

# **Intro to immune repertoire sequencing and analysis**

Maggie Russell

tfcb 2022

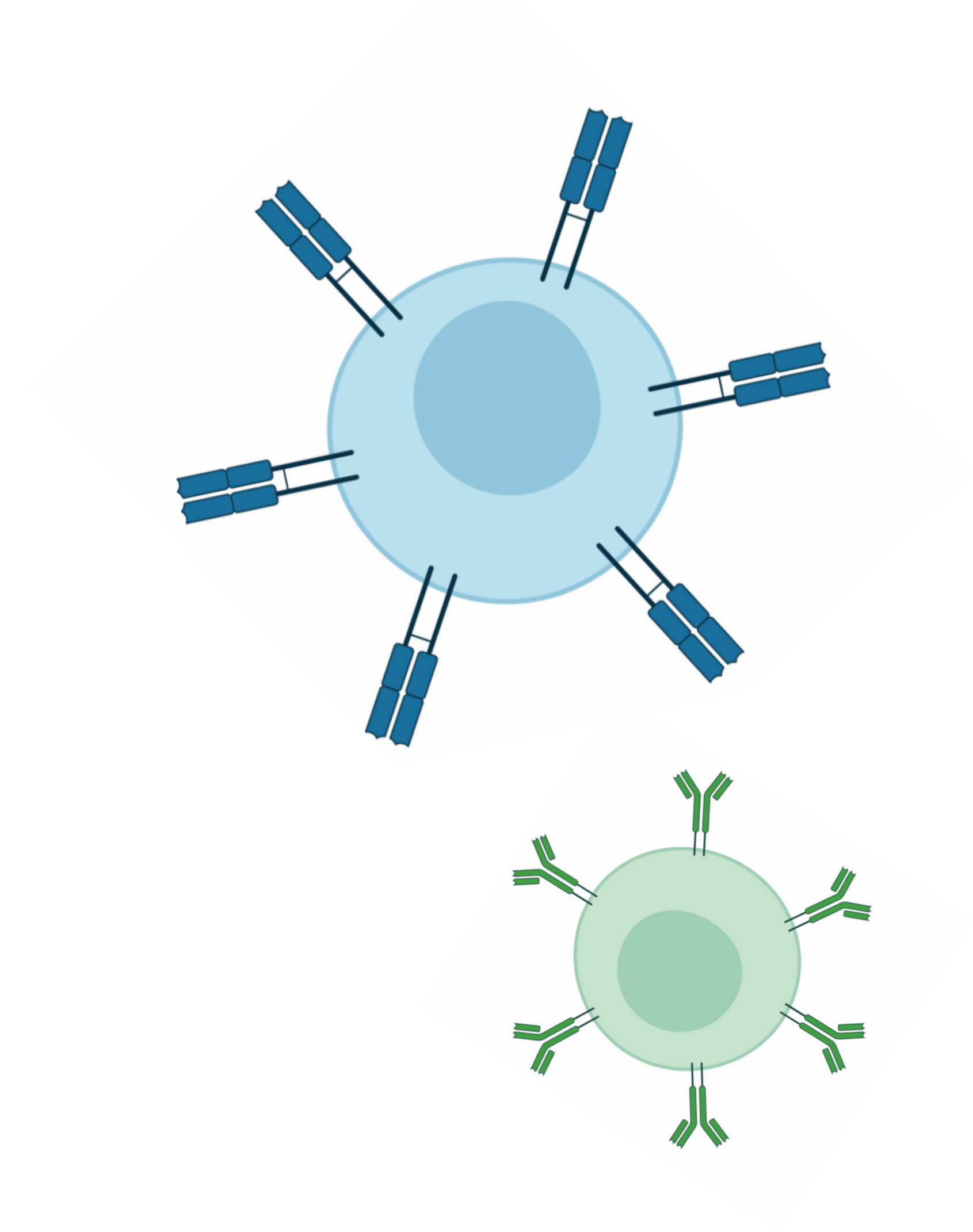
November 29, 2022

# Lecture goals:

- learn about immune repertoire sequencing
- familiarize with immune repertoire data
- work through an example analysis

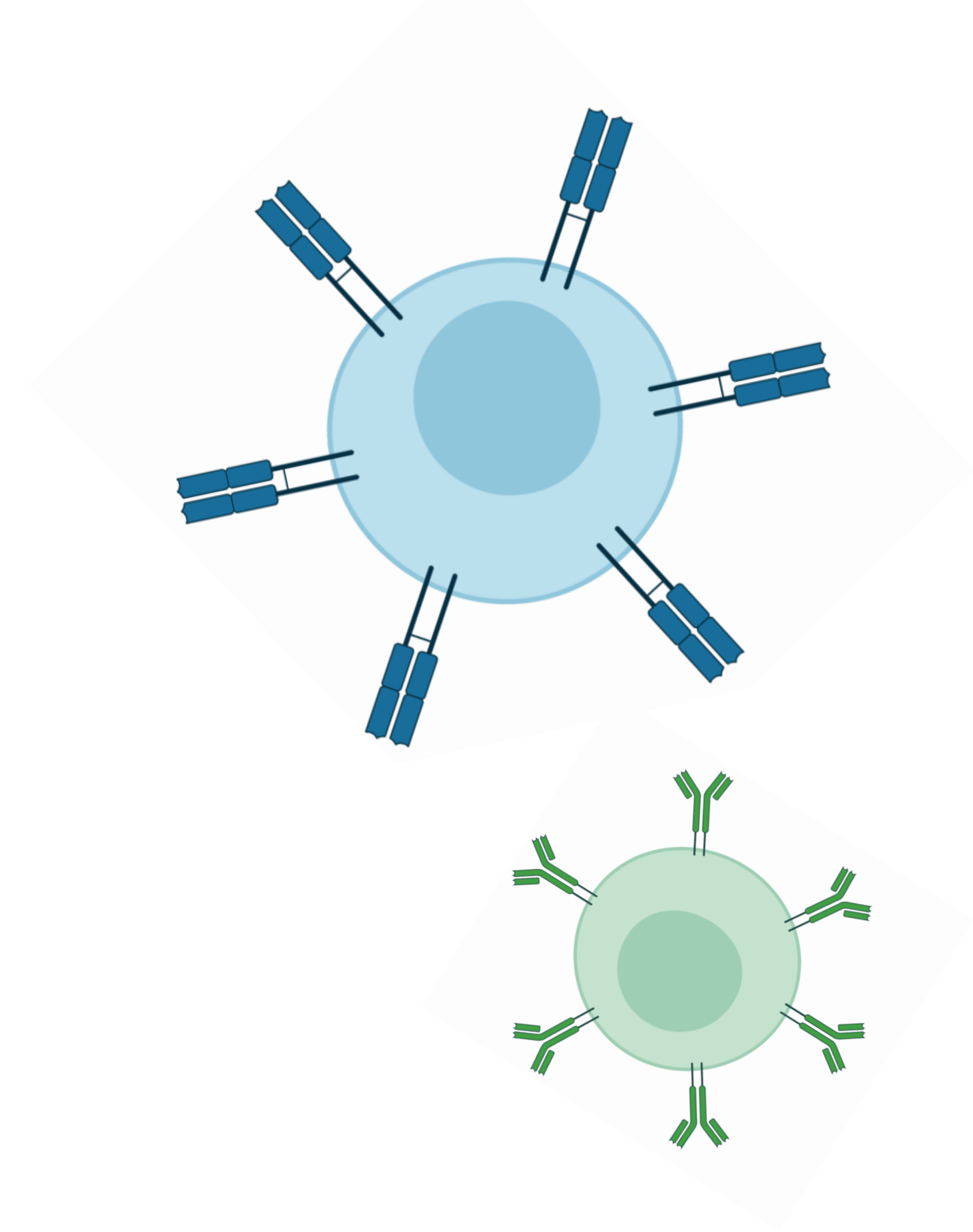
# Lecture goals:

- learn about immune repertoire sequencing

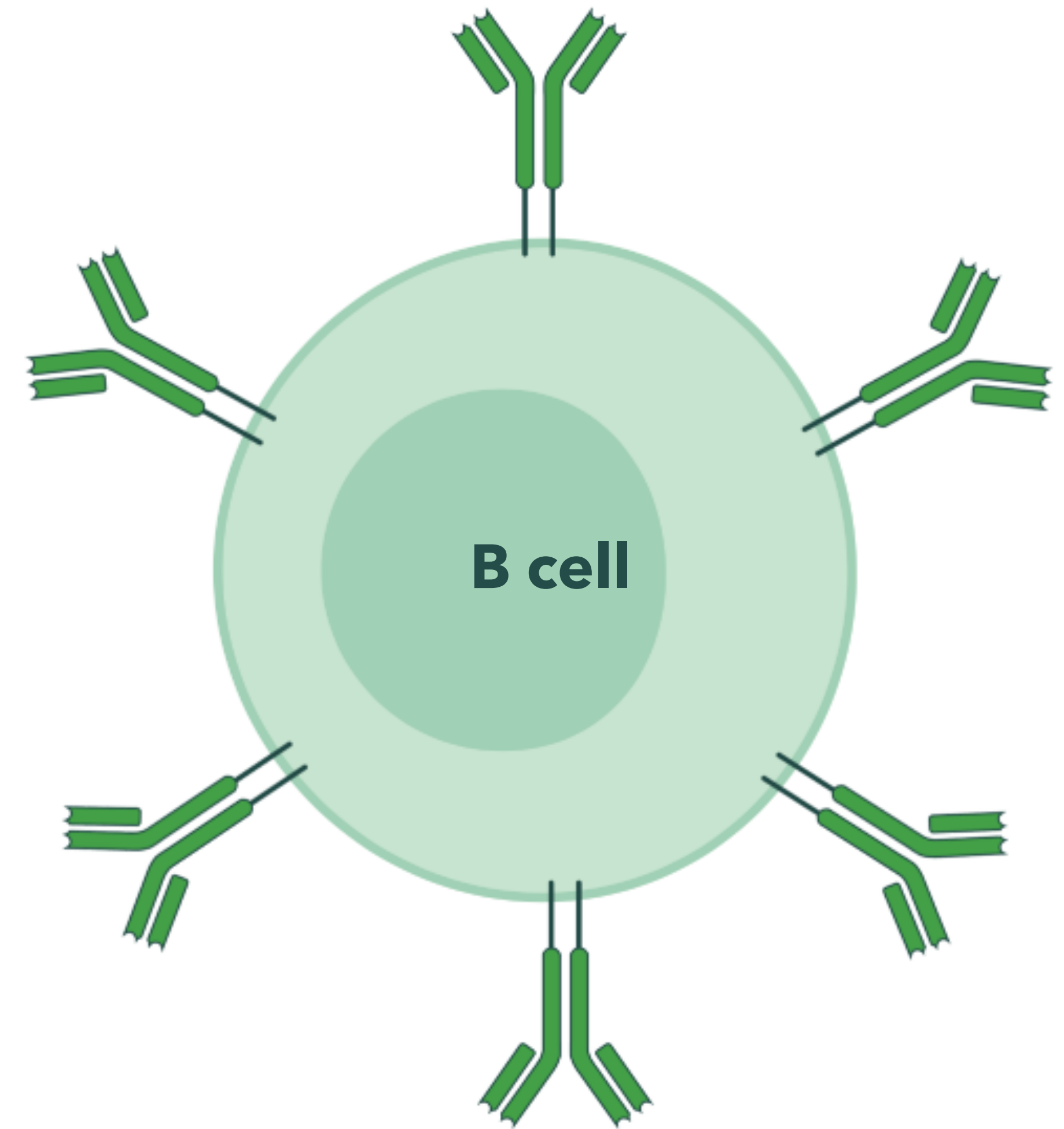
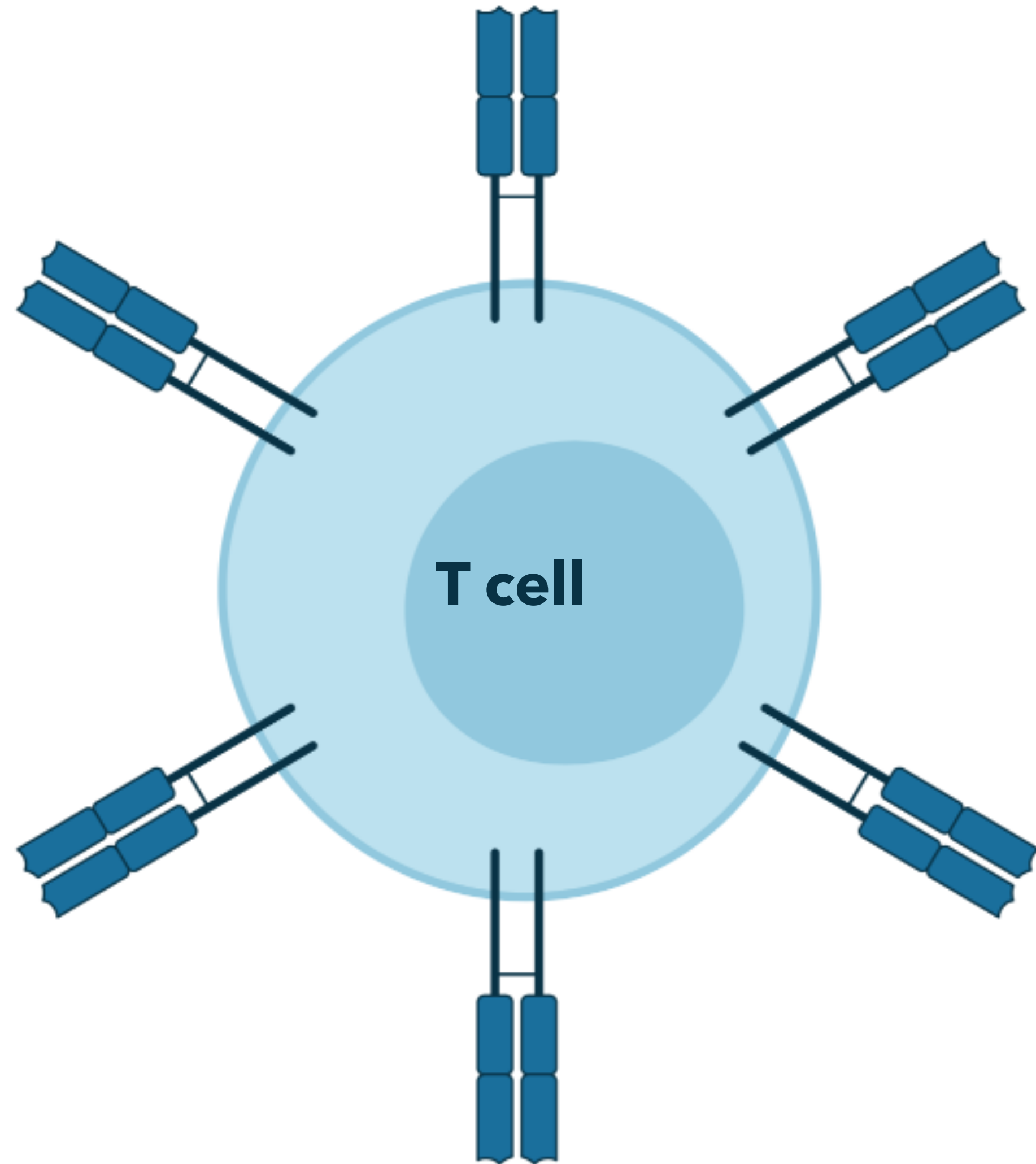


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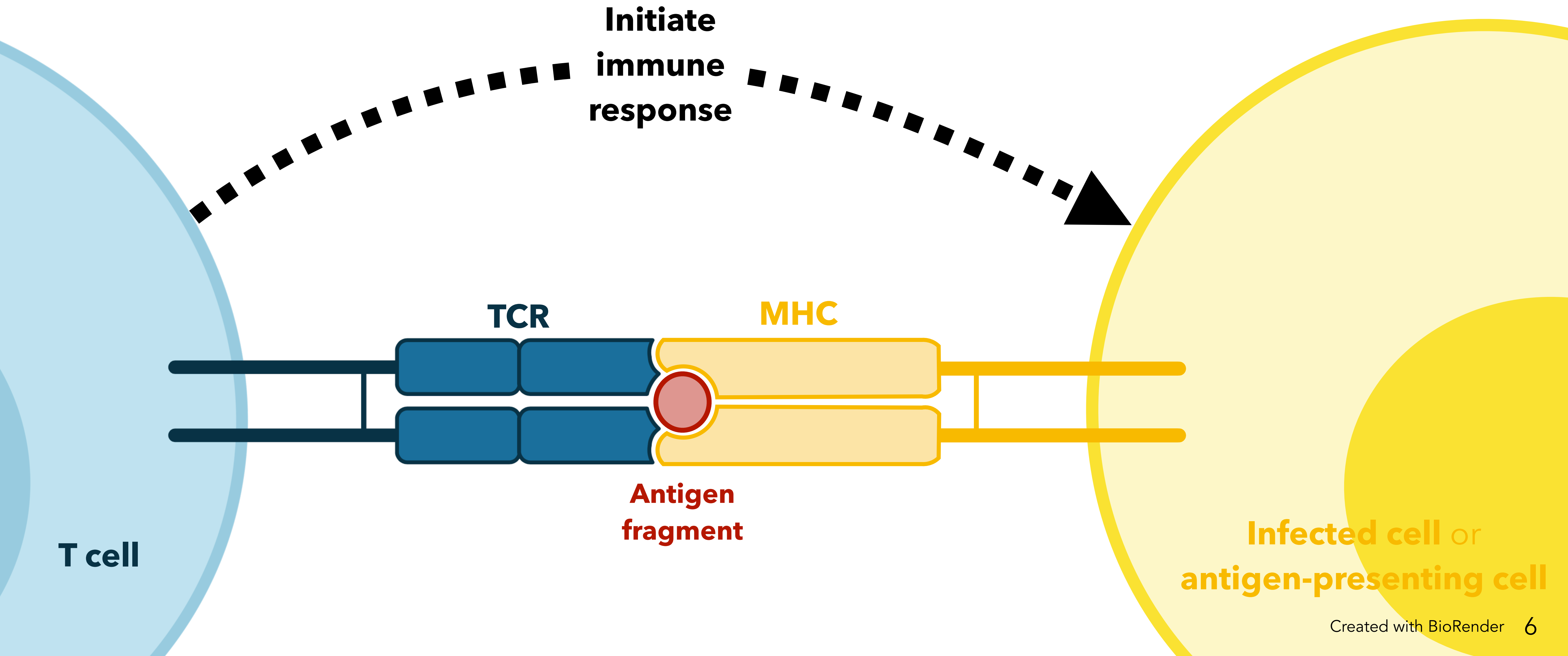
- **learn about immune repertoire sequencing**
  - what are immune repertoires?



