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## The human anti-thyroid peroxidase autoantibody repertoire in Graves' and Hashimoto's autoimmune thyroid diseases

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**Abstract** Human anti-thyroid peroxidase (TPO) autoantibodies (aAb) are generated during autoimmune thyroid diseases (AITD). Within recent years, increasing knowledge of the TPO-specific aAb repertoire, gained mainly by the use of combinatorial library methodology, has led to the cloning and sequencing of around 180 human anti-TPO aAb. Analysis of the immunoglobulin (Ig) variable (V) genes encoding the TPO aAb in the ImMunoGeneTics database (IMGT) (<http://imgt.cines.fr>) reveals major features of the TPO-directed aAb repertoire during AITD. Heavy chain VH domains of TPO-specific aAb from Graves' disease patients preferentially use D proximal *IGHV1* genes, whereas those from Hashimoto's thyroiditis are characterized more frequently by *IGHV3* genes, mainly located in the middle of the *IGH* locus. A large proportion of the anti-TPO heavy chain VH domains is obtained following a VDJ recombination process that uses inverted D genes. J distal *IGKV1* and *IGLV1* genes are predominantly used in TPO aAb. In contrast to the numerous somatic hypermutations in the TPO-specific heavy chains, there is only limited amino acid replacement in most of the TPO-specific light chains, particularly in those encoded by J proximal *IGLV* or *IGKV* genes, suggesting that a defect in receptor edit-

ing can occur during aAb generation in AITD. Among the predominant *IGHV1* or *IGKV1* TPO aAb, conserved somatic mutations are the hallmark of the TPO aAb repertoire. The aim of this review is to provide new insights into aAb generation against TPO, a major autoantigen involved in AITD.

**Keywords** Thyroid peroxidase · Autoantibody · Phage display · Variable gene · IMGT database

### Introduction

The anti-thyroid peroxidase (TPO) autoantibodies (aAb) are the most frequently represented aAb in the sera of patients suffering from autoimmune thyroid disease (AITD); they are present in 90% of Hashimoto's thyroiditis and 75% of Graves' disease patients (Mariotti et al. 1990). In vitro cytotoxic effector functions mediated by TPO-specific aAb, such as C3 complement activation (Chiavato et al. 1993; Parkes et al. 1994; Wadeleux et al. 1989) and antibody-dependent cell cytotoxicity (Bogner et al. 1995; Guo et al. 1997; Metcalfe et al. 1997; Rodien et al. 1996; Weetman et al. 1989), trigger thyroid cell destruction. Moreover, it has been suggested that thyroid-infiltrating B lymphocytes as antigen-presenting cells through membrane-bound anti-TPO antibodies modulate antigen processing (Guo et al. 1996; McLachlan and Rapoport 1992; Rapoport et al. 1995).

Only one human anti-TPO antibody was obtained by cell immortalization (Horimoto et al. 1992). However, McLachlan and Rapoport's group pioneered the application of combinatorial libraries to the study of aAb in thyroid diseases (Portolano et al. 1991), and a large number of human anti-TPO aAb have since been isolated by this group and others (Chazembalk et al. 1993; Hexham et al. 1994; Jaume et al. 1994a, b; Jaume et al. 1997; McIntosh et al. 1997; Portolano et al. 1992, 1993a, b; 1995; Prummel et al. 1994a, b). In the last 2 years, about 100 anti-TPO aAb directed against immunodominant or non-immunodominant epitopes have been described

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(Chapal et al. 2000; 2001; Guo et al. 1999; Pichurin et al. 2001). Given this enlarged TPO-specific repertoire, and particularly the numerous Ig gene sequences published to date, we compiled and analyzed the genes encoding these aAb using the international ImMunoGeneTics database (IMGT) (<http://imgt.cines.fr>), an integrated information system devoted to the study of immunoglobulins, T-cell receptors, and major histocompatibility molecules of several vertebrate species (Giudicelli et al. 1997; Lefranc and Lefranc 2001).

### TPO-specific heavy chain gene usage in AITD

Ig variable domain sequences encoding TPO aAb have been obtained from Fab and single chain variable fragment (scFv) combinatorial libraries, mainly derived from thyroid-infiltrating B cells of Graves' disease patients (Chapal et al. 2000; 2001; Chazembalk et al. 1993; Jaume et al. 1994a, b, 1997; Portolano et al. 1992, 1993a, b, 1995; Prummel et al. 1994a, b). Only two libraries constructed from thyroid-infiltrating B cells or lymph node B lymphocytes of Hashimoto's patients have been described (Hexham et al. 1994; McIntosh et al. 1997). Although we cannot formally exclude that differences observed in *IGV* gene usage of TPO-specific aAb obtained from the libraries cited in Table 1 (consisting of parts a, b and c) are due to preferential primer amplification of certain *IGV* genes or gene families, we consider that the data reflect the reality *in vivo* since the analyses were carried out on more than 180 human anti-TPO aAb obtained from four laboratories that used different primers. Analysis of the heavy chain variable domains of the anti-TPO aAb shows a restriction in the *IGHV* gene usage in both Graves' and Hashimoto's AITD (Table 1, consisting of parts a, b and c) (McIntosh et al. 1998; McLachlan and Rapoport 2000). The heavy chains of the anti-TPO aAb are mainly encoded by genes of the *IGHV1* (75.4%) and *IGHV3* (21.2%) subgroups, with a large predominance of the *IGHV1-3* gene in thyroid diseases.

Interestingly, *IGHV* gene analysis of anti-TPO aAb from patients with Graves' disease or with Hashimoto's hypothyroiditis clearly indicates a discrimination in *IGHV* subgroup usage (Table 2). In Graves' disease, the anti-TPO aAb mainly use *IGHV1* subgroup genes (88.9%), with overrepresentation of *IGHV1-3* (50.4%) and *IGHV1-2* (25.5%). In Hashimoto's thyroiditis, the *IGHV3* subgroup (71%) is dominant among the anti-TPO aAb, with a large predominance of *IGHV3-21* (47.4%) and *IGHV3-23* (18.4%) (Table 1 (consisting of parts a, b and c) and 2). Preferential use of *IGHV4*, *IGHV5*, and *IGHV6* genes by aAb in autoimmune diseases was suggested by several studies (Dijk-Hard van et al. 1999; Melero et al. 1998; Pascual and Capra 1992; Pascual et al. 1992a, b, c; Roben et al. 1996). On the other hand, underexpression of the *IGHV1* subgroup in aAb is a very common feature in autoimmune diseases, as demonstrated for numerous autoantigens (Bona et al. 1993). The overexpression of the *IGHV3* subgroup in Hashimoto's

thyroiditis and that of the *IGHV1* subgroup in Graves' disease seems to be a characteristic of the anti-TPO aAb repertoire, and suggests that there is a skewing of *IGHV* gene usage in TPO-specific aAb in the sera of patients suffering from autoimmune thyroid diseases.

