

Here, Marie-Paule Lefranc describes the IMGT database, a unique numbering system for immunoglobulins, TcRs, and immunoglobulin-like domains which represents a step forward in analyzing and comparing the structure and evolution of these molecules.

IMG, the international ImMunoGeneTics database (<http://imgt.cnusc.fr:8104>) is an integrated database, specializing in immunoglobulins (Ig), T-cell receptors (TcR), and major histocompatibility complex (MHC) molecules of all species that was

created in 1989 by Marie-Paule Lefranc (Montpellier II University, CNRS, Montpellier, France) [1, 2]. The IMGT unique numbering defined by Marie-Paule Lefranc for immunoglobulins and T-cell receptors has allowed a redefinition of the limits of the variable region framework (FR-IMGT) and complementarity-determining-regions (CDR-IMGT), leading, for the first time, to a standardized description of mutations, allelic polymorphisms, and structural configurations in 3D

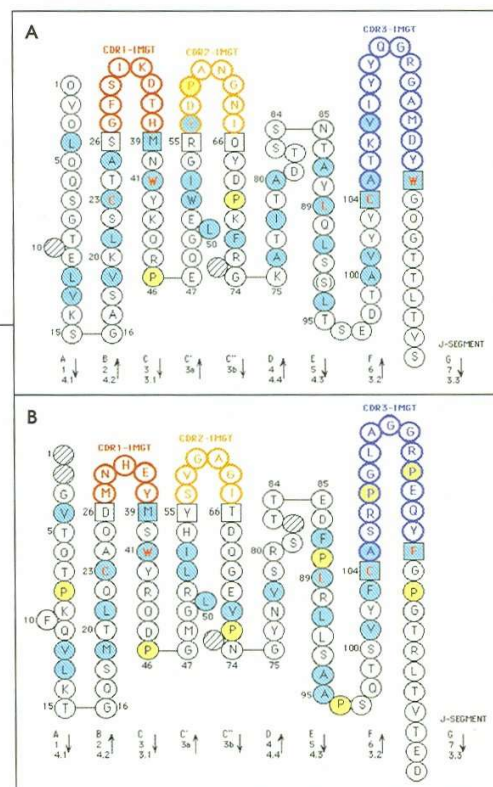
representation, whatever the antigen receptor, the chain type, or the species. This approach is highly valuable for comparative analysis and evolution studies of the Ig-like domain.

IMGT comprises three databases: LIGM-DB (more than 25,000 sequences of Ig and TcR), MHC/HLA-DB, and PRIMER-DB (the last two are still under development). In order to easily compare sequences of Ig and TcR from all species, a unique numbering has been defined [3]. The IMGT unique numbering relies on the high conservation of the structure of the variable region. This numbering, set up after aligning more than 5000 sequences, takes into account and combines the definition of the framework (FR) and complementarity determining regions (CDR) [4], structural data from X-ray diffraction studies [5], and the characterization of the hypervariable loops [6].

The IMGT Unique Numbering for Immunoglobulins, T-Cell Receptors, and Ig-Like Domains

Marie-Paule Lefranc

Figure 1. Graphical representation of (A) IgH V-D-J region of the mouse antibody E5.2 Fv fragment, and (B) TRB V-D-J region of the human TcR $\alpha\beta$ A6, with the IMGT numbering, available at the IMGT home page from <http://imgt.cnusc.fr:8104>. CDR-IMGT lengths are (8.8.15) and (5.6.14), respectively for (A) and (B). Amino acids are in the one-letter abbreviation. Hydrophobic amino acids (hydropathy index with positive value) and tryptophan residues (W) found at a given position in more than 50% of analyzed Ig and TcR sequences are in blue. All prolines (P) are in yellow. The CDR-IMGT are limited by amino acids shown in squares, which belong to the neighboring FR-IMGT. Cross-hatched circles correspond to missing positions according to the IMGT numbering. Missing positions of the CDRs are not shown in this representation. Arrows indicate the direction of the beta sheets and their different designations in Ig structure. *IMGT modification: IMGT numbering for the graphical representation of the IgH V-D-J region of the mouse antibody E5.2 Fv fragment revealed a conflict between the amino-acid sequence and the atomic coordinate data in the PDB file 1DVF: Leu-Ser-Leu (SEQRES lines) and Leu-Leu-Leu (ATOM lines). The original sequence (8) is Leu-Ser-Ser-Leu (positions 91 to 94 in the IMGT numbering; the serine added at position 93 is shown in parentheses) (8).



