

# EULAR study group on 'MHC-I-opathy': identifying disease-overarching mechanisms across disciplines and borders

---

Kuiper, Jonas JW; Prinz, Jörg C; Stratikos, Efstratios; Kuśnierczyk, Piotr; Arakawa, Akiko; Springer, Sebastian; Mintoff, Dillon; Padjen, Ivan; Shumnalieva, Russka; Vural, Seçil; ...

Source / Izvornik: **Annals of the Rheumatic Diseases, 2023, 82, 887 - 896**

Journal article, Published version

Rad u časopisu, Objavljena verzija rada (izdavačev PDF)

<https://doi.org/10.1136/ard-2022-222852>

Permanent link / Trajna poveznica: <https://um.nsk.hr/um:nbn:hr:105:090385>

Rights / Prava: [Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International](#)/[Imenovanje-Nekomercijalno 4.0 međunarodna](#)

Download date / Datum preuzimanja: **2024-12-13**



Repository / Repozitorij:

[Dr Med - University of Zagreb School of Medicine Digital Repository](#)





OPEN ACCESS

# EULAR study group on ‘MHC-I-opathy’: identifying disease-overarching mechanisms across disciplines and borders

Jonas JW Kuiper <sup>1</sup>, Jörg C Prinz,<sup>2</sup> Efstratios Stratikos,<sup>3</sup> Piotr Kuśnierczyk,<sup>4</sup> Akiko Arakawa,<sup>2</sup> Sebastian Springer,<sup>5</sup> Dillon Mintoff <sup>6,7</sup> Ivan Padjen,<sup>8,9</sup> Russka Shumnalieva,<sup>10</sup> Seçil Vural,<sup>11</sup> Ina Kötter,<sup>12,13</sup> Marleen G van de Sande,<sup>14,15</sup> Ayşe Boyvat,<sup>16</sup> Joke H de Boer,<sup>1</sup> George Bertias,<sup>17,18</sup> Niek de Vries,<sup>14,15</sup> Charlotte LM Kriekaert <sup>19,20</sup> Inês Leal,<sup>21,22</sup> Nataša Vidovič Valentinič,<sup>23,24</sup> Ilknur Tugal-Tutkun,<sup>25</sup> Hanane el Khaldi Ahanach,<sup>26,27</sup> Félicie Costantino,<sup>28,29</sup> Simon Glatigny,<sup>30,31</sup> Danijela Mrazovac Zimak,<sup>32</sup> Fabian Lötscher,<sup>33</sup> Floor G Kerstens,<sup>19,20</sup> Marija Bakula,<sup>8</sup> Elsa Viera Sousa <sup>34,35</sup> Peter Böhm,<sup>36</sup> Kees Bosman,<sup>37</sup> Tony J Kenna,<sup>38</sup> Simon J Powis,<sup>39</sup> Maxime Breban <sup>28,29</sup> Ahmet Gul,<sup>40</sup> John Bowes <sup>41,42</sup> Rik JU Lories <sup>43,44</sup> Johannes Nowatzky,<sup>45,46</sup> Gerrit Jan Wolbink,<sup>19,47</sup> Dennis G McGonagle,<sup>48,49</sup> Franktien Turkstra <sup>19,20</sup> EULAR studygroup MHC-I-opathies

**Handling editor** Josef S Smolen

► Additional supplemental material is published online only. To view, please visit the journal online (<http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/ard-2022-222852>).

For numbered affiliations see end of article.

## Correspondence to

Dr Franktien Turkstra, Rheumatology, Amsterdam Rheumatology and Immunology Center, Amsterdam 1105, The Netherlands; [f.turkstra@reade.nl](mailto:f.turkstra@reade.nl)

Received 21 July 2022

Accepted 25 January 2023

Published Online First

27 March 2023



© Author(s) (or their employer(s)) 2023. Re-use permitted under CC BY-NC. No commercial re-use. See rights and permissions. Published by BMJ.

**To cite:** Kuiper JJW, Prinz JC, Stratikos E, et al. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2023;**82**:887–896.

## ABSTRACT

The ‘MHC-I (major histocompatibility complex class I)-opathy’ concept describes a family of inflammatory conditions with overlapping clinical manifestations and a strong genetic link to the MHC-I antigen presentation pathway. Classical MHC-I-opathies such as spondyloarthritis, Behçet’s disease, psoriasis and birdshot uveitis are widely recognised for their strong association with certain MHC-I alleles and gene variants of the antigen processing aminopeptidases ERAP1 and ERAP2 that implicates altered MHC-I peptide presentation to CD8+T cells in the pathogenesis. Progress in understanding the cause and treatment of these disorders is hampered by patient phenotypic heterogeneity and lack of systematic investigation of the MHC-I pathway.

Here, we discuss new insights into the biology of MHC-I-opathies that strongly advocate for disease-overarching and integrated molecular and clinical investigation to decipher underlying disease mechanisms. Because this requires transformative multidisciplinary collaboration, we introduce the EULAR study group on MHC-I-opathies to unite clinical expertise in rheumatology, dermatology and ophthalmology, with fundamental and translational researchers from multiple disciplines such as immunology, genomics and proteomics, alongside patient partners. We prioritise standardisation of disease phenotypes and scientific nomenclature and propose interdisciplinary genetic and translational studies to exploit emerging therapeutic strategies to understand MHC-I-mediated disease mechanisms. These collaborative efforts are required to address outstanding questions in the etiopathogenesis of MHC-I-opathies towards improving patient treatment and prognostication.

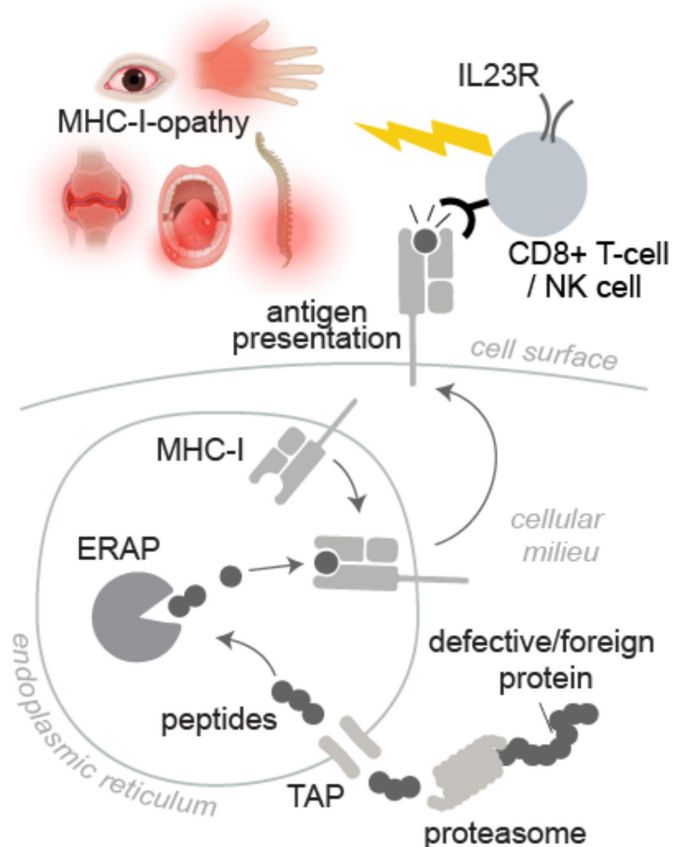
## THE INCEPTION OF THE MHC-I-OPATHY FAMILY

Inflammation against self is orchestrated by a continuum of incompletely understood innate and adaptive immune mechanisms. The term ‘autoinflammatory’ refers to inflammation against self, caused by abnormal innate immunity, whereas

‘autoimmunity’ is caused by aberrant adaptive immunity.<sup>1–2</sup> Since this dichotomous definition overlooked conditions such as psoriasis (PsO) and Behçet’s disease (BD), the concept of ‘mixed-pattern’ or ‘intermediate’ diseases was proposed.<sup>3</sup>

Genome-wide association studies (GWAS) of MHC-I-associated diseases, such as BD (associated with *HLA-B\*51*),<sup>4–5</sup> PsO (associated with *HLA-C\*06:02*),<sup>6–8</sup> *HLA-B\*27-associated* spondyloarthritis (SpA)<sup>9–11</sup> *HLA-B\*27-associated* anterior uveitis (AU)<sup>12</sup> and *HLA-A\*29-associated* birdshot uveitis (BU),<sup>13–14</sup> revealed that these ‘intermediate diseases’ share a distinguishable genetic background defined by MHC-I genes, the antigen processing genes *ERAP1* and *ERAP2*, and the IL-17 pathway gene *IL23R*. Such genetic overlap implicates MHC-I peptide presentation as the key mechanistic commonality. Furthermore, it substantiates the idea that BD, PsO, SpA and BU belong to a distinct disease cluster known as ‘MHC-I-opathies’.<sup>15</sup>

There is ongoing debate and incomplete evidence regarding underlying mechanisms of MHC-I-opathies.<sup>16–18</sup> MHC-I proteins (also called HLA-A, HLA-B and HLA-C) bind short peptides from degraded or pathogenic proteins, which have been proteolysed inside the cell by the proteasome.<sup>19–21</sup> Most MHC-I peptides are derived from proteins from the host. ERAP1 and ERAP2 are endoplasmic reticulum aminopeptidases associated with antigen processing that trim a certain fraction of these peptides if they are not short enough before loading them onto MHC-I molecules.<sup>22</sup> This process enables MHC-I to present tens of thousands of peptides on the cell surface, collectively referred to as the ‘immunopeptidome’.<sup>23</sup> CD8+T cells read out the immunopeptidome by binding to the peptide-MHC-I complexes with their T cell receptors (TCR) (figure 1). MHC-I molecules can



