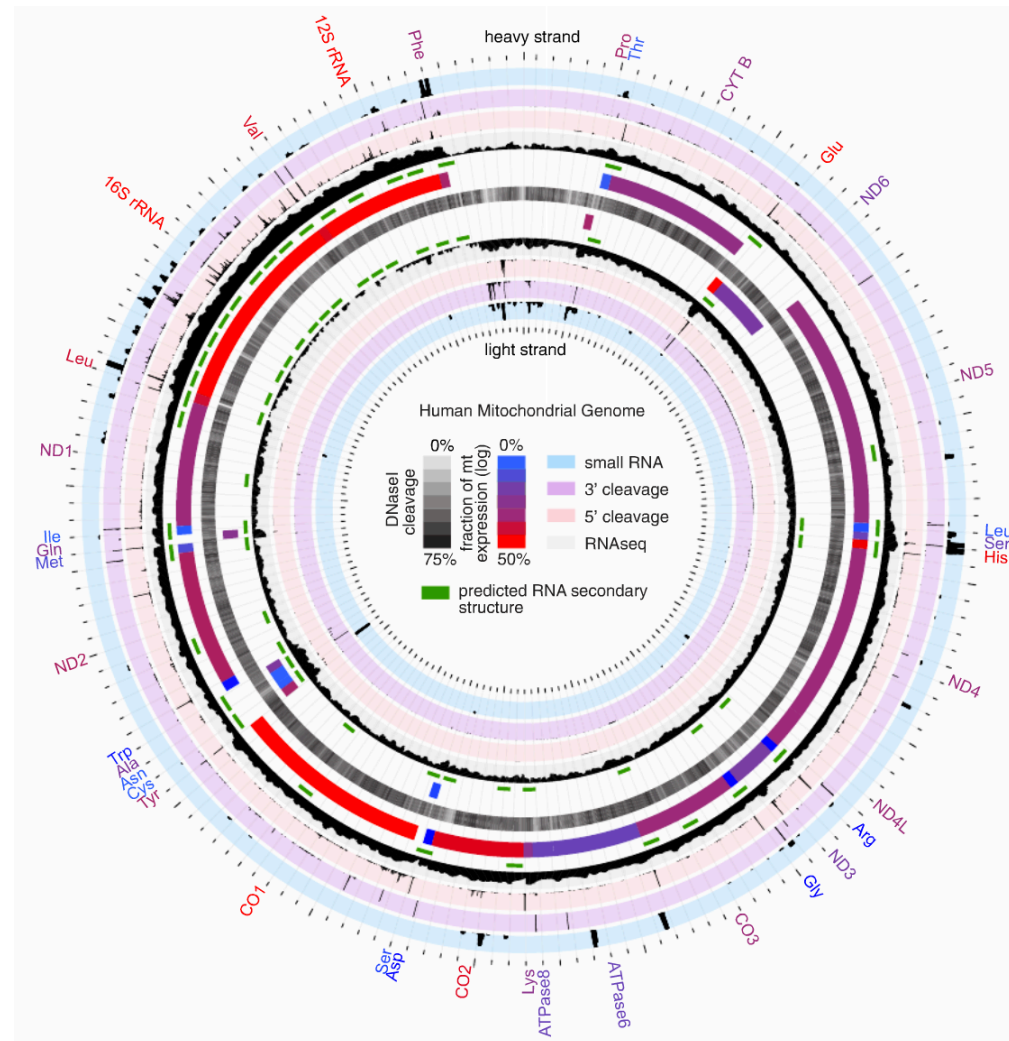


PAWG-15: Mitochondria and HLA

- Leader
 - Han Liang
 - Hidewaki Nakagawa
- Members
 - Japan
 - Seiya Imoto, Shinichi Mizuno, Akihiro Fujimoto, Tatsuhiko Tsunoda, Rui Yamaguchi, Satoru Miyano,
 - Korea
 - Kwang-Sung Ahn, Hyun Sub Cheong, Jung Kyoon Choi, Yeun-Jun Chung, Jongsun Jung, Hyung-Lae Kim, Youngil Koh, Ji Wan Park, Keunchil Park, Sungsoo Yoon, Youngwook Kim
 - USA
 - Chad Creighton, Leng Han, Jun Li, Yuan Yuan, Li Zhang, Mike McLellan, Matt Bailey, John Weinstein, Cathy Wu , Sachet, Gad Getz

Mitochondria and Cancer

- Motivation
 - Cells' powerhouse and suicidal weapon store
 - Dysregulated in cancer cells: Warburg effect



Goals and planned analyses

- Somatic mutations in mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA)
- Copy number variations of mtDNAs
- Co-evolution and co-expression in mitochondrial genes with nuclear genes
- Clinical relevance of mtDNA variations
- Energy metabolism of mtDNA variations

Mutation Callers

- MuTect: SNV
- VarScan: SNV and indel
- GATK Unified Genotyper: SNV and indel

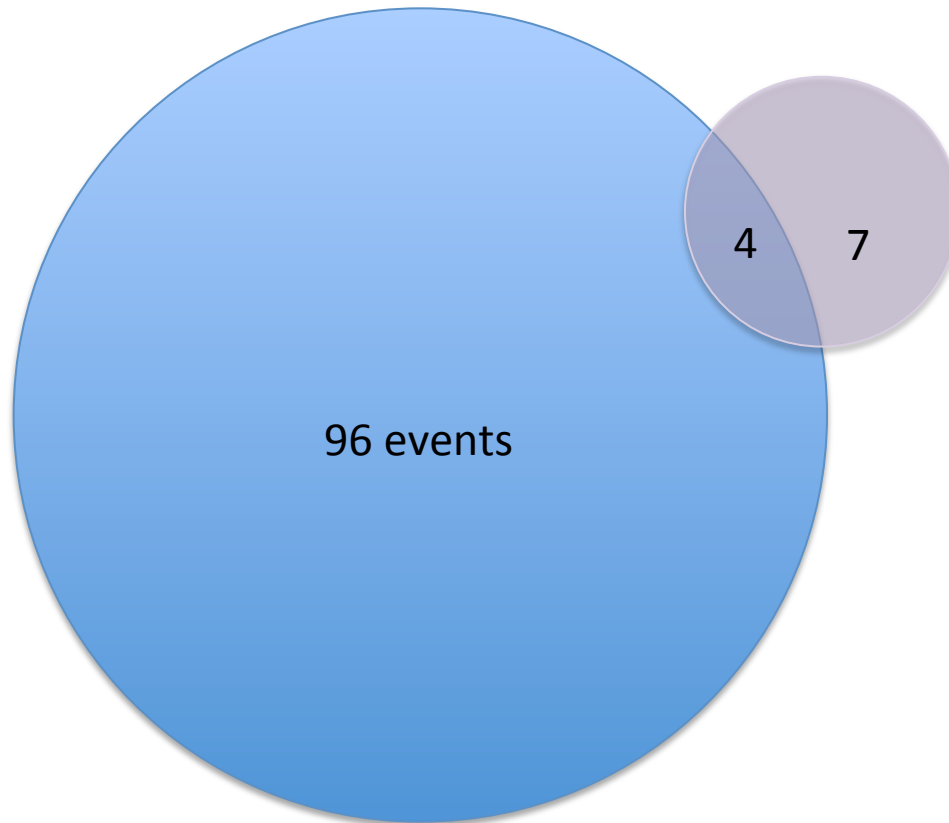
Running time

- MuTect: ~10 mins
- VarScan: ~ 1 hour
- GATK: > 6 hours

mtDNA benchmark dataset

- Somatic mtDNA calls made on the TCGA KICH (chrCC) cases
 - 53 samples verified by long-range PCR (LR-PCR)
- 37 Samples shared between ICGC Train2 and benchmark dataset
 - 96 events by LR-PCR: 70 SNVs, 26 indels