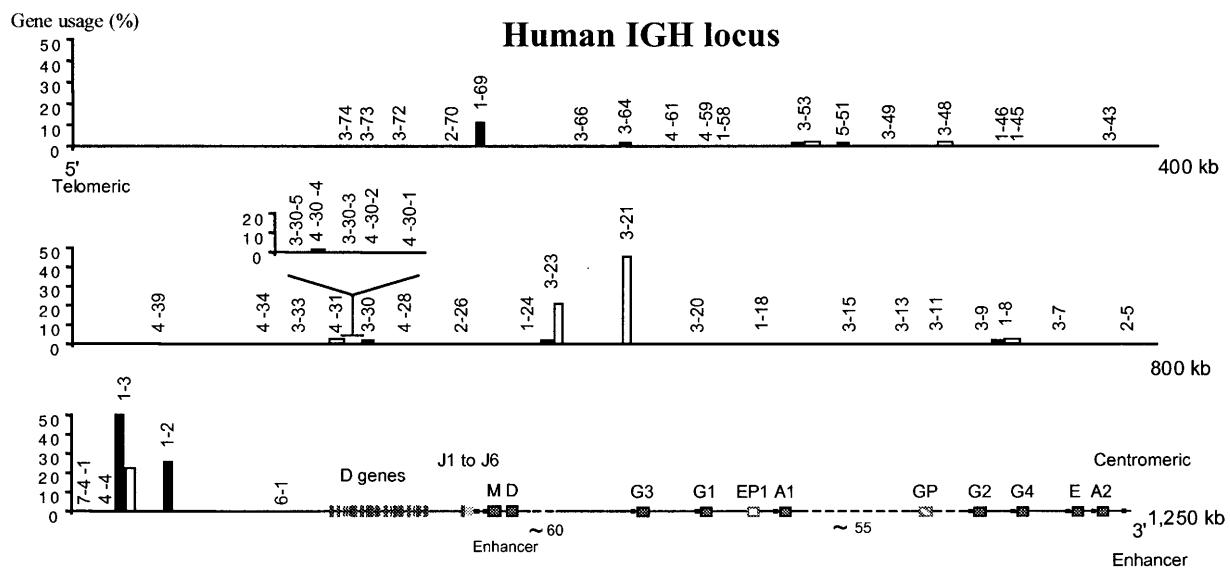
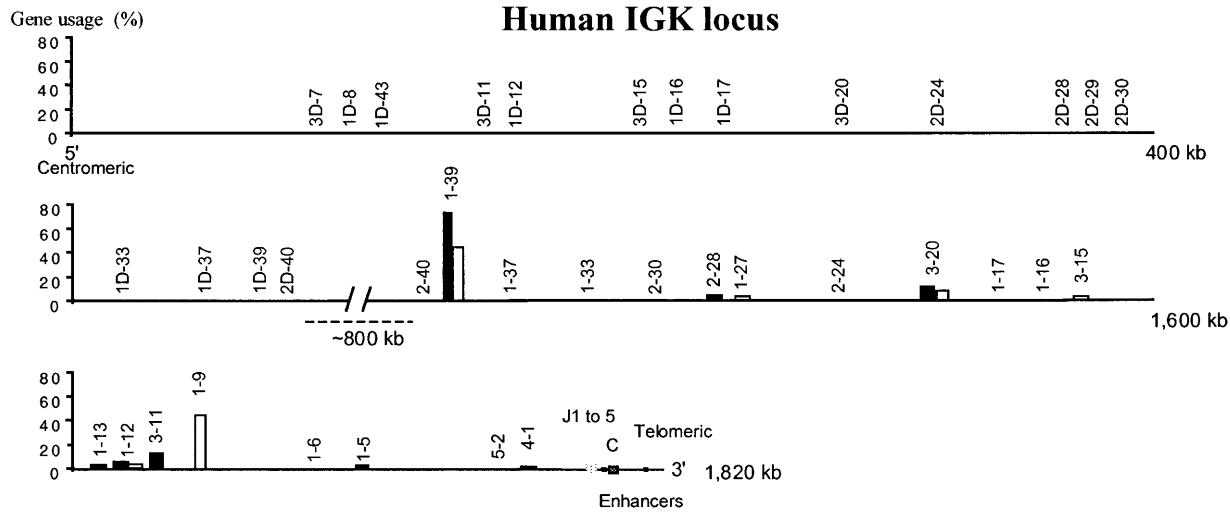
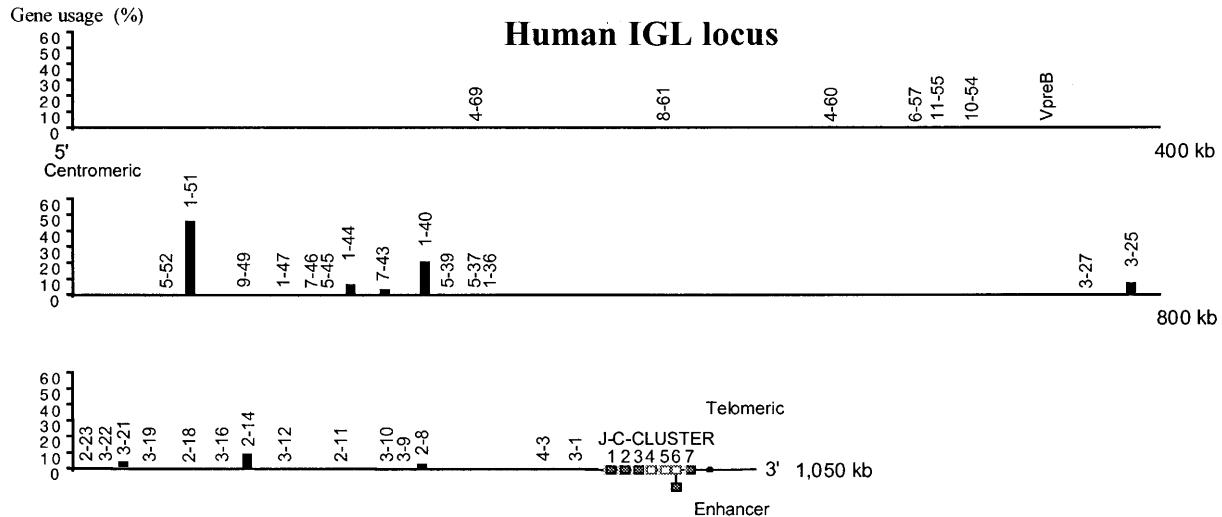
With regard to the organization of the human *IGH* locus (Fig. 1), TPO-specific aAb from patients with Graves' disease and from Hashimoto's hypothyroiditis preferentially use D proximal *IGHV1* genes and D distal *IGHV3* genes, respectively. Two different hypotheses can explain the preferential expression and/or selection of a particular *IGHV* gene: (1) selection derived from preferential rearrangement due to the gene position in the *IGH* locus and/or accessibility to the recombinase machinery and (2) functional selection based on the recognition of defined epitopes on the TPO molecule (Sasso et al. 1989). The preferential use of the D proximal *IGHV5* subgroup gene previously designated 7183 is well documented in mice (Bona et al. 1993), but the fact that genes from *IGHV* subgroups are scattered throughout the *IGH* locus (Fig. 1) does not support the "position" hypothesis. On the other hand, the fact that non-IDR (immunodominant region) TPO-specific aAb show a restricted *IGHV1-69* gene usage (Pichurin et al. 2001) argues in favor of the second hypothesis.

