

RESEARCH ARTICLE

## A dimeric structure of PD-L1: functional units or evolutionary relics?

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### ABSTRACT

**PD-L1 is a member of the B7 protein family, most of whose members so far were identified as dimers in a solution and crystalline state, either complexed or uncomplexed with their ligand(s). The binding of PD-L1 with its receptor PD-1 (CD279) delivers an inhibitory signal regulating the T cell function. Simultaneously with the Garboczi group, we successfully solved another structure of human PD-L1 (hPD-L1). Our protein crystallized in the space group of C222<sub>1</sub> with two hPD-L1 molecules per asymmetric unit. After comparison of reported B7 structures, we have found some intrinsic factors involved in the interaction of these two molecules. Based on these results, we tend to believe this uncomplexed hPD-L1 structure demonstrated its potential dimeric state in solution, although it could just be an evolutionary relic, too weak to be detected under present technology, or still a functional unit deserved our attentions.**

**KEYWORDS** PD-L1, crystal structure, dimer, co-stimulatory molecules, B7 family

### INTRODUCTION

T cells require a co-stimulatory signal to be fully activated in the two-signal model (Lafferty and Cunningham, 1975). The

first signal, which gives specificity to the immune response, is provided by the interaction of the antigenic peptide-MHC complex (pMHC) with the T cell receptor (TCR). Co-signal is defined as the second signal because T cell pathways could provide negative as well as positive second signals (Keir et al., 2008). Co-signaling molecules, which can be divided into co-stimulators and co-inhibitors, are delivered to T cells by antigen-presenting cells (APCs) to promote or suppress T cell activation, respectively. CD28 family is a set of receptors on T cells while members of B7 family are their ligands, including B7-1, B7-2, PD-L1 (B7-H1), PD-L2 (B7-DC). The B7 family proteins are mainly expressed on B/T cells, monocytes, and dendritic cells (DC) (Greenwald et al., 2005). When binding to CD28, B7 family members are co-stimulators for T-cell responses; but they can also act as co-inhibitors by interacting with cytotoxic T lymphocyte antigen 4 (CTLA4) (Chen, 2004). Pathways of the B7:CD28 have key roles in regulating T cell activation and tolerance, and therefore, are promising therapeutic targets (Greenwald et al., 2005).

Programmed death-1 ligand 1 (PD-L1, also called CD274, B7-H1) is a member of the B7 family. It is expressed on both lymphoid and nonlymphoid tissues in an inducible manner (Ishida et al., 1992). The binding of PD-L1 with its receptor PD-1 (CD279) delivers an inhibitory signal that regulates the balance between T cell activation, tolerance, and immunopathology (Keir et al., 2008). PD-L1 can induce and maintain immune tolerance by adjusting the threshold of activation for

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thymocytes T cells (Nishimura et al., 1996; Freeman et al., 2000; Fife et al., 2006). In chronic virus infection (such as LCMV, HIV, HCV and HBV), the PD1/PD-L1 pathway plays a key role in regulating the delicate balance between anti-microbial responses and immune-mediated tissue damage (Trautmann et al., 2006; Fiscaro et al., 2007; Zhang et al., 2007; Urbani et al., 2008). Furthermore, when PD-L1 is blocked with antibodies, the anti-tumor immunity is increased (Iwai et al., 2002). In PD-L1-deficient (PD-L1<sup>-/-</sup>) mice, the T cell responses are augmented and self-reactive T cells appear (Latchman et al., 2004). Recent studies indicated that PD-L1 can also bind with B7-1 to inhibit T cell responses (Keir et al., 2008).

In addition to the functional studies, great efforts have been made to investigate the structures of B7 family. Both biochemical and structure studies have shown that human B7-1 (hB7-1) is a dimer in the crystalline and solution state (Ikemizu et al., 2000). In contrast, hB7-2 exists as a dimer in CTLA-4/B7-2 complex but a monomer in uncomplexed or free state (Zhang et al., 2003). Recently, the David N. Garboczi laboratory presented the structure of the extracellular domain of hPD-L1 and the hybrid samples of hPD-L1 and murine PD1 (mPD1) (Lin et al., 2008). Lazar-Molnar et al. reported the structure of murine PD-L2/PD1 (mPD-L2/mPD1) complex, which shows that both mPD-L2 and mPD1 behave as monomers in the crystal (Lazar-Molnar et al., 2008). It is important to note that the Garboczi group also solved the structure of free state of hPD-L1, with two molecules per asymmetric unit. Detailed analysis was mainly focused on characterizing the binding of the two complex-forming molecules, however, the structure and information revealed from this free state structure of hPD-L1 still remain to be investigated (Lin et al., 2008).