Events detected by Mutect



Sensitivity= $4/96= 4\%$
Specificity= $4/11= 36\%$

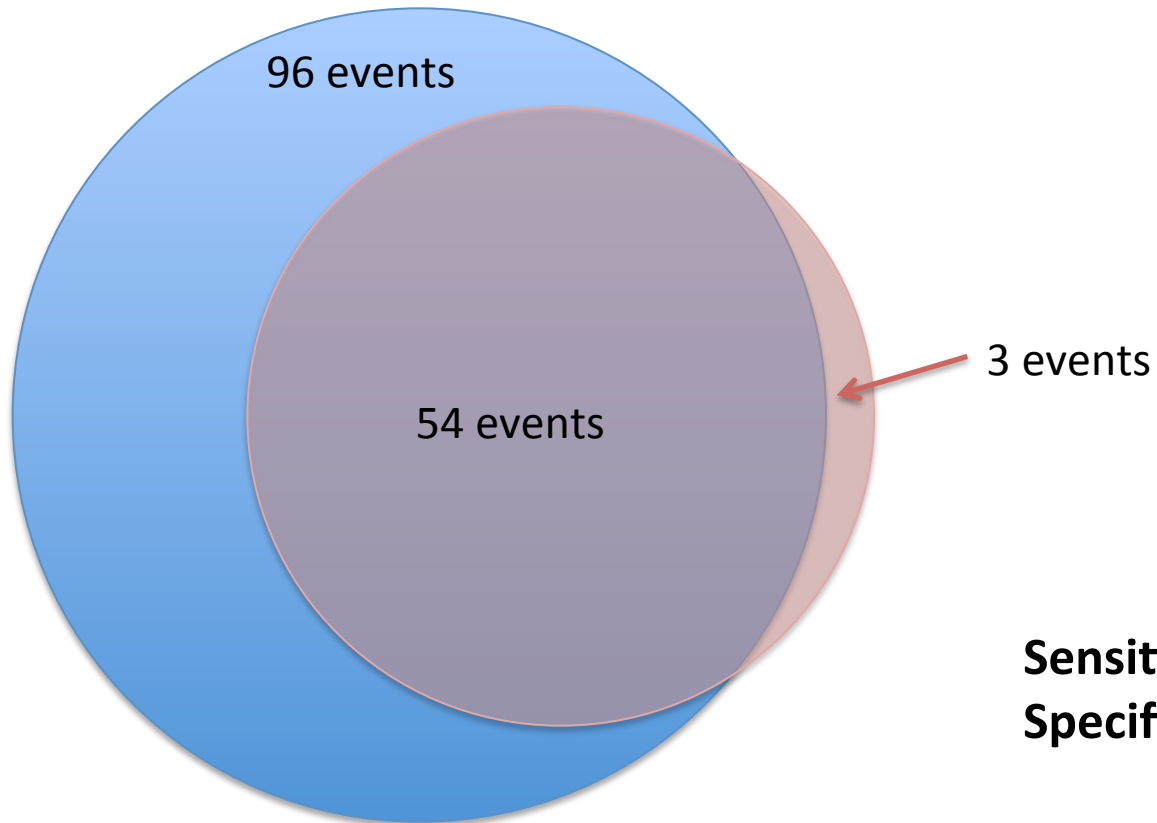


Benchmark (all)



Mutect

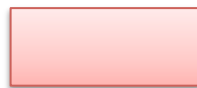
Events detected by VarScan



Sensitivity= $54/96= 56\%$
Specificity= $54/57= 95\%$

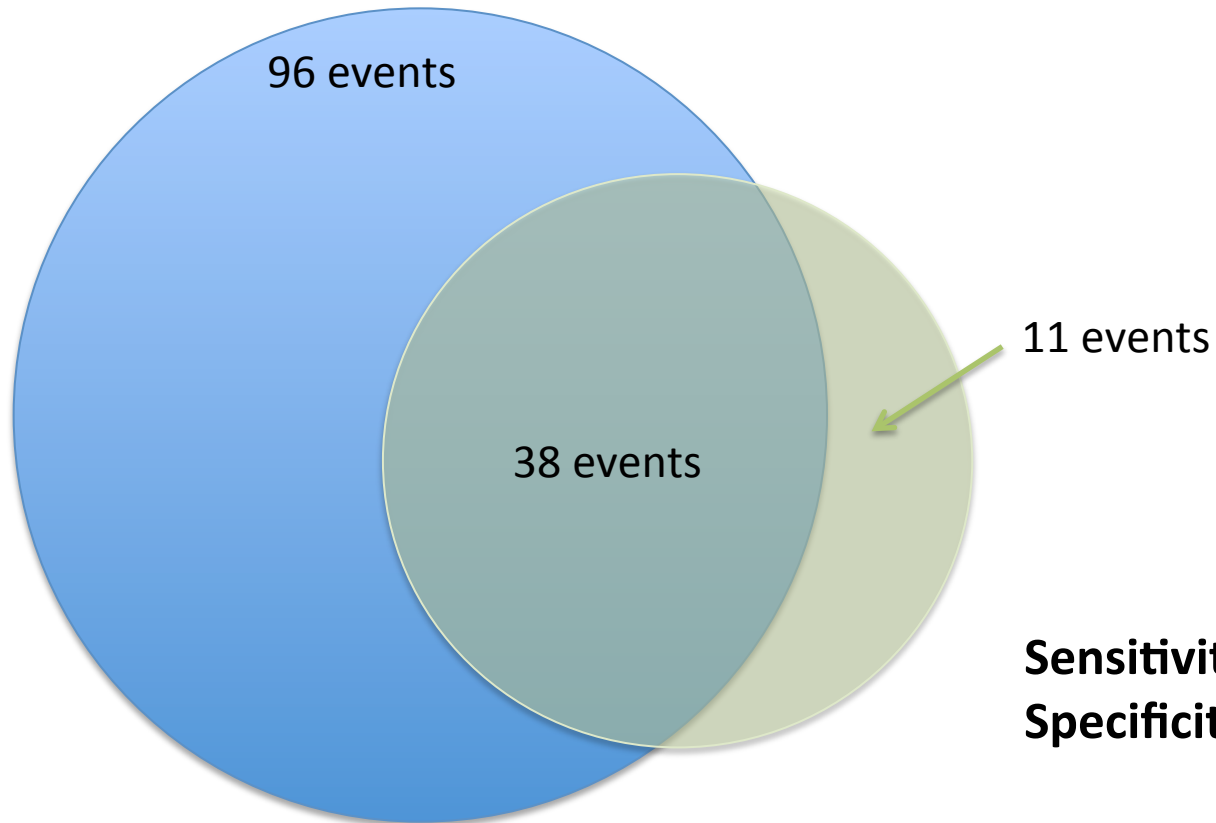


Benchmark (all)



VarScan

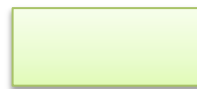
Events detected by GATK



Sensitivity= $38/96= 40\%$
Specificity= $54/57= 78\%$



Benchmark (all)

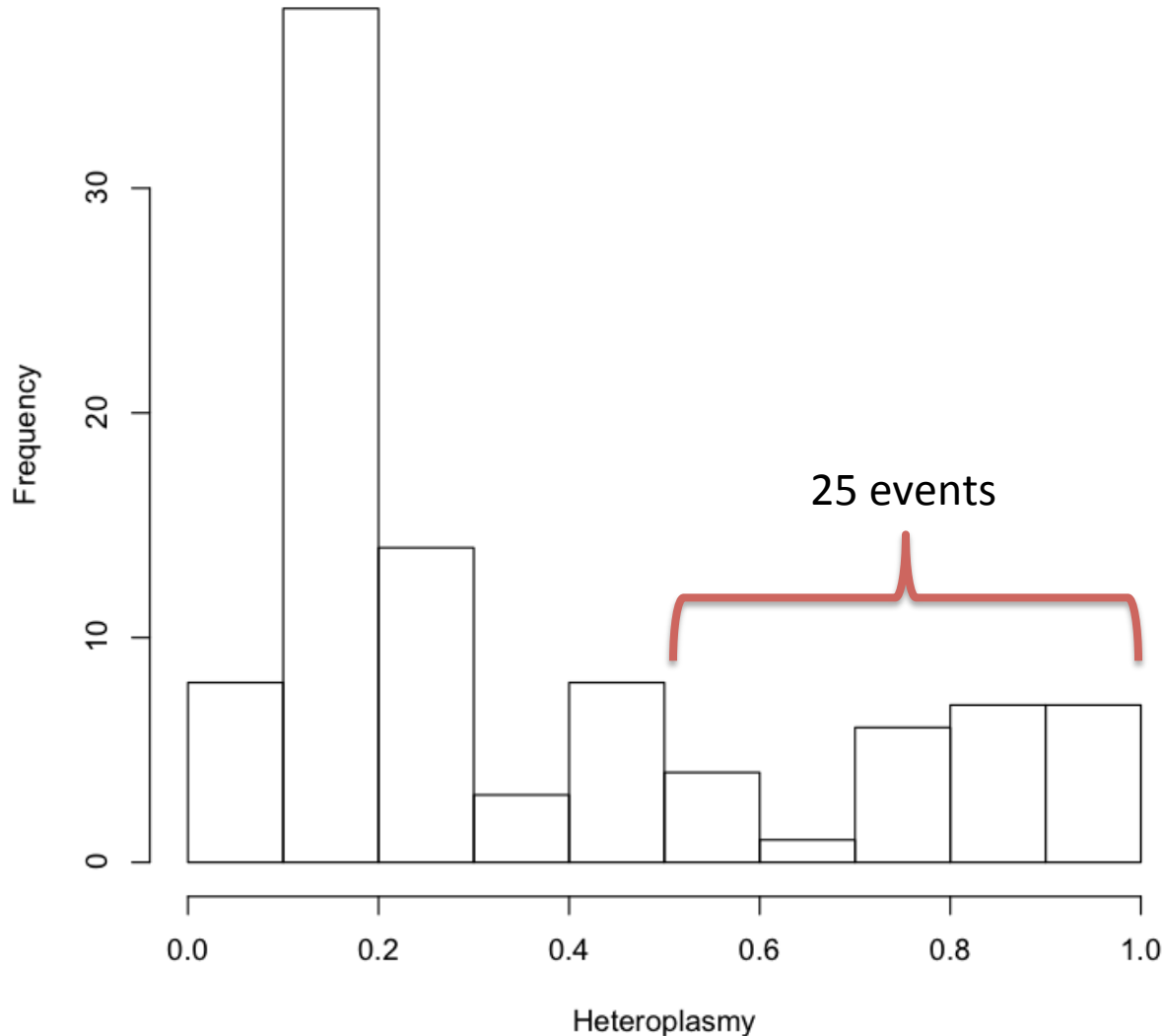


GATK

Varscan shows the highest sensitivity and precision

Tool	Total events	True positive	Sensitivity (Total events = 96)	Precision
MuTect	11	4	4%	36%
VarScan	57	54	56%	95%
GATK	49	38	40%	78%

