

Interferon- α promotes neo-antigen formation and preferential HLA-B-restricted antigen presentation in pancreatic β -cells

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Supplementary Information

Supplementary Data 1. HLA-I-eluted peptides derived from mRNA splice variants identified in ECN90 β -cells. The first column displays the peptide sequence with, in parenthesis, the mass shift of PTMs found on the aa. PTMs are detailed in the next column and were ultimately defined as likely artifactual. Subsequent columns indicate the condition and the number of replicates in which the peptides were identified; aa length; UniProt accession number of the canonical source protein; gene name and description; whether the source is a granule protein (Y, yes; N, no); predicted HLA-I restriction(s) and corresponding ranking based on NetMHC4.1a (NA, not assigned). The last column indicates whether the peptide sequence was validated by spectral matching (ND, not determined).

Supplementary Data 2. Conventional HLA-I-eluted peptides identified in ECN90 β -cells. The first column displays the peptide sequence. Subsequent columns indicate the condition and the number of replicates in which the peptides were identified; aa length; UniProt accession number; aa position within the source protein (referring to the first source protein listed); gene name and description; whether the source is a granule protein (Y, yes; N, no); predicted HLA-I restriction(s) and corresponding ranking based on NetMHC4.1a (NA, not assigned).

Supplementary Data 3. Post-translationally modified HLA-I-eluted peptides identified in ECN90 β -cells. The first column displays the peptide sequence with, in parenthesis, the mass shift of PTMs found on the aa, with PTMs detailed in the next column. Subsequent columns indicate the condition and the number of replicates in which the peptides were identified; aa length; UniProt accession number; aa position within the source protein (referring to the first source protein listed); gene name, synonyms and description; whether the source is a granule protein; predicted HLA-I restriction(s) and corresponding ranking of unmodified sequences based on NetMHC4.1a; and the final PTM origin assigned as likely artifactual (i.e. found in both the modified and unmodified synthetic peptide) or likely biological (i.e. found only in the modified synthetic peptide). Y, yes; N, no; NA, not assigned; ND, not determined.

Supplementary Data 4. *Cis*-spliced HLA-I-eluted peptides identified in ECN90 β -cells. The first three columns indicate the source protein (UniProt accession number and gene name) and whether its expression is β -cell-enriched. Subsequent columns indicate predicted HLA-I restriction(s) and corresponding ranking based on NetMHCpan4.1a; the condition in which the peptides were identified; the full peptide sequence; its N-terminal and C-terminal splicing fragments; the forward or reverse splicing direction; and the inter-fragment distance. The last two columns indicate whether the peptide was ultimately validated by spectral matching; and the Ensembl accession number when mRNA splice isoforms were also assigned by the MARS algorithm as an alternative aa sequence match.

Supplementary Data 5. HLA-I-eluted peptides identified in primary human islets. The first column shows the peptide sequence with, in parenthesis, the mass shift of PTMs found on the aa. PTMs are detailed in the next column. Subsequent columns indicate the sample in which the peptides were identified (islet preparation 1 and/or 2); aa length; UniProt accession number of the canonical source protein(s); peptide position in the protein (referring to the first source protein listed); gene name, gene synonyms and description; whether the source protein is a granule protein (Y, yes; N, no); predicted HLA-I restriction(s) and corresponding ranking based on NetMHC4.1a (NA, not assigned). GCG is appended to the list of β -cell-enriched source proteins for comparison, with peptide mapping displayed in [Supplementary Figure 7](#).

Supplementary Data 6. Predicted HLA-A2- and HLA-A3-restricted peptides identified in ECN90 β -cells and primary human islets. The comparison was performed between the conventional peptides eluted from ECN90 β -cells and from the two primary islet samples. For PTMs defined as likely artifactual, the native peptide sequence was retained. From left to right, columns indicated: gene name of the source protein, peptide sequence, the treatment condition of ECN90 β -cells in which the peptide was identified, aa length, peptide position in the source protein (referring to the first source protein listed); gene synonyms and description; whether the source protein is a granule protein or not; HLA-I restriction(s) and corresponding ranking based on NetMHC4.1a, and the presence in the immunopeptidome of islet sample 1 and/or 2.

Supplementary Data 7. PTMs identified in the immunopeptidome of ECN90 β -cells. The first two columns indicate the PTM name and mass shift observed in MS. The next three columns list the number of peptides and number of source proteins identified with the indicated PTM, along with their distribution between basal and IFN- α -treated conditions. Specific PTM searches were run for those PTMs meeting our selection criteria (shown in bold), i.e. enrichment in either basal or IFN- α -treated condition (barring tryptophan oxidation to kynurenin) and PTMs unlikely to naturally arise during peptide synthesis or MS acquisition and introducible into synthetic peptides. PTMs detected in very few (<10) peptides were only retained if found in predicted HLA-A2 or HLA-A3 binders. In total, 253 PTM sites on 247 peptides (with 6 peptides carrying two distinct PTMs) were identified. The last column indicates the number of peptides for which the PTM was validated by spectral matching, i.e. a match with the peptide synthesized with the modification, but not in the peptide synthesized in its native form. Given their unlikely artifactual origin, phosphorylated and glutathionylated peptides were not compared to the unmodified sequence. Modified peptides validated as likely biological are highlighted in grey.

Supplementary Data 8. Peptide clusters in ECN90 β -cells exposed to proteasome inhibitors. The identity of the peptides identified in each of the clusters (first column) depicted in [Supplementary Fig. 3C](#) is provided, ranked according to cluster number and gene name.

