

Bioinformatique et ontologies

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Il y a autant de définitions de la « bioinformatique » et des « ontologies » qu'il y en a pour la notion de « gène ».

Au-delà de cette diversité, nous définirons les termes génériques du domaine.

Nous montrerons comment se construit une **ontologie** pour le partage des connaissances.

Nous décrirons pourquoi une ontologie est une nécessité en bioinformatique, en particulier lors de l'évolution de systèmes d'information et lors des modélisations de systèmes biologiques.

A partir d'exemples, nous dégagerons les **axiomes** et principaux **concepts** qui ont permis à une ontologie, **IMGT-ONTOLOGY**, de devenir un paradigme au niveau international.

Nous montrerons que les axiomes d'IMGT-ONTOLOGY qui permettent d'appréhender les connaissances sous différentes facettes sont utilisables pour une **représentation multi-échelle** (moléculaire, cellulaire, de l'organisme et de population),

et par suite en **biologie systémique** pour la modélisation de réseaux de régulations, de processus biologiques, de communications entre organes et au sein de population.

- La construction d'une ontologie engendre une dynamique continue en recherche fondamentale et en recherche appliquée qui **intègre les avancées scientifiques et technologiques du domaine.**
- En terme de **visibilité internationale** et à l'aide d'exemples en recherche clinique (diagnostic des leucémies) et en biotechnologie (ingénierie des anticorps, humanisation des anticorps), nous montrerons comment IMGT-ONTOLOGY permet:
 - de gérer efficacement un **projet**,
 - de concilier assurance **qualité et créativité**,
 - et de favoriser une **valorisation de la recherche**.

Acquis à la fin de la formation:

Cette formation démontrera qu'une approche intégrée des connaissances d'un système complexe en bioinformatique est possible à la condition de reposer sur une solide ontologie.

L'étudiant réalisera de plus qu'une ontologie amène tout naturellement à une assurance qualité et à une valorisation de la recherche.

Mercredi 22 mai 2013:

Marie-Paule Lefranc

Immunogénétique et Immunoinformatique

IMGT-ONTOLOGY axioms et concepts

Jeudi 23 mai 2013:

Véronique Giudicelli

Ontologies et Protégé

Vendredi 24 mai 2013:

Patrice Duroux

Ontologies et Système d'information

Joumana Michaloud

Ontologies et Contrôle de qualité

Mercredi 22 mai 2013

1. IMGT®

Quel est le domaine d'expertise d'IMGT®?

2. Ontologie

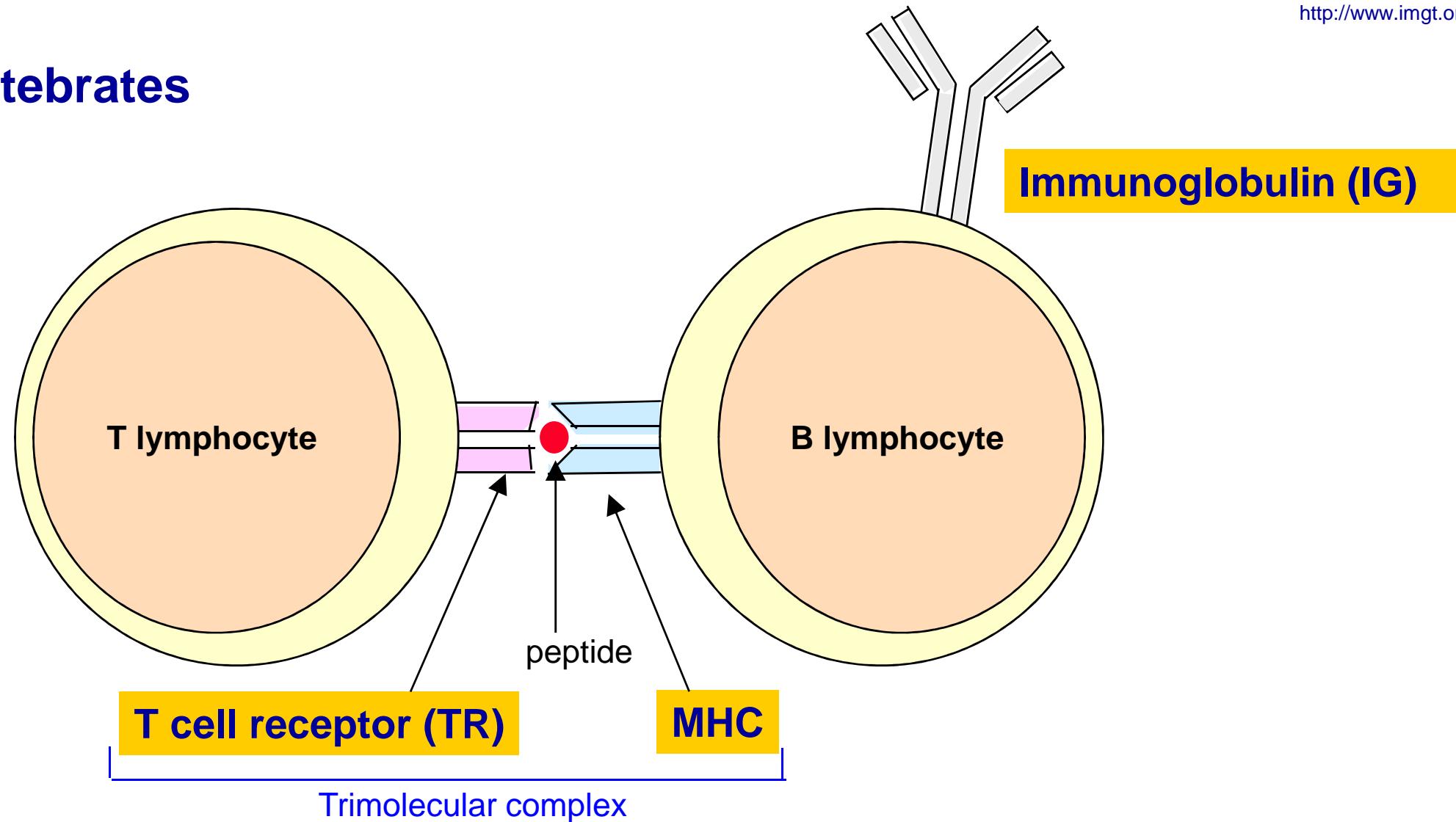
Qu'est-ce qu'une ontologie?