# Adaptive immunity is essential for our survival



# T cell receptors recognize antigen fragments bound to MHC



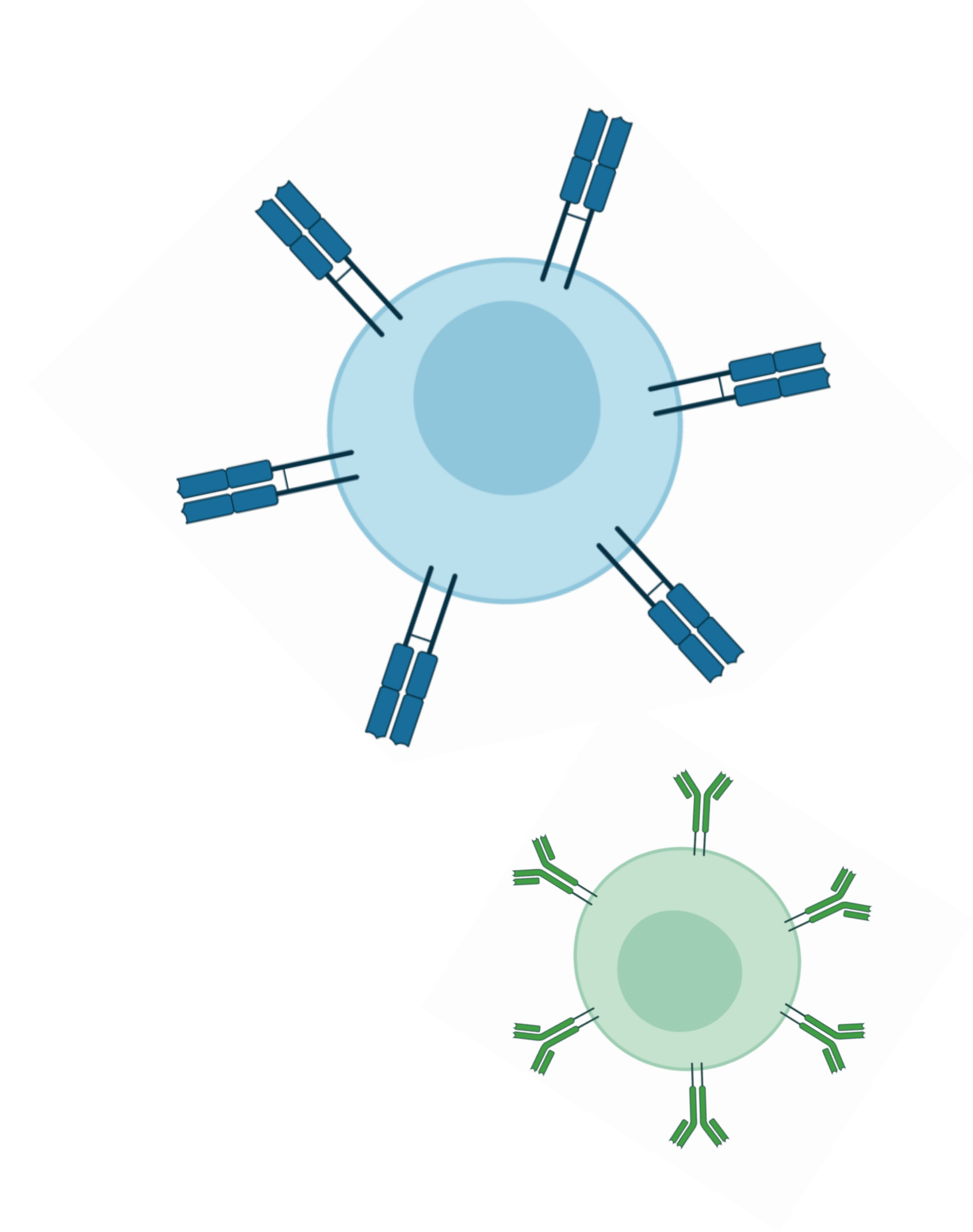


**The collection of TCRs in an individual  
comprises their TCR repertoire**



# Lecture goals:

- **learn about immune repertoire sequencing**
  - what are immune repertoires?
  - **how are they formed?**



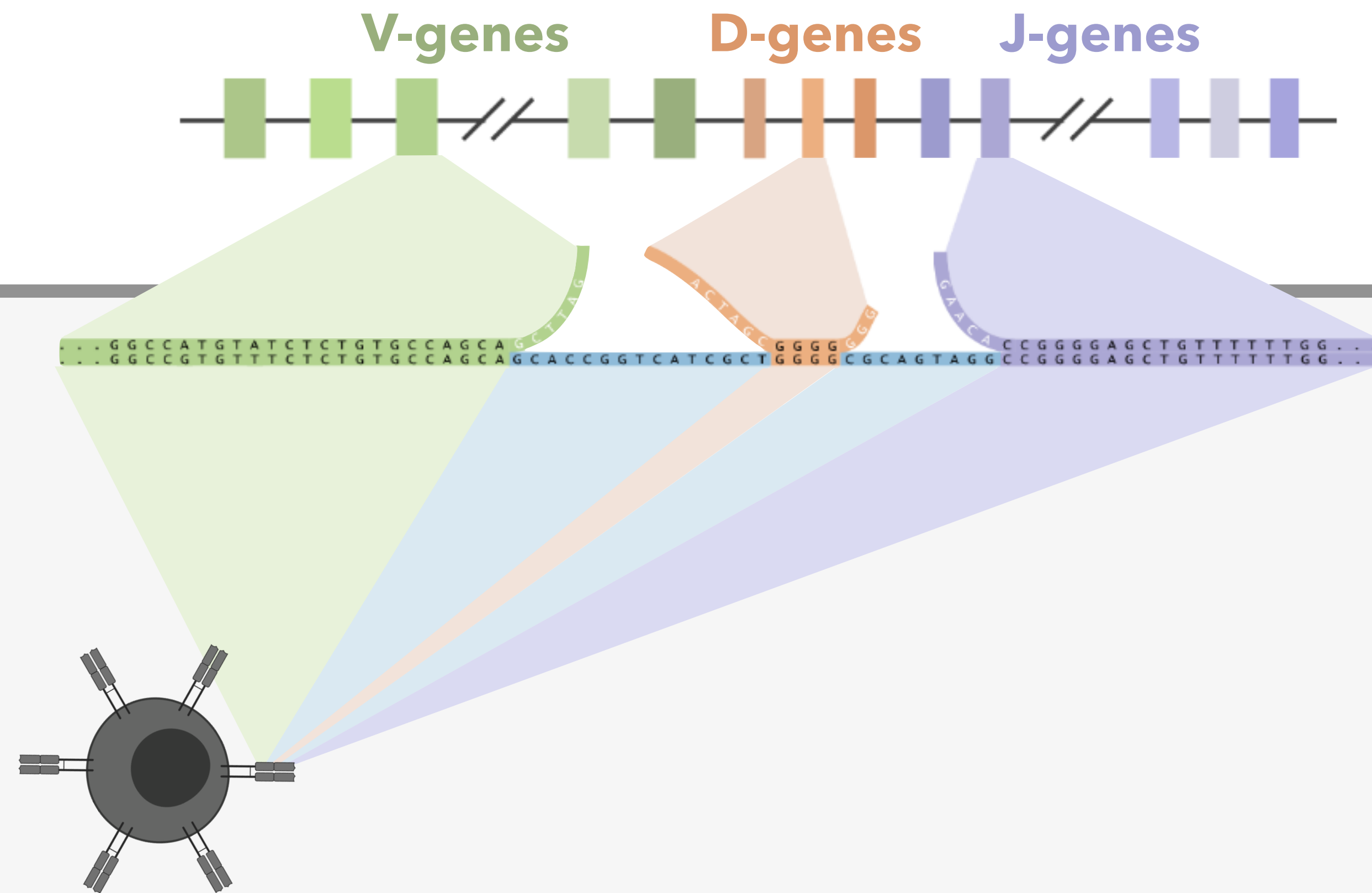


# **Repertoire composition is influenced by generation, selection, and exposures**

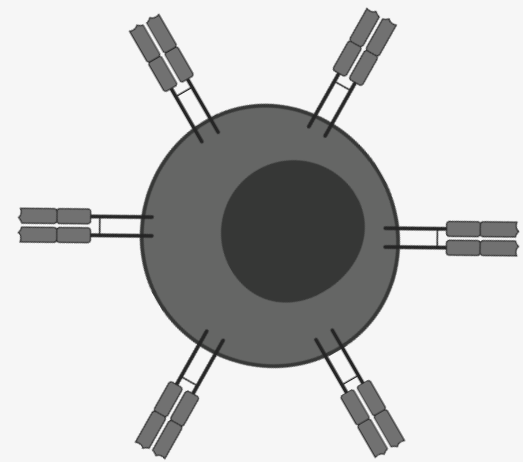
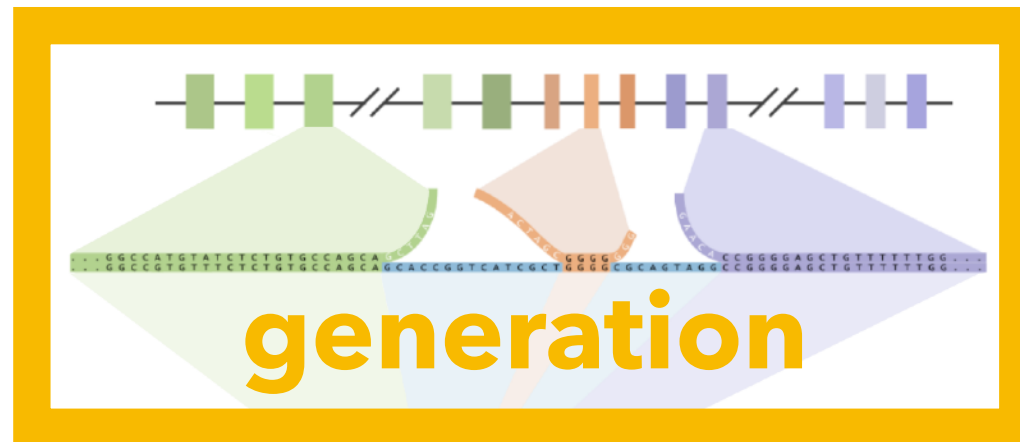
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*Let's use a water pipe as an analogy for TCR repertoire formation...*

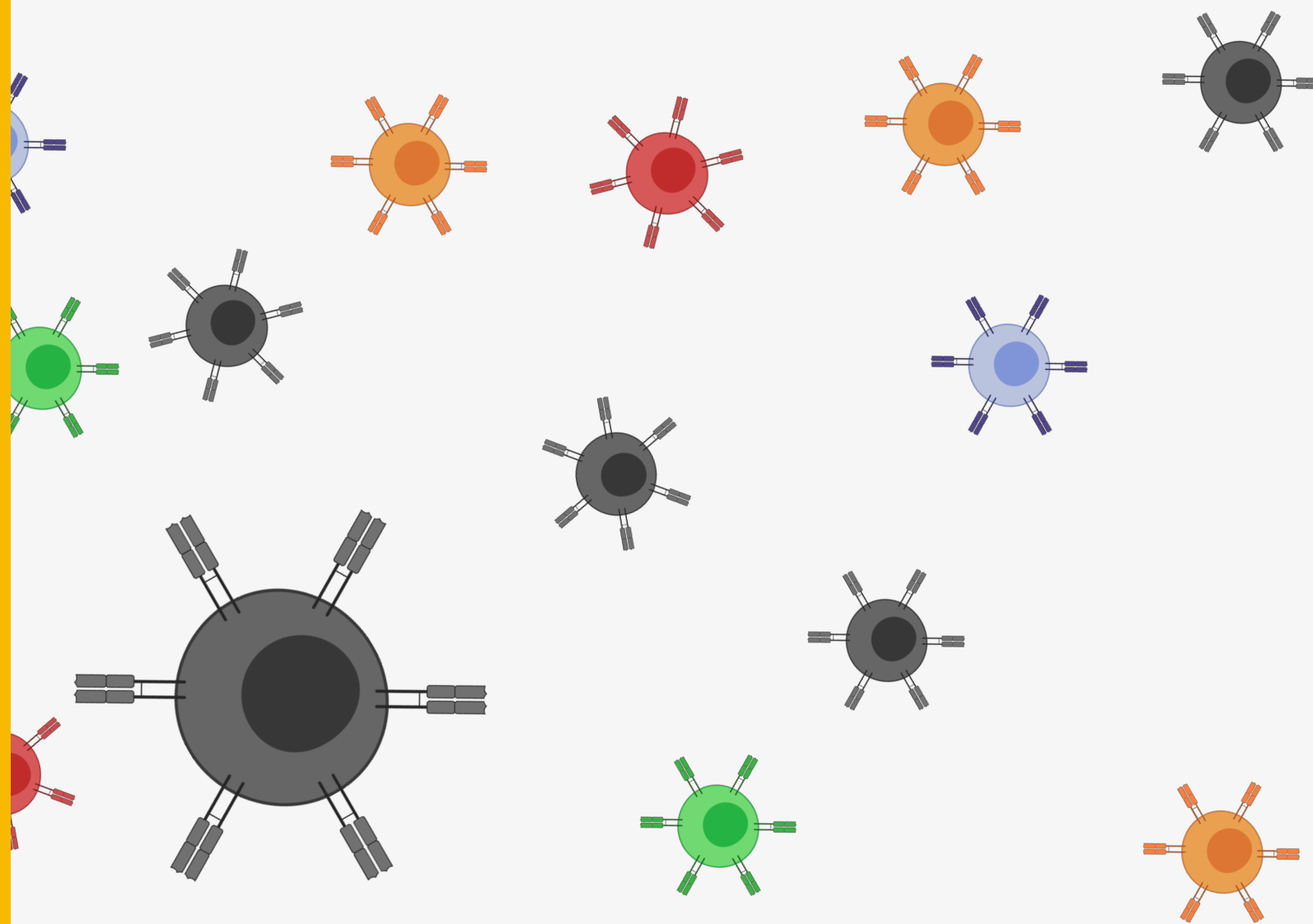
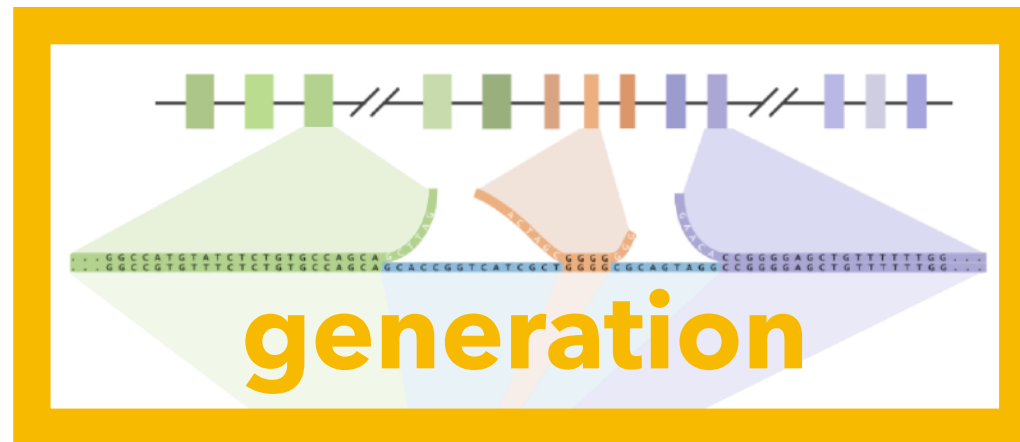
# Repertoire composition is influenced by **generation**, selection, and exposures



