

Immune repertoire forensics

A RepSeq data analysis tutorial

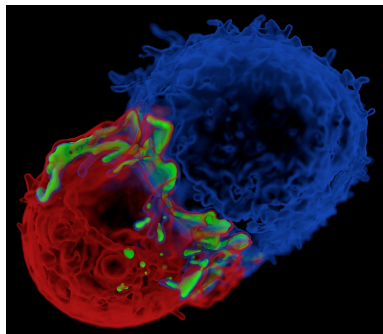
Mikhail Shugay, PhD

Skoltech, MA03172 course [Term 2, 2017-2018]

December 1, 2017

T-cell receptor

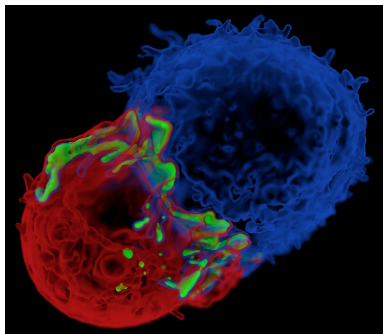
T-cell:APC contact



From James and Vale, Nature
2012,
<https://valelab.ucsf.edu/images/>

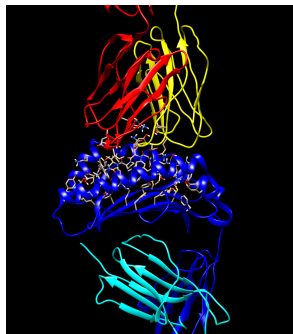
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From James and Vale, Nature
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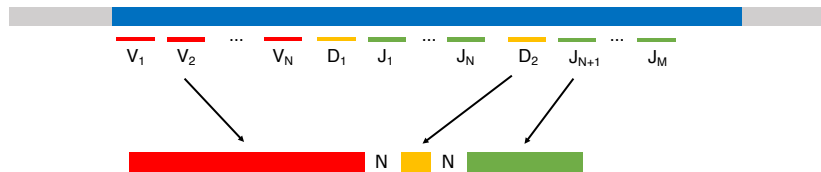
TCR:pMHC structure



PDB:1ao7, rendered using
UCSF chimera, colored by
chain

VDJ rearrangement

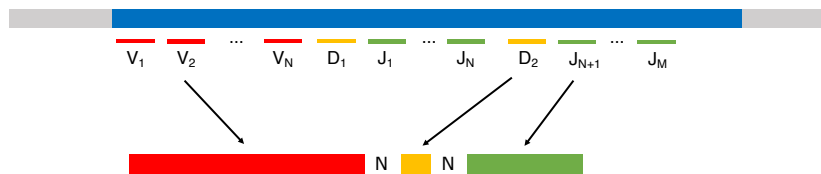
An example schema for TCR β locus



Variable, Diversity and Joining are chosen at random, V-D and D-J junctions are filled with non-template N bases.

VDJ rearrangement

An example schema for TCR β locus



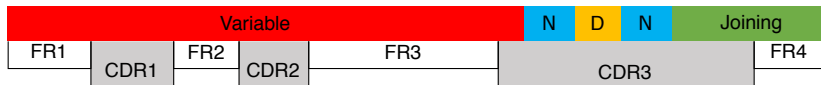
Variable, Diversity and Joining are chosen at random, V-D and D-J junctions are filled with non-template N bases.

VDJ rearrangement mechanism can be efficiently recaptured with a probabilistic model [Murugan et al. PNAS 2012]

$$\begin{aligned} P(\sigma) &= P(V)P(D, J) \\ &\times P(\#del_V|V)P(\#del_J|J)P(\#del_{D5}, \#del_{D3}|D) \\ &\times P(\#ins_{VD})P(\#ins_{DJ}) \prod_{i \in ins_{VD}} P(b_i|b_{i-1}) \prod_{i \in ins_{DJ}} P(b_i|b_{i+1}) \end{aligned}$$

TCR regions

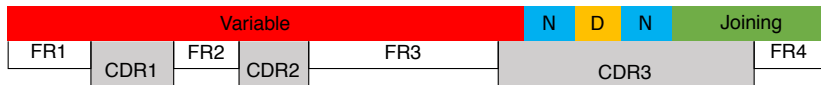
A TCR chains consists of the following regions:



In total there are four framework (FRs) and three complementarity determining regions/loops (CDRs).