**Figure 1** An overview of the role of the MHC-I pathway in MHC-I-opathies. The proteasome produces peptide fragments that are transported into the endoplasmic reticulum by the transporter associated with antigen processing (TAP) and trimmed by ERAP1 and ERAP2 (ERAP) to a length of 8-11 amino acids before binding to MHC-I molecules. After trafficking to the cell surface the MHC-I-peptide complex is “read out” by surveying immune cells, triggering antigen-specific CD8+ T cell responses or natural killer (NK) cell activation. MHC-I-opathies are genetically associated with functionally distinct variants of MHC-I and ERAP which alter the peptide repertoire presented by MHC-I. Autoreactive T cells in the periphery that escape tolerance mechanisms and promote inflammation against self-peptide epitopes. Biorender software was used to create elements from this figure under an academic license.

also bind to killer-cell immunoglobulin-like receptors (KIRs) and other receptors on natural killer (NK) cells.<sup>24</sup>

There is much conjecture about the cause(s) of MHC-I-opathies<sup>15 25 26</sup> and several popular hypotheses have been proposed which are not necessarily mutually exclusive. The primary hypothesis for the cause of MHC-I-opathies is that disease-associated MHC-I alleles present specific immunogenic peptides that trigger ‘autoimmune’ reactions (ie, the arthritogenic peptide theory).<sup>27</sup> The genetic association with ERAP genes also supports this hypothesis since the activity of these enzymes can modify the immunopeptidome.<sup>28</sup> Proof of concept has been shown in PsO and recently in SpA and HLA-B\*27+AU.<sup>29</sup> The identification of CD8+T cells in PsO react against melanocytes in the context of HLA-C06:02 as skin-specific target cells of the psoriatic autoimmune response,<sup>30–32</sup> while CD8+T cells from synovial and eye fluid of SpA and AU patients recognise both self and microbial peptides presented by HLA-B\*27.<sup>29</sup>

There is still no conclusive evidence that this mechanism underlies other MHC-I-opathies since mechanistic studies are

technically challenging to conduct, owing to multiorgan involvement having complex tissues, which requires labour-intensive technology to screen for many epitopes. Consequently, several alternative theories for MHC-I-opathies have been proposed, one of which suggests that MHC-I protein misfolding directly leads to inflammation. According to this theory, predisposing MHC-I molecules may exhibit properties which could cause excessive misfolding and accumulation in the ER, promoting the ‘unfolded protein response’.<sup>33–38</sup> Studies of (HLA-B\*27) transgenic animals and cellular models support this hypothesis, but there is a paucity of translational evidence.<sup>39–43</sup> A third popular hypothesis suggests that the predisposing MHC-I alleles are recognised by KIRs or leucocyte immunoglobulin-like receptors (LILRs) on the cell surface of NK cells.<sup>44 45</sup>

In our opinion, the first hypothesis applies to the majority of MHC-I-opathies (with the most robust evidence for PsO and SpA), but definitive proof for CD8+T cell-mediated pathologies is lacking for several other conditions. Hypotheses 2 and 3 may also apply to certain conditions. For example, in BD, ERAP1 may mediate HLA-B51 recognition via NK cells,<sup>17 46 47</sup> and pathogens that can cause reactive arthritis induce unfolded protein responses in HLA-B\*27-positive individuals.<sup>48</sup> While these other pathways and mechanisms are implicated, including the very interesting interactions of altered microbiomes in patients,<sup>49</sup> we focus our discussion on the MHC-I pathway as the key determinant for this family of complex conditions.

#### THE MANY FACES AND CHALLENGES OF MHC-I-OPATHIES

Several conditions are considered to be ‘classical’ MHC-I-opathies (PsO, psoriatic arthritis (PsA), SpA, B\*27-AU, BD and BU) and share strikingly similar clinical symptoms (table 1).

BU is a rare and severe type of uveitis, leading to retinal damage and vision loss that exclusively affects HLA-A\*29-positive individuals.<sup>50 51</sup> Although it is unclear which other clinical features are shared between BU and other MHC-I-opathies, 1 study of 118 cases revealed that many patients also suffer from arthralgia and PsO.<sup>52</sup> We also discuss PsA because it shares many characteristics with PsO, including strong association with MHC-I alleles and IL23R.<sup>7 8 53–55</sup> While some patients with inflammatory bowel disease may have similar symptoms,<sup>56</sup> we will only discuss classical MHC-I-opathies here.

MHC-I-opathies overlap in their pattern of organ involvement (table 1). Uveitis, for instance, is a disease feature reported in every classical MHC-I-opathy, although with different prevalence and anatomical location (anterior/posterior).<sup>57 58</sup> Sacroiliitis is present in patients with SpA, PsA as well as BD.<sup>59–61</sup> Cutaneous involvement is also a shared feature of MHC-I-opathies (table 1).

However, not every patient exhibits the symptomatic hallmarks of every clinical entity. For example, arterial, venous and neurological complications are common in BD, but infrequent in other MHC-I-opathies.<sup>18 62</sup> For several MHC-I-opathies, patients with the associated risk MHC-I alleles are more likely to manifest early-onset disease and a worse prognosis.<sup>63–66</sup> Furthermore, substantial clinical and geographical variation in disease phenotypes exists, for example, the prevalence of gastrointestinal involvement in BD in Asian versus European populations.<sup>67 68</sup>

#### WHAT YOU (DO NOT) SEE IS WHAT YOU (DO NOT) GET!

The clinical management of MHC-I-opathy patients is complicated by heterogeneity in age of onset, symptoms and disease course. Unlike cases with commonly recognised symptoms (e.g.,

**Table 1** Summary of tissue involvement per MHC-I-opathy, organised per clinical specialty (references underlying the summarised data and scores can be found in online supplemental table 1)

	Disease	PsO*	PsAt	SpA	B*27 AU	BD	BU
Medical specialty	Primary risk MHC-I-allele(s)	C*06	C*06/B*27	B*27	B*27	B*51	A*29
	Prognosis worse when primary MHC-I allele present	3	0	3	n.a	3	0
Ophthalmology	Uveitis‡	1	1	3	3	3	3
Dermatology	Oral ulcerations	0	1	1	0	3	0
Dermatology	Genital ulcerations	0	0	0	0	3	0
Dermatology	Psoriasiform dermatitis§	3	3	2	2	1	1
Dermatology	Pustular lesions¶	2	2	1	0	3	0
Dermatology	Erythema nodosum-like lesions	0	0	0	0	3	0
Rheumatology	Spondylitis	1	3	3	3	1	0
Rheumatology	Arthritis	2	3	3	2	3	0
Rheumatology	Enthesitis	2	3	3	3	1	0
Rheumatol/immunol	Vasculitis**	1	1	1	0	3	0
Gastroenterology	Inflammatory bowel disease	1	1	2	1	2	0
Internal medicine	Comorbid hypertension	1	2	2	0	0	2
Neurol/Int Med/cardiol	Comorbid cardiovasc disease	2	2	2	0	1	0
	Legend:	3	part of the disease spectrum				
		2	regularly reported				
		1	infrequently reported				
		0					

3 part of the disease spectrum.  
2 regularly report.  
1 infrequently reported.  
0 either unknown / no reports / not present.  
\*Psoriasis: besides plaque psoriasis. This encompasses other forms of psoriatic disease like psoriasis guttate and (several types of) pustular psoriasis.  
†PsA: both axial and peripheral disease.  
‡Uveitis anterior is the main subtype reported in PsO, PsA, SpA, whereas in Behçet's multiple anatomical subtypes of uveitis are reported. BU manifests as posterior uveitis.  
§Psoriasiform lesions: refers to the several types of psoriasis; classical plaque psoriasis, guttate, nail lesions and erythematous as well as pustular lesions.  
¶Pustular lesions: covers acneiform, papulopustular and non-follicular pustules.  
\*\*Vasculitis in PsO as well as in PsA and SpA vasculitis is in the large vessels (aortitis); in B27-AU and BU not reported outside the eye; in Behçet's vasculitis is in all types of vessels, arteries and veins.  
BU, birdshot uveitis; PsA, psoriatic arthritis; PsO, psoriasis; SpA, spondyloarthritis.

uveitis in SpA patients), asymptomatic or atypical involvement of the skin, bowel or other comorbidities in patients may be overlooked (table 1). For example, reexamination of SpA patients revealed that up to one-third may have comorbid PsO.<sup>69</sup> In the DUET study, over 40% of patients with B\*27-AU were diagnosed with SpA or PsA on re-evaluation by a rheumatologist,<sup>70</sup> which was confirmed by other studies.<sup>71</sup> Large population-level data also correlate disease manifestations of MHC-I-opathies such as uveitis, PsO, PsA and BD.<sup>58 72 73</sup> Observations from well-powered cohort studies substantiate that oral disease, which is a hallmark of BD, is also linked to SpA.<sup>74–76</sup> Despite considerable phenotypic heterogeneity, these studies support that MHC-I-opathies are interconnected conditions that cannot be understood in isolation and require a multidisciplinary approach.

The human phenotype ontology (HPO) provides a framework for standardised nomenclature of disease symptoms, which can facilitate improved classification of disease phenotypes.<sup>77</sup> Although originally designed to systematically capture the clinical manifestations of rare, monogenic conditions, HPO has more recently been used to successfully infer several rare phenotypes of the UK Biobank.<sup>78</sup> In its current form, the HPO may not be optimal for the annotation of the clinical spectrum of patients with MHC-I-opathies. As a result, the EULAR study group aims to evaluate the HPO and adapt it to fit the symptoms of MHC-I-opathies. The spectrum of MHC-I-opathies will benefit from standardisation of disease manifestations, allowing existing cohorts to be merged into a well-powered study. The precise delineation of clinical phenotypes will allow us to relate them to molecular endotypes. We expect that this process will facilitate the discovery (and validation) of better diagnostic, prognostic and therapeutic biomarkers.