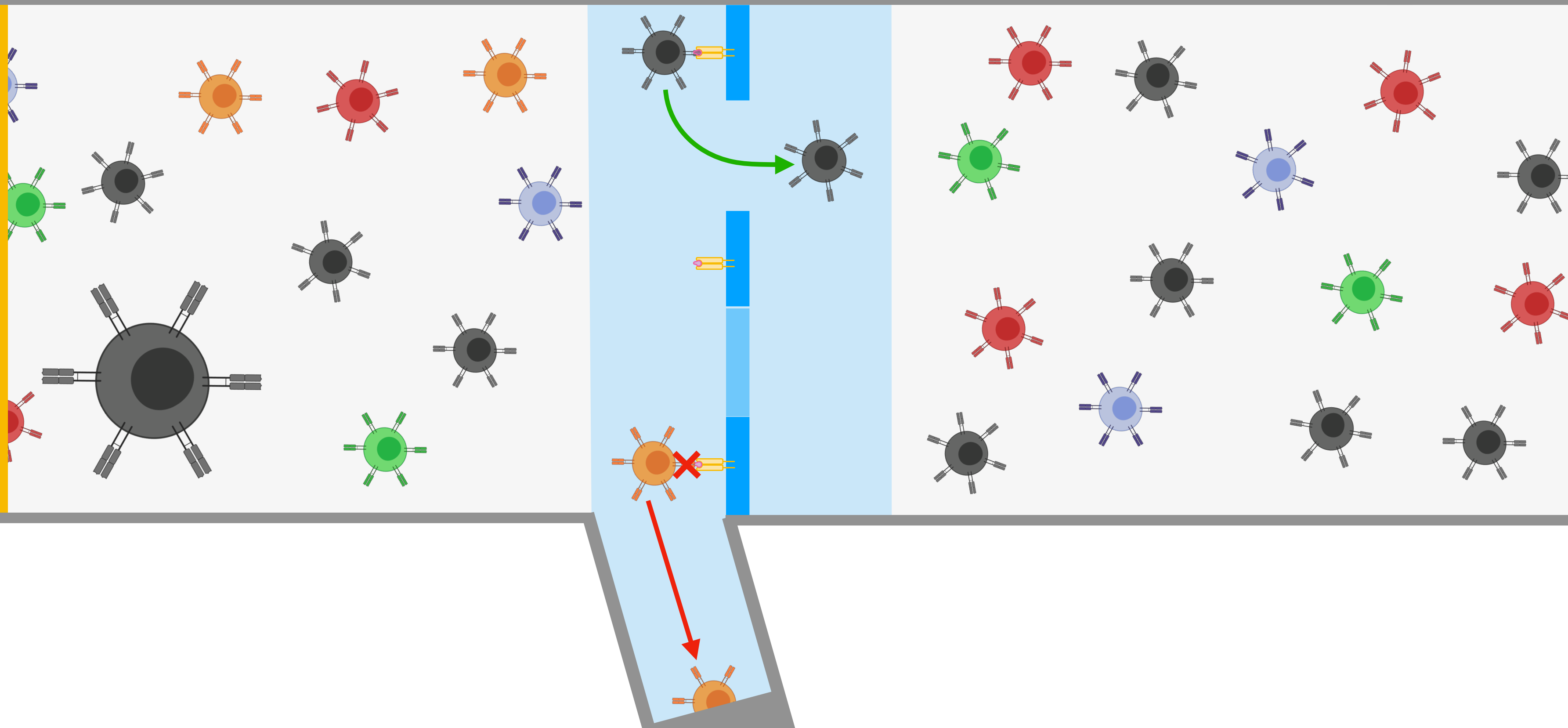
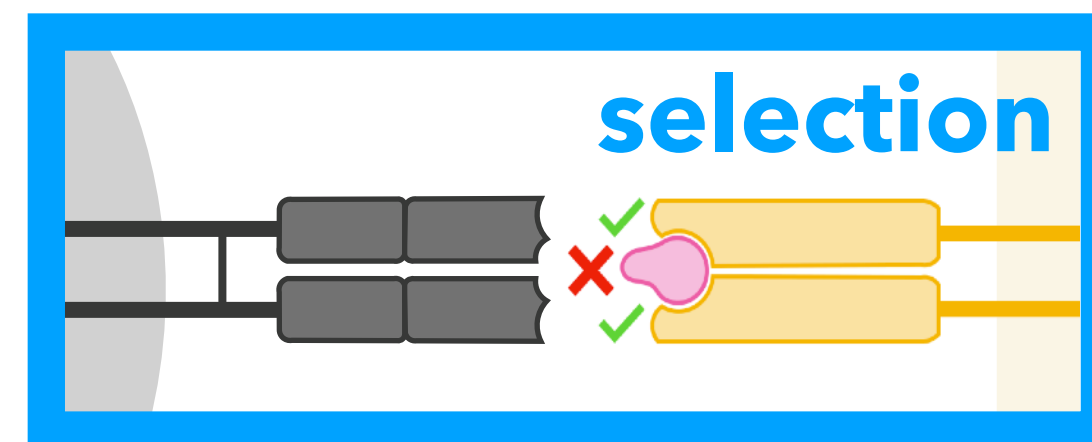
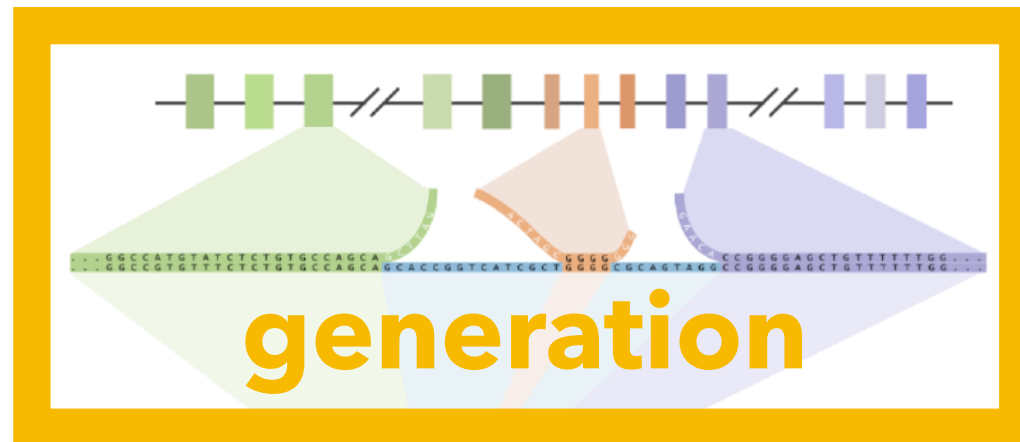
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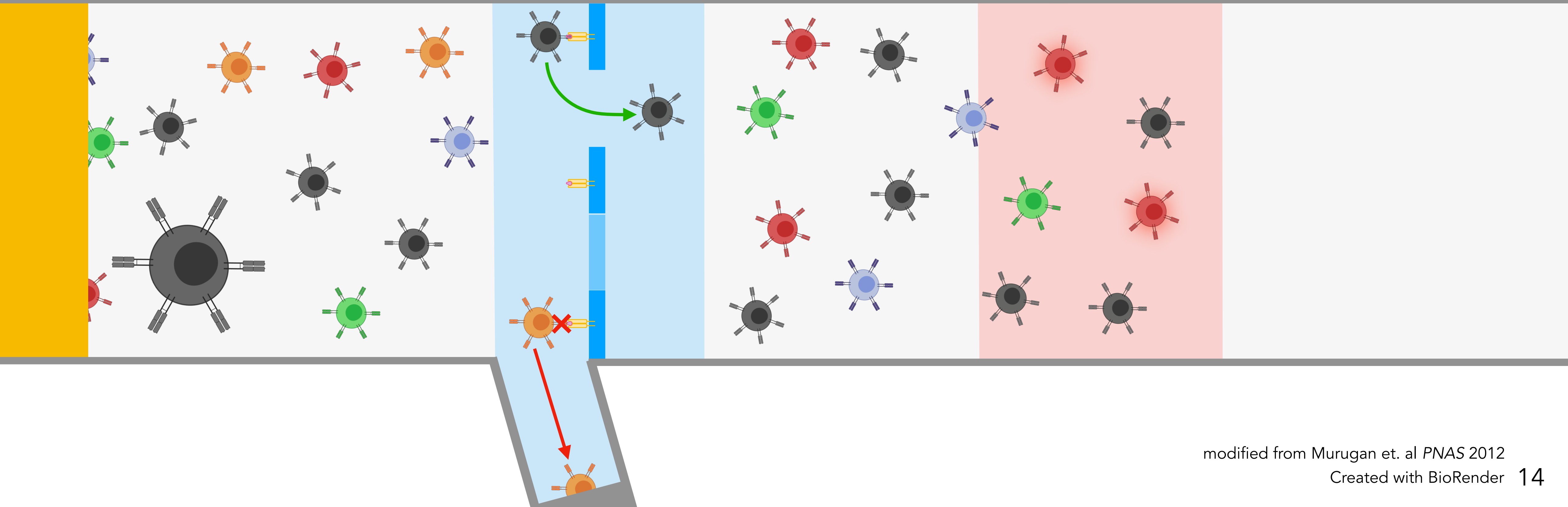
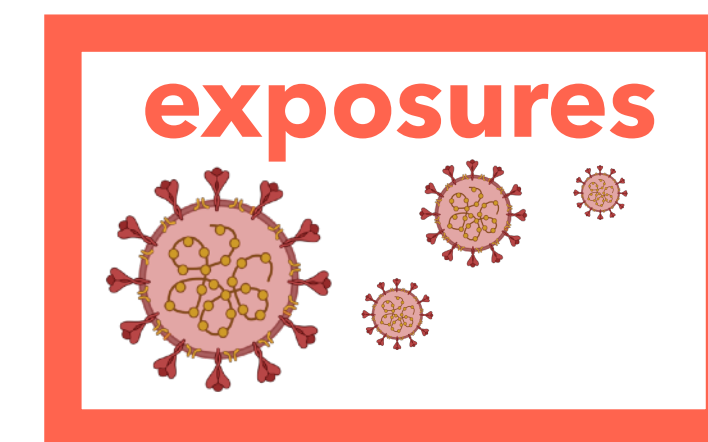
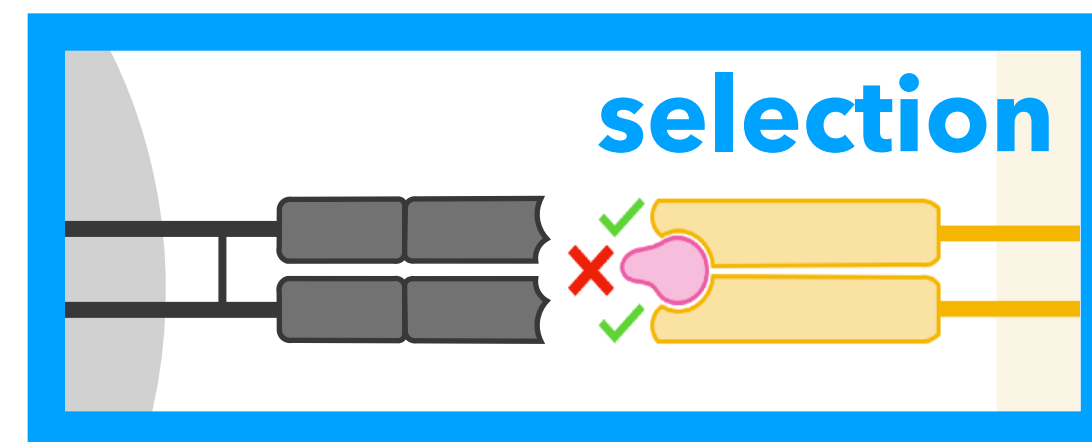
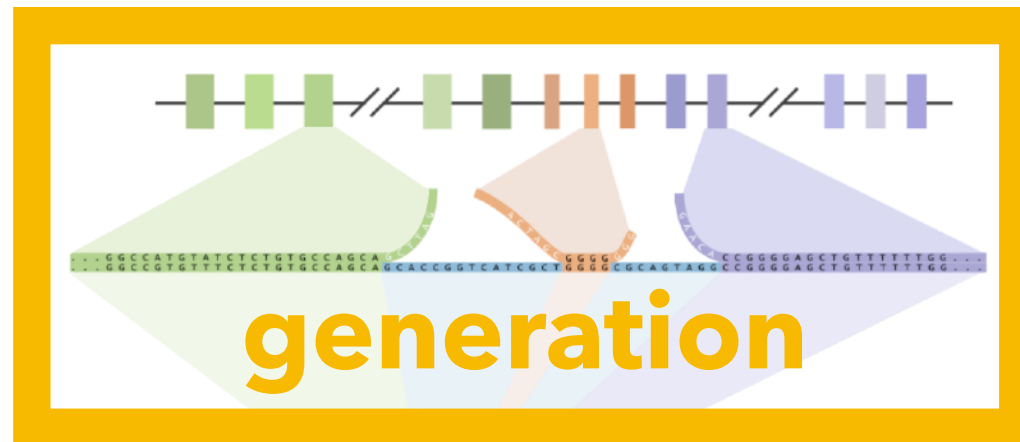
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# Repertoire composition is influenced by generation, **selection**, and exposures

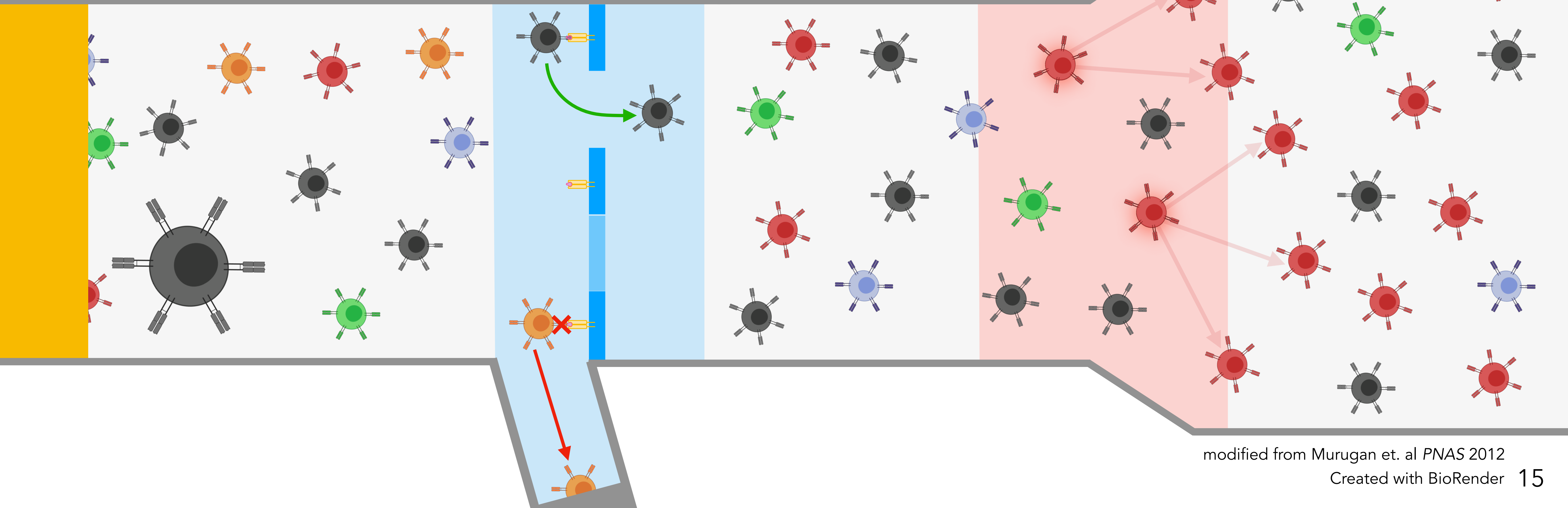
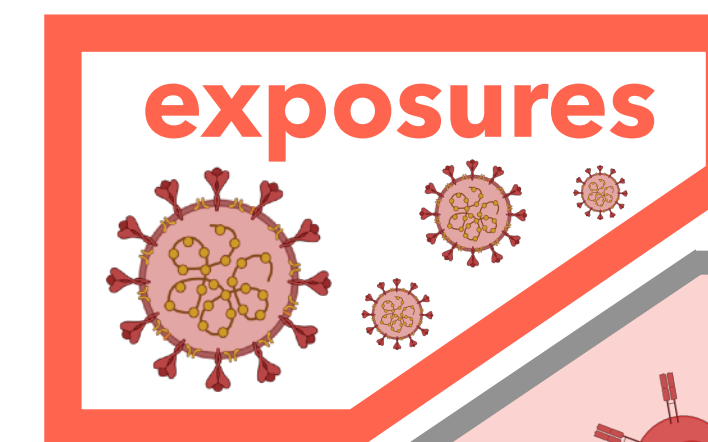
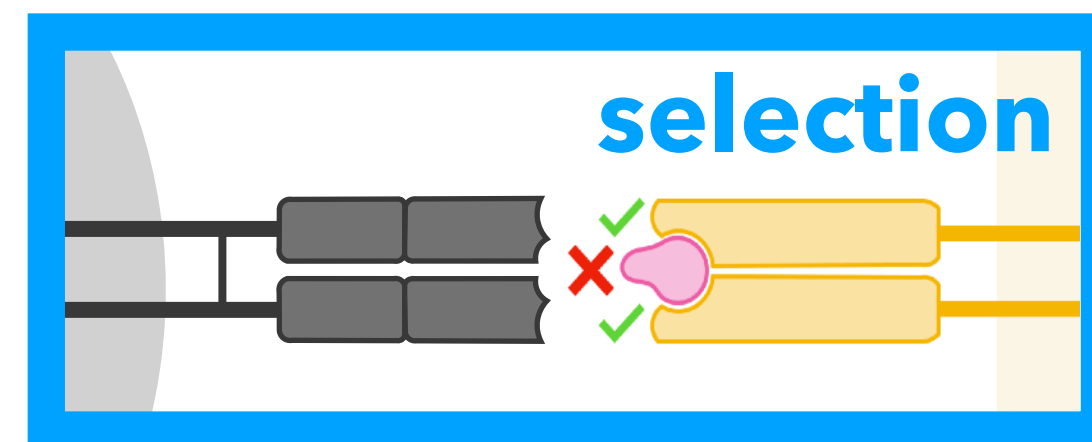
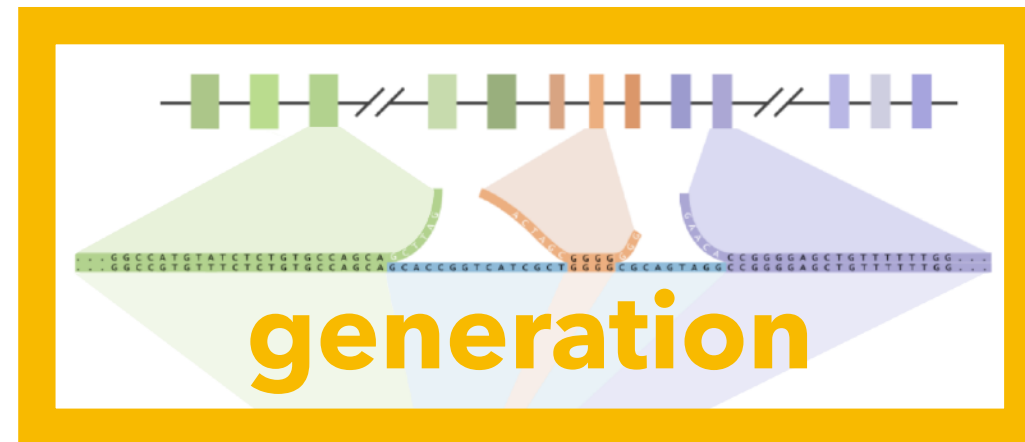