In this report, we crystallized and successfully solved another structure of hPD-L1 simultaneously with the Garboczi group. In our structure, there are also two hPD-L1 molecules per asymmetric unit but they interact with each other through eight hydrogen-bonds interactions. This binding presents a rotating angle of the two molecules. We also found the specific hinge angle between IgV/IgC domains, which is mainly formed by a polar contact in the hinge region. Based on this structure, we hypothesize two possibilities: 1) the dimeric molecules of PD-L1 with "weak" interaction as functional units are formed in nature or 2) this is simply an evolutionary relic of B7 family.

## RESULTS

### Overall structure

The extracellular domain of human PD-L1 (hPD-L1) was crystallized in the space group of C222<sub>1</sub>, with unit cell parameters shown in Table 1. In the crystal lattice, two copies of PD-L1 together form each asymmetric unit, termed as molecule **a** and **b**, respectively (Fig. 1A).

**Table 1** X-ray diffraction data processing and refinement statistics

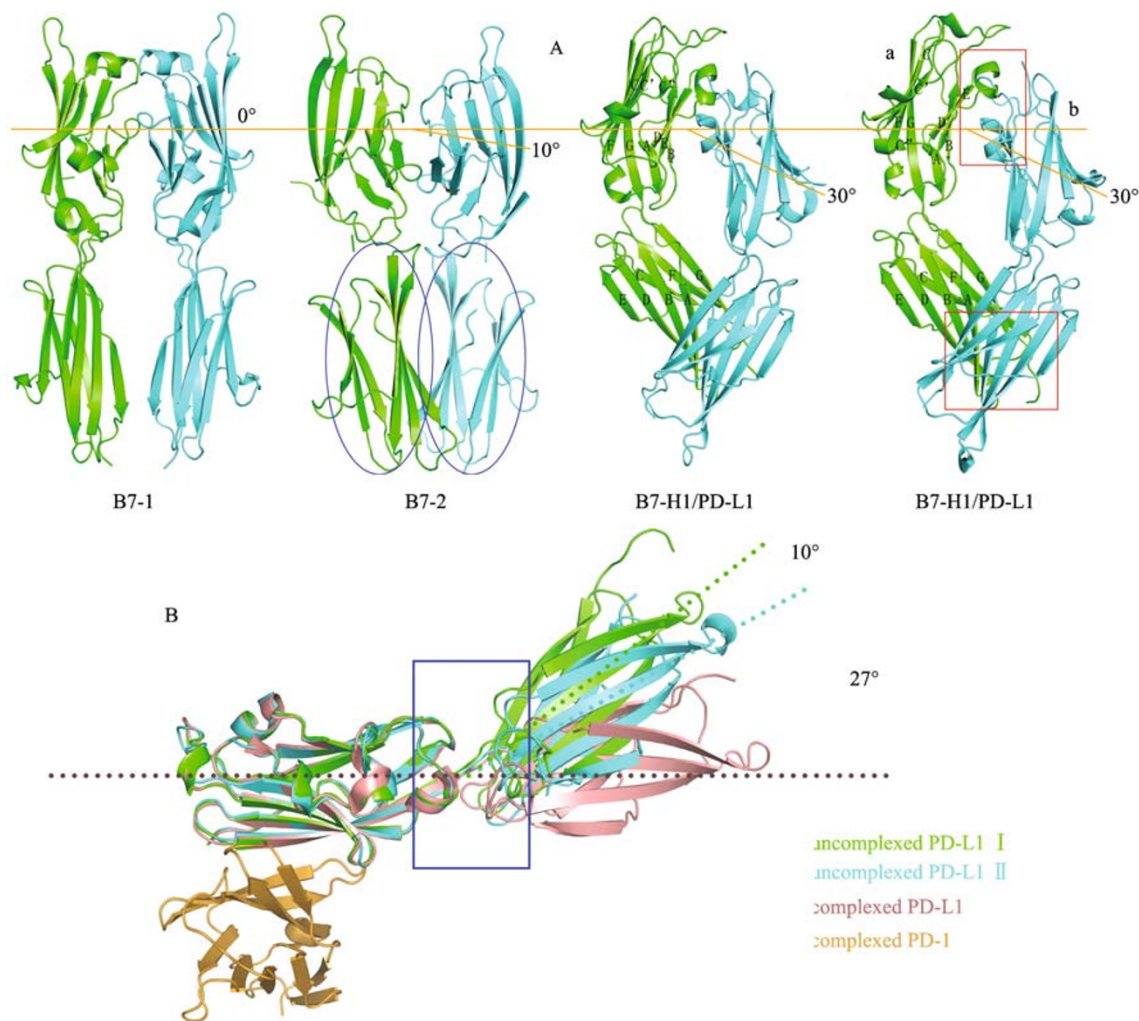
<b>Data Collecting</b>	
space group	C222 <sub>1</sub>
unit cell dimensions (a, b, c)	71.87, 91.37, 140.32
unit cell dimensions (α, β, γ)	90.00, 90.00, 90.00
resolution range (Å)	50.0–2.60 (2.70–2.60) <sup>a</sup>
number of unique reflections	36104
number of molecule in the asymmetric unit	2
average redundancy	5.7 (3.6)
completeness (%)	91.1 (98.1)
R <sub>merge</sub> (%)	8.3 (29.7)
I/σ	13.5 (5.2)
<b>Refinement</b>	
resolution (Å)	15.0–2.70
completeness (%)	97.6
R-factor (%)	22.6
R <sub>free</sub> <sup>b</sup> (%)	29.6
r.m.s.d. from restraint target values:	
bond lengths (Å)	0.015
bond angles (degrees)	1.73
ramachandran plot quality:	
residues in most favored regions	324 82.9%
residues in additional allowed	60 15.3%
residues in generously allowed	7 1.8%
residues in disallowed regions	0 0