3. IMGT-ONTOLOGY axioms et concepts

4. Exemples d'applications

IMGT® domain: the adaptive immune response

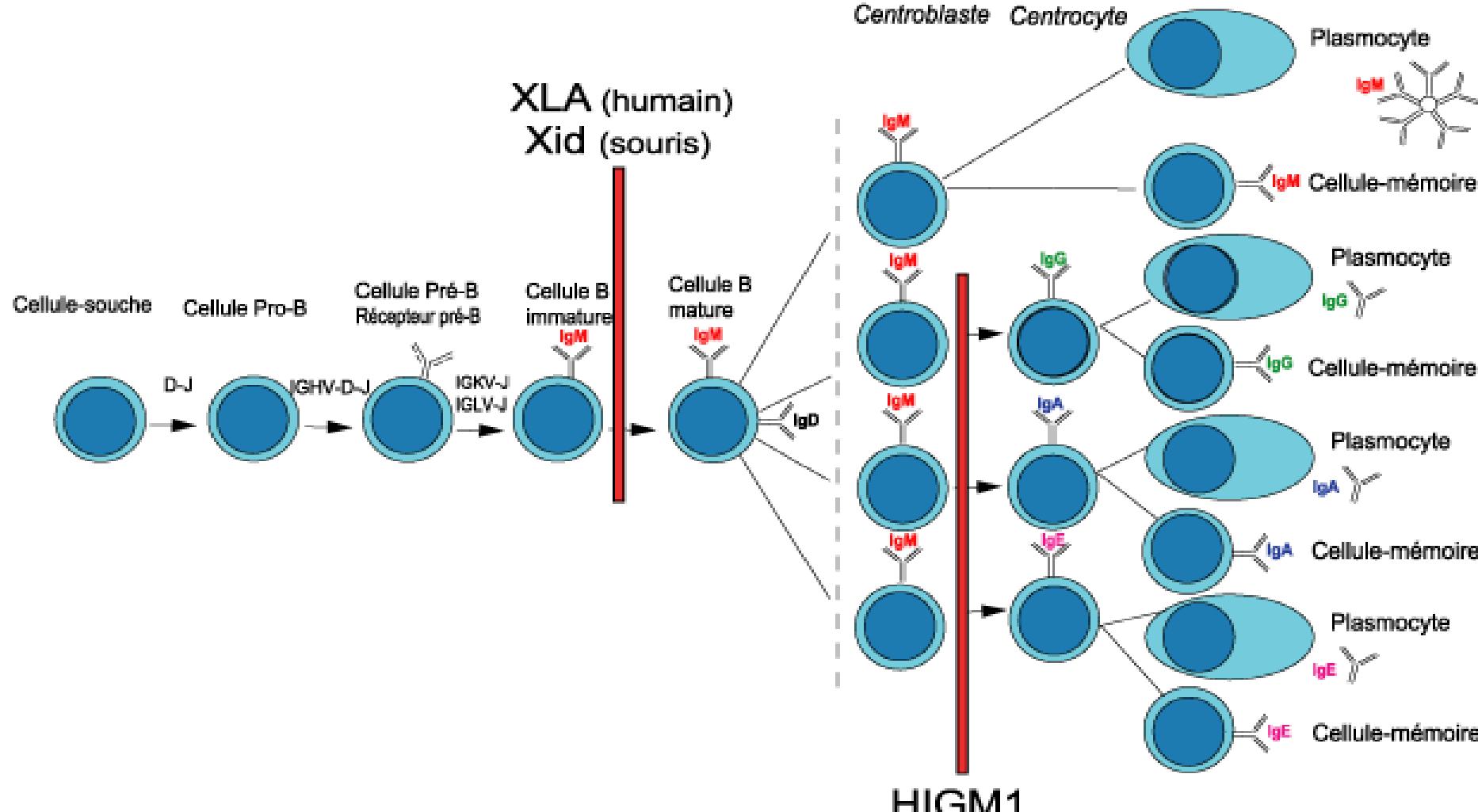
Vertebrates



Bone marrow

Blood

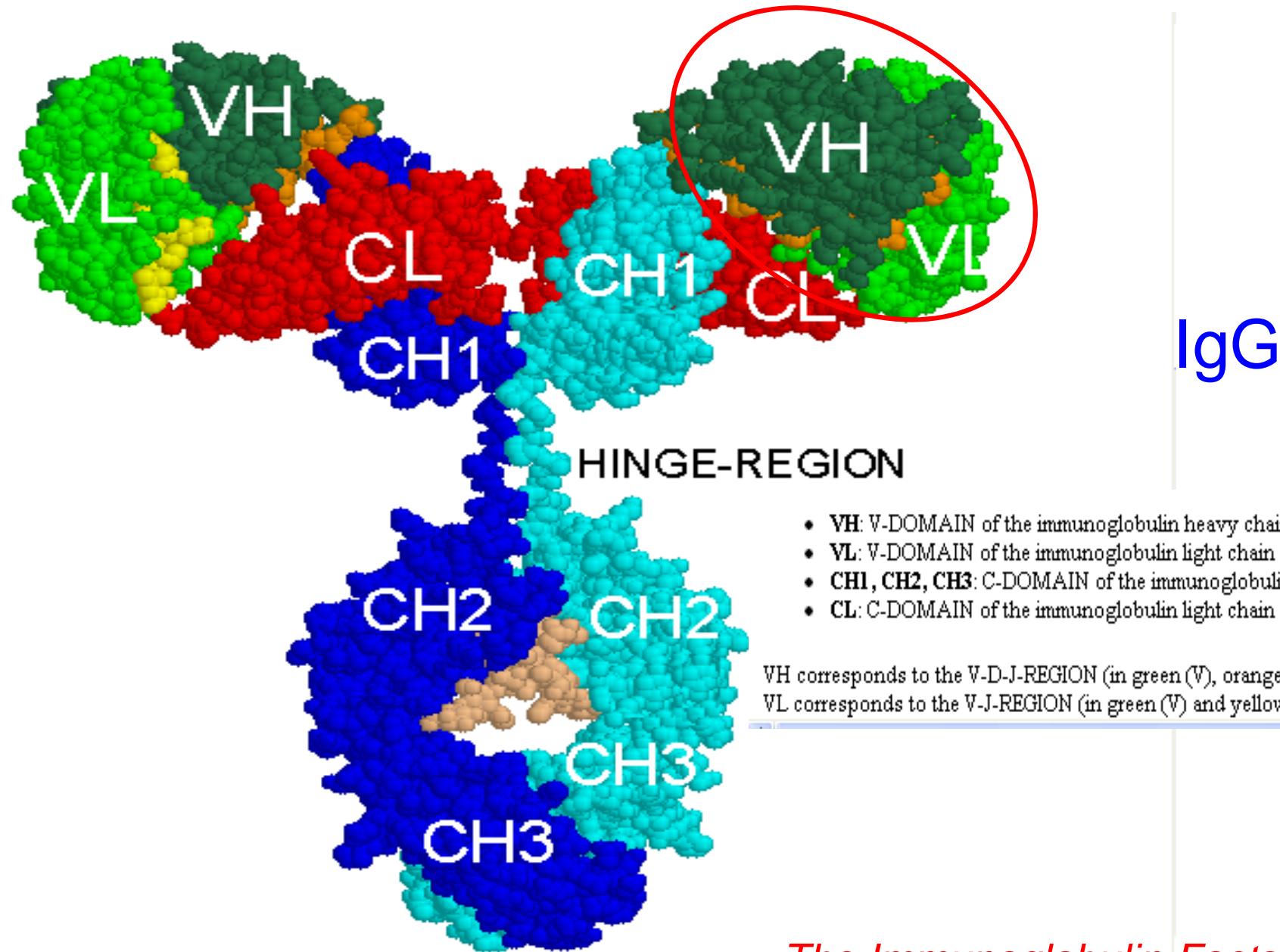
Lymph nodes, spleen



V-D-J and V-J rearrangements

Hypermutations, selection

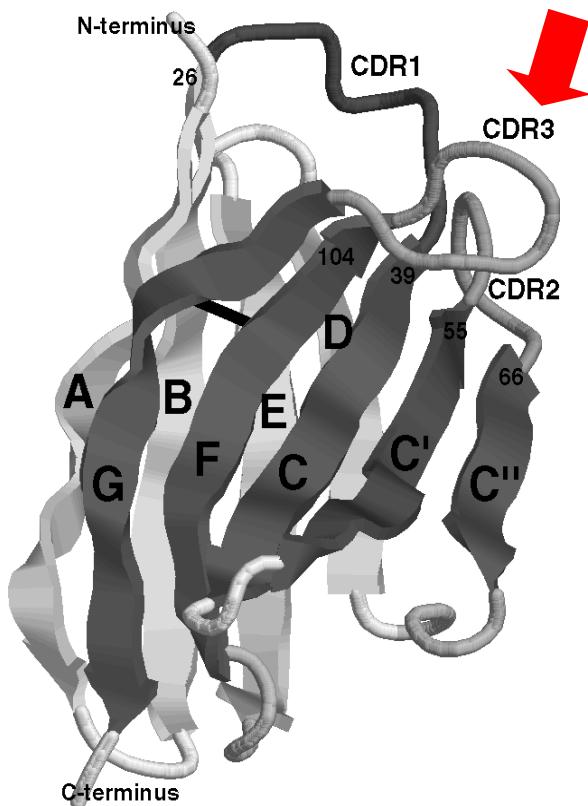
Immunoglobulin or antibody



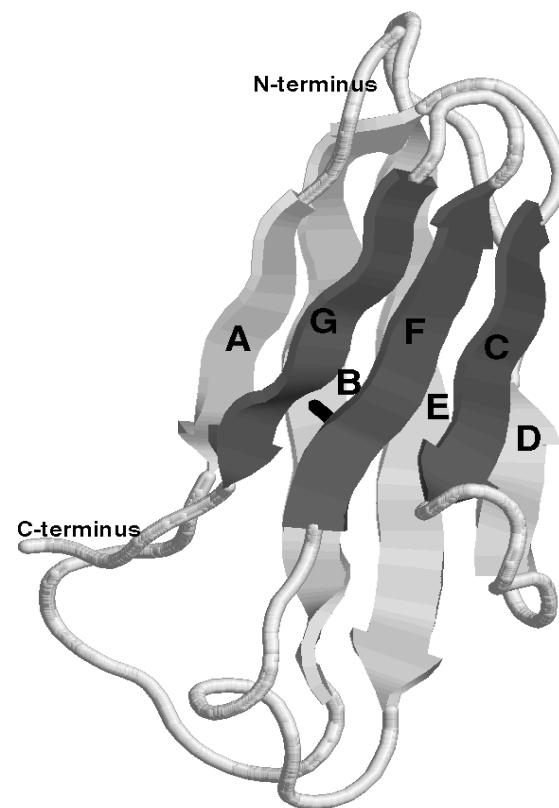
Structural domains

IG and TR

V-DOMAIN

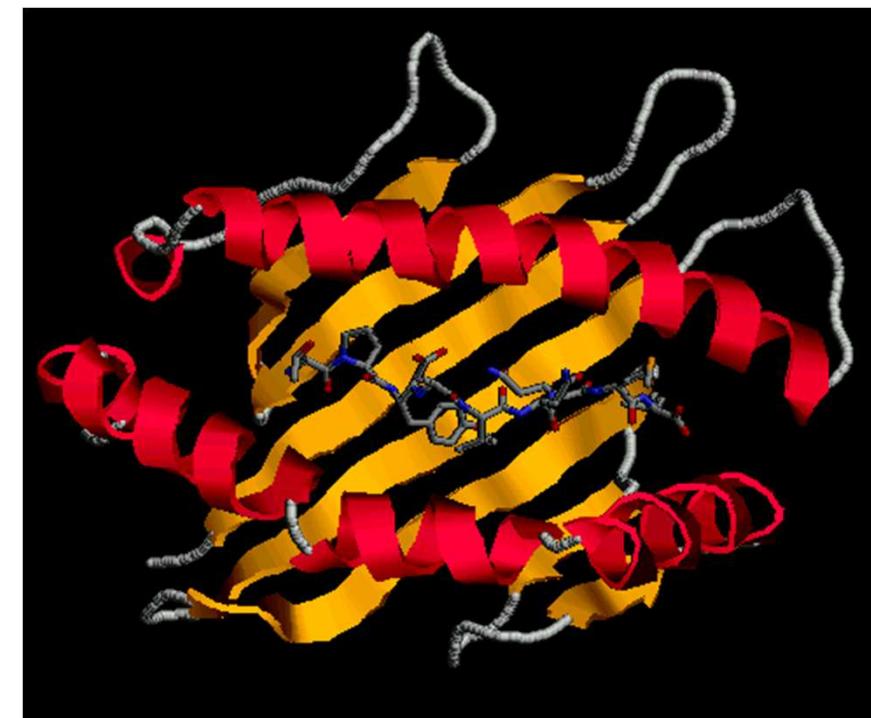


C-DOMAIN

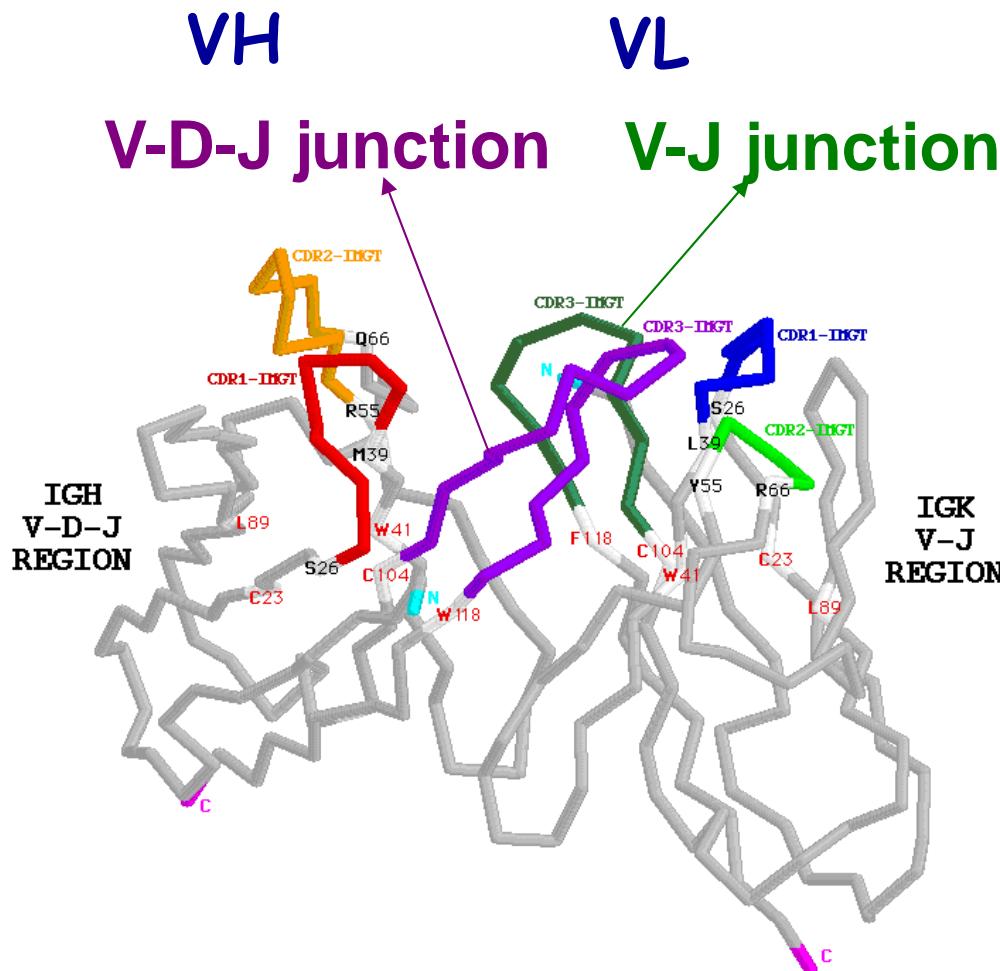


MHC

G-DOMAINS



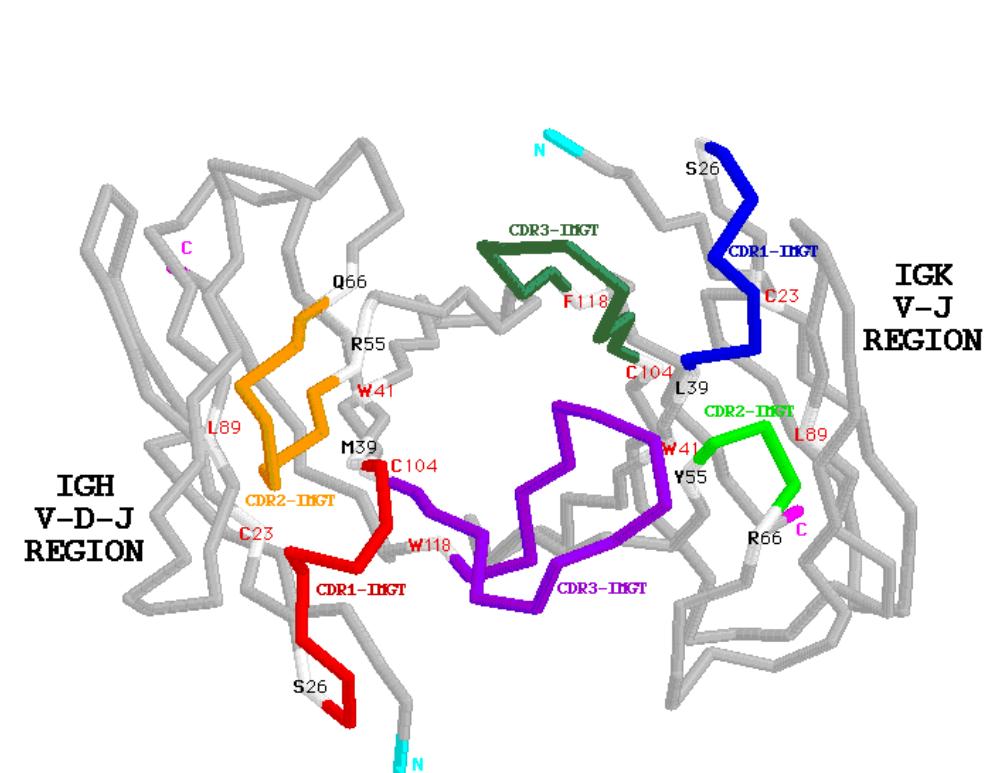
V-DOMAINS: VH and VL



Side view of the V-DOMAINS

Mouse (*Mus musculus*) E5.2Fv

CDR3-IMGT = Complementarity determining region (105-117)
V-J junction (104-118)
V-D-J junction (104-118)



View from above the CDRs

Immunoglobulin (IG)

T cell receptor (TR)