Most of the 96 events have low heteroplasmy



VarScan was able to capture most (22/25) of the **top events**

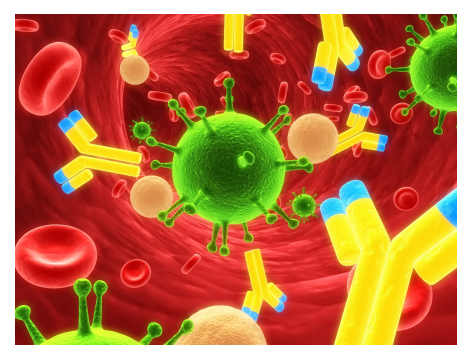
SNV/indel	POS	REF	ALT	Sample	heteroplasmy	Region	Mutect	GATK	VarScan
indel	11866	A	AC	TCGA-KL-8326	0.82	ND4			Yes
indel	65	T	TG	TCGA-KL-8327	0.59	D-Loop			Yes
SNV	16426	C	A	TCGA-KL-8331	0.50	D-Loop			
SNV	5767	C	T	TCGA-KL-8333	0.73	C		Yes	Yes
SNV	14159	C	A	TCGA-KL-8341	0.81	ND6		Yes	Yes
indel	3565	A	AC	TCGA-KL-8343	0.79	ND1			Yes
indel	13127	AC	A	TCGA-KL-8344	0.86	ND5		Yes	Yes
SNV	4569	G	A	TCGA-KM-8438	0.82	ND2			Yes
SNV	5738	G	C	TCGA-KM-8438	0.86	OLR			Yes
indel	65	T	TG	TCGA-KM-8438	0.93	D-Loop			Yes
indel	13230	CA	C	TCGA-KM-8441	0.90	ND5		Yes	Yes
indel	3105	AC	A	TCGA-KM-8442	0.93	16s rRNA			
SNV	16426	C	A	TCGA-KM-8476	0.51	D-Loop			
indel	12384	TC	T	TCGA-KM-8477	0.76	ND5		Yes	Yes
SNV	10806	G	A	TCGA-KM-8477	0.98	ND4		Yes	Yes
SNV	4429	G	A	TCGA-KM-8477	0.99	M			Yes
SNV	4969	G	C	TCGA-KM-8477	0.99	ND2		Yes	Yes
indel	12417	C	CA	TCGA-KN-8419	0.72	ND5			Yes
indel	65	T	TG	TCGA-KN-8422	0.71	D-Loop			Yes
SNV	1900	A	G	TCGA-KN-8428	0.93	16s rRNA			Yes
SNV	6490	T	C	TCGA-KN-8432	0.95	COI	Yes	Yes	Yes
SNV	3922	G	A	TCGA-KN-8434	0.67	ND1		Yes	Yes
SNV	9651	C	T	TCGA-KN-8434	0.76	COIII			Yes
SNV	16156	G	A	TCGA-KN-8435	0.51	D-Loop		Yes	Yes
indel	13230	CA	C	TCGA-KN-8437	0.89	ND5		Yes	Yes

Summary

- Focused on shared samples between the benchmark dataset and ICGC Train2
- Compared performance of three popular mutation callers
- VarScan showed the best performance

Future directions

- Apply the best performing tool (VarScan) to all Train2 samples



Cancer ImmunoGenomics

- ✓ Immunological surveillance in carcinogenesis and immunological response to cancer treatment are now an important issue in cancer research and clinics.
- ✓ Hematological tumors are inflammation-related cancers are involved with genetic alterations of many immunology-related genes

HLA/KIR genotyping and mutation

Mutations and expression of immunology-related genes

Neo-antigens

HLA and Immunogenomics

- ✓ They are located at Chr *6p21* and most polymorphic regions
- ✓ Their variants are related with immune response and immune diseases
- ✓ The IMGT/HLA Database is a central repository for sequences of HLA
- ◆ Genomic approach to cancer immuno-editing in human through pan-cancer analysis (Imoto Seiya, Shin-ichi Mizuno, Satoru Miyano, University of Tokyo)
- ◆ Defining genomic alterations underlying “immunologic tumor” using whole genome sequencing data of various tumor types (Jongsun Jung, Youngil Koh, Sung-Soo Yoon, Seoul National University)
- ◆ Characterization of DNA copy number variation in HLA region in the human genome (Li Zhang, MDACC)
- ◆ Sachet, Cathy Wu , Gad Getz

datasets

IMGT from EBI

Allele Frequency Net Database

• IPD IMGT/HLA – 12,672 alleles from Class I, Class II, and Class II–DRB genes

• IPD KIR – 753 alleles from 17 KIR genes (15 protein genes, 2 pseudo genes) – 27 fully sequenced KIR haplotypes

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HLA IPD - IMGT/HLA

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IPD > IMGT/HLA

IMGT/HLA

Release 3.19.0, 2015-01-19

The IMGT/HLA Database provides a specialist database for sequences of the human major histocompatibility complex (HLA) and includes the official sequences for the WHO Nomenclature Committee For Factors of the HLA System. The IMGT/HLA Database is part of the international ImMunoGeneTics project ([IMGT](#)).

The database uses the 2010 nomenclature designations in all tools. To aid in the adoption of the new nomenclature, all search tools can be used with both the current and pre-2010 allele designations. The pre-2010 nomenclature designations are only used where older reports or outputs have been made available to download.

Latest Developments



- [HLA-DPB1 T-Cell Epitope Algorithm](#)
- [What's new in the latest release](#)

Latest Publications

- Robinson J, Halliwell JA, Hayhurst JH, Flicek P, Parham P, Marsh SGE
The IPD and IMGT/HLA database: allele variant databases
Nucleic Acids Research (2015) **43**:D423-431

Sponsors

The IMGT/HLA Database is sponsored by a number of institutes and companies, for further details of all our supporters and how you can help please see the [funding page](#).

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Allele*Frequencies

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The Allele Frequency Net Database

Latest developments in AFND:

- [New definition of geographical regions](#)
- [Data quality guidelines in AFND](#)
- [HLA Epitope Frequency section](#)
- [HLA and Adverse Drug Reactions section](#)
- [KIR and Disease Associations section](#)

Introduction

The **Allele Frequency Net Database** (AFND) provides a central source, freely available to all, for the storage of allele frequencies from different polymorphic areas in the Human Genome. Users can contribute the results of their work into one common database and can perform database searches on information already available.

We have currently collected data in **allele**, **haplotype** and **genotype** format. However, the success of this website will depend on you to contribute your data.

Please cite this website using our last publication: Allele frequency net: a database and online repository for immune gene frequencies in worldwide populations. Gonzalez-Galarza FF, Christmas S, Middleton D and Jones AR *Nucleic Acid Research* 2011, **39**, D913-D919. [Full Text]