Supplementary Data 9. Putative HLA-E*01:01 ligands in the immunopeptidome of ECN90 β -cells. To assign HLA-E*01:01 restriction, a ≥ 3 -fold NetMHC4.1a rank score difference with the second-best allele was used. This is a less stringent criterion than the one used for assigning HLA-E*01:01 restriction in [Supplementary Tables 1-4](#), namely a predicted HLA-E*01:01 restriction

without any other HLA-I allele with a ranking score <2 . The list includes both conventional peptides and peptides carrying PTMs (listed as native sequences, as all PTMs found on these peptides were defined as likely artifactual). The first column displays the peptide sequence. Subsequent columns indicate the condition and the number of replicates in which the peptides were identified; aa length; UniProt accession number; aa position within the source protein (referring to the first source protein listed); gene name, synonyms and description; whether the source is a granule protein (Y, yes; N, no); predicted HLA-I restriction(s) and corresponding ranking based on NetMHC4.1a.

Donor group	nPOD/EADB case RRID	Sex	Age (yrs)	T1D (yrs)	Positive Auto-Abs	C-peptide (ng/mL)
T1D	nPOD 6228 SAMN15879284	M	13	0	GAD/IA-2 ZnT8	0.10
T1D	nPOD 6247 SAMN15879303	M	24	0.6	mIAA	0.47
T1D	nPOD 6264 SAMN15879318	F	12	9.0	None	<0.05
T1D	nPOD 6380 SAMN15879433	F	12	0	None	0.22
T1D	nPOD 6396 SAMN15879449	F	17	2.0	None	0.06
T1D	EADB E560	F	42	1.5	ND	ND
ND	nPOD 6160 SAMN15879216	M	22	NA	None	0.40
ND	nPOD 6227 SAMN15879283	F	17	NA	None	2.75
ND	nPOD 6278 SAMN15879332	F	12	NA	None	4.54
ND	nPOD 6462 SAMN15879515	F	14	NA	None	11.09

Supplementary Table 1. nPOD and EADB cases analyzed for the expression of HLA-I. Pancreas tissue immunofluorescence images and their analyses are presented in [Fig. 5](#) and [Supplementary Fig. 6](#). ND, not determined; NA, not applicable.

nPOD case RRID:SAMN#	Sex	Age (yrs)	T1D (yrs)	Positive Auto-Abs	HLA-A	HLA-B	HLA-C	Positive/tested TCRs	Positive/tested T-cell lines
6342 15879396	F	14	2	IA-2	02:01 68:01	40:01 40:01	03:04 03:04	0/29	NA
6480 15879533	M	17	2.5	IA-2	03:01 11:01	07:02 40:01	NA NA	NA	1/4 (pooled)
6536 18242780	F	20	4.0	GAD	02:01 31:01	08:01 40:01	03:04 07:01	1/28	1/3 (pooled), 0/3 (individual)
6563 30386851	F	15	0	IA-2	02:01 11:01	40:01 50:01	03:04 06:02	0/20	2/2 (pooled), 3/3 (individual)
6566 33284286	M	16	2.0	GAD/IA-2 ZnT8	03:01 23:01	40:01 50:01	03:04 06:02	0/24	3/5 (pooled), 0/1 (individual)

Supplementary Table 2. nPOD islet donors analyzed for the identification of HLA-B40-restricted TCRs and CD8⁺ T-cells. For the identification of HLA-B40-restricted TCRs, TCRs from islet-infiltrating T cells of HLA-B40⁺ nPOD donors were sequenced and re-expressed into ZsGreen fluorescent reporter 5KC T cells and tested with peptides listed in [Supplementary Table 3](#). The nPOD case from whom TCR 173.D12 was selected is indicated in bold. For the identification of HLA-B40-restricted CD8⁺ T cells, islet-derived T-cell lines from HLA-B40⁺ nPOD donors were co-cultured with HLA-B40-transduced K562 antigen-presenting cells pulsed with the peptide pools listed in [Supplementary Table 3](#). Pools of peptides binding to irrelevant HLA-I were used as negative controls (listed in [Supplementary Table 4](#)). Peptide recognition was assessed by measurement of IFN- γ secretion, as shown in [Fig. 6D-N](#). All T-cell lines tested responded to plate-bound anti-CD3/CD28 stimulation as positive control. The “Positive/tested T-cell lines” column displays the number of positive T-cell lines (tested in pools to reach required T-cell numbers, or individually when possible) out of those tested. NA, not available.

