

IMGT®, an ontology and a system that bridge the gap between sequences and 3D structures

Patrice Duroux

PhD, Research Engineer in Computer Science
IMGT, IGH, CNRS UPR 1142

Summary

1. Overview of IMGT®
2. Brief biological context
3. From sequences
4. From structures
5. The encounter
6. Perspectives

IMGT a reference in immunoinformatics

- Provide data and tools for immunoglobulin (IG) and T cell receptor (TR) sequences and more recently structures
 - data curation and management
 - bioinformatics development
- Ensure quality and consistency with respect to biological standardize background
 - from IMGT Scientific Chart
 - to Formal IMGT-ONTOLOGY

IMGT a reference in immunoinformatics

→ Reinforce relevance by integrating knowledge from different approaches

- genetic
- genomic
- more recently structure

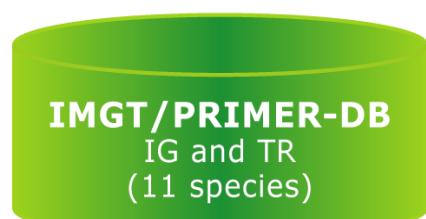
→ Provide a WWW access to all the resources for the largest community

- indexes, Repertoire, tutorials, ... (HTML pages)
- data querying, specific tools (Perl CGI, Java Servlet)

Sequences



EMBL import/export



IMGT/V-QUEST

IMGT/JunctionAnalysis

IMGT/Allele-Align

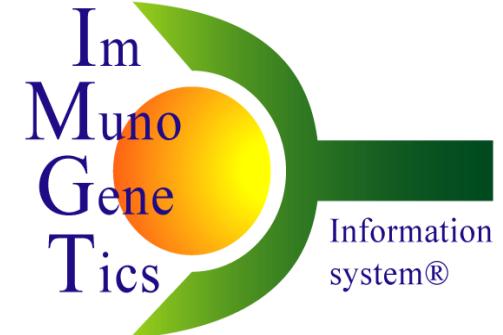
IMGT/PhyloGene

IMGT/GENE-DB
IG and TR
(human and mouse)

Ensembl Genome Browser export

IMGT/3Dstructure-DB
IG, TR and MHC

PDB import



<http://imgt.cines.fr>

Genome

IMGT/GeneInfo

IMGT/LocusView

IMGT/GeneSearch

IMGT/GeneView

2D and 3D structures

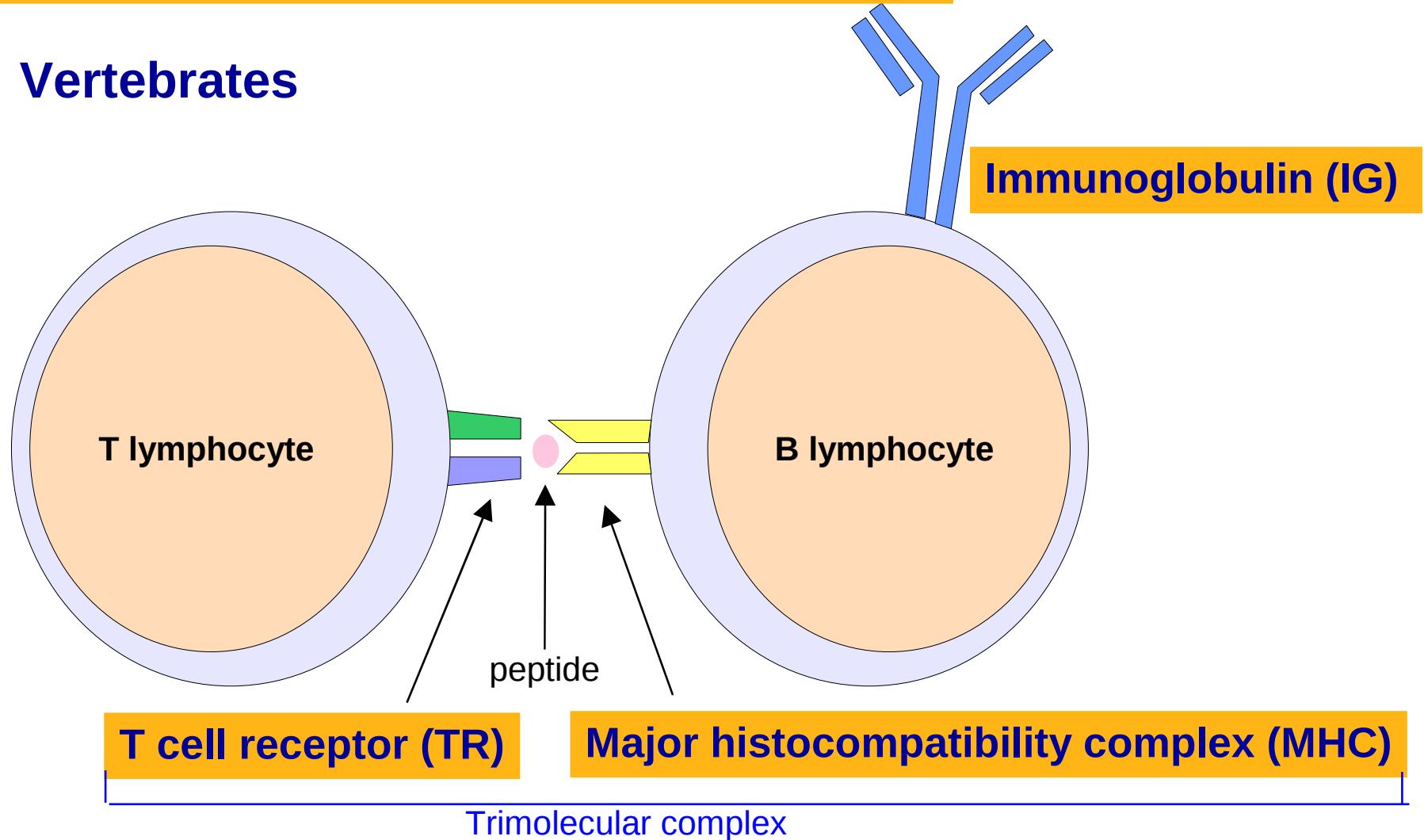
IMGT/StructuralQuery

Adaptive immune response

Proteins which specifically recognize foreign antigens:

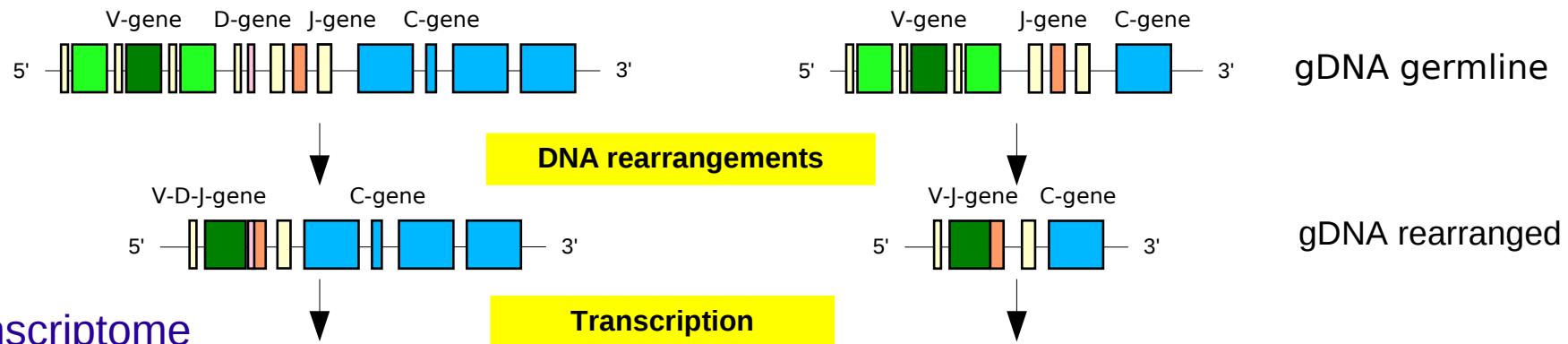
- in a native form for IG
 - as processed as a peptide and presented by MHC for TR
- Function of IG and TR is to bind specifically

Vertebrates



IG: synthesis and complexity

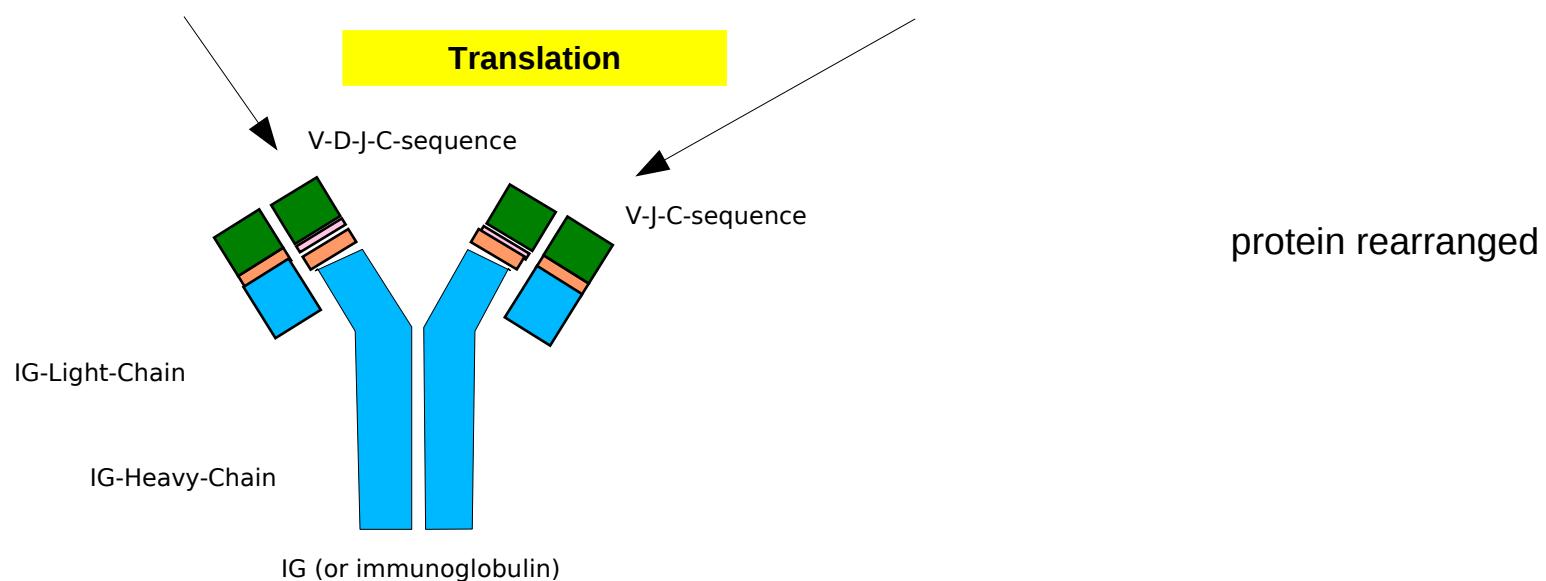
Genome



Transcriptome



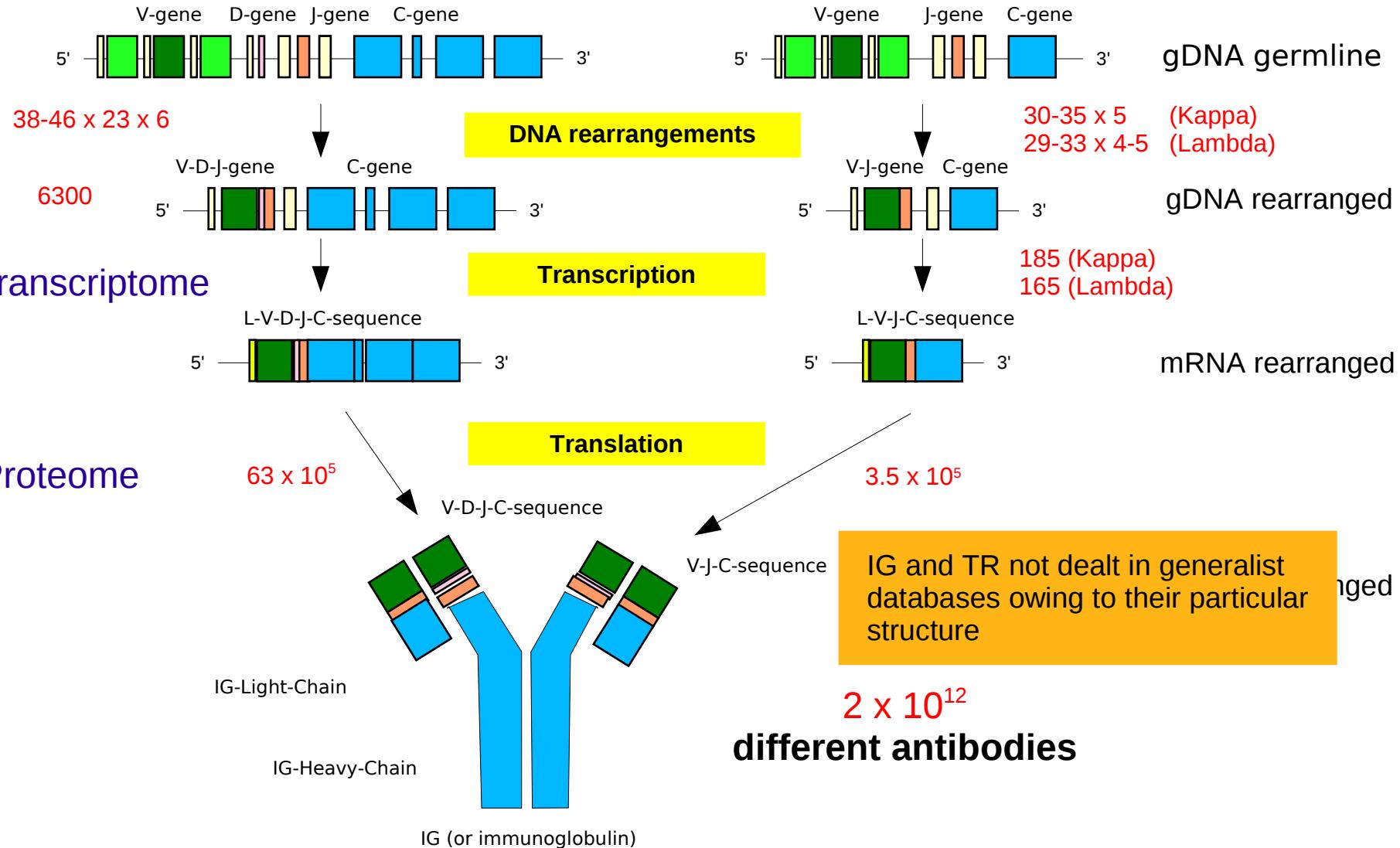
Proteome



IG: repertoire and diversity (Human)