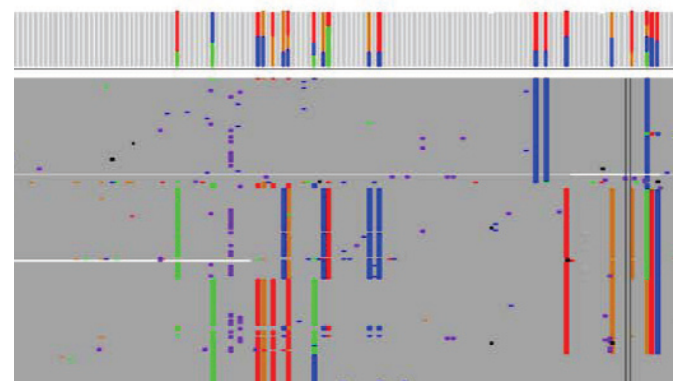
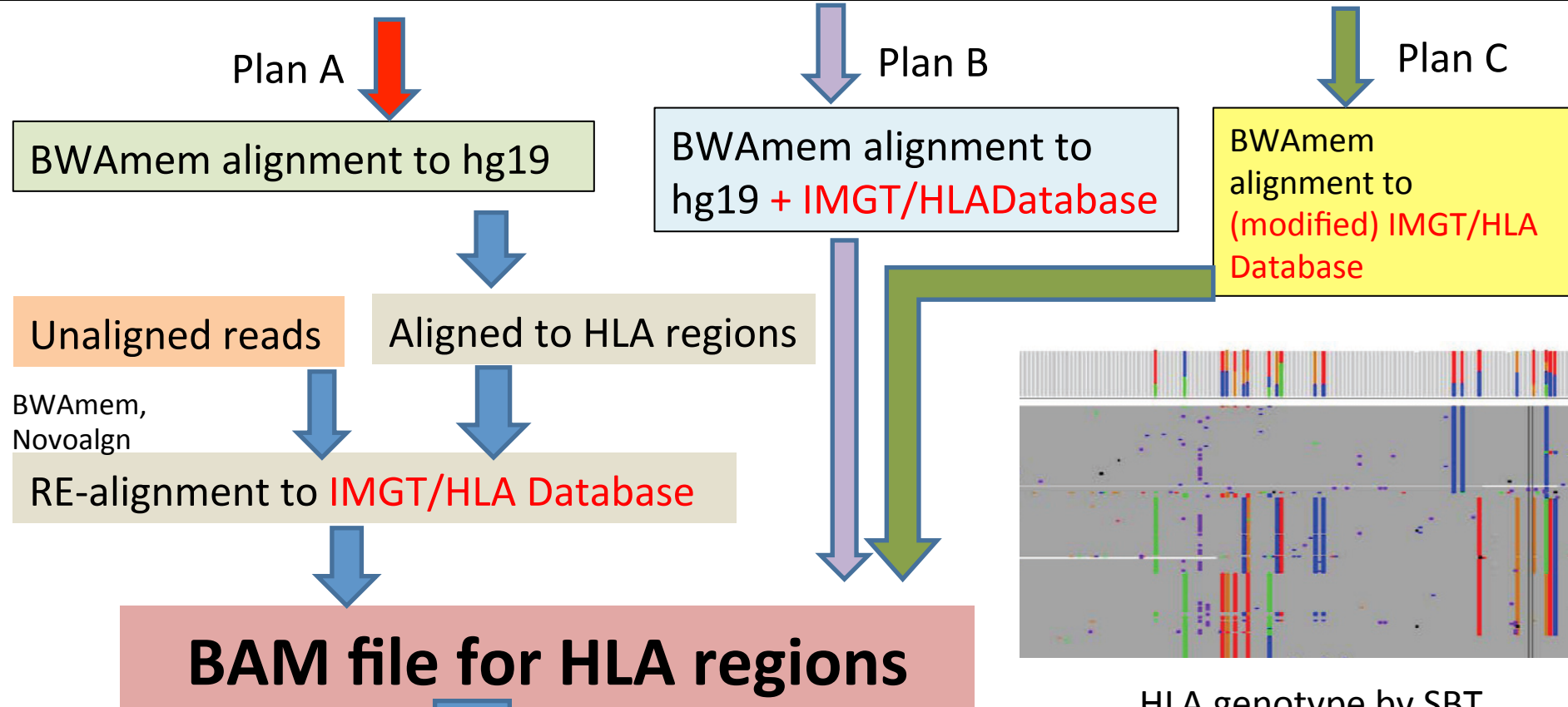
You should also cite the original publication report of the data in your references.

Database information

Polymorphic Region	Population Studies	Gene/Allele Data	Haplotype Data	Genotype Data
HLA	1025	1010	370	-
KIR	231	230	-	148
Cytokine	114	114	-	-
MIC	60	60	21	-
Totals	1,430	1,414	391	148

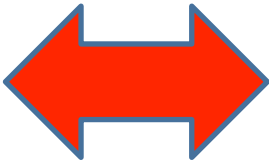
The current number of frequencies stored in our database is: 115,179 (HLA), 5,770 (KIR), 3,618

HLA Pilot: 10 WGS data (x30) of RIKEN liver cancers



HLA genotype by SBT

Variant call by
Tokyo · Korea new methods
 ATHLATES
 HLAmminer
 GATK UnifiedGenotype



ID	HLA-A		HLA-B	
RK014_B	A*26:03:01	A*31:01:02	B*35:01:01:01	B*35:01:01:01
RK032_B	A*02:01:02	A*24:02:58	B*40:06:01:01	B*54:01:01
RK041_B	A*24:02:01:01	A*24:02:01:01	B*52:01:01:01	B*54:01:01
RK053_B	A*24:02:01:01	A*24:02:01:01	B*15:18:01	B*35:01:01:01
RK092_B	A*24:02:01:01	A*31:01:02	B*35:01:01:01	B*54:01:01
RK135_B	A*02:07:01	A*24:02:01:01	B*46:01:01	B*52:01:01:01
RK139_B	A*02:01:01:01	A*24:02:01:01	B*44:03:01	B*48:01:01
RK153_B	A*24:02:01:01	A*31:01:02	B*40:02:01	B*51:01:01
RK167_B	A*24:02:01:01	A*24:20	B*40:01:01	B*52:01:01:01
RK287_B	A*11:01:01	A*24:02:01:01	B*15:01:01:01	B*35:01:01:01
RK303_B	A*11:01:01	A*31:01:02	B*15:01:01:01	B*39:01:01:01

HLA Genotyping from WGS Data

Shuto Hayashi¹, Rui Yamaguchi¹, Shinichi Mizuno²,
Mitsuhiro Konuma¹, Hidewaki Nakagawa³,
Satoru Miyano¹, **Seiya Imoto**¹

¹Human Genome Center, The Institute of Medical Sciences,
The University of Tokyo

²Division of Cancer Research, Center for Advanced Medical Innovation,
Kyushu University

³Laboratory for Genome Sequencing Analysis, Center for Integrative
Medical Sciences, Riken

Accuracy Rate for HLA Typing

We have evaluated our newly developed HLA typing method (a **Bayesian model and MCMC procedure for selecting HLA**) using 20 pilot samples of Japanese liver cancer.

Table 1. The rate at which true HLA types are matched to the **best** output candidates.

Resolution	HLA-A	HLA-B	HLA-C
2-digit	1.000 (40/40)	0.975 (39/40)	1.000 (40/40)
4-digit	1.000 (40/40)	0.900 (36/40)	0.825 (33/40)
(6-digit)	(0.975 (39/40))	(0.875 (35/40))	(0.825 (33/40))

Note: the HLA typing kit is guaranteed to 4-digit and the results of 6-digit is just for reference.

Table 2. The rate at which true HLA types are included in the output candidates.

Resolution	HLA-A	HLA-B	HLA-C
2-digit	1.000 (40/40)	1.000 (40/40)	1.000 (40/40)
4-digit	1.000 (40/40)	0.975 (39/40)	0.975 (39/40)
(6-digit)	(0.975 (39/40))	(0.950 (38/40))	(0.975 (39/40))

Note: the HLA typing kit is guaranteed to 4-digit and the results of 6-digit is just for reference.

A Key Task: Collecting HLA Reads

- I. A “Plan-A BAM file” is converted to FASTQ files.
- II. The reads in the FASTQ files are aligned to the IMGT/HLA Database using BWA-MEM.
- III. The mapped reads are filtered based on the following information:
 - ① The number of mismatches and indels
 - ② Base qualities
 - ③ Paired reads or single reads

Criteria for collecting reads are carefully tuned:

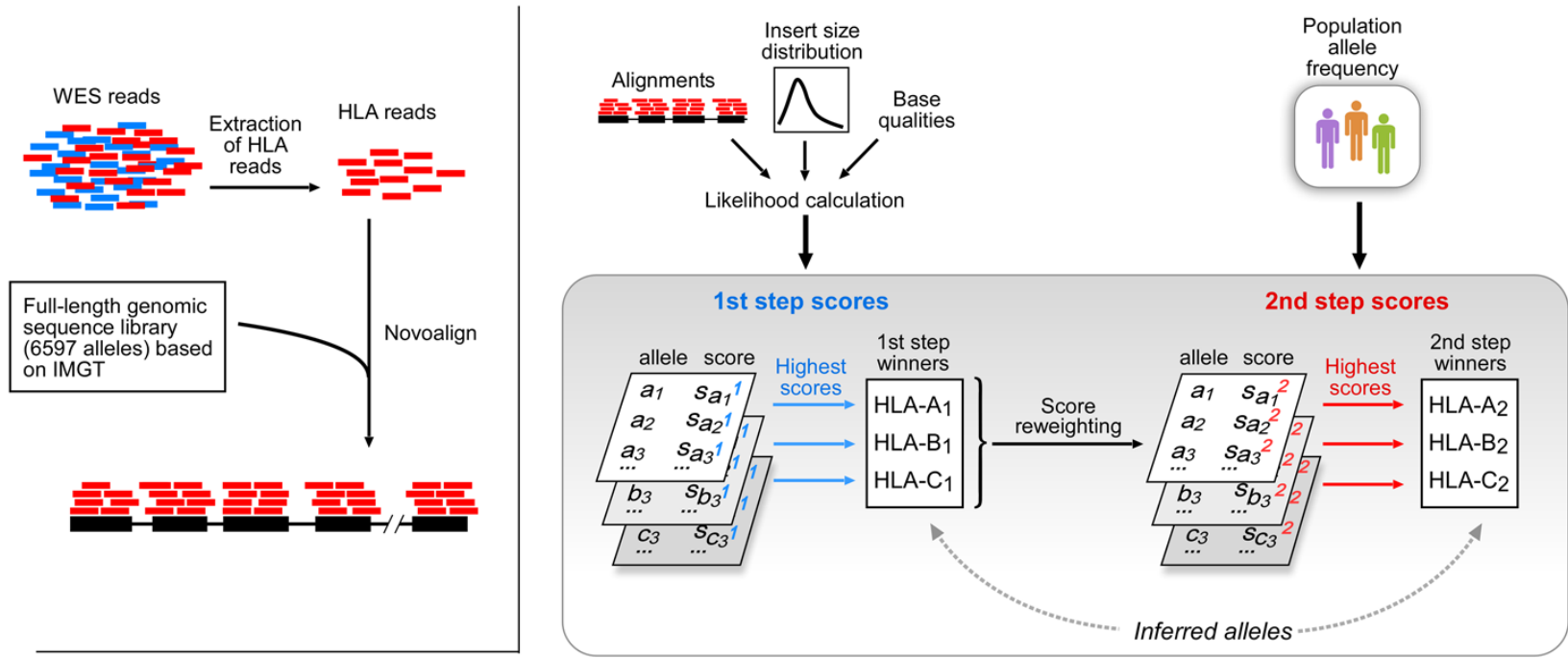
- If the criteria are too strict, the collected reads would be insufficient to determine the target HLA types. (low coverage)
- If the criteria are too loose, the collected reads would include a lot of reads produced by homologous non-target HLA genes and pseudogenes, which would lead to mistyping. (many false positives)

