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Keywords: Antigen protein; Epitope; PSSM; SVM; MHC; Peptide vaccine

Abbreviations: GES: Goldman, Engelberg and Steitz; MHC: major histocompatibility complex; PSSMs: Position Speci c Scoring Matrices; SVM: Support Vector Machine

Introduction

Echinococcus multilocularis is a cyclophyllid cestode that causes hydatid disease in many mammals, including rodents and humans and is becoming an increasing problem in urban areas [1,2]. Echinococcus multilocularis antigen peptides are most suitable for subunit vaccine development because with single epitope, the immune response can be generated in large population. is approach is based on the phenomenon of cross-protection, whereby a plant infected with a mild strain of virus is protected against a more severe strain of the same virus. e phenotype of the resistant transgenic hosts includes fewer centers of initial virus infection, a delay in symptom development, and low virus accumulation. Antigen protein from *Echinococcus multilocularis* is necessary for new paradigm of synthetic vaccine development and target validation [3-5].

Methodology

In this research work antigenic epitopes of antigen protein from *Echinococcus multilocularis* is determined using the Gomase in 2007, Bull & Breeze, Eisenberg, Rao & ArgosChou & Fasman and Levitt antigenicity [6-8]. e major histocompatibility complex (MHC) peptide binding of antigen protein is predicted using neural networks trained on C terminals of known epitopes. In analysis predicted MHC/peptide binding of antigen protein is a log-transformed value related to the IC50 values in nM units. MHC2Pred predicts peptide binders to MHCI and MHCII molecules from protein sequences or sequence alignments using Position Speci c Scoring Matrices (PSSMs). Support Vector Machine (SVM) based method for prediction of promiscuous MHC class II binding peptides. SVM has been trained on the binary input of single amino acid sequence [9-14]. In addition, we predict those MHC ligands from whose C-terminal end is likely to be the result of proteosomal cleavage [15].

Results and Interpretations

We found binding of peptides to a number of di erent alleles using Position Speci c Scoring Matrix. An antigen protein sequence is 426 residues long, having antigenic MHC binding peptides. MHC molecules are cell surface glycoproteins, which take active part in host immune reactions and involvement of MHC class-I and MHC II in response to almost all antigens. PSSM based server predict the peptide binders to MHCI molecules of antigen protein sequence are as 11mer_H2_Db, 10mer_H2_Db, 9mer_H2_Db, 8mer_H2_Db and also peptide binders to MHCII molecules of antigen protein sequence as I_Ab.p, I_Ad.p, analysis found antigenic epitopes region in putative antigen protein (Table 1). We also found the SVM based MHCII-IAb peptide regions; MHCII-IAd peptide regions; MHCII-IAg7 peptide regions and MHCII- RT1.B peptide regions, which represented predicted binders from bacterial antigen protein (Table 2). e predicted binding a nity is normalized by the 1% fractil. We describe an improved method for predicting linear epitopes (Table 2). e region of maximal hydrophilicity is likely to be an antigenic site, having hydrophobic characteristics, because terminal regions of antigen protein is solvent accessible and unstructured, antibodies against those regions are also likely to recognize the native protein (Figure1, 2, 3). It was shown that a antigen protein is hydrophobic in nature and contains segments of low complexity and high-predicted exibility (Figure 4, 5). Predicted antigenic fragments can bind to MHC molecule is the rst bottlenecks in vaccine design.

Conclusion

An antigen protein from *Echinococcus multilocularis* peptide nonamers are from a set of aligned peptides known to bind to a given MHC molecule as the predictor of MHC-peptide binding. MHCII molecules bind peptides in similar yet di erent modes and alignments

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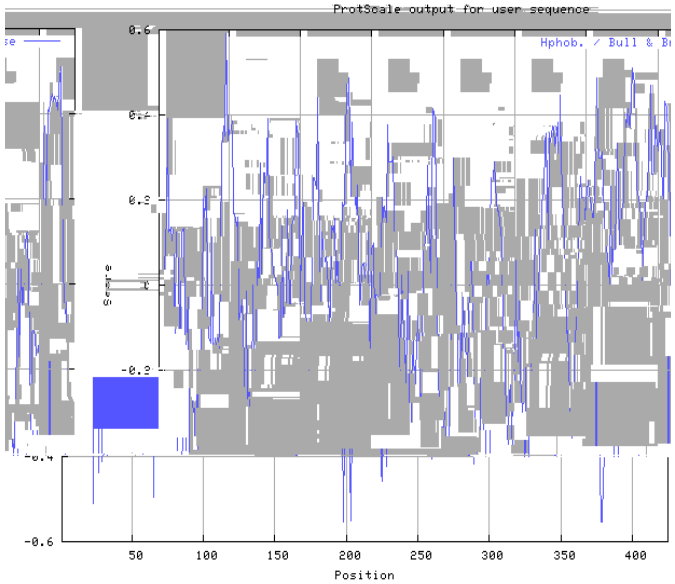
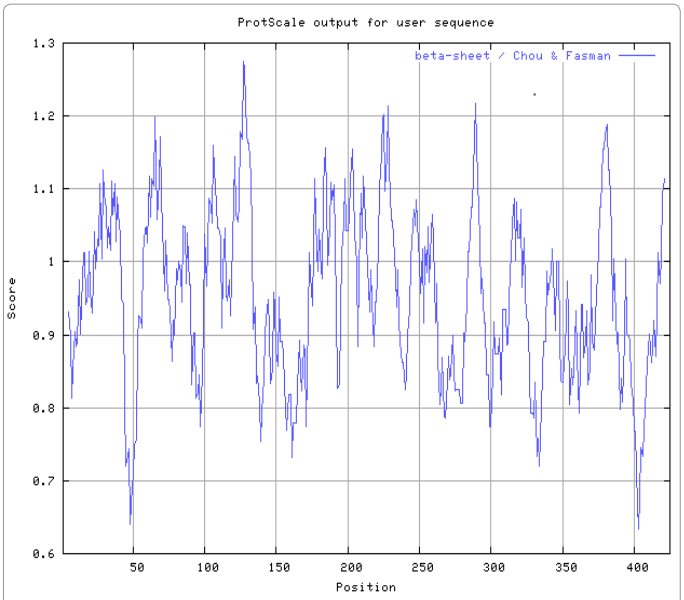


Figure 2: Hydrophobicity plot of antigen protein by Bull & Breese scale.



of MHCII-ligands were obtained to be consistent with the binding mode of the peptides to their MHC class, this means the increase in a nity of MHC binding peptides may result in enhancement of immunogenicity of bacterial antigen protein. ese predicted of antigen protein antigenic peptides to MHC class molecules are important in vaccine development from *Echinococcus multilocularis*.

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