150
functional IG genes

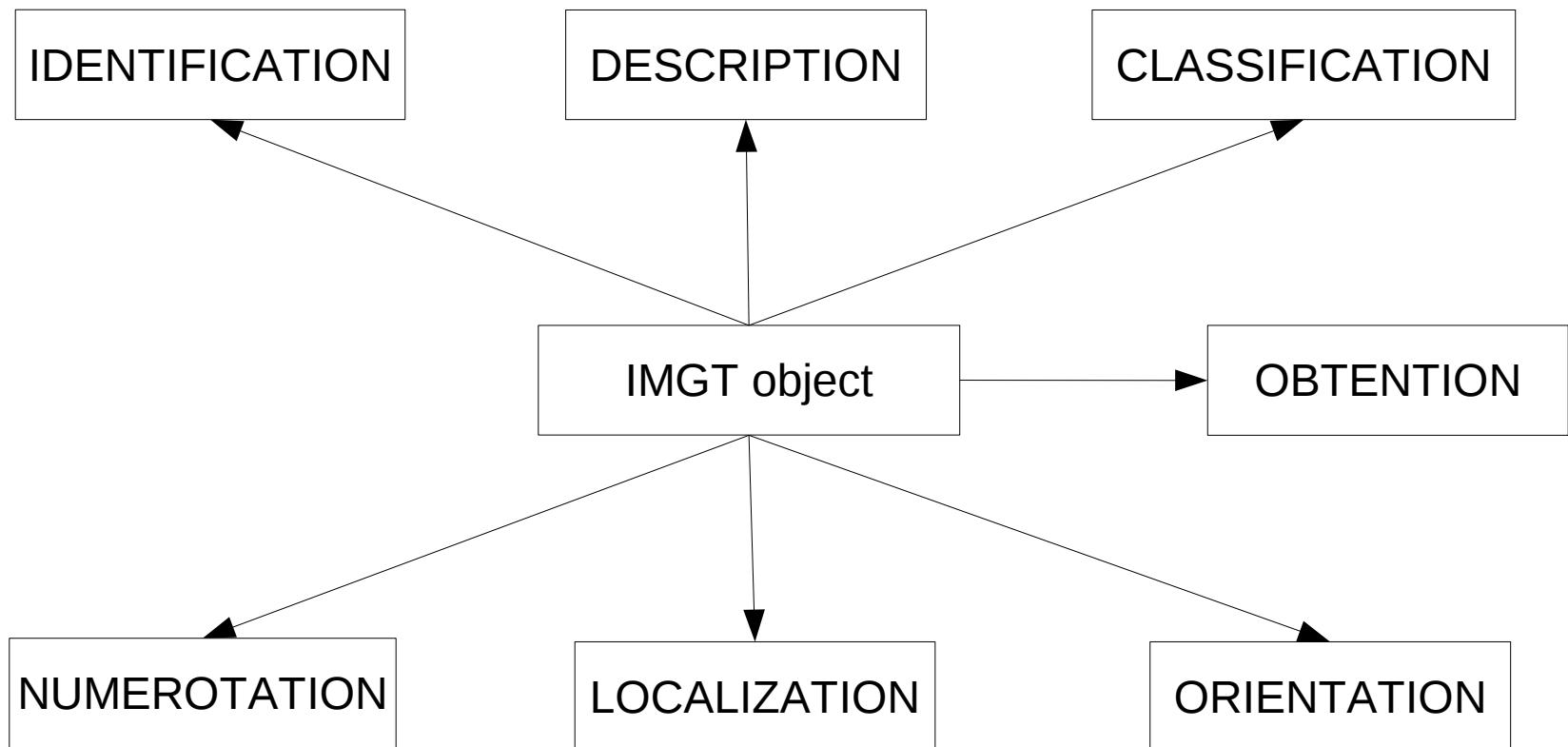
Genome



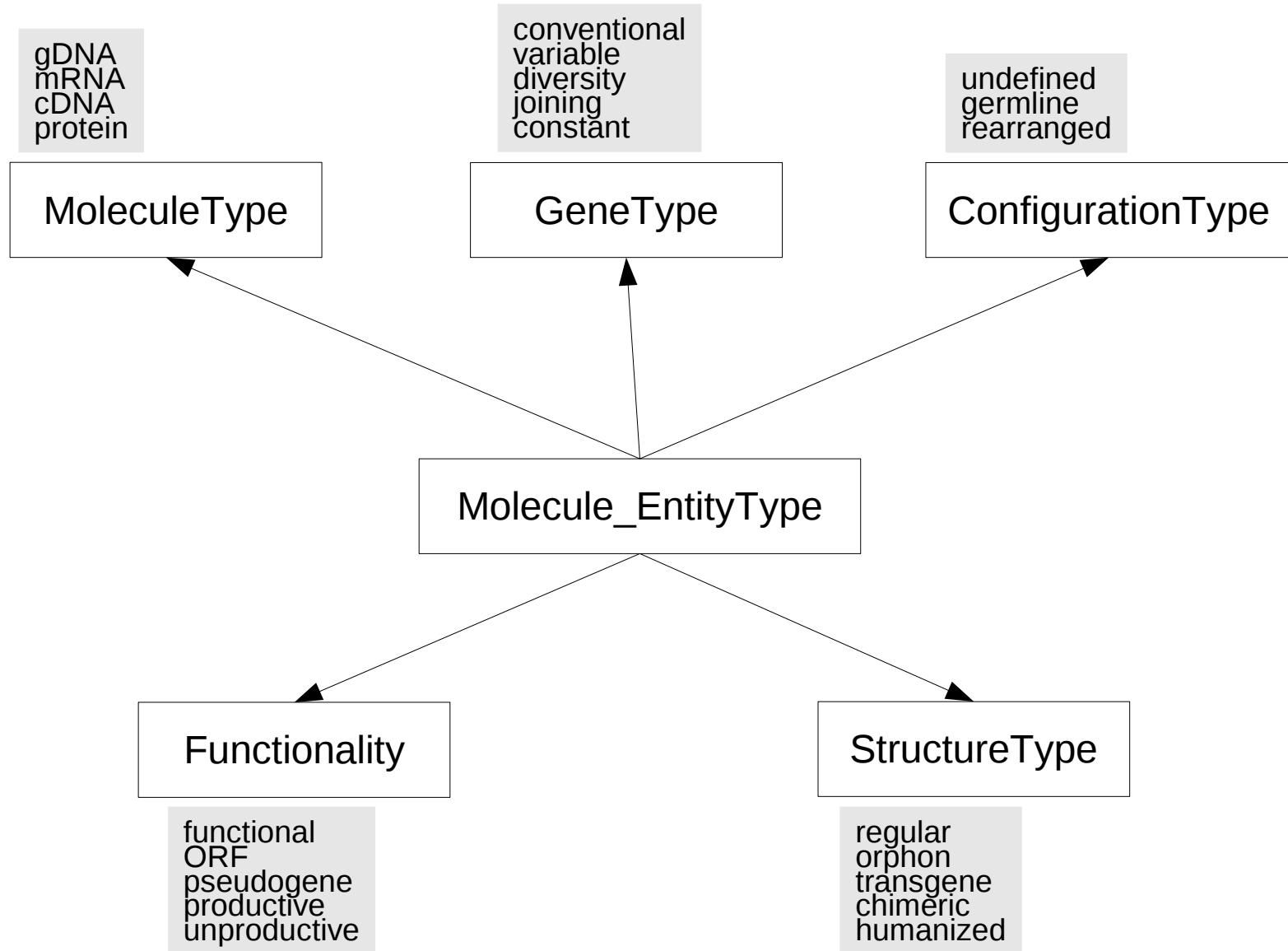
IMGT-ONTOLOGY

- Provides for main IMGT objects:
 - identification (molecule type, configuration type, chain type)
 - description (prototypes, labels)
 - classification for gene and allele nomenclature (groups, subgroups, gene name, allele number, locus)
 - numerotation (position in domains, IMGT Collier-de-Perles)
- Improve consistency and high quality in data and tools
- Develop better interoperability between IMGT® components for workflow perspective (IMGT-Choreography)

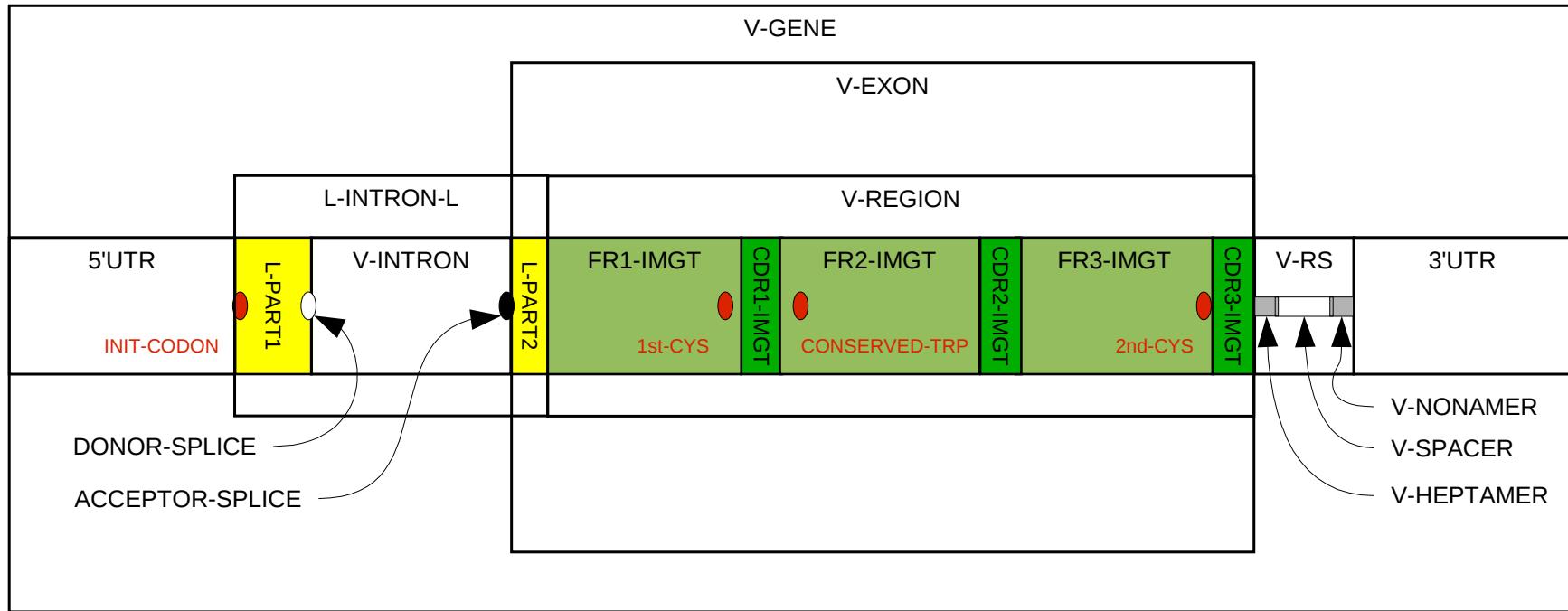
Overview



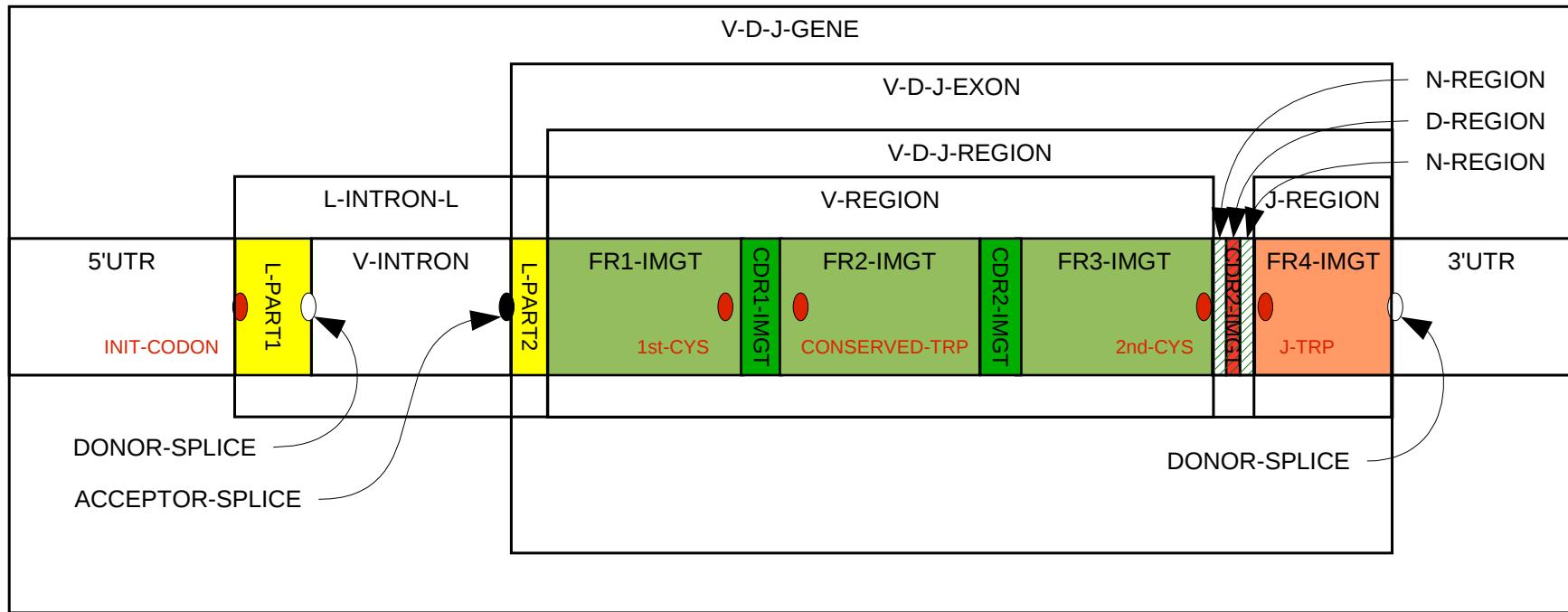
IDENTIFICATION



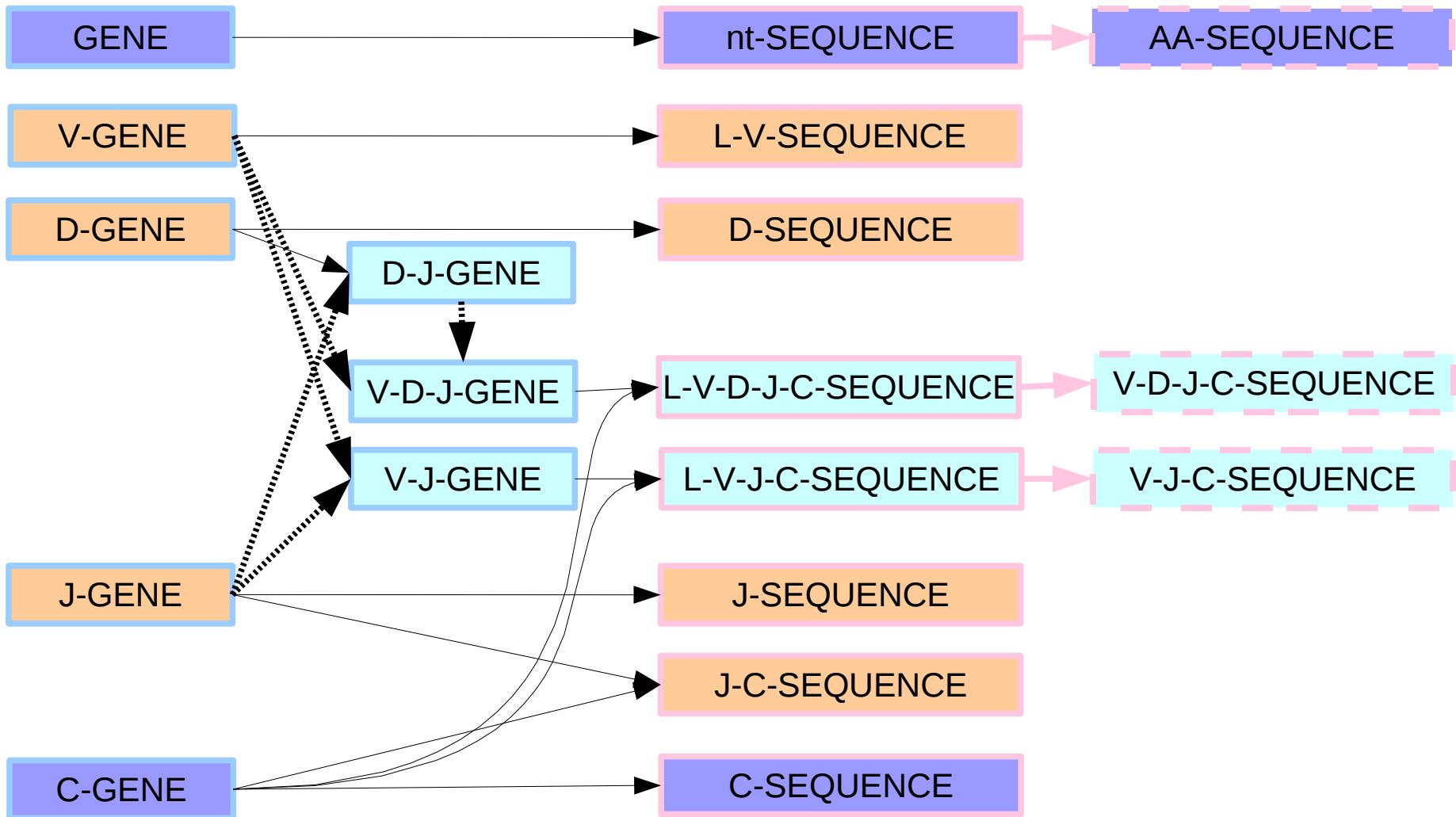
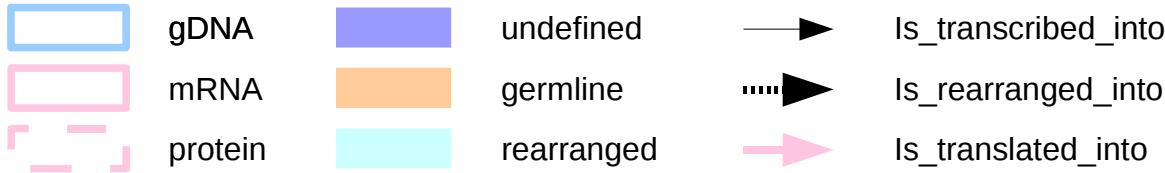
DESCRIPTION: from V-GENE...