The D genes used by these aAb show a high diversity with a large number of genes in an inverted orientation of transcription (38%) (Table 1, consisting of parts a, b and c). Inverted D genes are rarely used by aAb, and this event seems to be a peculiarity of anti-TPO aAb. This observation suggests the possible involvement of particular mechanisms such as the use of D genes with irregular spacers (DIR elements) (Tuailon and Capra 1998), preferential V-D rearrangements (Tuailon and Capra 2000b), or modulation of terminal deoxynucleotidyl-transferase activity (Tuailon and Capra 2000a) to generate heavy chain diversity in the TPO repertoire. Analysis of D gene usage suggests that there is no apparent restriction in D gene use, whereas *IGHJ4* (61.6%) and *IGHJ6* (29.9%) are preferentially rearranged among the TPO-directed aAb (Tables 1 (consisting of parts a, b and c), 2) in Graves' disease.

### TPO-specific light chain gene usage in AITD

J distal *IGKV1* and *IGLV1* genes (Fig. 1) are preferentially rearranged in TPO-specific recombinant aAb (Tables 1 (consisting of parts a, b and c) and 2). Within

**Fig. 1** Germline gene usage of human anti-thyroid peroxidase (TPO) antibodies in relation to their position on the immunoglobulin heavy (*IGH*), kappa (*IGK*), and lambda (*IGL*) variable gene loci. Percentage of anti-TPO clones derived from the corresponding germline gene of patients with Graves' disease (solid bars), and Hashimoto's thyroiditis (open bars). Genes *IGKV1-12* and *IGKV1-39* could not be differentiated from their duplicated genes *IGKV1D-12* and *IGKV1D-39*, respectively. The loci representations were recovered and simplified from the IMGT database and the legend may be found at <http://imgt.cines.fr>

**1a****1b****1c**

**Table 1a** Human anti-thyroid peroxidase (TPO) antibody fragments isolated from combinatorial libraries. Antibodies showing in-cell H/L associations are boxed