HLA typing and mutation detection

POLYSOLVER

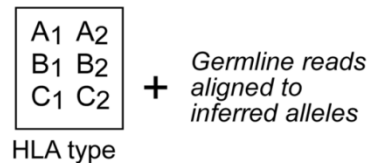
Alignment

HLA inference



Germline reads

POLYSOLVER

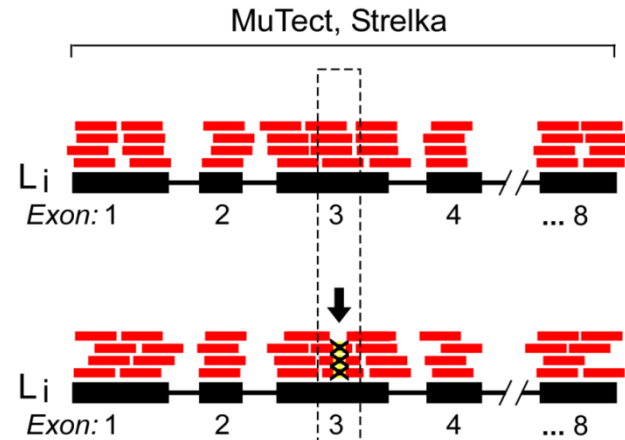


Novoalign

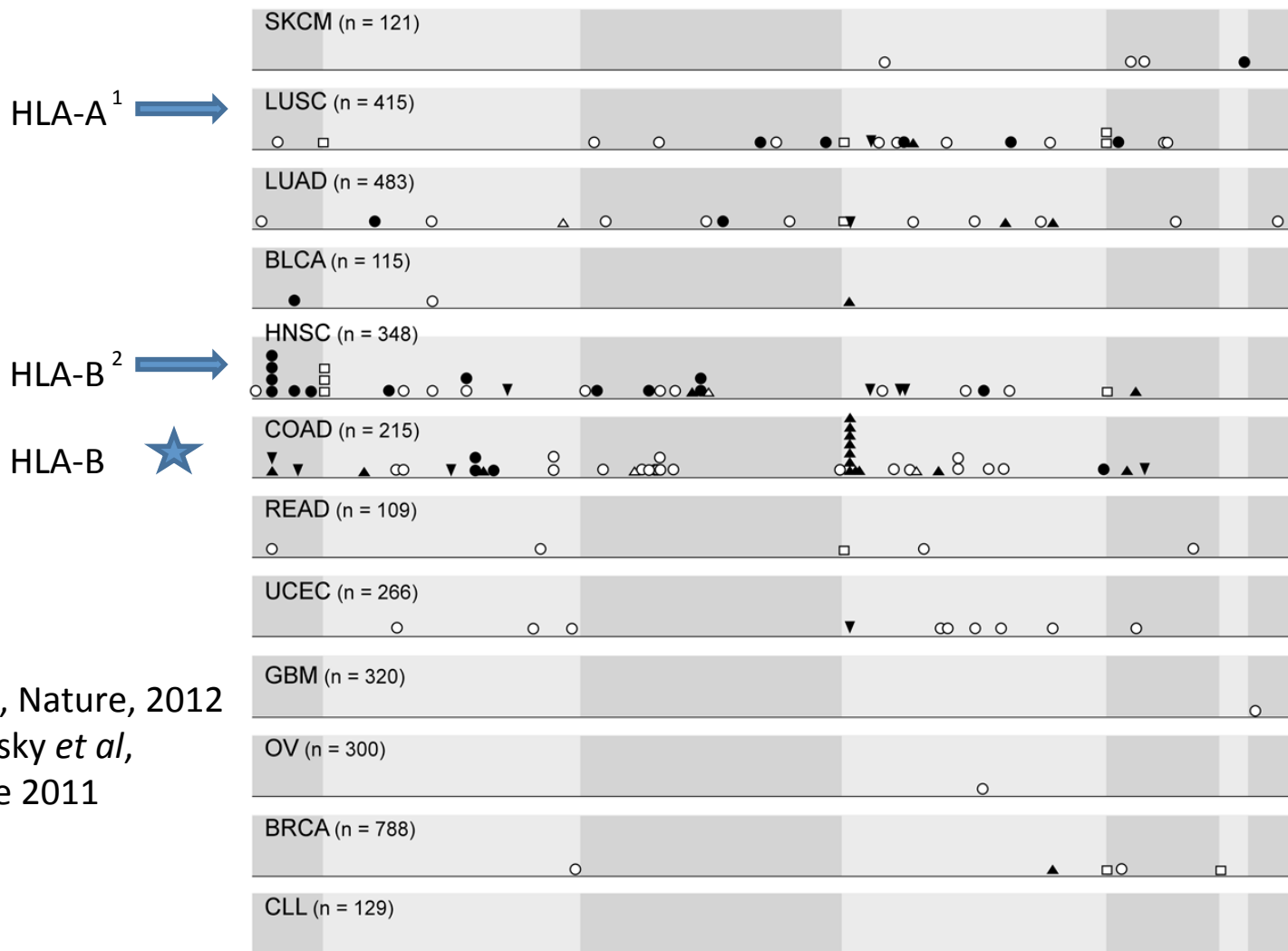
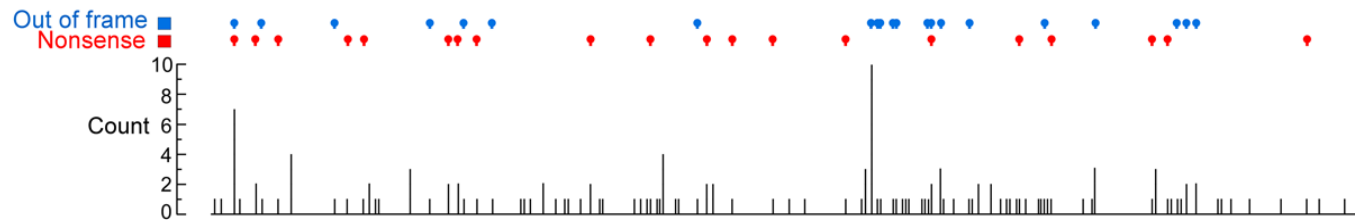
Tumor reads aligned to inferred alleles

