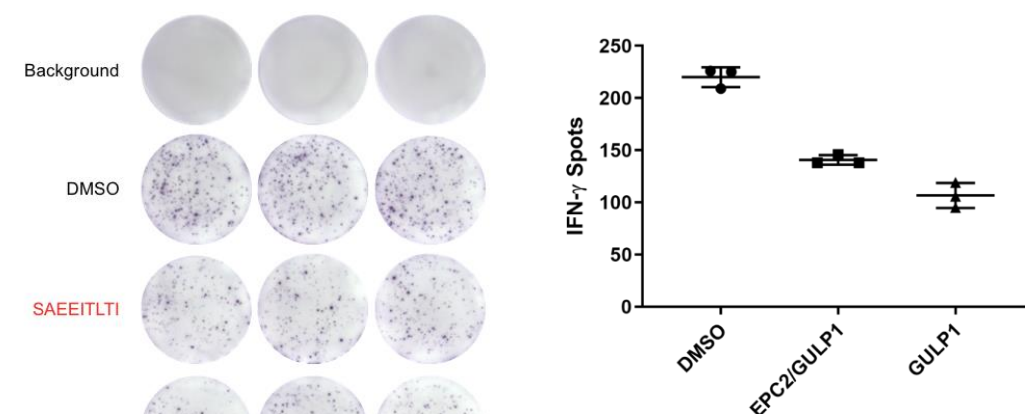


Identification of an Immunogenic Medulloblastoma-Specific Fusion Involving *EPC2* and *GULP1*

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A



B

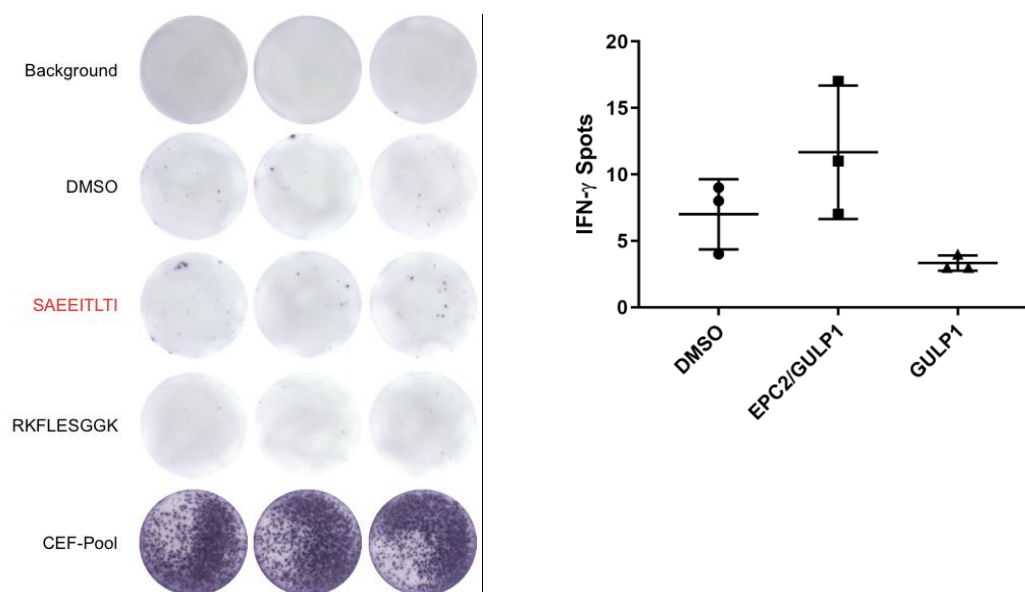


Figure S1: ELISpot analyses of healthy donor 2 and 3 show reactivity of CD8⁺ T cells towards fusion peptide. ELISpot analysis after in vitro assay based on co-culturing peptide loaded DCs with CD8⁺ T cells of healthy

donor 2 and 3. DMSO was taken as vehicle control, wildtype peptide of GULP1 as negative control and CEF-Pool as positive control. Strong IFN- γ secretion of T cells after stimulation with the fusion peptide (red marked). **A)** Healthy donor 2: The IFN- γ secretion is 1.3-fold higher than after stimulation with wildtype peptide. There is also a strong reactivity towards the vehicle control DMSO. **B)** Healthy donor 3: The IFN- γ secretion is 3.5-fold higher than after stimulation with wildtype peptide.

