have been reported for some 8 mer repeats[16]. Genes with short predicted neo-C-terminal protein sequences (<10 amino acids) were excluded, as these are unlikely to generate useful T cell epitopes for a range of common HLA types, as is required to overcome MHC restriction. Excluding hypothetical genes (prefix LOC or KIAA), 179 cMS-containing genes satisfied our selection criteria (Table S3). Evidence for protein expression in colon cancers of the shortlisted genes was also sought as an additional selection criterion to indicate likely expression of the mutant proteins. The Human Protein Atlas [30] includes data showing protein expression in colorectal cancers by immunohistochemistry. However, such data is unavailable for many genes, due to dependence of IHC upon the availability of suitable antibodies. Therefore, gene expression profiling data was also used to identify genes with the highest mRNA expression levels based upon data from two studies [31,32] of MSI and MSS colon cancers (Figure S2).

Selected genes (Table 4) were screened for cMS mutations in a panel of 5 MSI and 1 MSS cell lines and a subsequent panel of 6 MSI cell lines was tested if the initial screen revealed any cMS mutations. Three genes (SFRS12IP1, MED8 and ASXL1) were mutated in 6/11 (55%) of MSI-High cell lines and two genes (FBXL3 and RGS12) were mutated in 5/11 (45%). Several genes with lesser mutation rates were also identified (Table S4).

In silico epitope analysis for NMD-resistant transcript derived mutant proteins

To be useful as therapeutic vaccine/immunotherapy targets, the mutant proteins identified need to generate CTL epitopes for common HLA types. *In silico* analysis using the publicly available software such as SYFPEITHI has been previously identified new CTL epitopes that were subsequently validated in functional assays[26]. To identify which MSI-derived mutant proteins are likely to be immunogenic, we assessed mutant proteins arising from NMD-resistant transcripts for potential HLA-A*0201 epitopes. HLA-A*0201 is the most common HLA type, present in about 50% of the population[33]. SYFPEITHI scores are based upon binding motifs common to known naturally occurring epitopes. According to the SYFPEITHI scoring guidelines, a naturally expressed epitope should be amongst the top 2% of all peptide scores assessed in 80% of cases[26]. We assessed mutant C-termini arising from common NMD-R mutations (Table S5) and the top 2% of HLA-A*0201 SYFPEITHI binding scores generated from the mutant proteins were determined (Table 5). The top-ranking peptides had SYFPEITHI binding scores ranging from 23–31. These scores are comparable to the binding scores of 135 known HLA-A*0201 CTL cancer epitopes[26], including the 4 published MSI-derived epitopes, which have a median score of 24 and a mean of 23.4 (Table S6).

Based upon available reported cMS mutation rates for EPHB2, TTK and RGS12 (C8), a vaccine including these three mutant proteins will include at least one probable HLA-A*0201 epitope for 69% of patients $(1 - (1 - 41\%) \times (1 - 27\%) \times (1 - 28\%))$. Further HLA-A*0201 epitopes were identified for several genes (TMEM97, ASXL1, SFRS12IP1, RGS12 (A9), RTKN2) with

common mutations in this study, indicating that also targeting these genes could broaden HLA-A*0201 coverage. Some rare mutations (e.g. NTAN1, RAPH1) also produce immunogenic epitopes that would not provide broad population coverage, but may also be worth targeting in selected patients.

Discussion

Microsatellite instability gives rise to predictable frameshift mutations involving the cMS of many genes. Mutant proteins arising from these mutations are a logical source of tumour-specific antigens that could account for both the presence of increased TILs and the better prognosis associated with an MSI-High phenotype. This concept is supported by a recent finding of a correlation between immune infiltrate density and the number of cMS frameshift mutations detected in a set of MSI-High colon cancers[34]. We have validated at least two examples (CREBBP and EP300) of naturally expressed mutant proteins in MSI-High colon cancer cell lines, both arising from NMD-resistant transcripts. These findings confirm that NMD-resistant transcripts can generate naturally expressed MSI-derived mutant proteins[34,35]. The cMS repeats in CREBBP and EP300 are short and unlikely to be mutated in a high proportion of MSI-High tumours. However, it is likely that some common NMD-resistant mutations such as TTK will also generate targetable mutant proteins in MSI-High cancers. Our genome-wide strategy to identify immunogenic NMD-resistant transcripts has identified five novel cMS mutations (SFRS12IP1, MED8, ASXL1, FBXL3, RGS12) in at least 45% of eleven MSI-High colon cancer cell lines tested. Mutation analysis in a larger series of primary MSI-High colon cancers will enable the mutation frequencies of these potential therapeutic targets to be more accurately determined.

In vitro studies have identified CTL responses to synthetic mutant peptides arising from common cMS mutations, using peripheral blood mononuclear cells from patients with MSI colon cancers[10,11,12,13,14,36] and intriguingly, also in healthy individuals with HNPCC[15]. These studies have shown that tumour-specific mutant proteins can stimulate *in vitro* T cell immunity and support the concept of a vaccination strategy. The published HLA-A*0201 CTL epitopes for TGFBR2[10,11], CASP5[12], OGT[13] and U79260(FTO)[14] all arise from NMD-sensitive mutant transcripts. NMD-inhibition experiments have shown that mutant TGFBR2 is one of the most upregulated transcripts, with 10-fold increased mRNA expression in one study[27,37]. The T cell responses conflict with the expected impact of NMD upon mutant protein expression. A transfection study showed that mutant TGFBR2 protein is detectable in transfectants of mutant cDNA (NMD-resistant), but not mutant gDNA (NMD-sensitive)[35]. We did not detect mutant proteins from NMD-sensitive transcripts (BAX, CASP5 and MSH3). However, NMD is a translation-dependant process[24] and low-level mutant protein expression from the initial round of translation may be sufficient to stimulate immune responses. CTL can show exquisite sensitivity to a specific peptide/HLA ligand, with as few as 3 target peptide/MHC complexes being sufficient for CTL-specific cell lysis *in vitro*[38]. Humoral responses to mutant TGFBR2 protein have been identified by ELISA, but only in a minority (10%) of MSI-High colon cancer patients[39].

Figure 2. Expression of mutant CREBBP and EP300 proteins, arising from NMD-resistant mutant transcripts. Normal proteins (white arrow) and mutant proteins (black arrow) were detected in Western Blot analyses on whole cell lysates for (A) CREBBP and (B) EP300. (A) CREBBP C5 cMS: 1. SW480 (wt), 2. LoVo (-1, wt), 3. HCT116 (wt), 4. LIM1215 (wt), 5. LS174T (wt). MW (kDa): wt 265, mut 209. (B) EP300 A5 cMS: 1. LoVo (wt), 2. HCT116 (-1, wt), 3. HCA7 (wt), 4. LIM1215 (wt), 5. LS174T (wt). MW (kDa): wt 223, mut 187. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0016012.g002

A benefit of NMD-resistant transcripts as a source of targetable mutant proteins is that stably expressed tumour antigens can be cross-presented to the immune system by dendritic cells to stimulate CTL and T helper cell responses[40]. Cross-presentation is likely to result in superior anti-tumour immunity and NMD-resistant transcripts as a source of targetable mutant proteins. A fusion-gene assay reported a significant correlation between the expression of transfected MSI-derived mutant proteins and cross-presentation of co-expressed ovalbumin antigen [18]. For genes with negligible detectable protein, some moderate to strong CTL responses were detected, but without cross-presentation[18]. A limitation of the transfection assay is that mutant cDNA constructs were used and therefore the experiments did not evaluate the impact of NMD upon mutant protein expression. Our approach overcomes this through direct detection of mutant protein expression. A modified transfection assay requiring natural splicing of the C-terminus could also identify biologically relevant vaccination targets.