Pool number	Peptide sequence	Source protein	AA position	Accession number	PTM	Positive samples	HLA restriction	NetMHCpan rank
1	YEARFQQKL	ABCC8	1218-1226	Q09428	0	IFN-α	B40:01	0.0117
1	LEFDKPEKL	ABCC8	1557-1565	Q09428	0	IFN-α	B40:01/B49:01	0.0175/0.0366
1	VEVISDTL	CHGA	37-44	P10645	0	IFN- α	B40:01/B49:01	0.357/0.8383
1	KELQDLAL	CHGA	77-84	P10645	0	IFN-α	B40:01/B49:01	0.4181/1.154
1	HSGFEDELSEVL	CHGA	97-108	P10645	0	Both	B40:01	0.6446
3	VEEPSSKDVM	CHGA	121-130	P10645	0	IFN- α	B40:01/B49:01	0.5364/1.5396
1	GESRSEAL	CHGA	268-275	P10645	0	IFN-α	B40:01	0.4029
1	GELEQEEERL	CHGA	323-332	P10645	0	IFN-α	B40:01	0.1737
2	REDSLEAGL	CHGA	399-407	P10645	0	IFN- α	B40:01	0.0618
3	LEAGLPLQV	CHGA	403-411	P10645	0	Both	B49:01/B40:01	0.0173/0.239
2	AELEKVAHQQL	CHGA	442-451	P10645	0	IFN- α	B40:01	0.0394
3	FEGRELLVI	CPE	83-91	P16870	0	IFN- α	B49:01/B40:01	0.2671/0.5285
2	KEGGPNHL	CPE	203-211	P16870	0	IFN-α	B40:01	0.0911
4	WEDNKNSLI	CPE	358-366	P16870	0	IFN- α	B49:01/B40:01	0.262/0.4403
4	SESC(+305.07)PVVGM	KIF1A	923-931	Q12756	S-glutathionylation	IFN- α	B40:01/B49:01	0.212/0.431
4	GERGFFYTP	INS	44-52	P01308	0	Both	B49:01/B40:01	0.4123/1.2003
4	REAEDLQVGQV	INS	56-66	P01308	0	Both	B49:01/B40:01	0.1983/0.5284
2	AEDLQVGQVEL	INS	58-68	P01308	0	Both	B40:01	0.1346
2	VELGGGPGAGSL	INS	66-77	P01308	0	Both	B40:01	0.327
2	REAEDLQGS	INS-205	56-65	P01308	0	IFN-α	B40:01/B49:01	0.043/0.347
4	AEIPGGPEA	PCSK1	37-45	P29120	0	IFN- α	B49:01/B40:01	0.0656/0.321
2	GEDARGTWTL	PCSK2	561-570	P16519	0	IFN- α	B40:01	0.0816
4	AERPLNEQI	SCG3	38-46	Q8WXD2	0	IFN- α	B49:01/B40:01	0.0194/0.134
4	AEDIVHKI	SCG3	148-155	Q8WXD2	0	IFN- α	B49:01/B40:01	0.032/0.416
4	KEKETLITI	SCG3	294-302	Q8WXD2	0	IFN- α	B49:01/B40:01	0.0067/0.100
3	SEADIQRLL	SCG5	36-44	P05408	0	IFN- α	B40:01/B49:01	0.0104/0.0188
3	VEYPAHQAM	SCG5	58-66	P05408	0	IFN- α	B40:01/B49:01	0.0341/0.0761
3	AEFSREFQL	SCG5	138-146	P05408	0	IFN- α	B40:01/B49:01	0.0156/0.0449
3	REFQLHQHL	SCG5	142-150	P05408	0	IFN- α	B40:01	0.008

Supplementary Table 3. HLA-B40-restricted candidate epitopes used for screening the reactivity of TCRs and T-cell lines from the islet-infiltrating T-cells of HLA-B40⁺ nPOD T1D organ donors. TCR reactivity was screened with individual peptides, while T-cell lines were screened using the indicated peptide pools. Peptides testing positive after deconvolution of individual reactivities are marked in bold.

nPOD case / RRID:SAMN#	Negative control peptides
6480 / 15879533	Irrelevant allele: HLA-A*02:01 GAD ₁₁₄₋₁₂₃ : VMNILLQYVV IA-2 ₇₉₇₋₈₀₅ : MVWESGCTV IGRP ₂₆₅₋₂₇₃ : VLFGLGFAI PPI ₁₅₋₂₄ : ALWGPDAAA ZnT8 ₁₈₆₋₁₉₄ : VAANIVLTV INS DRiP ₁₋₉ : MLYQHLLPL
6536 / 18242780	Irrelevant allele: HLA-B*07:02 GAD ₃₋₁₁ : SPGSGFWSF GAD ₁₀₀₋₁₀₈ : ACDGERPTL GAD ₁₇₅₋₁₈₄ : HPRYFNQLST GAD ₃₁₁₋₃₂₀ : IPSDLERRIL GAD ₄₉₈₋₅₀₆ : KPQHTNVCF GAD ₅₃₀₋₅₃₈ : APVIKARMM PPI ₈₋₁₆ : LPLLALLAL
6563 / 30386851	Irrelevant allele: HLA-B*39:06 PPI ₅₋₁₂ : MRLLPLLA Irrelevant HLA-A*02:01-binding peptide West Nile Virus PP ₄₃₀₋₄₃₈ : SVGGVFTSV
6566 / 33284286	Irrelevant allele: HLA-B*39:06 PPI ₅₋₁₂ : MRLLPLLA