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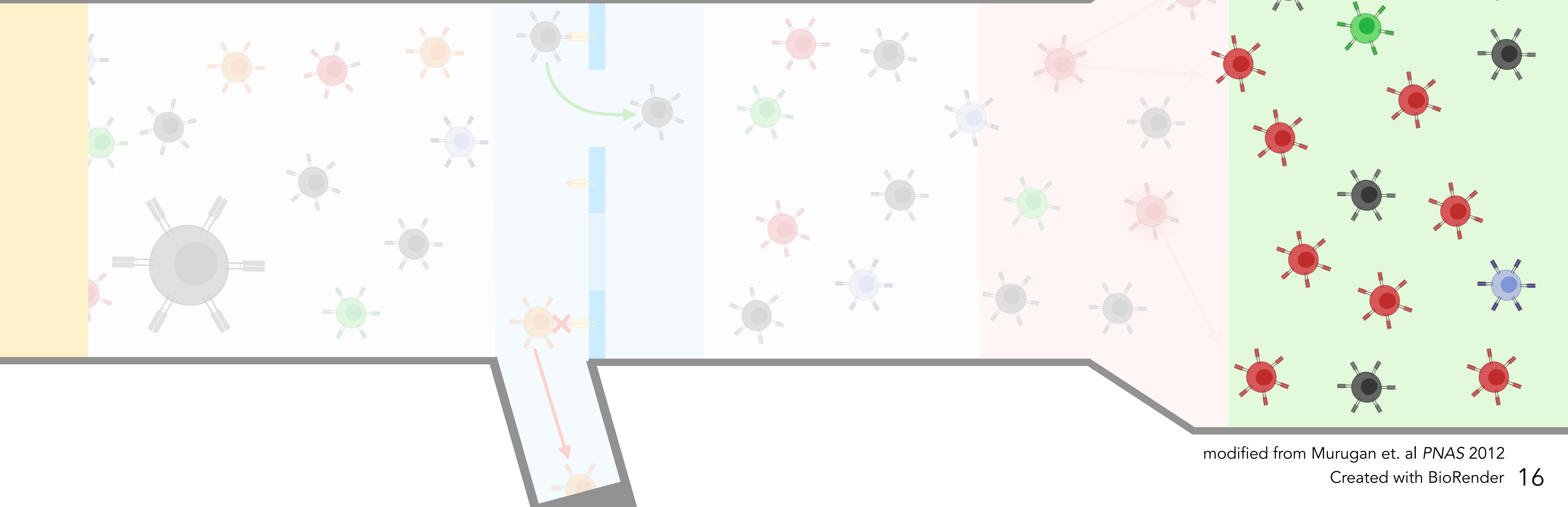
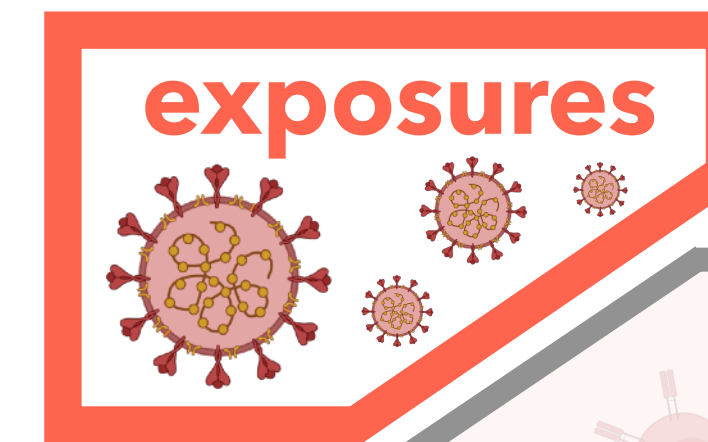
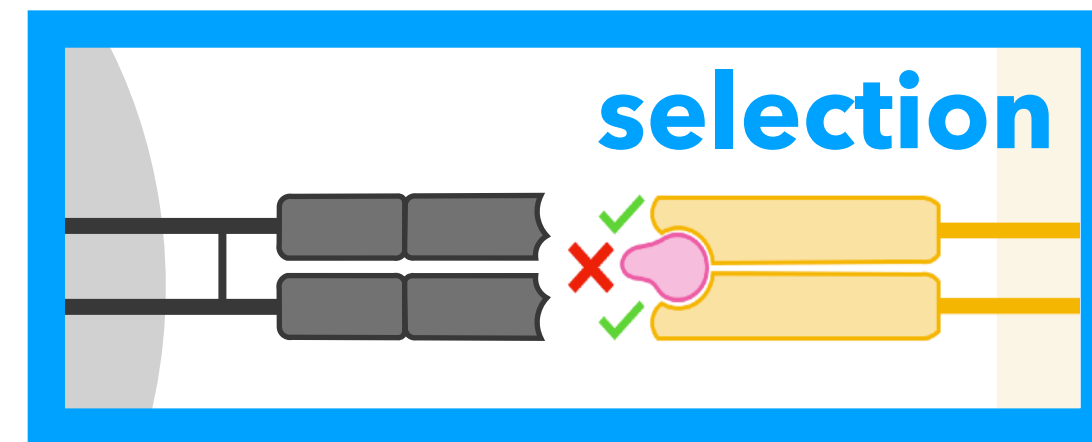
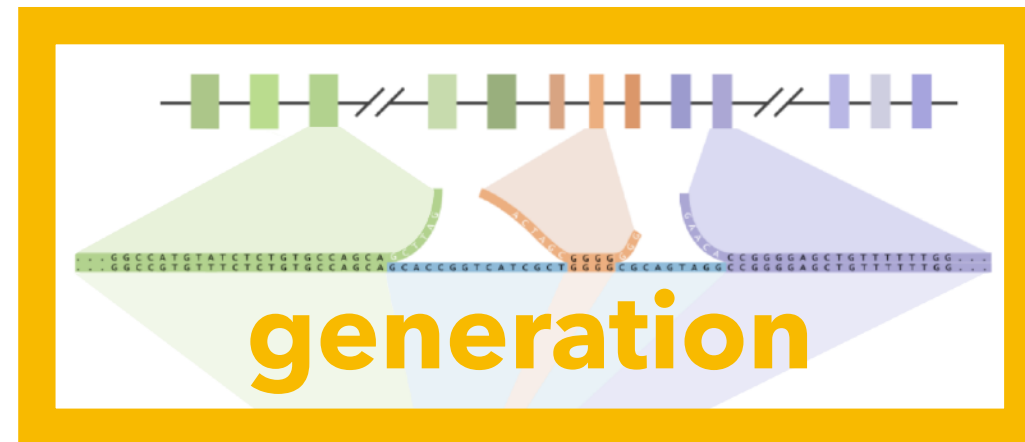


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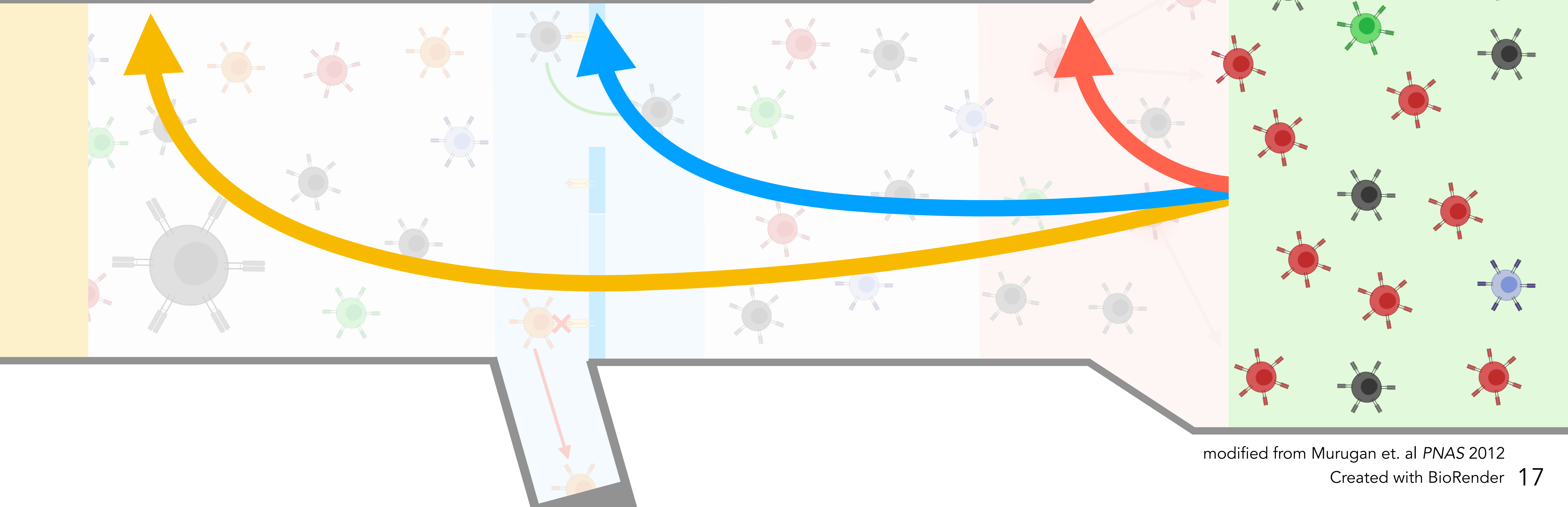
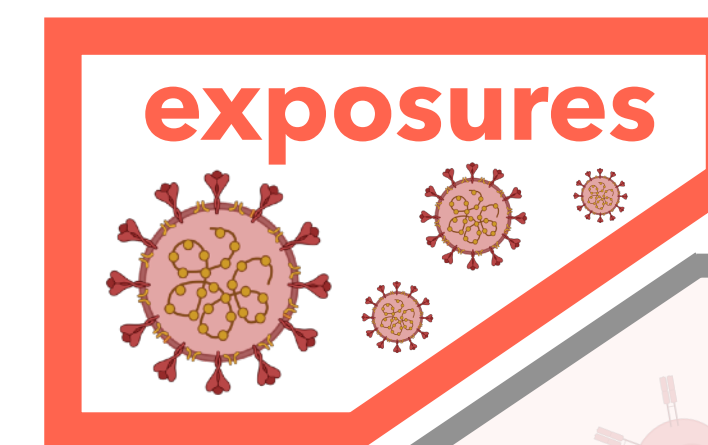
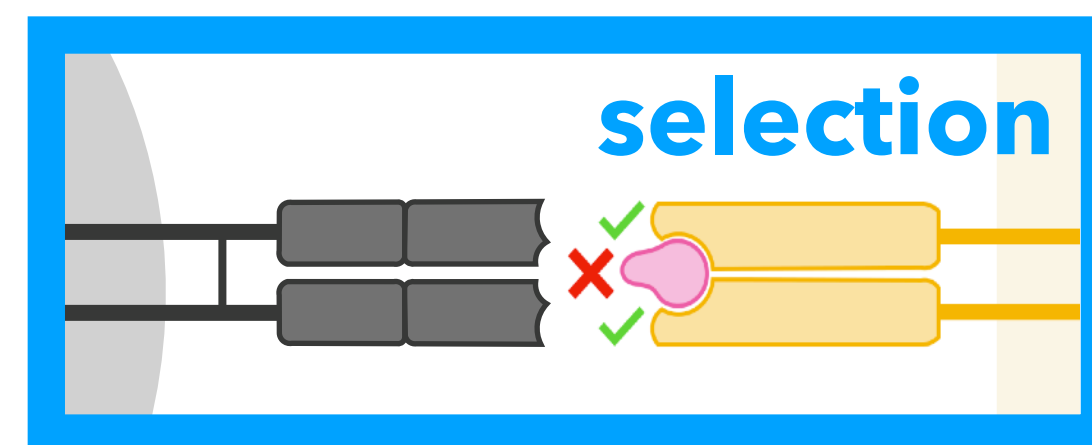
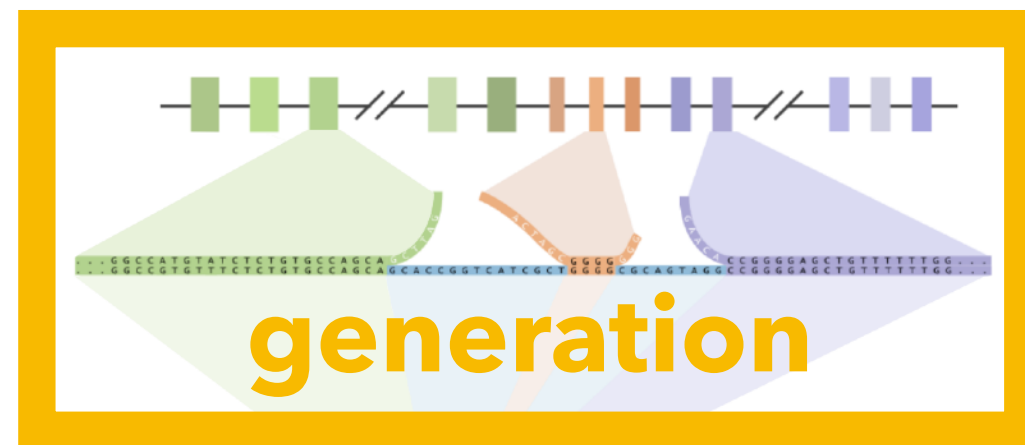