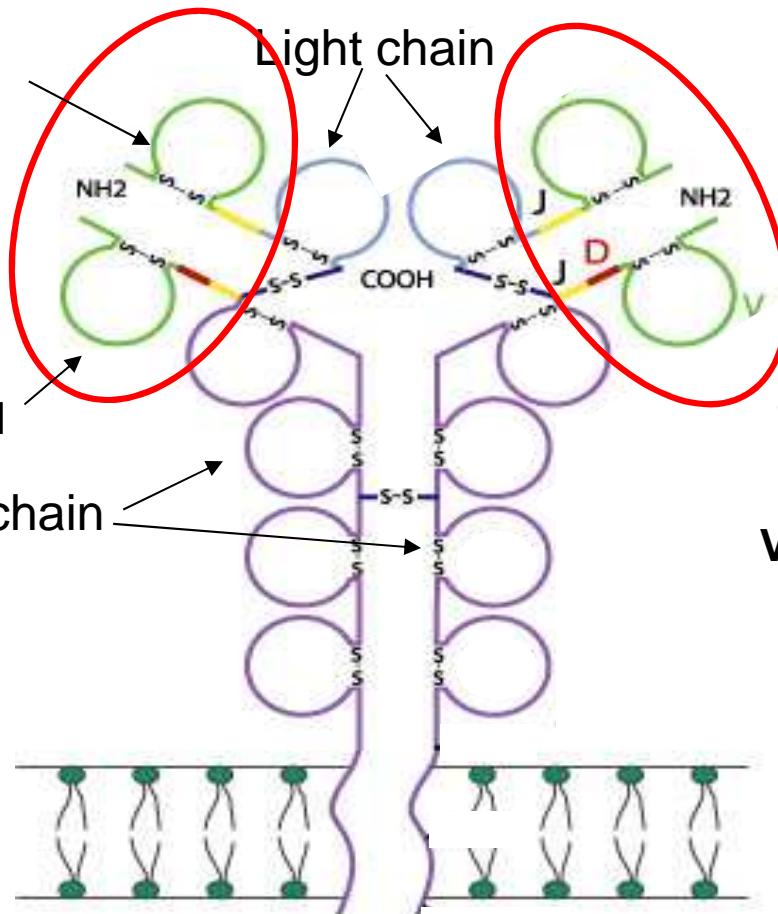
V-DOMAIN

V-J-REGION

V-DOMAIN

V-D-J-REGION

Heavy chain



Membrane IgM

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

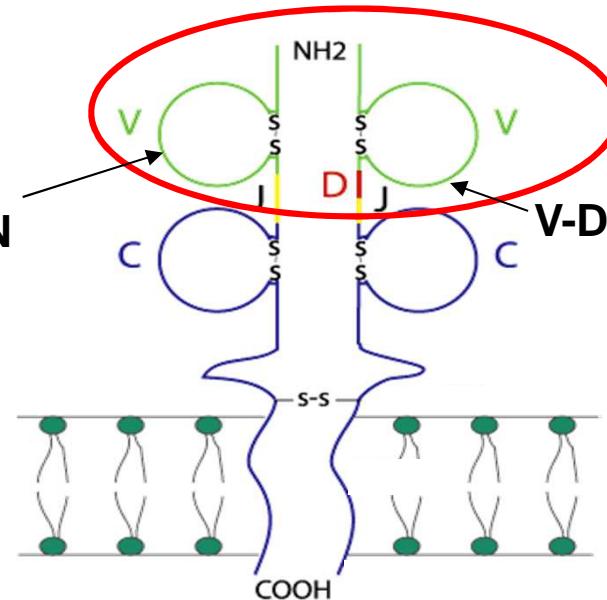
Alpha

Gamma

Beta

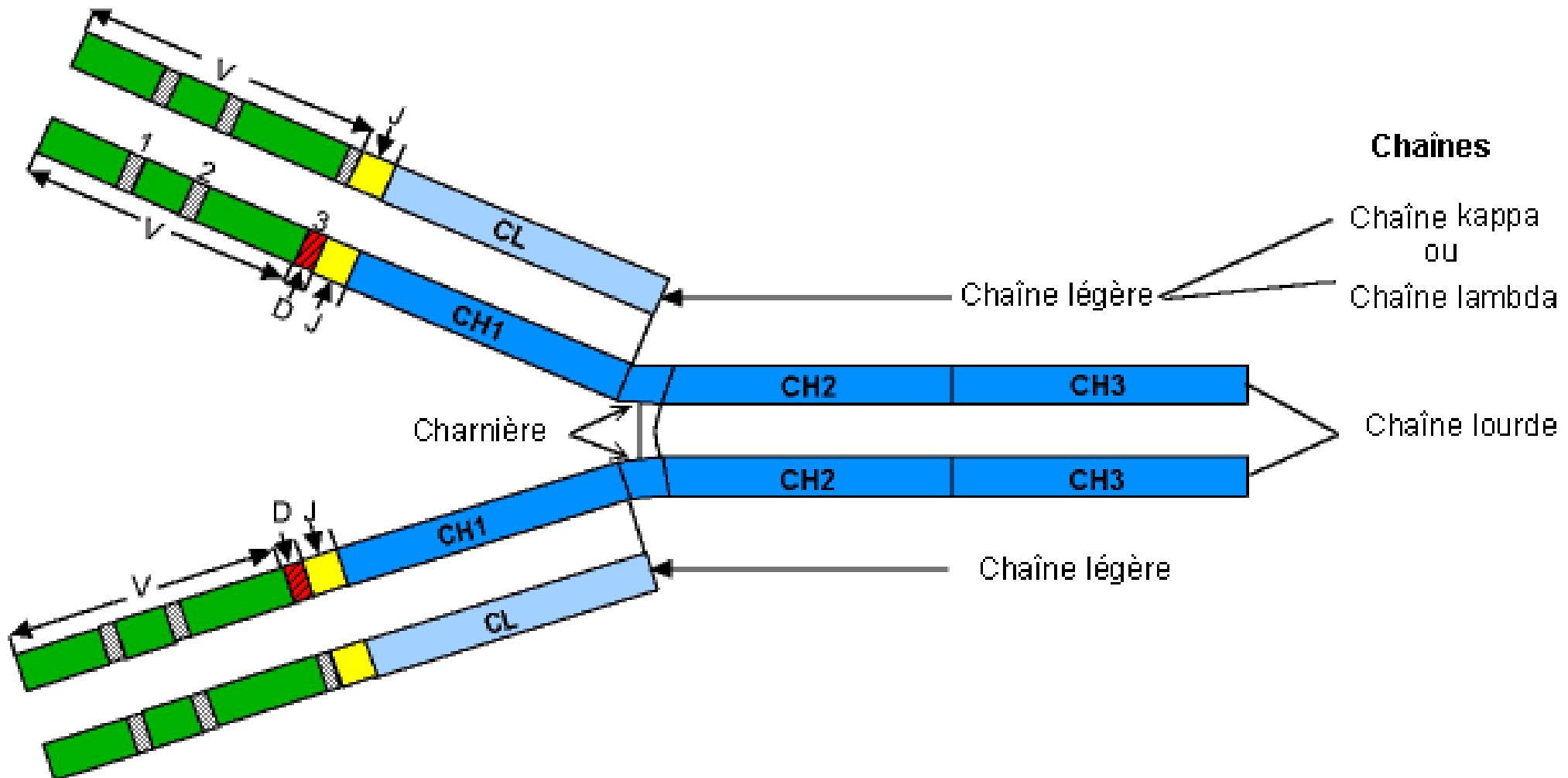
Delta

V-J-REGION



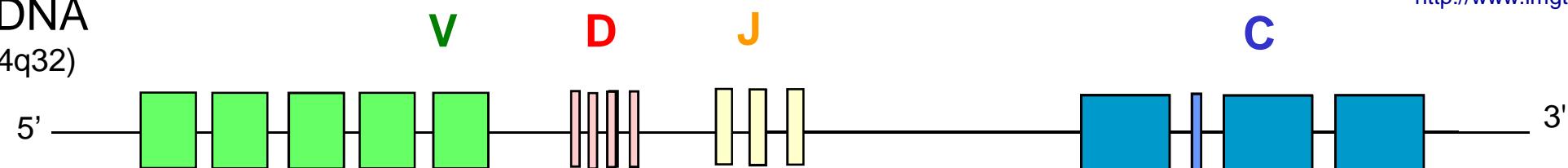
T cell receptor

Immunoglobulin IgG



Immunoglobulin (IG) synthesis

genomic DNA
(IGH Locus 14q32)

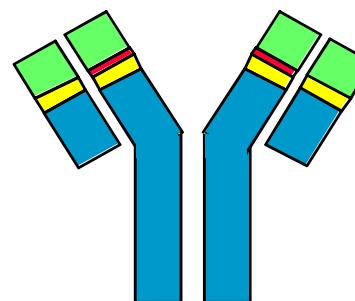


rearranged
DNA



mRNA

2×10^{12} different IG
per individual

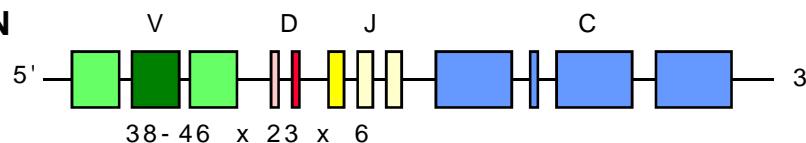


Immunoglobulin (IG) synthesis

150

FUNCTIONAL IG GENES

HEAVY CHAIN



6300 POTENTIAL RECOMBINATIONS

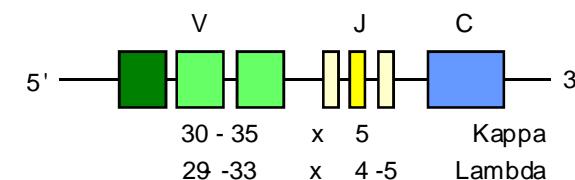


ABOUT 6.3×10^6 POSSIBILITIES

2×10^{12}

DIFFERENT ANTIBODIES

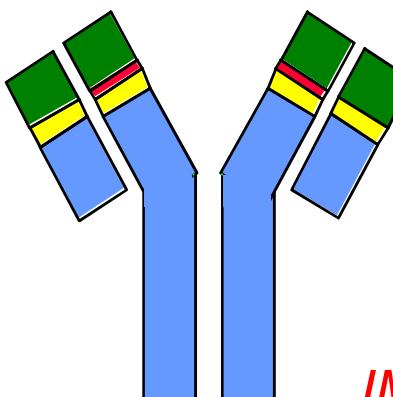
LIGHT CHAIN



185 + 165 POTENTIAL RECOMBINATIONS



ABOUT 3.5×10^5 POSSIBILITIES



IMGT® <http://www.imgt.org>



IMGT®, the international ImMunoGeneTics information system®

Created in 1989 at Montpellier, France (University Montpellier 2 and CNRS)

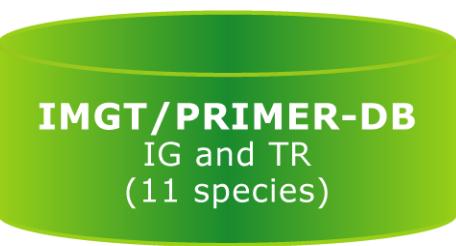
IMGT® is the international reference in immunogenetics and immunoinformatics.

IMGT® comprises:

- 7 databases
- 17 online tools
- more than 15,000 HTML pages of Web resources.

IMGT® receives 150.000 requests per month.

Sequences



IMGT/V-QUEST

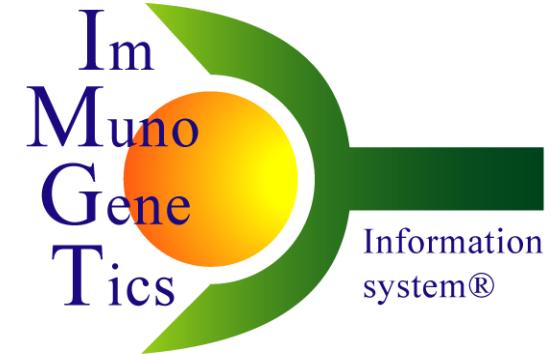
IMGT/JunctionAnalysis

IMGT/Allele-Align

IMGT/PhyloGene

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

IMGT/3Dstructure-DB
IG, TR and MHC



Genome

IMGT/GeneInfo

IMGT/LocusView

IMGT/GeneSearch

IMGT/GeneView

2D and 3D structures

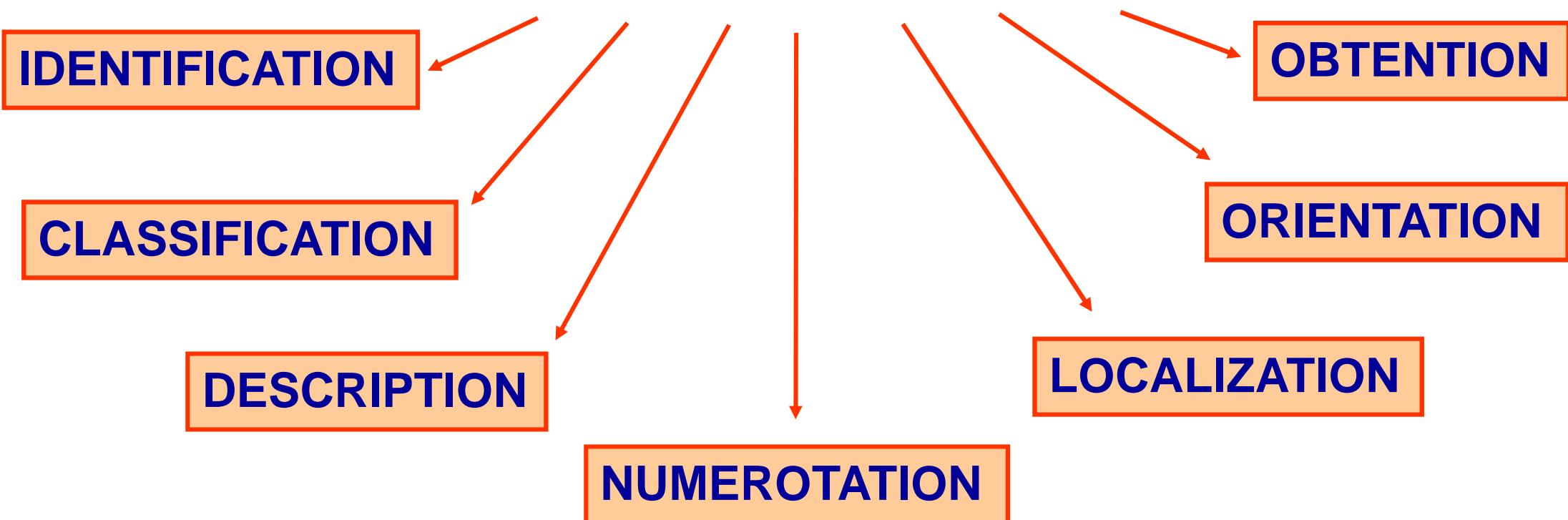
IMGT/StructuralQuery

Why and how has IMGT® become a paradigm towards Systems Biology?