Libraries <sup>a</sup>	Primer	Clone	Heavy chain gen <sup>b</sup>			Light chain gen <sup>b</sup>		Affinity <sup>c</sup>	TPO
	specificity		IGHV	IGHD <sup>d</sup>	IGHU	IGKV or IGLV	IGKJ or IGLJ	(nM)	domain <sup>e</sup>
<i>Lambda phage libraries (λ&gt;ZAP)<sup>f</sup></i>									
Fab from Graves' thyroid pan B cells (Portolano et al., 1991; 1992)	γ1 and κ	SP1.2	IGHV1-2*02	ND	IGHU6*02	IGKV1/ID-39*01	IGKJ2*01	0.08	IDR/A
		SP1.4	IGHV1-2*02	ND	IGHU6*02	IGKV1/ID-39*01	IGKJ3*01/4*01/5*01	0.22	IDR/A1
		SP1.5	IGHV1-2*02	ND	IGHU6*02	IGKV1/ID-39*01	IGKJ3*01/4*01/5*01	0.06	IDR/A1
SP1.2 IGHV x different γ1 and κ (Portolano et al., 1990b)	γ1 and κ	SP1.12	Id SP1.2	Id SP1.2	Id SP1.2	IGKV1/ID-39*01	IGKJ1*01		
		SP1.13	Id SP1.2	Id SP1.2	Id SP1.2	IGKV1/ID-39*01	IGKJ2*01		
		SP1.14	Id SP1.2	Id SP1.2	Id SP1.2	IGKV1/ID-39*01	IGKJ2*01		
		SP1.16	Id SP1.2	Id SP1.2	Id SP1.2	IGKV1/ID-39*01	IGKJ2*01		
		SP1.17	Id SP1.2	Id SP1.2	Id SP1.2	IGKV1/ID-39*01	IGKJ2*01		
		SP1.18	Id SP1.2	Id SP1.2	Id SP1.2	IGKV1/ID-39*01	IGKJ2*01		
		SP1.20	Id SP1.2	Id SP1.2	Id SP1.2	IGKV1/ID-39*01	IGKJ1*01	0.09	IDR/A
SP1.2 IGKV x different γ1/γ4 and κ (Portolano et al., 1990b)	γ1 and κ	SP1.6	IGHV1-2*02	IGHD2-2*01Inv/02Inv/03Inv	IGHU4*02	Id SP1.2	Id SP1.2	0.15	IDR/A
	IGHV	SP1.7	IGHV1-2*02	ND	IGHU6*02	Id SP1.2	Id SP1.2		IDR/A
		SP1.9	IGHV1-2*02	ND	IGHU6*02	Id SP1.2	Id SP1.2		IDR/A
Fab from Graves' thyroid pan B cells (Chazembault et al., 1993)	γ1 and κ	WR1.7	IGHV1-3*01	IGHD6-13*01	IGHU4*02	IGKV1/ID-39*01d	IGKJ1*01d	0.2	IDR/A2
		WR1.9	IGHV1-3*01	IGHD6-13*01	IGHU4*02	IGKV1/ID-39*01d	IGKJ1*01d		
Fab from Graves' thyroid pan B cells (Chazembault et al., 1993)	γ4 and κ	WR4.2	IGHV1-2*02	IGHD2-2*01Inv	IGH4 <sup>g</sup>	IGKV1/ID-39*01	IGKJ2 <sup>g</sup>		
		WR4.3	IGHV1-2*02	IGHD2-2*01Inv	IGH4 <sup>g</sup>	IGKV1/ID-39*01	IGKJ2 <sup>g</sup>		
		WR4.4	IGHV1-2*02	IGHD2-2*01Inv	IGH4 <sup>g</sup>	IGKV1/ID-39*01	IGKJ2*01		
		WR4.5	IGHV1-2*02	IGHD2-2*01Inv	IGH4 <sup>g</sup>	IGKV1/ID-39*01	IGKJ2*01		
		WR4.7	—	—	—	IGKV1/ID-39*01	IGKJ1*01	0.31	IDR/A
		WR4.8	IGHV1-2*02	IGHD2-2*01Inv	IGH4 <sup>g</sup>	IGKV1/ID-39*01	IGKJ2*01		
		WR4.9	—	—	—	IGKV1/ID-39*01	IGKJ1*01		
		WR4.10	IGHV1-2*02/4	IGHD2-2*01Inv/2Inv/3Inv	IGHU4*03	IGKV1/ID-39*01	IGKJ2*01		
		WR4.12	IGHV1-2*02/4	IGHD2-2*01Inv/2Inv/3Inv	IGHU4*02	IGKV1/ID-39*01	IGKJ2*01		
		WR4.21	IGHV1-2*02	IGHD2-2*01Inv	IGH4 <sup>g</sup>	IGKV1/ID-39*01	IGKJ2*01		
		WR4.22	IGHV1-2*02	IGHD2-2*01Inv	IGH4 <sup>g</sup>	IGKV1/ID-39*01	IGKJ2*01		
		WR4.25	IGHV1-2*02/4	IGHD2-2*01Inv/2Inv/3Inv	IGHU4*02	IGKV1/ID-39*01	IGKJ2*01		
		WR4.27	IGHV1-2*02/4	IGHD2-2*01Inv/2Inv/3Inv	IGHU4*02	IGKV1/ID-39*01 <sup>h</sup>	IGKJ2*01 <sup>h</sup>		
		WR4.28	IGHV1-2*02/4	IGHD2-2*01Inv/2Inv/3Inv	IGHU4*02	IGKV1/ID-39*01	IGKJ2*01		
		WR4.31	IGHV1-2*02/4	IGHD2-2*01Inv/2Inv/3Inv	IGHU4*02	IGKV1/ID-39*01	IGKJ2*01		
		WR4.32	IGHV1-2*02	IGHD2-2*01Inv/2Inv/3Inv	IGHU4*02	IGKV1/ID-39*01	IGKJ2*01		
		WR4.33	IGHV1-2*02	IGHD2-2*01Inv	IGH4 <sup>g</sup>	IGKV1/ID-39*01	IGKJ2*01		
		WR4.34	IGHV1-2*02	IGHD2-2*01Inv/2Inv/3Inv	IGHU4*02	IGKV1/ID-39*01	IGKJ2*01		
		WR4.35	IGHV1-2*02	IGHD2-2*01Inv/2Inv/3Inv	IGHU4*02	IGKV1/ID-39*01	IGKJ2*01		
		WR4.36	IGHV1-2*02	IGHD2-2*01Inv	IGH4 <sup>g</sup>	IGKV1/ID-39*01	IGKJ2*01		
		WR4.37	IGHV1-2*02	IGHD2-2*01Inv	IGH4 <sup>g</sup>	IGKV1/ID-39*01	IGKJ2*01		
Fab from Graves' thyroid pan B cells (Chazembault et al., 1993)	γ1 and κ	TR1.3	IGHV3-53*01	IGHD6-6*01Inv	IGHU6*03	IGKV1/ID-39*01	IGKJ1*01	0.51±0.01	IDR/A:B