The IMGT unique numbering has several advantages:

1. It allows an easy comparison between sequences coding the variable regions, whatever the antigen receptor (Ig or TcR), the chain type (heavy or light chains for Ig; α , β , γ , or δ chains for TcR), or the species.
2. In the IMGT unique numbering, the conserved amino acids always have the same position, for instance cysteine 23, tryptophan 41, leucine 89, cysteine 104. The hydrophobic amino acids of the framework regions are also found in conserved positions (see Table 1 and Figure 1).

3. This unique numbering has allowed the redefinition of the limits of the FR and CDR. The FR-IMGT and CDR-IMGT lengths themselves become crucial information characterizing the variable regions belonging to a group, a subgroup, and/or a gene (see Appendix).
4. Framework amino acids (and codons) located at the same position in different sequences can be compared without requiring sequence alignments. This also holds for amino acids belonging to CDR-IMGT of the same length.
5. The unique numbering is used as the output of IMGT/DNAPLOT alignment tool which analyzes rearranged sequences according to IMGT criteria. IMGT/DNAPLOT, freely available from the IMGT home page, was developed in collaboration with H.-H. Althaus and W. Müller (Institute for Genetics, Cologne, Germany), for the program, and V. Giudicelli and M.-P. Lefranc (LIGM, Montpellier, France) for the IMGT data set and numbering [7]. In IMGT/DNAPLOT, a rearranged sequence is compared to the set of germline IMGT reference sequences (functional or with an open reading frame). The results show, aligned with the rearranged sequence, the sequences of the most homologous V-gene, D-segment (for heavy chains), and J-segment alleles.
6. The IMGT unique numbering has allowed a standardization of the description of the mutations and allelic polymorphisms of the variable regions. These mutations and allelic polymorphisms are described by comparison to the "reference sequences" defined in IMGT. Allele alignments are displayed according to the IMGT unique numbering and with the FR-IMGT and CDR-IMGT delimitations (see Figure 2).
7. The IMGT unique numbering permits comparison of the CDR-IMGT structural configuration in 3D representations of the Ig and TcR regions (see Figure 3).