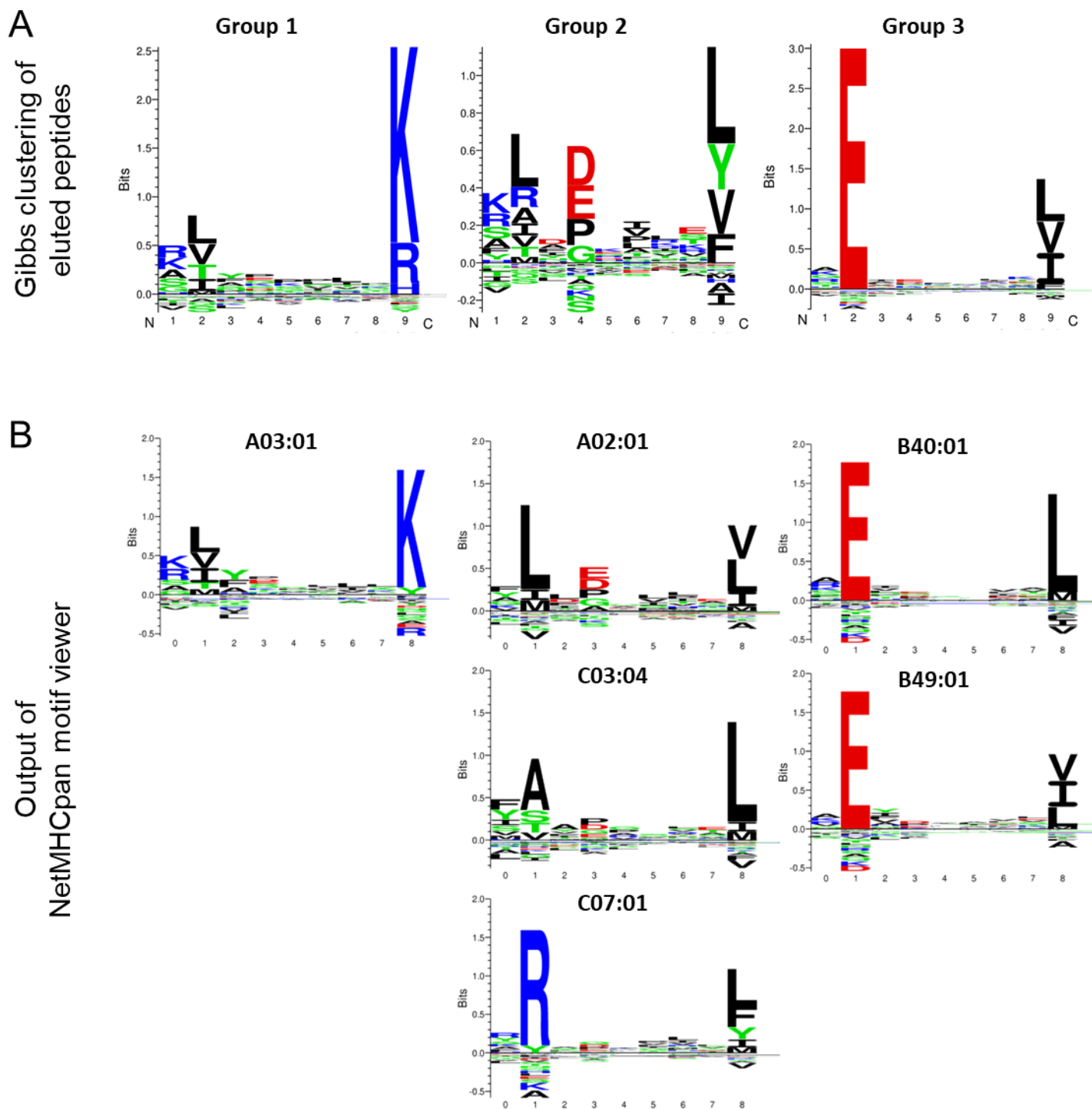
Supplementary Table 4. Negative control peptide pools and individual peptides used for screening the reactivity of T-cell lines from the islet-infiltrating T-cells of HLA-B40⁺ nPOD T1D organ donors. Peptide(s) binding to irrelevant HLA-I alleles (i.e. not expressed by the corresponding donor) or an irrelevant viral peptide binding to the HLA-A*02:01 allele expressed by donor 6563 were used.

Gene	Forward primer	Reverse primer
<i>INS</i>	TTCTACACACCCAAGACCCG	ATTGTTCCACAATGCCACGC
<i>INS</i>	TGTCCTTCTGCCATGGCCCT	TTCACAAAGGCTGCGGCTGG
<i>CHGA</i>	CTGAACACAGGCAGCTTTCTA	CAGTCAGGAGTTCTCAGCTTTC
<i>PCKS1</i>	CATTCTTTGCCTGGTGCCTGTGT	TTGTGGCTGAGAAAGGAGACAGGT
<i>PCKS2</i>	AACCGTGCCTGAGAGATTCC	TCGGTTGTGAGTGTGAGCAC
<i>SYT4</i>	CACCAGCCGGGAAGAATTTG	GAAGACCAGGCCAAATGCAC
<i>FTO</i>	GCATGGCTGCTTATTTCTGGG	GGATGCGAGATACCGGAGTG
<i>SOX9</i>	TTCACCTACATGAACCCCGC	AAGGTCGAGTGAGCTGTGTG
<i>PMSB5</i>	GCCTTCAAGTCCGCCAT	TGCCTAGCAGGTATGGGTTG
<i>PMSB6</i>	CAACCACTGGGTCCTACATCG	GGAAACCGAGCTGGTAGGTG
<i>PMSB7</i>	AAGTTGCCTTATGTCACCATGG	ATGGCTTCGCTCACCAGAT
<i>PMSB8</i>	GGCTGTACTATCTGCGAAATGG	AGTCCAGGACCCTTCTTATCCC
<i>PMSB9</i>	ATGCTGACTCGACAGCCTTT	GAGCAATAGCGTCTGTGGTG
<i>PMSB10</i>	ACTGCCAAAGAAATGCATCAT	ATCGTTAGTGGCTCGCGTAT
<i>GAPDH</i>	TCGTGGAAGGACTCATGACC	ATGATGTTCTGGAGAGCCCC
<i>ACTB</i>	ACTCTTCCAGCCTTCCTTCC	CGTACAGGTCTTTGCGGATG
<i>PPIA</i>	ATGGCAAATGCTGGACCCAACA	ACATGCTTGCCATCCAACCACT

Supplementary Table 5. Primers used to quantify gene expression of β -cell identity markers and constitutive proteasome/immunoproteasome subunits.