		TR1.5	IGHV3-53*01	IGHD6-6*01Inv	IGHU6*03	IGKV1/ID-39*01	IGKJ2*01		IDR/A:B
		TR1.6	IGHV1-69*06	IGHD6-13*01Inv/5-12*01Inv	IGHJ3*01/2	IGKV2/2D-28*01	IGKJ2*01		IDR/B1
		TR1.8	IGHV1-69*06	IGHD3-16*01	IGHJ3*01	IGKV2/2D-28*01	IGKJ2*01	0.27±0.01	IDR/B1
		TR1.9	IGHV1-3*01	IGHD1-26*01	IGHU4*02	IGKV1-13*02	IGKJ4*01	0.15±0.02	IDR/B2 <sup>j</sup>
		TR1.10	IGHV1-3*01	IGHD3-16*01Inv/1-14*01	IGHU4*02	IGKV1/ID-39*01	IGKJ1*01	0.16	IDR/A
		TR1.13	IGHV1-3 <sup>k</sup>	—	IGHU4 <sup>g</sup>	IGKV1-13*02	IGKJ3*01		
Fab from Graves' thyroid pan B cells (Chazembault et al., 1993)	γ1 and κ	JA1.9	IGHV1-2*02	ND	IGHU6*02	IGKV1/ID-39*01	IGKJ4*01		
Fab from Graves' thyroid pan B cells (Jaume et al., 1997)	γ1 and κ/λ KM1	IGHV3-30-3*01 <sup>l</sup>	IGHD5-5*01 <sup>l</sup>	IGHU4 <sup>g</sup>	IGKV4-1 <sup>l</sup>	IGKJ4 <sup>g</sup>	2.2	IDR/B	
		WR1.223	IGHV3-23*01 <sup>l</sup>	IGHD3-9*01Inv <sup>l</sup>	IGHU3 <sup>l</sup>	IGKV4-1 <sup>l</sup>	IGKJ5 <sup>l</sup>	0.81	IDR/B
Fab from Graves' thyroid pan B cells (Guo et al., 1999)	γ1 and κ G(N)	G(N) 1	IGHV1-2 <sup>g</sup>	IGHD3-3/2-2 <sup>g</sup>	IGHU6 <sup>g</sup>	IGKV3-11 <sup>g</sup>	—		
		G(N) 2	IGHV1-3 <sup>g</sup>	ND	IGHU6 <sup>g</sup>	IGKV1/ID-39*01 <sup>g</sup>	—		
		G(N) 3	IGHV1-3 <sup>g</sup>	ND	IGHU6 <sup>g</sup>	IGKV1/ID-39*01 <sup>g</sup>	—		
		G(N) 4	IGHV1-2 <sup>g</sup>	IGHD3-3/2-2 <sup>g</sup>	IGHU6 <sup>g</sup>	IGKV3-11 <sup>g</sup>	—		
		G(N) 5	IGHV1-3 <sup>g</sup>	IGHD1-26Inv/2-8Inv <sup>g</sup>	IGHU6 <sup>g</sup>	IGKV1/ID-39*01 <sup>g</sup>	—		
		G(N) 6	IGHV1-3 <sup>g</sup>	ND	IGHU6 <sup>g</sup>	IGKV1/ID-39*01 <sup>g</sup>	—		
		G(N) 7	IGHV1-3 <sup>g</sup>	IGHD1-26Inv/2-8Inv <sup>g</sup>	IGHU6 <sup>g</sup>	IGKV1/ID-39*01 <sup>g</sup>	—		
		G(N) 9	IGHV1-3 <sup>g</sup>	ND	IGHU6 <sup>g</sup>	IGKV1/ID-39*01 <sup>g</sup>	—		
		G(N) 17	IGHV1-2 <sup>g</sup>	IGHD3-3/2-2 <sup>g</sup>	IGHU6 <sup>g</sup>	IGKV3-11 <sup>g</sup>	—		
		G(N) 19	IGHV1-2 <sup>g</sup>	IGHD3-3/2-2 <sup>g</sup>	IGHU6 <sup>g</sup>	IGKV3-11 <sup>g</sup>	—		
		G(N) 22	IGHV1-2 <sup>g</sup>	IGHD3-3/2-2 <sup>g</sup>	IGHU6 <sup>g</sup>	IGKV3-11 <sup>g</sup>	—		
<i>Filamentous phage libraries (phage display)<sup>13</sup></i>									
Fab from Graves' thyroid pan B cells (Portolano et al., 1990b)	γ1 and κ	TR1.21	IGHV1-2*02	IGHD3-16*01Inv	IGHU4*02	IGKV1/ID-39*01	IGKJ4*01	0.35±0.11	
		TR1.22	IGHV1-2*02	IGHD5-18*01Inv/5-5*01Inv	IGHU4*02	IGKV1/ID-39*01	IGKJ2*01		
		TR1.23	IGHV1-3*01	IGHD5-24*01	IGHU4*02	IGKV1/ID-39*01	IGKJ1*01	0.54±0.15	IDR/A
		TR1.32-1,33	IGHV3-53*01	IGHD4-11*01Inv/4-4*01Inv	IGHU4*02	IGKV1/ID-39*01	IGKJ4*01	0.57	IDR/A:B
		TR1.37	IGHV1-69*06	IGHD1-20*01/1-1*01	IGHU3*01	IGKV2/2D-28*01	IGKJ2*01	0.30	IDR/B
Fab from Hashimoto's thyroid pan B cells (Hashimoto et al., 1994)	γ1 and κ 6 F	IGHV1-8*01	IGHD6-25*01/1Inv/3-10*01	IGHU6*02	IGKV1/ID-39*01	IGKJ2*01	80	as 2G4	
		7 F	IGHV4-31*01	IGHD3-10*01	IGHU4*02	IGKV3-20*01	IGKJ1*01	80	not 2G4
		10 I	IGHV3-23*01	IGHD3-3*01/2	IGHU6*02	IGKV1/ID-39*01	IGKJ3*01	9.3	not 2G4
Fab from Graves' thyroid pan B cells (Hummitz, 1994; Portolano, 1995)	γ1 and λ	TR1.41	IGHV1-69*01	IGHD3-10*01	IGHU3*02	IGLV3-21*01	IGLJ1*01	0.8	IDR/B
		WR1.102	IGHV3-23 <sup>g</sup>	IGHD3-22*01 <sup>g</sup>	IGHU4 <sup>g</sup>	IGLV2-14 <sup>g</sup>	IGLJ2*01 <sup>g</sup>	2	IDR/B
		WR1.107	IGHV1-2 <sup>g</sup>	IGHD5-5*01 <sup>g</sup>	IGHU6 <sup>g</sup>	IGLV3-25 <sup>g</sup>	IGLJ2*01 <sup>g</sup>	100	IDR/B
		WR1.112	IGHV4-30-4 <sup>g</sup>	ND	IGHU6 <sup>g</sup>	IGLV3-25 <sup>g</sup>	IGLJ2*01 <sup>g</sup>	100	