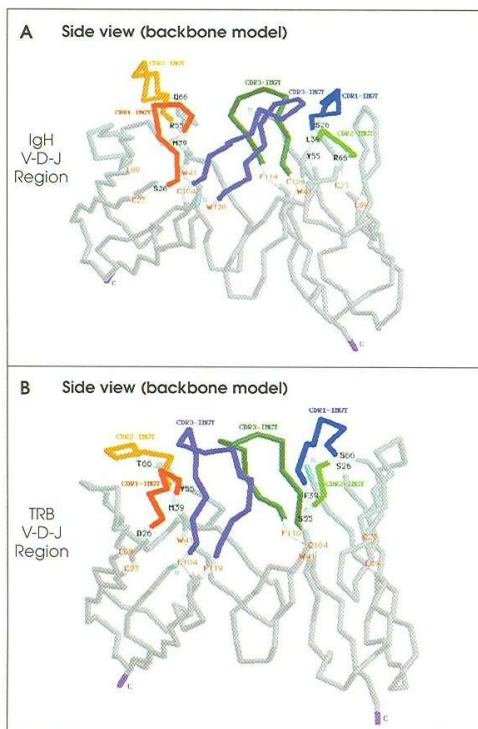


Figure 3. 3D representation of (A) mouse antibody E5.2 Fv fragment, and (B) human TcR $\alpha 6$ variable regions, with the IMGT numbering, available at the IMGT Marie-Paule page from <http://imgt.cnusc.fr:8104>. CDR-IMGT regions are colored as follows: IgH and TRB V-D-J region: CDR1-IMGT (red), CDR2-IMGT (orange), CDR3-IMGT (purple), IGK and TRA V-J region: CDR1-IMGT (blue), CDR2-IMGT (green), CDR3-IMGT (green-blue). The conserved C23, W41, and L89, and the FR-IMGT amino acids limiting the CDR-IMGT regions (positions 26 and 39 for the CDR1-IMGT, 55 and 66 for the CDR2-IMGT, 104 and conserved W or F of the J-region for the CDR3-IMGT), are shown in white. These images have been generated with the program RASMOL version 2.6 (9) from the PDB file 1DVF (10), containing the atomic coordinates of the complex between the idiopathic antibody D1.3 Fv fragment and the anti-idiopathic antibody E5.2 Fv fragment (only the E5.2 Fv fragment is displayed here), and from the PDB file 1AO7 (11), containing the atomic coordinates of the complex between human TcR $\alpha 6$, viral peptide Tax, and human MHC molecule HLA-A201 (only the human TcR $\alpha 6$ variable regions are displayed here).

1946, IMGT01-21410, IGLV022	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
7607, IMGT01-21410, VQ-14	500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519
4135, IMGT01-21410, IMGT010	520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539
1946, IMGT01-21410, IGLV022	21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40
7607, IMGT01-21410, VQ-14	540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559
4135, IMGT01-21410, IMGT010	560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579
1946, IMGT01-21410, IGLV022	41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60
7607, IMGT01-21410, VQ-14	580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599
4135, IMGT01-21410, IMGT010	600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619
1946, IMGT01-21410, IGLV022	61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80
7607, IMGT01-21410, VQ-14	620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639
4135, IMGT01-21410, IMGT010	640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659
1946, IMGT01-21410, IGLV022	81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100
7607, IMGT01-21410, VQ-14	660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679
4135, IMGT01-21410, IMGT010	680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699
1946, IMGT01-21410, IGLV022	101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113
7607, IMGT01-21410, VQ-14	700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719
4135, IMGT01-21410, IMGT010	720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739

Figure 2. An example of allele alignments: Alignment of the human IGLV3-21 alleles, available at the IMGT home page from <http://imgt.cnusc.fr:8104>. The aligned sequences are displayed according to the IMGT unique numbering and with the FR-IMGT and CDR-IMGT delimitations. Dots indicate gaps. Dashes indicate similarity.

Table 1. Correspondence Between the Unique IMGT Numbering Defined by M.-P.Lefranc (3) and the Kabat Numberings (4)

