

## HLA-A data

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## Sequence Formats

FASTA - Sequences in FASTA/Pearson format are represented by two main line types. The first line always begins with a "greater than" (>) sign and contains sequence information. In the files provided, the sequence information contains the name of the HLA allele. The remaining lines contain plain text representing the coding nucleotide sequence. There can be any number of these sequence lines, of any length, to represent the nucleotide sequence.

Example DRB1\*0101 in FASTA format:

```
>DRB1*0101
GGGGACACCCGACCACGTTTCTTGTGGCAGCTTAAGTTTGAATGTCATTT
CTTCAATGGGACGGAGCGGGTGC GGTTGCTGGAAAAGATGCATCTATAACC
AAGAGGAGTCCGTGCGCTTCGACAGCGACGTGGGGGAGTACCGGGCGGTG
ACGGAGCTGGGGCGGCCTGATGCCGAGTACTGGAACAGCCAGAAGGACCT
CCTGGAGCAGAGGCGGGCCGCGGTGGACACCTACTGCAGACACA ACTACG
GGTTTGGTGAGAGCTTACAGTGCAGCGGCGAGTTGAGCCTAAGGTGACT
GTGTATCCTTCAAAGACCCAGCCCCTGCAGCACCACAACCTCCTGGTCTG
CTCTGTGAGTGGTTTCTATCCAGGCAGCATTGAAAGTCAGGTGGTTCCGGA
ACGGCCAGGAAGAGAAGGCTGGGGTGGTGTCCACAGGCCTGATCCAGAAT
GGAGATTGGACCTTCCAGACCCTGGTGATGCTGGAAACAGTTCCTCGGAG
TGGAGAGGTTTACACCTGCCAAGTGGAGCACCCAAGTGTGACGAGCCCTC
TCACAGTGGAAATGGAGAGCACGGTCTGAATCTGCACAGAGCAAGATGCTG
AGTGGAGTCGGGGGCTTCGTGCTGGGCCTGCTCTTCTTGGGGCCGGGCT
GTTTCATCTACTTCAGGAATCAGAAAGGACACTCTGGACTTCAGCCAACAG
GATTCCTGAGCTGA
```

PIR - The format of sequences in PIR/NBRF format is more complex. The first line of each sequence entry begins with a "greater than" (>) sign. This is immediately followed by a two character sequence type specifier: for the HLA alleles this is "DL", meaning DNA linear. Space four must contain a semi-colon. Beginning in space five is the sequence name or identification code: for HLA alleles this is the official allele name. The second line of each sequence entry contains a brief description, including the sequence length, and an internal checksum for PIR files. The coding nucleic acid sequence begins on the third line. The sequence is free format, but to aid in reading the sequences, the nucleotides have been arranged in blocks of 10 amino acids. The last character is an asterisk (\*), and acts as a termination character.

All PIR files have been generated using "ReadSeq", a freely available sequence format conversion program written by D. Gilbert.

Example DRB1\*0101 in PIR format.

```
>DL;DRB1*0101
DRB1*0101, 714 bases, A686B796 checksum.
GGGGACACCC GACCACGTTT CTTGTGGCAG CTTAAGTTTG AATGTCATTT
CTTCAATGGG ACGGAGCGGG TCGGGTTGCT GGAAAGATGC ATCTATAACC
```

AAGAGGAGTC CGTGCGCTTC GACAGCGACG TGGGGGAGTA CCGGGCGGTG  
ACGGAGCTGG GGC GGCCCTGA TGCCGAGTAC TGGAACAGCC AGAAGGACCT  
CCTGGAGCAG AGGCGGGCCG CGGTGGACAC CTACTGCAGA CACA ACTACG  
GGGTTGGTGA GAGCTTCACA GTGCAGCGGC GAGTTGAGCC TAAGGTGACT  
GTGTATCCTT CAAAGACCCA GCCCCTGCAG CACCACAACC TCCTGGTCTG  
CTCTGTGAGT GGTTCCTATC CAGGCAGCAT TGAAGTCAGG TGGTTCCGGA  
ACGGCCAGGA AGAGAAGGCT GGGGTGGTGT CCACAGGCCT GATCCAGAAT  
GGAGATTGGA CCTTCCAGAC CCTGGTGATG CTGGAAACAG TTCCTCGGAG  
TGGAGAGGTT TACACCTGCC AAGTGGAGCA CCCAAGTGTG ACGAGCCCTC  
TCACAGTGGA ATGGAGAGCA CGGTCTGAAT CTGCACAGAG CAAGATGCTG  
AGTGGAGTCG GGGGCTTCGT GCTGGGCCTG CTCTTCCTTG GGGCCGGGCT  
GTTCATCTAC TTCAGGAATC AGAAAGGACA CTCTGGACTT CAGCCAACAG  
GATTCCTGAG CTGA\*

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