**Table 1b**

Table 1 (continued)

Libraries	Primer specificity	Clone	Heavy chain gene			Light chain gene		Affinity (nM)	TPO domain
			IGHV	IGHD	IGHJ	IGKV or IGLV	IGKJ or IGLJ		
<b>Filamentous phage libraries (phage display)</b>									
Fab from Hashimoto's γ1 and κ/λ, 126A thyroid pan B cells (McIntosh et al., 1997)		IGHV3-21*01/2	IGHD1-1*01		IGHJ5*01/2	IGKV1-9*01	IGKJ4*01		
	126B	IGHV3-21*01/2	IGHD5-12*01		IGHJ5*02	IGKV1-9*01	IGKJ4*01		IDR/B
	126C	IGHV3-21*01/2	IGHD1-1*01		IGHJ5*02	IGKV1-9*01	IGKJ4*01		
	126D	IGHV3-21*01/2	IGHD1-1*01		IGHJ5*02	IGKV1-12*01/02	IGKJ4*01	0.2	1D-12*02
	126F	IGHV3-21*01/2	IGHD1-7*01/1-20*01		IGHJ5*01/2	IGKV1-9*01	IGKJ4*01		
	126G	IGHV3-21*01/2	IGHD1-1*01		IGHJ5*01/2	IGKV1-9*01	IGKJ5*01	0.2-3.1	IDR/B
	126H	IGHV3-21*01/2	IGHD4-23*01		IGHJ5*02	IGKV1-9*01	IGKJ4*01	0.2	IDR/B
	126I	IGHV3-21*01/2	IGHD5-12*01		IGHJ5*02	IGKV1-9*01	IGKJ4*01		
	126J	IGHV3-21*01/2	IGHD3-16*01		IGHJ5*02	IGKV1-9*01	IGKJ4*01		
	126TO1	IGHV1-3*01	IGHD2-2*01Inv/3Inv		IGHJ6*01	IGKV1/1D-39*01	IGKJ5*01	3.9	IDR/A
	126TO2	IGHV1-3*01	IGHD3-9*01Inv		IGHJ6*01	IGKV1/1D-39*01	IGKJ4*01	0.4-2.4	
	126TO3	IGHV1-3*01	IGHD3-9*01Inv		IGHJ6*01	IGKV1/1D-39*01	IGKJ4*01	0.4-2.4	
	126TO6	IGHV1-3*01	IGHD3-9*01Inv		IGHJ6*01	IGKV1/1D-39*01	IGKJ4*01	0.4-2.4	
	126TO8	IGHV3-21*01/2	IGHD1-1*01		IGHJ5*02	IGKV1-9*01	IGKJ5*01	0.2-3.1	
	126TO9	IGHV3-21*01/2	IGHD2-21*01		IGHJ5*02	IGKV1-27*01	IGKJ4*01	0.094-10	
	126TO10	IGHV3-21*01/2	IGHD3-16*01		IGHJ5*02	IGKV1-9*01	IGKJ4*01	0.094-10	
	126TO15	IGHV3-21*01/2	IGHD5-12*01		IGHJ5*02	IGKV1-9*01	IGKJ4*01	0.094-10	
Fab from Hashimoto's γ1 and κ/λ, 126TP1 lymph node pan B cells (McIntosh et al., 1997)		IGHV3-21*01/2	IGHD3-16*01		IGHJ5*02	IGKV1-9*01	IGKJ4*01		
	126TP5	IGHV1-3*01	IGHD3-9*01Inv		IGHJ6*02	IGKV1/1D-39*01	IGKJ4*01		IDR/A
	126TP6	IGHV3-21*01/2	IGHD1-1*01		IGHJ5*02	IGKV1-9*01	IGKJ4*01		
	126TP7	IGHV3-21*01/2	IGHD1-1*01		IGHJ5*01/2	IGKV1-9*01	IGKJ4*01		
	126TP8	IGHV3-21*01/2	IGHD1-1*01		IGHJ5*02	IGKV1-9*01	IGKJ4*01		
	126TP9	IGHV1-3*01	IGHD6-6*01Inv/3-16*01	/3-10*01/2	IGHJ6*02	IGKV1/1D-39*01	IGKJ4*01		
	126TP10	IGHV3-21*01/2	IGHD3-16*01		IGHJ5*02	IGKV1-9*01	IGKJ4*01		
	126TP13	IGHV1-3*01	IGHD2-2*01Inv/3Inv		IGHJ6*02	IGKV1/1D-39*01	IGKJ4*01	2.8	
	126TP14	IGHV1-3*01	IGHD3-9*01Inv		IGHJ6*02	IGKV1/1D-39*01	IGKJ4*01		
	126TP15	IGHV1-3*01	IGHD3-9*01Inv		IGHJ6*02	IGKV1/1D-39*01	IGKJ4*01	3.1	
	131TP2	IGHV3-23*01	IGHD6-6*01Inv/4-23*01Inv	/1-28*01Inv	IGHJ6*01	IGKV1/1D-39*01	IGKJ3*01	3.1-4.4	
	131TP5	IGHV3-23*01	IGHD6-6*01Inv/4-23*01Inv	/1-28*01Inv	IGHJ6*01	IGKV1/1D-39*01	IGKJ1*01	2.2-15	IDR/A
	131TP6	IGHV3-23*01	IGHD6-6*01Inv/4-23*01Inv	/1-28*01Inv	IGHJ6*01	IGKV1/1D-39*01	IGKJ3*01	3.1-4.4	IDR/A
	131TP7	IGHV3-23*01	IGHD6-6*01Inv/4-23*01Inv	/1-28*01Inv	IGHJ6*01	IGKV1/1D-39*01	IGKJ1*01	2.2-15	IDR/A
	131TP8	IGHV3-23*01	IGHD6-6*01Inv/4-23*01Inv	/1-28*01Inv	IGHJ6*01	IGKV1/1D-39*01	IGKJ1*01	2.2-15	
	131TP14	IGHV3-48*01	IGHD3-16*01Inv	/2-21*01Inv/2Inv	IGHJ6*01	IGKV3-15*01	IGKJ3*01	2.6	IDR/B
	131TP15	IGHV3-23*01	IGHD6-6*01Inv/4-23*01Inv	/1-28*01Inv	IGHJ6*01	IGKV1/1D-39*01	IGKJ1*01	2.2-15	
mAb from Hashimoto's γ1 and κ/λ 2G4 thyroid pan B cells (Homoto et al., 1992)		IGHV3-53*01/2	IGHD6-13*01/6-6*01		IGHJ4*02	IGKV3-20*01	IGKJ5*01	2.5	
Fab from Graves' γ1 and κ/λ thyroid pan B cells (select on denature TPO) (Guo et al., 1999; Richum et al., 2001)	DN 4	IGHV1-69*01/6	IGHD3-10*01		IGHJ6*02	IGKV1/1D-39*01	IGKJ1*01	NM	non-IDR
	DN 7	IGHV1-3*01	IGHD1-26Inv/2-BInv <sup>a</sup>		IGHJ6 <sup>a</sup>	IGKV1/1D-39*01	—		IDR
	DN 8	IGHV1-3*01	IGHD1-26Inv/2-BInv <sup>a</sup>		IGHJ6 <sup>a</sup>	IGKV1/1D-39*01	—	0.15	IDR
	DN 14	IGHV1-3*01	IGHD3-3/2-2 <sup>a</sup>		IGHJ6 <sup>a</sup>	IGKV3-11*01	—	0.26	IDR
	DN 15	IGHV1-3*01	IGHD1-26Inv/2-BInv <sup>a</sup>		IGHJ6 <sup>a</sup>	IGKV1/1D-39*01	—		IDR
	DN 16	IGHV1-3*01	IGHD1-26Inv/2-BInv <sup>a</sup>		IGHJ6 <sup>a</sup>	IGKV1/1D-39*01	—	0.12	IDR
	DN 20	IGHV1-3*01	ND		IGHJ6 <sup>a</sup>	IGKV1/1D-39*01	—		IDR
Fab from Graves' γ1 and κ/λ thyroid pan B cells (Guo et al., 1999)	N 2	IGHV1-3*01	ND		IGHJ4 <sup>a</sup>	IGKV1/1D-39*01	—		IDR
	N 5	IGHV1-3*01	ND		IGHJ4 <sup>a</sup>	IGKV1/1D-39*01	—		IDR
	N 6	IGHV1-3*01	IGHD3-3/2-2 <sup>a</sup>		IGHJ6 <sup>a</sup>	IGKV3-11*01	—		IDR
	N 8	IGHV1-3*01	ND		IGHJ4 <sup>a</sup>	IGKV1/1D-39*01	—		IDR
	N 11	IGHV1-3*01	ND		IGHJ4 <sup>a</sup>	IGKV1/1D-39*01	—		IDR
	N 12	IGHV1-3*01	ND		IGHJ4 <sup>a</sup>	IGKV3-20 <sup>a</sup>	—		IDR
In-cell scFv from Grav's γ1 and κ/λ ICAT thyroid CD19 <sup>+</sup> B cells (Chapal et al., 2000)	ICAT	IGHV1-3*01	IGHD3-3*01Inv/3-9*01Inv		IGHJ4*02	IGLV1-51*01	IGLJ1*01	4.17	I
	ICAT5	IGHV1-69*01	IGHD3-3*01		IGHJ4*02	IGLV1-40*02	IGLJ2*01/3*01	1.82	II
	ICB7	IGHV1-3*01	IGHD3-3*01Inv/3-9*01Inv	/4*03	IGHJ3*01/2	IGLV1-51*01	IGLJ1*01	1.20	III
scFv from Graves' γ1 and κ/λ A1 thyroid CD19 <sup>+</sup> B cells (Chapal et al., 2001)	A1	IGHV1-3*01	IGHD3-16*01/5-24*01		IGHJ4*02/3	IGLV1-51*01	IGLJ2*01/3*01		
	A2	IGHV1-3*01	IGHD3-16*01		IGHJ4*02/3	IGLV1-51*01	IGLJ2*01/3*01	4.89	III
	A3	IGHV1-3*01	IGHD7-27*01		IGHJ4*02	IGLV1-51*01	IGLJ3*02		
	A4	IGHV1-3*01	IGHD5-24*01		IGHJ4*02	IGLV2-14*01	IGLJ2*01		
	A5	IGHV1-3*01	IGHD3-3*01Inv/4-23*01		IGHJ4*02/3	IGLV1-51*01	IGLJ2*01/3*01		
	A6	IGHV1-3*02	IGHD7-27*01Inv		IGHJ4*02/3	IGLV1-40*02	IGLJ1*01		
	A7	IGHV1-3*01	IGHD3-3*01Inv/3-9*01Inv		IGHJ4*02/3	IGLV1-51*01	IGLJ2*01/3*01		
	A8	IGHV3-30*04	IGHD4-23*01		IGHJ4*02	IGLV1-44*01	IGLJ2*01/3*01		
	A9	IGHV3-64*01	IGHD2-15*01Inv		IGHJ6*02	IGLV1-40*01	IGLJ2*01/3*01		
	A10	IGHV1-69*01	IGHD3-3*01		IGHJ4*02	IGLV1-40*02	IGLJ1*01	5.43	IV
	A11	IGHV1-3*01	IGHD3-16*01		IGHJ4*02/3	IGLV1-51*01	IGLJ1*01	8.03	V
	A12	IGHV3-64*01	IGHD2-15*01Inv		IGHJ6*02	IGLV1-51*01	IGLJ2*01/3*01	1.21	VII
	A13	IGHV1-3*01	IGHD3-3*01Inv/3-9*01Inv		IGHJ4*02	IGLV1-40*01	IGLJ1*01		
	A14	IGHV1-3*01	IGHD3-3*01Inv/3-9*01Inv		IGHJ4*02	IGLV1-40*01	IGLJ1*01		
	A15	IGHV1-3*01	IGHD3-16*01		IGHJ4*02/3	IGLV1-51*01	IGLJ1*01		
	A16	IGHV1-3*01	IGHD3-3*01Inv/3-9*01Inv	/4*03	IGHJ3*01/2	IGLV1-51*01	IGLJ1*01		
	A17	IGHV1-69*01	IGHD3-3*01		IGHJ4*02	IGLV1-44*01	IGLJ1*01		