	IGH			IGK			IGL			TRBV			TRAV			TRDV			TRGV		
	IMGT	Human IGHV6-1	IMGT	Human IGKV1-5	IMGT	Human IGLV2-23	IMGT	Human TRBV6-5	IMGT	Human TRAV1S3	IMGT	Human TRDV2	IMGT	Human TRGV3							
FR1- IMGT	1	1 cag GLN Q	1	1 gac ASP D	1	1 cag GLN Q	1	1 aat ASN N	1	0 aac ALA A	1	00 gac ALA A	1	01 tct SER S							
	2	2 gta VAL V	2	2 act ILE I	2	2 tct SER S	2	2 gct ALA A	2	1 cag GLN Q	2	1 att ILE I	2	00 tct SER S							
	3	3 cag GLN Q	3	3 cag GLN Q	3	3 gcc ALA A	3	3 ggt GLY G	3	2 tct SER S	3	2 aag GLU E	3	1 aac ASN N							
	4	4 ctg LEU L	4	4 atg MET M	4	4 ctg LEU L	4	4 gtc VAL V	4	3 gtc VAL V	4	3 ttg LEU L	4	2 ttg LEU L							
	5	5 cag GLN Q	5	5 acc THR T	5	5 act THR T	5	5 act THR T	5	4 acc THR T	5	4 gtc VAL V	5	3 gaa GLU E							
	6	6 cag GLN Q	6	6 cag GLN Q	6	6 cag GLN Q	6	6 cag GLN Q	6	5 cag GLN Q	6	5 cct PRO P	6	4 ggg GLY G							
	7	7 tca SER S	7	7 tct SER S	7	7 cct PRO P	7	7 act THR T	7	6 cct LEU L	7	6 gaa GLU E	7	5 aga ARG R							
	8	8 ggt GLY G	8	8 cct PRO P	8	8 gcc ALA A	8	8 cca PRO P	8	7 gac ASP D	8	7 cag HIS H	8	6 cag THR T							
	9	9 cca PRO P	9	9 tcc SER S	9	9 tcc SER S	9	9 aaa LYS K	9	8 agc SER S	9	8 caa GLN Q	9	7 aag LYS K							
	10	10 gta VAL V	10	10 act THR T	10	10 tct SER S	10	10 tct PHE F	10	9 caa GLN Q	10	9 cca THR T	10	8 tca SER S							
CDR1- IMGT	11	11 gta VAL V	11	11 gta VAL V	11	11 gta VAL V	11	11 gta VAL V	11	10 gtc VAL V	11	10 gtc VAL V	11	9 gtc VAL V							
	12	12 gta VAL V	12	12 tct SER S	12	12 tct SER S	12	12 gtc VAL V	12	11 cct PRO P	12	11 cct PRO P	12	10 acc THR T							
	13	13 gta VAL V	13	13 gta VAL V	13	13 ggg GLY G	13	13 ctg LEU L	13	12 ctg VAL V	13	12 gtc VAL V	13	11 agc ARG R							
	14	14 aag LYS K	14	14 tct SER S	14	14 tct SER S	14	14 aag LYS K	14	13 tct PHE F	14	13 tca SER S	14	12 cag GLN Q							
	15	15 ccc PRO P	15	15 gta VAL V	15	15 tct PRO P	15	15 aca THR T	15	14 gaa GLU E	15	14 ata ILE I	15	13 act THR T							
	16	16 tca SER S	16	16 gga GLY G	16	16 gga GLY G	16	16 gga GLY G	16	15 gaa GLU E	16	15 ggc GLY G	16	14 ggg GLY G							
	17	17 cag GLN Q	17	17 gac ASP D	17	17 cag GLN Q	17	17 cag GLN Q	17	16 gcc ALA A	17	16 gtc VAL V	17	15 tca SER S							
	18	18 acc THR T	18	18 aag ARG R	18	18 tct SER S	18	18 acc SER S	18	17 cct PRO P	18	17 cct PRO P	18	16 tct SER S							
	19	19 tca SER S	19	19 gta VAL V	19	19 act ILE I	19	19 act MET M	19	18 gtc VAL V	19	18 gcc ALA A	19	17 gct ALA A							
	20	20 tca SER S	20	20 acc THR T	20	20 acc THR T	20	20 acc THR T	20	19 gaa GLU E	20	19 acc THR T	20	18 gaa GLU E							
CDR2- IMGT	21	21 tca SER S	21	21 act ILE I	21	21 act ILE I	21	21 ctc LEU L	21	20 ctc LEU L	21	20 ctc LEU L	21	19 act ILE I							
	22	22 tca SER S	22	22 act THR T	22	22 tcc SER S	22	22 cag GLN Q	22	21 agc ARG R	22	21 agc ARG R	22	20 act THR T							
	23	23 tca SER S	23	23 tca SER S	23	23 tca SER S	23	23 tca SER S	23	22 tca SER S	23	22 tca SER S	23	21 tca SER S							
	24	24 gta VAL V	24	24 cag ARG R	24	24 act THR T	24	24 gcc ALA A	24	23 aac ASN N	24	23 tcc SER S	24	22 gac ASP D							
	25	25 tca SER S	25	25 gta VAL V	25	25 gta VAL V	25	25 cag GLN Q	25	24 tca TYR Y	25	24 att MET M	25	23 tct LEU L							
	26	26 tca SER S	26	26 gta VAL V	26	26 act THR T	26	26 gta VAL V	26	25 tca SER S	26	25 aac LYS K	26	24 act THR T							
	27	27 gta VAL V	27	27 gta VAL V	27	27 gta VAL V	27	27 gta VAL V	27	26 gta VAL V	27	26 gaa GLY G	27	25 gta VAL V							
	28	28 gta VAL V	28	28 gta VAL V	28	28 gta VAL V	28	28 gta VAL V	28	27 gta VAL V	28	27 gaa GLU E	28	26 act THR T							
	29	29 gta VAL V	29	29 gta VAL V	29	29 gta VAL V	29	29 gta VAL V	29	28 gta VAL V	29	28 gta VAL V	29	27 act THR T							