## A COMMON GENETIC ARCHITECTURE

### MHC-I, the tip of the iceberg

Strong genetic association with certain MHC-I alleles is the hallmark of the MHC-I-opathy cluster: MHC-I association studies date back to 1973 with the discovery of the association of *HLA-B\*27* and SpA as well as *HLA-B\*51* and BD (formerly 'HL-A5'),<sup>79–81</sup> followed by reports on *HLA-C\*06:02* (previously known as 'HLA-Cw6') and PsO in 1977,<sup>82 83</sup> and the association between *HLA-A\*29* and BU in 1982<sup>84</sup> (table 2). In comparison to genes associated with complex inflammatory conditions, the effect size of MHC-I alleles accounts for a disproportionate amount of genetic risk. For almost 50 years, researchers have struggled to understand the role these class I alleles play in their disease biology.

Interestingly, recent fine-mapping studies showed that statistical adjustment for *HLA-B\*27* in SpA revealed independent associations for other MHC-I alleles, including *HLA-A\*02:01*, *HLA-B\*07*, *HLA-B\*57* and *HLA-B\*40*<sup>85 86</sup> (table 2). This is significant because it also implicates the MHC-I pathway for cases lacking the primary MHC-I risk allele and strongly incriminates peptide presentation rather than alternative mechanisms.

Association with several of these alleles was also found after correcting for the primary risk MHC-I allele in PsO (*HLA-A\*02:01*, *HLA-B\*27* and *HLA-B\*07*), BD (eg, *HLA-B\*27* and *HLA-B\*57*), PsA (eg, *HLA-B\*07* and *HLA-A\*02*) and AU.<sup>7 12 87–90</sup> To date, small GWAS in the rare BU had limited power to detect *HLA-A\*29*-independent loci in detail, but also reported independent risk MHC-I alleles.<sup>13 14</sup> These findings raise the possibility that an ensemble of disease-overarching MHC-I alleles contribute to MHC-I-opathy susceptibility.

**Table 2** Reported HLA class I associations in four MHC-I-opathies

MHC-I-opathy	Prevalence	Primary HLA class I association	% cases negative for primary HLA class I allele	Independent* HLA class I associations
Birdshot uveitis	1.5/500 000	HLA-A*29:02	0	HLA-A*30 <sup>13 14</sup> HLA-A*33 <sup>14</sup>
Spondyloarthritis†	0.5%	HLA-B*27	~ <30	HLA-B*40 <sup>85 86</sup> HLA-A*02 <sup>85</sup> HLA-B*07 <sup>85</sup> HLA-B*57 <sup>85</sup> HLA-C*15 <sup>86</sup>
Behçet's Disease	0.19-120/100 000 <sup>9</sup>	HLA-B*51	~30-70	HLA-A*02 <sup>87</sup> HLA-B*27 <sup>87</sup> HLA-B*57 <sup>87</sup> HLA-A*03 <sup>87</sup> HLA-B*15 <sup>87</sup> HLA-B*49 <sup>87</sup> HLA-A*26 <sup>87 89</sup> HLA-C*07 <sup>89</sup>
Psoriasis	2-4%	HLA-C*06:02	~30-70	HLA-A*02 <sup>122</sup> HLA-B*27 <sup>122</sup> HLA-B*07 <sup>122</sup> HLA-C*07 <sup>176</sup>

\*Identified by statistical adjusting for primary associated HLA class I allele.

†Majority of data are from genetic studies in ankylosing spondylitis. Includes both risk and protective alleles.

Therefore, functional studies that consider only one MHC-I allele may not capture the complexity of the MHC-I pathway in patients. This emphasises the need to use primary patient tissues to investigate disease mechanisms. It remains to be determined whether the full MHC haplotype (including 'secondary' risk MHC-I alleles) improves patient stratification. Large population-based studies (ie, UK Biobank) support that MHC-I alleles are associated with a variety of health biomarkers.<sup>91</sup> A first step into this direction could be the conduction of a multiethnic MHC-I-opathy GWAS analysis by combining several available large-scale genome-wide datasets and interrogating the *MHC* for different phenotypic states.

### The devil is in the ERAP1 and ERAP2 details

Perhaps one of the major accomplishments for the progress in the understanding of MHC-I-opathies was the discovery of the association with the *ERAP1* and/or *ERAP2* genes.<sup>4 6 7 9 12-14 92-95</sup> These genes encode two ER-resident enzymes specialised in trimming peptides to facilitate or prevent their binding in the groove of MHC-I.<sup>96 97</sup> By generating and destroying peptide epitopes, ERAPs can affect CD8+T cell and NK cell responses.<sup>98-101</sup> Genetic variants in *ERAP1* and *ERAP2* affect the enzymatic activity and expression levels of these enzymes.<sup>93 102</sup> Consequently, a change in ERAP activity may expose CD8+T cells to altered peptide repertoires (self or non-self) via MHC-I risk alleles, which can be harmful.<sup>28</sup>

Genetic association between *ERAP1* and MHC-I-opathies is typically observed in individuals carrying the primary risk MHC-I.<sup>4 6 11 13 85 93</sup> Coding variants in *ERAP1* organise into several common haplotypes often referred to as ERAP1 'allotypes'<sup>103 104</sup> that exhibit a wide range of enzymatic activities towards peptide substrates and differentially shape the immunopeptidome of MHC-I.<sup>28 105</sup> Risk polymorphisms in *ERAP1* (and *ERAP2*) are also strongly associated with mRNA and protein expression levels of these aminopeptidases.<sup>50 102 106</sup> Haplotype-based analyses have singled out specific ERAP1 allotypes as risk factors for MHC-I-opathies. While several terms have been proposed for ERAP1 allotypes, standardised nomenclature has yet to be widely adopted. One functionally distinct ERAP1 allotype (often referred to as *Haplotype 10* (*hap10*)) is a risk factor for BD and BU,<sup>93 107</sup> but protective for SpA, AU and PsO.<sup>28 108</sup> Interestingly, in PsO, the protective *hap10* was less effective in generating the autoantigenic epitope than the risk haplotypes of ERAP1,

leading to lower HLA-C expression and immunogenicity of melanocytes.<sup>31</sup>

ERAP1 may also influence NK cell responses via inhibitory receptors NKG2A/CD94 (also expressed by CD8+T cells<sup>109</sup>) to non-classical MHC-I molecule HLA-E.<sup>46</sup> The inhibitory activity of HLA-E requires the presentation of a signal sequence from MHC-I molecules, which are also present in HLA-A29, HLA-B27 and HLA-B51.<sup>110-112</sup> Therefore, ERAPs may also affect NK cells and CD8+T cells via MHC-I-related molecules, as was previously shown in cancer models.<sup>46 113</sup> Although KIR receptors can recognise immunopeptidome changes caused by ERAP1, KIR genes do not influence *HLA-B\*27* and *ERAP1*-mediated ankylosing spondylitis risk.<sup>114 115</sup> This suggests that the disease mechanisms mediated by ERAP1 and MHC-I are less dependent on KIRs.

In contrast to *ERAP1*, *ERAP2* genetic variants are not associated with all MHC-I-opathies (eg, BD). Also, ERAP2 is associated with SpA regardless of *HLA-B\*27* status. Because there is also epistasis between *ERAP1* and *HLA-B\*40* in SpA (independent of *HLA-B\*27*),<sup>85</sup> it is possible that ERAP2 modifies disease in SpA via alternative risk MHC-I alleles. Functional studies support that ERAP2 significantly affects the immunopeptidome of many MHC-I alleles, including *HLA-B\*40*.<sup>115 116</sup>

Note that *ERAP2* allotypes co-occur non-randomly with *ERAP1* allotypes.<sup>93 105</sup> Furthermore, although *HLA-A\*29* is common in many regions, *HLA-A\*29*-positive individuals who carry both *ERAP1* and *ERAP2* risk alleles are only observed in countries where BU is prevalent.<sup>93</sup> Therefore, an individual's ERAP1 and ERAP2 allotypes along with their MHC-I profile (and T cell repertoire) are most likely to determine their susceptibility to MHC-I-opathies.<sup>117</sup>

Studies linking ERAP genotypes with clinical end points may have potential,<sup>118 119</sup> but we would like to emphasise that these studies should be carefully controlled and well powered. Both ERAP1 and ERAP2 are common denominators of MHC-I-opathies, which place antigenic peptide presentation at the heart of their pathogenesis.