Tumor reads

Extraction of HLA reads



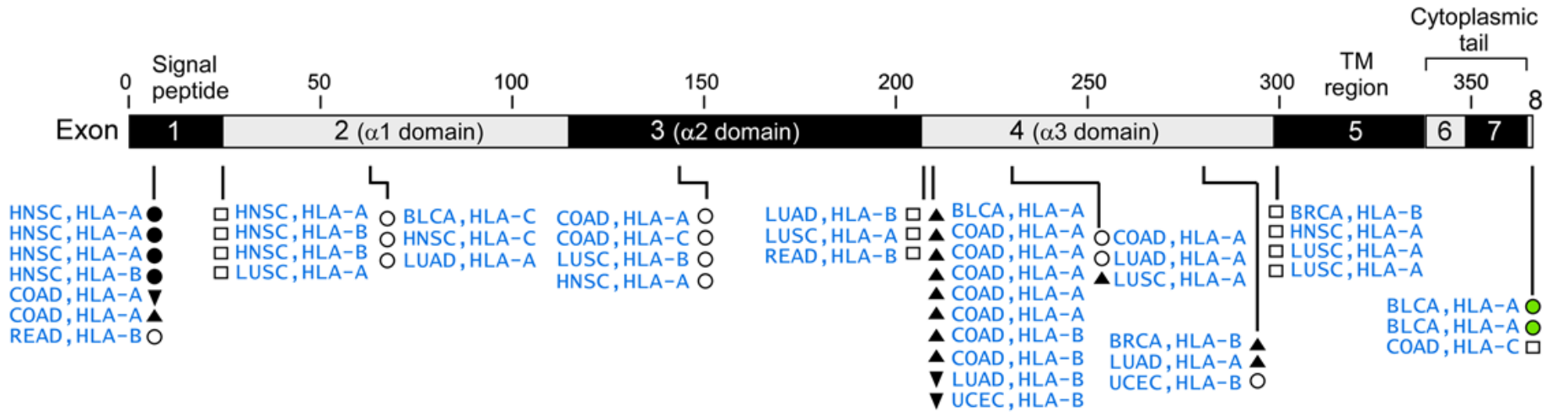
Pan-cancer HLA mutational spectrum



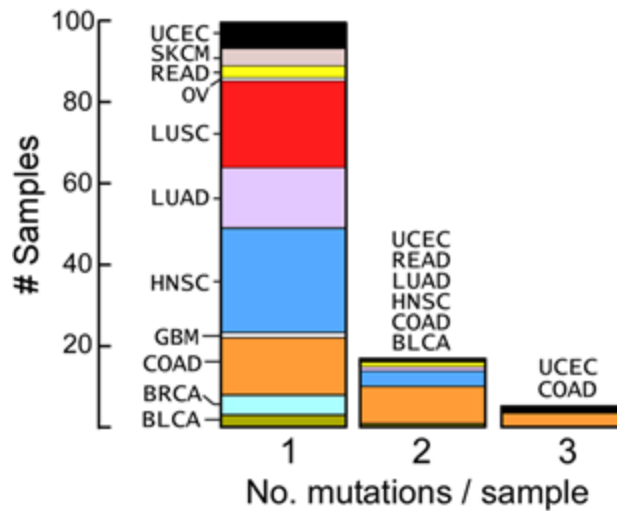
¹ TCGA, Nature, 2012

² Stransky *et al*, Science 2011

Recurrent mutation sites indicate positive selection

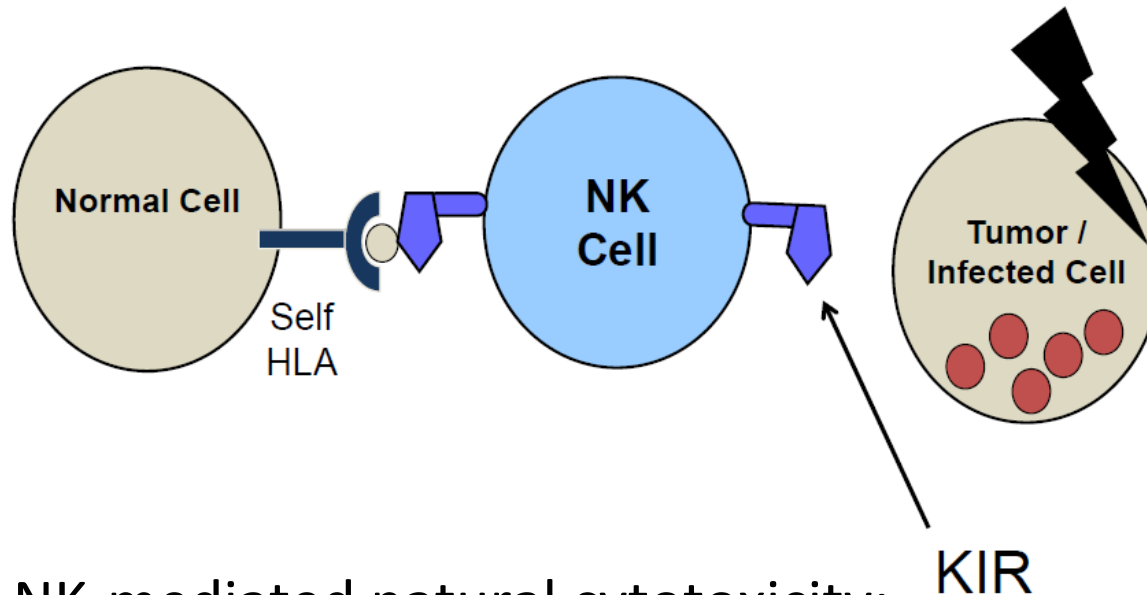


Mutations		Frame shift	In frame	
○	Missense	▼	▽	Splice site □
●	Nonsense	▲	△	
●	Nonstop			



Killer Immunoglobulin-Like Receptors (KIR) Detect “Missing Self”

- test



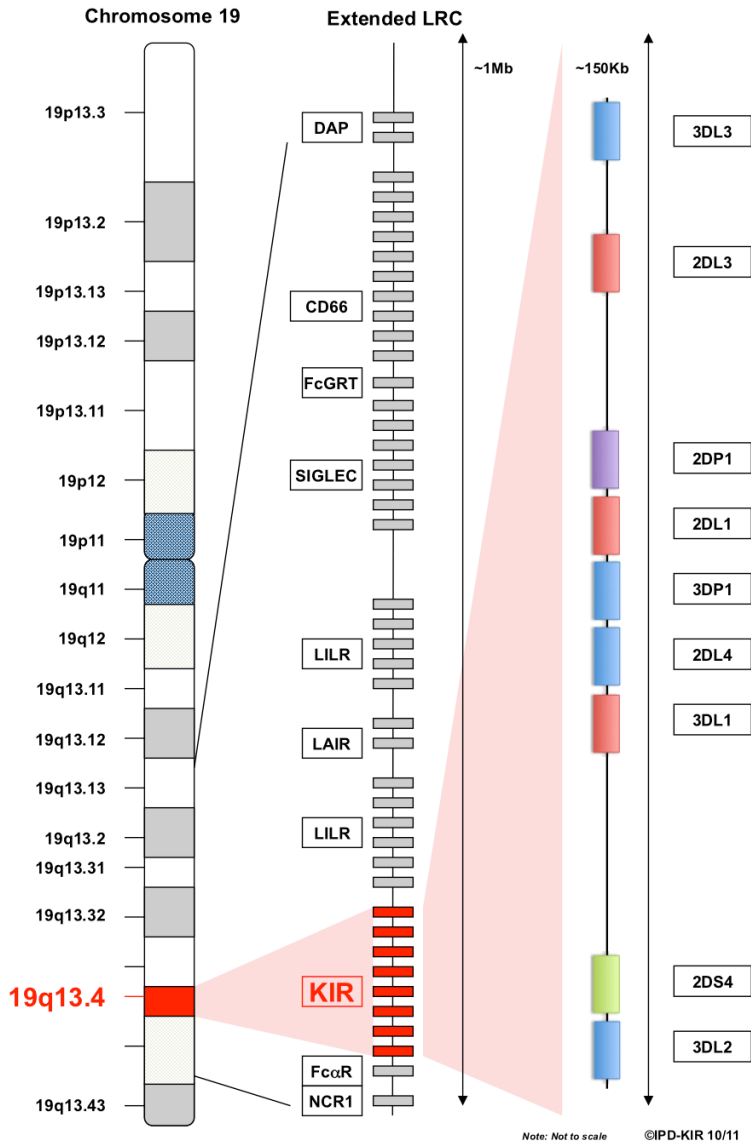
Triggering NK-mediated natural cytotoxicity:

- KARs (meaning: Killer Activation Receptors)
- **KIRs (meaning: Killer Inhibitory Receptors).**

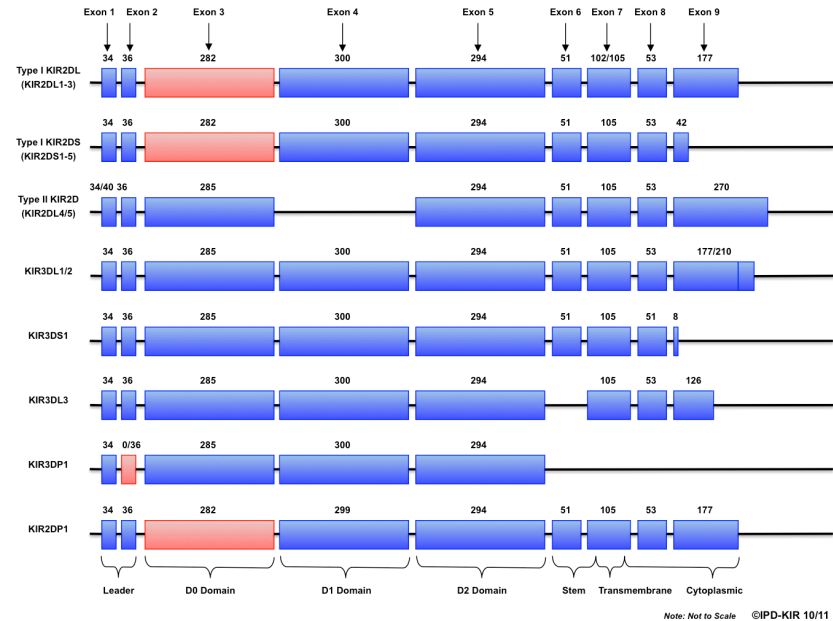
It is the balance between these competing signals that determines whether or not the cytotoxic activity of the NK cell should get started.