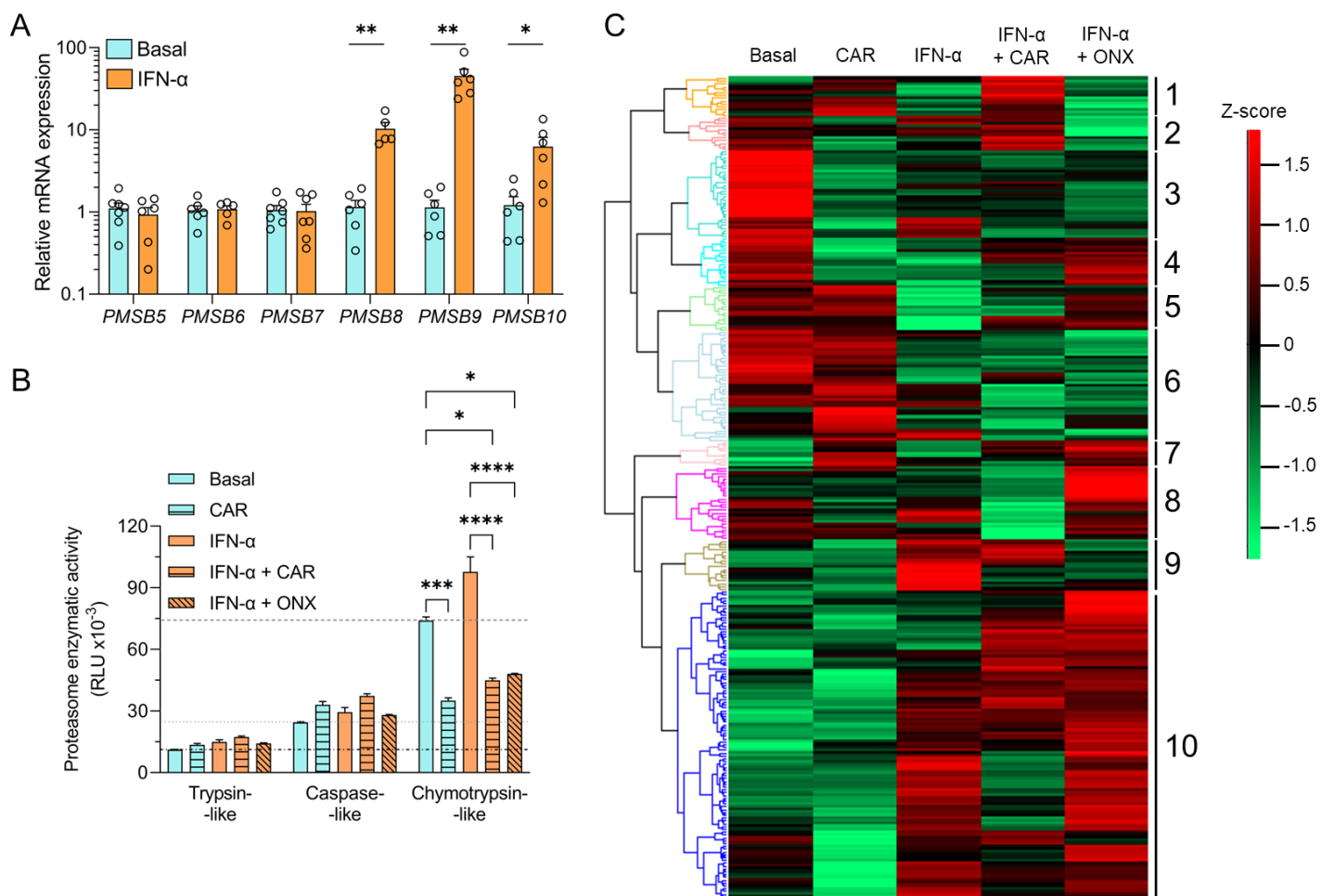
Antibody [Clone]	Supplier, Cat#	RRID	Species, Clonality	Staining conditions	Secondary Ab fluorophore	OPAL conditions
HLA-B [HC10]	Origene, AM33035PU-N	AB_2728622	Mouse, mAb	1:700 1 h RT	OPAL 520	1:100 8 min
HLA- A/B/C/E [EMR8-5]	Abcam, ab70328	AB_1269092	Mouse, mAb	1:700 1 h RT	OPAL 570	1:80 10 min
INS [ICTABLS]	ThermoFisher, 14-9769-82	AB_2573014	Mouse, mAb	1:1,500 1 h RT	OPAL 690	1:100 10 min
HLA-A [ARC0588]	Invitrogen, MA5-35106	AB_2849011	Rabbit, mAb	1:500 1 h RT	OPAL 620	1:100 12 min
GCG [K79bB10]	Abcam, ab10988	AB_297642	Mouse, mAb	1:800 0.5 h RT	OPAL 780	1:80 10 min

Supplementary Table 6. Abs and conditions used for multiparameter immunofluorescence staining of human pancreas tissues. RT, room temperature.