### IL23R and T cells

There are many other genes associated with conditions within the MHC-I-opathy spectrum that have been discovered through GWAS. While they are important to disease biology, we only briefly discuss *IL23R*, a receptor for IL-23 expressed by T cells (and

### Box 1 The aims of the EULAR study group on "MHC-I-opathy"

1. Multidisciplinary collaboration between rheumatologists, dermatologists and ophthalmologists for consensus and standardised annotation of disease symptoms.
2. Detailed phenotypic evaluation by patient-reported symptoms/outcomes.
3. Integration of GWAS data of MHC-I-opathy-related diseases, across a larger number of existing cohorts, to facilitate fine mapping of the genetic basis.
4. Harmonisation of the nomenclature (eg, ERAP allotypes) and provide expert synthesis of current best practice for the study of key aspects of the biology in MHC-I-opathies.
5. Establishment of a pan-European consortium with standardised clinicopathological disease phenotypes from aim 1 and 2, (complemented by molecular data on ERAP and MHC-I haplotypes and possibly other biological data such as metagenomics to assess microbiome involvement and TCR-repertoire data) for improved disease classification, diagnostic criteria and prognostic biomarkers for prediction of disease progression and efficacy of (type of) therapy.
6. Evaluation of MHC-I-opathies in different ethnic backgrounds, given the massive heterogeneity within class-I antigens.
7. Patient participation: involvement of patient research partners.

innate lymphocytes), because it is common to MHC-I-opathies and is associated with disease severity and phenotypes.<sup>8 118 120–122</sup>

Fascinatingly, despite IL23R expression by CD4+T cells, epigenetic analyses implicate CD8+T cells as major perpetrators of MHC-I-opathies.<sup>88</sup> Interleukin-17-producing CD8+T cells (termed 'Tc17') infiltrating skin and synovial lesions in PsO, BD, SpA and PsA patients express IL23R.<sup>123–125</sup> Tc17 cells are also more abundant in patients with BU.<sup>126 127</sup> IL23R's role in the pathophysiology of MHC-I-opathies is incompletely understood, but likely to be tissue-dependent.<sup>128</sup> This may explain why patients with PsO<sup>129</sup> and PsA<sup>130</sup> exhibit clinical response to therapy that disrupts T cell IL-23 signalling, while initial trials were less successful in SpA.<sup>131 132</sup> A better understanding of clinical and molecular features will help overcome challenges posed by patient heterogeneity as well as identify therapeutic biomarkers which will guide the selection of candidates eligible for treatment with IL-23 inhibitors.<sup>21 128 131–134</sup>

### UNMET NEEDS IN MHC-I-OPATHY PATHOPHYSIOLOGY UNDERSTANDING

#### Evidence for autoreactive CD8+ T cell involvement

A number of immunopeptidome studies in cell models have shown that polymorphisms in ERAP cause change in the peptides presented by HLA-B27, HLA-B51, HLA-A29 and other MHC-I alleles.<sup>28 115 116</sup> Circumstantial evidence suggests that these enzymes introduce or remove peptides that bind to risk MHC-I alleles and signal CD8+T cells to attack healthy tissues. The fact that CD8+T cells are clonotypically expanded in patients with SpA, PsO and PsA supports this concept.<sup>135–138</sup> In BD, carriers of the disease-associated ERAP1 allotype<sup>107</sup> show enrichment for circulating antigen-experienced effector CD8+T cells and ERAP1 modulation influenced CD8+T cell responses.<sup>107</sup> The lack of identification of causative autoantigens or indeed alloantigens has resulted in discussion about whether CD8+T cells drive pathology in MHC-I-opathies.<sup>17</sup> Regardless,

autoantigen-derived peptide recognition by CD8+T cells in patients has previously been reported, including an HLA-B51-presented peptide derived from a stress-inducible autoantigen in BD,<sup>139</sup> HLA-C06:02 presented peptide from innate host defence protein LL-37 in PsO,<sup>140</sup> and HLA-B27-restricted epitope from a peptide hormone receptor and cartilage-derived peptides in SpA.<sup>141 142</sup>

To date, the most compelling conceptual proof that CD8+T cells mediate autoimmune inflammation is based on studies of PsO, and very recently in HLA-B\*27-positive SpA and AU patients.<sup>29 30</sup> Skin lesional CD8+T cells in PsO can recognise an HLA-C06:02-restricted autoantigen epitope from ADAMTSL5 highly expressed in skin melanocytes.<sup>30 31</sup> ADAMTSL5-specific CD8+T cells secrete PsO-promoting cytokines (eg, IL-17) specifically after recognising melanocyte-peptide processed by ERAP1 and presented by the disease-associated MHC-I HLA-C06:02.<sup>30–32</sup> Here, the immunogenicity of melanocytes for self-reactive CD8+T cell responses was increased by disease-associated ERAP1 haplotypes through greater supply of the peptide autoantigen.<sup>30</sup> It has, therefore, been suggested that pharmacological modulation of ERAP activity towards precursor peptides specifically presented by MHC-I alleles could reverse inflammation in MHC-I-associated diseases.<sup>143 144</sup>

Researchers recently found that tissue-infiltrating CD8+T cells shared TCRs in eye liquid as well as synovial fluid of HLA-B\*27-positive patients with AS and AU.<sup>29</sup> These CD8+T cells specifically recognise microbial (eg, YEIH protein from reactive arthritis-triggering pathogens) and self-antigens (eg, peptides from GPER1 or PRPF3 proteins) specifically within the context of HLA-B27. According to these findings, environmental pathogens may trigger autoimmunity via CD8+T cell activation in MHC-I-opathies, thus supporting the primary hypothesis of the MHC-I-opathy pathogenesis. Future research might explore whether HLA-B27 presentations of these peptides are affected by risk allotypes of ERAP1 and whether pharmacological targeting of ERAPs interferes with these responses.

It remains unclear why of the thousands of self-peptides in the immunopeptidome only a minority become immunogenic, while the majority remain tolerable. However, T cell autoantigens often have post-translational modifications or show altered binding conformation.<sup>145–147</sup>

What triggers CD8+T cell self-reactivity in MHC-I-opathies remains unknown. The classical view is that negative selection in the thymus eliminates autoreactive T cells. Some self-reactive CD8+T cells manage to escape this filtering process and are reintroduced into the circulation (sometimes at high frequencies) but kept in check by tolerance mechanisms.<sup>148–150</sup>

Interestingly, recent work suggests that thymic regulatory T-cells, rather than negative selection of autoreactive T cells, enforce protection against autoimmunity.<sup>148 151</sup> Here, the cytokine IL-23 eliminates thymic regulatory T cells in an IL23R-dependent manner,<sup>152</sup> while selectively enriching IL23R-expressing CD8+T cells.<sup>153</sup> Moreover, there is no sharp affinity threshold for the recognition of MHC-peptide complex by TCRs, and CD8+T cells with otherwise low affinity TCRs can be activated by a large increase in presented autoantigen.<sup>154 155</sup> This also fits with the recently proposed 'autoimmune surveillance of hypersecreting mutants' theory that links high autoantigen levels to T-cell autoimmunity.<sup>156</sup> Cross-presentation of extracellular antigens in dendritic cells can also lead to the entry of extracellular antigens into the MHC class I pathway, thereby greatly expanding the potential pool of immunogenic peptides. Conceptually, this integrates the possibility of microbial agents causing disease, as demonstrated for SpA, and AU.<sup>29</sup> Virus-triggered

clonal CD8+T cell responses are processed through MHC class I, and some of these responses are controlled by ERAP1.<sup>157</sup>

Recent technological advancements which have increased the sensitivity and scale of analysing immunopeptidomes of primary patient tissues (ideally sampled at the affected organs) as well as high-throughput profiling of (auto)antigen-specific T-cell repertoires (ie, single-cell TCR sequencing) may help identify CD8+T cell-mediated disease mechanisms in MHC-I-opathies in greater detail.<sup>158–161</sup>

### Towards MHC-I pathway therapy

This study group's ultimate goal is to improve disease outcome of MHC-I-opathies. Although definite disease mechanisms need to be established, available clinical and molecular evidence allow us to outline several potential strategies. Given that MHC-I is considered a root cause for MHC-I-opathies, therapeutic targeting of antigen processing and presentation seems self-evident. This may be achieved by interventions aimed at disrupting cytokine signalling (see section *IL23R and T cells*) or strategies that facilitate restoration of the microbiome.<sup>48</sup> Patients with MHC-I-opathies may have an altered microbiota,<sup>162–164</sup> but healthy individuals may also show microbiota compositions that cluster according to their HLA alleles (eg, *HLA-B\*27*, *HLA-A\*29*).<sup>165</sup> Emerging T cell-antigen discovery approaches within the microbiome may provide an exciting field for upcoming studies.<sup>166</sup> In case of autoantigen-mediated pathology, it may be possible to specifically negate T cell interaction by antibodies or small compounds that specifically block access to MHC-I-peptide complexes. T-cell engagement may also be blocked by preventing or changing the abundance of target peptide presentation by manipulation upstream of MHC-I, including the cellular proteome (eg, chemotherapy), or pharmacological inhibition or modulation of the proteasome, TAP or the antigen loading complex,<sup>167–171</sup> although with limitations in specificity at the cost of potential adverse effects.

Inhibiting or, depending on the disease, enhancing the action of ERAP1 and ERAP2 may be a promising approach, since these enzymes are highly specialised for antigen presentation, and much is known about their structure and function to allow the development of inhibitors or enhancers.<sup>143 144 172</sup> The fact that their impact on antigen presentation may be limited to a part of the immunopeptidome,<sup>173</sup> may constitute a middle ground between single antigen strategies (antibodies for MHC-peptide complex) and general suppression of the MHC-I pathway. Most of these therapeutic 'options' are still in their infancy and require translational studies in suitable preclinical models. Although the *HLA-B\*27*-transgenic rodent models,<sup>174</sup> have provided valuable insights into the disease mechanisms of MHC-I-opathies, there remains an unmet need for additional transgenic MHC-I models. To determine if it is possible to target the MHC-I pathway therapeutically in patients, these models should be 'fully' humanised and capture a broader spectrum of clinical and molecular characteristics.

### Mission of the EULAR study group on MHC-I-opathies

As a result of the complexity of the clinical phenotypes and the lack of knowledge about the underlying mechanisms of MHC-I-opathies, international cross-disciplinary collaborations and complementary scientific expertise are urgently needed. The EULAR study group on MHC-I-opathies provides an international network that brings medical specialists, translational and fundamental scientists under one umbrella with the aim of cooperatively overcoming long-standing unmet needs in the disease management and understanding of the biology of MHC-I-opathies.

