

<b><math>\alpha_1</math></b>	
A*2301	GGC TCC CAC TCC ATG AGG TAT TTC TCC ACA TCC GTG TCC CGG CCC GGC CGG GGG GAG CCC 20
A*2501	... .. A.. ..C .....
A*3301	... .. A.. ..C .....
<b><math>\alpha_2</math></b>	
A*2301	CGC TTC ATC GGC GTG GGC TAC GTG GAC GAC ACG CAG TTC GTG CGG TTC GAC AGC GAC GCC 40
A*2501	... ..
A*3301	... ..
<b><math>\alpha_3</math></b>	
A*2301	CGC AGC CAG AGG ATG GAG CCG CGG GCG CCG TGG ATA GAG CAG GAG GGG CCG GAG TAT TGG 60
A*2501	... ..
A*3301	... ..
<b><math>\alpha_4</math></b>	
A*2301	GAC GAG GAG ACA GGG AAA GTG AAG GGC CAC TCA CAG ACT GAC CGA GAG AAC CTG CGG ATC 80
A*2501	... CG. A.C ... C.. ..T ... ..T. ... ..G.. ... G.. ..C.
A*3301	... CG. A.C ... C.. ..T ... ..T. ... ..G.. ... G.. ..C.
<b><math>\alpha_5</math></b>	
A*2301	GCG CTC GGC TAC TAC AAC CAG AGC GAG GCC GGT TCT CAC ACC CTC CAG ATG ATG TTT GGC 100
A*2501	... .. A.. ..G.. ... A.. ..A.. ...
A*3301	CT. .G. G.. ...
<b><math>\alpha_6</math></b>	
A*2301	TGC GAC GTG GGG TCG GAC GGG CGC TTC CTC CGG GGG TAC CAC CAG TAC GCC TAC GAC GGC 120
A*2501	... .. C.. ... ..G.. ... G.. ...T .....
A*3301	... .. C.. ... ..G.. ... G.. ...T .....
<b><math>\alpha_7</math></b>	
A*2301	AAG GAT TAC ATC GCC CTG AAA GAG GAC CTG CGC TCT TGG ACC GCG GCG GAC ATG GCG GCT 140
A*2501	... ..C .....
A*3301	... ..T.. ..C .....
<b><math>\alpha_8</math></b>	
A*2301	CAG ATC ACC CAG CCG AAG TGG GAG GCG GCG CGT GTG CCG GAG CAG TGG AGA GGC TAC CTG 160
A*2501	... .. A.. ..A.. ..A.. ..G.. ...
A*3301	... .. A.. ..A.. ..A.. ..G.. ...
<b><math>\alpha_9</math></b>	
A*2301	GAG GGC ACG TGC GTG GAC GGG CTC CCG AGA TAC CTG GAG AAC GGG AAG GAG ACG CTG CAG 180
A*2501	... ..G T.. ... C.. ...
A*3301	... ..G T.. ... C.. ...
<b><math>\alpha_{10}</math></b>	
A*2301	CGC ACG GAC CCC CCC AAG ACA CAT ATG ACC CAC CAC CCC ATC TCT GAC CAT GAG GCC ACT 200
A*2501	... ..G.. ... ..G.. ... ..T .....
A*3301	... ..G.. ... ..G.. ... ..T .....
<b><math>\alpha_{11}</math></b>	
A*2301	CTG AGA TGC TGG GCC CTG GGC TTC TAC CCT GCG GAG ATC ACA CTG ACC TGG CAG CGG GAT 220
A*2501	... ..G.. ... ..A.. ...
A*3301	... ..G.. ... ..A.. ...
<b><math>\alpha_{12}</math></b>	
A*2301	GGG GAG GAC CAG ACC CAG GAC ACG GAG CTT GTG GAG ACC AGG CCT GCA GGG GAT GGA ACC 240
A*2501	... ..C .....
A*3301	... ..C .....
<b><math>\alpha_{13}</math></b>	
A*2301	TTC CAG AAG TGG GCA GCT GTG GTG GTA CCT TCT GGA GAG GAG CAG AGA TAC ACC TGC CAT 260
A*2501	... ..G T.. ... ..G.. ...
A*3301	... ..G T.. ... ..G.. ...
<b><math>\alpha_{14}</math></b>	
A*2301	CTG CAG CAT GAG GGT CTG CCC AAG CCC CTC ACC CTG AGA TGG 274
A*2501	... ..C .....
A*3301	... ..C .....