# We can sample a repertoire using sequencing

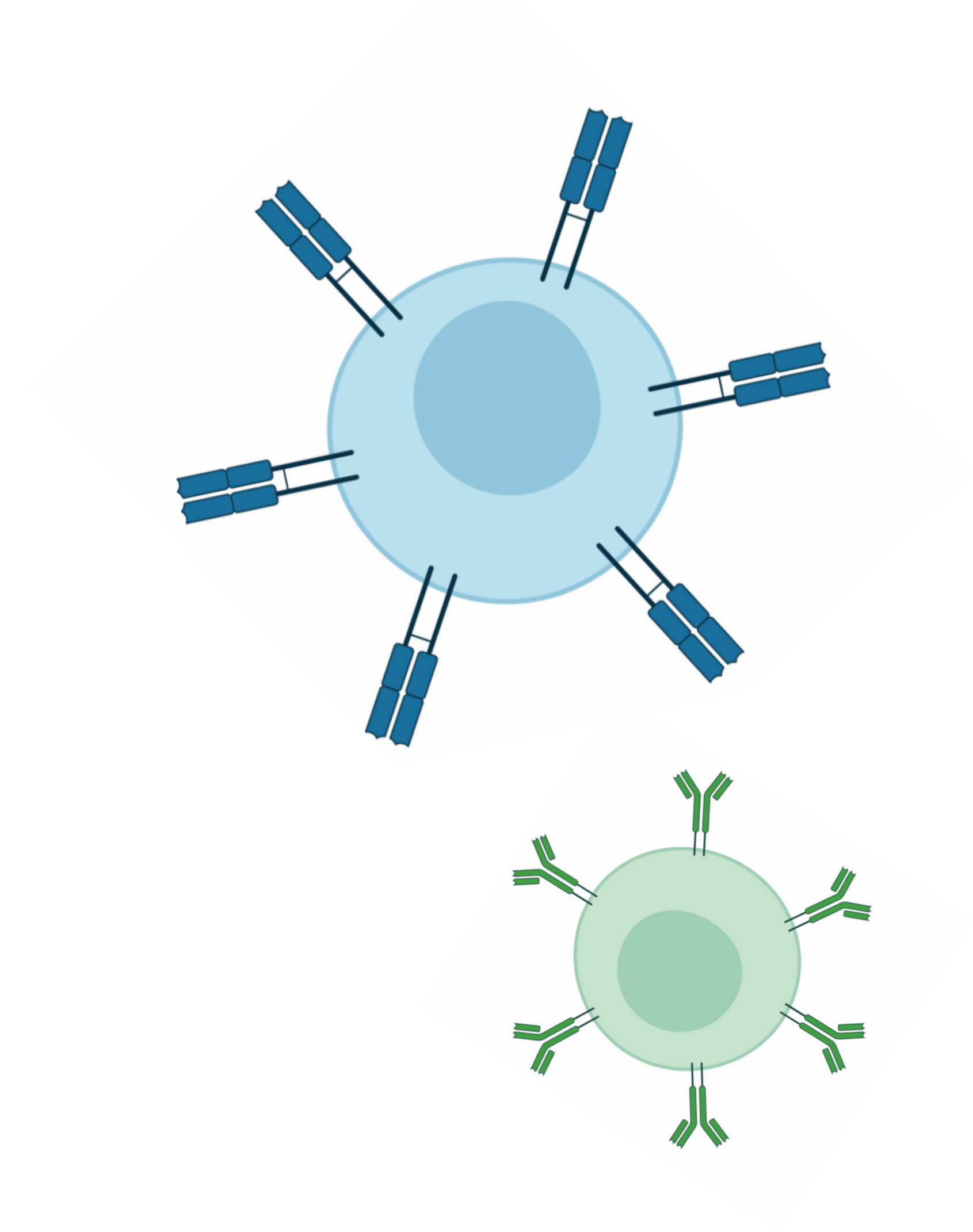


# Repertoire data + statistical models can be used to understand these processes



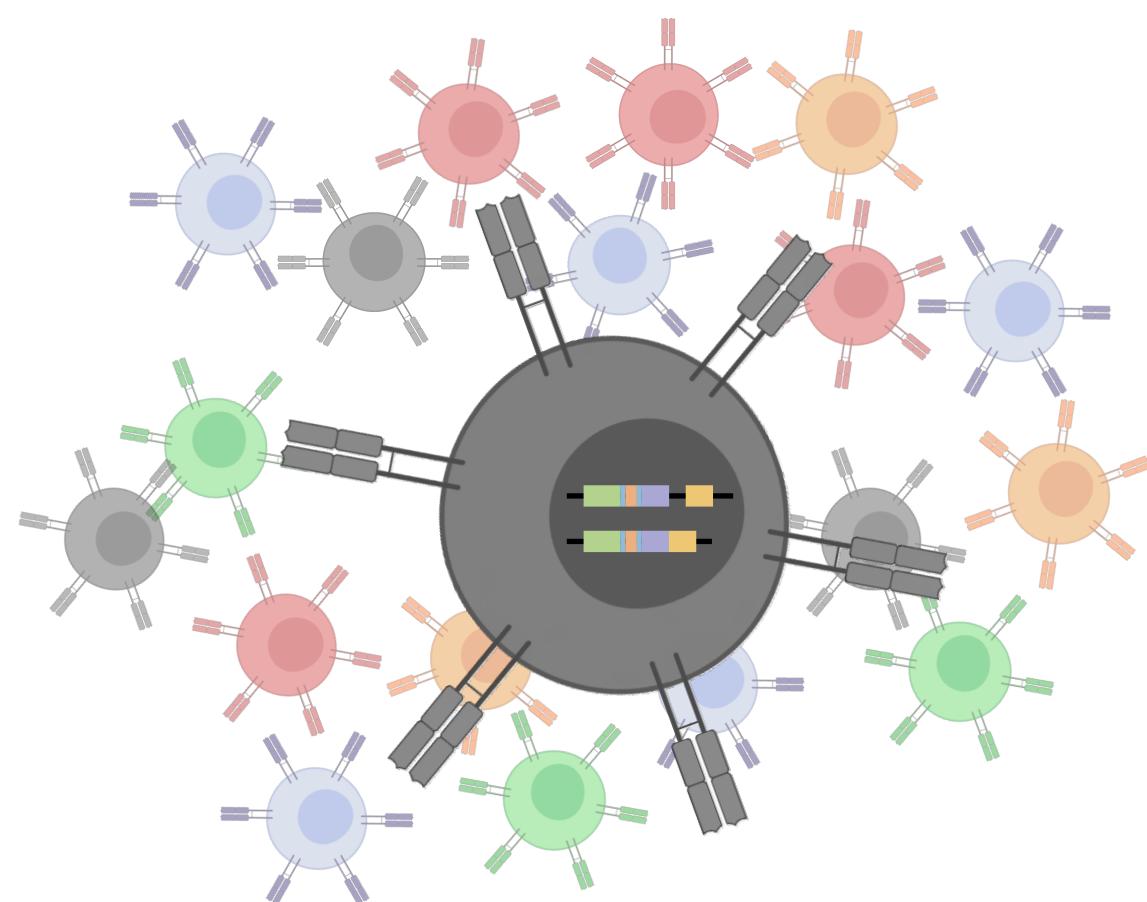
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  - what are immune repertoires?
  - how are they formed?
  - **how are they sequenced?**