NMD-inhibition experiments have identified some “NMD-escape” transcripts which partially resist degradation due to NMD[27]. MBD4 is predicted generate an NMD-sensitive transcript, but a faint abnormal protein band has been reported in Western blot analyses of MBD4 mutated cell lines. This may represent mutant MBD4 protein expression due to NMD-escape[23]. NMD-escape transcripts may be a useful source of protein targets, but these are unable to be predicted and further work is needed to determine which NMD-escape transcripts produce targetable mutant proteins. Strategies that interfere with NMD without inhibiting protein translation should cause a generalised upregulation in NMD-sensitive mutant transcripts, unmasking a range of tumour antigens. This approach could complement a vaccine targeting MSI-High tumours by broadening the range of available immune targets beyond NMD-resistant transcripts. NMD-inhibition by siRNA targeting of NMD regulatory genes SMG1 or UPF2 has recently been shown capable of inducing

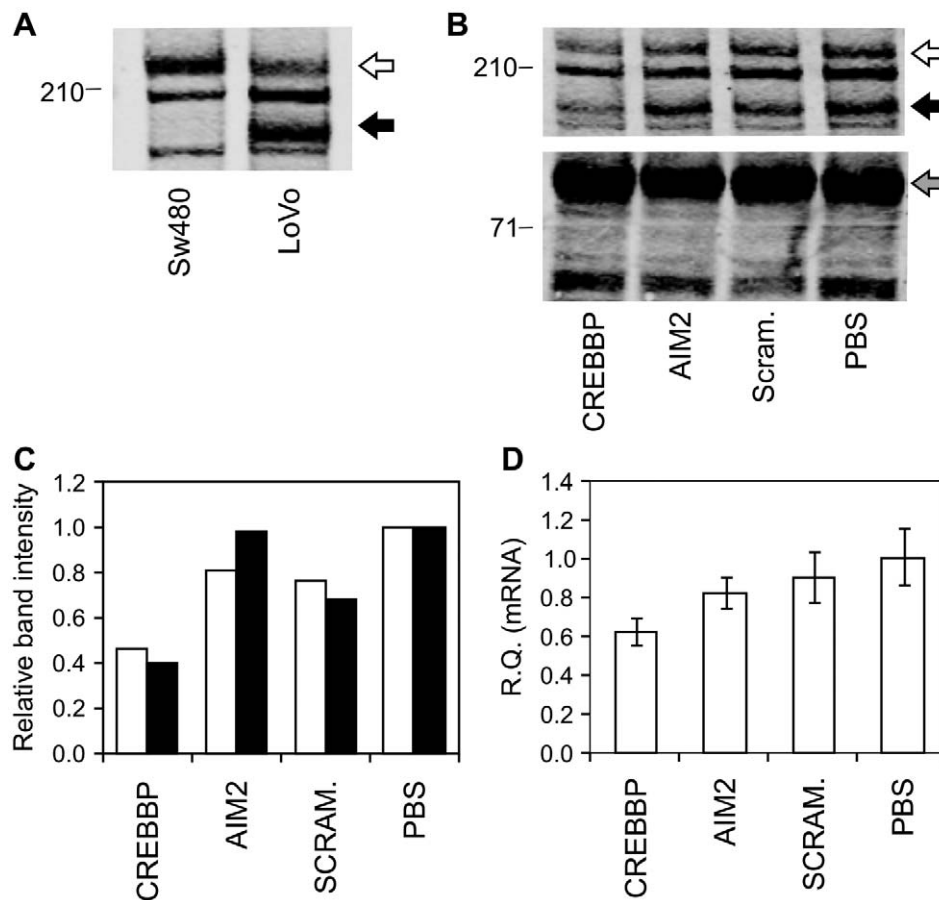


Figure 3. Validation of mutant CREBBP protein. Specificity of the mutant protein band was confirmed by gene-specific knockdown in transfectants of siRNA targeting CREBBP. (A) Detection of mutant protein band (black arrow) in whole cell lysates of LoVo cell line, but normal protein only (white arrow) in non-mutated SW480 cell line. (B) Western Blot of LoVo whole cell lysates from siRNA SMARTpool transfectants show decreased expression of normal (white arrow) and mutant (black arrow) CREBBP protein band in CREBBP-targeted lysates (lane 1). Beta-catenin loading control (grey arrow) 92 kDa. (C) Relative intensity of normal (blue) and mutant (red) CREBBP protein bands compared to untransfected cells (PBS). (D) Decreased CREBBP mRNA expression in CREBBP siRNA transfectants (left lane) relative to untransfected cells (right lane). doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0016012.g003

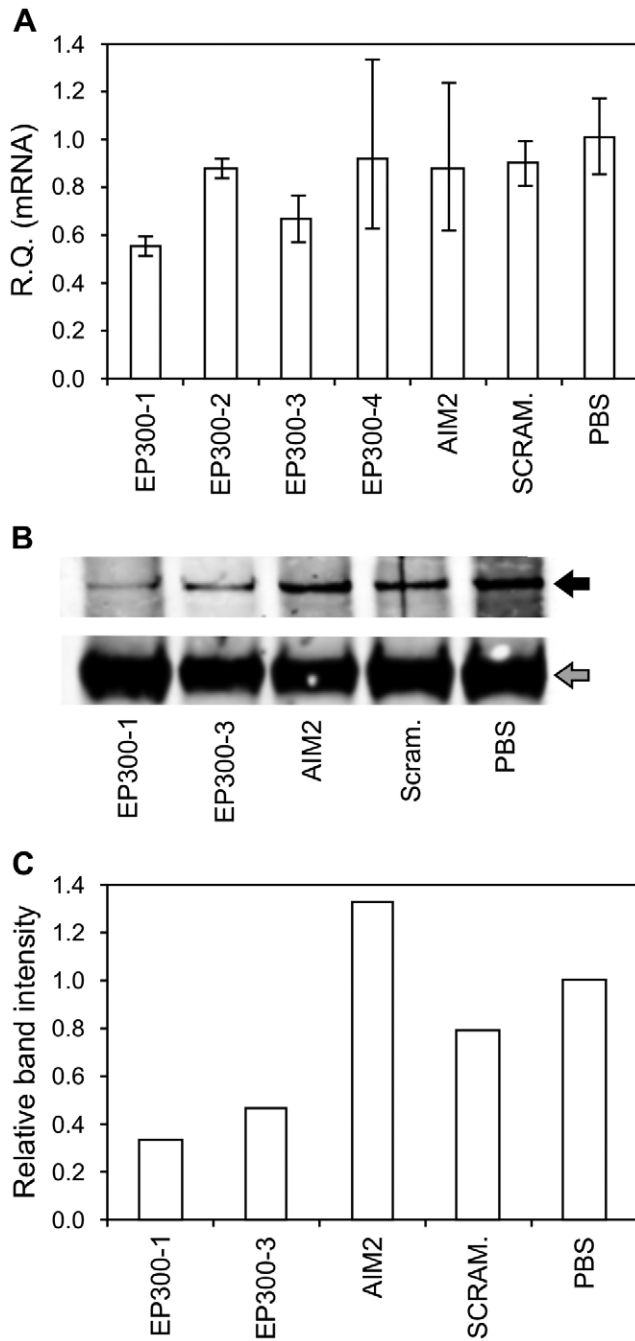


Figure 4. Validation of mutant EP300 protein. Specificity of the mutant protein band confirmed by gene-specific knockdown in transfectants of siRNA targeting EP300. (A) qRT-PCR data to assess siRNAs targeting EP300 (best knockdown using P300-1 and P300-3). (B–C) Decreased mutant EP300 protein detected in Western Blot analyses on immunoprecipitates of EP300 siRNA transfectants relative to untransfected controls (PBS). doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0016012.g004

protective *in vivo* immune responses to tumour cells transfected with an NMD-sensitive target antigen[41].