<sup>a</sup> Values in parentheses are given for the highest resolution shell.

<sup>b</sup> R<sub>free</sub> is calculated over reflections in a test set (5%) not included in atomic refinement.

PD-L1 contains two anti-parallel β sandwich immunoglobulin superfamily (IgSF) domains, D1, D2 from N'- to C'-terminus. The domain 1 (D1) of PD-L1 has V-set topology (IgV), with β strands forming BED and AGFCC'C" sheets. Short regions of 3<sub>10</sub> helix are found to connect the B-C strands, C"-D strands, D-E strands and E-F strands, respectively. The membrane proximal domain (domain 2, D2) of PD-L1 is formed by ABED and CFG β-sheets, which is typical of C1-set domains (IgC). The single domain structure of PD-L1 in this crystal is highly similar to that of the hPD-L1 monomer complexed with murine PD1 (mPD1) (PDB: 3BIK, chain A), with root mean square deviations (r.m.s.d.) of 0.489 Å for domain 1 (D1) and 0.432 Å for domain 2 (D2), respectively.

Of the known structures of B7 family, B7-1 is a dimer and B7-2 in complex with CTLA4 is also reported as a dimer in the crystals; furthermore, the steric arrangements of the two monomers in the asymmetric unit are also similar. As shown in Fig. 1A, the two molecules in B7-1 structure are parallel to each other. However, in B7-2, there is a little rotation between the two monomers with a torsion angle of only ~10°. Nevertheless, in comparison with B7-1, the two PD-L1 molecules in one asymmetric unit are not located in a horizontal line and molecule **a** is observed to rotate up to 30°



**Figure 1. Dimeric structure of human PD-L1 and its comparison with B7 family structures.** (A) Presentation of solved B7 family structures: B7-1 (PDB 1I8L); B7-2 (PDB 1I85); PD-L1 from the Garboczi group (PDB 3BIS); PD-L1 solved by us (molecule **a** and **b**, PDB 3FN3). As the structure is still unknown, the domain 2 of B7-2 was modeled based on B7-1 corresponding domain and circled blue. The areas boxed in red were zoomed in for details in Fig. 3. (B) Superposition of uncomplexed and complexed hPD-L1 with domain 1 fixed. The area boxed in blue was zoomed in for details in Fig. 2.

relative to molecule **b** (Fig. 1A). Along with the hPD-L1/mPD1 complex structure, The Garboczi group also revealed a free-state structure of hPD-L1 (PDB: 3BIS) with the same angle as observed in our structure. However, using either the 3BIS or single chain as search probe, the molecular replacements during structure determination are both unsuccessful as indicated in Materials and Methods. This would suggest that the local structure differs between our coordinate and 3BIS, which is consistent with the r.m.s.d. of 0.512 Å for these two structures.