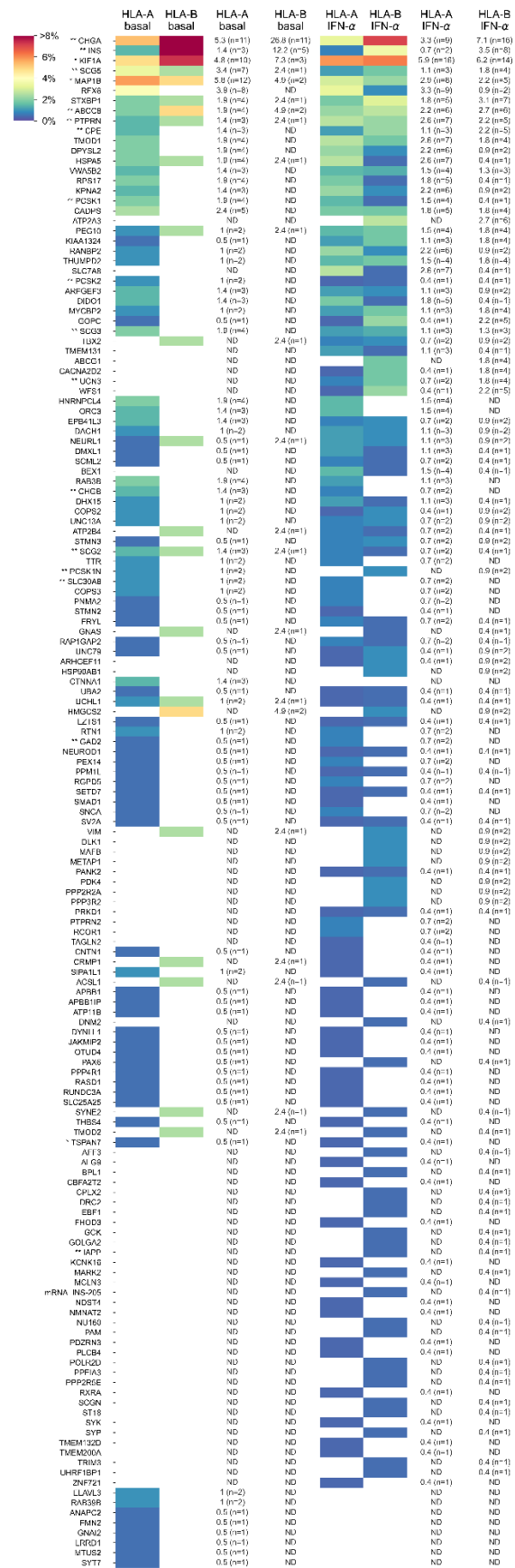


Supplementary Figure 1. Gibbs clustering of 8-14mer peptides. **A.** All unique conventional and post-translationally modified candidates identified in the 8-14 aa length range were clustered using GibbsCluster. The x -axis indicates the residue position within the 9mer core sequence. Each aa is represented by its single-letter code, with its size proportional to its frequency at the indicated position. All peptides were inputted as unmodified sequences. **B.** NetMHCpan4.1a sequence motifs for the HLA-I alleles expressed by the ECN90 β -cells.

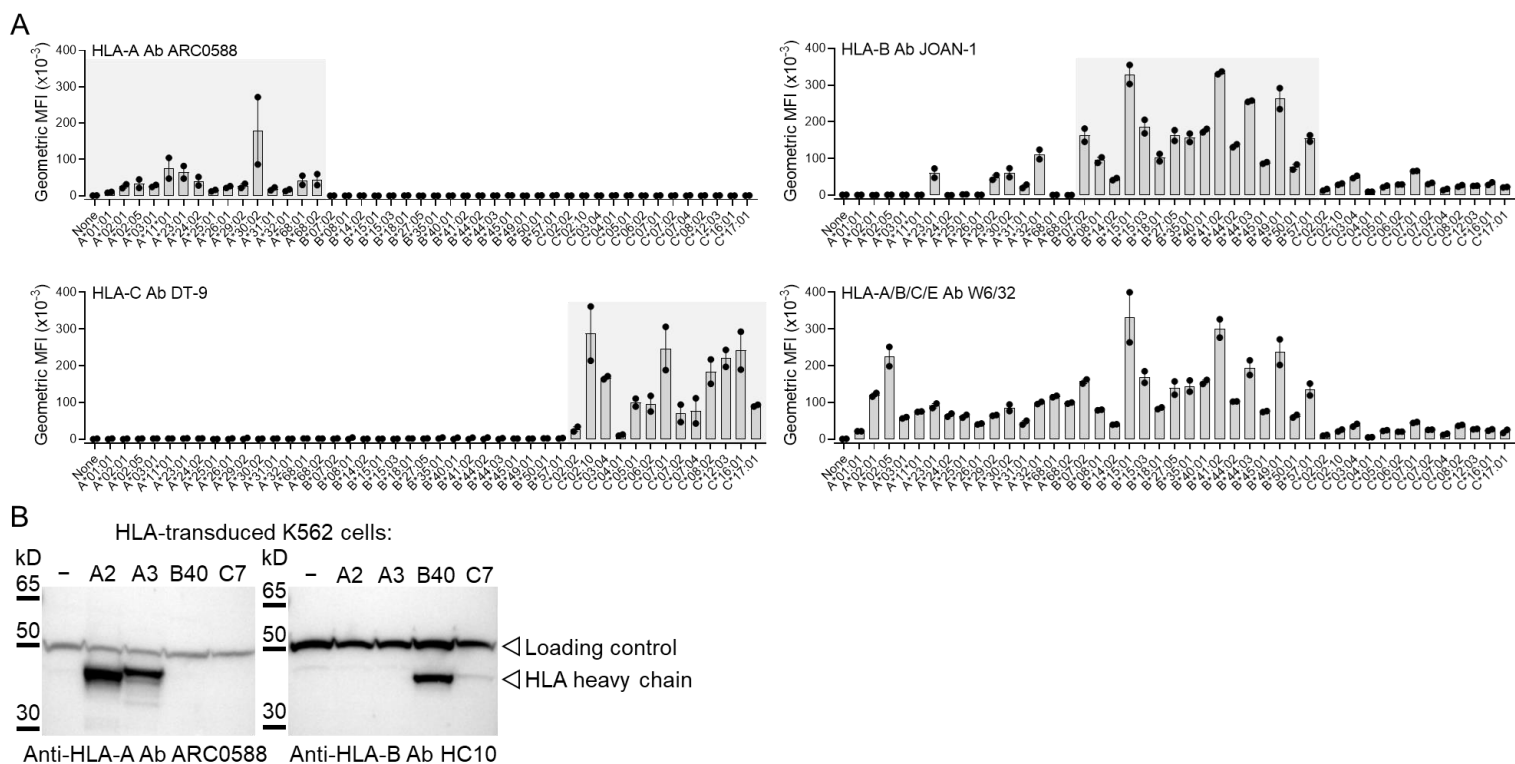
Supplementary Figure 2. Heatmap of the source proteins of the immunopeptidome of ECN90 β -cells and primary human islets. A-B. Relative representation of source proteins in ECN90 β -cells (A) and human islets (B), along with the corresponding significant log₂ fold changes (FC) and percent values, ranked according to the number of peptides detected in the IFN- α -treated condition. **C.** Relative representation of GCG and β -cell-enriched source proteins in two different primary islet preparations. In all panels, relative representation of each source protein is calculated based on the number of unique peptides identified for each protein out of the total number of peptides in a given condition, expressed in percentage. Ligands included herein are conventional, post-translationally modified and mRNA splice peptides. Peptides carrying PTMs were counted only for PTMs defined as likely biological; they were otherwise counted as unmodified. mRNA splice variants were considered only when validated by spectral matching.