	30	30 gta VAL V	30	30 gta VAL V	30	30 gta VAL V	30	30 gta VAL V	30	27 tca SER S	30	29 gta VAL V	30	28 act THR T							
CDR3- IMGT	31	31 tca SER S	31	31 gta VAL V	31	31 gta VAL V	31	31 tca TYR Y	31	30 gta VAL V	31	30 ggt GLY G	31	29 tct PHE F							
	32	32 tca SER S	32	32 gta VAL V	32	32 gta VAL V	32	32 tca TYR Y	32	31 tca TYR Y	32	31 aac ASN N	32	30 tca TYR Y							
	33	33 tca SER S	33	33 tca SER S	33	33 tca SER S	33	33 tca TYR Y	33	32 tca TYR Y	33	32 tca TYR Y	33	31 tca TYR Y							
	34	34 gta VAL V	34	34 gta VAL V	34	34 gta VAL V	34	34 gta VAL V	34	33 tca TYR Y	34	33 tca TYR Y	34	32 tca TYR Y							
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	37	37 gta VAL V	37	37 gta VAL V	37	37 gta VAL V	37	37 gta VAL V	37	36 gta VAL V	37	36 gta VAL V	37	35 gta VAL V							
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	39	39 gta VAL V	39	39 gta VAL V	39	39 gta VAL V	39	39 gta VAL V	39	38 gta VAL V	39	38 gta VAL V	39	37 gta VAL V							
	40	40 gta VAL V	40	40 gta VAL V	40	40 gta VAL V	40	40 gta VAL V	40	39 gta VAL V	40	39 gta VAL V	40	38 gta VAL V							
FR2- IMGT	41	41 tca SER S	41	41 tca SER S	41	41 tca SER S	41	41 tca SER S	41	40 gta VAL V	41	40 gta VAL V	41	39 gta VAL V							
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	43	43 gta VAL V	43	43 gta VAL V	43	43 gta VAL V	43	43 gta VAL V	43	38 gta VAL V	43	38 gta VAL V	43	37 gta VAL V							
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CDR1- IMGT	51	51 gta VAL V	51	51 gta VAL V	51	51 gta VAL V	51	51 gta VAL V	51	30 gta VAL V	51	30 gta VAL V	51	29 gta VAL V							
	52	52 gta VAL V	52	52 gta VAL V	52	52 gta VAL V	52	52 gta VAL V	52	29 gta VAL V	52	29 gta VAL V	52	28 gta VAL V							
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CDR2- IMGT	61	61 gta VAL V	61	61 gta VAL V	61	61 gta VAL V	61	61 gta VAL V	61	20 gta VAL V	61	20 gta VAL V	61	19 gta VAL V							
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	69	69 gta VAL V	69	69 gta VAL V	69	69 gta VAL V	69	69 gta VAL V	69	12 gta VAL V	69	12 gta VAL V	69	11 gta VAL V							
	70	70 gta VAL V	70	70 gta VAL V	70	70 gta VAL V	70	70 gta VAL V	70	11 gta VAL V	70	11 gta VAL V	70	10 gta VAL V							
CDR3- IMGT	71	71 gta VAL V	71	71 gta VAL V	71	71 gta VAL V	71	71 gta VAL V	71	10 gta VAL V	71	10 gta VAL V	71	9 gta VAL V							
	72	72 gta VAL V	72	72 gta VAL V	72	72 gta VAL V	72	72 gta VAL V	72	9 gta VAL V	72	9 gta VAL V	72	8 gta VAL V							
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	76	76 gta VAL V	76	76 gta VAL V	76	76 gta VAL V	76	76 gta VAL V	76	5 gta VAL V	76	5 gta VAL V	76	4 gta VAL V							
	77	77 gta VAL V	77	77 gta VAL V	77	77 gta VAL V	77	77 gta VAL V	77	4 gta VAL V	77	4 gta VAL V	77	3 gta VAL V							
	78	78 gta VAL V	78	78 gta VAL V	78	78 gta VAL V	78	78 gta VAL V	78	3 gta VAL V	78	3 gta VAL V	78	2 gta VAL V							
	79	79 gta VAL V	79	79 gta VAL V	79	79 gta VAL V	79	79 gta VAL V	79	2 gta VAL V	79	2 gta VAL V	79	1 gta VAL V							
	80	80 gta VAL V	80	80 gta VAL V	80	80 gta VAL V	80	80 gta VAL V	80	1 gta VAL V	80	1 gta VAL V	80	0 gta VAL V							
CDR4- IMGT	81	81 gta VAL V	81	81 gta VAL V	81	81 gta VAL V	81	81 gta VAL V	81	0 gta VAL V	81	0 gta VAL V	81	0 gta VAL V							
	82	82 gta VAL V	82	82 gta VAL V	82	82 gta VAL V	82	82 gta VAL V	82	0 gta VAL V	82	0 gta VAL V	82	0 gta VAL V							
	83	83 gta VAL V	83	83 gta VAL V	83	83 gta VAL V	83	83 gta VAL V	83	0 gta VAL V	83	0 gta VAL V	83	0 gta VAL V							
	84	84 gta VAL V	84	84 gta VAL V	84	84 gta VAL V	84	84 gta VAL V	84	0 gta VAL V	84										