The study group (currently >50 participants: dermatologists, ophthalmologists, rheumatologist, scientists and patient representatives from >15 countries) was founded in 2020 amidst the COVID-19 pandemic. The global pandemic restricted initial discussion to online meetings. An inaugural meeting took place in May 2022, in Amsterdam, followed by a meeting during EULAR in June 2022 in Copenhagen. Study group research and collaborations will focus on the pathophysiology of MHC-I pathway in these conditions. Briefly, the study group aims are summarised in **box 1** and the objective is to harmonise, facilitate and improve research methodology and terminology, study disease mechanisms more collectively; foster basic and translational knowledge exchange in an interdisciplinary fashion through meetings via symposia during EULAR meetings ([https://www.eular.ch/myUploadData/files/study\\_group\\_aims\\_mhc\\_i\\_opathy\\_for\\_web.pdf](https://www.eular.ch/myUploadData/files/study_group_aims_mhc_i_opathy_for_web.pdf)) and disseminate progress via social media (eg, an open Linked-in page for interested colleagues, <https://www.linkedin.com/groups/12722534/>). To accomplish these objectives, the Study Group formed several multidisciplinary task forces composed of clinicians, biologists and patient representatives to prioritise unmet research needs that would require cross-European collaboration. For example, one of the task forces aims to conduct meta-analysis of GWAS data of the MHC-I-opathies to fine map the MHC and identify novel risk loci in relation to clinical features. Another task force currently works on evaluation of a patient-reported symptom infrastructure, which has already been successfully employed in COVID-19 studies.<sup>175</sup> Although currently all work within the study group is contributed in kind by its members, the rapidly growing study group aims to apply for external funding for research. This will also be required to achieve more ambitious goals, such as the collection of biomaterials to foster innovative research by deep immunoprofiling (eg, T-cell repertoires, MHC-I immunopeptidomes) and translational studies (eg, ERAP modulation in patient tissues). The EULAR study group will complement their scientific objectives with the organisation of interactive workshops and symposia connected to EULAR to exchange basic, translational and clinical knowledge in an interdisciplinary fashion and further facilitate the growth of the study group by inclusion of physicians and scientists active in this field.

In conclusion, the EULAR study group on MHC-I-opathies bridges a variety of medical scientific disciplines with the ambitious joint objective to conduct an integrated investigation of MHC-I-opathies to discover the cause and cure for a variety of complex inflammatory conditions.

### Author affiliations

<sup>1</sup>Department of Ophthalmology, Center for Translational Immunology, University Medical Centre Utrecht, Utrecht, The Netherlands

<sup>2</sup>University Hospital, department of Dermatology and Allergy, Ludwig Maximilians University Munich, Munchen, Germany

<sup>3</sup>Laboratory of Biochemistry, Department of Chemistry, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Athens, Greece

<sup>4</sup>Laboratory of Immunogenetics and Tissue Immunology, Institute of Immunology and Experimental Therapy Ludwik Hirsfeld Polish Academy of Sciences, Wroclaw, Poland

<sup>5</sup>School of Science, Constructor University Bremen gGmbH, Bremen, Germany

<sup>6</sup>Department of Dermatology, Mater Dei Hospital, Msida, Malta

<sup>7</sup>Department of Pathology, University of Malta Faculty of Medicine and Surgery, Msida, Malta

<sup>8</sup>Division of Clinical Immunology and Rheumatology, University Hospital Centre Zagreb Department of Internal Medicine, Zagreb, Croatia

<sup>9</sup>University of Zagreb School of Medicine, Zagreb, Croatia

<sup>10</sup>Clinic of Rheumatology, Department of Rheumatology, Medical University of Sofia, Sofia, Bulgaria

<sup>11</sup>School of Medicine, Department of Dermatology, Koç University, Istanbul, Turkey

<sup>12</sup>Clinic for Rheumatology and Immunology, Bad Bramstedt Hospital, Bad Bramstedt, Germany

<sup>13</sup>Division of Rheumatology and Systemic Inflammatory Diseases, University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf, Hamburg, Germany

<sup>14</sup>University of Amsterdam, Department of Rheumatology & Clinical Immunology and Department of Experimental Immunology, Amsterdam Institute for Infection & Immunology, Amsterdam UMC Location AMC, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

<sup>15</sup>Amsterdam Rheumatology and Immunology Center (ARC) | Amsterdam UMC, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

<sup>16</sup>Department of Dermatology, Ankara University Faculty of Medicine, Ankara, Turkey

<sup>17</sup>Department of Rheumatology and Clinical Immunology, University of Crete School of Medicine, Iraklio, Greece

<sup>18</sup>Laboratory of Autoimmunity-Inflammation, Institute of Molecular Biology and Biotechnology, Heraklion, Greece

<sup>19</sup>Amsterdam Rheumatology and immunology Center (ARC)| Reade, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

<sup>20</sup>Department of Rheumatology, Reade Hoofdlocatie Dr Jan van Breemenstraat, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

<sup>21</sup>Department of Ophthalmology, Hospital de Santa Maria, Centro Hospitalar Universitário Lisboa Norte EPE, Lisboa, Portugal

<sup>22</sup>Centro de Estudos das Ciências da Visão, Universidade de Lisboa Faculdade de Medicina, Lisboa, Portugal

<sup>23</sup>University Eye Clinic, University Medical Centre Ljubljana, Ljubljana, Slovenia

<sup>24</sup>Faculty of medicine, University of Ljubljana, Ljubljana, Slovenia

<sup>25</sup>Department of Ophthalmology, Istanbul University Istanbul Faculty of Medicine, Istanbul, Turkey

<sup>26</sup>Department of Ophthalmology, Amsterdam UMC Location AMC, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

<sup>27</sup>Department of Ophthalmology, Onze Lieve Vrouwe Gasthuis, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

<sup>28</sup>Service de Rheumatology, Hospital Ambroise-Pare, Boulogne-Billancourt, France

<sup>29</sup>Infection & Inflammation, UMR 1173, Inserm, UVSQ, University Paris-Saclay, Montigny-le-Bretonneux, France

<sup>30</sup>Infection & Inflammation, UMR 1173, Inserm, UVSQ/Université Paris Saclay, Montigny-le-Bretonneux, France

<sup>31</sup>Laboratoire d'Excellence Inflammex, Paris, France

<sup>32</sup>Department of Ophthalmology, University Hospital Centre Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia

<sup>33</sup>Department of Rheumatology and Immunology, Inselspital University Hospital Bern, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland

<sup>34</sup>Rheumatology Research Unit Molecular João Lobo Antunes, University of Lisbon Medical Faculty, Lisboa, Portugal

<sup>35</sup>Rheumatology Department Santa Maria Centro Hospital, Academic Medical Centre of Lisbon, Lisboa, Portugal

<sup>36</sup>Patientpartner, German League against Rheumatism, Bonn, Germany

<sup>37</sup>Patientpartner, Nationale Vereniging ReumaZorg, Nijmegen, The Netherlands

<sup>38</sup>Translational Research Institute, Queensland University of Technology, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia

<sup>39</sup>School of Medicine, University of St Andrews School of Medicine, St Andrews, UK

<sup>40</sup>Division of Rheumatology, Istanbul University Istanbul Faculty of Medicine, Istanbul, Turkey

<sup>41</sup>Centre for Genetics and Genomics Versus Arthritis, Centre for Musculoskeletal Research, Faculty of Biology, Medicine and Health, Manchester Academic Health Science Center, The University of Manchester, Manchester, UK

<sup>42</sup>NIHR Manchester Musculoskeletal Biomedical Research Unit, Manchester University NHS Foundation Trust, Manchester, UK

<sup>43</sup>Department of Rheumatology, KU Leuven University Hospitals Leuven, Leuven, Belgium

<sup>44</sup>Skeletal Biology and Engineering Research Center, Department of Development and Regeneration, KU Leuven, Leuven, Belgium

<sup>45</sup>Department of Medicine, Division of Rheumatology, NYU Langone Behçet's Disease Program, NYU Langone Ocular Rheumatology Program, New York University Grossman School of Medicine, New York University, New York, New York, USA

<sup>46</sup>Department of Pathology, New York University Grossman School of Medicine, New York, New York, USA

<sup>47</sup>Department Immunopathology, Sanquin Research, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

<sup>48</sup>Leeds Institute of Rheumatic and Musculoskeletal Medicine, University of Leeds, Leeds, UK

<sup>49</sup>NIHR Leeds Biomedical Research Centre, Leeds Teaching Hospitals NHS Trust, Leeds, UK

**Twitter** Jonas JW Kuiper @jonas\_kuiper and Tony J Kenna @tonykenna3

**Contributors** The final version was approved by all authors.

**Funding** The authors have not declared a specific grant for this research from any funding agency in the public, commercial or not-for-profit sectors.