DESCRIPTION:to V-D-J-GENE



Some relations and dependencies



About CLASSIFICATION

Name problem: genes and alleles naming

Taxonomy and phylogenetics concern

→ Locus, group, subgroup, allele number

IGHD1-7*01, TRAV24*02

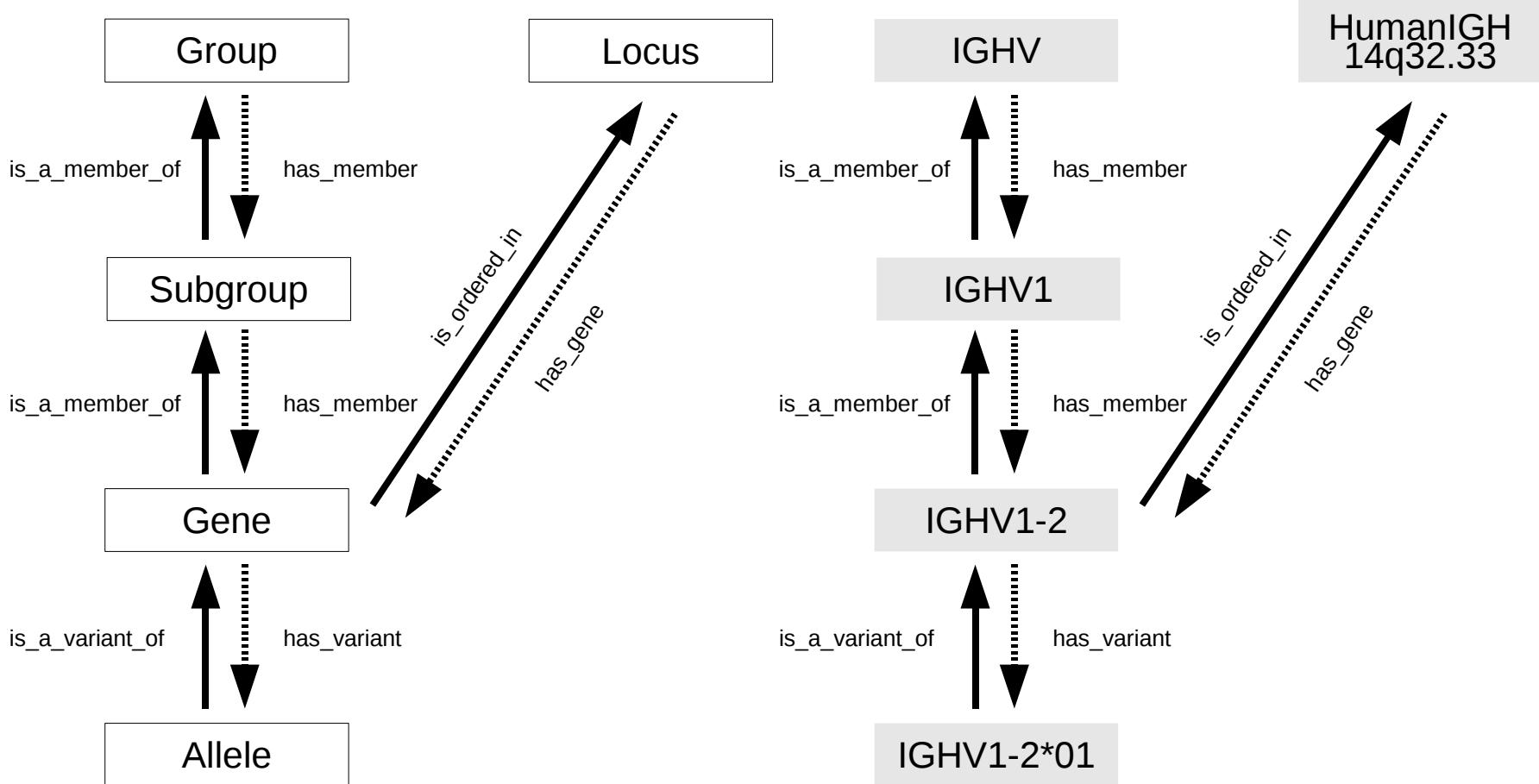
→ Must be non-ambiguous

like a (file)path? IG/H/V/1

→ Have as less as possible redundancy

canonical forms *versus* aliases: TRGV9 is in subgroup 2,
IGHA1 is in group IGHC...

CLASSIFICATION axiom



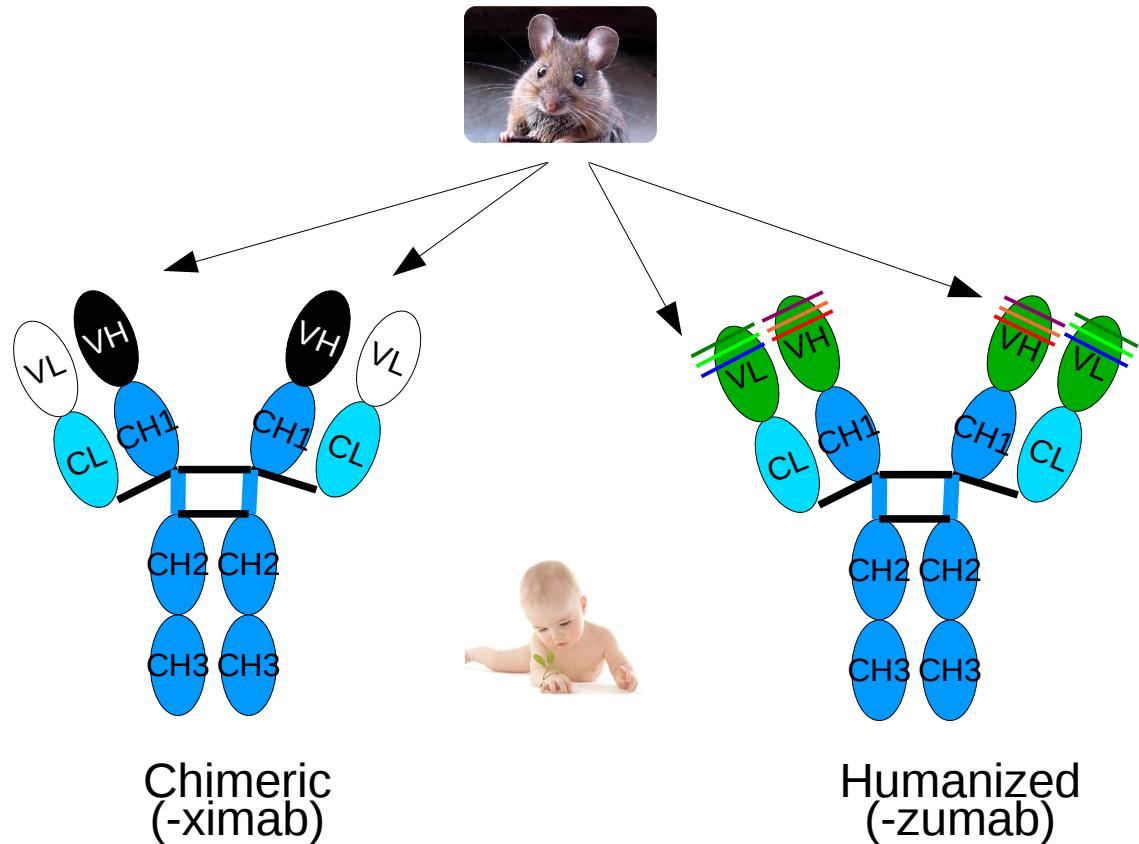
Towards structural approach

Apply IMGT-ONTOLOGY to complex of proteins (from PDB)

Look at specificity and interaction

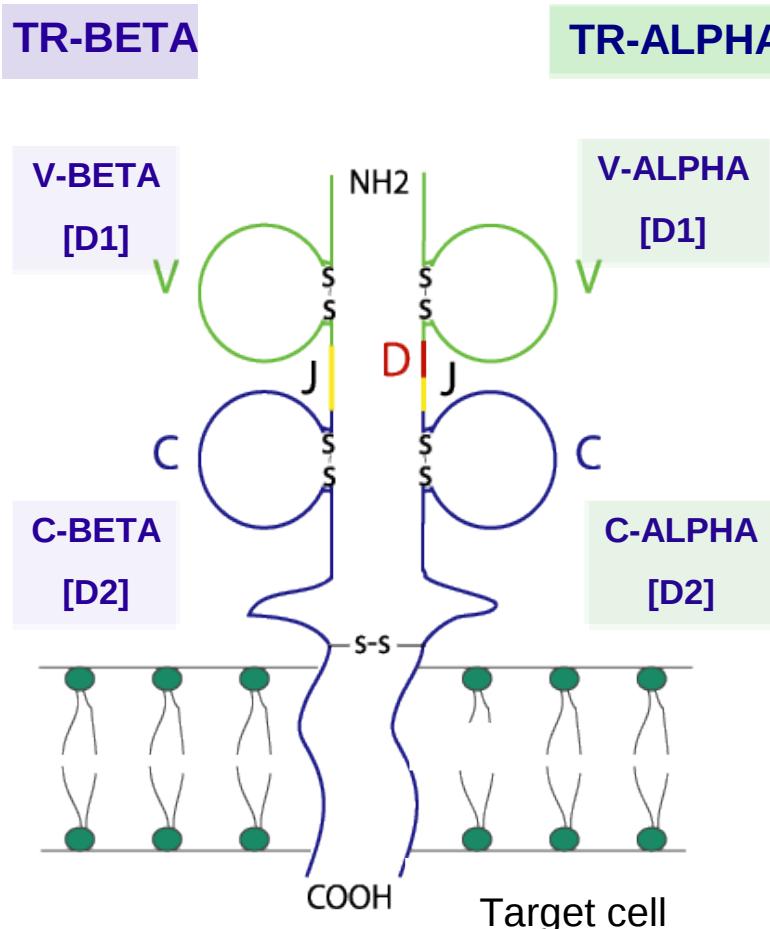
Standardize.
A more clear view?

Help antibody engineering



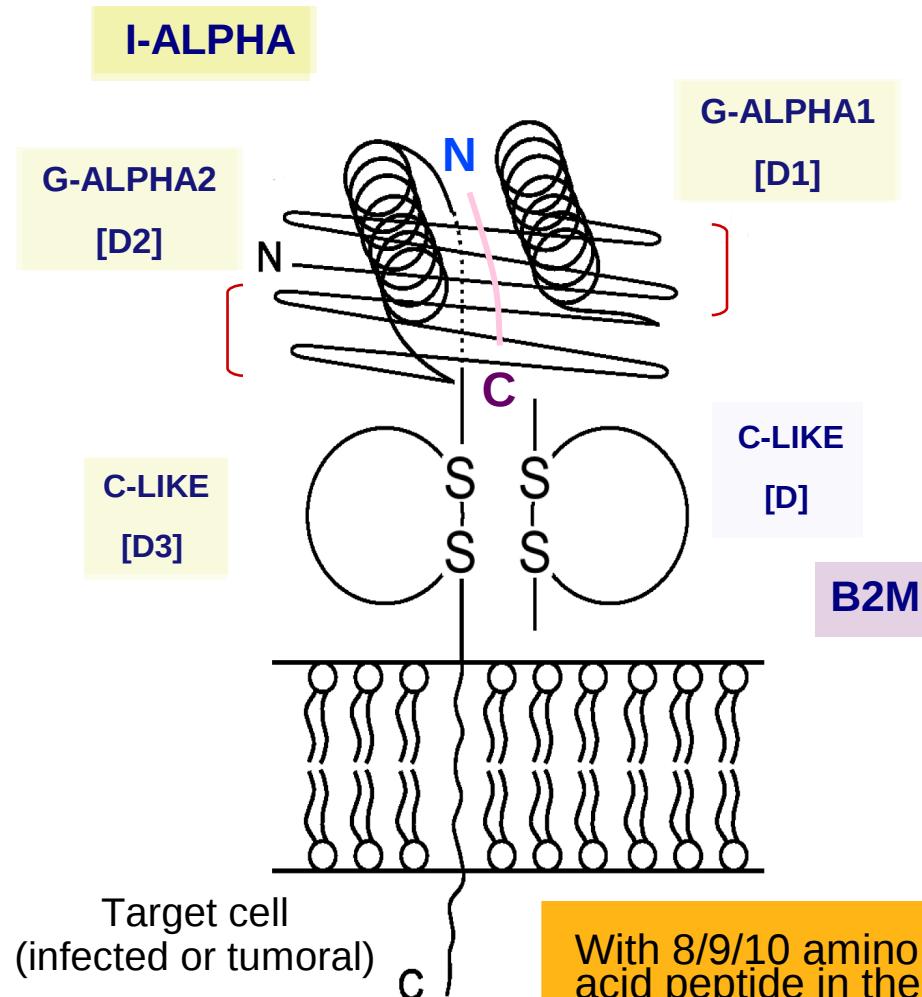
TR and MHC-I chains and domains

TR-ALPHA_BETA



Contribution of the
2 V-DOMAINS
to the antigen binding site

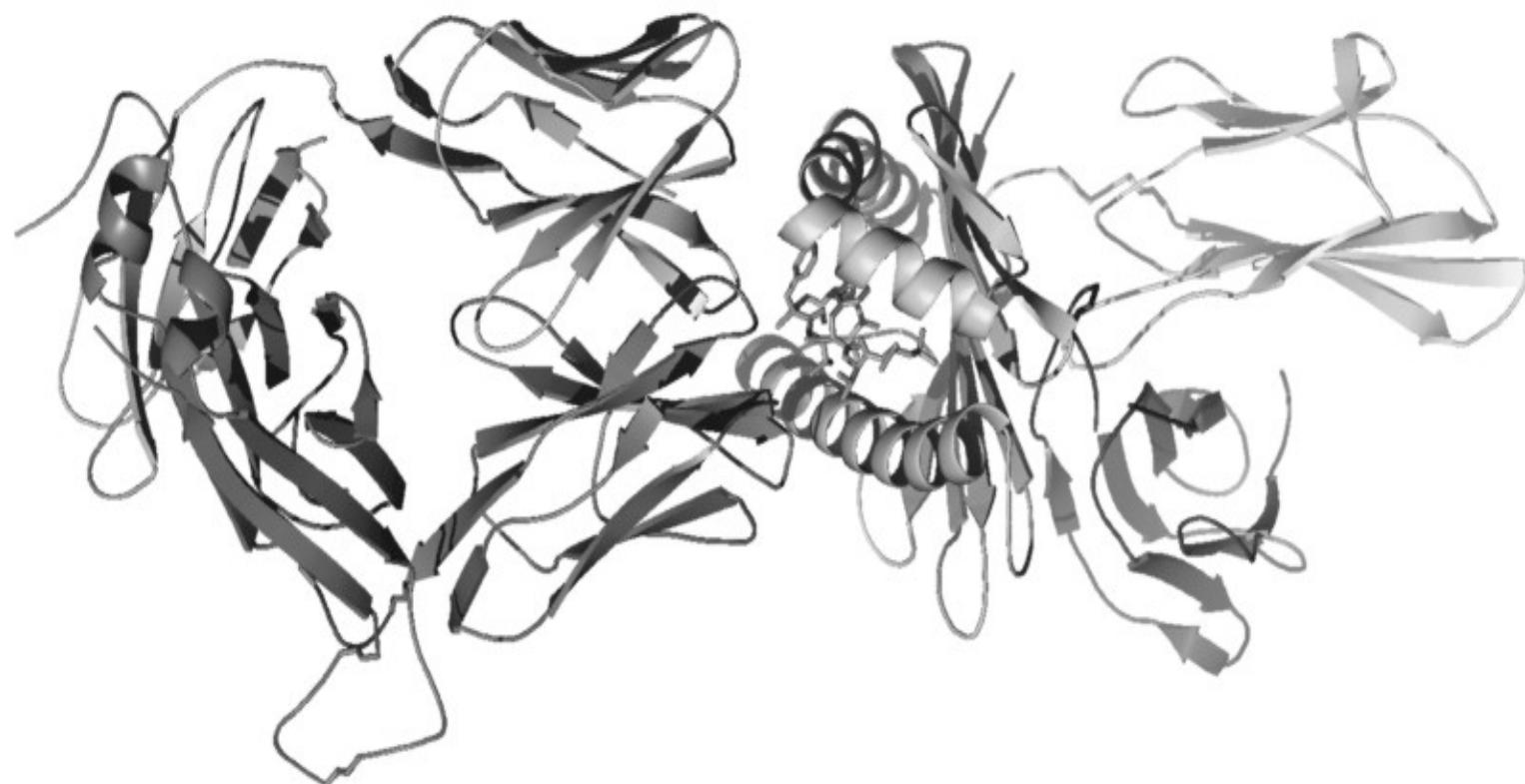
MHC-I-ALPHA_B2M



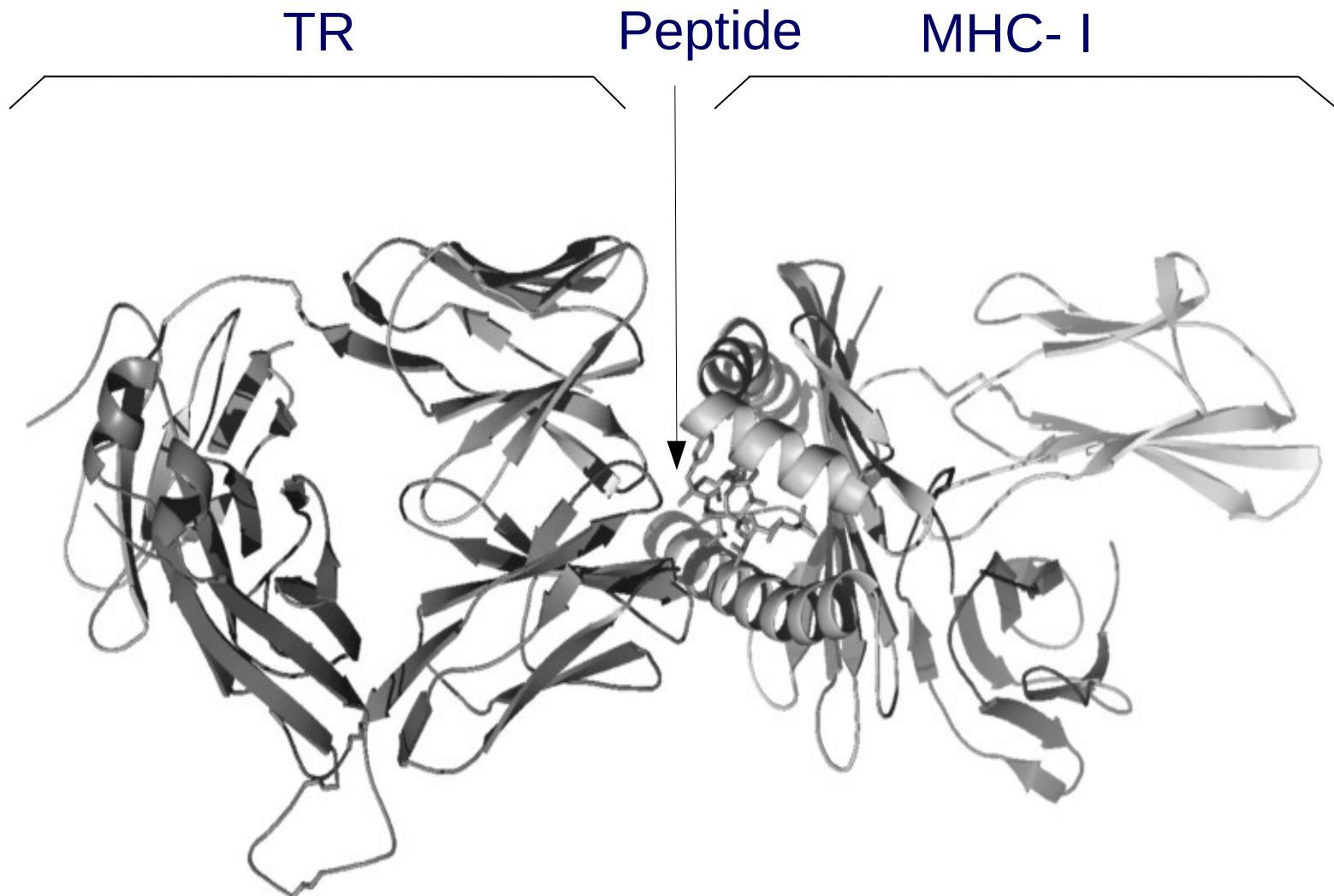
Target cell
(infected or tumoral)