Our confirmation of mutant protein expression by MSI-High tumours may have important clinical applications. A vaccine targeting commonly expressed mutant proteins has been proposed as a promising strategy for the treatment of MSI-High tumours [15,18,34,42]. With sufficient targets, vaccination may be feasible

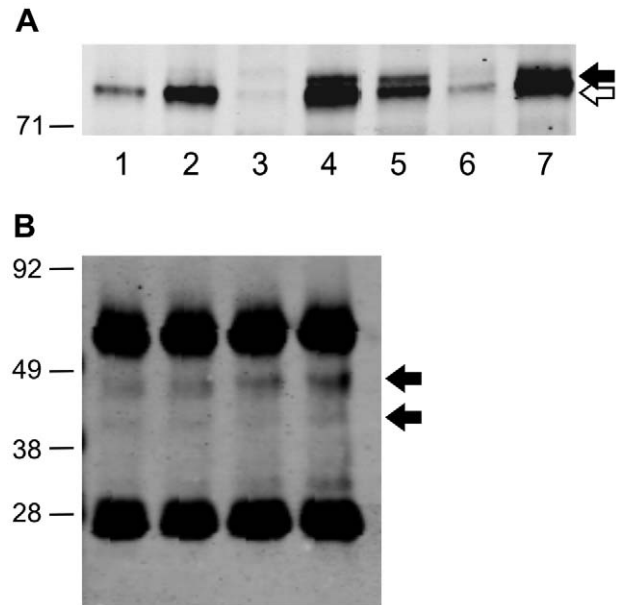


Figure 5. Potential mutant TTK and AIM2 proteins. (A) Western blot analyses on whole cell lysates identified a potential mutant TTK protein band (black arrow) in multiple mutated cell lines and normal TTK protein (white arrow) only in non-mutated lines: 1. LIM1863 (wt), 2. HCA7 (wt), 3. LIM1899 (-1, wt), 4. HCT116 (-1, wt), 5. LoVo (-1, wt), 6. LIM2537 (-1, wt), 7. LIM2551 (-1, wt). TTK MW (kDa): wt 97, mut 101. (B) Western blot analyses on immunoprecipitates of whole cell lysates identified an AIM2 protein band (black arrow) in all cell lines, including the homozygous mutant LoVo cell line: 1. SW480 (wt), 2. LoVo (-1), 3. HCT116 (-1, wt), 4. LS174T (wt). AIM2 MW (kDa): wt 39.0, mut 40.4. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0016012.g005

provided that the mutant proteins are expressed, antigenic epitopes are generated and antigen presentation is functional. Further work is needed to determine which mutant protein immune responses can confer a survival benefit to patients with MSI-High tumours. Mutant proteins secreted into the serum could serve as useful biomarkers for the early detection of MSI-High tumours, particularly in the HNPCC affected population. Such biomarkers would be a useful adjunct to colonoscopic screening, since MSI-High colorectal cancers have a propensity for interval adenomas and tumours developing in the period between screening colonoscopies[43,44]. The common, predictable and tumour-specific nature of MSI-derived mutant proteins makes them ideal candidates as therapeutic targets or diagnostic markers.

Materials and Methods

Cell lines and culture

LIM colorectal cancer cell lines were established from tumour biopsies at the Ludwig Institute for Cancer Research (LICR) Melbourne Branch as described previously: LIM1215[45], LIM1899[46], LIM1863[47], LIM2463[48] and (LIM2099, LIM2405, LIM2408, LIM2537, LIM2550 and LIM2551) [49]. The LIM cell lines were established from both sporadic and familial colorectal cancers[49] and can be obtained from CellBank Australia (www.cellbankaustralia.com) or from the LICR Melbourne Branch on completion of a standard academic materials transfer agreement. SW1222 colorectal cancer cells were provided by the Ludwig Institute for Cancer Research, New York Branch, (New York, NY) and HCA7 colorectal cancer cells were obtained from the European Collection of Cell Cultures (Porton Down, UK). HCT116, LS174T, SW480, LoVo and HT29 colorectal

Table 4. NMD-R C-terminal peptide sequences from genome-wide search selected for mutation analysis.

Gene	cMS	MW(w.t.)	MW(mut)	a.a.	Mutant neo-C-terminus (–1 base pair frameshift)
SFRS12IP1	A10	18176	18253	66	GKGLTHPVLKRTLQNKRNKNIRRRKRRKRRVNRQKGNITKRRKRREKRKILLSHLVNSPESN
MED8	A9	32817	38899	61	MPTCSSGEAWACSPFHLRSLQGFYLSNSHKVPPYPLPHLIHTRLSQEVALPGRMTWERVFP
ASXL1	G8	165441	77046	57	VARVEVAAGPPMREVAEAAAAMVVRPVATLSPGEARAPLESVRQIYSEHNCRLLI
FBXL3	T9	48705	36034	24	YMKKNLTPSFAMKYLPPICTLGDQ
RGS12	A9	149587	132211	31	NIRKLIWTKQRSFSLFLPKLRATEQMTNVGC
RTKN2	A9	69301	59002	66	LKRQMGSSLLVSMKNPYHLLGPHSLMVTIKWSSRKRKYCILQVSHYMMKKGRDKLPFLLLINFHSA
RTN3	A8	27567	35071	66	RQNKYMETRNATVTKTFFNSYNVVTCTMKENTQCQLEPAFQAFFLIWCFLSPFPNPQYQAQKLM
SAFB2	C8	107469	111382	48	RTPTSPAATKSHSLRVFGWADALLNLVARVPSNLGDLFKSKVNPATML
TMEM97	A10	20847	41744	187	NEGNNHVPRVEMPTGWLLVGYNTRNTAQNPRLQQLKHWQOCTRARWCQEPQTLTFFHFFFFKTVSLCCP...
TMEM97 (cont)	-	-	-	-	...GWSKQWHDLSLQPPPGLKPSLSASQVARTTGVYQHVWLCVFFVCVETGFCVAVQVGLERLGSSD...
TMEM97 (cont)	-	-	-	-LPTSVLSAGITDVNHWAQPKPSPKGTGMNRPGLRVGKGVWARL
ANKRD49	A9	27289	11639	31	WKKTQADCFGLKKGILPQCSDSFLKRPLT
VRK2	A8	58138	43564	20	STVREALSPVQHGKCRKRRN
EAPP	A8	32761	20412	54	RRNNTRFQOMTNYCMILKKITEIRPGLMHREGVTMVWDHRDHVNSLQVIMLS
NTAN1	A8	34676	40304	62	MKMACGKRSLQEVKHELPPKAPSWPDRPLVGLARIQIWLHLLGLRPPSSLVFQMTFIK
RAPH1	C8	135250	86746	18	HLLLSLHPSLPKLPQNPL
CCKBR	T8	48417	40685	34	CVGCQFIVPTRGAPLMARVHTEHSRVLSPSFTC
P4HB	A8	57114	57013	117	TSLWSSMPHGVTANSWLPFGINWERRTRTMRSSSPRWRLPTRWRPSPKCTASPHSSSLFPVPTGRSLITGNA...
P4HB (cont)	-	-	-	-	...RWMVLRNSWRAVARMGQGMMSISRTWKKQRSQTRWTKMIRKL
RAB40C	C8	31303	36007	57	RTARGVTARSPGDGRGLRCQEGSSWTLLAGRQASAAAYVETVHTAAASEAPGFPH
ST8SIA6	A8	44834	34098	52	PYFWRTLQPMEMHFFFCQHFPSGPTRVPLSKYTTTRSKSLKQDKRFYFISIPST
CIR	A9	52311	38786	50	YKGRKERKTSVQGITVILKRRTSRRESFMKNFLAVTITGKKPRKSPGS
KCNC1	A8	57940	54089	19	RSIFRGRHRSWDLPIIVNLS
SP100	A8	100413	90992	39	RSSRIPMHRPGLLWPFSCSALSIAQSKENILACPLMML
C15orf48	A9	9617	7122	16	IQNLGKWLTLTYLKSL
DYRK3	A8	65711	37630	34	ISFRVLASSWYASLPPSPCNLWMPSTKIRLFTAI
ERCC5	A9	133103	110374	64	NYGHCSPLAFLTQLLPRPTSNPWWMTRRDPFCGGNLISTKLENFVSGISAGTERRQMNLCLFY
GPATCH4	A8	42053	31346	72	RKRKGGRRKRLQHLKGMQMQRSTQNLSRTSEKARRRKGDIKKERSQMKERVQLKGMRRRTLQEQVGLGN
HOXB7	G8	24014	17050	98	AWRARARPASTRPAMGSSRPVSTCTARPLSRTSPGCVPATPPRRRPRSRGTRTWPRVTSVSGTSGCEAQLTA...
HOXB7 (cont)	-	-	-	-	...NEAARPTPATRPWSWRKNFTTIAT
INTS8	A8	113084	117050	43	SFSKQWQNFTEFKQLNFFNFYFLNNGLKINSIKRSLYNTYVHN
RARRES3	A8	18178	23706	55	RQPEAATKSCVRSSCGGPSGDEPPCLQDPDRALSQAFSRSFPLFPFLAGKSMI
SF3B2	A8	100223	104095	58	NGKLSRPTAVGAARNIRSSFRSPHTSPFFGPTSGCLGFTQEPPLPQFPRTCHFMFLF
TCERG1	A8	123896	114436	40	SLRKILDVLSPPVTGKNKENLKNISQPKLTSGRF
WHSC1	C8	152252	154227	48	QSQGSRRGRGGGGAGGESQRANSARRPLGRIQRCRAAGPACGRGRA
ZNF133	A8	73315	20485	120	NVHRQPVIQSQSSSILSALRVSPVRNSPCSMCCVIIPGSSHACVQKVTSSLGIRAQGTRRSSNKLPGDPGV...
ZNF133 (cont)	-	-	-	-	...IKQKVLREKVPCLCLEEPKGLWERSPGHPRGSQALGTASEGWS