By facilitating comparisons between the sequences and the descriptions of alleles and mutations, the IMGT unique numbering represents a big step forward in the analysis of the Ig and TcR sequences of all species. Indeed, it gives insight into the structural configuration of the variable domain and opens interesting views on the evolution of the sequences of the V-set, since this numbering has been applied with success to all the sequences belonging to the V-set of the immunoglobulin superfamily, including nonrearranging sequences in vertebrates (CD4, CTX, etc.) and in invertebrates (*Drosophila* amalgam, *Drosophila* fasciclin II, etc.) (graphical representations available at the IMGT home page from <http://imgt.cnusc.fr:8104>).

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Appendix: Definition of the FR-IMGT and CDR-IMGT Regions

Overview

FR1-IMGT	1–26 (with 1st_CYS 23)
CDR1-IMGT	from 27 (to 38 for the longest one)
FR2-IMGT	39–55 (with CONSERVED_TRP 41)
CDR2-IMGT	from 56 (to 65 for the longest one)
FR3-IMGT	66–104 (with 2nd_CYS 104)
CDR3-IMGT	
– for germline V genes:	from 105 (to 115 for the longest one)
– for rearranged V-D-J genes:	from 105 to J-TRP or J-PHE not included

	FR1-IMGT	CDR1-IMGT	FR2-IMGT	CDR2-IMGT	FR3-IMGT	CDR3-IMGT (for germline V gene)*
Amino acid numbering	1 ± 26 (C 23)	27 ± 38	39 ± 55 (W 41)	56 ± 65	66 ± 104 (C 104)	105 ± 115
Number of amino acids	25–26 aa	5–12 aa	16–17 aa	0–10 aa	36–39 aa	2–11 aa

* + 0, 1, or 2 nucleotide(s) before the heptamer.

For nucleotide position:

- Multiply amino acid number by 3, for third nucleotide in codon.
- Multiply amino acid number by 3, minus 1 for second nucleotide in codon.
- Multiply amino acid number by 3, minus 2 for first nucleotide in codon.