#### Turning angle between IgV and IgC domains of PD-L1

As indicated by the structures of hPD-L1 and mPD-L2 complexed with mPD1 (PDB: 3BIK, Lin et al., 2008; PDB:

3BP5, Lazar-Molnar et al., 2008), IgV (D1) and IgC (D2) are arranged almost in a straight line. However, the uncomplexed hPD-L1 and the complexed hPD-L1 differ in the hinge angle between IgV and IgC by  $\sim 30^\circ$ . Nevertheless, the hinge angle of hPD-L1 molecule **a** is larger than molecule **b** by  $10^\circ$  (Fig. 1B).

Previous studies have shown that the interactions between neighboring Ig domains mainly involve hydrophobic residues; therefore, the angle between the Ig domains is relatively fixed by the locations and contacts of these hydrophobic residues (Chen et al., 2009). The PD-L1's hinge angle of IgV/IgC domains indicates that the interaction between these two domains is weak. This is also confirmed by the solvent accessible buried area of the IgV/IgC domains,  $814.8 \text{ \AA}^2$ , which is much lower than reported values of some other 2-Ig structures, such as ILT2 ( $957 \text{ \AA}^2$ ) (Willcox et al., 2002),

KIR2DL2 (949 Å<sup>2</sup>) (Snyder et al., 1999), NKp46 (1021 Å<sup>2</sup>) (Foster et al., 2003).

On the other hand, detailed analysis of the interface between such IgV and IgC domains demonstrated that the angle of these two domains was not randomly formed. The binding of Glu31 in IgV to Asn135 of IgC domain with a strong polar contact as this hinge area represents one of the most significant differences between dimeric (uncomplexed) PD-L1 and complexed PD-L1 (Fig. 2). This bond dragged the IgC domain off the axle wire of the IgV domain, which may be a reason for the turning pattern in the dimeric PD-L1.

### Dimeric interface of PD-L1 in the crystal

For B7-1, the dimer is formed mainly by the interaction between two D1 domains, which buries 1220 Å<sup>2</sup> of surface area for each molecule. The D1 interaction is mediated by a relatively flat surface formed by the B, C', D, and E β-strands with hydrophobic residues (Val11, Val22, Gly45, Met47, Ile58, Asp60, Ile61, Thr62 and Leu70). There is no contact between the D2 domains of each molecule.

Compared with B7-1, B7-2 dimer interface is predominantly formed by the B, E and D strands and the BC, C'D and DE loops from the back sheet of each monomer, and buries a total accessible surface area of 1405 Å<sup>2</sup>. When focusing on the residues forming the dimer interface, different from B7-1, most residues of the B7-2 dimer interface are hydrophilic.

In contrast with the B7-1 and B7-2's dimerization that is mainly mediated through D1/D1 interface, the two molecules in our structure interact with each other through two independent intermolecular interfaces. The total buried accessible surface area is 859.1 Å<sup>2</sup> (interface 1, D1/D1, Fig. 3A) and 1292.2 Å<sup>2</sup> (interface 2, D2/D2, Fig. 3B),

respectively. This is consistent with the existence of more contacting residues in the D2/D2 interface as shown in Fig. 3. This interface area (2151.3 Å<sup>2</sup>) is much larger than that of homodimer of B7-1 or B7-2 (Schwartz et al., 2001; Stamper et al., 2001). Furthermore, similar to the B7-2 dimer interface, residues of the PD-L1/PD-L1 interface are hydrophilic (Fig. 3).

As we discussed above, the turning angle of IgV and IgC was determined by the polar contacts of Glu31 and Asn135. Furthermore, this angle can introduce a favorite position for the PD-L1 dimeric docking, as we see in this structure.