With 8/9/10 amino
acid peptide in the
G-DOMAIN
(groove)

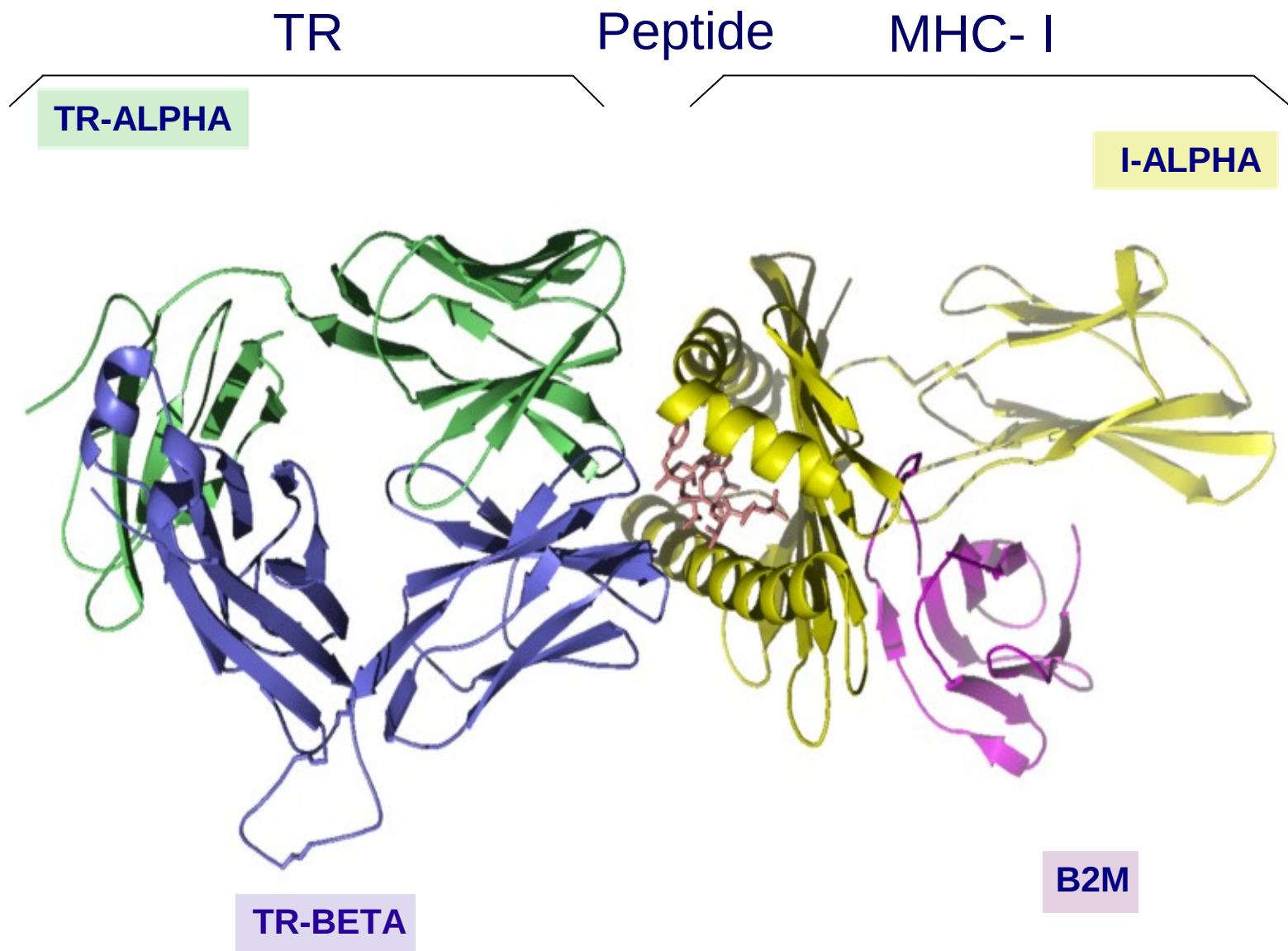
TR/peptide/MHC-I complex (1ao7)



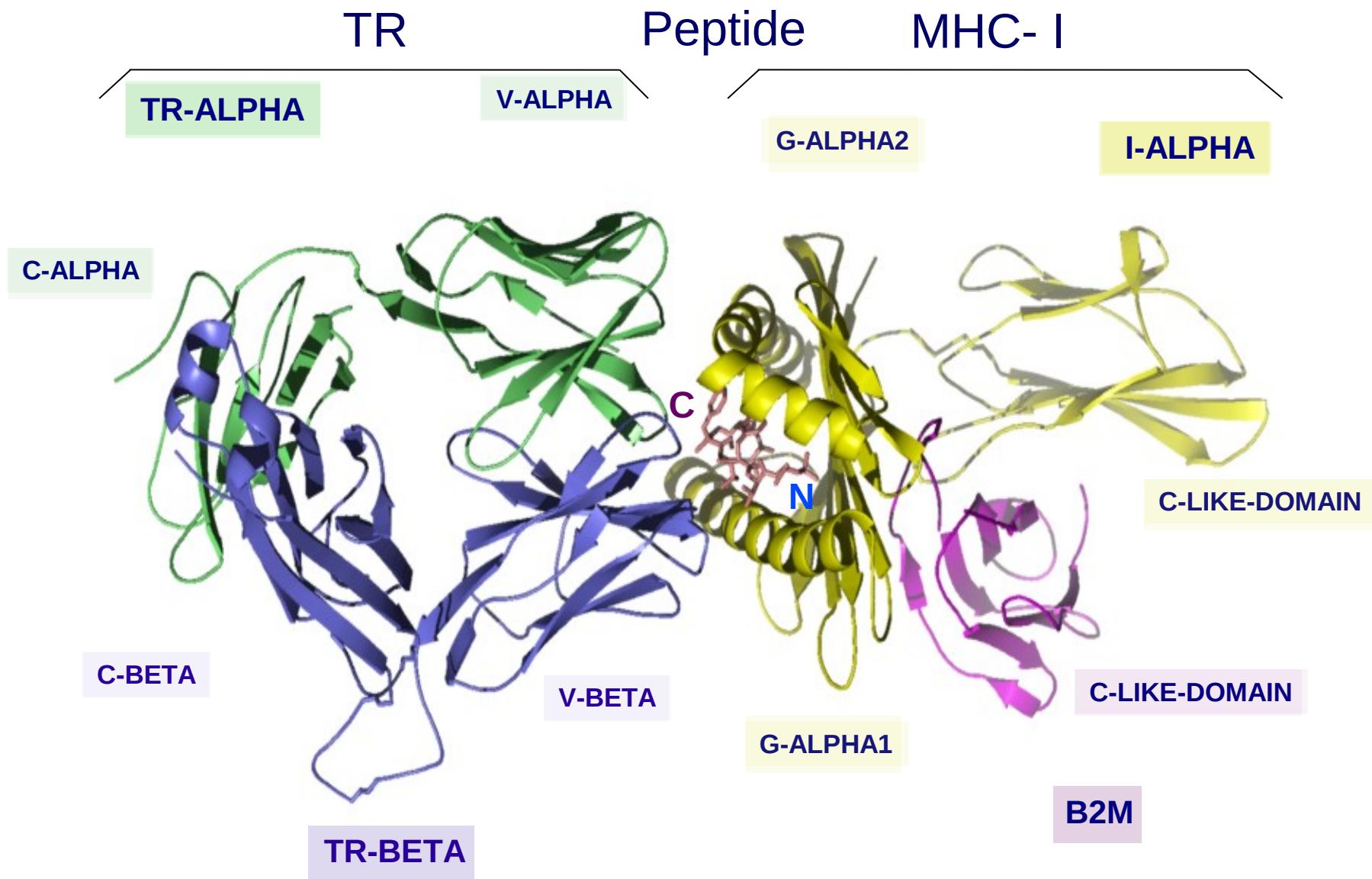
TR/peptide/MHC-I complex (1ao7)



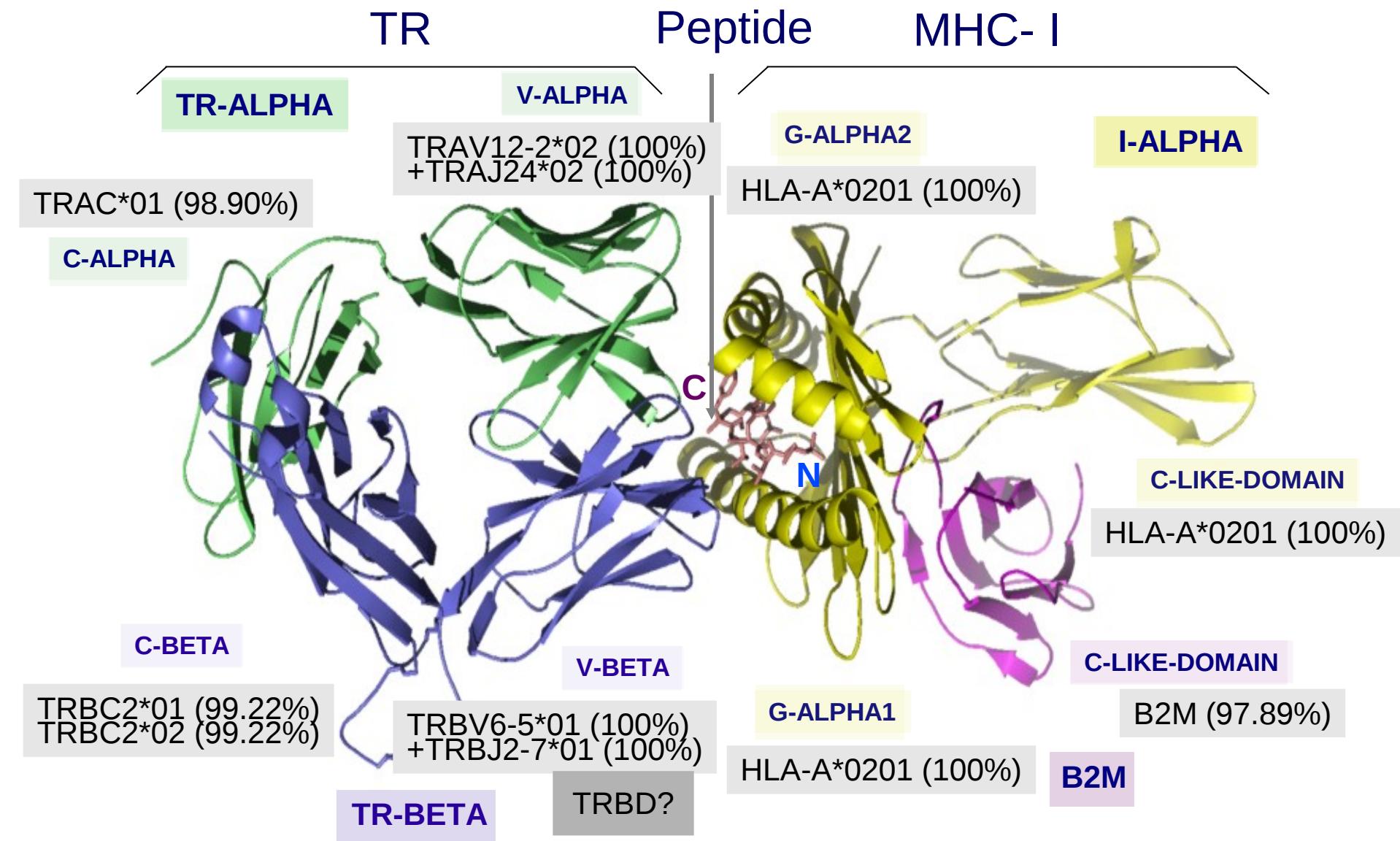
TR/peptide/MHC-I complex (1ao7)



TR/peptide/MHC-I complex (1ao7)

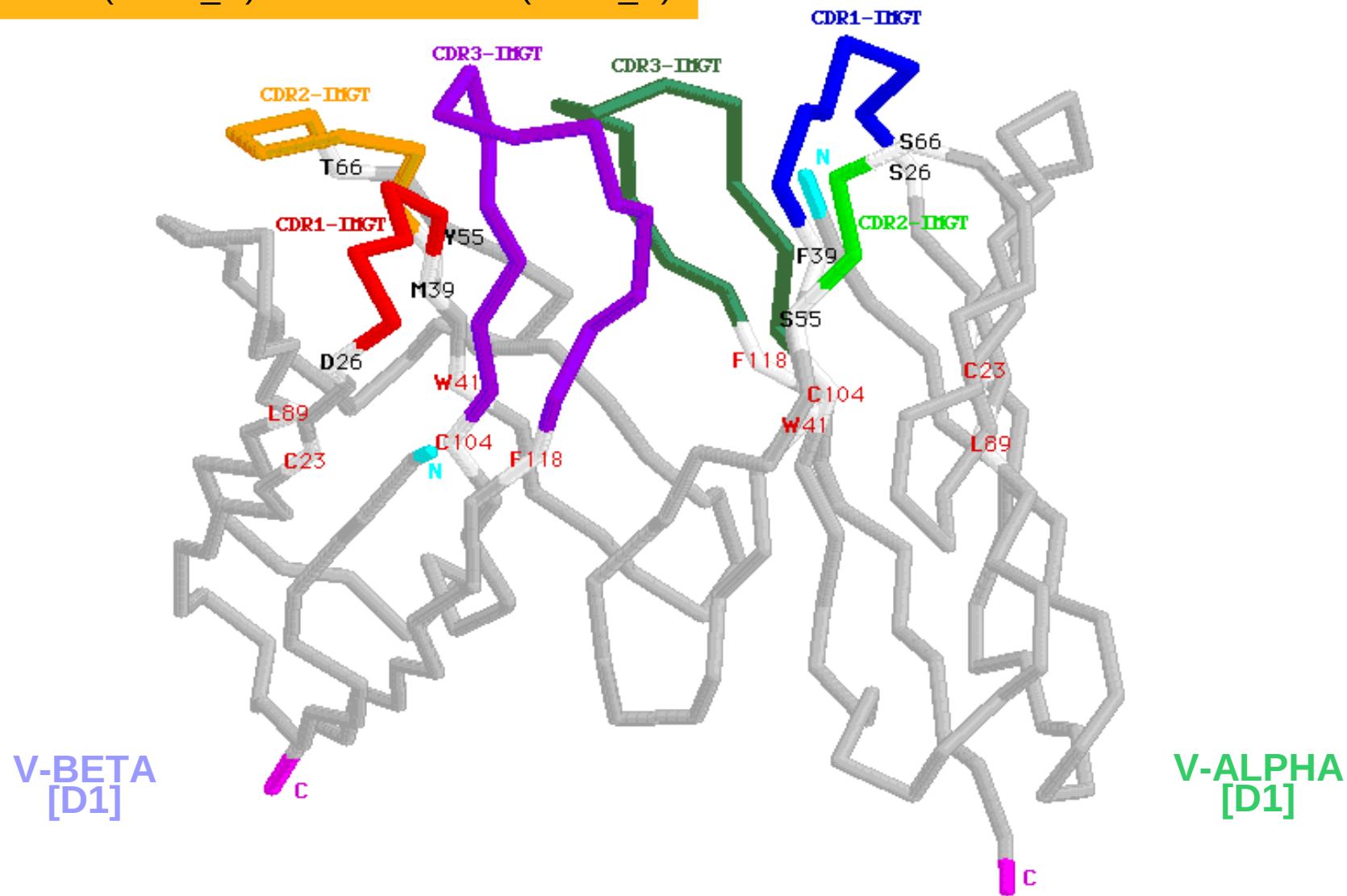


TR/peptide/MHC-I complex (1ao7)