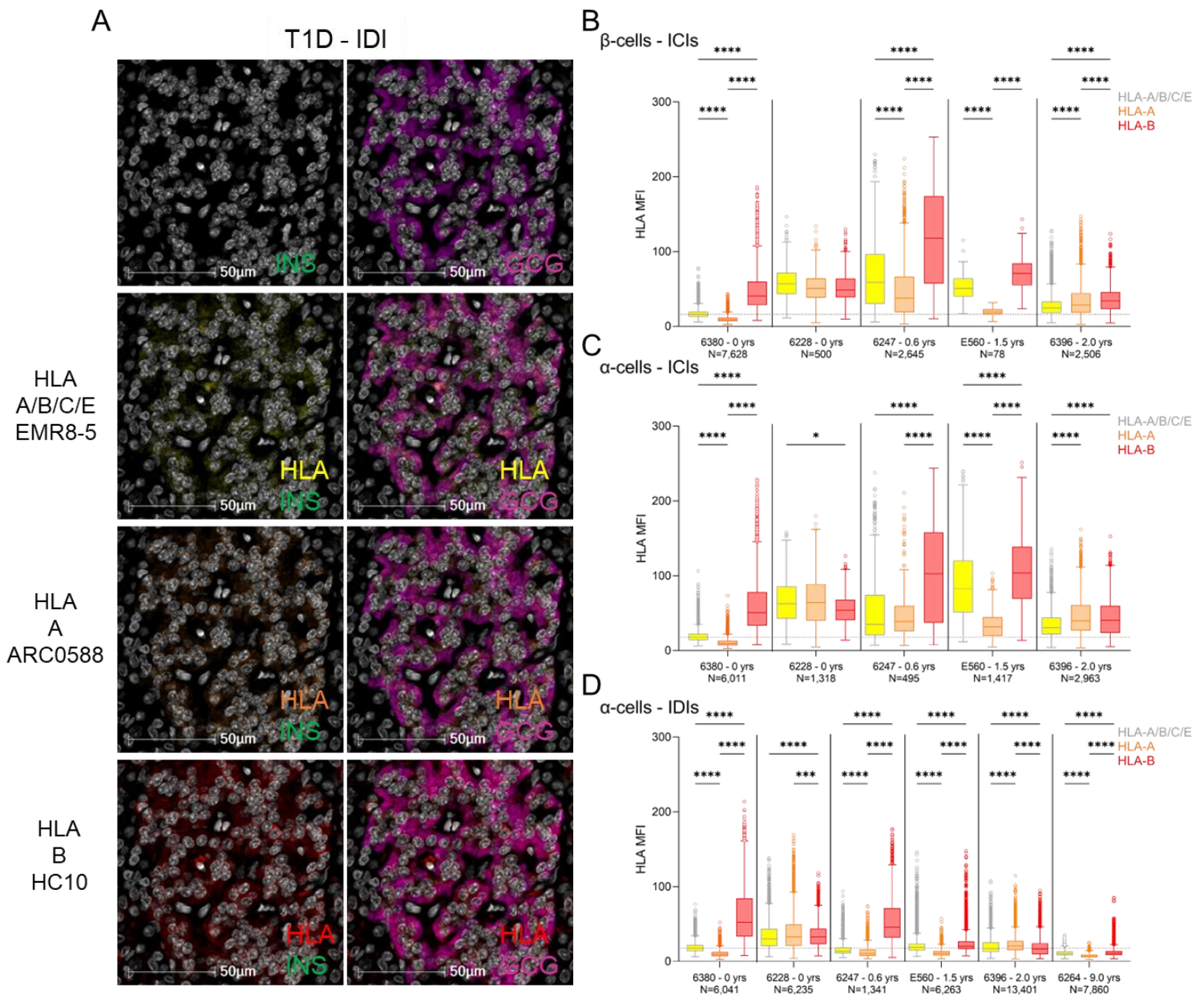
Supplementary Figure 3. Inhibition of constitutive and immuno-proteasome in ECN90 β -cells. **A.** Gene expression of the subunits of the constitutive (left; *PSMB5*, *PSMB6*, *PSMB7*) and immuno-proteasome (right; *PSMB8*, *PSMB9*, *PSMB10*) in ECN90 β -cells assessed by qPCR (n=6 biological replicates). **B.** Enzymatic activity of the three proteasome catalytic subunits in basal and IFN- α -treated ECN90 β -cells ($3-5 \times 10^6$, n=3 biological replicates) with or without carfilzomib (CAR; constitutive proteasome inhibitor) or ONX-0914 (ONX; immuno-proteasome inhibitor). Data represent mean \pm SEM of triplicate measurements, with horizontal lines indicating the basal enzymatic activity of each subunit. * $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.0005$, **** $p < 0.0001$ by two-way ANOVA. **C.** Heatmap of HLA-I-eluted peptides identified in the indicated conditions. For each precursor found in ≥ 2 replicates in one of the 5 conditions, ion intensities were summed. For peptides identified in multiple instances, median values were computed. The values were log₂-transformed, missing values were imputed from normal distribution downshifted by 1.8 and normalization was computed using row z-scores. The heatmap was generated with Perseus (v2.0.6), clustering rows with “average” as the agglomeration method and “Pearson correlation” as the distance matrix. Dendrogram colors on the left and numbers on the right indicate distinct peptide clusters (see Results). The identity of peptides in each cluster is provided in [Supplementary Data 8](#).