KIR genes (1)

40000



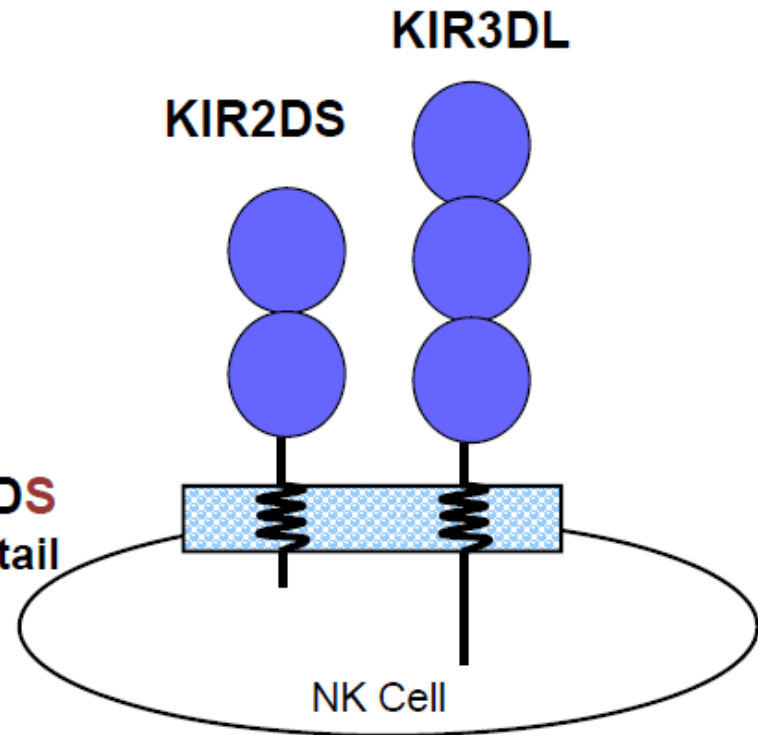
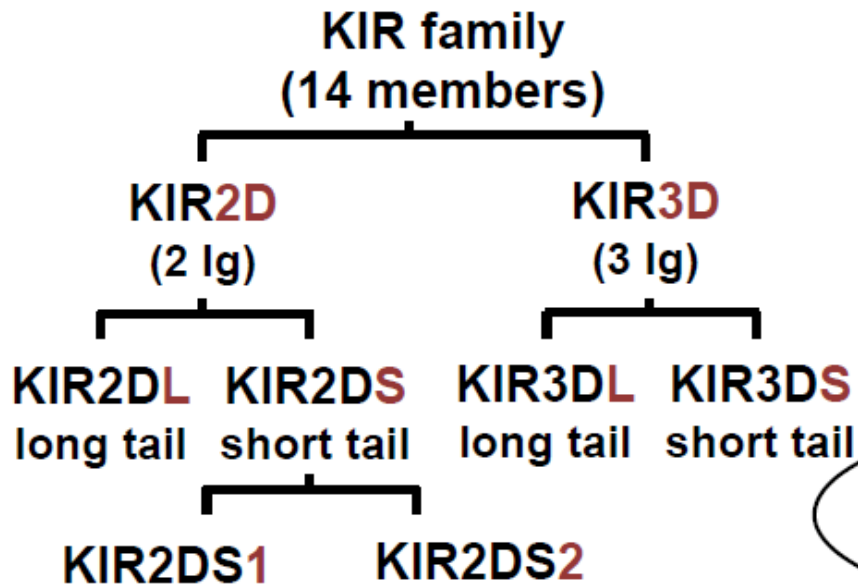
- KIR genes vary in length from 4 to 16 Kb
- three groups according to their structural feature
 - Type I KIR2D genes
 - Type II KIR2D genes
 - KIR3D genes



KIR Genes (2)

14 KIR Based on Structure

- Family of 14 different receptors on surface of NK cells



KIR Genes (common)

These 5 Are most common in European Americans





. Centromeric

- cA01 3DL3~2DL3~2DL1
- cB01 3DL3~2DS2~2DL2~2DL5~2DS3~2DL1
- cB02 3DL3~2DS2~2DL2

Telomeric

- tA01 2DL4~3DL1~2DS4~3DL2
- tB01 2DL4~3DS1~2DL5~2DS5~2DS1~3DL2



	Framework gene		Haplotype A
	Haplotype A + B		Haplotype B

KIR genes Statistics for Release 2.6.0 (October 2014)

KIR Alleles : 753

Gene	2DL1	2DL2	2DL3	2DL4	2DL5	2DS1	2DS2	2DS3	2DS4	2DS5	3DL1	3DS1	3DL2	3DL3	2DP1	3DP1	# of total
Alleles	48	30	55	52	48	16	22	15	31	18	110	30	112	111	28	27	753
Proteins	28	13	31	28	20	8	8	6	14	12	66	17	82	57	0	0	390
Nulls	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	7

Fully Sequenced KIR Haplotypes

The graphic below illustrates the gene composition of a number of fully sequenced KIR haplotypes. Where possible the alleles sequenced at the genes are also listed. The allele designations will be displayed if you hover the mouse over the gene of interest. Clicking on the gene of interest will also take you to the entry page for the allele listed. Some genes are only partially sequenced and for these an allele designation is not provided. Clicking on the Source name will take you to the Cell Directory entry for the Haplotype source. The nomenclature for KIR haplotypes has not yet been implemented and the entry in the Hap. column uses a local designation for describing the haplotypes listed.

source	Haplotype	3DL3	2DS2	2DL2/3	2DLSB	2DS3/5	2DP1	2DL1	3DP1	2DL4	3DL1/S1	2DLSA	2DS3/5	2DS1	2DS4	3DL2	Sequence
BC08	A																View
085	A																View
SH	A																View
H06	A																View
V3HL9-9B	A																View
UCE	A																View
H13	A																View
248	A																View
7526	A																View
H03	A																View
H15	A																View
H08	A																View
BC08	AB																View
RC212	AB																View

Approach

Reads Filtering

- Reads mapped to HLA genes locus (6q21.1-21.3)
- Reads mapped to KIR regions (19q13.4)
- Unmapped reads

Join Reads if possible

- Overlapping Paired End Reads

Alignment

- Align each reads against all the allele sequences from IGMT/HLA and KIR databases

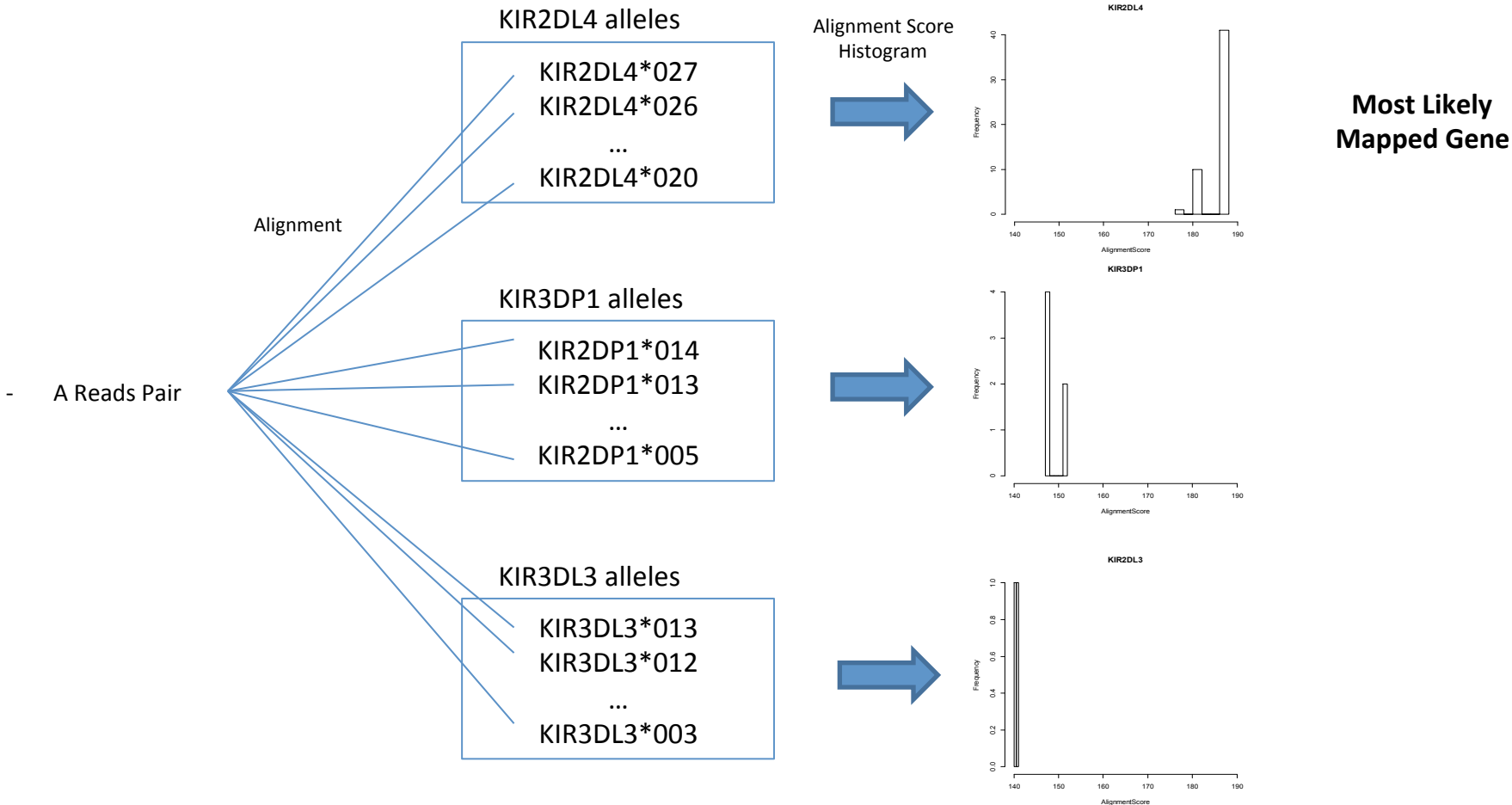
Reads to Gene Mapping

- How well aligned are the alleles of a gene with a read?