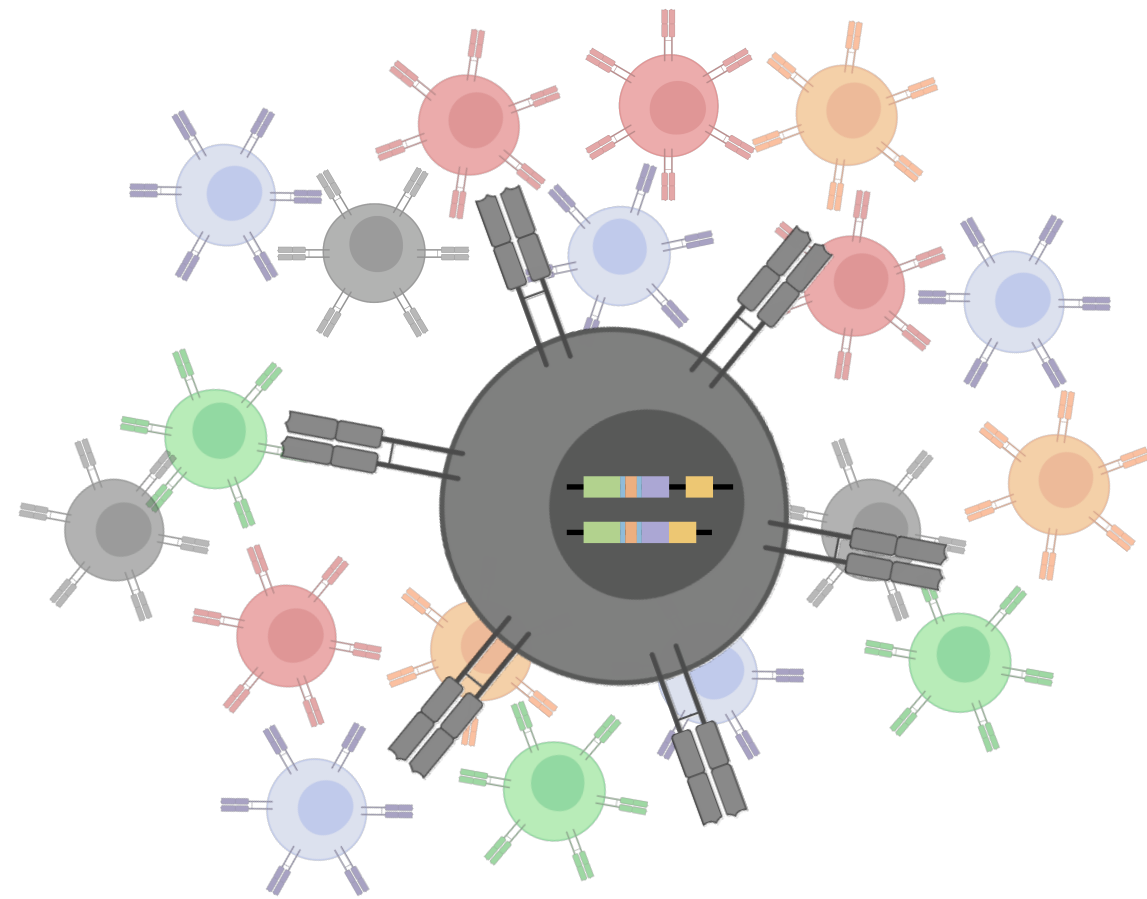
# Bulk repertoire sequencing overview

**isolate cells**



# Bulk repertoire sequencing overview

**isolate cells**

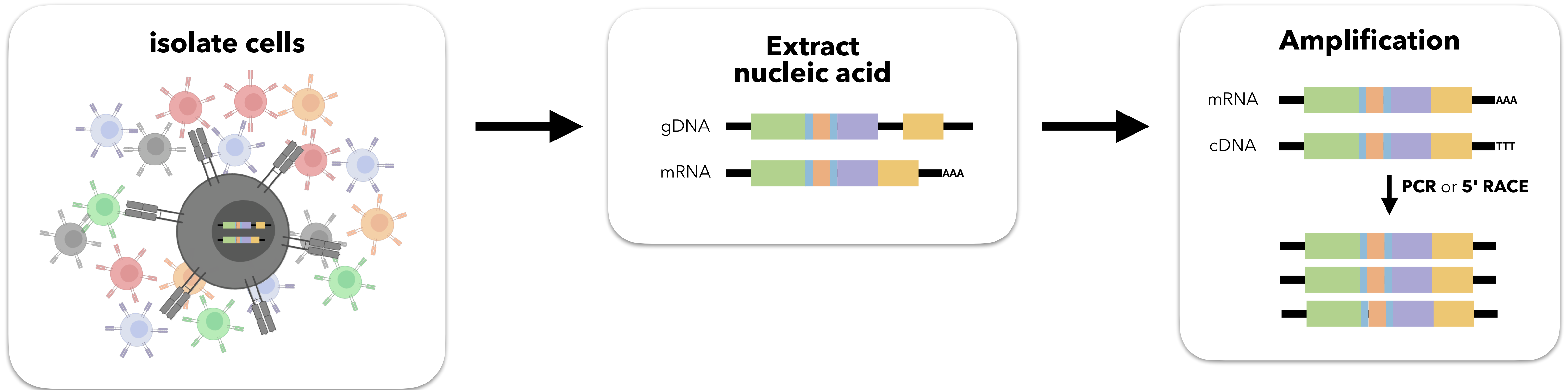


**Extract  
nucleic acid**

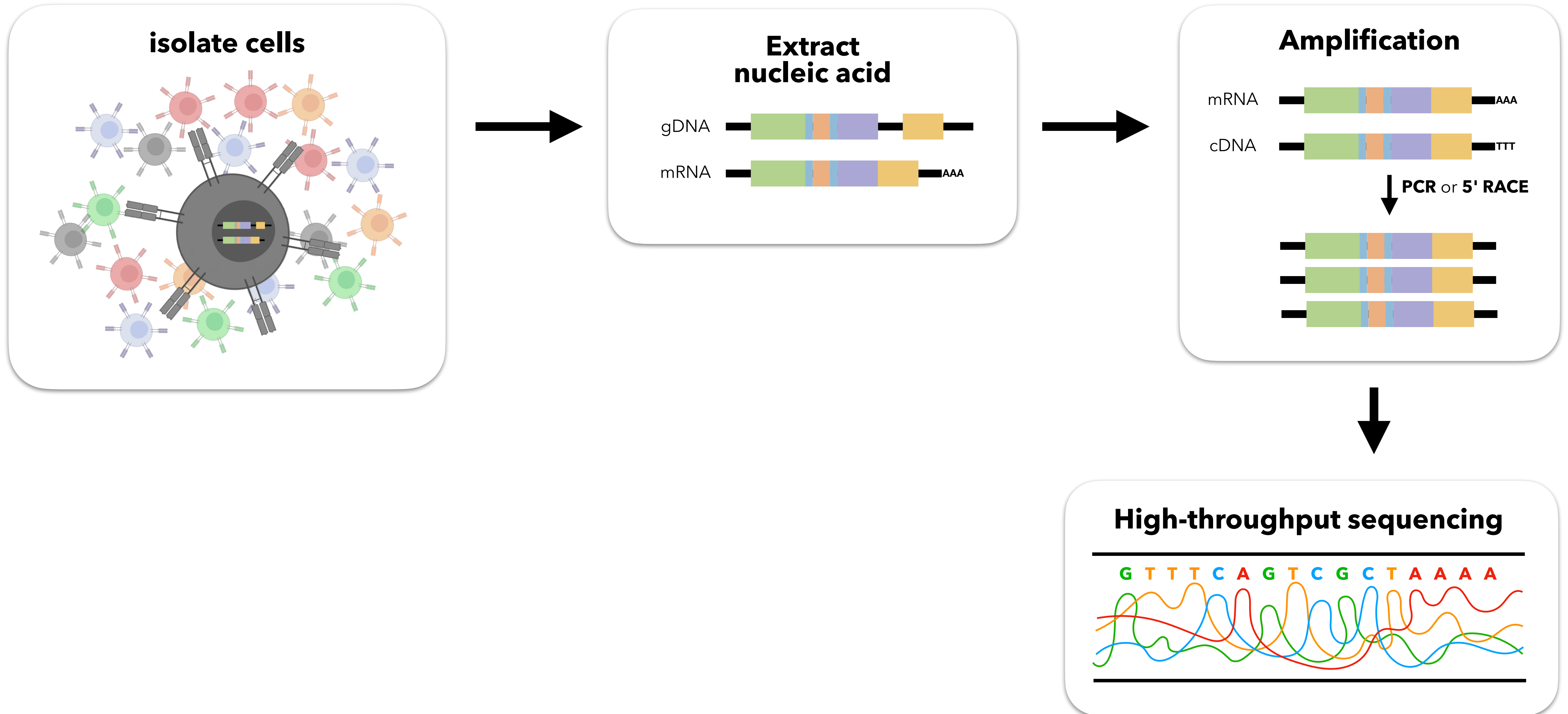




# Bulk repertoire sequencing overview

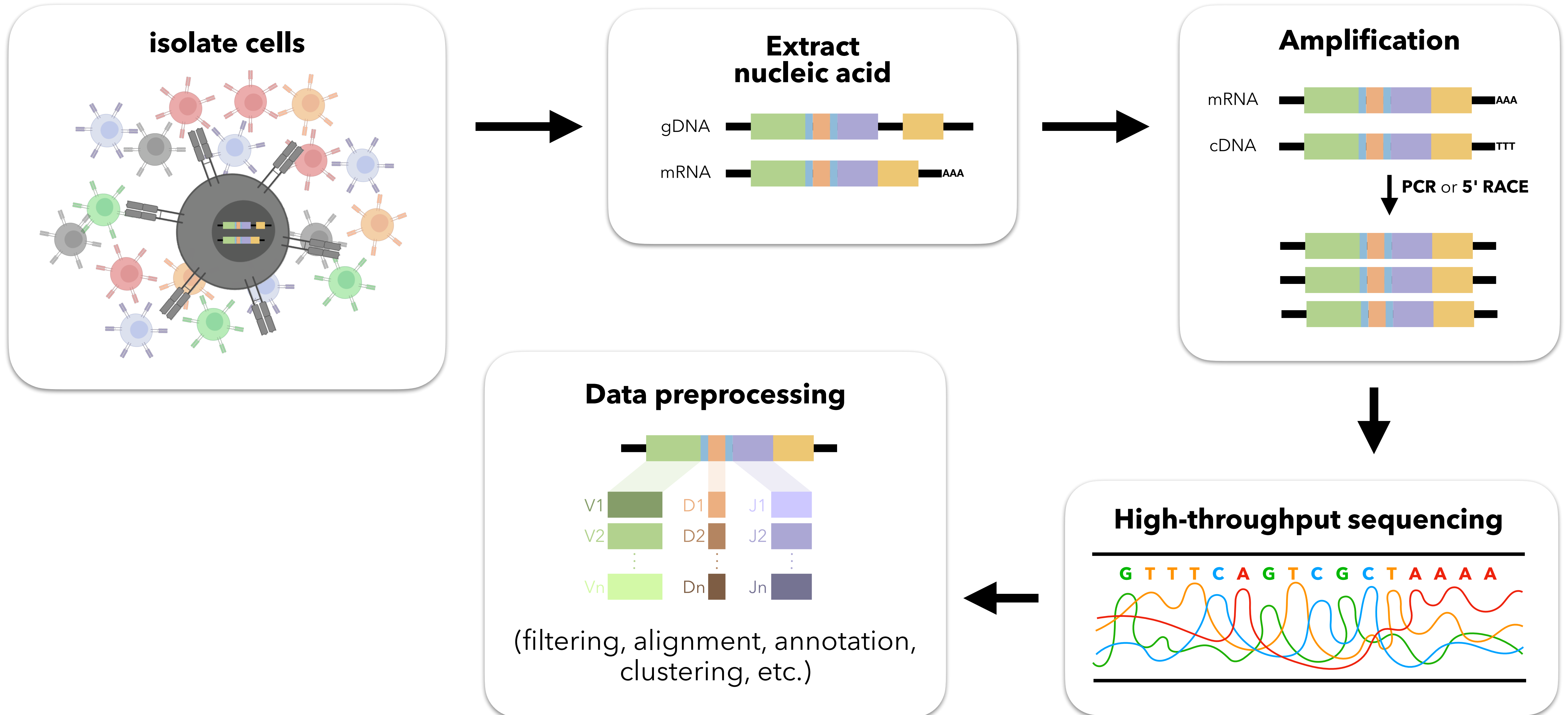


# Bulk repertoire sequencing overview

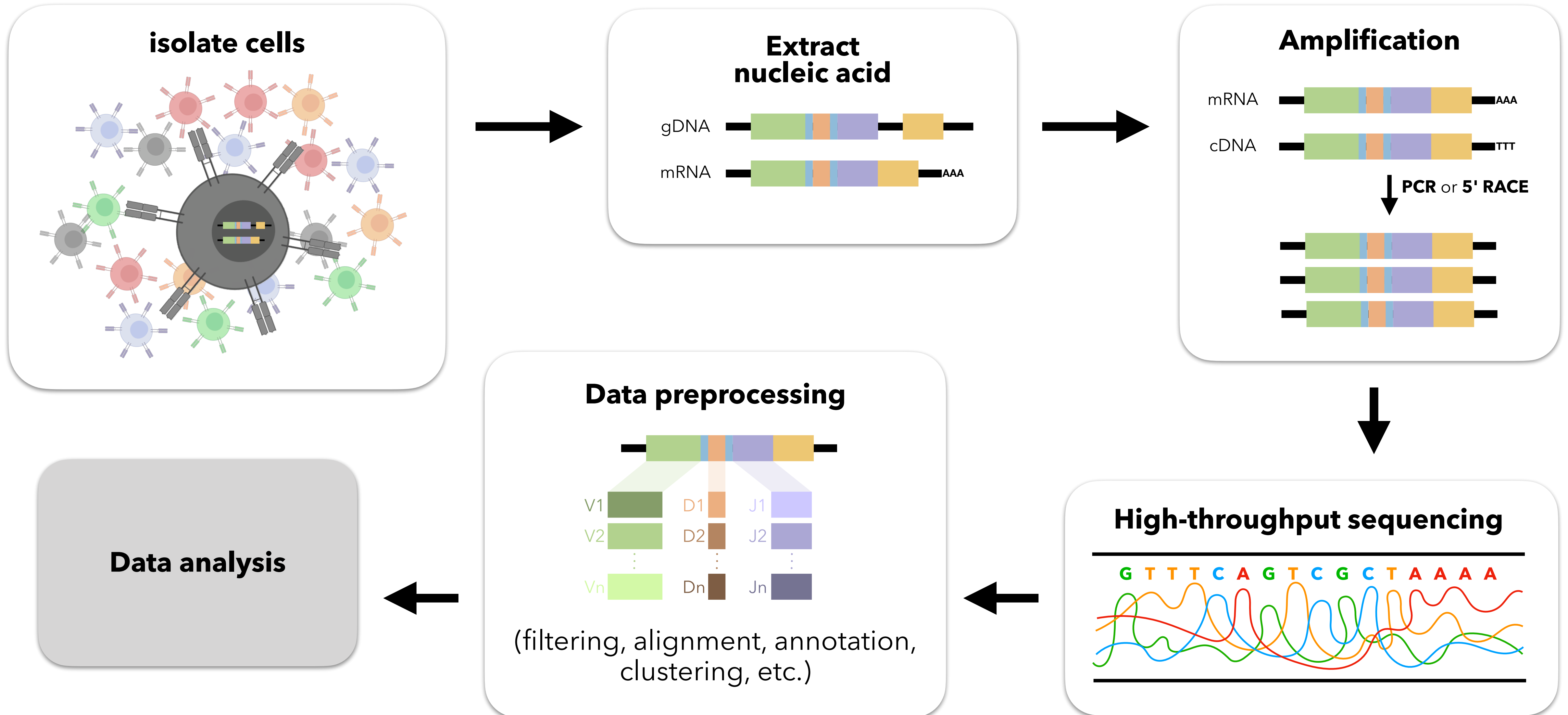




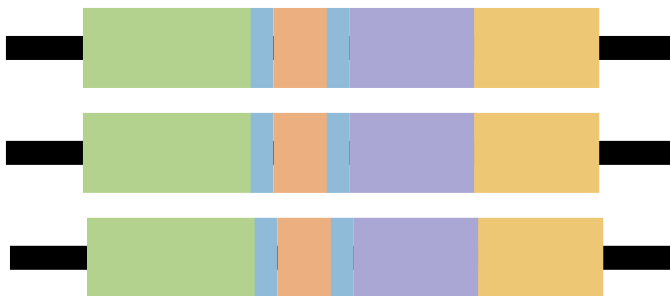
# Bulk repertoire sequencing overview



# Bulk repertoire sequencing overview



# Pre-processed repertoire sequencing example output

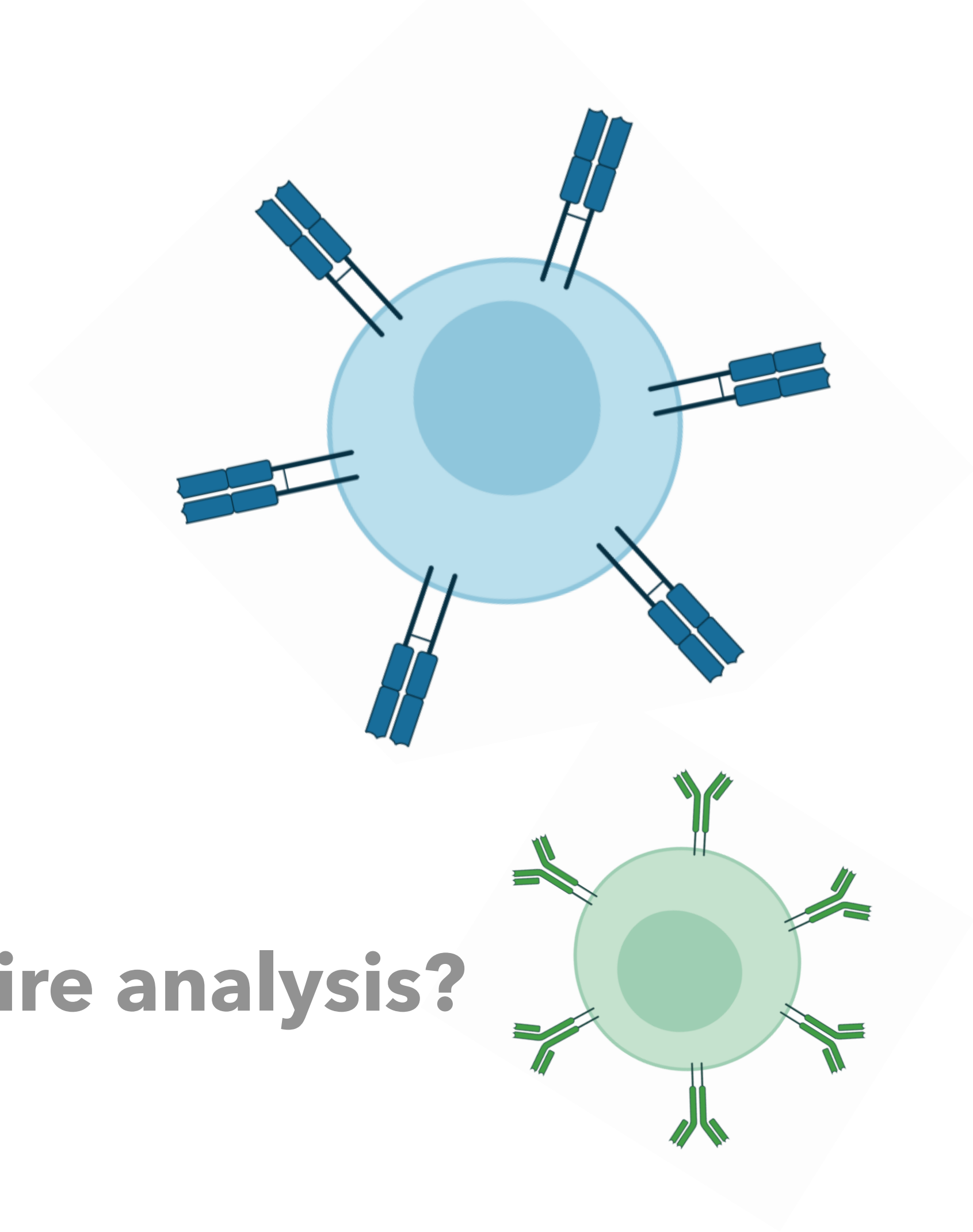


| cdr3_nucseq                                      | cdr3             | v_gene      | d_gene   | j_gene     | v_trim | d0_trim | d1_trim | j_trim | vd_insert | dj_insert | vd_insert_nucs | dj_insert_nucs |
|--|------------------|-------------|----------|------------|--------|---------|---------|--------|-----------|-----------|----------------|----------------|
| <chr>  | <chr>            | <chr>       | <chr>    | <chr>      | <int>  | <int>   | <int>   | <int>  | <int>     | <int>     | <chr>          | <chr>          |
| TGTGCCAGCAGCTTGAATCACGAGCAGTACTTC                | CASSLNHEQYF      | TRBV5-6*01  | TRBD2*02 | TRBJ2-7*01 | 1      | 3       | 13      | 5      | 4         | 0         | AATC           |                |
| TGCGCCAGCAGCTTGGCAGAGACCCAGTACTTC                | CASSLAETQYF      | TRBV5-1*01  | TRBD1*01 | TRBJ2-5*01 | 2      | 9       | 0       | 4      | 0         | 0         |                |                |
| TGCGCCAGTCGAGCGGCGAGCTCCTACAATGAGCAGTTCTTC       | CASRAASSYNEQFF   | TRBV5-1*01  | TRBD2*01 | TRBJ2-1*01 | 9      | 6       | 5       | 0      | 4         | 2         | GTCG           | GC             |
| TGTGCCAGCAGCTTAAATCTGGTGAGGTACGAGCAGTACTTC       | CASSLNLVRYEQYF   | TRBV7-2*01  | TRBD2*02 | TRBJ2-7*01 | 2      | 11      | 1       | 4      | 8         | 0         | AATCTGGT       |                |
| TGTGCCTGGTCAGGGGGCCCAAACTGAAGCTTTCTTT            | CAWSGGPNTEAFF    | TRBV30*01   | TRBD1*01 | TRBJ1-1*01 | 5      | 4       | 0       | 2      | 1         | 3         | T              | ACC            |
| TGTGCCACCGAACGAGGGGCCCAAGAGACCCAGTACTTC          | CATERGPQETQYF    | TRBV2*03    | TRBD1*01 | TRBJ2-5*01 | 10     | 5       | 3       | 1      | 7         | 2         | CCGAACG        | CC             |
| TGTGCCAGCATAGCGGGAGGTGAGCAGTTCTTC                | CASIAGGEQFF      | TRBV28*01   | TRBD2*02 | TRBJ2-1*01 | 7      | 6       | 3       | 9      | 1         | 2         | T              | GG             |
| TGTGCCTGGAGCTCCCTCCCTGGCGGGGAGAACAATGAGCAGTTCTTC | CAWSSLPGGENNEQFF | TRBV30*01   | TRBD2*01 | TRBJ2-1*01 | 3      | 7       | 3       | 5      | 11        | 3         | CTCCCTCCCTG    | AGA            |
| TGTGCCAGCAGTTATCAGGTCACTGAAGCTTTCTTT             | CASSYQVTEAFF     | TRBV6-6*02  | TRBD1*01 | TRBJ1-1*01 | 4      | 4       | 5       | 4      | 2         | 2         | AT             | TG             |
| TGTGCCAGCGGCCAGGGCTCGGATACAATCAGCCCCAGCATTTT     | CASGPGLGYNQPQHF  | TRBV5-5*01  | TRBD2*02 | TRBJ1-5*01 | 7      | 12      | 0       | 3      | 5         | 8         | GGCCC          | ATAGGCTC       |
| TGTGCCAGTGCGGGATTCTATGGCTACACCTTC                | CASAGFYGYTF      | TRBV6-1*01  | TRBD1*01 | TRBJ1-2*01 | 9      | 7       | 2       | 4      | 3         | 3         | TGC            | TTA            |
| TGTGCCAGTGCAAGGTACACCGGGGAGCTGTTTTTT             | CASAGYTGELFF     | TRBV2*03    | TRBD1*01 | TRBJ2-2*01 | 9      | 4       | 4       | 3      | 2         | 2         | TG             | TG             |
| TGTGCCATCAGTGAATACAATGAGCAGTTCTTC                | CAISEYNEQFF      | TRBV10-3*01 | TRBD1*01 | TRBJ2-1*01 | 3      | 3       | 6       | 8      | 2         | 0         | AT             |                |
| TGTGCCATCAGTAACACCGGGGAGCTGTTTTTT                | CAISNTGELFF      | TRBV10-3*02 | TRBD2*02 | TRBJ2-2*01 | 6      | 5       | 10      | 2      | 0         | 0         |                |                |
| TGTGCCAGTAGCCCTACCCGGTCTGGAAACACCATATATTTT       | CASSPTRSGNTIYF   | TRBV19*01   | TRBD2*02 | TRBJ1-3*01 | 7      | 5       | 9       | 1      | 4         | 5         | GCCC           | GGCCC          |
| TGTGCCACCAGCAGAGGATCGGGGCTAGCGGGTGTTGAGCAGTTCTTC | CATSRGSLAGVEQFF  | TRBV15*02   | TRBD2*01 | TRBJ2-1*01 | 1      | 4       | 4       | 9      | 8         | 3         | GATCGGGG       | TGT            |
| TGTGCCAGCAGCTTAACGGTGGGGTCAGGAGAGACCCAGTACTTC    | CASSLTVGSGETQYF  | TRBV7-3*01  | TRBD2*01 | TRBJ2-5*01 | 1      | 9       | 3       | 4      | 4         | 5         | CGGT           | GGACT          |

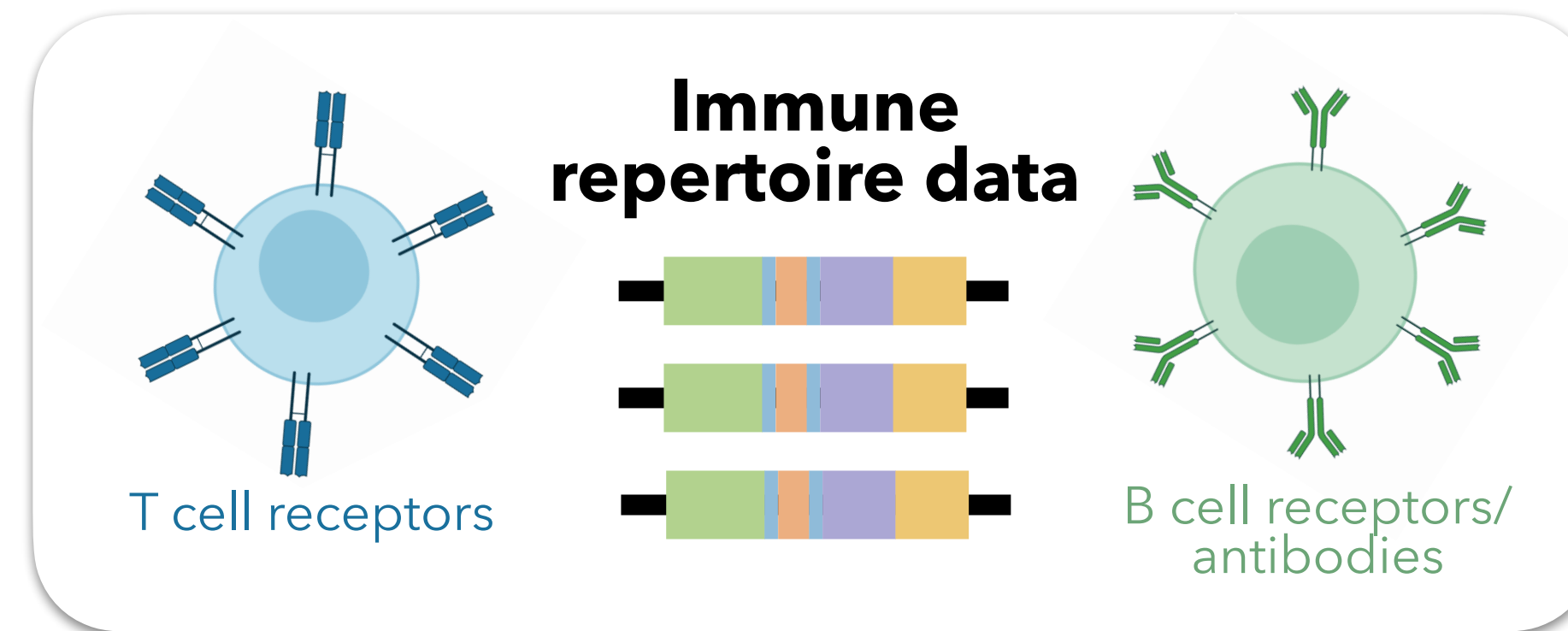


# Lecture goals:

- **learn about immune repertoire sequencing**
  - what are immune repertoires?
  - how are they formed?
  - how are they sequenced?
- **what are some common areas of repertoire analysis?**