**Competing interests** JCP: Grants or contracts from any entity German Research Foundation grants PR 241/5-2 Consulting fees Boehringer Ingelheim Payment or honoraria for lectures, presentations, speakers bureaus, manuscript writing or educational events paid activities as a speaker for Almirall, Boehringer Ingelheim, Janssen-Cilag, Novartis and Pfizer PK Leadership or fiduciary role in other board, society, committee or advocacy group, paid or unpaid All unpaid: Human Immunology (Elsevier) Editorial Board, Frontiers in Immunology Guest associate,

Editor and review editor. Editorial board of International Journal of Immunogenetics SS: all support for the present manuscript (eg, funding, provision of study materials, medical writing, article processing charges, etc. Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG) to Jacobs University Bremen DM Grants or contracts from any entity Government of Malta Payment or honoraria for lectures, presentations, speakers bureaus, manuscript writing or educational events Sanofi, Uriage Support for attending meetings and/or travel Avene, Bioderma, Uriage Leadership or fiduciary role in other board, society, committee or advocacy group, paid or unpaid Maltese Association of Dermatologists and Venereologists Ivan IP Payment or honoraria for lectures, presentations, speakers bureaus, manuscript writing or educational events Novartis, Eli Lilly, Pfizer, Abbvie, Honoraria for lectures, payments directly to me RS Support for attending meetings and/or travel Abbvie and Pfizer Ina IK Consulting fees Amgen, Boehringer, GSK, Sobi Payment or honoraria for lectures, presentations, speakers bureaus, manuscript writing or educational events Abbvie, Amgen. Boehringer, GSK, Janssen, Lilly, MSD, Novartis, Pfizer, Sobi MvdS Grants or contracts from any entity Novartis, UCB, Eli Lilly Payment or honoraria for lectures, presentations, speakers bureaus, manuscript writing or educational events UCB Support for attending meetings and/or travel UCB Participation on a Data Safety Monitoring Board or Advisory Board Novartis, UCB, Abbvie GB Grants or contracts from any entity GSK, Pfizer Payment or honoraria for lectures, presentations, speakers bureaus, manuscript writing or educational events GSK, AstraZeneca, Pfizer, Abbvie, Aenorasis, Novartis, Lilly IL Consulting fees Novartis, Alimera IT-T Consulting fees AbbVie, Turkey, Novartis Payment or honoraria for lectures, presentations, speakers bureaus, manuscript writing or educational events AbbVie, Turkey FC Payment or honoraria for lectures, presentations, speakers bureaus, manuscript writing or educational events Lilly Support for attending meetings and/or travel UCB, Novartis Participation on a data safety monitoring board or Advisory Board UCB, Novartis DMZ Grants or contracts from any entity European Society of Ophthalmology Payment or honoraria for lectures, presentations, speakers bureaus, manuscript writing or educational events Zentiva, Alkaloid d.o.o., Inspharma d.o.o. MB Payment or honoraria for lectures, presentations, speakers bureaus, manuscript writing or educational events Pfizer, Viatrix, Lilly, MSD TJK All support for the present manuscript (eg, funding, provision of study materials, medical writing, article processing charges, etc). National Health & Medical Research Council GNT2011115 Leadership or fiduciary role in other board, society, committee or advocacy group, paid or unpaid President, Australian Society for Medical Research MB Grants or contracts from any entity PFIZER Consulting fees PFIZER Payment or honoraria for lectures, presentations, speakers bureaus, manuscript writing or educational events FRENESIUS KABI, LILLY Support for attending meetings and/or travel BIOGEN, PFIZER, JANSSEN RJUL Consulting fees UCB, Novartis, Abbvie, Eli-Lilly Payment or honoraria for lectures, presentations, speakers bureaus, manuscript writing or educational events UCB, Novartis, Abbvie, Eli-Lilly, Amgen JN All research funding support for the present manuscript: NEI-NIH R01EY033495—research funds and R01EY031383—research funds Honoraria for lectures: Harvard University, Northwestern University, Massachusetts General Hospital. Support for attending meetings and/or travel: NYU Department of Medicine, NIH-NEI Participation Medical Advisory Board: ABDA (American Behçet's Disease Association) DGMcG Payment or honoraria for lectures, presentations, speakers bureaus, manuscript writing or educational events Janssen, Abbvie, Novartis, UCB, BMS, Lilly.

**Patient consent for publication** Not applicable.

**Provenance and peer review** Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

**Supplemental material** This content has been supplied by the author(s). It has not been vetted by BMJ Publishing Group Limited (BMJ) and may not have been peer-reviewed. Any opinions or recommendations discussed are solely those of the author(s) and are not endorsed by BMJ. BMJ disclaims all liability and responsibility arising from any reliance placed on the content. Where the content includes any translated material, BMJ does not warrant the accuracy and reliability of the translations (including but not limited to local regulations, clinical guidelines, terminology, drug names and drug dosages), and is not responsible for any error and/or omissions arising from translation and adaptation or otherwise.

**Open access** This is an open access article distributed in accordance with the Creative Commons Attribution Non Commercial (CC BY-NC 4.0) license, which permits others to distribute, remix, adapt, build upon this work non-commercially, and license their derivative works on different terms, provided the original work is properly cited, appropriate credit is given, any changes made indicated, and the use is non-commercial. See: <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>.

#### ORCID iDs

Jonas JW Kuiper <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-5370-6395>

Dillon Mintoff <http://orcid.org/0000-0003-3705-0119>

Charlotte LM Krieckaert <http://orcid.org/0000-0001-6591-7838>

Elsa Viera Sousa <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-7170-8802>

Maxime Breban <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-6932-9395>

John Bowes <http://orcid.org/0000-0003-4659-031X>

Rik JU Lories <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-5986-3092>

Franktien Turkstra <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-8055-9036>