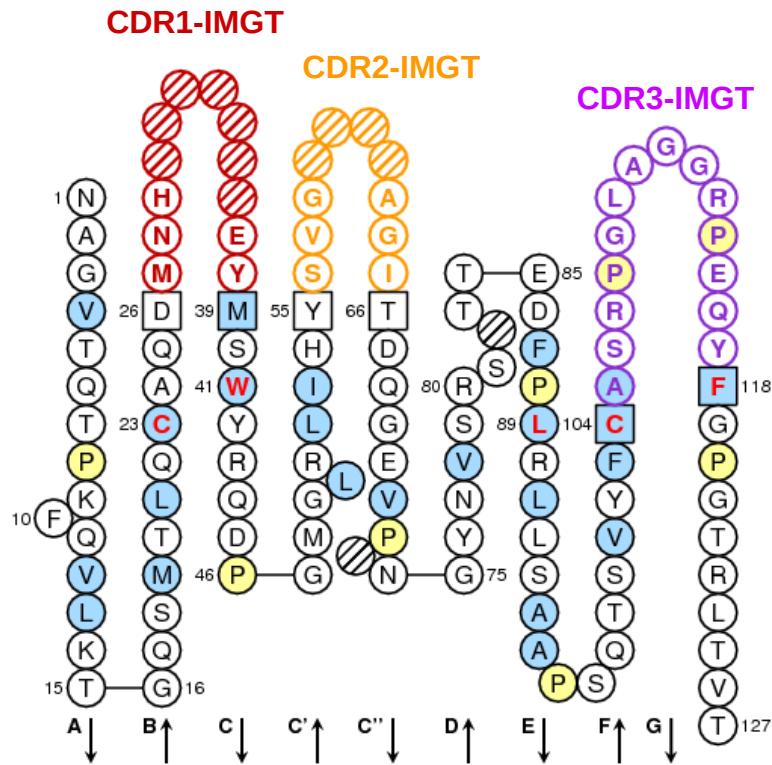
V-DOMAINs in TR (Human A6)

Complementarity determining regions (CDR) in
TR-ALPHA (1AO7_D) and TR-BETA-1 (1AO7_E)

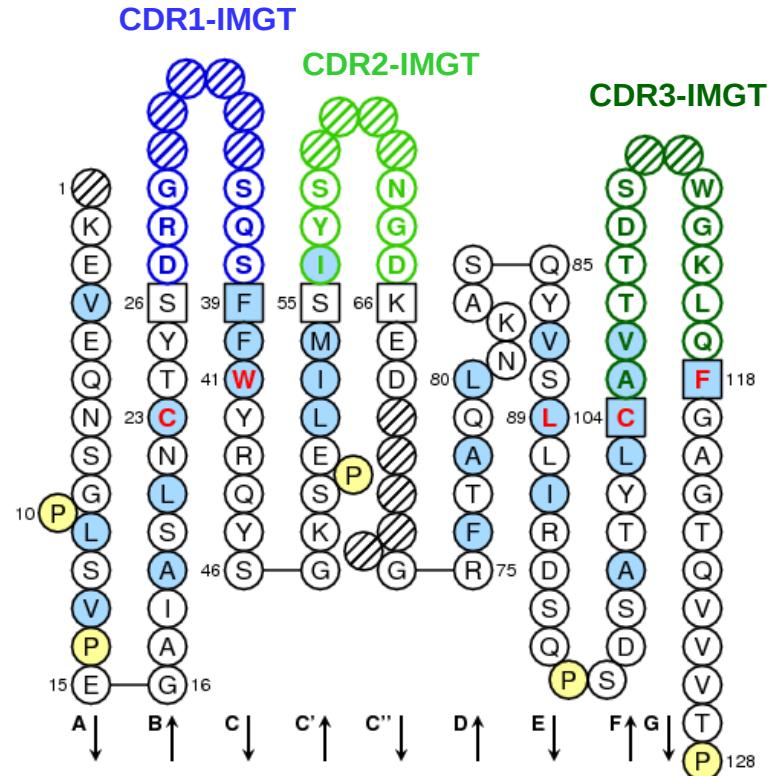


NUMEROPTION: for V-DOMAIN

Based on IMGT unique numbering of V-DOMAIN



V-BETA
[5.6.14]

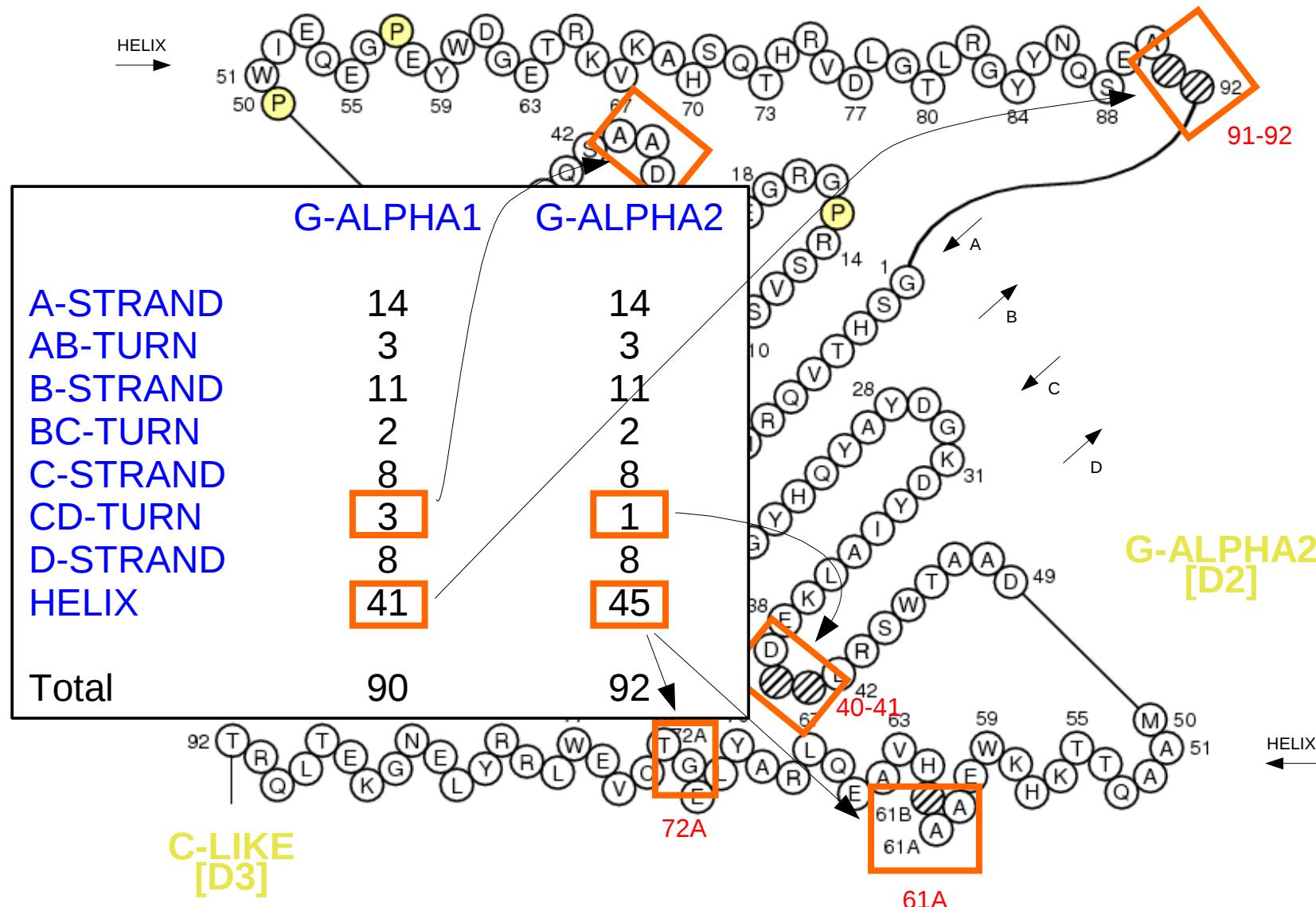


V-ALPHA
[6.6.11]

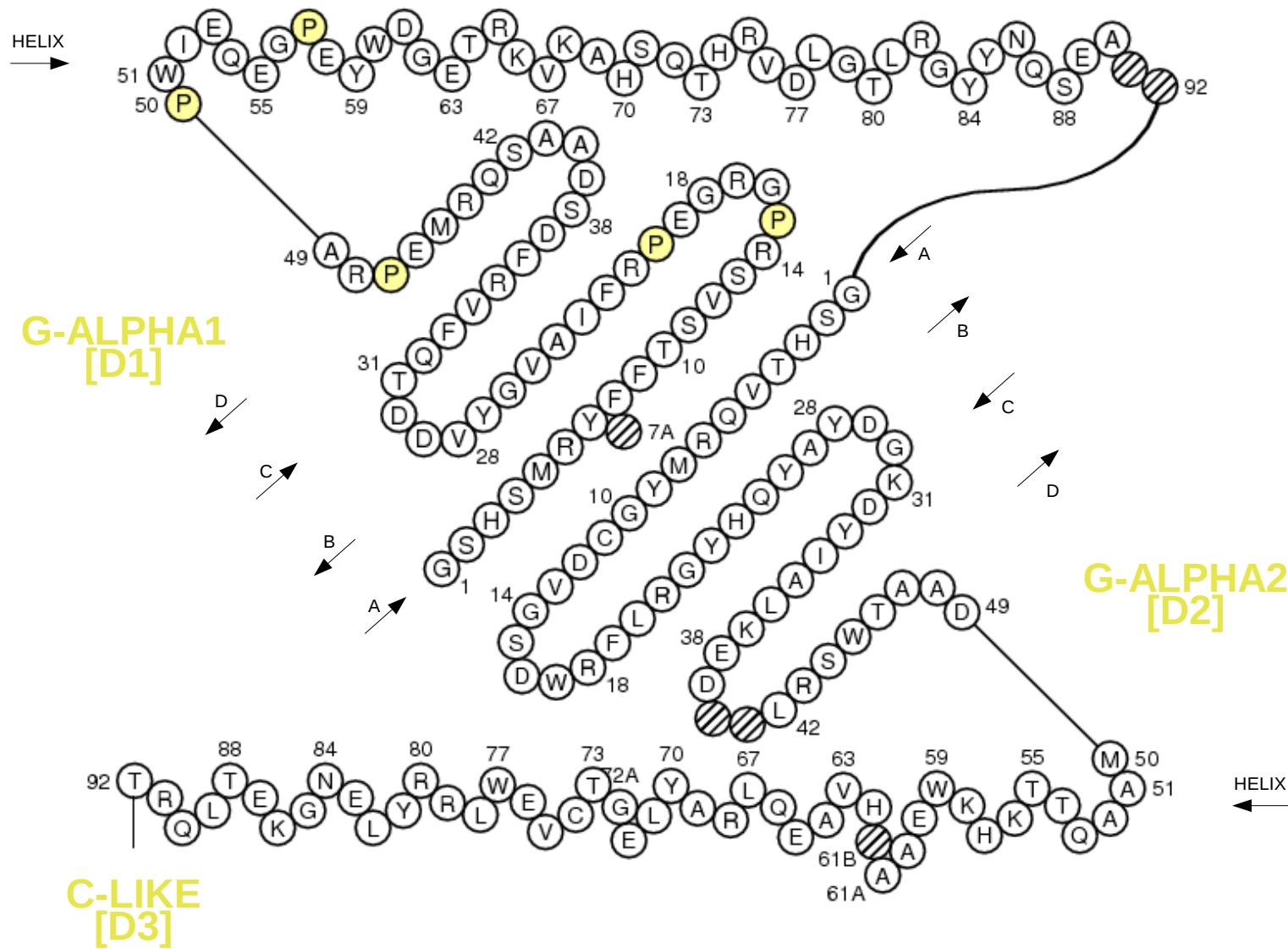
V-DOMAIN: FR and CDR lengths

		V-BETA	V-ALPHA
A-STRAND		15	14
AB-TURN	{ (FR1-IMGT)	0	0
B-STRAND		11	11
BC-TURN	{ (CDR1-IMGT)	5	6
C-STRAND	{ (FR2-IMGT)	8	8
CC'-TURN		0	0
C'-STRAND	{ (CDR2-IMGT)	9	9
C'C"-TURN		6	6
C"-STRAND	{ (FR3-IMGT)	8	4
C"D-TURN		0	0
D-STRAND	{ (CDR3-IMGT)	9	10
DE-TURN		0	0
E-STRAND	{	11	11
EF-TURN		2	2
F-STRAND	{	7	7
FG-TURN	{ (CDR3-IMGT)	14	11
G-STRAND		10	11
Total		115	110

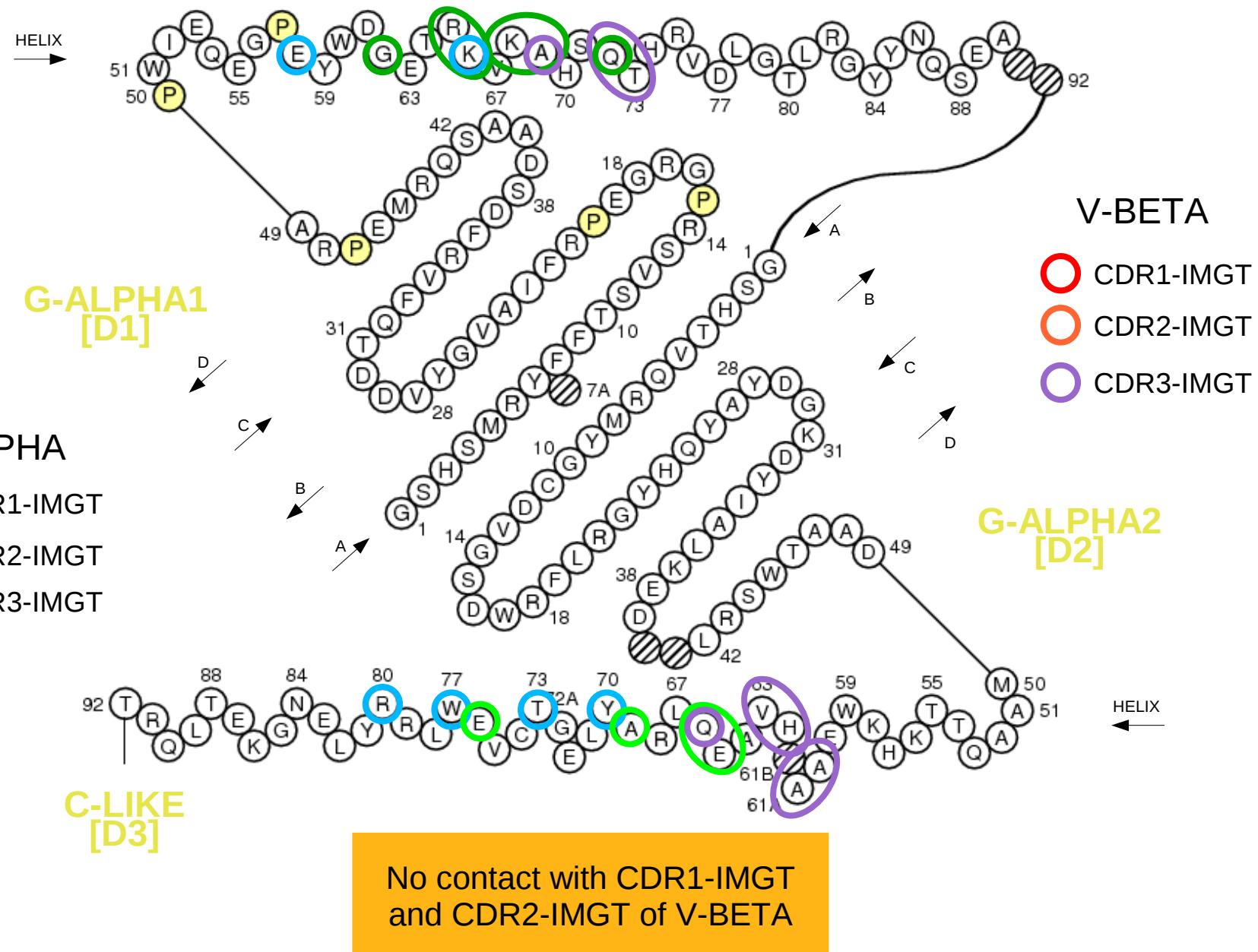
G-DOMAIN: strand, turn and helix lengths