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0016012.t004

cancer cell lines and HeLa cervical cancer cells were obtained from the American Type Culture Collection (Rockville, MD). Cells were cultured at 37°C and 5% CO₂ in RPMI 1640 media (Invitrogen) supplemented with 10% foetal calf serum (FCS), 8 U/ml insulin, 0.5 mg/ml hydrocortisone, 1 × 10⁻² mg/ml thioglycerol, 20 µg/ml streptomycin sulfate and 12 µg/ml benzylpenicillin or in DMEM media (Invitrogen) supplemented with 10% FCS, 20 µg/ml streptomycin sulfate and 12 µg/ml benzylpenicillin.

Assessment for MSI by immunohistochemistry (IHC)

Cell blocks of each cell line were prepared from 5 × 10⁷ cells, rinsed and resuspended in 5 mL PBS, centrifuged into a pellet, fixed in 10% neutral buffered formalin and embedded in paraffin. Sections 3 µm thick were prepared using Superfrost Plus Adhesion slides (Thermo Scientific). IHC for DNA mismatch repair proteins was performed on the sections using Vision Biosystems Bond-Max automated IHC stainer, with on-board antigen retrieval using Bond Epitope Retrieval Solution 2

Table 5. HLA-A*0201 SYFPEITHI [26] scores of (A) top ranking NMD-R derived epitopes compared with (B) published MSI-derived epitopes.

A				
GENE	HLA-A*0201 epitopes	SCORE	Reported (%)	This study (%)
RAPH1	SLHPSLPKL	31	No data	18
RAPH1	LLLSLHPSL	28	No data	18
RAPH1	HLLLSLHPSL	25	No data	18
RAPH1	SLPKLPQNPL	23	No data	18
NTAN1	GLRPPSLLSV	30	No data	18
NTAN1	LLQEVKKHEL	27	No data	18
NTAN1	GLARIQIWIL	27	No data	18
NTAN1	HLLGLRPPSL	27	No data	18
NTAN1	KMACGKRSL	25	No data	18
NTAN1	LLGLRPPSL	25	No data	18
NTAN1	QIWILHLLGL	25	No data	18
NTAN1	RIQIWILHL	23	No data	18
NTAN1	RIQIWILHLL	23	No data	18
TMEM97	SLSAGITDV	28	11	36
TMEM97	SLQPPPPGL	27	11	36
TMEM97	WLICFVFFV	27	11	36
TMEM97	SLASQVART	24	11	36
ASXL1	VMVVRPVATL	27	No data	55
ASXL1	MVVRPVATL	23	No data	55
EPHB2	ILIRKAMTV	27	41	36
EPHB2	VLAGDKKGL	25	41	36
EPHB2	ILIRKAMTVL	24	41	36
TTK	LLNPGCNLHL	26	27	70
TTK	ILLNPGCNL	25	27	70
TTK	NLHLKTTSL	25	27	70
TTK	KIYWTVILL	24	27	70
TTK	VMSDTTYKI	23	27	70
SFRS12IP1	SILLHLIVL	26	No data	55
RGS12 (A9)	SLFPKLRAT	25	No data	46
RGS12 (C8)	SLPAGPSAL	25	28	18
RTKN2	HLLGPHSLMV	25	No data	36
RTKN2	LLGPHSLMV	25	No data	36
EAPP	MILKKITEI	25	No data	18
EAPP	CMILKKITEI	24	No data	18
EAPP	LMHREGVTMV	24	No data	18
B				
GENE	HLA-A*0201 epitopes	SCORE	Reference	
FTO (U79620)	TLSPGWSAV	25	[14]	
OGT	SLYKFSPFPL	23	[13]	
CASP5	FLIIWQNTM	20	[12]	
TGFBR2	RLSSCVPVA	19	[10,11]	

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0016012.t005

and polymer-based peroxidase staining using Bond Define Detection kit DS9713 and the following primary antibodies: MLH1 (Novocastra: NCL-L-MLH1), MSH2 (Oncogene: NA27), MSH6 (BD Transduction Laboratories: 970220-150) and PMS2 (BD Pharmingen: 556414). An anatomical pathologist (DSW)

interpreted the IHC stained sections. Cell lines with nuclear staining for DNA MMR proteins were interpreted to have a normal expression pattern (likely MSS) and cell lines lacking nuclear expression of one or more DNA MMR proteins were interpreted as having MSI.

Mutation analysis of cMS

Cell lines were tested for frameshift mutations in a selection of cMS reported to be mutated in MSI-High colon cancers by DNA sequencing (TGFBR2, BAX, CASP5, TCF7L2, TAF1B, MSH3, IGF2R, CREBBP, EP300, MARCKS, AIM2, ACVR2) or by fragment analysis (ASTE1, PTHLH, C4orf6, EPHB2, TFE3, TTK, PA2G4, KCNC1, SP100, FBXL3, MED8, RGS12, CIR). Genomic DNA was extracted from the cell lines with Qiagen DNeasy Blood & Tissue Mini Kit (Qiagen) using standard protocols. PCR primers (Figure S7) were designed to flank the cMS of interest, yielding amplicons 100–800 base pairs in length (for DNA sequencing) or 90–200 base pairs in length with FAM tags located at the 5' end of the 5' oligonucleotides (for fragment analysis). PCR reactions were performed in 25 μ L total volume, with 100 ng gDNA, 2.5 μ L 10 \times reaction buffer, 1 mM MgCl₂, 100 μ M dNTPs, 200 μ M of each primer and 0.5 U Taq DNA polymerase, using the following standard conditions: initial denaturation at 94°C for 3 min, 35 cycles (denaturation at 94°C for 30 sec, annealing at 58°C for 30 sec and primer extension at 72°C for 1 min). A final extension step was performed at 72°C for 10 min. PCR fragments were resolved by agarose gel electrophoresis with ethidium bromide and visualised with ultraviolet light. Gel extractions were performed to purify PCR fragments (Qiagen) prior to DNA sequencing, using 5 ng DNA per 100 base pairs of template and 3.2 pmol of forward or reverse primer in 10 μ L ddH₂O (Wellcome Trust Sequencing Centre, Monash Medical Centre, Victoria, Australia). DNA sequencing data was analysed using Chromas Version 2.33 (TechneLysium) and assessed for cMS frameshift mutations. DNA sequencing data from MSS cell lines were used as controls to indicate the degree of PCR slippage artefact affected the normal cMS sequences. For fragment analysis, PCR products were diluted based upon assessment of the intensity of the bands detected in the DNA agarose gel, loaded into 96 well plates with 2 μ L sample, 9.75 μ L formamide and 0.25 μ L LIZ size standard per well for analysis. Samples were denatured at 95°C for 3 minutes, incubated on ice for 1 minute