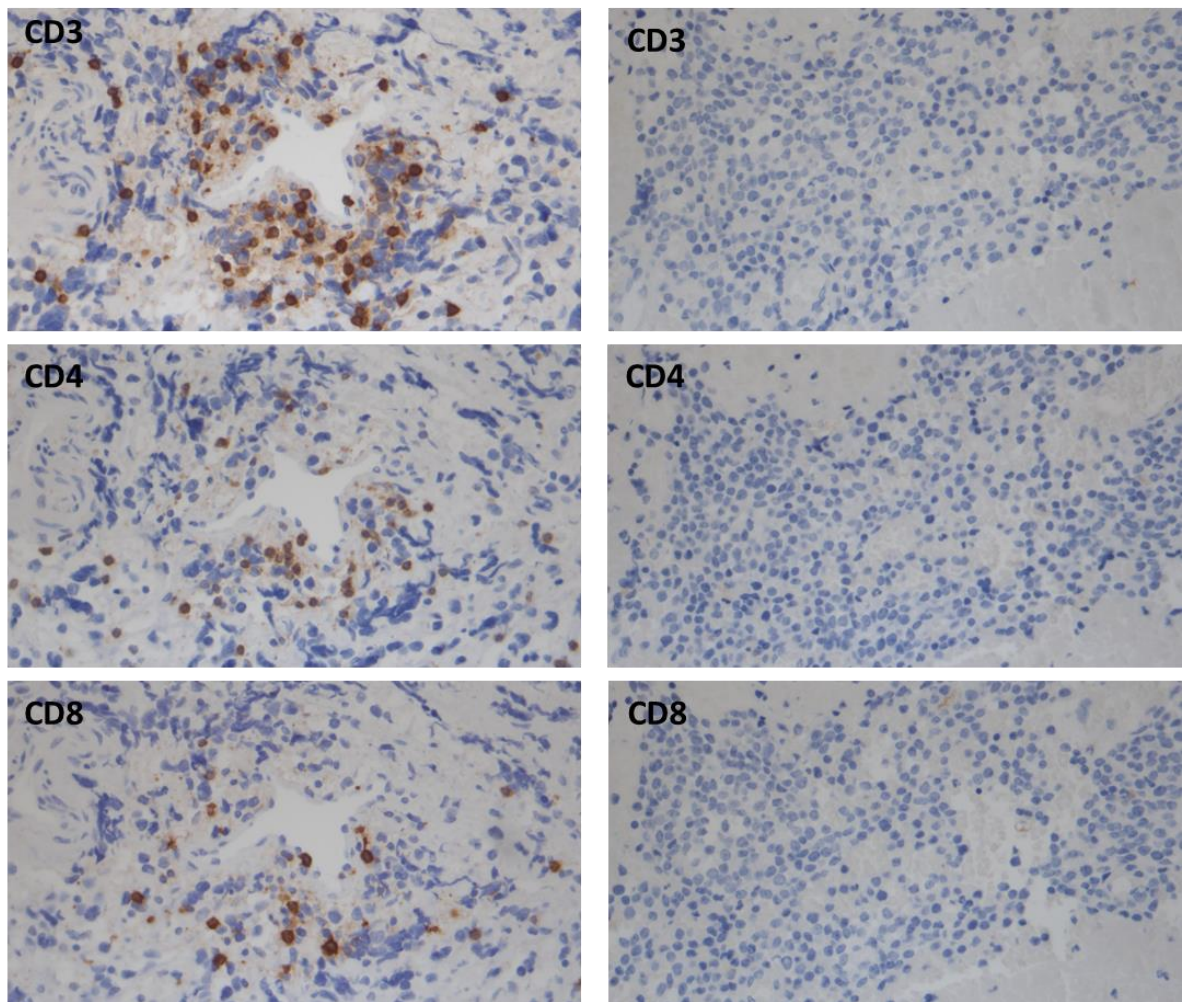


Figure S2. Infiltrating T cells in medulloblastoma Immunohistochemistry was performed on 3 μ m thick routinely processed formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded tissue sections. Sections derived from the tumor of patient no 25 (left panel, tumor positive for *EPC2-GULP1* fusion) or no 129 (right panel, tumor negative for *EPC2-GULP1* fusion) were stained with anti-CD3, CD8 and CD4 primary antibody. Magnification 400X.

Table S1: Summary of publications in the context of gene fusions analyses in medulloblastoma patients.