Allele Inference

- Which allele is the most well explained with the reads assigned to the gene?

Gene Mapping of Reads



Allele Inference with Alignment Score Matrix

KIR2DL4 gene alleles

	KIR2DL4*027	KIR2DL4*026	...	KIR2DL4*021	KIR2DL4*020
R ₁	187 (1)	187 (1)	187 (1)	182 (4)	176 (5)
R ₂	180 (2)	190 (1)	180 (2)	170 (4)	170 (4)
R ₃	... (2)	... (1)	... (2)	... (4)	... (5)
R ₄	... (1)	... (1)	... (3)	... (4)	... (4)
R ₅	... (2)	... (1)	... (3)	... (4)	... (4)
R ₆	... (2)	... (1)	... (3)	... (4)	... (5)
RankSum	10	6	14	24	27

Reads



Most Possible Allele

Each cell is filled with the alignment score and the rank within a row.

SNU 04 examples

Mapping at KIR coding regions

SNU 04 example	Paired end (PE1)	Paired end (PE2)
Total # of reads	2,096,062	2,096,062
Initial Reads (Unmapped or Mapped at KIR region)	8,356	8,238
- PE1 and PE2 at the same time	6,250	
- uniquely mapping at a specific KIR gene	1,567	
- mapping at two KIR genes	128	
- mapping at three KIR genes	29	
- unmapped (all blast score is below than cutoff)	4,526	

of reads

Read mapping

KIR genes

PE1	_read_r	PE2	_read_r	2DL1	2DL2	2DL3	2DL4	2DL5A	2DL5B	ZDP1	ZDS1	ZDS2	ZDS3	ZDS4	ZDS5	3DL1	3DL2	3DL3	3DP1	3DS1	
7980	7853	2004105	2005275	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	159.5	187	0	
7984	7859	200127	2005227	0	151	151	0	0	0	133.5	0	0	0	187	0	0	149.5	0	0	0	
7986	7862	2003660	2005660	0	153.5	155.5	0	0	0	151	0	0	0	187	0	0	0	0	0	0	
7998	7876	2003666	2008566	147.5	0	142	0	0	0	0	144.5	0	0	148.5	147.5	0	187	0	0	0	
8001	7878	200709	2009709	148	154	156.5	0	0	0	154	157	154	0	154	151.5	149	139	130.5	187	146.5	
8010	7888	201343	2012343	0	154.5	157.5	0	0	0	154	0	154.5	0	187	0	0	0	0	0	0	
8030	7909	201349	2016349	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	187	175.5	0	0	181.5	
8041	7918	201272	2018272	185	186	185	0	0	0	166	0	0	0	0	0	177	158.5	164	0	0	
8061	7940	201753	2022753	148	154	154	0	0	0	156.5	148.5	154	0	154	157	187	0	0	0	184.5	
8067	7944	202000	2025000	0	0	0	187	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
8069	7948	202397	2025697	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	186	0	0	
8070	7949	202709	2025709	0	0	0	187	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
8072	7951	202378	2025878	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	187	172.5	0	0	179	
8091	7963	202962	2029962	0	0	0	187	0	0	113	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
8092	7964	203142	2030142	158.5	0	149.5	0	0	0	0	148.5	0	0	142.5	162	0	187	0	0	0	
8095	7967	203605	2030605	119.5	125	127	0	0	0	120	0	128	0	0	0	153.5	187	0	127	151	
8097	7970	203843	2030843	156.5	145	150	0	0	0	142	151	145	0	187	156.5	146.5	146.5	0	0	145	
8101	7975	203139	2032139	0	0	151	154	0	0	0	0	0	0	187	0	0	0	0	0	0	
8106	7980	203162	2033162	187	153.5	156.5	0	0	0	150	184.5	153.5	159	0	0	0	0	0	0	159	
8112	7985	203362	2034362	187	0	0	0	0	0	182	0	0	156.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	154	
8114	7988	203700	2034700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	187	173.5	0	0	181.5	
8125	7997	203778	2036778	162	154	156.5	0	0	0	156.5	156.5	154	0	157	162	0	187	0	0	0	
8130	8001	203067	2038067	141.5	151	151	0	0	0	144.5	136.5	151	139	0	136.5	187	157	0	147.5	181.5	
8141	8011	204527	2040527	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	187	0	0	0	
8149	8021	204403	2042403	187	167	172.5	0	0	0	170	173.5	167	164	156.5	181.5	150.5	161	0	148.5	149	
8165	8034	204973	2044973	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	186	0	0	
8168	8036	204201	2045201	187	0	0	0	0	0	0	184.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	162	
8180	8052	204606	2049606	154.5	184.5	187	0	0	0	172.5	155	179	154	0	154	0	117	118.5	154.5	0	
8187	8057	205226	2051226	0	0	0	187	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
8188	8061	2052613	2052613	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	187	0	0	0	0	0	0	
8205	8068	205614	2053614	155.5	153	158.5	0	0	0	153	153	153	0	187	155.5	149.5	147.5	0	0	149.5	
8205	8079	205257	2055257	0	0	0	187	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
8213	8085	205603	2056603	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	187	0	0	
8221	8092	205919	2058919	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	170.5	187	0	0	
8225	8095	205696	2059696	142.5	156.5	156.5	0	0	154	0	140	0	0	187	0	0	0	0	143	0	
8229	8100	206370	2061370	170.5	157	165	0	0	0	159.5	165	157	154	187	168	156	160	0	0	153	
8232	8103	206682	2061682	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	187	0	0	
8242	8113	206794	2063794	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	187	0	0	0	
8243	8114	206048	2064048	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	187	153.5	0	
8245	8116	206365	2064365	148.5	153.5	156.5	0	0	0	153.5	157	153.5	0	153	151	143	137	126	187	140	
8247	8118	206579	2064579	0	0	0	187	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
8248	8119	206724	2064724	171	184.5	184.5	0	127.5	127.5	187	159.5	184.5	179	145.5	165	0	145.5	0	142.5	0	
8260	8127	206785	2067785	153	0	147.5	0	0	0	0	145	0	0	136.5	156	0	187	0	0	0	
8263	8129	206805	2068305	187	165	173.5	0	0	0	171	173.5	161	159.5	164	181.5	144.5	156.5	0	147.5	145	
8264	8130	206448	2068448	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	187	160	0	
8267	8135	207042	2070242	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	187	173.5	181.5	
8273	8141	207555	2071555	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	187	156.5	0	0	181.5	
8274	8142	207954	2071954	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	187	0	0	
8277	8145	207299	2072299	162	158.5	161	0	0	0	150.5	155	158.5	157.5	149.5	151	0	124.5	0	187	0	
8282	8150	207711	2073711	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	187	0	
8285	8153	207973	2073973	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	187	0	
8287	8156	207190	2074190	0	167.5	176	0	0	0	187	0	162	0	146.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	
8292	8161	207715	2074715	0	151	154	0	0	0	147.5	0	0	0	187	0	0	0	0	0	0	
8293	8164	207842	2075342	158.5	158.5	161.5	0	0	0	164	0	0	0	0	0	182	187	0	0	0	
8303	8173	207716	2078716	143.5	0	152	0	141	141	0	149	0	0	156.5	149	187	138.5	118.5	148.5	184.5	
8305	8176	207836	2079836	0	0	0	187	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
8315	8190	208101	2084101	187	154	154	0	0	0	154	182	151	159.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	162	
8333	8214	208210	2089210	167.5	181.5	184.5	0	0	0	187	170.5	181.5	170.5	171	170.5	0	156.5	131.5	151	0	
8335	8216	208336	2089836	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	187	168	0	0	179	
8343	8228	209234	2093344	159.5	184.5	187	0	0	0	176	153.5	179	154	154	148	125	120	0	156.5	0	
8346	8230	2093611	2093611	154	0	148.5	0	0	0	0	148.5	0	0	148	156.5	0	187	0	0	0	
				106	1	31	230	0	0	78	0	0	0	141	0	236	241	300	203	0	# of reads

Row : uniquely mapping reads (PE1 & PE2)

Column : KIR genes

Value : blast scores (red : perfect match)

reads