and loaded into a sandwich for analysis. Data was analysed using Gene Mapper 4.0 software (Applied Biosystems). Samples from MSS cell lines were used as controls to indicate the normal fragment size and pattern of non-mutated cMS.

Prediction of mutant proteins arising from frameshift mutations

Genetic sequences were accessed from Ensembl[50] (latest release 58 – May 2010) and transcripts were assessed for the presence of the described cMS. Normal protein sequences and mutant protein sequences expected to arise from a frameshift mutation of –1 DNA base pair were determined for each cMS-containing transcript using ExPasy Translate Tool and the predicted molecular weight of the normal and mutant proteins were calculated with the ExPasy Compute pI/Mw Tool (Swiss Institute of Bioinformatics)[51].

Western blotting

Whole cell lysates were prepared by incubation (15 min) of 10⁶ cells per 50 μ L ice-cold RIPA lysis buffer (20 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.2), 150 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA, 10% glycerol, 1% Triton X-100, 0.5% deoxycholate, 0.1% SDS, 1 mM DTT, 1 \times complete protease cocktail (Roche)). Cell debris was pelleted by ultracentrifugation (10⁵ rpm, 30 min, 4°C). Immunoprecipitates were prepared by incubation for 2 hours of the lysates with Protein A-sepharose beads pre-coupled to primary antibodies (Table 6A). Whole cell lysates or immunoprecipitates were resuspended in sample buffer (2% SDS, 20% glycerol, 0.1 M TRIS pH 6.8, 50 mM TCEP bond breaker (Pierce), 0.004% bromophenol blue), boiled (5 min) and size-fractionated by SDS-PAGE using the Mini Protean system (BioRad, USA) and a 3–8% Tris-Acetate gel (NuPAGE Tris-acetate running buffer, Invitrogen, USA) for larger proteins (>150 kDa) or 4–12% Bis-Tris gel (NuPAGE MES running buffer, Invitrogen, USA) for smaller proteins. Gels were transferred (100 V, 4°C, 3 hrs) to a PVDF membrane (Millipore)

Table 6. Primary antibodies (A) and secondary antibodies (B) used in western blot +/- immunoprecipitation experiments.

A. Primary antibodies.					
Antigen	Product (clone)	Species	Epitope	Dilution	Manufacturer
AIM2	(3B10)[28]	Mouse mAb	a.a. 1–186	1/10	Peter MacCallum Cancer Centre*
BAX	B8554 (2D2)	Mouse mAb	a.a. 3–16	1/2000	Sigma-Aldrich
BAX	ab7977	Mouse pAb	a.a. 11–30	1/100	Abcam
CASP5	ab40887 (EP876Y)	Rabbit	N-terminus	1/4000	Abcam
CREBBP	sc-689	Rabbit	N-terminus	1/200	Santa Cruz
CREBBP	MAB1133	Mouse	Unknown	1/200	Chemicon
CTNNB	610153	Mouse	a.a. 571–781	1/5000	BD Transduction Laboratories
EP300	sc-584	Rabbit	N-terminus	1/200	Santa Cruz
EPHB2	sc-28980 (H-80)	Rabbit pAb	a.a. 255–334	1/100	Santa Cruz
MSH3	611390 (50)	Mouse	a.a. 136–349	1/200	BD Transduction Laboratories
TTK	N1 (sc-56968)	Mouse mAb	a.a. 3–856	1/50	Santa Cruz
B. Secondary antibodies.					
Antigen	Antibody name	Species	Dilution	Manufacturer	
Mouse Ig	Anti mouse Ig odyssey 680 labelled	Donkey	1/10000	Li-Cor	
Rabbit Ig	Anti rabbit Ig odyssey 680 labelled	Goat	1/5000	Li-Cor	

*3B10 Hybridoma supernatant kindly donated by Dr Ricky Johnstone, Peter MacCallum Cancer Institute.

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0016012.t006

in transfer buffer (25 mM TRIS, 200 mM glycine, 10% methanol (v/v)), blocked overnight (5% skim milk powder, 0.02% azide), incubated with the primary antibody (1 hr), washed in PBS with 0.1% Tween-20 (PBST), incubated with the appropriate secondary antibody (Table 6B) for 1 hour and washed again. Membranes were imaged using the Odyssey Infrared Imaging System (LICOR Biosciences).

RNA interference (RNAi) assays

Transient transfectants of cell lines were prepared using individual or SMARTpool preparations of small interfering RNA (siRNA) (Thermo Fisher Scientific), targeting the genes of interest. Transfectants of non-targeting (scrambled) siRNA and no siRNA (PBS only) were used as negative controls. Lipofectamine (7.5 μ l) incubated with 250 μ l OPTI-MEM media (Invitrogen) per transfection for 7 min was combined with siRNA (50 pmol in 250 μ l OPTI-MEM per transfection) for 20 min at RT and added to cells pre-plated in 2 mL antibiotic-free OPTI-MEM media (6 well plates, LoVo 15×10^5 /well, HCT116 10×10^5 /well). After incubation overnight the siRNA-containing media was removed and replenished. At 24 hours post-transfection cell samples were split, one-third into fresh 6 well plates with 2 mL media/well for Western blot analysis and the remainder into 10 cm dishes and resuspended in 10 mL media/dish for qRT-PCR analysis. At 72 hours cells were harvested, counted using Countess Automated cell counter (Invitrogen) and lysed. Samples for Western blot analyses were stored at -80°C until ready for analysis. Specificity of candidate normal and mutant protein bands in western blots was confirmed by detection of decreased protein band intensity in lysates of cells transfected with siRNA targeting the gene of interest relative to negative controls. Blots were probed for a non-targeted gene (β -catenin) as a loading control to enable the relative “knock-down” to be calculated.

Extracts of total RNA for qRT-PCR were prepared from transfectants using RNAspin Mini RNA isolation kit (GE Healthcare) using standard protocols at room temperature. RNA concentration and quality (A260/280 ratio) was assessed with a NanoDrop ND-100 Spectrophotometer (Thermo Scientific). RNA samples were stored at -80°C until ready for analysis. Samples were digested using RNase free DNase and converted to cDNA with an RT kit (Applied Biosystems). Residual RNA was digested with RNAase. Serially diluted cDNA samples were analysed in duplicate by qRT-PCR with an ABI 7300 Real Time PCR instrument (Applied Biosystems), using Taqman (ABI) Master Mix, primers/probes for the gene of interest and for a control gene (GAPDH). No primer/probe, no RT enzyme and no cDNA negative controls were included and a standard curve was generated from the data. Fold-change in transfectant mRNA expression levels relative to untransfected cells was evaluated using the comparative C_T ($\Delta\Delta C_T$) method, expressed as a range incorporating the standard deviation of $\Delta\Delta C_T$. Gene-specific knockdown in siRNA transfectants was confirmed by detecting a significant decrease in mRNA levels of transfectants relative to untransfected cells.