Publication	Summary
Northcott et al. 2017	Analysis of the somatic landscape across 491 sequenced medulloblastoma samples; 20 fusions across all medulloblastoma subtypes; Fusions involving medulloblastoma driver genes, e.g. <i>GLI2</i> , <i>PTEN</i> , <i>SUFU</i> ; 8 in-frame fusions, 9 frame-shift fusions, 3 non-coding fusions

	no recurrent* gene fusions
Luo et al. 2021	<p>Comparison of Asian and Caucasian cohort (Data source Caucasian cohort Northcott et al. 2017);</p> <p>Analysis of 52 tumor samples from Asian cohort, approx. 149 gene fusions events found; one recurrent* in-frame gene fusion <i>DNMT1-ZGLP1</i> (2/52) with identical breaking points only in the Asian cohort;</p> <p>31 novel fusion genes from at least two samples in the Asian and Caucasian cohort</p>
Northcott et al. 2012	<p>Analysis of somatic copy number aberrations in 1,087 medulloblastoma samples;</p> <p>Fusion <i>PVT1-MYC</i> in group 3 medulloblastoma with <i>MYC</i>-amplification in 12 out of 60 samples (60%);</p> <p><i>PVT1</i> is a non-coding host gene; all <i>PVT1-MYC</i> fusions with different breaking points, in some cases with additional compartments of chromosome 8</p>
Jones et al. 2012	<p>Analysis of 125 medulloblastoma samples;</p> <p>Identification of 3 gene fusions <i>DNAJB6-SHH</i> (SHH subgroup), <i>LCLAT1-ERBB4</i> (Group 3), <i>MLLT6-MRPL45</i> (Group 4);</p> <p>no recurrent* gene fusions</p>
Skowron et al. 2021	<p>Cohort of 250 medulloblastoma samples (SHH subgroup);</p> <p>recurrent gene fusions affecting <i>GLI2</i>, <i>EPB41L5</i>, <i>NBAS</i>, <i>BCAS3</i>, <i>GLIS3</i>, <i>ZBTB20</i>, <i>SUFU</i>, <i>PTCH1</i></p> <p>predominantly with different fusion partners; fusions with same gene partners have different breaking points;</p> <p>3 recurrent* fusion transcripts with identical breaking points: <i>SUCO-NCOR1</i> (2/250), <i>C4BPB-NCOR1</i> (3/250), <i>PAC6-GNAS</i> (2/250)</p>

Table S2: Overview of other brain tumor samples analyzed in this work.

Sample	Age at diagnosis	Diagnosis	<i>EPC2-GULP1</i> fusion
84	8	Astrocytoma	no
95	10	Glioblastoma	no
121	14	Ependymoma	no
122	12	Astrocytoma	no
123	6	HGNET-BCOR	no
139	10	Glioblastoma	no
143	10	Astrocytoma	no

159	3	Astrocytoma	no
226	13	Astrocytoma	no
281	15	Astrocytoma	no
294	9	Ependymoma	no
323	11	Astrocytoma	no
340	3	Astrocytoma	no

Table S3: *In silico* epitope prediction with SYFPEITHI algorithm from selected, published in-frame fusion events. Peptide is predicted as a potential immunogenic epitope if its SYFPEITHI score is ≥ 20 . Amino acids representing the fusion point are highlighted in bold letters.

in-frame fusion (MB-Subtype)	AA-sequence	9mer peptides (HLA-haplotype; SYFPEITHI Score)	Reference
<i>TCF4-ROCK1</i> (SHH)	KVPPGLPSSDGLDALVYD*	SSDGLDALV (HLA-A*02:01; 17) PSSDGLDAL (HLA-A*02:01; 15) PGLPSSDGL (HLA-A*02:01; 12) GLPSSDGLD (HLA-A*02:01; 11) LPSSDGLDA (HLA-A*02:01; 7) VPPGLPSSD (HLA-A*02:01; 6) SDGLDALVY (HLA-A*02:01; 3) PPGLPSSDG (HLA-A*02:01; -2)	Northcott et al. 2017
<i>PTEN-THAP9</i> (Group 3)	RNNIDDVVRWLSKCQPSP*	NIDDVVRWL (HLA-A*02:01; 23) NNIDDVVRW (HLA-A*02:01; 9) DVVRWLSKC (HLA-A*02:01; 9) VVRWLSKCQ (HLA-A*02:01; 5) RWLSKCQPS (HLA-A*02:01; 3) IDDVVRWLS (HLA-A*02:01; 2) DDVVRWLSK (HLA-A*02:01; 2) VRWLSKCQP (HLA-A*02:01; 2)	Northcott et al. 2017
<i>MARCKSL1-PIK3CD</i> (Group 3)	ASPAKANGQLLWHRAQYE*	SPAKANGQL (HLA-A*02:01; 14) QLLWHRAQY (HLA-A*02:01; 14) KANGQLLWH (HLA-A*02:01; 13) PAKANGQLL (HLA-A*02:01; 10) AKANGQLLW (HLA-A*02:01; 7) ANGQLLWHR (HLA-A*02:01; 7) NGQLLWHRA (HLA-A*02:01; 6) GQLLWHRAQ (HLA-A*02:01; 4)	Northcott et al. 2017