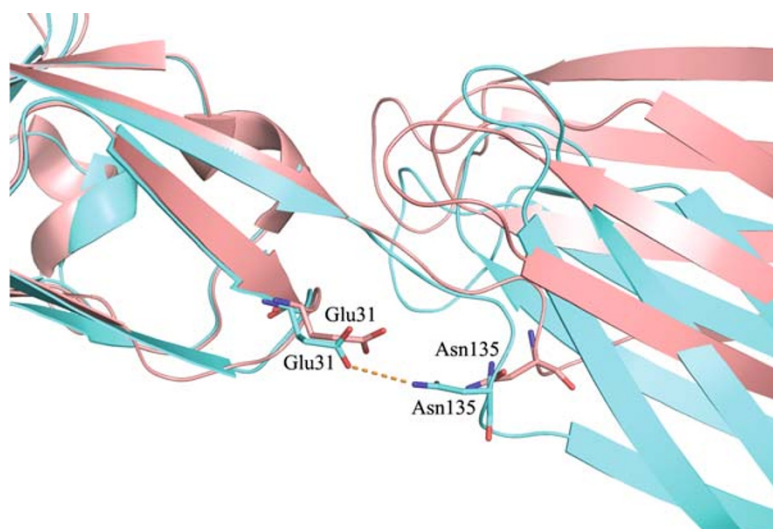
### EGS cross-linking

In order to examine whether there is any dimer of PD-L1 existing *in vitro*, an EGS cross-linking experiment was performed as previously described (Chen et al., 2007). As the concentration of EGS increases, the protein band corresponding to the dimer form of PD-L1 became stronger (Fig. 4). It demonstrates that hPD-L1 has a tendency toward dimer formation in solution.

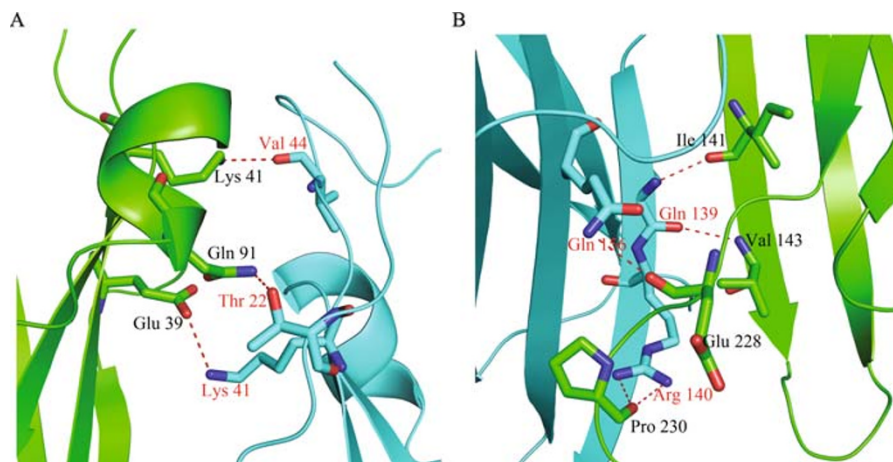
## DISCUSSION

### Functional units or evolutionary relics?

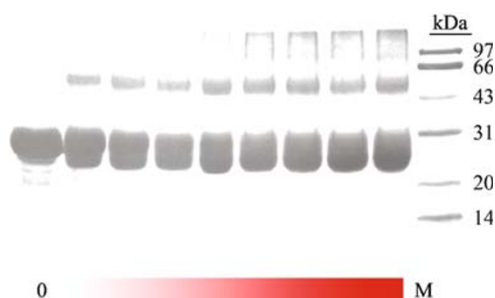
Previous studies of B7 family members indicated that B7-1 and B7-2 behave as dimer when interacting with their ligands CTLA-4 (Schwartz et al., 2001; Stamper et al., 2001). Nevertheless, without ligands, B7-1 dimer was also reported both in solution and in the crystal state (Ikemizu et al., 2000). On the other hand, the monomeric form of B7-2 has been observed both in crystal (Zhang et al., 2003) and in solution,



**Figure 2.** Comparison of the hinge region and the turning angle of uncomplexed and complexed hPD-L1. The polar contact between the IgV domain and IgC domain of complexed (magenta) and uncomplexed (cyan) was shown as broken orange lines.



**Figure 3. Zoom-in for the details of the PD-L1 D1/D1 (IgV) and D2/D2 (IgC) interface, respectively.** Hydrogen bonds involved in the interface were shown as broken red lines. (A) Zoom-in image for the detailed view of the D1/D1 interface shows that there are three hydrogen bonds for D1/D1 binding. (B) Detailed view of the D2/D2 interface shows that five hydrogen bonds connect the two D2 domains.