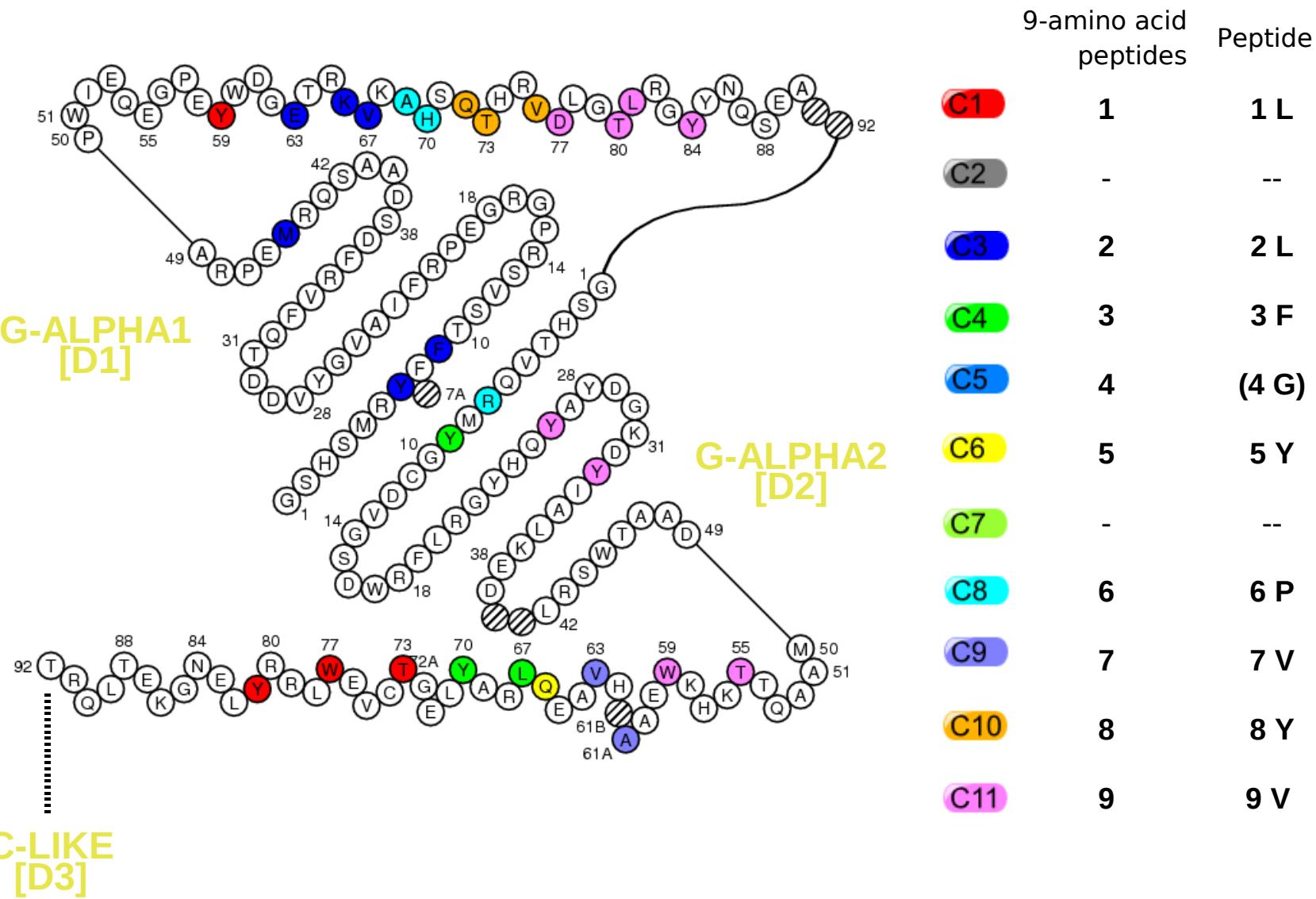
G-DOMAIN: IMGT Collier de Perles



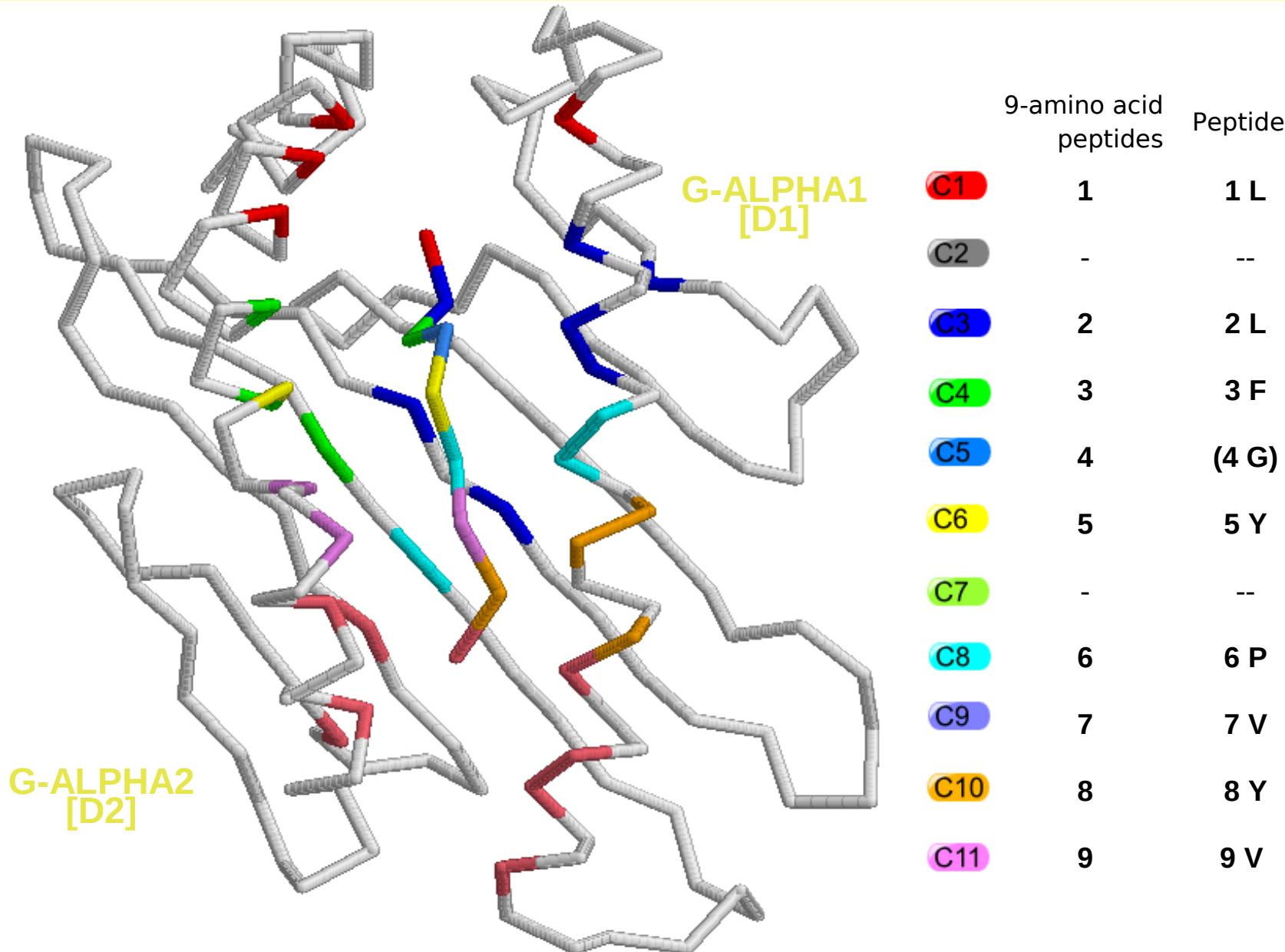
G-DOMAIN: contacts with TR (A6)



G-DOMAIN: contacts with (9 AA) peptide



HLA-A*0201 contacts with 9 AA peptide



TRAV12-2*02 allele in sequence (M81774)

IMGT/LIGM-DB
(forthcoming)

V-REGION	[67..345]
/translation	QKEVEQNNSGPLSVPEGAIASLNCTYSDRGSQSFFWYRQYSGKSPELIMSIYSNGDKEDGRFTAQLNKASQYVSLLRDSQPSDSATYLCAVH cagaaggaggtggagcagaattctggacccttcagtgttccagagggagccattgcctctcaactgcacttacagtgaccgaggttcccagtccttcttctggta Q K E V E Q N S G P L S V P E G A I A S L N C T Y S D R G S Q S F F W Y R R R W S R I L D P S V F Q R E P L P L S T A L T V T E V P S P S S G I E G G G A E F W T P Q C S R G S H C L S Q L H L Q * P R F P V L L L V
	Caution: translation of partial subregions can be erroneous.
/gene	TRAV12-2
/allele	TRAV12-2*02

Sequence

1 atgatgaaat cttttagtgc ttccatgtggc ttccatgttag ctgggtttgg
61 agccaaacaga aggagggtgga gcagaattct ggacccttcata qttttccaga gggagccatt
121 gcctctctca actgcactta cagt gaccga gttcccaagt ctttcttc tg tg acagacaaa
181 tattctggta aaagccctga gttgataatg tccatatact ccaatggta caaagaagat
241 ggaaggttta cagcacagct caataaagcc agccaaqtatq tttctctqct catv-j-gc REGION [1..432]>
301 tccccagccca gtgattcagc cacctacctc tg tgccgtgt accactctgg tt v-j-ds REGION [1..402]
361 caactgaccc ttggatctgg gacacaatttgc actgttttac ctgatatccca gagccgtgt
421 cctgccgtgt ac

I-V-J-GC REGION [1..432]>
I-V-Ds REGION [1..402]
I-V-REGION [1..345]
V-J-C-REGION [67..432]>
V-J-REGION [67..402]
V-REGION [67..345]
FR2-IMGT [163..213]
CONSERVED-TRP [169..171]

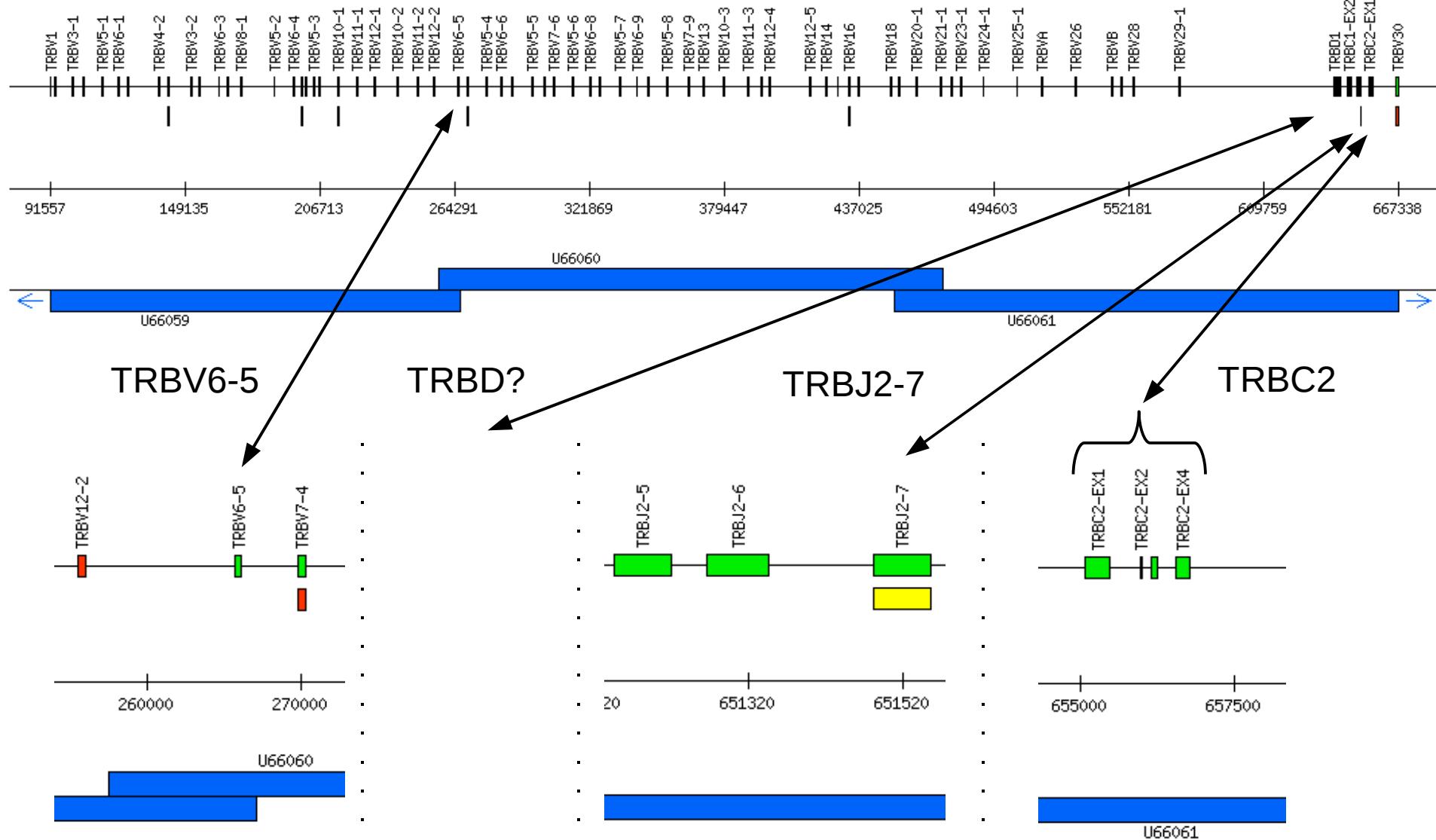
Literature References

[1]-1..-1 MEDLINE: [86253078](#)

Yoshikai Y., Kimura N., Toyonaga B., Mak T.W.,
"Sequences and repertoire of human T cell receptor alpha chain variable region genes in mature T lymphocytes";
Journal: J. Exp. Med. 164(1) [1986]

Human TRB locus at 7q34

IMGT/LocusView &co



TR/peptide/MHC-I available complexes

IMGT/3Dstructure-DB

IMGT entry ID	IMGT protein name	IMGT receptor description	Species	Ligand(s)	Experimental technique	Resolution	PDB release date
1 1ao7	A6 HLA-A*0201	TR-ALPHA_BETA-1 MHC-I-ALPHA_B2M	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	Tax peptide 11-19 (Q82235) [Human T lymphotropic virus type 1]	X-ray diffraction	2.6	17-SEP-97
2 1bd2	HLA-A*0201 B7	MHC-I-ALPHA_B2M TR-ALPHA_BETA-1	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	Tax peptide 11-19 (Q82235) [HTLV-1]	X-ray diffraction	2.5	19-AUG-98
3 1fo0	BM3.3 H2-K1b	FV-ALPHA_BETA MHC-I-ALPHA_B2M	<i>Mus musculus</i>	pBM1 peptide [Mouse]	X-ray diffraction	2.50	02-OCT-00
4 1g6r	2C H2-K1b	TR-ALPHA_BETA-1 MHC-I-ALPHA_B2M	<i>Mus musculus</i>	Superantagonist peptide SIYR [Chimeric]	X-ray diffraction	2.80	15-NOV-00
5 1jtr	H2-K1b 2C	MHC-I-ALPHA_B2M TR-ALPHA_BETA-1	<i>Mus musculus</i>	NADH-ubiquinone oxidoreductase MLRQ subunit peptide 61-68 (Q62425) [Mouse]	X-ray diffraction	2.40	15-MAY-02
6 1kj2	H2-K1b KB5-C20	MHC-I-ALPHA_B2M FV-ALPHA_BETA	<i>Mus musculus</i>	GTP-binding protein 1 peptide 161-168 pKB1 (O08582) [Mouse]	X-ray diffraction	2.71	27-MAR-02
7 1lp9	HLA-A*0201 12.2	MHC-I-ALPHA_B2M TR-ALPHA_BETA-1	<i>Homo sapiens</i> <i>Mus musculus</i>	Self peptide P1049 [Human]	X-ray diffraction	2.00	11-NOV-03
8 1mi5	LC13 HLA-B*0801	TR-ALPHA_BETA-1 MHC-I-ALPHA_B2M	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	EBNA-3A peptide 193-201 (P12977), I9>L [EBV]	X-ray diffraction	2.50	04-FEB-03
9 1mwa	H2-K1b 2C	MHC-I-ALPHA_B2M TR-ALPHA_BETA-1	<i>Mus musculus</i>	NADH-ubiquinone oxidoreductase MLRQ subunit peptide 61-68 (Q62425) [Mouse]	X-ray diffraction	2.40	27-NOV-02
10 1nam	BM3.3 H2-K1b	FV-ALPHA_BETA MHC-I-ALPHA_B2M	<i>Mus musculus</i>	Nucleocapsid protein VSV8 peptide 52-59 (P11212) [Stomatitis]	X-ray diffraction	2.70	11-MAR-03
11 1oga	JM22 HLA-A*0201	TR-ALPHA_BETA-1 MHC-I-ALPHA_B2M	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	Matrix protein M1 peptide 58-66 (Q66PA1) [Influenza A virus]	X-ray diffraction	1.4	11-JUL-03
12 1qrn	A6 HLA-A*0201	TR-ALPHA_BETA-1 MHC-I-ALPHA_B2M	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	Tax peptide 11-19 (Q82235), P6>A [HTLV-1]	X-ray diffraction	2.80	08-JUN-01
13 1qse	HLA-A*0201 A6	MHC-I-ALPHA_B2M TR-ALPHA_BETA-1	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	Tax peptide 11-19 (Q82235), V7>R [HTLV-1]	X-ray diffraction	2.80	21-DEC-99
14 1qsf	A6 HLA-A*0201	TR-ALPHA_BETA-1 MHC-I-ALPHA_B2M	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	Tax peptide 11-19 (Q82235), Y8>A [HTLV-1]	X-ray diffraction	2.80	21-DEC-99
15 1ypz	G8 H2-T22	TR-GAMMA-1_DELTA MHC-I-ALPHA_B2M	<i>Mus musculus</i> <i>Homo sapiens</i>		X-ray diffraction	3.40	12-APR-05
16 2ak4	SB27 HLA-B*3508	TR-ALPHA_BETA-1 MHC-I-ALPHA_B2M	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	BZLF1 trans-activator protein peptide 52-64 (P03206) [EBV]	X-ray diffraction	2.50	11-OCT-05
17 2ckb	H2-K1b 2C	MHC-I-ALPHA_B2M TR-ALPHA_BETA-1	<i>Mus musculus</i>	NADH-ubiquinone oxidoreductase MLRQ subunit peptide 61-68 (Q62425) [Mouse]	X-ray diffraction	3.2	09-SEP-98
18 KK50_4	KK50_4	TR-ALPHA_BETA-1	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	PEPTIDE FROM CMV GPUL40 [Cytomegalovirus]	X-ray diffraction	2.60	21-MAR-06
19 Human			<i>Homo sapiens</i>	NY-ESO-1 tumor-associated antigen	X-ray diffraction	2.10	25-APR-06
20 Mouse			<i>Homo sapiens</i>	NY-ESO-1 tumor-associated antigen	X-ray diffraction	2.70	25-APR-06
21 Human/Mouse			<i>Homo sapiens</i>	EBV PEPTIDE	X-ray diffraction	2.70	27-FEB-07
Total				21			