Supplementary Figure 4. Heatmap of the source proteins of the immunopeptidome of ECN90 β-cells separated by predicted HLA-A and HLA-B restriction. Ranking and legend is the same as in Supplementary Fig. 2.



Supplementary Figure 5. Validation of the specificity of Abs recognizing HLA-A, -B or -C. **A.** Flow cytometry staining of HLA- Γ K562 cells transduced with the indicated HLA-I alleles. Data is represented as mean \pm SEM of duplicate measurements from a representative experiment out of 2 performed. **B.** Western blot detection of HLA-I heavy chains with the indicated Abs on HLA- Γ K562 cells transduced with the indicated HLA-I alleles. α -tubulin was used as loading control. A representative experiment out of 3 performed is shown.



Supplementary Figure 6. HLA-B vs. HLA-A hyper-expression in the islets of individual T1D cases. A. Representative immunofluorescence images of IDIs from T1D case nPOD 6396, stained for INS (green, first column) or GCG (violet, second column), alone (first row) or in combination with HLA-A/B/C/E (yellow; second row), HLA-A (orange; third row) and HLA-B (red, fourth row). Scale bar 50 μ m. **B-C-D.** Immunofluorescence quantification of HLA-I mean fluorescence intensity (MFI) for HLA-A/B/C/E (yellow/grey), HLA-A (orange) and HLA-B (red) in β -cells (B), ICI α -cells (C) and IDI α -cells (D) from individual T1D cases (listed in [Supplementary Table 1](#)). T1D duration and number of cells analyzed are indicated for each donor. Boxes depict median and interquartile range values, with whiskers and outliers plotted with the Tukey method. Case nPOD 6264 did not display any ICI and was therefore analyzed only for IDIs. * $p < 0.05$, *** $p = 0.0002$ and **** $p < 0.0001$ by Dunn's multiple comparison test.

MKSIYFVAGL	FVMLVQGSWQ	RSLQDTEEEKS	RSFSASQADP	LSDDPDQMNE	KRHSQGTFTS	DYSKYLDSRR	AQDFVQWLMN
MKSIYFVAGL		RSLQDTEEEKS	R		HSQGTFTS	D	AQDFVQWLMN ▶
KSIYFVAGL		RSLQDTEEEKS	RSF		HSQGTFTS	DY	DFVQWLMN ▶
		SLQDTEEEKS			HSQGTFTS	DYSK	FVQWLMN ▶
		SLQDTEEEKS	RS		GTFTS	DYSK	
		SLQDTEEEKS	RSFS		FTS	DYSKYL	
		LQDTEEEKS	RSFS		TS	DYSKYL	
		DTEEEKS	RSFS		TS	DYSKYLDS	
		DTEEEKS	RSFSA		S	DYSKYLD	
		DTEEEKS	RSFSAS		S	DYSKYLDS	
		TEEEKS	RSFSA			DYSKYLDS	
			SFSASQAD			YSKYLDSRR	AQD
			FSASQADP	L			
				P	LSDDPDQMNE		

	TKRNRNNTIAK	RHDEFERHAE	GTFTSDVSSY	LEGQAAKEFI	AWLVKGRGR	DFPEEVAIVE	ELGRRHADGS	FSDEMNTILD
◀	TKRN	HDEFERHAE	G	AAKEFI	AWL			
◀	T	HDEFERHAE	GT	EFI	AWLVKG			
◀	T	FERHAE	GTFT	FI	AWLVKG			
		FERHAE	GTFTSD					
		FERHAE	GTFTSDVS					
		AE	GTFTSDV					
			FTSDVSSY	L				

Signal peptide
GRPP
IP-1
Major proGCG fragment

	NLAARDFINW	LIQTKITDRK
	FINW	LIQTKITD
	INW	LIQTKITD
		LIQTKITD

Supplementary Figure 7. Mapping of the GCG peptides eluted from HLA-I molecules of primary islet samples.