- 62 Kötter I, Lötscher F. Behçet's syndrome apart from the triple symptom complex: vascular, neurologic, gastrointestinal, and musculoskeletal manifestations. A mini review. *Front Med (Lausanne)* 2021;8:639758.
- 63 Prinz JC. Human leukocyte antigen-class I alleles and the autoreactive T cell response in psoriasis pathogenesis. *Front Immunol* 2018;9:954.
- 64 Maldini C, Lavalley MP, Cheminant M, et al. Relationships of HLA-B51 or b5 genotype with Behçet's disease clinical characteristics: systematic review and meta-analyses of observational studies. *Rheumatology (Oxford)* 2012;51:887–900.
- 65 Arévalo M, Gratacós Masmijtjà J, Moreno M, et al. Influence of HLA-B27 on the ankylosing spondylitis phenotype: results from the REGISPONER database. *Arthritis Res Ther* 2018;20:221.
- 66 Zhang S, Wang Y, Peng L, et al. Comparison of clinical features in HLA-B27 positive and negative patients with axial spondyloarthritis: results from a cohort of 4,131 patients. *Front Med (Lausanne)* 2020;7:609562.
- 67 Leccese P, Yazici Y, Olivieri I. Behçet's syndrome in nonendemic regions. *Curr Opin Rheumatol* 2017;29:12–6.
- 68 Skef W, Hamilton MJ, Arayssi T. Gastrointestinal Behçet's disease: a review. *World J Gastroenterol* 2015;21:3801–12.
- 69 Meier K, Schloegl A, Poddubnyy D, et al. Skin manifestations in spondyloarthritis. *Ther Adv Musculoskelet Dis* 2020;12.
- 70 Haroon M, O'Rourke M, Ramasamy P, et al. A novel evidence-based detection of undiagnosed spondyloarthritis in patients presenting with acute anterior uveitis: the duet (Dublin uveitis evaluation tool). *Ann Rheum Dis* 2015;74:1990–5.
- 71 Monnet D, Breban M, Hudry C, et al. Ophthalmic findings and frequency of extraocular manifestations in patients with HLA-B27 uveitis: a study of 175 cases. *Ophthalmology* 2004;111:802–9.
- 72 Chaiyabutr C, Ungprasert P, Silpa-Archa N, et al. Psoriasis and risk of uveitis: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Biomed Res Int* 2020;2020:9308341.
- 73 Hahn HJ, Kwak SG, Kim D-K, et al. Association of behçet disease with psoriasis and psoriatic arthritis. *Sci Rep* 2021;11:2531.
- 74 Lee YC, Jeong SJ, Eun Y-G, et al. Risk of autoimmune diseases in recurrent aphthous ulcer patients: a nationwide population study. *Oral Dis* 2021;27:1443–50.
- 75 Abbood HM, Pathan E, Cherukara GP. The link between ankylosing spondylitis and oral health conditions: two nested case-control studies using data of the UK biobank. *J Appl Oral Sci* 2018;27:e20180207.
- 76 Lin K-C, Tsai LL, Ko EC, et al. Comorbidity profiles among patients with recurrent aphthous stomatitis: a case-control study. *J Formos Med Assoc* 2019;118:664–70.
- 77 Robinson PN. Deep phenotyping for precision medicine. *Hum Mutat* 2012;33:777–80.
- 78 Tcheandjieu C, Aguirre M, Gustafsson S, et al. A phenome-wide association study of 26 Mendelian genes reveals phenotypic expressivity of common and rare variants within the general population. *PLoS Genet* 2020;16:e1008802.
- 79 Schlosstein L, Terasaki PI, Bluestone R, et al. High association of an HL-A antigen, W27, with ankylosing spondylitis. *N Engl J Med* 1973;288:704–6.
- 80 Brewerton DA, Hart FD, Nicholls A, et al. Ankylosing spondylitis and HL-A 27. *Lancet* 1973;1:904–7.
- 81 Ohno S, Aoki K, Sugiura S, et al. Letter: HL-A5 and Behçet's disease. *Lancet* 1973;2:1383–4.
- 82 Tiilikainen A, Lassus A, Pirskanen R, et al. An attempt to evaluate *ia* type antigens in patients with psoriasis or myasthenia gravis. *Tissue Antigens*, 1977: 10.
- 83 Tsuji K, Nose Y, Hoshino K. Further study on HLA-C, -D and *ia* antigens in psoriasis vulgaris. *Tissue Antigens*, 1977: 10.
- 84 Nussenblatt RB, Mittal KK, Ryan S, et al. Birdshot retinochoroidopathy associated with HLA-A29 antigen and immune responsiveness to retinal S-antigen. *Am J Ophthalmol* 1982;94:147–58.
- 85 Cortes A, Pulit SL, Leo PJ, et al. Major histocompatibility complex associations of ankylosing spondylitis are complex and involve further epistatic with ERAP1. *Nat Commun* 2015;6:7146.
- 86 Wang G, Kim T-H, Li Z, et al. MHC associations of ankylosing spondylitis in east asians are complex and involve non-HLA-B27 HLA contributions. *Arthritis Res Ther* 2020;22:74.
- 87 Ombrello MJ, Kirino Y, de Bakker PIW, et al. Behçet disease-associated MHC class I residues implicate antigen binding and regulation of cell-mediated cytotoxicity. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 2014;111:8867–72.
- 88 Bowes J, Budu-Aggrey A, Huffmeier U, et al. Dense genotyping of immune-related susceptibility loci reveals new insights into the genetics of psoriatic arthritis. *Nat Commun* 2015;6:6046.
- 89 Su G, Zhong Z, Zhou Q, et al. Identification of novel risk loci for behçet's disease-related uveitis in a chinese population in a genome-wide association study. *Arthritis Rheumatol* 2022;74:671–81.
- 90 Robinson PC, Claushuis TAM, Cortes A, et al. Genetic dissection of acute anterior uveitis reveals similarities and differences in associations observed with ankylosing spondylitis. *Arthritis Rheumatol* 2015;67:140–51.
- 91 Sakaue S, Kanai M, Tanigawa Y, et al. A cross-population atlas of genetic associations for 220 human phenotypes. *Nat Genet* 2021;53:1415–24.
- 92 Sun L-D, Cheng H, Wang Z-X, et al. Association analyses identify six new psoriasis susceptibility loci in the Chinese population. *Nat Genet* 2010;42:1005–9.
- 93 Kuiper JJW, Setten J van, Devall M, et al. Functionally distinct ERAP1 and ERAP2 are a hallmark of HLA-A29- (birdshot) uveitis. *Hum Mol Genet* 2018;27:4333–43.
- 94 Robinson PC, Costello M-E, Leo P, et al. ERAP2 is associated with ankylosing spondylitis in HLA-B27-positive and HLA-B27-negative patients. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2015;74:1627–9.
- 95 Tang H, Jin X, Li Y, et al. A large-scale screen for coding variants predisposing to psoriasis. *Nat Genet* 2014;46:45–50.
- 96 Haroon N, Inman RD. Endoplasmic reticulum aminopeptidases: biology and pathogenic potential. *Nat Rev Rheumatol* 2010;6:461–7.
- 97 Weimershaus M, Evnouchidou I, Saveanu L, et al. Peptidases trimming MHC class I ligands. *Curr Opin Immunol* 2013;25:90–6.
- 98 Mpakali A, Maben Z, Stern LJ, et al. Molecular pathways for antigenic peptide generation by ER aminopeptidase 1. *Mol Immunol* 2019;113:50–7.
- 99 Tedeschi V, Paldino G, Paladini F. The impact of the "mis-peptidome" on HLA class I-mediated diseases: contribution of ERAP1 and ERAP2 and effects on the immune response. *Int J Mol Sci* 2020;21:9608.
- 100 Babaie F, Hosseinzadeh R, Ebrahiz M, et al. The roles of ERAP1 and ERAP2 in autoimmunity and cancer immunity: new insights and perspective. *Mol Immunol* 2020;121:7–19.
- 101 de Castro JAL, Stratikos E. Intracellular antigen processing by ERAP2: molecular mechanism and roles in health and disease. *Hum Immunol* 2019;80:310–7.
- 102 Hanson AL, Cuddihy T, Haynes K, et al. Genetic variants in ERAP1 and ERAP2 associated with immune-mediated diseases influence protein expression and the isoform profile. *Arthritis Rheumatol* 2018;70:255–65.
- 103 Ombrello MJ, Kastner DL, Remmers EF. Endoplasmic reticulum-associated amino-peptidase 1 and rheumatic disease: genetics. *Curr Opin Rheumatol* 2015;27:349–56.
- 104 Reeves E, Colebatch-Bourn A, Elliott T, et al. Functionally distinct ERAP1 allotype combinations distinguish individuals with ankylosing spondylitis. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 2014;111:17594–9.
- 105 Hutchinson JP, Temponeras I, Kuiper J, et al. Common allotypes of ER aminopeptidase 1 have substrate-dependent and highly variable enzymatic properties. *J Biol Chem* 2021;296:100443.
- 106 Costantino F, Talpin A, Evnouchidou I, et al. ERAP1 gene expression is influenced by nonsynonymous polymorphisms associated with predisposition to spondyloarthritis. *Arthritis Rheumatol* 2015;67:1525–34.
- 107 Cavers A, Kugler MC, Ozguler Y, et al. Behçet's disease risk-variant HLA-B51/ERAP1-hap10 alters human CD8 T cell immunity. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2022;81:1603–11.
- 108 Roberts AR, Appleton LH, Cortes A, et al. ERAP1 association with ankylosing spondylitis is attributable to common genotypes rather than rare haplotype combinations. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 2017;114:558–61.
- 109 Colonna M, Moretta A, Vély F, et al. A high-resolution view of NK-cell receptors: structure and function. *Immunol Today* 2000;21:428–31.
- 110 Lee N, Llano M, Carretero M, et al. HLA-E is a major ligand for the natural killer inhibitory receptor CD94/NKG2A. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 1998;95:5199–204.
- 111 Lampen MH, Hassan C, Sluijter M, et al. Alternative peptide repertoire of HLA-E reveals a binding motif that is strikingly similar to HLA-A2. *Mol Immunol* 2013;53:126–31.
- 112 Braud V, Jones EY, McMichael A. The human major histocompatibility complex class Ib molecule HLA-E binds signal sequence-derived peptides with primary anchor residues at positions 2 and 9. *Eur J Immunol* 1997;27:1164–9.
- 113 Cifaldi L, Lo Monaco E, Forloni M, et al. Natural killer cells efficiently reject lymphoma silenced for the endoplasmic reticulum aminopeptidase associated with antigen processing. *Cancer Res* 2011;71:1597–606.
- 114 Cauli A, Dessolet G, Piga M, et al. Expression analysis of HLA-E and NKG2A and NKG2C receptors points at a role for natural killer function in ankylosing spondylitis. *RMD Open* 2018;4:e000597.
- 115 Hanson AL, Vukcevic D, Leslie S, et al. Epistatic interactions between killer immunoglobulin-like receptors and human leukocyte antigen ligands are associated with ankylosing spondylitis. *PLoS Genet* 2020;16:e1008906.
- 116 Venema WJ, Hiddingh S, de Boer JH, et al. ERAP2 increases the abundance of a peptide submotif highly selective for the birdshot uveitis-associated HLA-A29. *Front Immunol* 2021;12:634441.
- 117 López de Castro JA, Alvarez-Navarro C, Brito A, et al. Molecular and pathogenic effects of endoplasmic reticulum aminopeptidases ERAP1 and ERAP2 in MHC-I-associated inflammatory disorders: towards a unifying view. *Mol Immunol* 2016;77:193–204.
- 118 Ruyssen-Witrand A, Luxembourg C, Cantagrel A, et al. Association between IL23R and ERAP1 polymorphisms and sacroiliac or spinal MRI inflammation in spondyloarthritis: DESIR cohort data. *Arthritis Res Ther* 2019;21:22.
- 119 Nossent JC, Johnsen S, Bakland G. The influence of ERAP1 gene variants on clinical phenotype in ankylosing spondylitis. *Scand J Rheumatol* 2016;45:474–9.
- 120 Ortiz-Fernández L, Carmona F-D, Montes-Cano M-A, et al. Genetic analysis with the immunochip platform in Behçet disease. Identification of residues associated in the HLA class I region and new susceptibility loci. *PLoS One* 2016;11:e0161305.
- 121 Nikamo P, Lysell J, Ståhle M. Association with genetic variants in the IL-23 and NF- $\kappa$ B pathways discriminates between mild and severe psoriasis skin disease. *J Invest Dermatol* 2015;135:1969–76.