One residue contact analysis

IMGT/3Dstructure-DB

IMGT Residue@Position card

Residue@Position: **113 - ARG (R) - V-BETA - 1ao7_E**

CDR3-IMGT

General information:

PDB file numbering	102	Secondary structure	Coil
IMGT file numbering	113	Phi (in degrees)	-89.71
Residue full name	Arginine	Psi (in degrees)	111.56
Formula	C6 H15 N4 O2 1+	ASA (in square angstrom)	73.2

IMGT LocalStructure@Position

IMGT Num	Residue	Domain	Chain	Atom contacts	Polar	Hydrogen Bond	Non Polar	
61	ALA	A	G-ALPHA2	1ao7_A	5	2	1	3
61A	ALA	A	G-ALPHA2	1ao7_A	24	6	0	18
62	HIS	H	G-ALPHA2	1ao7_A	12	2	0	10
66	GLN	Q	G-ALPHA2	1ao7_A	2	1	0	1
5	TYR	Y		1ao7_C	1	0	0	1
108	PRO	P	V-BETA	1ao7_E	15	1	0	14
111	ALA	A	V-BETA	1ao7_E	6	2	0	4
112.1	GLY	G	V-BETA	1ao7_E	24	5	0	19
115	GLU	E	V-BETA	1ao7_E	17	3	0	14

G-ALPHA2

Peptide

V-BETA

Exploring known Human cDNA TRAV12-2

IMGT/V-QUEST

Search for some specificities with known data

(no D)

Sequence	V-GENE and allele	Functionality	V Score	V Identity	J-GENE and allele	CDR-IMGT lengths	AA JUNCTION	JUNCTION frame
M27369|M27369|Homo sapiens (cl	TRAV12-2*01	Unproductive (stop codons)	791	80,99% (196/242 nt)	TRAJ52*01	[12,10,14]	CAVKPAGGTSYGKLT	in frame
S60781|S60781|Homo sapiens T-c	TRAV12-2*01 , or TRAV12-2*02	No rearrangement found	636	99,22% (128/129 nt)	-	[12,X,X]	-	-
S82064|S82064|V alpha 2.1-J al	TRAV12-2*01	Productive	1075	100,00% (216/216 nt)	TRAJ39*01	[12,10,12]	CAVNAGNAGNM	in frame
S82066|S82066|V alpha 2.1-J al	TRAV12-2*01	Productive	955	100,00% (192/192 nt)	TRAJ45*01	[12,10,10]	CAVNEGADGL	in frame
X92783|HSXPMS2A|H.sapiens mRNA	TRAV12-2*01	Productive	1142	99,14% (231/233 nt)	TRAJ57*01	[12,10,15]	CAVNIVGTQGGSEKL	in frame
AF020651|AF020651|Homo sapiens	TRAV12-2*01	Productive	1325	99,63% (266/267 nt)	TRAJ29*01	[12,10,12]	CSVMSNSGNTPL	in frame
AF327017|AF327017|Homo sapiens	TRAV12-2*01	Productive	1000	100,00% (201/201 nt)	TRAJ43*01	[12,10,11]	CAVDAADNNMD	in frame
M17652|HSTCAYN|Human T-cell re	TRAV12-2*02	Productive	1245	100,00% (250/250 nt)	TRAJ15*01	[12,10,13]	CAVNIPNQAGTAL	in frame
M17653|HSTCAYO|Human T-cell re	TRAV12-2*02	Productive	1245	100,00% (250/250 nt)	TRAJ15*01	[12,10,10]	CAPKPGGTAL	in frame
M81774|HSIGTCACA|Homo sapiens	TRAV12-2*02	Productive	1330	100,00% (267/267 nt)	TRAJ22*01	[12,10,12]	CAVYHSGSARQL	in frame
U40464|HS404641|Human T cell r	TRAV12-2*02 , or TRAV12-2*03	Productive	875	100,00% (176/176 nt)	TRAJ41*01	[12,10,13]	CALKGRSNSGYAL	in frame
X58746|X58746|Human mRNA for T	TRAV12-2*02	No rearrangement found	1330	100,00% (267/267 nt)	-	[12,10,X]	-	-
X92883|HSPHC46A1|H.sapiens mRN	TRAV12-2*02	Productive	1142	99,14% (231/233 nt)	TRAJ34*01	[12,10,11]	CAVPFYNTDKL	in frame
AF532854|AF532854|Homo sapiens	TRAV12-2*02	Productive	1161	99,57% (234/235 nt)	TRAJ32*02	[12,10,10]	CADGGATNKL	in frame
M13724|HSTCAXH|Human T-cell re	TRAV12-2*03	Rearranged sequence (but no junction found)	1210	100,00% (243/243 nt)	TRAJ16*01	[12,10,X]	-	-
M13725|HSTCAXI|Human T-cell re	TRAV12-2*03	Productive	1210	100,00% (243/243 nt)	TRAJ18*01	[12,10,14]	CAVNYPRGTTLGRL	in frame
X04946|HSTCRA12|Human mRNA for	TRAV12-2*03	Productive	1210	100,00% (243/243 nt)	TRAJ18*01	[12,10,14]	CAVNYPRGTTLGRL	in frame

Corresponding available alignment

IMGT/V-QUEST

6. V-REGION protein display (mutations displayed)

	FR1-IMGT (1-26)			CDR1-IMGT (27-38)			FR2-IMGT (39-55)			CDR2-IMGT (56-65)			FR3-IMGT (66-104)				
	1	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	ABC	90	100					
AE000659|TRAV12-2*01	QKEVEQNNSGPLSVPEGAIASLNCTYS	DRGSQS.....		FFWYRQYSGKSPLEMF	IYSNG.....		DKEDG.....	RFTAQLNKASQYVSLLIRDSQPSDSATYLC	AVN				-LRDGQKLLFARGTMLKVDL				
M13724|HSTCAHX|Human T-cell r			-V-----			S	.....	.....				--YPRGTTLGRLYFGRGTQLTVWP				
M13725|HSTCAXI|Human T-cell r			-V-----			S	.....	.....				--IPNQAGTALIFGKGTLTLSVR				
M17652|HSTCAYN|Human T-cell r			S	.....	.....				--PKPGGTALIFGKGTLTVSS				
M17653|HSTCAYO|Human T-cell r			S	.....	.....				--KPAGGTSYGKLTFGQGTILTVHP				
M27369|M27369|Home sapiens (c	TPQCSR-SHCLSQLHLQ	*PS--	.....			.....	.....	.....				--YHSGSARQLTFGSGTQLTVLP				
M81774|HSIGTCACA|Homo sapiens			S	.....	.....						
S60781|S60781|Homo sapiens T-			-V-----			.....	.....	.....					
S82064|S82064|V alpha 2.1-J a				--AGNAGNMLTFGGGTRLMVKP				
S82066|S82066|V alpha 2.1-J a			-						--EGADGLTFGKGTHLIIQP				
U40464|HS40464|Human T cell			S	.....	.....				--LKGRSNNSGYALNFGKGTSLLVTP				
X04946|HSTCRA12|Human mRNA fo			-V-----			S	.....	.....				--YPRGTTLGRLYFGRGTQLTVWP				
X58746|X58746|Human mRNA for			S	.....	.....				--		
X92783|HSXPMS2A|H.sapiens mRN			-S--			.....	.....	.....		M		--IVGTQCGSEKLVFGKGTKLTVNP				
X92883|HSPHC46A1|H.sapiens mR			R	T	.....		.....		--PFYNTDKLIFGTGTRLQVFP				
AF020651|AF020651|Homo sapien		X		S-MSNSGNTPLVFGKGTRLSVIX				
AF327017|AF327017|Homo sapien		--DAADNNDMRFGAGTRLTVPK				
AF532854|AF532854|Homo sapien			-V-----			S	.....	.....				--DGGATNKLIFGTGTLAVQP				

1ao7_D|TR-ALPHA . KEVEQNNSGPLSVPEGAIASLNCTYS DRGSQS..... FFWYRQYSGKSPLEMFS IYSNG..... DKEDG..... RFTAQLNKASQYVSLLIRDSQPSDSATYLC AVTTDSWGKLQFGAGTQVVVT

Remarks:

1. nucleotide sequence input only
2. no match with the other JUNCTIONS

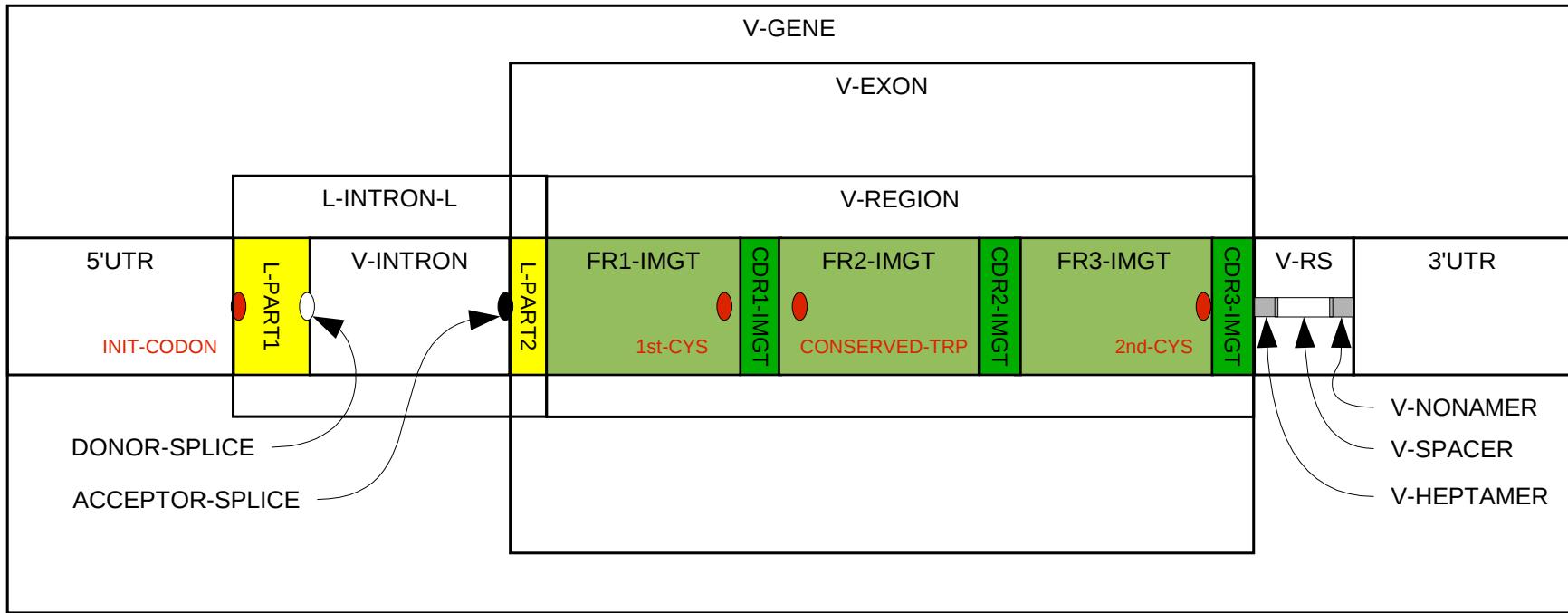
Some perspectives: facing evolution

- Improve consistency and high quality regarding data
...as well as tools!
 - size of data (sequence length, more complex structure)
 - number of data (more and more species, even individuals)
 - flow of data (new sequencing technologies)
- Extend the IMGT-ONTOLOGY by considering:
 - most of the IMGT Scientific Chart
 - other approaches (structural, clinical?, cellular?...)
 - other sorts of data (MHC and more generally RPI)
- Provide a better interoperability between components inside IMGT® with IMGT-Choreography



IMGT® team thanks you all!

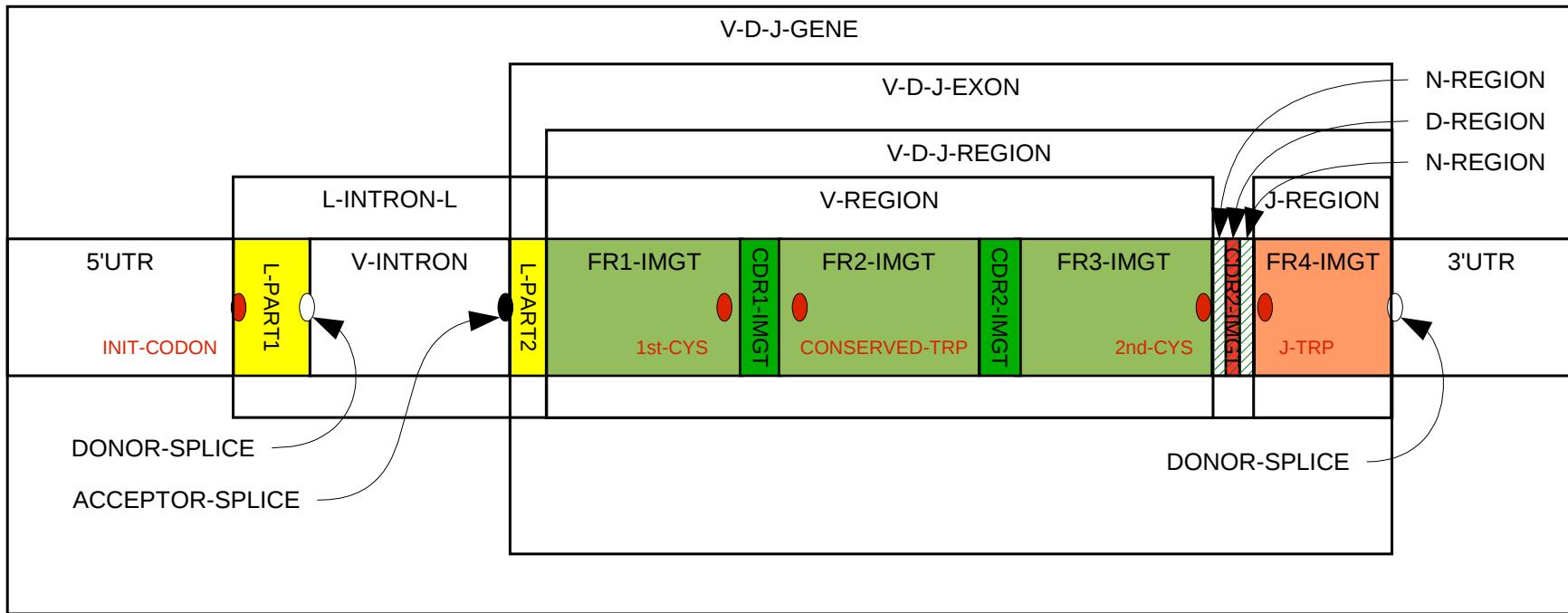
DESCRIPTION: from V-GENE...



$V\text{-GENE}(x) \leftrightarrow 5'\text{UTR}(x_1) \& L\text{-INTRON-L}(x_2) \& V\text{-EXON}(x_3) \& V\text{-RS}(x_4) \& 3'\text{UTR}(x_5)$
 $\& x=x_1.x_2.x_3.x_4.x_5$

$L\text{-INTRON-L}(x) \leftrightarrow L\text{-PART1}(x_1) \& V\text{-INTRON}(x_2) \& L\text{-PART2}(x_3) \& x=x_1.x_2.x_3$

DESCRIPTION:to V-D-J-GENE



$\text{CDR3-IMGT}(x) \leftrightarrow \text{N-REGION}(x_1) \& \text{D-REGION}(x_2) \& \text{N-REGION}(x_3) \& x=x_1.x_2.x_3$

A step to specify IMGT tools

Input: x

Question: did exist x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n to solve a corresponding equation?

Algorithms:

- IMGT/JunctionAnalysis: V-J-GENE or V-D-J-GENE
 - IMGT/V-QUEST: V-J-SEQUENCE or V-D-J-SEQUENCE
 - IMGT/Automat: V-J-C-SEQUENCE or V-D-J-C-SEQUENCE
 - IMGT/LIGMotif: other sequences (gDNA)
 - IMGT/3Dstructure-DB pipeline: structures
- Provide relevant information to help the curators to check and decide.

Why are IMGT Collier de Perles so useful?

- bridge the gaps between sequences and structures,
- are used whatever the MHC and whatever the species,

MHC-Ia	MHC-Ib	MHC-IIa	MHC-IIb
 HLA-A,-B,-C	HLA-E,-F,-G	HLA-DPA,-DQA, - DRA HLA-DPB,-DQB, -DRB	HLA-DMA, -DOA HLA-DMB, -DOB
 H2-D,-K,-L	H2-M,-Q,-T	H2-AA,-EA H2-AB,-EB	H2-DMA,-DOA H2-DMB,-DOB

- have been extended to the MHC-I-like proteins (CD1, FCRN, RAET, HFE, MICA, AZGP1,...)