<i>DNMT1-ZGLP1</i> (Group 4)**	SLPDDVRRrSLWPACQES	PDDVRRRSL (HLA-A*02:01; 9) VRRRSLWPA (HLA-A*02:01; 9) DVRRRSLWP (HLA-A*02:01; 4) LPDDVRRRS (HLA-A*02:01; 3) DDVRRRSLW (HLA-A*02:01; -1) DDVRRRSLW (HLA-A*24:02; 3) LPDDVRRRS (HLA-A*24:02; 2) RSLWPACQE (HLA-A*24:02; 2) VRRRSLWPA (HLA-A*24:02; 1) RRSLWPACQ (HLA-A*24:02; 1) DVRRRSLWP (HLA-A*24:02; 0) RRRSLWPAC (HLA-A*24:02; -1)	Luo et al. 2021
<i>NFYC-PPIE (SHH)**</i>	IIAQPQQGQKQEESAITs	GQKQEESAI (HLA-A*02:01; 9) IAQPQQGQK (HLA-A*02:01; 8) QKQEESAIT (HLA-A*02:01; 8) QGQKQEESA (HLA-A*02:01; 6) AQPQQGQKQ (HLA-A*02:01; 4) QQGQKQEES (HLA-A*02:01; 3) QPQQGQKQE (HLA-A*02:01; 1) PQQGQKQEE (HLA-A*02:01; 1) GQKQEESAI (HLA-A*24:02; 9) AQPQQGQKQ (HLA-A*24:02; 4) QQGQKQEES (HLA-A*24:02; 2) QGQKQEESA (HLA-A*24:02; 2) QKQEESAIT (HLA-A*24:02; 2) IAQPQQGQK (HLA-A*24:02; 1) QPQQGQKQE (HLA-A*24:02; 0) PQQGQKQEE (HLA-A*24:02; 0)	Luo et al. 2021
<i>ANKRD52-CS</i> (Group 3)**	RGR TALHRGVVPGYGHAV	ALHRGVVPG (HLA-A*02:01; 20) RTALHRGVV (HLA-A*02:01; 16) GVVPGYGH (HLA-A*02:01; 13) GRTALHRGV (HLA-A*02:01; 12) LHRGVVPGY (HLA-A*02:01; 10) TALHRGVV (HLA-A*02:01; 8) RGVVPGYGH (HLA-A*02:01; 3) HRGVVPGYG (HLA-A*02:01; 0) TALHRGVV (HLA-A*24:02; 4) HRGVVPGYG (HLA-A*24:02; 2) GVVPGYGH (HLA-A*24:02; 2) GRTALHRGV (HLA-A*24:02; 1) RTALHRGVV (HLA-A*24:02; 1) LHRGVVPGY (HLA-A*24:02; 1)	Luo et al. 2021

ALHRGVVPG (HLA-A*24:02; **0**)
 RGVVPGYGH (HLA-A*24:02; **0**)

<i>ASAP1-WDYHV1</i> (Group 3)**	SSRDSLWNREENIWKLCE	SLWNREENI (HLA-A*02:01; 21)	Luo et al. 2021
		NREENIWKL (HLA-A*02:01; 17)	
		SRDSLWNRE (HLA-A*02:01; 4)	
		LWNREENIW (HLA-A*02:01; 4)	
		DSLWNREEN (HLA-A*02:01; 3)	
		RDSSLWNREE (HLA-A*02:01; 2)	
		WNREENIWK (HLA-A*02:01; 2)	
		REENIWKLC (HLA-A*02:01; -2)	
		NREENIWKL (HLA-A*24:02; 15)	
		SLWNREENI (HLA-A*24:02; 12)	
		DSLWNREEN (HLA-A*24:02; 3)	
		REENIWKLC (HLA-A*24:02; 3)	
		WNREENIWK (HLA-A*24:02; 1)	
		SRDSLWNRE (HLA-A*24:02; 0)	
		RDSSLWNREE (HLA-A*24:02; 0)	
		LWNREENIW (HLA-A*24:02; 0)	
<i>SAE-NPAS1</i> (Group 4)**	TSDYFLLQAPGRRGPAA	FLLQAPGRR (HLA-A*02:01; 13)	Luo et al. 2021
		LLQAPGRRG (HLA-A*02:01; 13)	
		QAPGRRGPA (HLA-A*02:01; 10)	
		TSDYFLLQA (HLA-A*02:01; 9)	
		LQAPGRRGP (HLA-A*02:01; 9)	
		SDYFLLQAP (HLA-A*02:01; 8)	
		YFLLQAPGR (HLA-A*02:01; 6)	
		DYFLLQAPG (HLA-A*02:01; 3)	
		DYFLLQAPG (HLA-A*24:02; 10)	
		YFLLQAPGR (HLA-A*24:02; 8)	
		FLLQAPGRR (HLA-A*24:02; 3)	
		QAPGRRGPA (HLA-A*24:02; 3)	
		TSDYFLLQA (HLA-A*24:02; 1)	
		LQAPGRRGP (HLA-A*24:02; 1)	