TCR regions

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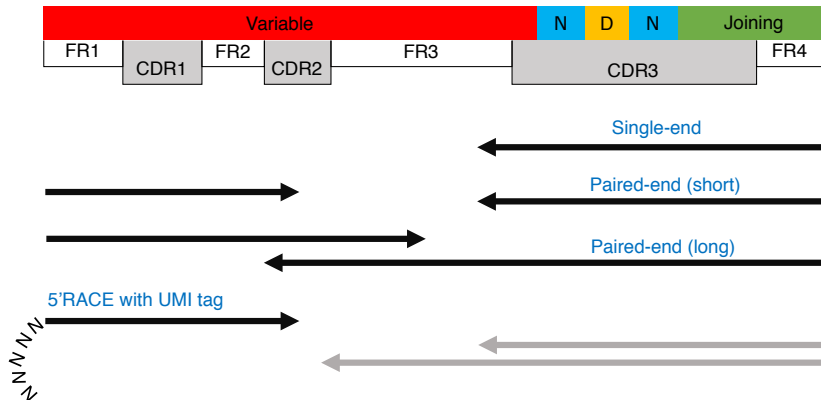


In total there are four framework (FRs) and three complementarity determining regions/loops (CDRs).

The likely functions of these regions are:

- ▶ FR regions maintain TCR secondary structure and (possibly) play role in MHC binding
- ▶ CDR1,2 are germline encoded and play role in antigen recognition, as well as (possibly) MHC binding
- ▶ CDR3 plays a major role in antigen recognition and is extremely variable

TCR repertoire sequencing



An example of RepSeq dataset

After all pre-processing steps:

- ▶ Read grooming (filtering, etc)
- ▶ UMI-based assembly (for molecular barcoded data)
- ▶ V-D-J mapping and clonotype assembly

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We finally get clonotype frequency tables that look like

Index	Frequency	Count	CDR3AA	V	D	J	CDR3NT
1	1.0%	3913	CSA GG L G STDTQYF	TRBV20-1	TRBD1	TRBJ2-3	TGCAGT GCTG GGGGGC TCGGTAGCACAGATACGCAGTATTTT
2	0.90%	3440	CAS NSG SSYNEQFF	TRBV5-1	TRBD2	TRBJ2-1	TGCGCCAGCA ATAG CGGGAGCTCCTACAATGAGCAGTCTTC
3	0.79%	3021	CSA RQG NQPQHF	TRBV20-1	TRBD1	TRBJ1-5	TGCAGT GCGC SACAGGGGAATCAGCCCCAGCATTTT
4	0.65%	2490	CASSQ EPG GEQFF	TRBV4-1	TRBD2	TRBJ2-1	TGCGCCAGCAGCCAAGAGCCGGGGGGGAGCAGTCTTC
5	0.61%	2336	CASSY GM NTEAFF	TRBV6-6	TRBD2	TRBJ1-1	TGTGCCAGCAGTTACGGGATGAACACTGAAGCTTTCTTT
6	0.52%	1992	CASSQ GGR APHTQYF	TRBV4-3	TRBD2	TRBJ2-3	TGCGCCAGCAGCCAAGGGGGGAGGGCCCCCATACGCAGTATTTT
7	0.49%	1871	CASSQ SQG GSYEQYF	TRBV5-1	TRBD1	TRBJ2-7	TGCGCCAGCAGCCA AAAGTCA AGGGGGGTCTACGAGCAGTACTTC
8	0.48%	1847	CASSR PKSG RS GEL FF	TRBV11-2	TRBD2	TRBJ2-2	TGTGCCAGCAGCCGACCCAAGAGCGGGAGAAAGTGGGGAGCTGTTTTTT