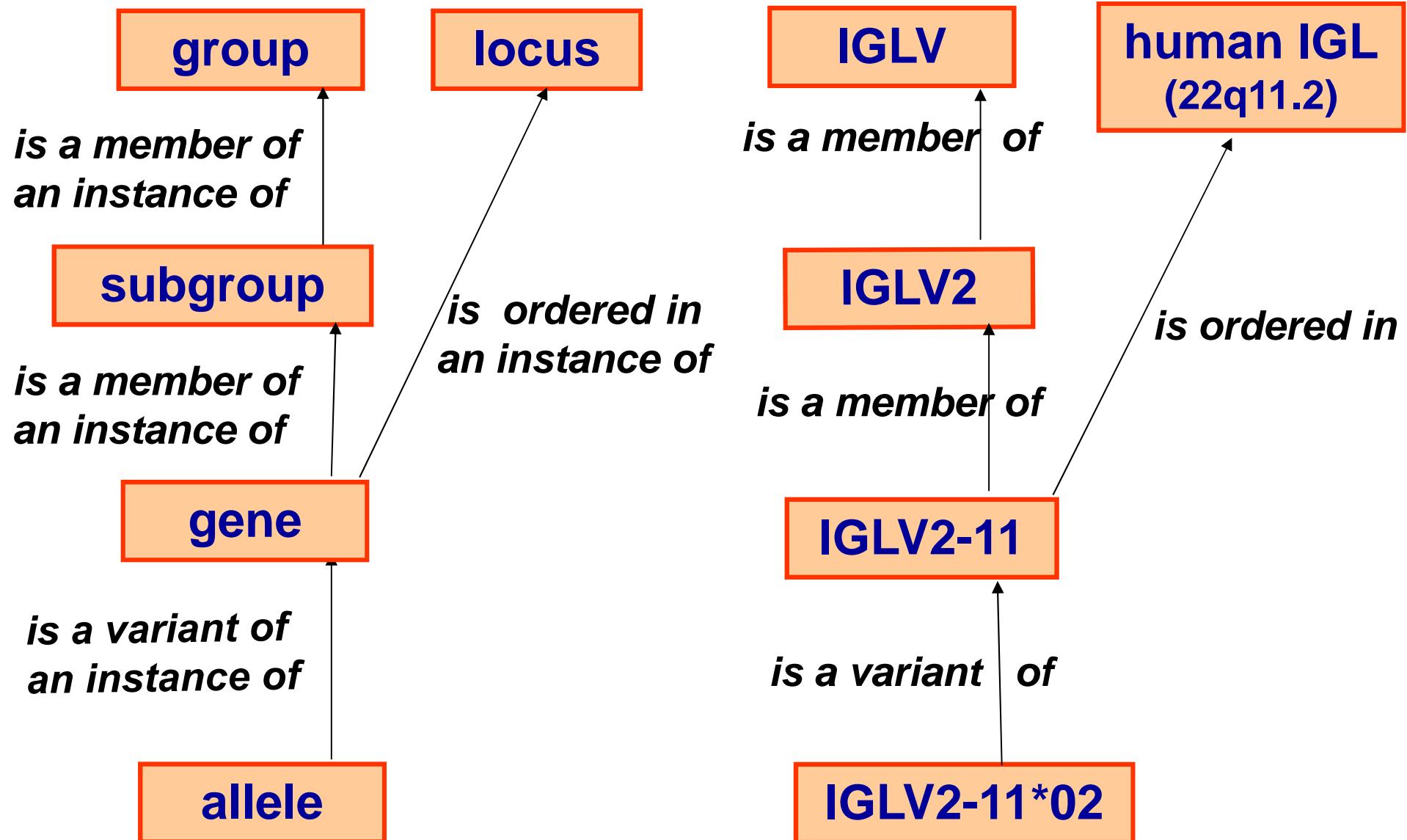
IMGT-ONTOLOGY axioms and concepts

IMGT-ONTOLOGY seven axioms:

To share, reuse and represent knowledge
in Immunogenetics and Life Sciences



CLASSIFICATION axiom

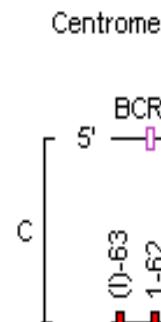


« Concepts »

« Instances »

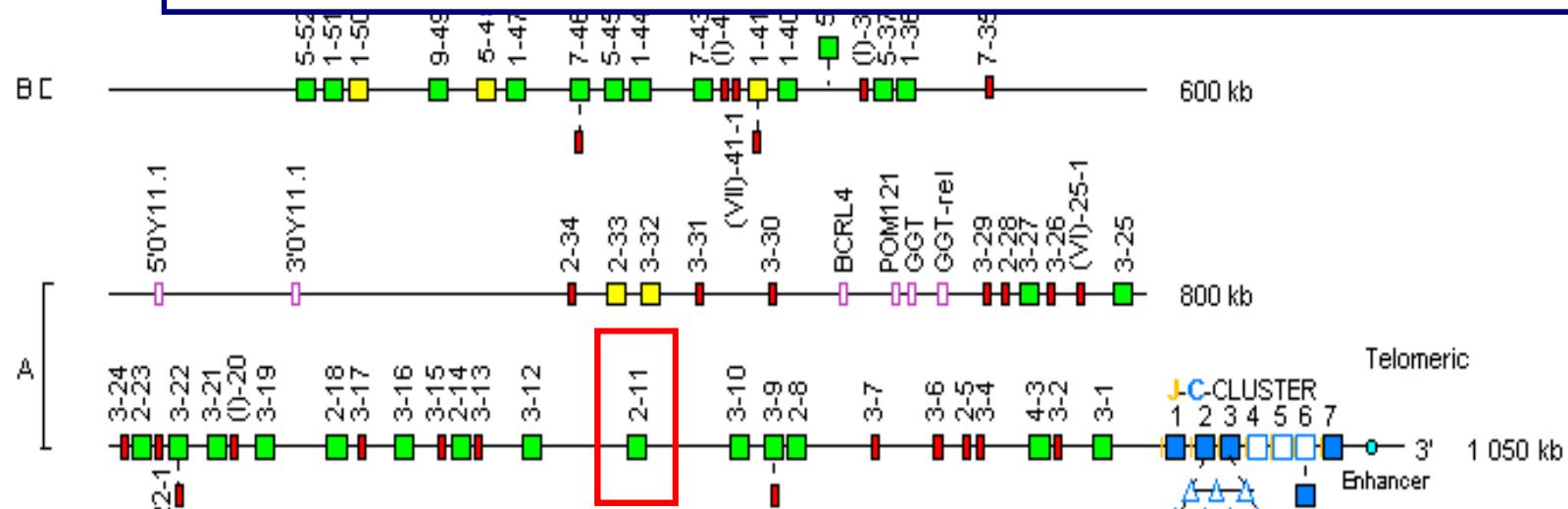
Locus representation: Human IGL

Human IGL 2



WELCOME !
to IMGT/GENE-DB

THE
INTERNATIONAL
IMMUNOGENETICS
INFORMATION SYSTEM®



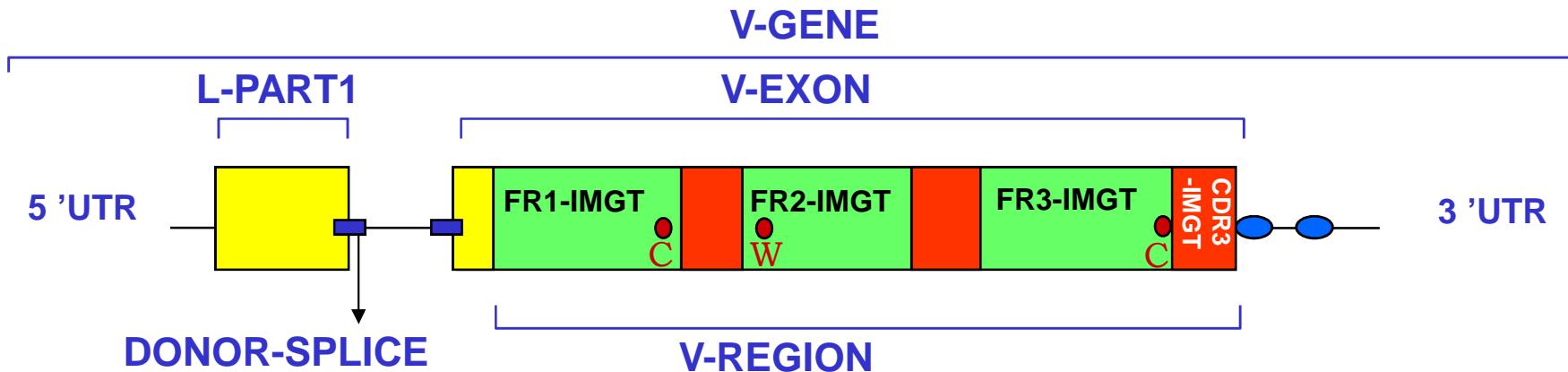
IG and TR: 1574 genes and 2621 alleles from human and mouse

CLASSIFICATION axiom

- The IMGT-ONTOLOGY main concepts of classification include ‘group’, ‘subgroup’, ‘gene’, ‘allele’.
- They allowed to set up the nomenclature for IG and TR genes (V, D, J, C genes).
- IMGT gene names were approved by HGNC in 1999 and entered in GDB, LocusLink and Entrez Gene (NCBI).
- IMGT/GENE-DB is the international reference database for IG and TR genes (direct links from Entrez Gene NCBI).
- WHO-IUIS/IMGT 2007 report (*Dev. Comp. Immunol., Immunogenetics*).

DESCRIPTION axiom

PROTOTYPE for a V-GENE

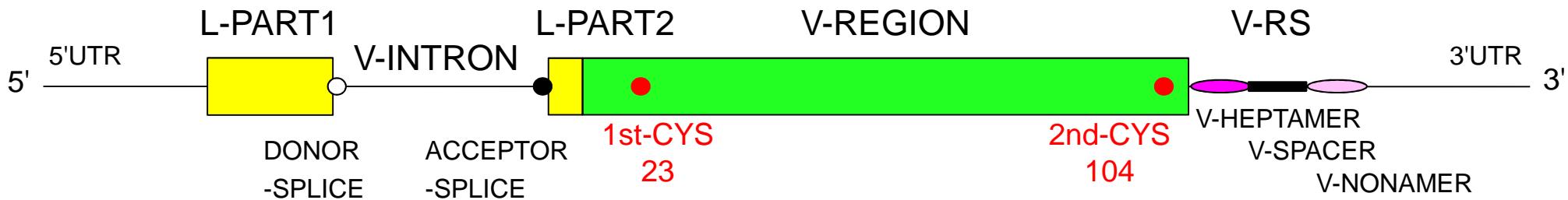


Label 1	Label 2	Relations entre Labels
V-GENE	V-EXON	
FR3-IMGT	CDR3-IMGT	
L-PART1	DONOR-SPLICE	
V-REGION	FR1-IMGT	
V-REGION	CDR3-IMGT	

An example of V-GENE

>X62106.0|HSV12|Homo sapiens VI-2 gene for immunoglobulin heavy chain

tgagagctcc	gttcctcacc	atggactgga	cctggaggat	cctcttcttg	gtggcagcag	60
ccacacgttaa	gaggctccct	agtcccagt	atgagaaaaga	gattgagtcc	agtccaggga	120
gatctcatcc	acttctgtgt	tctctccaca	ggagccccact	cccaaggtgca	gctggtgcag	180
tctggggctg	aggtgaagaa	gcctggggcc	tcagtgaagg	tctccgtcaa	ggcttctgga	240
tacaccttca	ccggctacta	tatgcactgg	gtgcgacagg	cccctggaca	agggcttgag	300
tggatggat	ggatcaaccc	taacagtgg	ggcacaaaact	atgcacagaa	gtttcagggc	360
agggtcacca	tgaccaggga	cacgtccatc	agcacagcct	acatggagct	gagcaggctg	420
agatctgacg	acacggccgt	gtattadgt	gcgagagaca	cagtgtgaaa	acccacatcc	480
tgagggtgtc	agaaacccaa	gggaggaggc	ag			