Interestingly, only one additional position **54A** in **G-ALPHA1-LIKE** was needed to extend the IMGT unique numbering for G-DOMAIN to the G-LIKE-DOMAIN

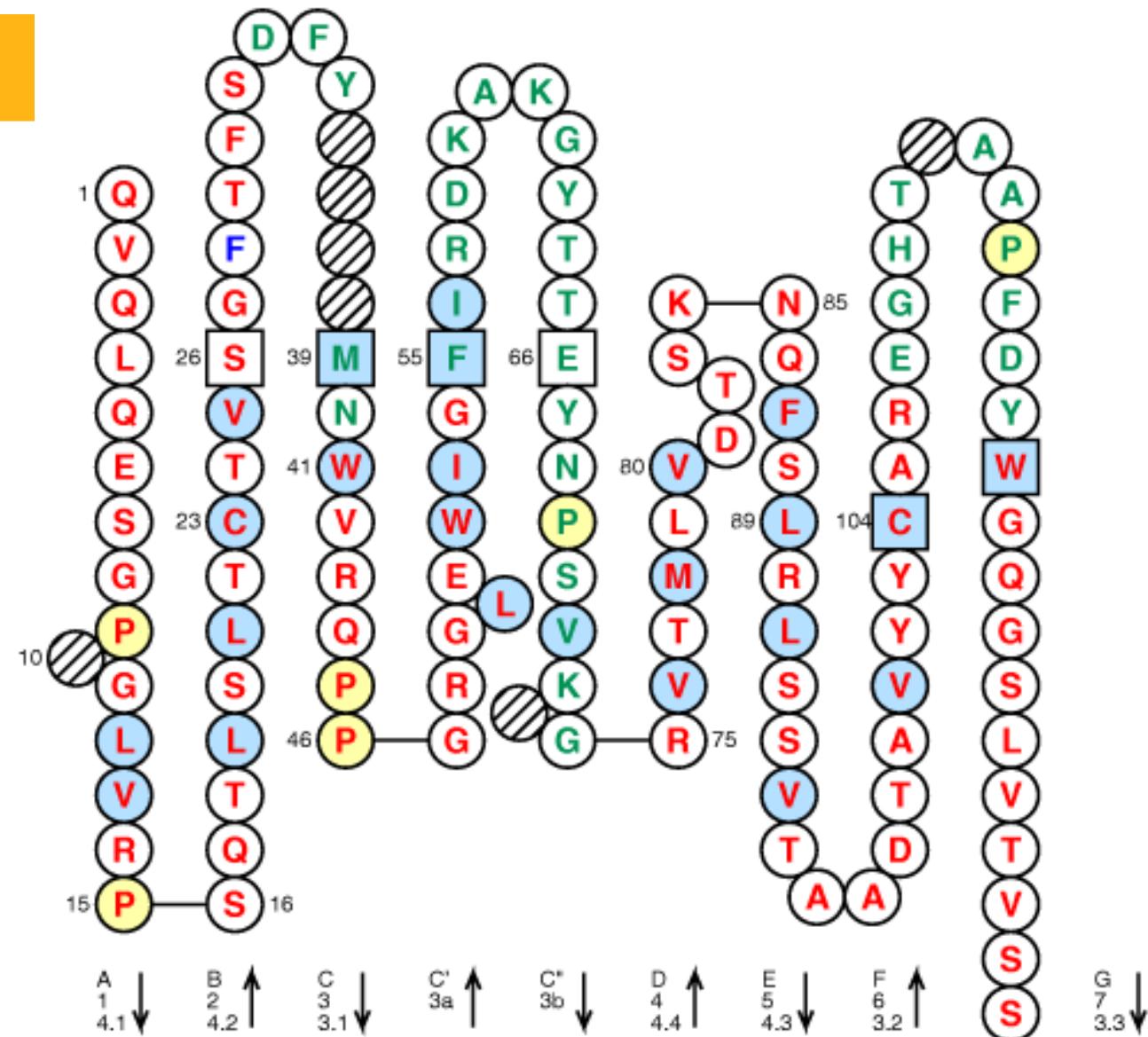
Humanized CAMPATH-1H mutant 1

Mutant 1: S28>F
Mutant 2: S31>T
(alemtuzumab)

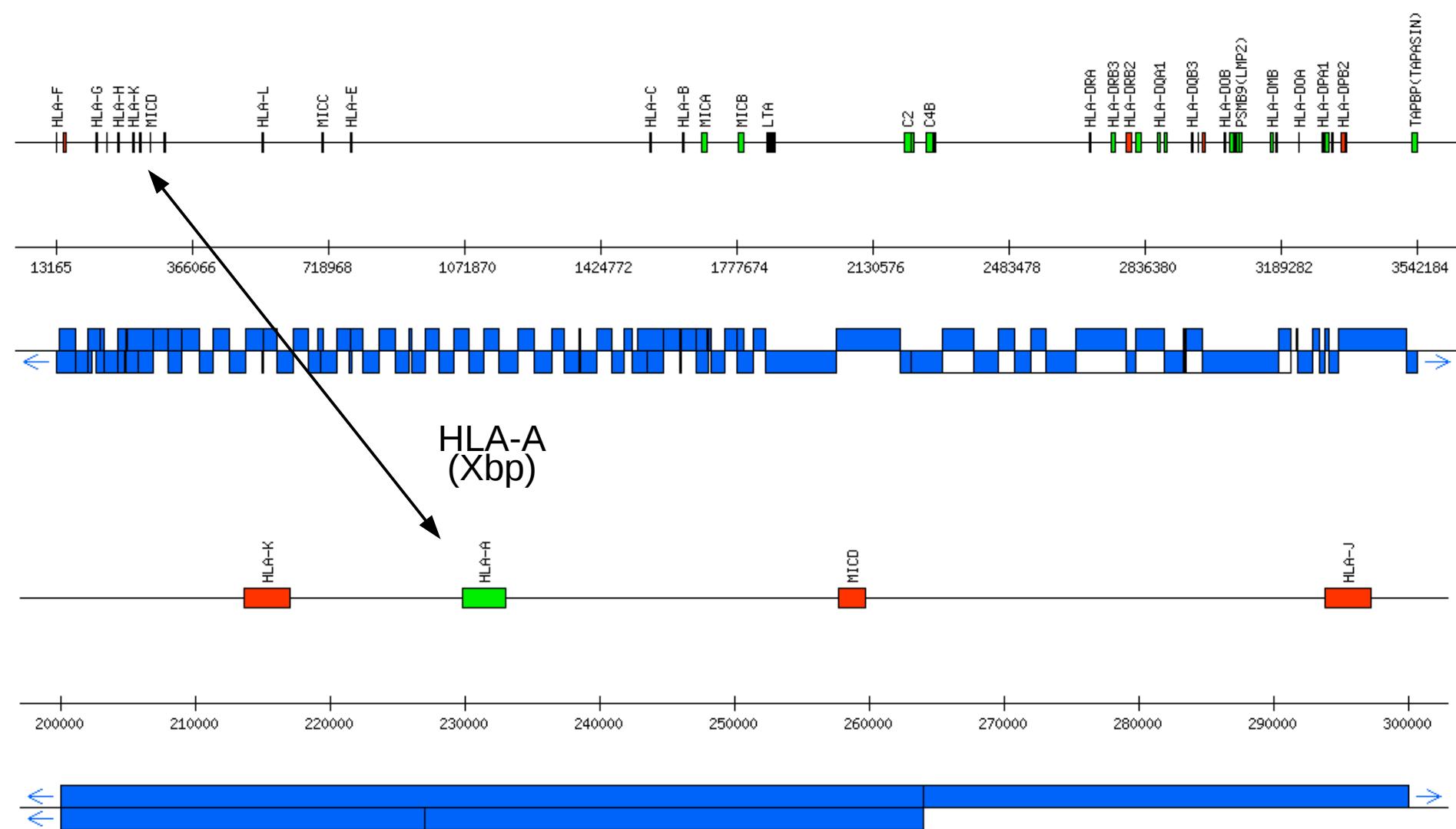
VH domain
(V-D-J-REGION)

[8.10.12]

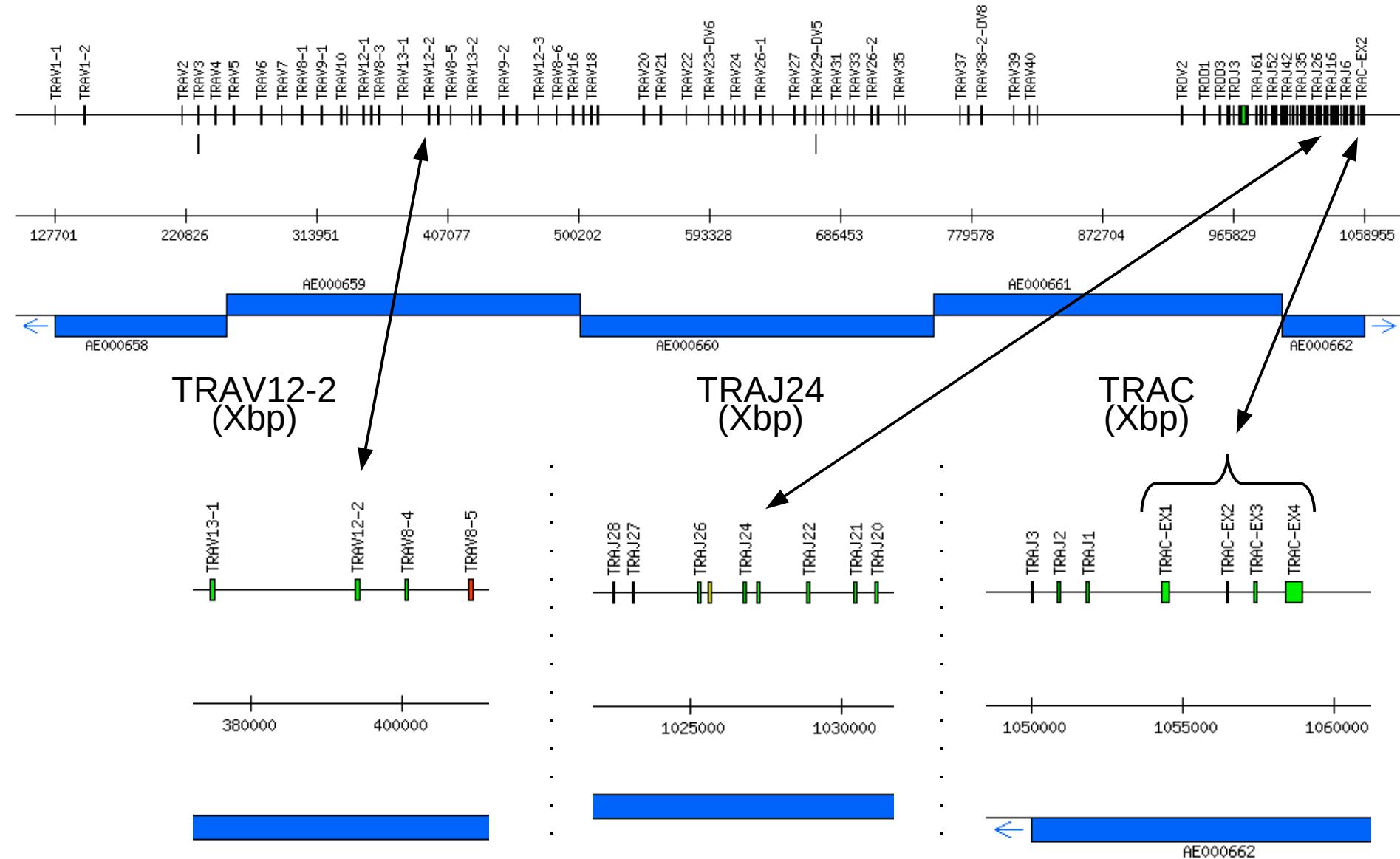
X human
X rat



Human MHC locus at 6p21.3

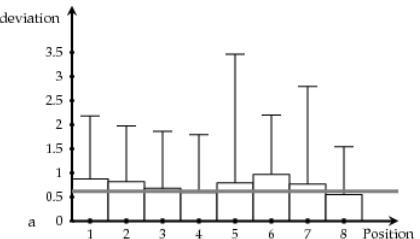


Human TRA-TRD locus at 14q11.2



Structural variability analysis

MHC-I 8



TR/peptide/MHC
21 3D-structures

MHC-I 9

3D-structure modelling

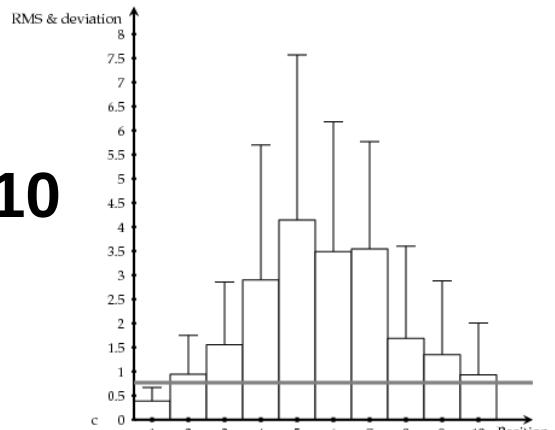
Pathologie spécifique

1000ers peptides et 100es de TR

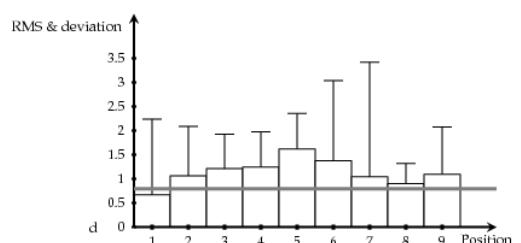
Caractérisation des récepteurs

Détermination des épitopes

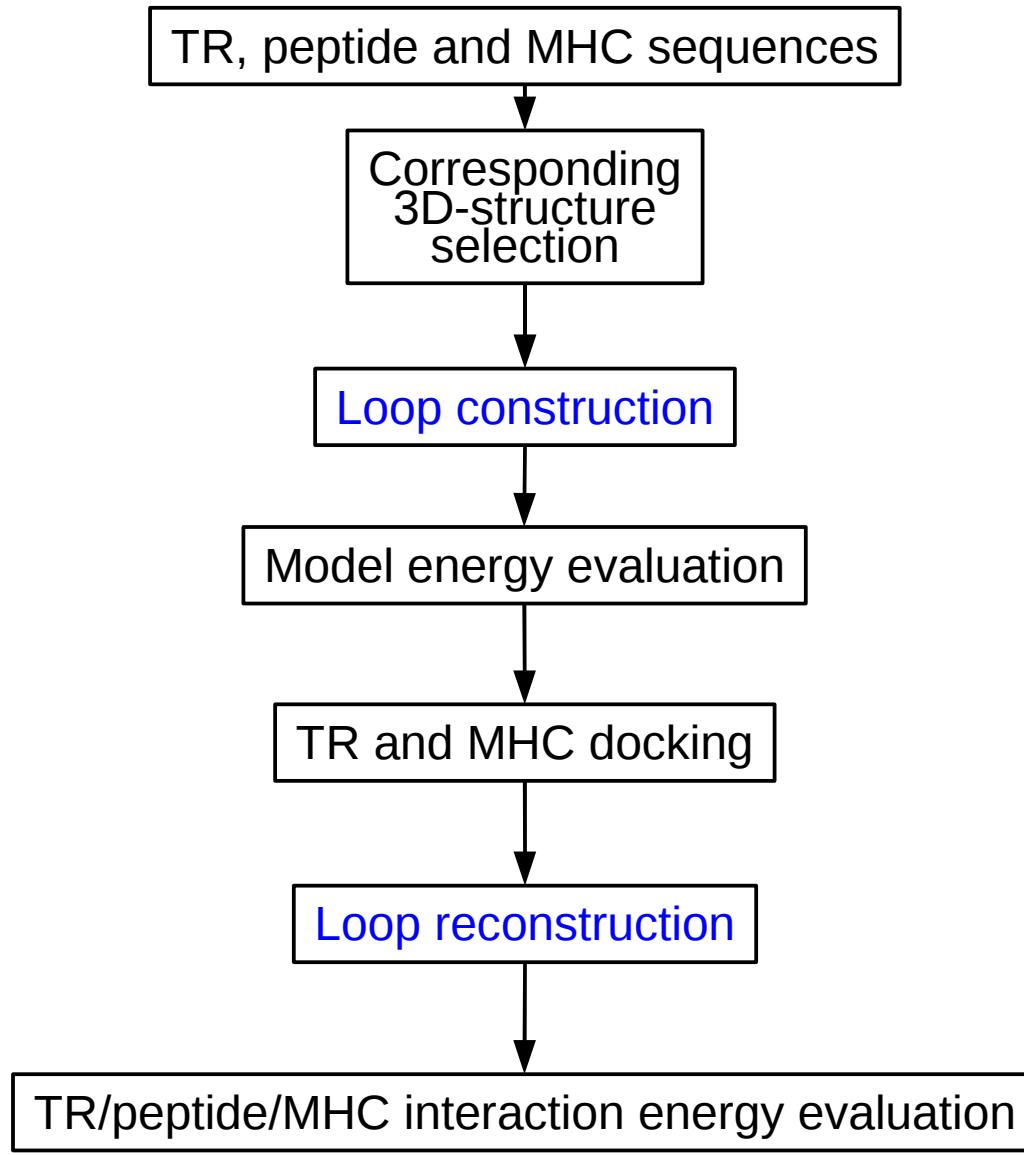
MHC-I 10



MHC-II



TR/peptide/MHC interaction model protocol



Different ways to consider:

- synthesis, we know the allele components and try to imagine the possible resulting structure(s)
- analytic, we try to solve the protein history as we know the structure (also in terms of AA sequence) and try to see what may be the possible origin alleles.

But we have to consider model for both to frame the search. IMGT-ONTOLOGY is a way to have a formal construction (in the sens of formal language) "describing" such we can talk about sequence in different approaches () in term of combination of components to see how it fit.

What can be wrong with a structure complex?
May be due to 'bad' alleles or synthesis?