- 122 Yin X, Low HQ, Wang L, *et al.* Genome-wide meta-analysis identifies multiple novel associations and ethnic heterogeneity of psoriasis susceptibility. *Nat Commun* 2015;6:6916.
- 123 Vural S, Kerl K, Ertop Doğan P, *et al.* Lesional activation of Tc 17 cells in Behçet disease and psoriasis supports HLA class I-mediated autoimmune responses. *Br J Dermatol* 2021;185:1209–20.
- 124 Steel KJA, Srenathan U, Ridley M, *et al.* Polyfunctional, proinflammatory, tissue-resident memory phenotype and function of synovial interleukin-17A+CD8+ T cells in psoriatic arthritis. *Arthritis Rheumatol* 2020;72:435–47.
- 125 Phadungsaksawasdi P, Fujiyama T, Kurihara K, *et al.* PD-1 expression defines epidermal CD8+CD103+ T cells preferentially producing IL-17A and using skewed TCR repertoire in psoriasis. *J Invest Dermatol* 2021;141:2426–35.
- 126 Kuiper J, Rothova A, de Boer J, *et al.* The immunopathogenesis of birdshot chorioretinopathy; a bird of many feathers. *Prog Retin Eye Res* 2015;44:99–110.
- 127 Dagur PK, Biancotto A, Stansky E, *et al.* Secretion of interleukin-17 by CD8+ T cells expressing CD146 (MCAM). *Clin Immunol* 2014;152:36–47.
- 128 McGonagle D, Watad A, Sharif K, *et al.* Why inhibition of IL-23 lacked efficacy in ankylosing spondylitis. *Front Immunol* 2021;12:614255.
- 129 Blauvelt A, Leonardi CL, Gooderham M, *et al.* Efficacy and safety of continuous risankizumab therapy vs treatment withdrawal in patients with moderate to severe plaque psoriasis: a phase 3 randomized clinical trial. *JAMA Dermatol* 2020;156:649–58.
- 130 Kristensen LE, Keiserman M, Papp K, *et al.* Efficacy and safety of risankizumab for active psoriatic arthritis: 24-week results from the randomised, double-blind, phase 3 keepsake 1 trial. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2022;81:225–31.
- 131 Deodhar A, Gensler LS, Sieper J, *et al.* Three multicenter, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled studies evaluating the efficacy and safety of ustekinumab in axial spondyloarthritis. *Arthritis Rheumatol* 2019;71:258–70.
- 132 Baeten D, Østergaard M, Wei JC-C, *et al.* Risankizumab, an IL-23 inhibitor, for ankylosing spondylitis: results of a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, proof-of-concept, dose-finding phase 2 study. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2018;77:1295–302.
- 133 Coates LC, Corp N, van der Windt DA, *et al.* Grappa treatment recommendations: an update from the 2020 grappa annual meeting. *J Rheumatol* 2021;jrhum.201681.
- 134 Gossec L, Baraliakos X, Kerschbaumer A, *et al.* EULAR recommendations for the management of psoriatic arthritis with pharmacological therapies: 2019 update. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2020;79:700–12.
- 135 Liu J, Chang H-W, Huang Z-M, *et al.* Single-cell RNA sequencing of psoriatic skin identifies pathogenic tc17 cell subsets and reveals distinctions between CD8+ T cells in autoimmunity and cancer. *J Allergy Clin Immunol* 2021;147:2370–80.
- 136 Hanson AL, Nel HJ, Bradbury L, *et al.* Altered repertoire diversity and disease-associated clonal expansions revealed by T cell receptor immunosequencing in ankylosing spondylitis patients. *Arthritis Rheumatol* 2020;72:1289–302.
- 137 Kim S-M, Bhonsle L, Besgen P, *et al.* Analysis of the paired TCR  $\alpha$ - and  $\beta$ -chains of single human T cells. *PLoS One* 2012;7:e37338.
- 138 Penkava F, Velasco-Herrera MDC, Young MD, *et al.* Single-cell sequencing reveals clonal expansions of pro-inflammatory synovial CD8 T cells expressing tissue-homing receptors in psoriatic arthritis. *Nat Commun* 2020;11:4767.
- 139 Yasuoka H, Okazaki Y, Kawakami Y, *et al.* Autoreactive CD8+ cytotoxic T lymphocytes to major histocompatibility complex class I chain-related gene A in patients with Behçet's disease. *Arthritis Rheum* 2004;50:3658–62.
- 140 Lande R, Botti E, Jandus C, *et al.* The antimicrobial peptide LL37 is a T-cell autoantigen in psoriasis. *Nat Commun* 2014;5:5621.
- 141 Fiorillo MT, Maragno M, Butler R, *et al.* CD8 (+) T-cell autoreactivity to an HLA-B27-restricted self-epitope correlates with ankylosing spondylitis. *J Clin Invest* 2000;106:47–53.
- 142 Atagunduz P, Appel H, Kuon W, *et al.* HLA-B27-Restricted CD8+ T cell response to cartilage-derived self peptides in ankylosing spondylitis. *Arthritis Rheum* 2005;52:892–901.
- 143 Stratikos E. Regulating adaptive immune responses using small molecule modulators of aminopeptidases that process antigenic peptides. *Curr Opin Chem Biol* 2014;23:1–7.
- 144 Laura M, Ronan G, Vy LB, *et al.* Modulators of hERAP2 discovered by high-throughput screening. *Eur J Med Chem* 2021;211:113053.
- 145 Ge C, Weisse S, Xu B, *et al.* Key interactions in the trimolecular complex consisting of the rheumatoid arthritis-associated DRB1\*04:01 molecule, the major glycosylated collagen II peptide and the T-cell receptor. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2022;81:480–9.
- 146 Bankovich AJ, Girvin AT, Moesta AK, *et al.* Peptide register shifting within the MHC groove: theory becomes reality. *Mol Immunol* 2004;40:1033–9.
- 147 Wei P, Yang Y, Liu Z, *et al.* Characterization of autoantigen presentation by HLA-C\*06:02 in psoriasis. *J Invest Dermatol* 2017;137:2238–41.
- 148 Yu W, Jiang N, Ebert PJR, *et al.* Clonal deletion prunes but does not eliminate self-specific  $\alpha\beta$  CD8 (+) T lymphocytes. *Immunity* 2015;42:929–41.
- 149 Richards DM, Ruggiero E, Hofer A-C, *et al.* The contained self-reactive peripheral T cell repertoire: size, diversity, and cellular composition. *J Immunol* 2015;195:2067–79.
- 150 Boehncke W-H, Brembilla NC. Autoreactive T-lymphocytes in inflammatory skin diseases. *Front Immunol* 2019;10:1198.
- 151 Haftmann C, Zwicky P, Ingelfinger F, *et al.* Protection against autoimmunity is driven by thymic epithelial cell-mediated regulation of Treg development. *Sci Immunol* 2021;6:eabf3111.
- 152 Li H, Hsu H-C, Wu Q, *et al.* IL-23 promotes TCR-mediated negative selection of thymocytes through the upregulation of IL-23 receptor and ROR $\gamma$ t. *Nat Commun* 2014;5:4259.
- 153 Ball JA, Clear A, Aries J, *et al.* Retinoic acid-responsive CD8 effector T cells are selectively increased in IL-23-rich tissue in gastrointestinal GVHD. *Blood* 2021;137:702–17.
- 154 Pettmann J, Huhn A, Abu Shah E, *et al.* The discriminatory power of the T cell receptor. *Life* 2021;10:e67092.
- 155 Wang J, Jelcic I, Mühlenbruch L, *et al.* HLA-dr15 molecules jointly shape an autoreactive T cell repertoire in multiple sclerosis. *Cell* 2020;183:1264–81.
- 156 Korem Kohanim Y, Tendler A, Mayo A, *et al.* Endocrine autoimmune disease as a fragility of immune surveillance against hypersecreting mutants. *Immunity* 2020;52:872–84.
- 157 Kemming J, Reeves E, Nitschke K, *et al.* ERAP1 allotypes shape the epitope repertoire of virus-specific CD8+ T cell responses in acute hepatitis C virus infection. *J Hepatol* 2019;70:1072–81.
- 158 Prinz JC. Antigen processing, presentation, and tolerance: role in autoimmune skin diseases. *J Invest Dermatol* 2022;142:750–9.
- 159 Klaeger S, Apffel A, Clauser KR, *et al.* Optimized liquid and gas phase fractionation increases HLA-peptidome coverage for primary cell and tissue samples. *Mol Cell Proteomics* 2021;20:100133.
- 160 Stopfer LE, Gajadhar AS, Patel B, *et al.* Absolute quantification of tumor antigens using embedded MHC-I isotopologue calibrants. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 2021;118:e2111173118.
- 161 Ma K-Y, Schonnesen AA, He C, *et al.* High-throughput and high-dimensional single-cell analysis of antigen-specific CD8+ T cells. *Nat Immunol* 2021;22:1590–8.
- 162 Stoll ML, DeQuattro K, Li Z, *et al.* Impact of HLA-B27 and disease status on the gut microbiome of the offspring of ankylosing spondylitis patients. *Children (Basel)* 2022;9:569.
- 163 Asquith M, Sternes PR, Costello M-E, *et al.* HLA alleles associated with risk of ankylosing spondylitis and rheumatoid arthritis influence the gut microbiome. *Arthritis Rheumatol* 2019;71:1642–50.
- 164 Berland M, Meslier V, Berreira Ibraim S, *et al.* Both disease activity and HLA-B27 determine gut microbiome dysbiosis in spondyloarthritis. *Arthritis Rheumatol* 2022.
- 165 Andeweg SP, Keşmir C, Dutilh BE. Quantifying the impact of human leukocyte antigen on the human gut microbiota. *MSphere* 2021;6:e0047621.
- 166 Pedersen TK, Brown EM, Plichta DR, *et al.* The CD4+ T cell response to a commensal-derived epitope transitions from a tolerant to an inflammatory state in crohn's disease. *Immunity* 2022;55:1909–23.
- 167 Reits EA, Hodge JW, Herbets CA, *et al.* Radiation modulates the peptide repertoire, enhances MHC class I expression, and induces successful antitumor immunotherapy. *J Exp Med* 2006;203:1259–71.
- 168 Shi G-N, Hu M, Chen C, *et al.* Methotrexate enhances antigen presentation and maturation of tumour antigen-loaded dendritic cells through NLRP3 inflammasome activation: a strategy for dendritic cell-based cancer vaccine. *Ther Adv Med Oncol* 2021;13:1758835920987056.
- 169 Verbrugge SE, Scheper RJ, Lems WF, *et al.* Proteasome inhibitors as experimental therapeutics of autoimmune diseases. *Arthritis Res Ther* 2015;17:17.
- 170 Momburg F, Roelse J, Howard JC, *et al.* Selectivity of MHC-encoded peptide transporters from human, mouse and rat. *Nature* 1994;367:648–51.
- 171 Ilca FT, Neerinx A, Wills MR, *et al.* Utilizing TAPBPR to promote exogenous peptide loading onto cell surface MHC I molecules. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 2018;115:E9353–61.
- 172 Maben Z, Arya R, Rane D, *et al.* Discovery of selective inhibitors of endoplasmic reticulum aminopeptidase 1. *J Med Chem* 2020;63:103–21.
- 173 Admon A. ERAP1 shapes just part of the immunopeptidome. *Hum Immunol* 2019;80:296–301.
- 174 Breban M, Glatigny S, Chergaoui B, *et al.* Lessons on spa pathogenesis from animal models. *Semin Immunopathol* 2021;43:207–19.
- 175 Boekel L, Hooijberg F, Vogelzang EH, *et al.* Spinning straw into gold: description of a disruptive rheumatology research platform inspired by the COVID-19 pandemic. *Arthritis Res Ther* 2021;23:207.
- 176 Li J, Li X, He F, *et al.* Cross-sectional study reveals that HLA-C\*07:02 is a potential biomarker of early onset/lesion severity of psoriasis. *Exp Dermatol* 2020;29:639–46.