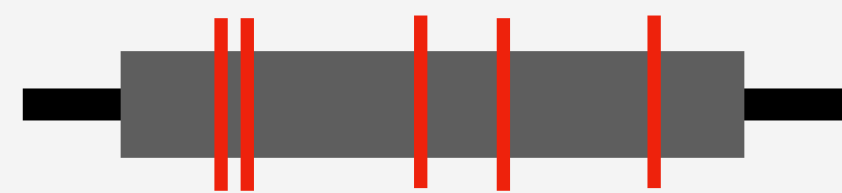


# Immune repertoire analyses often focus on diversity, architecture, evolution, or convergence

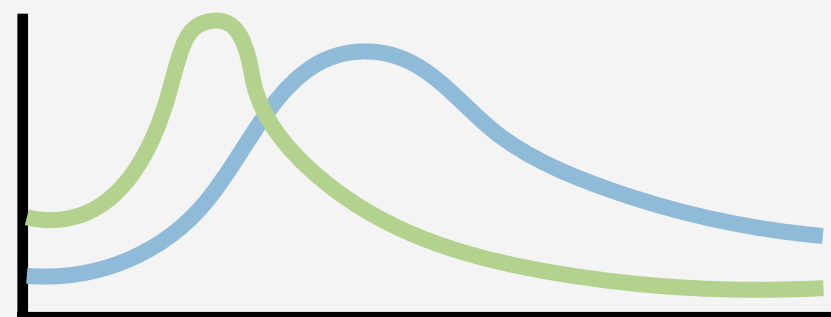


# Immune repertoire analyses often focus on diversity, architecture, evolution, or convergence

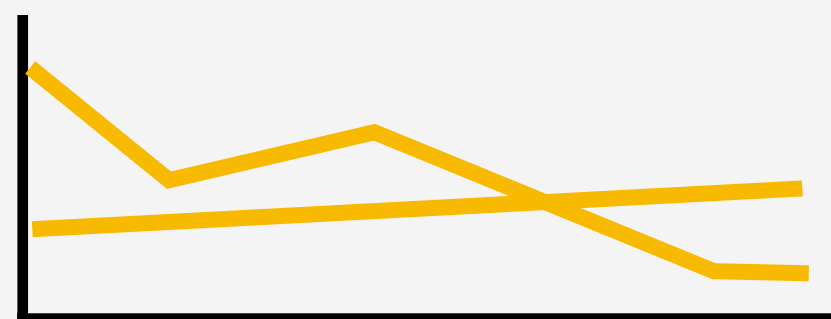
## Underlying mechanisms of diversity generation



probabilistic  
sequence  
annotation

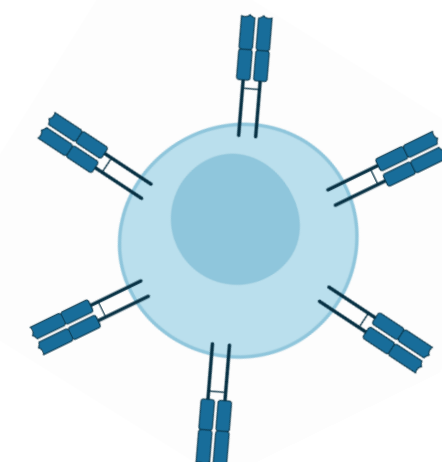


recombination  
statistics to learn  
about generation  
and selection

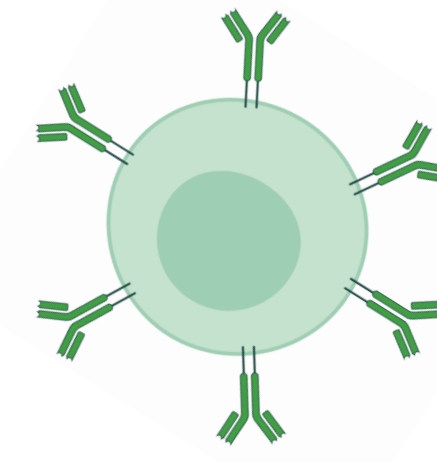
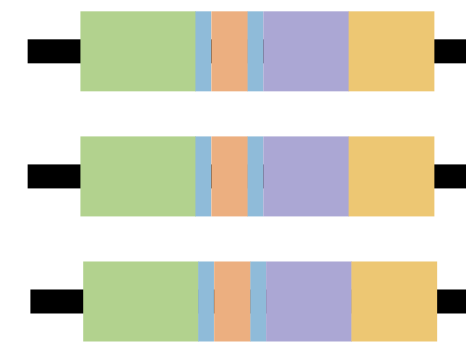


clonotype  
diversity  
dynamics

## Immune repertoire data



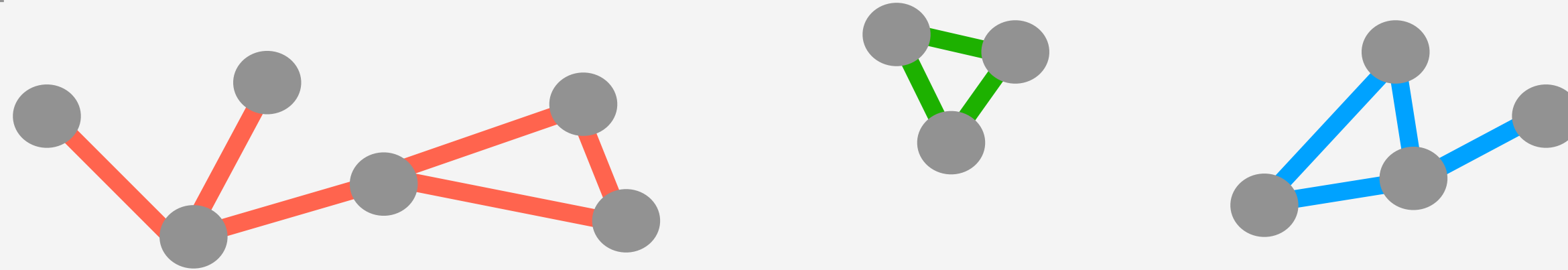
T cell receptors



B cell receptors/  
antibodies

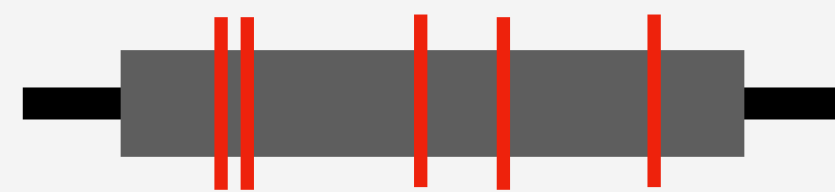
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## Repertoire architecture

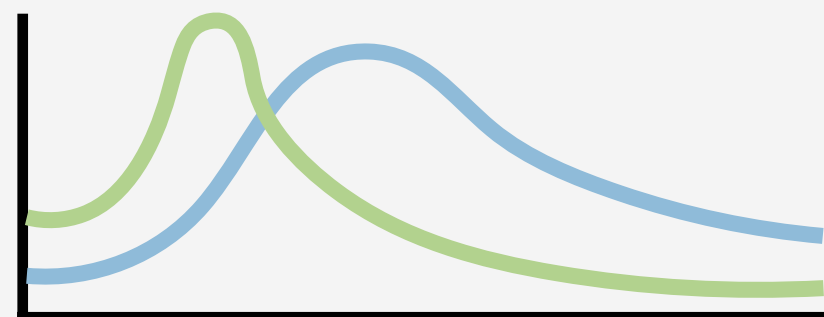


defining antigen  
recognition breadth  
using network  
analysis

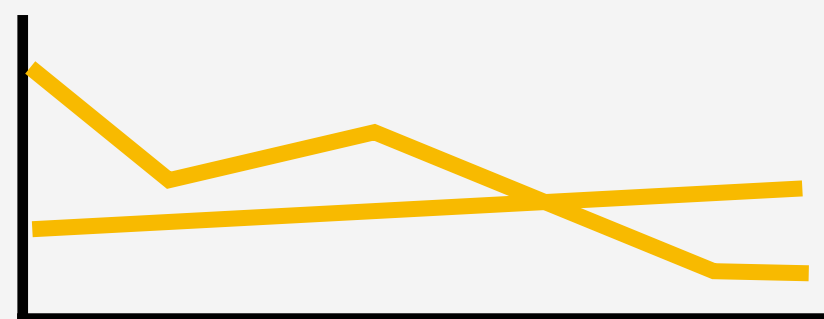
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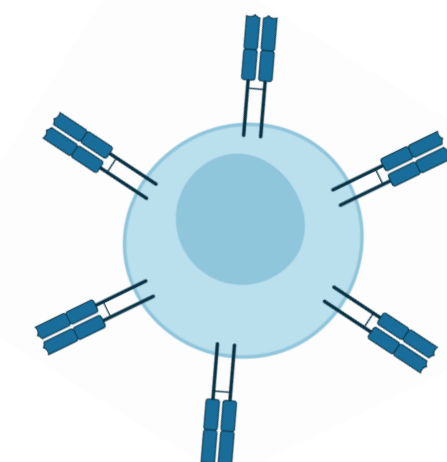


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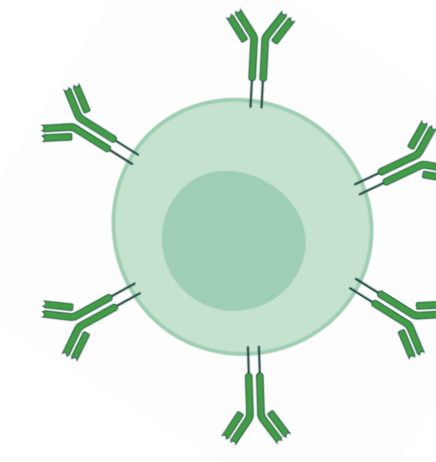
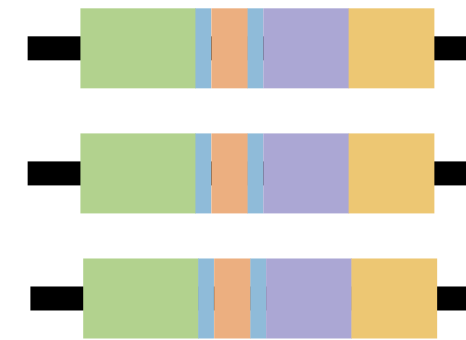


clonotype  
diversity  
dynamics

## Immune repertoire data



T cell receptors

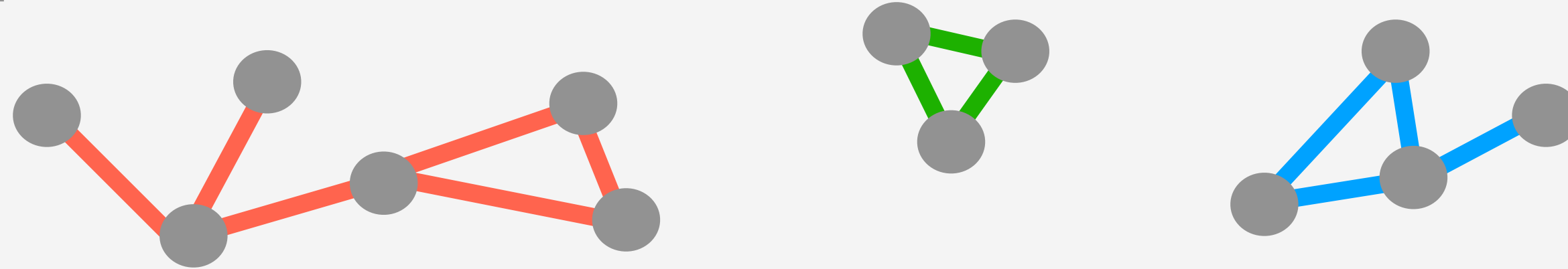


B cell receptors/  
antibodies



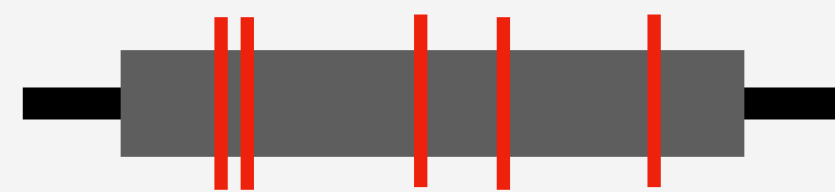
# Immune repertoire analyses often focus on diversity, architecture, evolution, or convergence

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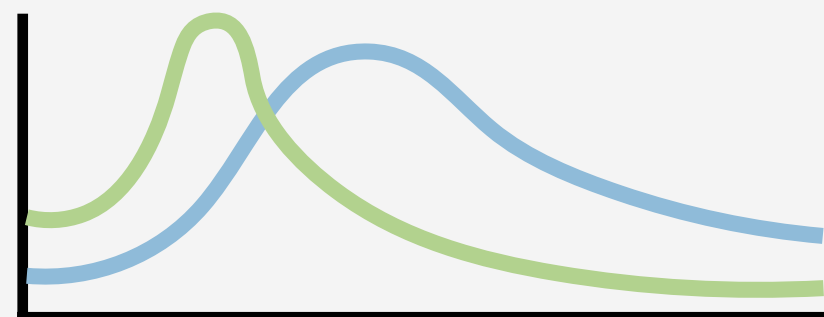


defining antigen  
recognition breadth  
using network  
analysis

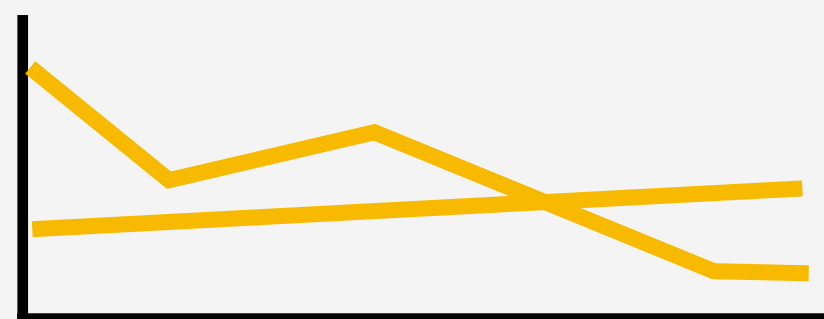
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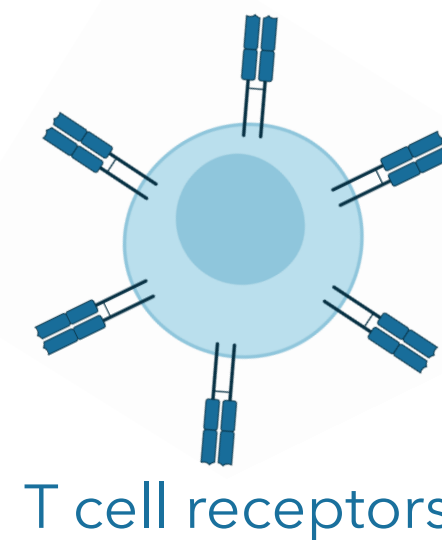


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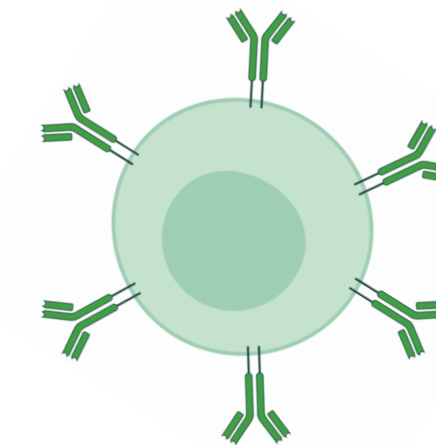
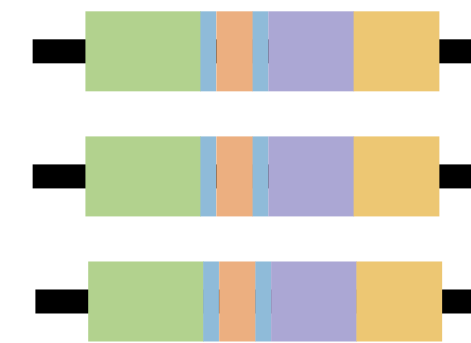


clonotype  
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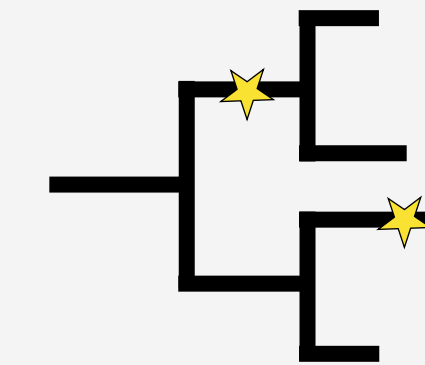


T cell receptors

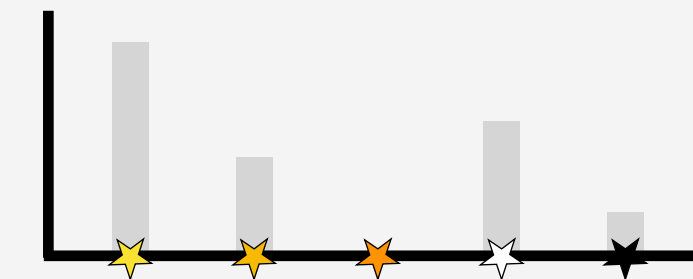


B cell receptors/  
antibodies

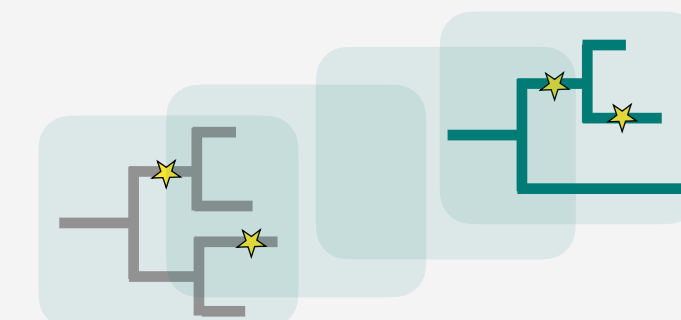
## Antibody evolution



reconstruction of  
phylogenetic trees



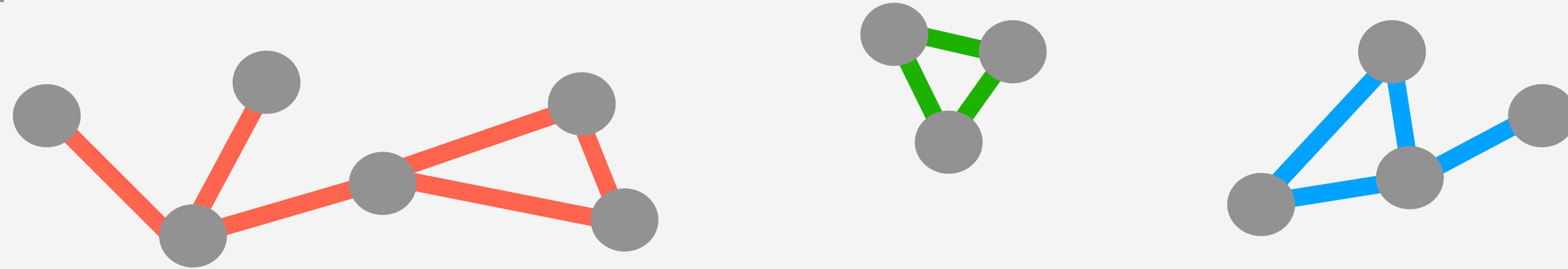
inferring mutation  
statistics



simulating of  
antibody repertoire  
evolution

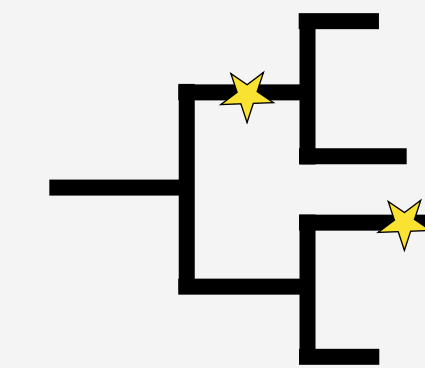
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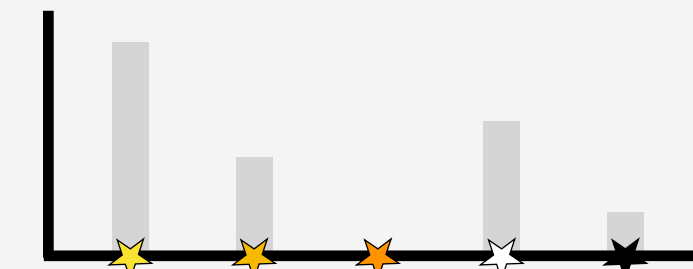