Nano-Liquid Chromatography-Mass Spectrometric Analysis

Immunoprecipitates of cell lysates (5×10^8) were produced lysed and size fractionated by SDS-PAGE as described above. Gels for mass spectrometry analyses were stained (1 hr) with Coomassie R-250 (Pierce) and de-stained (>1 hr) in distilled water. Gel sections (1.5 mm) were excised with a scalpel, extensively washed in deionized water and digested with trypsin (0.25 μ g) using a robotic workstation (MassPrep, Micromass). Tryptic digests were concen-

trated to ~ 10 μ L by centrifugal lyophilization (Savant) in preparation for Electrospray-Ion Trap (ESI-IT) tandem mass spectrometry (MS/MS) (LCQ-Deca, Finnigan). Digests (~ 10 μ L in 1% (v/v) formic acid) were transferred into 100 μ L glass autosampler vials for injection and fractionation by nano-reversed-phase-HPLC (Agilent Model 1100 capillary HPLC) using a 150×0.15 mm I.D. RP-capillary column (Reprasil-Pur, C18-AQ, 3 μ m, Dr Maisch, GmbH), linear 60 min gradient from 0%–100% Solvent B, flow rate of 0.8 μ L/min at 45°C . Solvent A was 0.1% (v/v) aqueous formic acid and Solvent B was 0.1% aqueous formic acid/60% (v/v) acetonitrile. The capillary HPLC was coupled on-line to an ESI-IT mass spectrometer for automated MS/MS analysis of individually isolated peptide ions. Raw MS/MS spectra were extracted using Extract-MSN in Bioworks 3.1 (Finnigan, San Jose, U.S.A.). Parameters used to create the peak lists were: minimum mass 400; maximum mass 5000; grouping tolerance 1.5; intermediate scans 1; minimum group count 1; automated calculation of charge state; 30 peaks minimum per spectrum; peptide charge states 1+, 2+ or higher; ± 2 Da peptide mass tolerance; ± 0.5 Da MS/MS fragment mass tolerance. Parent ion masses were determined based upon the isotope cluster spacing in the zoom scan spectrum and individual spectra files (.dta file extension) were generated. Acquired MS/MS spectra were searched against the non-redundant protein subset database (Ludwig NR_subset version_Q407) using the MascotTM search algorithm (v2.1, Matrix Science, U.K.). Searches were conducted with carboxymethylation of cysteine as a fixed modification (+58 Da), variable oxidation of methionine (± 16 Da) and an allowance for up to 3 missed tryptic cleavages. Results containing possible peptide identifications by the Mascot algorithm were validated manually.

Bioinformatic search for NMD-resistant mutant transcripts

Coding microsatellite (cMS) containing sequences likely to be NMD-resistant upon mutation were identified using a computer program written in the Python language (<http://www.python.org>) using the BioPython library of Python functions (<http://biopython.org>). Matched human genomic DNA, mRNA and coding DNA sequence (CDS) gene information was obtained from the RefSeq database (NCBI build 37.1; ftp://ftp.ncbi.nih.gov/genomes/H_sapiens/). The Python program processes each CDS entry, determines the coding DNA sequence and translates this sequence into a predicted amino acid sequence. Potentially erroneous CDS entries are discarded if they generate sequences lacking an initial methionine residue or a terminal stop codon. CDS entries generating sequences with a premature stop codon are also discarded. Retained CDS are checked for the presence of mononucleotide cMSs at least six bases in length (e.g. AAAAAA). One or two bases are deleted from the mononucleotide cMS and translated to generate amino acid sequences for the mutant proteins. If a premature stop codon in the frameshift mutated sequence is >55 bases upstream of the last exon-exon junction, this cMS is excluded from further consideration, as the mutant mRNA is likely to be NMD-sensitive. If a premature stop codon is in the last exon or within 55 bases of the last exon-exon junction, the cMS is retained, since the mutant mRNA is likely to be NMD-resistant. If no premature stop codon is generated, then frameshifted DNA sequence of the non-coding 3' end of the corresponding mRNA entry is assessed for the presence of a stop codon. DNA sequences lacking a stop codon are discarded, since the entire sequence is unable to be characterized. Predicted mutant DNA and amino acid sequences are characterized by length and site of the cMS repeat, type of deletion (one or two repeat units) and the length, molecular

weights and sequences of the normal and corresponding mutant proteins. The presence of any additional cMS in the genetic sequences is also identified to detect any lengthy 5' cMS that may be susceptible to mutation and prevent some NMD-resistant transcripts from being generated. The program also assesses genes for dinucleotide cMS repeats using a similar algorithm.

Identification of new target genes

Genes from the genome-wide search were prioritized for study based upon multiple criteria including susceptibility to frequent frameshift mutation, likely antigenicity and likely protein expression in colon cancer. A minimum mononucleotide cMS length of eight nucleotides was chosen, since mutation rates in our desired range (>30%–50%) have been reported for cMS of this length in some genes, but not for shorter cMS[16]. Genes with <10 amino acids of novel protein sequence were excluded, since these sequences are unlikely to generate a range of useful CTL epitopes. Immunohistochemical data regarding protein expression in colon cancer is available for some genes in the Human Protein Atlas[30]. In the absence of such data for many genes, gene expression microarray data were also used to assess which genes are highly expressed in MSI colorectal adenocarcinomas. Using two gene expression data sets that compared MSI with MSS colon cancers using the same Affymatrix chip (PMID: 17047040, GEO entry GSE4554[31], PMID: 19088021, GEO entry GSE13294[32]), we ranked shortlisted genes (NMD-resistant transcripts, ≥ 8 mer cMS, ≥ 10 amino acids of novel mutant C-terminus) by median gene expression values. Genes with either moderate to strong protein expression in colon cancer in the Human Protein Atlas resource or with median values in the top 50 scores by either gene expression study were considered for cMS mutation analysis. Gene expression data does not necessarily indicate relative expression between different proteins, since factors such as hybridization efficiency influence the microarray expression read-out (evident in the variability in expression values between different probes for the same gene). However, there is some correlation between gene expression and protein expression and it is likely that high gene expression will correlate with protein expression.

To identify new cMS mutations, PCR primers were designed to amplify cMS-containing regions of the selected genes (Supplementary Data 1). PCR and DNA sequencing was performed using protocols described above. Five MSI-High colon cancer cell lines (HCT116, LoVo, LIM1215, LS174T and HCA7) and one MSS cell line (SW480) were initially screened for frameshift mutations in the selected genes. Genes bearing mutations in this initial screen were also tested for mutations in the remaining 6 MSI colon cancer cell lines.

In silico T cell epitope prediction

Mutant proteins predicted to be generated from common cMS mutations were screened for likely HLA-A*0201 CTL epitopes, using the publicly available predictive software, SYFPEITHI[26]. This program uses a scoring system based upon the binding motifs of known CTL epitopes to generate binding scores that rank all potential nonamer and decamer peptides generated from the input protein sequences in order of likely binding to the HLA-A*0201 molecule. Peptides with scores in the top 2% of peptides were identified as likely CTL epitopes, the scores of which were validated by comparison with score of 133 known HLA-A*0201 CTL epitopes listed on the SYFPEITHI website[26] and 2 MSI-derived HLA-A*0201 epitopes[13,14] not listed at this site.

Supporting Information

Figure S1 Proteomic analysis for CREBBP and EP300.