FIGURE 4.1. Nucleotide sequences of three human class I HLA-A alleles for the three extracellular domains  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ , and  $\alpha_3$ . A dot (.) shows identity with the first sequence. Exons boundaries are marked with vertical lines. The nucleotides at the antigen recognition site (ARS) are in boldface.

values, we obtain  $\hat{d}_S = 0.0566 \pm 0.0169$  and  $\hat{d}_N = 0.0499 \pm 0.0093$ . Therefore,  $\hat{d}_S$  has decreased and  $\hat{d}_N$  has increased slightly.

### Adaptive Evolution

X-ray diffraction studies have shown that class I MHC molecules form a groove in which a foreign peptide is bound (Bjorkman et al. 1987a,

Table 4.2 Codons that are different between the HLA A\*2301 and A\*2501 alleles.

Codon	$s_d$	$n_d$	$s_d + n_d$	Codon	$s_d$	$n_d$	$s_d + n_d$
*9	TCC-TAC	1	1	*156	TTG-TGG	1	1
10	ACA-ACC	1	1	*163	ACG-CGG	0.5	1.5
*62	GAG-CGG	2	2	*166	GAC-GAG	1	1
*63	GAG-AAC	2	2	*167	GGG-TGG	1	1
*65	GGG-CGG	1	1	184	CCC-GCC	1	1
*66	AAA-AAT	1	1	187	ACA-ACG	1	1
*77	AAC-AGC	1	1	190	ACC-ACT	1	1
90	CCC-GAC	1	1	193	CCC-GCT	1	1
*95	CTC-ATC	1	1	194	ATC-GTC	1	1
*97	ATG-AGG	1	1	200	ACT-ACC	1	1
*99	TTT-TAT	1	1	202	AGA-AGG	1	1
105	TCG-CCG	1	1	207	GGC-AGC	1	1
*114	CAC-CAG	1	1	230	CTT-CTC	1	1
*116	TAC-GAC	1	1	239	GGA-GGG	1	1
117	GCC-GCT	1	1	245	GCA-GCG	1	1
127	AAA-AAC	1	1	246	GCT-TCT	1	1
*149	GCG-ACG	1	1	249	GTA-GTG	1	1
*151	CGT-CAT	1	1	253	GAG-CAG	1	1
*152	GTG-GAG	1	1	Total	11.5	29.5	41

Note: Antigen recognition sites are indicated with an asterisk.

1987b). This groove is called the antigen recognition site (ARS) and consists of 57 amino acid sites (boldfaced letters in Figure 4.1). If we apply the Nei-Gojobori method to the 57 amino acid sites of the ARS for alleles A\*2301 and A\*2501, we obtain  $S_d = 0.5$ ,  $N_d = 20.5$ ,  $S = 40.5$ , and  $N$

Table 4.3 Numbers of synonymous ( $\hat{d}_S$ ) and nonsynonymous ( $\hat{d}_N$ ) substitutions between the HLA A\*2301 and A\*2501 alleles for the extracellular region and the antigen recognition sites (ARS).

Method	Extracellular Region (C = 274)		ARS (C = 57)	
	$\hat{d}_S$	$\hat{d}_N$	$\hat{d}_S$	$\hat{d}_N$
R = 0.5				
NG <sup>a</sup>	6.08 ± 1.81	4.87 ± 0.91	1.24 ± 1.76	17.63 ± 4.03
LWL <sup>b</sup>	6.52 ± 2.02	4.82 ± 0.89	0.03 ± 1.87	17.25 ± 3.99
R = 0.85 <sup>c</sup>				
Modified-NG	5.66 ± 1.69	4.99 ± 0.93	1.17 ± 1.66	18.03 ± 4.13
PBL <sup>d</sup>	4.59 ± 1.46	4.80 ± 0.90	0.02 ± 1.14	17.04 ± 3.96
Kumar	4.55 ± 1.46	4.74 ± 0.91	0.36 ± 1.96	16.79 ± 4.03
Ina II	4.87 ± 1.47	5.31 ± 0.99	1.50 ± 2.13	16.67 ± 3.81
GY <sup>e</sup>	12.17	4.25	0.02	16.98

Note:  $\hat{d}_S$  and  $\hat{d}_N$  are multiplied by 100.

<sup>a</sup>NG: Nei-Gojobori.

<sup>b</sup>LWL: Li-Wu-Luo.

<sup>c</sup>R = 0.85 was used only for the Modified-NG method. In the other methods, R was computed automatically.

<sup>d</sup>PBL: Pamilo-Bianchi-Li.

<sup>e</sup>GY: Goldman-Yang.