**Table 1c**

Table 1 (continued)

Libraries	Primer specificity	Clone	Heavy chain gene			Light chain gene		Affinity (nM)	TPO domain
			IGHV	IGHD	IGHU	IGKV or IGLV	IGKJ or IGLJ		
<i>Filamentous phage libraries (phage display)</i>									
scFv from Graves' thyroid pan B cells (Chopai et al., 2001)	γ1 and κ/λ B1	IGHV1-3*01	IGHD5-24*01	IGHU4*02	IGLV1-40*02	IGLJ3*02			
	B2	IGHV1-3*01	IGHD4-4*01/4-11*01	IGHU4*02	IGKV1/1D-39*01	IGKJ4*01	4.35	VI	
	B3	IGHV1-3*01	IGHD5-24*01	IGHU4*02	IGLV7-43*01	IGLJ3*02			
	B4	IGHV1-3*01	IGHD4-4*01/4-11*01	IGHU4*02	IGLV1-51*01	IGLJ3*02	2.83	VI	
	B5	IGHV1-3*01	IGHD4-4*01/4-11*01	IGHU1*01	IGLV1-51*01	IGLJ2*01/3*01	1.99	VI	
	B6	IGHV1-3*01	IGHD4-4*01/4-11*01	IGHU1*01	IGLV1-51*01	IGLJ1*01	3.54	VI	
	B7	IGHV1-3*01	IGHD2-21*01/2-3-10*01/2	IGHU4*02	IGKV1D-12*01	IGKJ5*01	2.17	VI/VII	
		/3-22*01							
	B8	IGHV1-3*01	IGHD4-4*01/4-11*01	IGHU4*02	IGLV1-51*01	IGLJ3*02	0.99	VI	
	B9	IGHV1-3*01	IGHD2-21*01/2-3-10*01/2	IGHU4*02/3	IGLV1-51*01	IGLJ3*02			
scFv from Graves' thyroid TPO-purified B cells (Chopai et al., 2001)	γ1 and κ/λ T1	IGHV1-3*01	IGHD4-4*01/4-11*01	IGHU4*02	IGLV1-51*01	ND			
	T2	IGHV1-3*02	IGHD2-21*01	IGHU4*03	IGKV3-11*02	ND	5.09	IX	
	T3	IGHV1-3*01	IGHD2-21*01/2-3-10*01/2	IGHU4*02/3	IGKV1/1D-39*01	IGKJ4*01	1.28	VI/VII	
		/3-22*01							
	T4	IGHV1-3*01	IGHD2-8*01/inv/2inv /2-21*01/inv/2inv	IGHU4*02	IGLV2-8*01	IGLJ1*01			
	T5	IGHV1-8*01	IGHD3-3*02/inv	IGHU3*02	IGKV1-5*03	IGKJ2*01	0.77	VI/VII	
	T6	IGHV1-3*01	IGHD2-2*02	IGHU4*02	IGKV1/1D-39*01	IGKJ2*01			
	T7	IGHV1-3*01	ND	IGHU8*02	IGLV1-40*01	IGLJ2*01/3*01			
	T8	IGHV1-3*01	IGHD2-21*01/2-3-10*01/2	IGHU4*02/3	IGKV1/1D-39*01	IGKJ4*01	4.50	VIII	
		/3-22*01							
Fab from Graves' thyroid pan B cells (Piclum et al., 2001)	γ1 and κ	TF2.3	IGHV1-69*03	IGHD3-10*01	IGHU6*02	IGKV3-20*01	IGKJ2*01		non-IDR
		TF2.4	IGHV1-69*04	IGHD3-10*01	IGHU6*02	IGKV1-12*01/2	IGKJ1*01	2.0	non-IDR
		TF2.6	IGHV1-69*02/4/6	IGHD3-10*01	IGHU6*02	IGKV1/1D-39*01	IGKJ1*01		non-IDR
		TF2.10	IGHV1-69*04	IGHD3-10*01	IGHU6*02	IGKV1/1D-39*01	IGKJ1*01	2.7	non-IDR
		TF3.5	IGHV1-69*04/6	IGHD3-10*01	IGHU6*02	IGKV3-20*01	ND	1.2	non-IDR
		TF3.12	IGHV1-69*04/6	IGHD3-10*01	IGHU6*02	IGKV1-39*01/02	IGKJ2*01		non-IDR
			/1/1D-39*01						
		TF3.14	IGHV1-69*04/6	IGHD3-10*01	IGHU6*02	IGKV3-20*01	IGKJ4*01		non-IDR
		TF3.19	IGHV1-69*04/6	IGHD3-10*01	IGHU6*02	IGKV3-20*01	IGKJ2*01		non-IDR
		T2.2	IGHV1-2*02	IGHD1-20*01/inv/1-1*01/inv	IGHU6*02	IGKV3-11*01	IGKJ2*01	0.25	IDR
			/6-13*01/6-6*01						
		T2.5	IGHV5-51*01	IGHD5-18*01/5-5*01	IGHU6*02	IGKV1D-39*01	IGKJ4*01	0.4	IDR
		T2.6	IGHV1-3*01	IGHD5-24*01/inv	IGHU6*02	IGKV1D-39*01	IGKJ2*01	0.12	IDR
			/5-18*01/inv/5-12*01/inv						
		T2.7	IGHV1-3*01	IGHD5-24*01/inv	IGHU6*02	IGKV1/1D-39*01	IGKJ1*01		IDR
		T2.11	IGHV1-3*01	IGHD3-10*01	IGHU4*02	IGKV3-20*01	IGKJ2*01	1.6	IDR
		T3.2	IGHV1-3*01	IGHD5-24*01/inv	IGHU6*02	IGKV1/1D-39*01	IGKJ4*01		IDR
			/5-18*01/inv/5-12*01/inv						
		T3.3	IGHV1-3*01	IGHD2-21*02/inv	IGHU6*02	IGKV1/1D-39*01	IGKJ1*01	0.2	IDR
			/2-15*01/inv						
		T3.4	IGHV1-8*01	IGHD6-25*01/inv	IGHU6*02	IGKV1-12*01/2	IGKJ4*01	0.22	IDR
			/6-19*01/inv/6-13*01/inv						
			/6-6*01/inv/5-24*01/inv						
		T3.5	IGHV1-3*01	IGHD5-24*01/inv	IGHU4*02	IGKV1/1D-39*01	IGKJ1*01	0.12	IDR
		T3.7	IGHV1-3*01	IGHD5-24*01/inv	IGHU4*02	IGKV1/1D-39*01	IGKJ4*01		IDR
		T3.10	IGHV1-3*01	IGHD5-24*01/inv	IGHU4*02	IGKV1/1D-39*01	IGKJ1*01		IDR
		T3.13	IGHV1-3*01	IGHD5-24*01/inv	IGHU4*02	IGKV1/1D-39*01	IGKJ1*01		IDR
		T3.15	IGHV1-3*01	IGHD3-10*01	IGHU4*02	IGKV3-20*01	IGKJ4*01		IDR

<sup>a</sup> Each library was generated from a given single patient sample except those described by Chopai et al.<sup>b</sup> Putative closest germline genes determined with IMGT/V-QUEST sequence alignment software (<http://imgt.cines.fr>). The nomenclature is according to the IMGT (Lefranc and Lefranc, 2001) and HUGO (Human Genome Organization) nomenclature committee (<http://www.gene.ucl.ac.uk/nomenclature>). All the germline genes or alleles presenting the same score are presented in the table.<sup>c</sup> Affinity measurements were performed by various techniques (Scatchard analysis, Biacore, ELISA).<sup>d</sup> Because of the short length of the D genes, several putative closest germline D genes have the same score of alignment.<sup>e</sup> TPO domains were defined by various methods (ELISA inhibition, Biacore inhibition). IDR characterized according to Chazenbalk et al. (1993) and regions I-IX (Chopai et al. 2000, 2001) were determined independently.<sup>f</sup> All the human anti-TPO antibodies, except 2G4, were isolated from combinatorial libraries.<sup>g</sup> Nucleotide sequences not found in public databases. When available, information concerning the proposed germline genes is derived from the cited publications.<sup>h</sup> The crystal structure of TR1.9 Fab has been solved (S. Chacko et al. 1996). Residue K713 has been identified to be involved in the TPO IDR epitope recognized by the TR1.9 autoantibody (Guo et al. 2001).<sup>i</sup> Sequence alignment by IMGT/V-QUEST and IMGT/JunctionAnalysis of ICA5 shows the same score for IGKV1-40\*01 and for IGLV1-47\*02.<sup>j</sup> ND: Not determined by IMGT/V-QUEST or IMGT/JunctionAnalysis.<sup>k</sup> Inv: D genes in inverted orientation of transcription.<sup>l</sup> Id: identical to in the "roulette" studies.<sup>m</sup> NM: Not measurable<sup>n</sup> IDR: Immunodominant region