SDYFLLQAP (HLA-A*24:02; **0**)
LLQAPGRRG (HLA-A*24:02; **0**)

<i>TET3-GMCL1</i> (Group 4)**	SIRELMEErCLEWLLNNL	LMEERCLEW (HLA-A*02:01; 14)	Luo et al. 2021
		MEERCLEWL (HLA-A*02:01; 13)	
		RELMEERCCL (HLA-A*02:01; 12)	
		ELMEERCLE (HLA-A*02:01; 10)	
		RCLEWLLNN (HLA-A*02:01; 9)	
		EERCLEWLL (HLA-A*02:01; 8)	
		IRELMEERC (HLA-A*02:01; 1)	
		ERCLEWLLN (HLA-A*02:01; -2)	
		RELMEERCCL (HLA-A*24:02; 12)	
		MEERCLEWL (HLA-A*24:02; 11)	
		EERCLEWLL (HLA-A*24:02; 11)	
		ELMEERCLE (HLA-A*24:02; 4)	
		RCLEWLLNN (HLA-A*24:02; 4)	
		LMEERCLEW (HLA-A*24:02; 3)	
		ERCLEWLLN (HLA-A*24:02; 2)	
		IRELMEERC (HLA-A*24:02; 1)	
<i>LCLAT1-ERBB4</i> (Group 3)	TFVVDRLREVCAGTENKL	FVVDRLREV (HLA-A*02:01; 22)	Jones et al. 2012
		RLREVCAGT (HLA-A*02:01; 19)	
		VDRLREVCA (HLA-A*02:01; 7)	
		VVDRLREVC (HLA-A*02:01; 6)	
		DRLREVCAG (HLA-A*02:01; 6)	
		EVCAGTENK (HLA-A*02:01; 5)	
		LREVCAGTE (HLA-A*02:01; 3)	
		REVCAGTEN (HLA-A*02:01; 2)	

<i>MLLT6-MRPL45</i> (Group 4)	SSASISTT QP VLTQSAA	SISTT QP VL (HLA-A*02:01; 21)	Jones et al. 2012
		ASISTT QP V (HLA-A*02:01; 16)	
		STT QP VLT (HLA-A*02:01; 15)	
		TT QP VLTQ (HLA-A*02:01; 14)	
		ISTT QP VLV (HLA-A*02:01; 13)	
		SASISTT QP (HLA-A*02:01; 8)	
		QP VLTQSA (HLA-A*02:01; 8)	
		TQP VLTQS (HLA-A*02:01; 5)	
<i>EPC2-GULP1</i> (WNT + SHH)	TGMEKEEESAEEITLTIG	SAEEITLTI (HLA-A*02:01; 20)	identified and analyzed in the present work
		GMEKEEESA (HLA-A*02:01; 14)	
		KEEESAEEI (HLA-A*02:01; 12)	
		EESAEEITL (HLA-A*02:01; 9)	
		ESAEEITLT (HLA-A*02:01; 9)	
		MEKEEESAEE (HLA-A*02:01; 2)	
		EKEEESAEE (HLA-A*02:01; 2)	
		EEESAEEIT (HLA-A*02:01; 0)	

* AA-sequence translated from published DNA sequence and expanded based on cDNA/AA-sequence alignments from ensembl.org

** fusion only in Asian cohort; SYFPEITHI analyses with HLA-A*02:01 (most common HLA-haplotype in Caucasian population) and with HLA-A*24:02 (most common HLA-haplotype in Asian population)