**Figure 4. EGS cross linking of hPD-L1.** The number 0 and the color density of the red line indicate the final concentration gradient of ethyleneglycol bis (-succinimidylsuccinate) (EGS). Lane M contains protein marker with 97, 66, 43, 31, 20 and 14 kDa bands from top to bottom.

by gel filtration chromatography and sedimentation equilibrium experiments. This monomeric form of B7-2 can also bind tightly to bacterially expressed monomeric and human disulfide-linked homodimeric CTLA-4 (Zhang et al., 2002).

Here, we presented another hPD-L1 structure. In contrast to hPD-L1 complexed with its ligand PD1, free state hPD-L1 in crystal behaves as two contacting molecules like a dimer with a rotating angle. B7-2 dimer behaves with the similar rotation, even though the angle is relatively smaller ( $10^\circ$ , Fig. 1A). Point-worthily, not only the contacting residues, but also the dimeric interface of hPD-L1 displays a hydrophilic and electron complementarity dimer interface (Fig. 5A), just like the B7-2 dimer observed in the B7-2/CTLA-4 complex.

It is reported that the dimerization of B7 isoforms may be favored at the T cell/APC interface, because this two-dimensional arrangement of B7 molecules facilitate the oligomerization, compared with the random distribution of

individual B7 molecules in solution (Zhang et al., 2003). Furthermore, the ligands of B7 proteins, CD28, CTLA-4 and/or PD1, which are enriched in the immunological synapse (Bromley et al., 2001; Egen and Allison, 2002), may bind and recruit B7 molecules, bringing them into proximity, increasing their local concentrations, and further constraining them in a more productive orientation for dimerization (Zhang et al., 2003). These dimeric molecules continue to recruit their ligands, and consequently, generate a tandem repeat in the cell-cell interface. Based on the data of hPD-L1/mPD1 and mPD-L2/mPD1, we also proposed a model that PD1 binds to the dimeric PD-L1, which is reasonable as no steric hindrance exist (Fig. 5B).

Taken together, even though some biochemical and crystallographic analyses observed the monomeric form of hPD-L1 (Lin et al., 2008; Simon Davis of Oxford, personal communication), we cannot yet rule out the existence of hPD-L1 dimer, which may be either a functional unit in immunological synapse formation or a evolutionary relics of B7 family. To address the first possibility, the future new technology might help detect this dimerization *in vitro*.

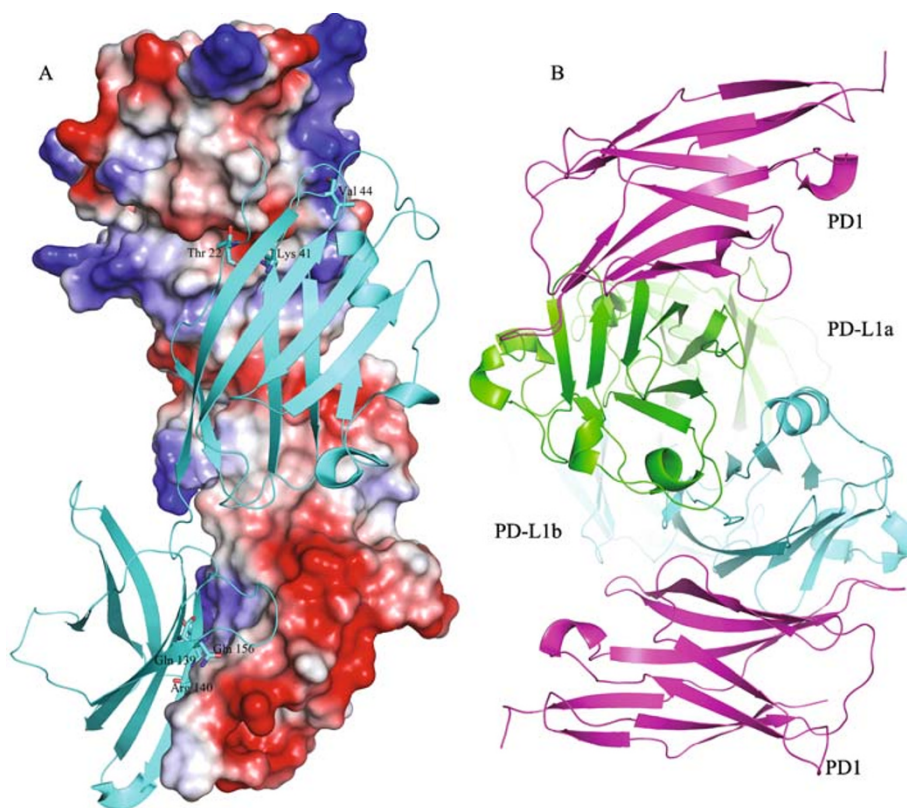
## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### Cloning, expression and purification of PD-L1