DESCRIPTION

IMGT/LIGM-DB Consultation module v3 - Mozilla Firefox

File Edit View Go Bookmarks Tools Help

```

FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FH
FT L-V-D-J-C-SEQUENCE <1..375>
FT /partial
FT /db_xref="taxon:9606"
FT /cell_type="B-cell hybridoma 2F7"
FT /IMGT_note="automatically annotated with IMGT tools"
FT /organism="Homo sapiens"
FT V-D-J-REGION 1..375
FT
FT V-REGION 1..296
FT /allele="IGHV3-33*01, putative"
FT /gene="IGHV3-33"
FT /CDR_length="[8.8.18]"
FT /putative_limit="3' side"
FT /translation="QVHLVESGGAVFHPGRSLRLSRAASGFTFSSYGMHWVRQAP
AKGLEWVAVIWYDGSNKYYADSVKGRFTISRDNSKNTLYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYC
AK"
FT FR1-IMGT 1..75
FT /AA_IMGT="1 to 26, AA 10 is missing"
FT /translation="QVHLVESGGAVFHPGRSLRLSRAAS"
FT CDR1-IMGT 76..99
FT /AA_IMGT="27 to 34"
FT /translation="GFTFSSY"
FT FR2-IMGT 100..150
FT /AA_IMGT="39 to 55"
FT /translation="MHWVRQAPAKGLEWVAV"
FT CONSERVED-TRP 106..108
FT CDR2-IMGT 151..174
FT /AA_IMGT="56 to 63"
FT /translation="IWYDGSNK"
FT FR3-IMGT 175..288
FT /AA_IMGT="66 to 104, AA 73 is missing"
FT /translation="YYADSVKGRFTISRDNSKNTLYLQMNSLRAEDTAVYYC"

```

CLASSIFICATION

170,685 sequences from 335 species

IMGT-ONTOLOGY:
277 IMGT labels for sequences
285 IMGT labels for 3D structures

SO (Sequence ontology):
67 IMGT labels

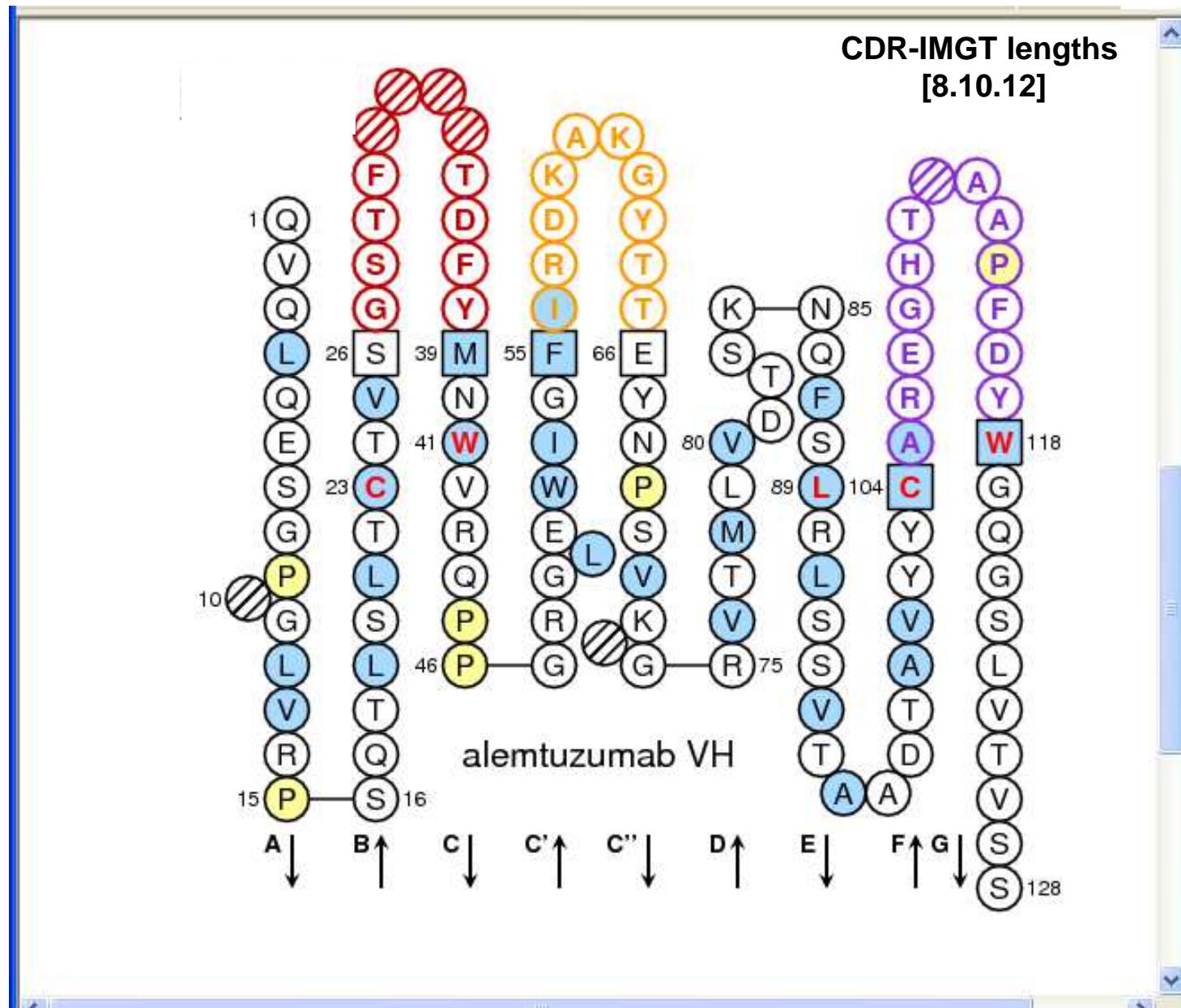
Done

DESCRIPTION axiom

- The IMGT-ONTOLOGY concepts of description comprise the standardized **IMGT labels** and **relations**.
- They have allowed to describe the IG, TR and MH sequences and 3D structures, **whatever the receptor type, the chain type, or the species**.
- They are particularly useful to describe IG, TR, and MHC and their complexes (**IG/antigen, TR/pMH**).
- It is possible to query the IMGT® databases (**IMGT/LIGM-DB for sequences, IMGT/3Dstructure-DB for 3D structures**) with **IMGT labels**.
- Sequence Ontology (SO) includes IMGT labels.

NUMEROTATION axiom

IMGT
Collier
de
Perles

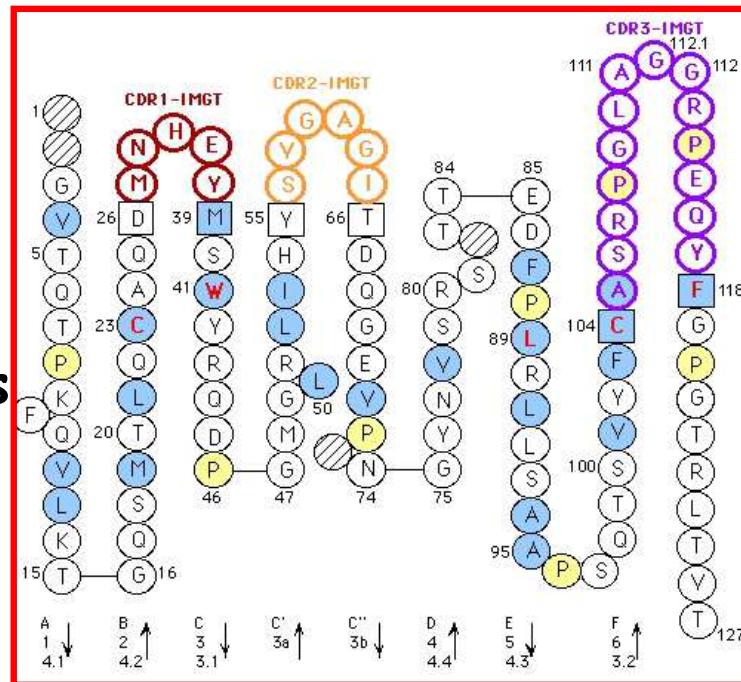


IMGT Web resources: 15 000 pages HTML



<http://www.imgt.org>

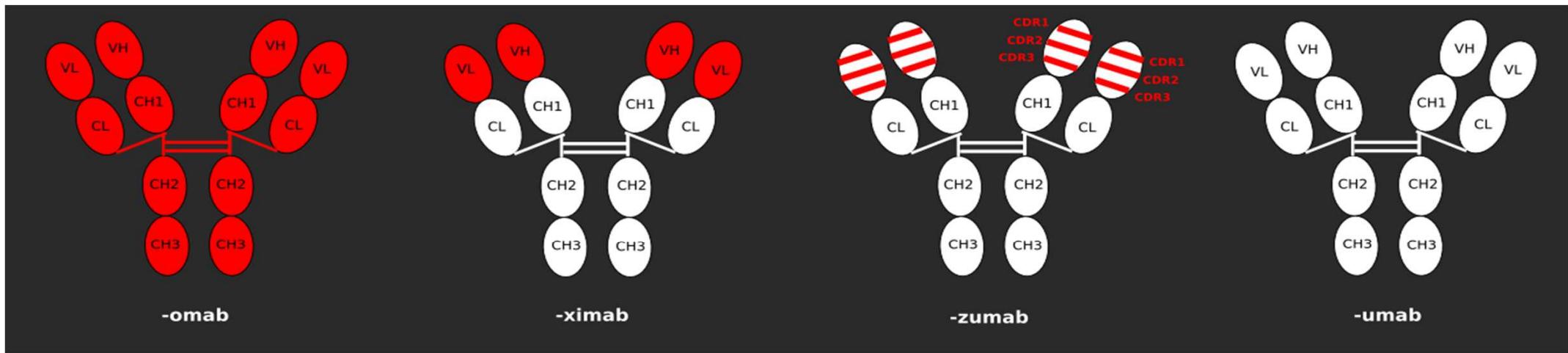
IMGT
Collier
de Perles



IMGT Alignment of alleles

TRAV gene	FR1-IMGT (1-26)	CDR1-IMGT (27-38)	FR2-IMGT (39-55)	CDR2-IMGT (56-65)	FR3-IMGT (66-104)	CDR3-IMGT (105-115)		
	1 10 20	30	40 50	60	70	80 84ABC 90	100	110
AE0000658, TRAV1-1	GQSLEQ. PSEVTAVEGAIVQINCTYQ	TSGFYG.	LSWYQQHDGGAPTFSLY	NALDG.	LEETG.	RFSSFLSRSDSYGYLLQELQMKSASFYC	AVR.	
AE0000658, TRAV1-2	GQNIDQ. PTIEMTATEGAIKVQINCTYQ	TSGFNG.	LFWYQQHAGEAPTFSLY	NVLDG.	LEEKG.	RFSSFLSRSKGYGSYLLLKELOMQKDSASFYC	AVR.	
AE0000658, TRAV2	KDQVFQ. PSTVASSSEGAVVEIFCNHS	VSNAYN.	FFWYLVHFPGCAPRLLVK	GSK.	PSQQG.	RYNMTYER. FSSSLLILQVREADAAVYYC	AVE.	
AE0000658, TRAV3	AQSVAQPEDQVNVAEGNPLTVKCTYS	VSGNPY.	LFWYVQYPNRGLQFLLK	YITGDNL.	VKGSTY.	GFEAEFNKSQTFSFLKKPSALVSDSALYFC	AVRD.	
AE0000658, TRAV4	LAKITQ. PISMDSYEQGEVNITCSHN	NIATNDY.	ITWYQQFPSSQGPRLIIQ	GYKT.	KVTNE.	VASLFPAPDKSSTLSPRVSLSDTAVVYC	LVGD.	
AE0000659, TRAV5	GEDVEQS. LFLSVREGDSSVINCYT	DSSSTY.	LYWYKQEPGAGLQLLLT	IFSNMD.	MKQDQ.	RLTVLLNKKDKHLSLRIADTQGDSAIYFC	AES.	
AE0000659, TRAV6	SQKIEQNSEALNIQEKGKTATLTCNYT	NYSPAY.	LQWYRQDPGRGPVFLLL	IRENEK.	EKRKE.	RLKVTIFDTTLKQSFHITASQPADSATYLC	ALD.	
AE0000659, TRAV7	ENQVEHSPHFLGPQPGDVAMSCTYS	VSRFNN.	LQWYRQNTGMGPKHLLS	MYSAGY.	EKQKG.	RLNATLLK. NGSSLYITAVQPEDSATYFC	AVD.	
AE0000659, TRAV8-1	AQSVSQHNHHVILSEAASLELGCNYS	YGGTVN.	LFWYVQYPGQHLQLLLK	YTFSGDPL.	VKGIK.	GFEAEFIKSFKSFNLRKPSVQWSDTAEYFC	AVN.	
AE0000659, TRAV8-2	AQSVTQLDSHVSVEGTPVLLRCNYS	SSYSPS.	LFWYVQHPNKGLQLLLK	YTSAATL.	VKGIN.	GFEAEFKKSETSFNLTKPSAHMSDAAEYFC	VVS.	
AE0000659, TRAV8-3	AQSVTQPDIHITVSEGASLELRNYS	YCATPY.	LFWYVQSPGQGLQLLLK	YTFSGDYL.	VQGIK.	GFEAEFKRSQSSFNLRKPSVHWSDAEEYFC	AVG.	
AE0000659, TRAV8-4	AQSVTQLGSHSVSVEGALVLLRCNYS	SSVPYY.	LFWYVQYPNQGLQLLLK	YTSAATL.	VKGIN.	GFEAEFKKSETSFNLTKPSAHMSDAAEYFC	AVS.	
X02850, TRAV8-5	AQSVTQLDGVFVPEEAPVLRNYS	SSVSYY.	LFWYVQYPNQGLQLLLK	YLSOSTL.	VESIN.	GFEAEFNKSQTFSFLRKPSVHISDTAEYFC	AVS.	
AE0000660, TRAV8-7	TQSVTQLDGHITVSEEAPLELKCNYS	YSGVPS.	LFWYVQYSSQSLQLLLK	DLTEATQ.	VKGIR.	GFEAEFKKSETSFYLRKPSTHVSDAEEYFC	AVGDR.	
AE0000659, TRAV9-1	GDSWVWTTGQWLPSFGDSLWVNCYR	TTOVPS.	LFWYVQYPGCPOLHLK	AMKAMD.	KGRNK.	GFEAFMRYKFTTSFHFLKDIWSOFSDSAAVYFC	ALS.	