defining antigen recognition breadth using network analysis

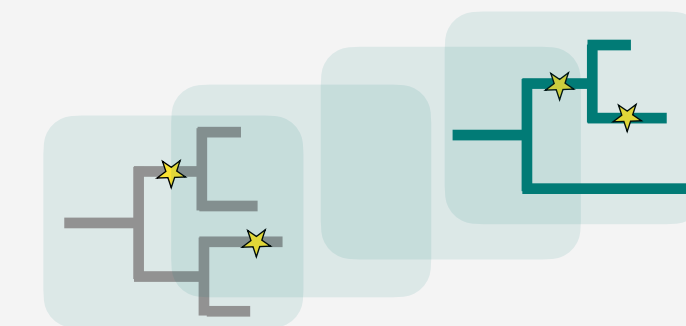
## Antibody evolution



reconstruction of phylogenetic trees

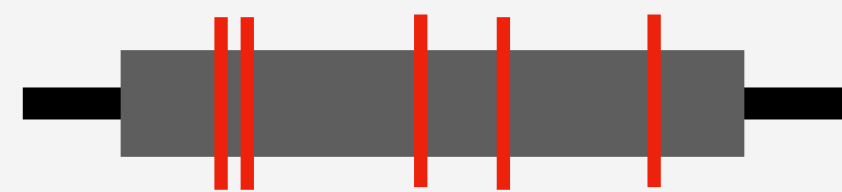


inferring mutation statistics

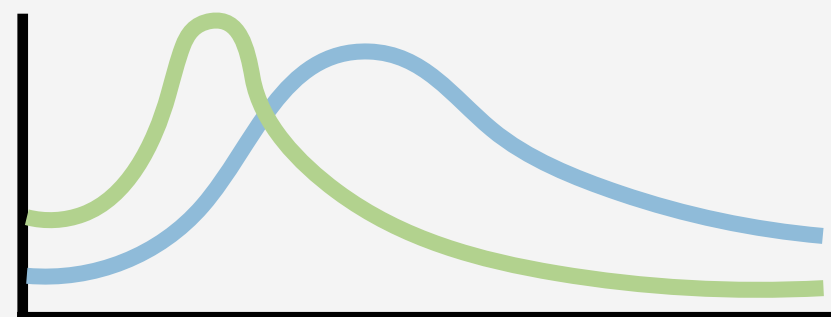


simulating of antibody repertoire evolution

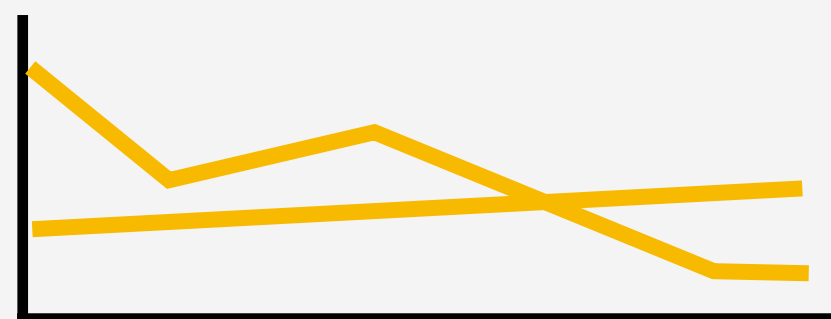
## Underlying mechanisms of diversity generation



probabilistic sequence annotation

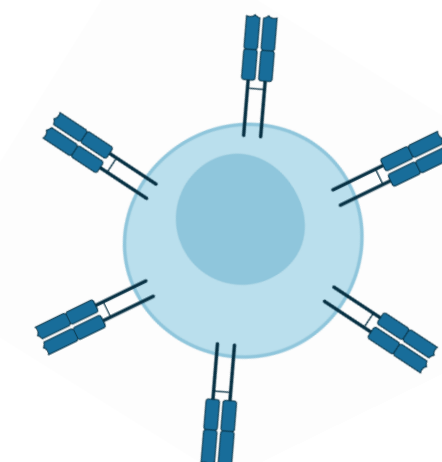


recombination statistics to learn about generation and selection

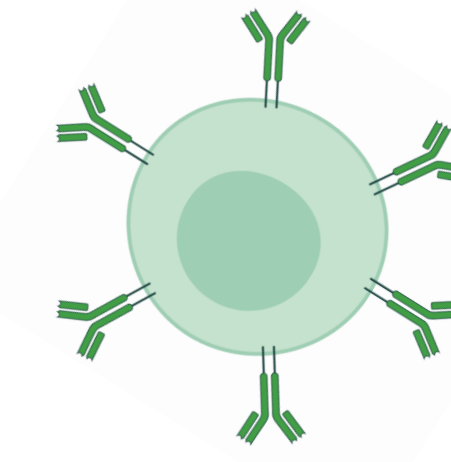
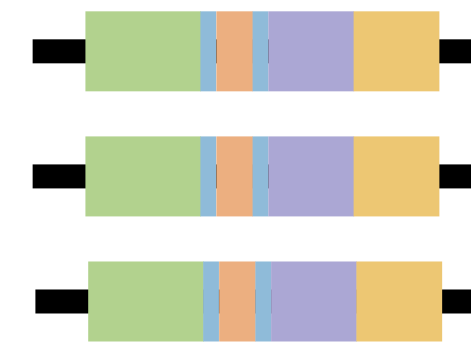


clonotype diversity dynamics

## Immune repertoire data

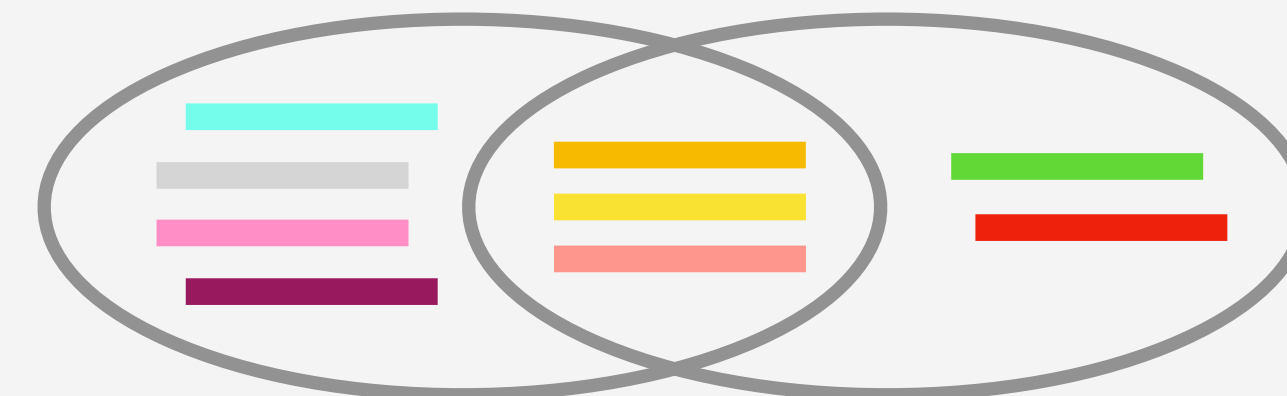


T cell receptors



B cell receptors/antibodies

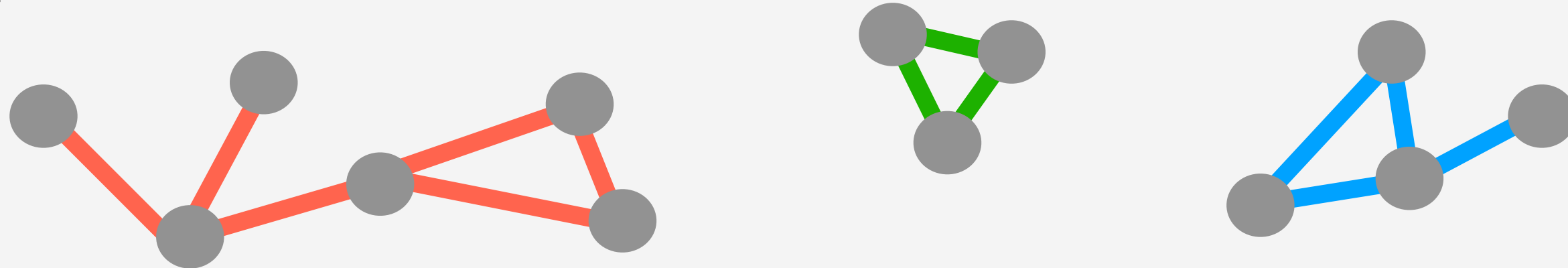
## Molecular convergence



exploring cross-individual sequence similarity and convergence

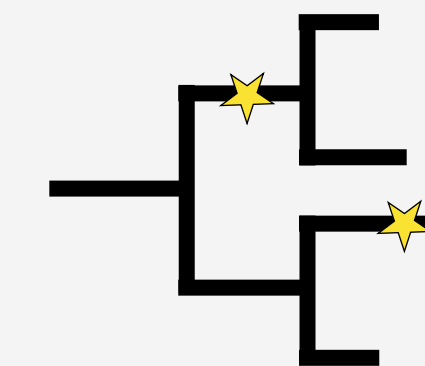
# Immune repertoire analyses often focus on diversity, architecture, evolution, or convergence

## Repertoire architecture

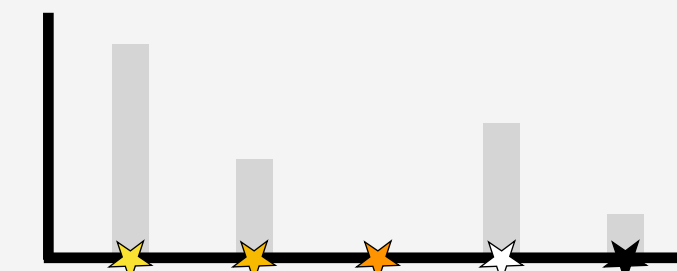


defining antigen  
recognition breadth  
using network  
analysis

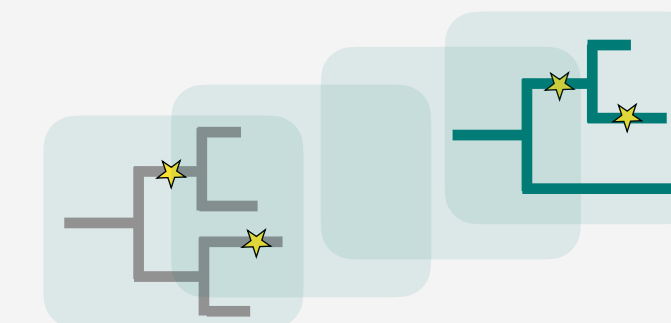
## Antibody evolution



reconstruction of  
phylogenetic trees



inferring mutation  
statistics

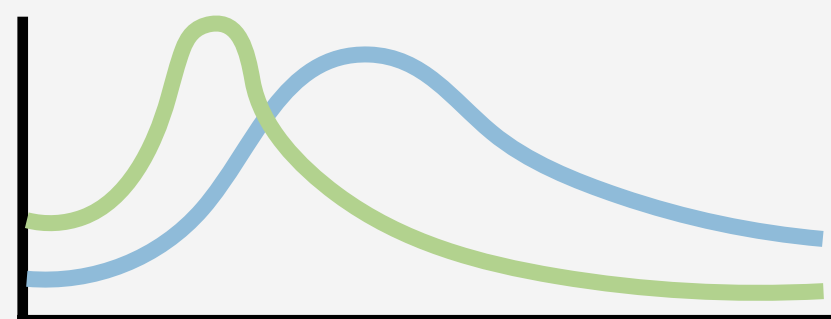


simulating of  
antibody repertoire  
evolution

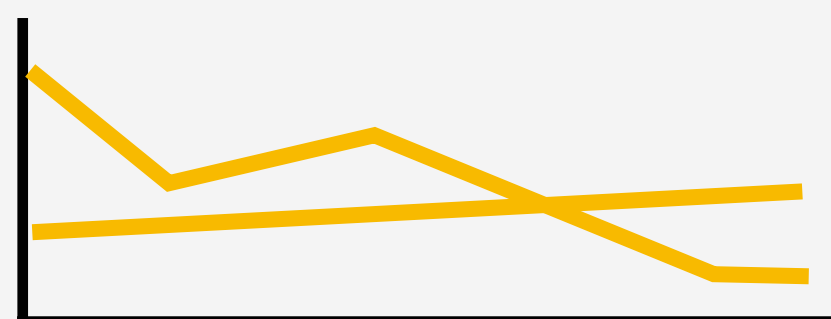
## Underlying mechanisms of diversity generation



probabilistic  
sequence  
annotation

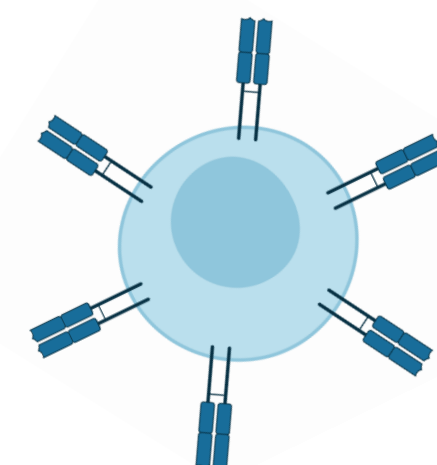


recombination  
statistics to learn  
about generation  
and selection

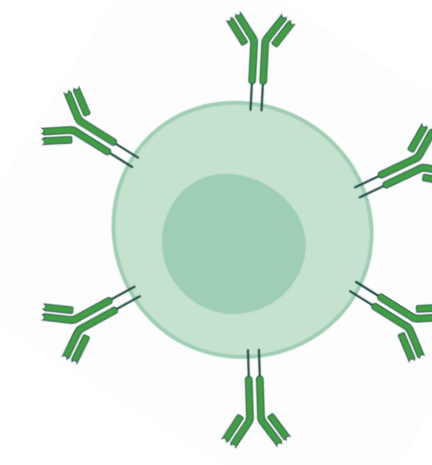
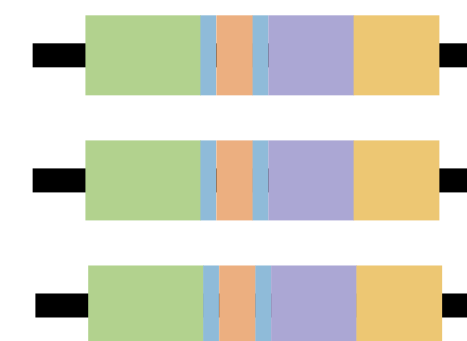


clonotype  
diversity  
dynamics

## Immune repertoire data

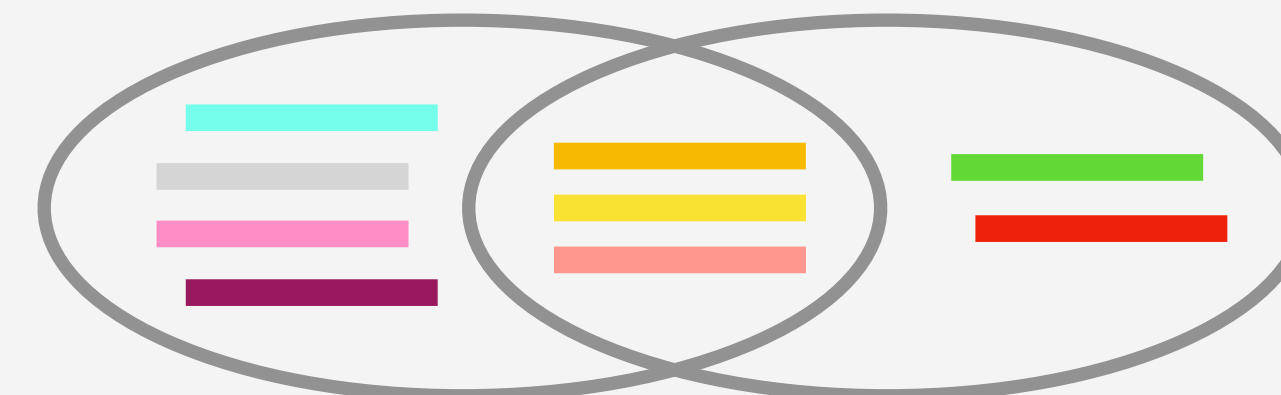


T cell receptors



B cell receptors/  
antibodies

## Molecular convergence



exploring cross-individual  
sequence similarity and  
convergence

# Lecture goals:

- learn about immune repertoire sequencing
  - what are immune repertoires?
  - how are they formed?
  - how are they sequenced?
  - what are some common areas of repertoire analysis?
- **familiarize with immune repertoire data**
- **work through an example analysis**