(A) Immunoprecipitates of SW480 (wild type CREBBP) and LoVo (–1, wt) cell lines were prepared using anti-CREBBP antibody and (B) immunoprecipitates of LIM1215 (wild type EP300) and HCT116 (–1, wt) cell lines were prepared using anti-EP300 antibody. Tryptic digests were prepared from the region of the gel including the suspected CREBBP and EP300 bands. Tandem mass spectrometry revealed multiple peptide sequences corresponding to CREBBP in the SW480 cell line and EP300 in the LIM1215 cell line, confirming the specificity of the wild type protein band. Mutant protein bands were not confirmed by this technique, possibly due to the presence of more abundant co-immunoprecipitated proteins such as MYH9 (data not shown). (DOCX)

Figure S2 Gene expression to prioritise target gene selection. NMD-R transcripts with cMS ≥ 8 mer and mutant C-terminus ≥ 30 a.a. and CREBBP were assessed using colorectal cancer gene expression data from two studies. Boxplots of top 50 gene expression levels shown, with interquartile range above non-specific background (set at 6). High gene expression was used to indicate likely protein expression. (DOC)

Table S1 Coding microsatellite (cMS) sequencing data for genes with previously reported cMS mutations. (XLS)

Table S2 a. Genes with mononucleotide cMS predicted to generate NMD-resistant transcripts (–1 base cMS frameshift mutation). b. Genes with mononucleotide cMS predicted to generate NMD-resistant transcripts (–2 base cMS frameshift mutation). c. Genes with dinucleotide cMS predicted to generate NMD-resistant transcripts (–1 repeat cMS frameshift mutation). d. Genes with dinucleotide cMS predicted to generate NMD-resistant transcripts (–2 repeat cMS frameshift mutation). (XLS)

Table S3 Genes with at least 8 mer cMS predicted to generate NMD-resistant transcripts with mutant C-terminus at least 10 amino acids in length. (XLSX)

Table S4 Coding microsatellite (cMS) sequencing data for genes selected from genome-wide search for NMD-resistant transcripts. (XLS)

Table S5 NMD-R transcripts assessed for potential HLA-A*0201 epitopes. (XLSX)

Table S6 Syfpeithi binding scores for known HLA-A*0201 ligands. (XLSX)

Table S7 PCR primer details. (XLSX)

Acknowledgments

We wish to thank Mr. Frank Feleppa for performing immunohistochemistry on the cell lines, Ms. Heather Patsiouras for interpretation of the mass spectrometry data and Ms. Annalisa Odorizzi for assistance in completing the DNA sequencing.

Author Contributions

Conceived and designed the experiments: DSW FW HHZ ECN AWB. Performed the experiments: DSW MJB YLY. Analyzed the data: DSW

MJB RNJ YLY ECN AWB. Contributed reagents/materials/analysis tools: DSW RNJ ECN AWB. Wrote the paper: DSW ECN AWB.