Nucleotides covering amino acids Phe19 to Arg238 of the ectodomain of hPD-L1 was cloned from human lymphocyte cDNA library mRNA (Stratagene) with the following primers:

PD-L1-F, 5'-GGAATTCCATATGTTTACTGTCCACGGTCCCAAGG-3';  
PD-L1-R, 5'-CCGCTCGAGTTACCTTTCATTTGGAGGATGTGCC-3'.

Inclusion bodies of hPD-L1 were prepared, and its protein was renatured and purified as previously described (Gao et al., 1997, 1998; Chen et al., 2007).



**Figure 5. Overview of the highly charged dimeric interface of hPD-L1 and the modeling of hPD-L1/hPD1 complex.** (A) The binding mode of hPD-L1 with molecule **b** shown in ribbon and the surface of molecule **a** colored by electrostatic potential (positive, blue; negative, red). The contacting residues were shown in sticks. (B) Modeling for the potential dimeric binding pattern of hPD-L1/hPD1 complex based on the hPD-L1/mPD1 structure (PDB 3BIK) and the structure of hPD-L1 (PDB 3NF3).

### Crystallization of PD-L1, data collection and processing

Ideal crystals of hPD-L1 were grown from a 1:1 mixture of the protein solution (20 mg/mL) with crystallization reagent of 15% PEG3350 (*w/v*), 0.2 M ammonium acetate ( $\text{NH}_4\text{Ac}$ ), and 0.1 M BIS-Tris (pH 5.5) at 18°C by the hanging drop vapor diffusion method. Data were collected using a Rigaku MicroMax007 rotating-anode X-ray generator (Cu  $K\alpha$ ;  $\lambda = 1.5418 \text{ \AA}$ ) equipped with an R-Axis VII ++ image-plate detector. Data were processed and scaled using HKL2000 (Otwinowski and Minor, 1997).

### Structure determination of PD-L1

Data were analyzed by molecular replacement using Phaser (McCoy, 2007) in the CCP4 package (CCP4, 1994), taking separated domains as probe derived from hPD-L1 structure from David N. Garboczi's group (PDB code: 3BIS) (Lin et al., 2008). Final rounds of refinement resulted in a final Rcryst of 22.6% ( $R_{\text{free}} = 29.6\%$ ) for all data between 20.0 Å and 2.70 Å.

Buried surface areas were calculated using SURFACE (CCP4, 1994) with a 1.4 Å probe radius. The PyMOL Molecular Graphics System (DeLano Scientific, <http://www.pymol.org>) was used to prepare figures. Geometry of the refined structure was validated according to

Ramachandran plot criteria (Lovell et al., 2003). The data collection and refinement statistics of the structure are shown in Table 1.

### EGS cross-linking

The purified hPD-L1 proteins were cross-linked with ethyleneglycol bis-(succinimidylsuccinate) (EGS) (Sigma) as previously reported (Zhu et al., 2005; Chen et al., 2007). Cross-linked products were analyzed by reducing SDS-PAGE (12% polyacrylamide gel).

### DATA DEPOSITION

Atomic coordinates have been deposited in the Protein Data Bank (PDB <http://www.rcsb.org/pdb>) under accession code 3FN3.

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## ABBREVIATIONS

APC, antigen-presenting cell; CTLA4, cytotoxic T lymphocyte antigen 4; HBV, hepatitis B virus; HCV, hepatitis C virus; HIV, human immunodeficiency virus; LCMV, lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus; PD-1, Programmed Death-1; PDL1, PD-1 ligand 1; pMHC, antigenic peptide major histocompatibility complex; r.m.s.d., root mean square deviations; TCR, T cell receptor

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