IMGT Protein Display



Immunogenicity

-omab	-ximab	-zumab	-umab
muromonab (1986) edrecolomab (1995) ibrutumomab tiuxetan (2002) tositumomab (2003)	abciximab (1994) rituximab (1997) basiliximab (1998) infliximab (1998) cetuximab (2004)	daclizumab (1997) palivizumab (1998) trastuzumab (1998) gemtuzumab ozogamicin (2000) alemtuzumab (2001) efalizumab (2003) omalizumab (2003) bevacizumab (2004) natalizumab (2004) nimotuzumab (2004) ranibizumab (2006) eculizumab (2007) certolizumab pegol (2008)	adalimumab (2002) panitumumab (2006)

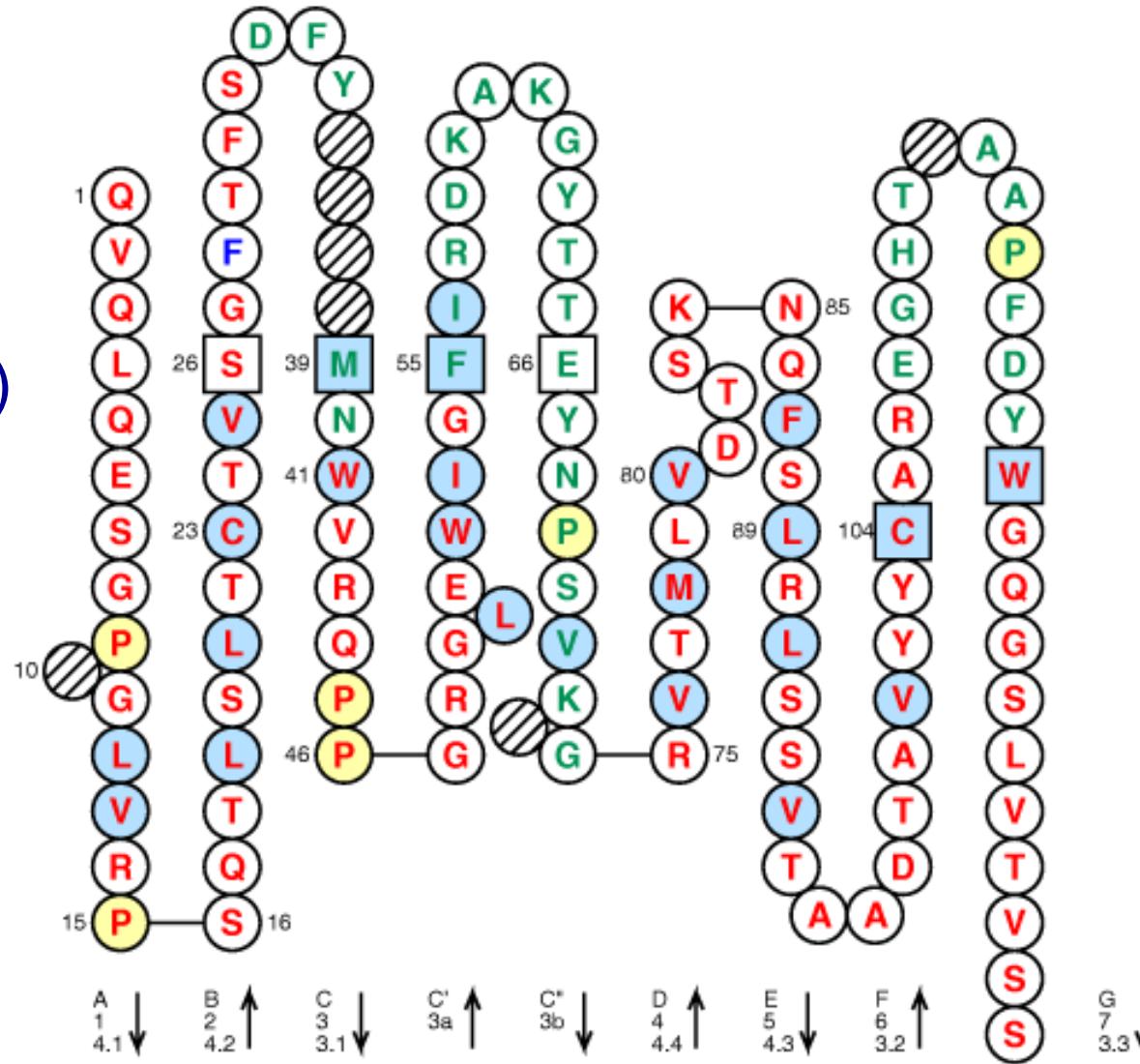
This table is from 2008. Using IMGT/mAb-DB: 1) What are the **withdrawn** mAbs?
2) What are the novel **approved** mAbs?

Humanized CAMPATH-1H mutant 1

VH domain
(V-D-J-REGION)

[8.10.12]

human
rat



Mutant 1: **S28>F**

Mutant 2:
alemtuzumab
S31>T

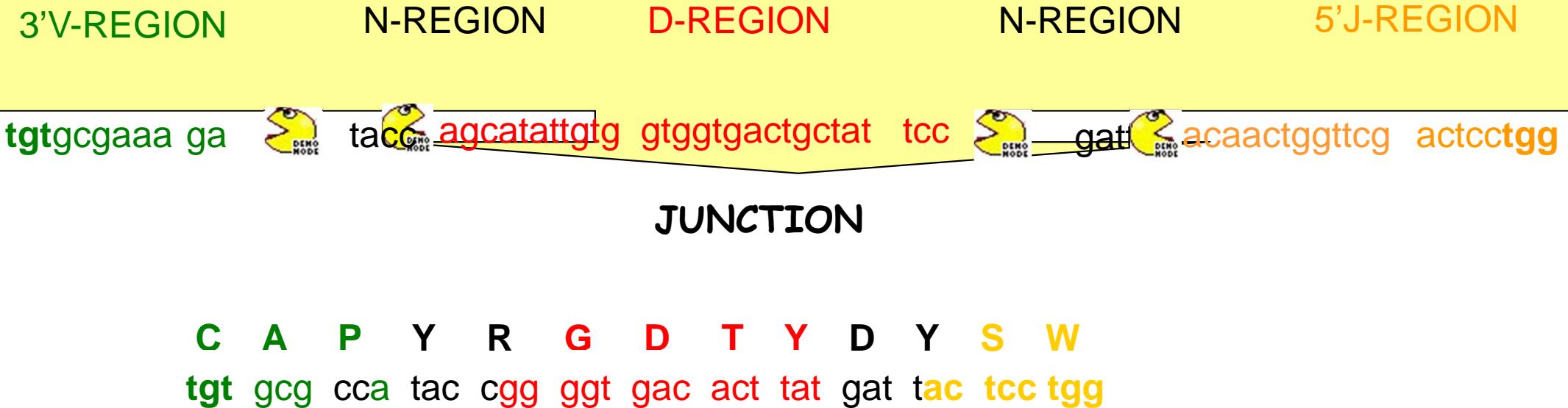
NUMEROPTION axiom

- The IMGT-ONTOLOGY concepts of numerotation include IMGT unique numbering and IMGT Collier de Perles for V-DOMAIN (IG and TR).
- They have been extended to the C-DOMAIN (IG and TR) and G-DOMAIN (MH).
- They have allowed to bridge the gap between sequences and 3D structures in IMGT/3Dstructure-DB.
- They are used for mutations, polymorphisms, CDR-IMGT lengths, contact analysis, potential immunogenicity evaluation and paratope definition.
- WHO-IINN programme requires the CDR-IMGT lengths for antibody.

Examples of IMGT® tools based on the
IMGT-ONTOLOGY concepts

IMGT/JunctionAnalysis
IMGT/V-QUEST
IMGT/3Dstructure-DB

Immunoglobulin V-D-J generation of sequence diversity



IMGT/JunctionAnalysis: analysis of the IG and TR junctions

IMGT/JunctionAnalysis Results

Locus IGH

Species Homo sapiens

IMGTrepertoire link [Locus representation](#)

Maximum number of mutations :

V-REGION : 2; D-REGION : 4; J-REGION : 2

Deletion criterium : Using patterns

Best D gene choice for a same score : Less mutations

Description of the JUNCTIONS

Click on mutated (underscored) nucleotid to see the original one: c

Input	V name	V-REGION	P	N1	D-REGION	N2	P	J-REGION	J name	D name	Vmut	Dmut	Jmut	Ngc
#1	Z70256	IGHV2-26*01	tgtgt <u>acg</u>	tgttgt	.....gcage <u>gcctgg</u> tac	ccaaatatac	...acttt <u>gacc</u> actgg	IGHJ4*02	IGHD6-13*01	1	2	1	5/15
#2	Z70257	IGHV3-7*02	tgt <u>gcg</u> ag.	ggatgg	.....<u>cagctt</u> atgcc	cggcc	ctactgg <u>tactcg</u> atctctgg	IGHJ2*01	IGHD2-2*01	0	2	0	9/11
#3	Z70606	IGHV4-31*03	tgtgc <u>gag</u> ag.	c	.gactacg.....	cact	..atg <u>cttt</u> atgtctgg	IGHJ3*01	IGHD4-17*01	0	0	0	3/5	
#4	Z70608	IGHV4-39*05	tgtgc.	cagagta	.....acgattttggagtggatt.....	ccccggggga	..atg <u>cttt</u> atctgg	IGHJ3*02	IGHD3-3*01	0	0	0	12/17
#5	Z70610	IGHV4-34*09	tgtgc <u>gag</u> ag.	tcgggagcgattttggagtggatt.....	cccgaa	ca	t <u>gat</u> ctttatctgg	IGHJ3*02	IGHD3-3*01	0	0	0	9/12
#6	Z70611	IGHV4-59*01	tgtgc <u>gaga</u> ..	ca	.....<u>tggtaactataa</u> .	tgccggcgttg	...actgg <u>ttcgac</u> ccctgg	IGHJ5*02	IGHD3-9*01	0	2	0	9/13
#7	Z70613	IGHV4-59*01	tgtgc <u>gag</u> ag.		.....c <u>agcag</u> ctgg tac	ctccc	....ctt <u>gactactgg</u>	IGHJ4*02	IGHD6-13*01	0	0	0	4/6
#8	Z70614	IGHV4-59*01	tgtgc <u>gaga</u> ..	cactataa	.....<u>ttcggggactt</u> at.....	ccctc	.....gact <u>actgg</u>	IGHJ4*02	IGHD3-16*01	0	2	0	7/14
#9	Z70615	IGHV4-59*01	tgtgc <u>gag</u> ag.	ggctg	gt <u>aaagagg</u> gg.....	tttcggaa	.tactgg <u>tactcg</u> atctctgg	IGHJ2*01	IGHD5-24*01	0	2	0	7/13	
#10	Z70616	IGHV4-34*01	tgtgc <u>gag</u> ag.	cgg	.....gtttggg.....	ttccc	...actgg <u>ttcgac</u> ccctgg	IGHJ5*02	IGHD3-16*01	0	0	0	6/8
#11	Z70620	IGHV4-30-4*01	tgtgc <u>gag</u> aga	cc	.....gg <u>ggcggatgg</u> tt.....	cgg	.gat <u>gtttatctgg</u>	IGHJ3*02	IGHD3-16*01	1	4	0	5/5
#12	Z70621	IGHV4-39*01	tgtgc <u>gagaca</u>	ccacgatttatgg	.....<u>ttcggggagtt</u>	tgacccc	.....tt <u>gactactgg</u>	IGHJ4*02	IGHD3-16*01	0	1	0	12/21
#13	Z70622	IGHV4-39*06	tgtgc <u>gagaga</u>	t	tgc <u>ccccgcctgc</u> aaaaat	gtattactatgg <u>ttcg</u> ggga.....	tatgtacgtt <u>gactactgg</u>	IGHJ4*03	IGHD3-10*01	0	0	0	15/28

The eleven IMGT amino acid classes according to the physicochemical properties

'Volume' classes		'Hydropathy' classes								
	in Å³	Hydrophobic			Neutral			Hydrophilic		
Very large	189-228	F	W		Y					
Large	162-174	I	L	M			K	R		
Medium	138-154	V				H		E	Q	
Small	108-117		C	P	T		D	N		
Very small	60-90	A	G	S						
		Aliphatic			Sulfur			Basic		
								Uncharged		
								Charged		
								Polar		
		</								

IMGT/JunctionAnalysis: analysis of the IG and TR junctions

JUNCTION alignments with translation and IMGT AA classes

Click on mutated (underlined) amino acid to see the original one:

	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	111.1	111.2	111.3	112.3	112.2	112.1	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	
	C	S	P	G	G	S	A	Y						Y	H	E	H	F	Q	Q	W	
#1 AY393054	tgt	agt	ccc	ggg	ggt	agt	<u>gct</u>	tat	...	...	...	...	...	tac	<u>cac</u>	gaa	<u>cac</u>	ttc	cag	cag	tgg
	C	<u>V</u>	K	P	T	D	D	D	G					H	R	A	E	Y	F	Q	Y	W
#2 AY393055	tgt	gtg	aaa	ccc	acg	gat	gat	gat	ggc	<u>cac</u>	cgg	gct	gaa	tac	ttc	cag	<u>tac</u>	tgg
	C	S	P	G	G	S	A	Y						Y	H	E	D	F	Q	Q	W	
#3 AY393058	tgt	agt	ccc	ggg	ggt	agc	<u>gct</u>	tat	...	...	...	...	...	tac	<u>cac</u>	gaa	<u>gac</u>	ttc	cag	cag	tgg
	C	S	P	G	G	S	A	Y						Y	H	E	H	F	Q	Q	W	
#4 AY393072	tgt	agt	ccc	ggg	ggt	agt	<u>gct</u>	tat	...	...	...	...	...	tac	<u>cac</u>	gaa	<u>cac</u>	ttc	cag	cag	tgg
	C	A	R	Q	N	P	P	E	Y	S	G	A	Y	H	D	G	W	F	D	P	W	
#5 AY393088	tgt	gcg	aga	caa	aac	ccc	ccc	gag	tat	agt	ggc	gca	tat	<u>cat</u>	<u>gat</u>	ggg	tgg	ttc	gac	ccc	tgg	
	C	A	R	E	M	L	Y	G	S	G	<u>G</u>	Y	Y	P	P	D	A	F	E	L	W	
#6 AY393089	tgt	gcg	aga	gag	atg	ctc	tat	ggt	tgc	ggg	<u>ggt</u>	tat	tac	<u>ccc</u>	<u>cct</u>	gat	gca	ttt	gag	<u>ctc</u>	tgg	
	C	A	R	Q	N	P	P	E	Y	S	G	A	Y	H	D	G	W	F	D	P	W	
#7 AY393091	tgt	gcg	aga	cag	aat	ccc	ccc	gag	tat	agt	ggc	gca	tat	<u>cat</u>	<u>gat</u>	ggg	tgg	ttc	gac	ccc	tgg	
	C	A	R	E	M	L	Y	G	S	G	<u>G</u>	Y	Y	P	P	D	A	F	E	V	W	
#8 AY393092	tgt	gcg	aga	gag	atg	ctc	tat	ggt	tgc	ggg	<u>ggt</u>	tat	tac	<u>ccc</u>	<u>cct</u>	gat	gca	ttt	gag	<u>gtc</u>	tgg	
	C	A	R	Q	N	P	P	E	Y	S	G	A	Y	H	D	G	W	F	D	P	W	
#9 AY393094	tgt	gcg	aga	cag	aac	ccc	ccc	gag	tat	agt	ggc	gca	tat	<u>cat</u>	<u>gat</u>	ggg	tgg	ttc	gac	ccc	tgg	

Yousfi Monod et al. Bioinformatics 20, i379-i385 (2004)
Pommié et al. J. Mol Recognit. 17, 17-32 (2004)

IMGT/V-QUEST: analysis of IG and TR sequences

WELCOME ! to the IMGT/V-QUEST Search page

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<http://imgt.cines.fr>

Citing IMGT/V-QUEST: Giudicelli, V. et al. Nucl. Acids Res. 2004, 32, W435-440 [PMID: 15215425](#) [PDF](#)

☞ You are in the new IMGT/V-QUEST, upgraded for multiple sequences and with new functionalities. **NEW!**

Analyse your Immunoglobulin nucleotide sequences

- [Human](#)
- [Mouse](#)
- [Chondrichthyes](#)
- [Teleostei](#)
 - [Atlantic cod](#)
 - [Channel catfish](#)
 - [Rainbow trout](#)
- [Sheep](#)

Analyse your T cell Receptor nucleotide sequences

- [Human](#)
- [Mouse](#)
- [Non-human primates](#)

Analyse your Immunoglobulin sequences

Your selection: Human

Your sequences are compared to the **Human IG set** from the [IMGT/TV-QUEST reference directory sets](#)

Nucleotide sequences

Enter your sequence(s) in [FASTA format](#) (FASTA format is required):

Type (or copy/paste) your sequence(s) into the box below :

```
>AY393054
gctgggtttccttgtgtatattaaaagggtgtccaatgtgaggtgcagctggtgaggtctggggaggcttgtacagccagggcg
tccctgagacttcctgtgcagcttggattgaccctttgtgattactttatgagctgttccgcaggctccagggaagggaactgg
gtggtaggtttcattaagagcgaaacttatgtgtggacaacagaatacgccgcgtctgtgaaaggcagattcatcatctcgagagatg
attccaaaagcatcgccatatgtcaaatgaacacgcctggaaaccgaggacacagccatatattactgttagtcccggggtagtgcttat
taccacgaacactccagcagtggggccggcaccatggtcaccgtctcctcagcctccaccaaggggccatcggtctccccctggc
acccttcctccaaagagcacctctggggcacagcgccctggctgcctggtaaggactacttcccc
>AY393055
gctgggtttccttgtgtatttcaaaagggtgtccagtgaggtgcagctggtgagactggaggaggctgtatccagcctgggggg
tccctgagacttcctgtgcagcctctgggttaccgtcaactacatgagctgggtccgcaggctccagggaaggggctggaa
```

Analysis by batches of up to
50 sequences in a single run

Or give the path access to a local file containing your sequence(s) in [FASTA format](#) (FASTA format is required):

Parcourir...

Start

Clear the form

<http://www.imgt.org>



Internet

IMGT/3Dstructure-DB: analysis of the 3D structures

THANK YOU

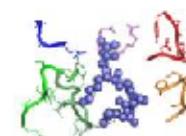
for using **IMGT/3Dstructure-DB**

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IMGT/3Dstructure-DB card for : **1ce1**



Entry code Search

[Query page](#)

IMGT protein name	IMGT receptor type	IMGT receptor description	Ligand(s)	Species	CC	Chain ID
CAMPATH-1H, alemtuzumab, MABCAMPATH®	IG	FAB-GAMMA-1_KAPPA		Humanized	1	[1ce1_H 1ce1_L]
		Peptide	CD52 (synthetic peptide)	Synthetic	1	[1ce1_P]

Experimental technique X-ray diffraction

Resolution (in angstrom) 1.90

PDB release date 25-JUN-99

[Epitope and Chain details](#)

[Contact analysis](#)

[3D visualization Jmol or QuickPDB](#)

[Renumbered IMGT file](#)

[IMGT numbering comparison](#)

[References and links](#)

[Printable card](#)

Contact analysis:

IMGT/3Dstructure-DB Domain pair contacts (overview) of 1ce1

Atom contact types

Non covalent

Covalent

Atom contact categories

(BB) Backbone/backbone

Kaas Q. et al.

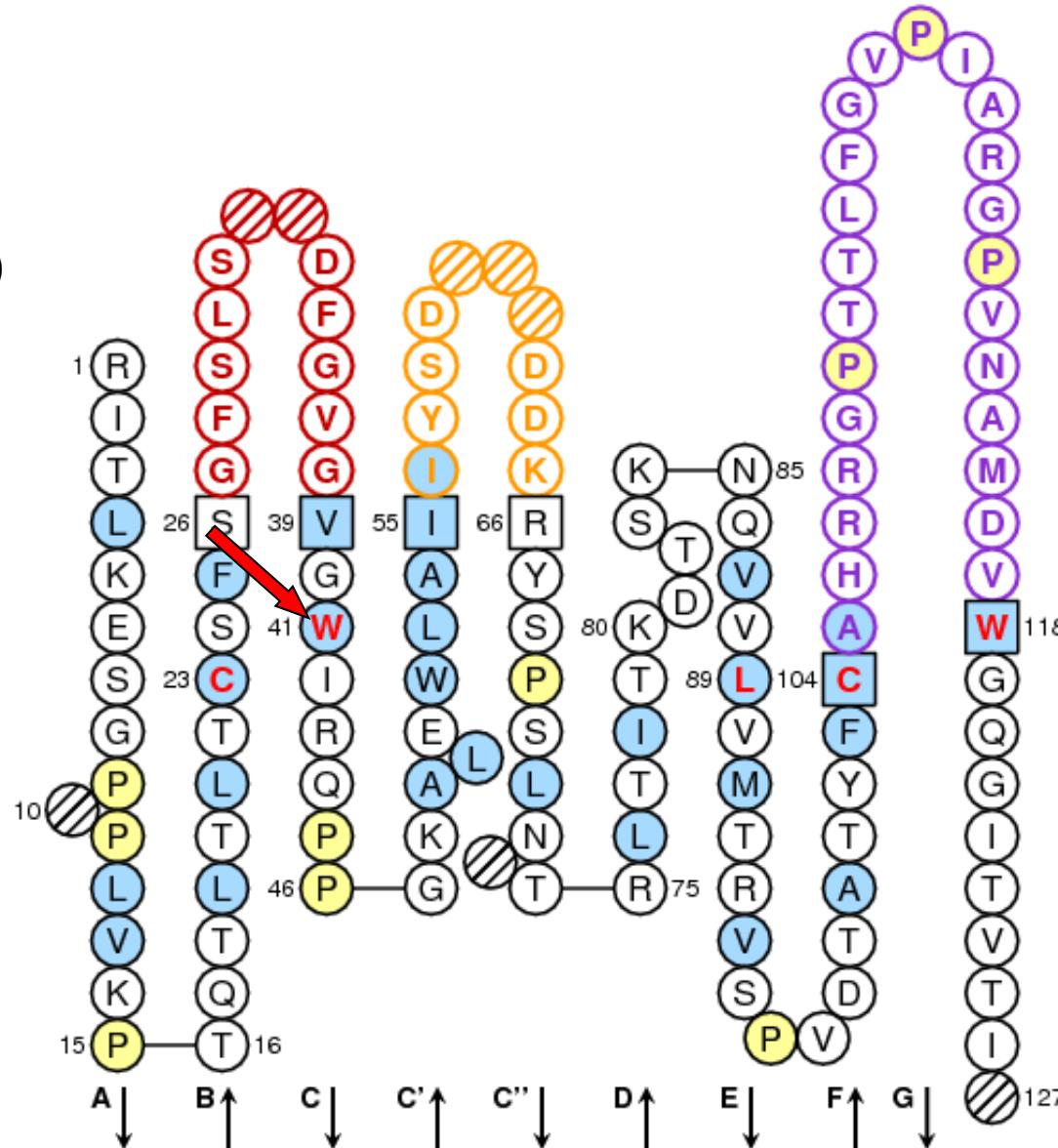
Access to atomic pair contacts in IMGT/3Dstructure-DB

IMGT Collier de Perles : *Homo sapiens* (Human) IGHV V-DOMAIN from 2F5 (1u8k_B)

CDR-IMGT lengths [10.7.24]

Click on residue

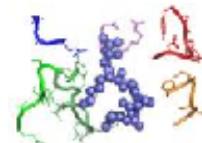
in IMGT Collier de Perles
(or in amino acid sequence)



Atomic pair contacts in IMGT/3Dstructure-DB

IMGT Residue@Position card

Residue@Position: 41 - TRP (W) - VH - 1u8k_B



General information:

PDB file numbering	36
IMGT file numbering	41
Residue full name	Tryptophan
Formula	C11 H12 N2 O2

IMGT LocalStructure@Position

Secondary structure	Extended conformation
Phi (in degrees)	-122.64
Psi (in degrees)	137.12
ASA (in square angstrom)	0.0

Pair contacts:

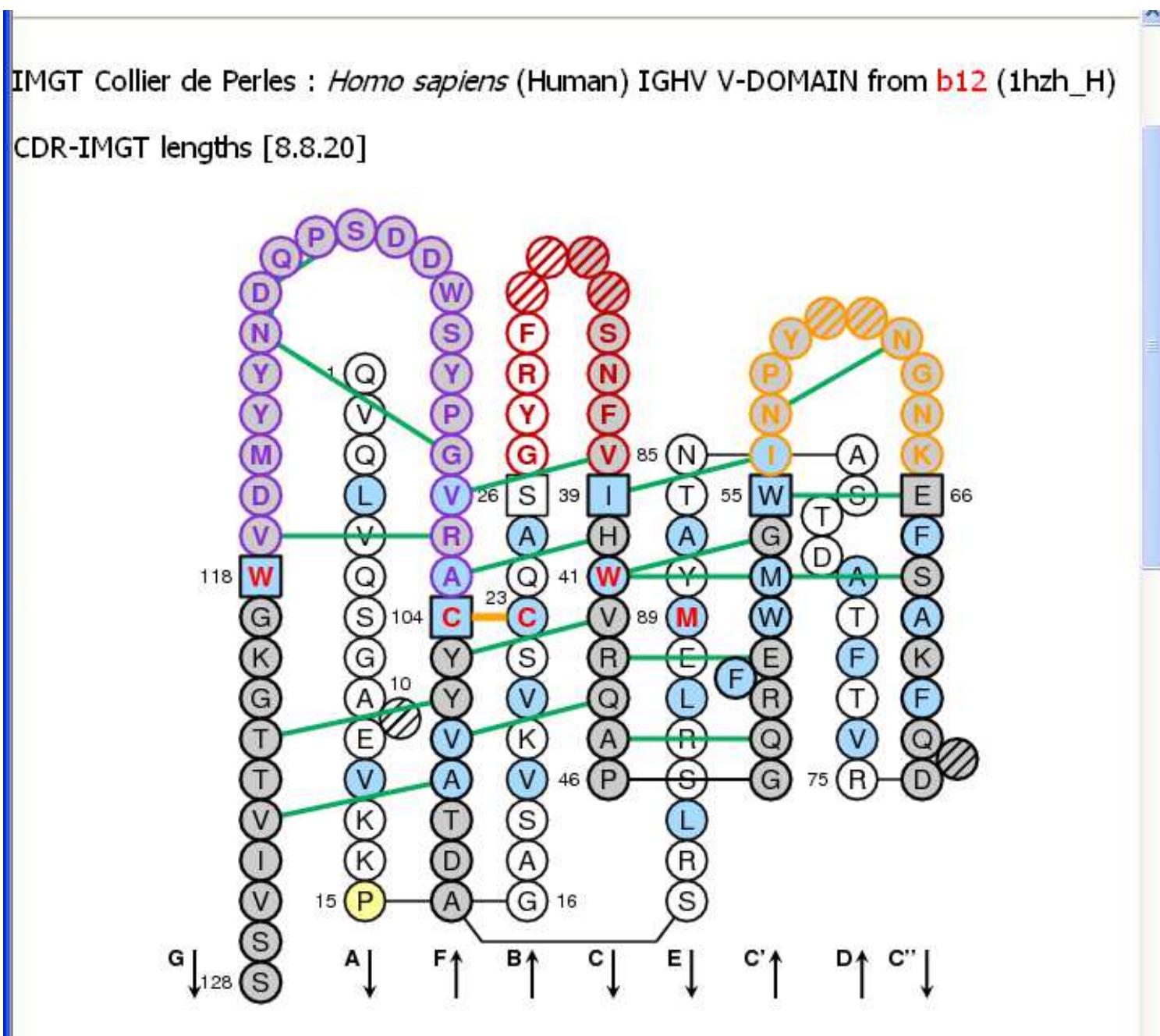
Atom contact types		Atom contact categories			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non covalent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Covalent	<input type="checkbox"/> (BB) Backbone/backbone			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Polar	<input type="checkbox"/> Disulfide	<input type="checkbox"/> (SS) Side chain/side chain			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen bond		<input type="checkbox"/> (BS) Backbone/side chain			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non polar		<input type="checkbox"/> (SB) Side chain/backbone			

Check all Uncheck all Check all Uncheck all

Show

IMGT Num	Residue	Domain	Chain	Atom contacts	Non Covalent	Polar	Hydrogen Bond	Non Polar	
6	GLU	E	VH	1u8k_B	6	6	0	0	6
21	LEU	L	VH	1u8k_B	17	17	0	0	17
22	THR	T	VH	1u8k_B	8	8	0	0	8
23	CYS	C	VH	1u8k_B	10	10	0	0	10
39	VAL	V	VH	1u8k_B	2	2	1	0	1
43	ARG	R	VH	1u8k_B	2	2	1	0	1

Hydrogen bonds (IMGT Collier de Perles on 2 layers)



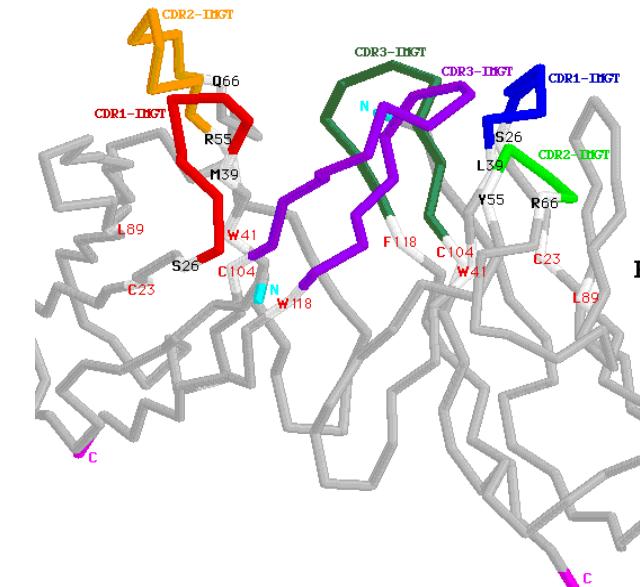
Contacts VH-(Ligand), V-KAPPA-(Ligand)

IMGT molecule name	IMGT description	Chain ID	IMGT chain description	Domain number	IMGT domain description
CAMPATH-1H, alemtuzumab, MABCAMPATH®	FAB-GAMMA-1_KAPPA	1ce1_H	VH-CH1	[D1]	VH
				[D2]	CH1
		1ce1_L	L-KAPPA	[D1]	V-KAPPA
				[D2]	C-KAPPA
CD52 (synthetic peptide)	Peptide	1ce1_P	Peptide		

	Unit 1		Unit 2		Residue contacts	Number of residues			Atom contact types			
	Domain	Chain	Domain	Chain		Total	From 1	From 2	Total	Polar	Hydrogen	
DomPair	VH	1ce1_H	CH1	1ce1_H		19	17	8	9	125	9	1
DomPair			V-KAPPA	1ce1_L		63	45	24	21	532	61	6
DomPair			(Ligand)	1ce1_P		25	19	12	7	216	40	9
DomPair	CH1	1ce1_H	VH	1ce1_H		19	17	9	8	125	9	1
DomPair			C-KAPPA	1ce1_L		68	58	28	30	498	40	6
DomPair	V-KAPPA	1ce1_L	VH	1ce1_H		63	45	21	24	532	61	6
DomPair			C-KAPPA	1ce1_L		18	18	8	10	137	19	2
DomPair			(Ligand)	1ce1_P		16	14	7	7	171	37	5
DomPair	C-KAPPA	1ce1_L	CH1	1ce1_H		68	58	30	28	498	40	6
DomPair			V-KAPPA	1ce1_L		18	18	10	8	137	19	2

Contacts VH-(Ligand)

	IMGT Num	Residue	Domain	Chain		IMGT Num	Residue	Domain	Chain	Total	Polar	Hydrogen	
R@P	38	TYR	Y	VH	1ce1_H	R@P	2	THR	T	1ce1_P	4	0	0
R@P	38	TYR	Y	VH	1ce1_H	R@P	7	ALA	A	1ce1_P	13	1	0
R@P	38	TYR	Y	VH	1ce1_H	R@P	8	ASP	D	1ce1_P	14	2	2
R@P	55	PHE	F	VH	1ce1_H	R@P	6	SER	S	1ce1_P	5	0	0
R@P	55	PHE	F	VH	1ce1_H	R@P	7	ALA	A	1ce1_P	16	0	0
R@P	55	PHE	F	VH	1ce1_H	R@P	8	ASP	D	1ce1_P	1	0	0
R@P	57	ARG	R	VH	1ce1_H	R@P	7	ALA	A	1ce1_P	9	3	2
R@P	57	ARG	R	VH	1ce1_H	R@P	8	ASP	D	1ce1_P	20	6	1
R@P	61	LYS	K	VH	1ce1_H	R@P	8	ASP	D	1ce1_P	11	2	1
R@P	66	GLU	E	VH	1ce1_H	R@P	7	ALA	A	1ce1_P	1	0	0
R@P	107	GLU	E	VH	1ce1_H	R@P	2	THR	T	1ce1_P	13	2	1
R@P	107	GLU	E	VH	1ce1_H	R@P	4	SER	S	1ce1_P	5	2	0
R@P	107	GLU	E	VH	1ce1_H	R@P	7	ALA	A	1ce1_P	5	0	0
R@P	108	GLY	G	VH	1ce1_H	R@P	1	GLY	G	1ce1_P	2	1	0
R@P	108	GLY	G	VH	1ce1_H	R@P	2	THR	T	1ce1_P	9	2	0
R@P	109	HIS	H	VH	1ce1_H	R@P	1	GLY	G	1ce1_P	24	4	0
R@P	109	HIS	H	VH	1ce1_H	R@P	2	THR	T	1ce1_P	21	5	0
R@P	109	HIS	H	VH	1ce1_H	R@P	3	SER	S	1ce1_P	9	2	1
R@P	110	THR	T	VH	1ce1_H	R@P	1	GLY	G	1ce1_P	1	1	0
R@P	110	THR	T	VH	1ce1_H	R@P	3	SER	S	1ce1_P	11	4	1
R@P	112	ALA	A	VH	1ce1_H	R@P	3	SER	S	1ce1_P	3	1	0
R@P	113	ALA	A	VH	1ce1_H	R@P	2	THR	T	1ce1_P	3	0	0
R@P	113	ALA	A	VH	1ce1_H	R@P	3	SER	S	1ce1_P	7	2	0
R@P	113	ALA	A	VH	1ce1_H	R@P	4	SER	S	1ce1_P	4	0	0
R@P	114	PRO	P	VH	1ce1_H	R@P	4	SER	S	1ce1_P	5	0	0



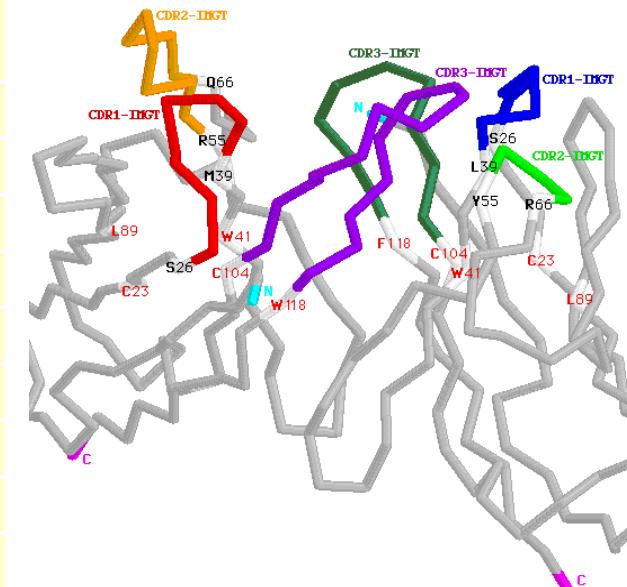
Summary:

Residue contacts	Number of residues			Atom contact types		
	Total	From 1	From 2	Total	Polar	Hydrogen
16	14	7	7	171	37	5

List of the Residue@Position pair contacts:

Click 'R@P' for IMGT Residue@Position cards

Order					Order					Atom contacts		
	IMGT Num	Residue	Domain	Chain		IMGT Num	Residue	Domain	Chain	Total	Polar	Hydrogen
R@P 38	TYR	Y	V-KAPPA	1ce1_L	R@P 3	SER	S		1ce1_P	1	0	0
R@P 38	TYR	Y	V-KAPPA	1ce1_L	R@P 5	PRO	P		1ce1_P	21	0	0
R@P 56	ASN	N	V-KAPPA	1ce1_L	R@P 3	SER	S		1ce1_P	3	2	0
R@P 107	HIS	H	V-KAPPA	1ce1_L	R@P 4	SER	S		1ce1_P	20	4	1
R@P 107	HIS	H	V-KAPPA	1ce1_L	R@P 5	PRO	P		1ce1_P	12	2	0
R@P 107	HIS	H	V-KAPPA	1ce1_L	R@P 6	SER	S		1ce1_P	14	3	1
R@P 108	ILE	I	V-KAPPA	1ce1_L	R@P 5	PRO	P		1ce1_P	12	1	0
R@P 108	ILE	I	V-KAPPA	1ce1_L	R@P 6	SER	S		1ce1_P	12	3	0
R@P 109	SER	S	V-KAPPA	1ce1_L	R@P 6	SER	S		1ce1_P	11	2	0
R@P 114	ARG	R	V-KAPPA	1ce1_L	R@P 6	SER	S		1ce1_P	18	3	1
R@P 114	ARG	R	V-KAPPA	1ce1_L	R@P 7	ALA	A		1ce1_P	4	2	0
R@P 114	ARG	R	V-KAPPA	1ce1_L	R@P 8	ASP	D		1ce1_P	6	2	0
R@P 116	ARG	R	V-KAPPA	1ce1_L	R@P 2	THR	T		1ce1_P	1	1	0
R@P 116	ARG	R	V-KAPPA	1ce1_L	R@P 4	SER	S		1ce1_P	9	4	1
R@P 116	ARG	R	V-KAPPA	1ce1_L	R@P 6	SER	S		1ce1_P	20	6	1
R@P 116	ARG	R	V-KAPPA	1ce1_L	R@P 7	ALA	A		1ce1_P	7	2	0



CONCLUSIONS and PERSPECTIVES

1. The IMGT-ONTOLOGY axioms and concepts: CLASSIFICATION (nomenclature), DESCRIPTION (labels), NUMEROTATION (IMGT unique numbering, IMGT Colliers de Perles)...are acknowledged as the international standards in immunogenetics and immunoinformatics.
2. The WHO-INN programme requires the CDR-IMGT lengths.
3. American and European companies (Janssen Centocor Johnson and Johnson USA, Merck USA,...) have adopted the IMGT® tools for antibody engineering and antibody humanization.
4. The IMGT-ONTOLOGY axioms are used for a multiscale and systemic approach (system immunobiology). Concepts are currently described at the cell level (EU ImmunoGrid IST projet).



The IMGT® team, Montpellier, France