For example:

C 23 W 41
tgt 67–69 tgg 121–123

Amino acids are shown by capital letters (one-letter code). Nucleotides are shown by small letters.

FR-IMGT Regions

The FR1-IMGT region of Ig and TcR comprises amino acids 1–26 (25–26 amino acids, depending on the variable gene group or subgroup). 1st_CYS is at position 23. The FR2-IMGT region of Ig and TcR comprises amino acids 39–55 (16–17 amino acids). CONSERVED_TRP is at position 41. The FR3-IMGT region of Ig and TcR comprises amino acids 66–104, and comprises 36–39 amino acids depending on the variable gene group or subgroup. 2nd_CYS is at position 104.

CDR-IMGT Regions and Loops

The limits of the CDR1-IMGT region (for Ig and TcR) and those of the corresponding loop H1 (for IGHV genes) or loop L1 (for IGKV and IGLV genes) are identical. The CDR1-IMGT are limited by amino acids 26 and 39, which belong to the FR1-IMGT and FR2-IMGT regions, respectively. The CDR1-IMGT regions encompass amino acids 27 to 38, and comprise from 5 to 12 amino acids depending on the variable gene group or subgroup. This applies to both germline and rearranged genes. The limits of the CDR2-IMGT region (for Ig and TcR) and those of the corresponding loop H2 (for IGHV genes) or loop L2 (for IGKV and IGLV genes) are identical. CDR2-IMGT are limited by amino acids 55 and 66, which belong to the FR2-IMGT and FR3-IMGT regions, respectively. The CDR2-IMGT regions encompass amino acids 56 to 65, and comprise 0 to 10 amino acids, depending on the variable gene group or subgroup. This applies to both germline and rearranged genes. The CDR3-IMGT region of germline V genes starts with amino acid 105, and comprises 2 to 11 amino acids depending on the variable gene group or subgroup. The 3' end of CDR3-IMGT is limited by the heptamer recombination signal. The CDR3-IMGT region of rearranged Ig and TcR V-D-J genes and the corresponding loop H3 (for rearranged IGHV genes) or loop L3 (for rearranged IGKV and IGLV genes) extend from amino acid 105 to J-TRP or J-PHE not included.

Numbering and Sequence Comparison of the CDR-IMGT

Numbering of the CDR-IMGT is based on the longest ones found in the multiple alignments. The longest CDR-IMGT are:

CDR1-IMGT	Position 27 to 38 (12 amino acids)
CDR2-IMGT	Position 56 to 65 (10 amino acids)
CDR3-IMGT	
– for germline V genes	Position 105 to 115 (11 amino acids)
– for rearranged V-J genes or V-D-J genes	Position 105 to position of the amino acid preceding J-TRP or J-PHE

Numbers are missing in shorter CDR-IMGT. Examples are:

- In a CDR1-IMGT with 5 amino acids, positions 27–31 are present, positions 32–38 are missing.
- In a CDR2-IMGT with 3 amino acids, positions 56–58 are present, positions 59–65 are missing.
- For a germline V gene: In a CDR3-IMGT with 2 amino acids, only positions 105 and 106 are present.
- For a rearranged V-J gene or V-D-J gene: CDR3-IMGT extends from position 105 to position of the amino acid preceding J-TRP or J-PHE.

CDR-IMGT are defined by their length (number of amino acids). For a given germline V gene or V gene subgroup, the length of the three CDR-IMGT may be shown, if necessary, into brackets after the gene name or gene subgroup, and separated by dots. For example, IGKV1-6 (6.3.7) means that in the germline IGKV1-6 gene, the CDR1-IMGT, CDR2-IMGT, and CDR3-IMGT regions are 6, 3, and 7 amino acids long, respectively. Sequence comparisons of CDR-IMGT of the same length can be done directly using the numbering. For example, the codon or amino acid at position 26 can be compared to all codons or amino acids at the same position for all CDR1-IMGT of the same length. Sequence comparisons of CDR-IMGT of different lengths need alignment tools.

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