References

1. Woerner SM, Benner A, Sutter C, Schiller M, Yuan YP, et al. (2003) Pathogenesis of DNA repair-deficient cancers: a statistical meta-analysis of putative Real Common Target genes. *Oncogene* 22: 2226–2235.
2. Duval A, Hamelin R (2002) Genetic instability in human mismatch repair deficient cancers. *Ann Genet* 45: 71–75.
3. Niv Y (2007) Microsatellite instability and MLH1 promoter hypermethylation in colorectal cancer. *World J Gastroenterol* 13: 1767–1769.
4. Boland CR, Thibodeau SN, Hamilton SR, Sidransky D, Eshleman JR, et al. (1998) A National Cancer Institute Workshop on Microsatellite Instability for cancer detection and familial predisposition: development of international criteria for the determination of microsatellite instability in colorectal cancer. *Cancer Res* 58: 5248–5257.
5. Jenkins MA, Hayashi S, O'Shea AM, Burgart LJ, Smyrk TC, et al. (2007) Pathology features in Bethesda guidelines predict colorectal cancer microsatellite instability: a population-based study. *Gastroenterology* 133: 48–56.
6. Phillips SM, Banerjee A, Feakins R, Li SR, Bustin SA, et al. (2004) Tumour-infiltrating lymphocytes in colorectal cancer with microsatellite instability are activated and cytotoxic. *Br J Surg* 91: 469–475.
7. Ogino S, Noshi K, Irahara N, Meyerhardt JA, Baba Y, et al. (2009) Lymphocytic reaction to colorectal cancer is associated with longer survival, independent of lymph node count, microsatellite instability, and CpG island methylator phenotype. *Clin Cancer Res* 15: 6412–6420.
8. Chang EY, Dorsey PB, Frankhouse J, Lee RG, Walts D, et al. (2009) Combination of microsatellite instability and lymphocytic infiltrate as a prognostic indicator in colon cancer. *Arch Surg* 144: 511–515.
9. Lynch HT, Drescher KM, de la Chapelle A (2008) Immunology and the Lynch syndrome. *Gastroenterology* 134: 1246–1249.
10. Linnebacher M, Gebert J, Rudy W, Woerner S, Yuan YP, et al. (2001) Frameshift peptide-derived T-cell epitopes: a source of novel tumor-specific antigens. *Int J Cancer* 93: 6–11.
11. Saeterdal I, Gjertsen MK, Straten P, Eriksen JA, Gaudernack G (2001) A TGF betaRII frameshift-mutation-derived CTL epitope recognised by HLA-A2-restricted CD8+ T cells. *Cancer Immunol Immunother* 50: 469–476.
12. Schwitalle Y, Linnebacher M, Ripberger E, Gebert J, von Knebel Doeberitz M (2004) Immunogenic peptides generated by frameshift mutations in DNA mismatch repair-deficient cancer cells. *Cancer Immunol* 4: 14.
13. Ripberger E, Linnebacher M, Schwitalle Y, Gebert J, von Knebel Doeberitz M (2003) Identification of an HLA-A0201-restricted CTL epitope generated by a tumor-specific frameshift mutation in a coding microsatellite of the OGT gene. *J Clin Immunol* 23: 415–423.
14. Linnebacher M, Wienck A, Boeck I, Klar E (2010) Identification of an MSI-H tumor-specific cytotoxic T cell epitope generated by the (-1) frame of U79260(FTO). *J Biomed Biotechnol* 2010: 841451.
15. Schwitalle Y, Kloor M, Eiermann S, Linnebacher M, Kienle P, et al. (2008) Immune response against frameshift-induced neopeptides in HNPCC patients and healthy HNPCC mutation carriers. *Gastroenterology* 134: 988–997.
16. Woerner SM, Yuan YP, Benner A, Korff S, von Knebel Doeberitz M, et al. (2010) SelTarbase, a database of human mononucleotide-microsatellite mutations and their potential impact to tumorigenesis and immunology. *Nucleic Acids Res* 38: D682–689.
17. Woerner SM, Gebert J, Yuan YP, Sutter C, Ridder R, et al. (2001) Systematic identification of genes with coding microsatellites mutated in DNA mismatch repair-deficient cancer cells. *Int J Cancer* 93: 12–19.
18. Speetjens FM, Lauwen MM, Franken KL, Janssen-van Rhijn CM, van Duikeren S, et al. (2008) Prediction of the immunogenic potential of frameshift-mutated antigens in microsatellite instable cancer. *Int J Cancer* 123: 838–845.
19. Des Guetz G, Schischmanoff O, Nicolas P, Perret GY, Morere JF, et al. (2009) Does microsatellite instability predict the efficacy of adjuvant chemotherapy in colorectal cancer? A systematic review with meta-analysis. *Eur J Cancer* 45: 1890–1896.
20. Popat S, Hubner R, Houlston RS (2005) Systematic review of microsatellite instability and colorectal cancer prognosis. *J Clin Oncol* 23: 609–618.
21. Boland CR, Goel A (2010) Microsatellite instability in colorectal cancer. *Gastroenterology* 138: 2073–2087 e2073.
22. Ionov Y, Matsui S, Cowell JK (2004) A role for p300/CREB binding protein genes in promoting cancer progression in colon cancer cell lines with microsatellite instability. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 101: 1273–1278.
23. Bader SA, Walker M, Harrison DJ (2007) A human cancer-associated truncation of MBD4 causes dominant negative impairment of DNA repair in colon cancer cells. *Br J Cancer* 96: 660–666.
24. Chang YF, Imam JS, Wilkinson MF (2007) The nonsense-mediated decay RNA surveillance pathway. *Annu Rev Biochem* 76: 51–74.
25. Wen J, Brogna S (2008) Nonsense-mediated mRNA decay. *Biochem Soc Trans* 36: 514–516.
26. Schuler MM, Nastke MD, Stevanovik S (2007) SYFPEITHI: database for searching and T-cell epitope prediction. *Methods Mol Biol* 409: 75–93.
27. El-Bchiri J, Buhard O, Penard-Lacronique V, Thomas G, Hamelin R, et al. (2005) Differential nonsense mediated decay of mutated mRNAs in mismatch repair deficient colorectal cancers. *Hum Mol Genet* 14: 2435–2442.
28. Cresswell KS, Clarke CJ, Jackson JT, Darcy PK, Trapani JA, et al. (2005) Biochemical and growth regulatory activities of the HIN-200 family member and putative tumor suppressor protein, AIM2. *Biochem Biophys Res Commun* 326: 417–424.
29. Weise A, Bruser K, Elfert S, Wallmen B, Wittel Y, et al. (2010) Alternative splicing of Tcf7l2 transcripts generates protein variants with differential promoter-binding and transcriptional activation properties at Wnt/beta-catenin targets. *Nucleic Acids Res* 38: 1964–1981.
30. Berglund L, Bjorling E, Oksvold P, Fagerberg L, Asplund A, et al. (2008) A generic Human Protein Atlas for expression profiles based on antibodies. *Mol Cell Proteomics* 7: 2019–2027.
31. Watanabe T, Kobunai T, Toda E, Yamamoto Y, Kanazawa T, et al. (2006) Distal colorectal cancers with microsatellite instability (MSI) display distinct gene expression profiles that are different from proximal MSI cancers. *Cancer Res* 66: 9804–9808.
32. Jorissen RN, Lipton L, Gibbs P, Chapman M, Desai J, et al. (2008) DNA copy-number alterations underlie gene expression differences between microsatellite stable and unstable colorectal cancers. *Clin Cancer Res* 14: 8061–8069.
33. Middleton D, Menchaca L, Rood H, Komorofsky R (2003) New allele frequency database: <http://www.allelefrequency.net>. *Tissue Antigens* 61: 403–407.
34. Tougeron D, Fauquembergue E, Rouquette A, Le Pessot F, Sesboue R, et al. (2009) Tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes in colorectal cancers with microsatellite instability are correlated with the number and spectrum of frameshift mutations. *Mod Pathol* 22: 1186–1195.
35. You KT, Li LS, Kim NG, Kang HJ, Koh KH, et al. (2007) Selective translational repression of truncated proteins from frameshift mutation-derived mRNAs in tumors. *PLoS Biol* 5: e109.
36. Saeterdal I, Bjorheim J, Lislserud K, Gjertsen MK, Bukholm IK, et al. (2001) Frameshift-mutation-derived peptides as tumor-specific antigens in inherited and spontaneous colorectal cancer. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 98: 13255–13260.
37. Ionov Y, Nowak N, Perucho M, Markovitz S, Cowell JK (2004) Manipulation of nonsense mediated decay identifies gene mutations in colon cancer Cells with microsatellite instability. *Oncogene* 23: 639–645.
38. Sykulev Y, Joo M, Vturina I, Tsomides TJ, Eisen HN (1996) Evidence that a single peptide-MHC complex on a target cell can elicit a cytolytic T cell response. *Immunity* 4: 565–571.
39. Reuschenbach M, Kloor M, Morak M, Wentzensen N, Germann A, et al. (2009) Serum antibodies against frameshift peptides in microsatellite unstable colorectal cancer patients with Lynch syndrome. *Fam Cancer*.
40. Shen L, Rock KL (2004) Cellular protein is the source of cross-priming antigen in vivo. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 101: 3035–3040.
41. Pastor F, Kolonias D, Giangrande PH, Gilboa E (2010) Induction of tumour immunity by targeted inhibition of nonsense-mediated mRNA decay. *Nature* 465: 227–230.
42. Ishikawa T, Fujita T, Suzuki Y, Okabe S, Yuasa Y, et al. (2003) Tumor-specific immunological recognition of frameshift-mutated peptides in colon cancer with microsatellite instability. *Cancer Res* 63: 5564–5572.
43. Stoffel EM, Turgeon DK, Stockwell DH, Zhao L, Normolle DP, et al. (2008) Missed adenomas during colonoscopic surveillance in individuals with Lynch Syndrome (hereditary nonpolyposis colorectal cancer). *Cancer Prev Res (Phila Pa)* 1: 470–475.
44. Engel C, Rahner N, Schulmann K, Holinski-Feder E, Goecke TO, et al. (2010) Efficacy of annual colonoscopic surveillance in individuals with hereditary nonpolyposis colorectal cancer. *Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol* 8: 174–182.
45. Whitehead RH, Macrae FA, St John DJ, Ma J (1985) A colon cancer cell line (LIM1215) derived from a patient with inherited nonpolyposis colorectal cancer. *J Natl Cancer Inst* 74: 759–765.
46. Andrew SM, Teh JG, Johnstone RW, Russell SM, Whitehead RH, et al. (1990) Tumor localization by combinations of monoclonal antibodies in a new human colon carcinoma cell line (LIM1899). *Cancer Res* 50: 5225–5230.
47. Whitehead RH, Jones JK, Gabriel A, Lukies RE (1987) A new colon carcinoma cell line (LIM1863) that grows as organoids with spontaneous differentiation into crypt-like structures in vitro. *Cancer Res* 47: 2683–2689.
48. Whitehead RH, van Eeden P, Lukeis RE (1991) A cell line (LIM 2463) derived from a tubulovillous adenoma of the rectum. *Int J Cancer* 48: 693–696.
49. Zhang HH, Walker F, Killemarium S, Whitehead RH, Williams D, et al. (2009) Selective inhibition of proliferation in colorectal carcinoma cell lines expressing mutant APC or activated B-Raf. *Int J Cancer* 125: 297–307.
50. Hubbard TJ, Aken BL, Ayling S, Ballester B, Beal K, et al. (2009) Ensembl 2009. *Nucleic Acids Res* 37: D690–697.

51. Gasteiger E, Gattiker A, Hoogland C, Ivanyi I, Appel RD, et al. (2003) ExPASy: The proteomics server for in-depth protein knowledge and analysis. *Nucleic Acids Res* 31: 3784–3788.
52. Leibovitz A, Stinson JC, McCombs WB, 3rd, McCoy CE, Mazur KC, et al. (1976) Classification of human colorectal adenocarcinoma cell lines. *Cancer Res* 36: 4562–4569.
53. von Kleist S, Chany E, Burtin P, King M, Fogh J (1975) Immunohistology of the antigenic pattern of a continuous cell line from a human colon tumor. *J Natl Cancer Inst* 55: 555–560.
54. Kirkland SC (1985) Dome formation by a human colonic adenocarcinoma cell line (HCA-7). *Cancer Res* 45: 3790–3795.
55. Brattain MG, Fine WD, Khaled FM, Thompson J, Brattain DE (1981) Heterogeneity of malignant cells from a human colonic carcinoma. *Cancer Res* 41: 1751–1756.
56. Drewinko B, Romsdahl MM, Yang LY, Ahearn MJ, Trujillo JM (1976) Establishment of a human carcinoembryonic antigen-producing colon adenocarcinoma cell line. *Cancer Res* 36: 467–475.
57. Tom BH, Rutzky LP, Jakstys MM, Oyasu R, Kaye CI, et al. (1976) Human colonic adenocarcinoma cells. I. Establishment and description of a new line. *In Vitro* 12: 180–191.