**Table 2** Germline genes used by the human TPO-specific autoantibody repertoire (ND not determined by IMGT/V-QUEST)

Thyroid disease	IG variable gene usage <sup>a</sup>	<i>IGHV</i> gene	n	% <sup>b</sup>	<i>IGHJ</i> gene	n	% <sup>b</sup>	<i>IGKV</i> gene	n	% <sup>b</sup>	<i>IGKJ</i> gene	n	% <sup>b</sup>	<i>IGLV</i> gene	n	% <sup>b</sup>	<i>IGLJ</i> gene	n	% <sup>b</sup>
Graves' disease <sup>c</sup>																			
<i>IGHV1-2</i>	35	25.5	<i>IGHJ1</i>	2	1.4	<i>IGKV1-5</i>	1	0.9	<i>IGKJ1</i>	18	17.4	<i>IGLV1-40</i>	10	26.3	<i>IGLJ1</i>	13	34.2		
<i>IGHV1-3</i>	69	50.4	<i>IGHJ3</i>	2	1.4	<i>IGKV1-12</i>	3	2.9	<i>IGKJ1-44</i>	2	5.2	<i>IGLV1-44</i>	18	47.4	<i>IGLJ2</i>	10	26.3		
<i>IGHV1-8</i>	2	1.4	<i>IGHJ3</i>	7.5	5.4	<i>IGKV1-13</i>	2	1.9	<i>IGKJ2</i>	38	36.9	<i>IGLV1-51</i>	18	47.4	<i>IGLJ3</i>	14	36.8		
<i>IGHV1-69</i>	16	11.6	<i>IGHJ4</i>	84.5	61.6	<i>IGKV2-28</i>	3	2.7	<i>IGKJ3</i>	3	2.9	<i>IGLV2-8</i>	1	2.6	<i>IGLV2-14</i>	3	7.9		
<i>IGHV3-23</i>	2	1.4	<i>IGHJ6</i>	41	29.9	<i>IGKV3-11</i>	10	9.7	<i>IGKJ4</i>	15	14.5	<i>IGLV3-21</i>	1	2.6	<i>ND</i>	1	2.6		
<i>IGHV3-30</i>	2	1.4	<i>IGHJ6</i>	3	2.2	<i>IGKV3-20</i>	7	6.8	<i>IGKJ5</i>	3	2.9	<i>IGLV3-25</i>	2	5.2					
<i>IGHV3-53</i>	3	2.2	<i>IGHJ6</i>	2	1.4	<i>IGKV4-1</i>	2	1.9	<i>ND</i>	3	2.9	<i>IGLV7-43</i>	1	2.6					
<i>IGHV3-64</i>	3	2.2	<i>IGHJ6</i>	— <sup>d</sup>	— <sup>d</sup>	<i>IGKV4-1</i>	— <sup>d</sup>	— <sup>d</sup>	<i>IGKJ5</i>	— <sup>d</sup>	— <sup>d</sup>	<i>IGLV7-43</i>	— <sup>d</sup>	— <sup>d</sup>					
<i>IGHV4-30-4</i>	1	0.7	<i>IGHV5-5I</i>	2	1.4	<i>IGHV4-31</i>	2	1.4		23	22.3								
Hashimoto's disease																			
<i>IGHV1-3</i>	9	23.7	<i>IGHJ4</i>	2	5.2	<i>IGKV1-9</i>	16	42.1	<i>IGKJ1</i>	5	13.1								
<i>IGHV1-8</i>	1	2.6	<i>IGHJ5</i>	18	47.4	<i>IGKV1-12</i>	1	2.6	<i>IGKJ2</i>	1	2.6								
<i>IGHV3-2I</i>	18	47.4	<i>IGHJ6</i>	18	47.4	<i>IGKV1-27</i>	1	2.6	<i>IGKJ2</i>	1	2.6								
<i>IGHV3-23</i>	7	18.4	<i>IGHJ6</i>	1	2.6	<i>IGKV3-15</i>	1	2.6	<i>IGKJ3</i>	4	10.5								
<i>IGHV3-48</i>	1	2.6	<i>IGHJ6</i>	1	2.6	<i>IGKV3-20</i>	2	5.2	<i>IGKJ4</i>	24	63.0								
<i>IGHV3-53</i>	1	2.6	<i>IGHJ6</i>	1	2.6	<i>IGKV4-31</i>	1	2.6	<i>IGKJ5</i>	4	10.5								

<sup>a</sup> *IGHD* gene usage is not indicated since numerous anti-TPO antibody gene sequences present the same alignment score with different germline genes

<sup>b</sup> % = n/N × 100, where n=number of anti-TPO *IGHV* genes in the *IGHV* subgroup and N=total number of anti-TPO *IGHV* genes studied

<sup>c</sup> N=37 for *IGHV* and for *IGHJ*; N=103 for *IGKV* and for *IGKJ*; N=38 for *IGLV* and for *IGLJ*

<sup>d</sup> Nucleotide sequences not annotated by IMGT/V-QUEST

<sup>e</sup> N=35 for *IGHV* and for *IGHJ*; N=38 for *IGKV* and for *IGKL*

the *IGKV1* subgroup, a strong restriction is observed: 72.8% of the  $\kappa$  anti-TPO aAb are encoded by genes derived from the *IGKV1-39* (or *IGKVID-39*) gene in Graves' disease (Tables 1 (consisting of parts a, b and c) and 2) (McIntosh et al. 1998; McLachlan and Rapoport 2000). Concerning the TPO-specific IGL repertoire, few anti-TPO recombinant Fab expressing a  $\lambda$  light chain have been characterized and sequenced. This is probably due to the fact that only a few libraries have been constructed using  $\lambda$ -specific amplification primers (Jaume et al. 1997; McIntosh et al. 1997; Prummel et al. 1994b). The decision by other authors to use only  $\kappa$ -specific amplification primers for library construction was based on the fact that  $\kappa$ -chain TPO aAb predominated in the sera of the thyroid disease patients from whom the library originated (Chazebalk et al. 1993; Guo et al. 1999; Hexham et al. 1994; Pichurin et al. 2001; Portolano et al. 1991, 1992, 1993a, b). Using a mixture of  $\kappa$ - and  $\lambda$ - specific primers, we recently obtained numerous  $\lambda$  anti-TPO scFv by an in-cell library and random combinatorial libraries (Table 1, consisting of parts a, b and c) (Chapal et al. 2000; 2001). Analysis of this enlarged  $\lambda$ -derived TPO repertoire revealed a dominant use of the *IGLV1* subgroup in thyroid diseases, with two genes mainly found, *IGLV1-51* (47.4%) and *IGLV1-40* (26.3%) (Tables 1 (consisting of parts a, b and c), 2). Autoantibodies with  $\lambda$  light chains have been described in various autoimmune diseases (Cairns et al. 1989; Prummel et al. 1994a, b; Ravirajan et al. 1998; Serrano et al. 1994; Song et al. 1998); in particular,  $\lambda$  anti-TSHr aAb are involved in thyroid stimulation in patients with Graves' disease (Knight et al. 1986; Williams et al. 1988; Zakaria and McKenzie 1983). Moreover, five *IGLV1-40*- and one *IGLV1-51*-derived anti-Tg aAb have been isolated from a combinatorial library constructed from a patient with Hashimoto's thyroiditis (McIntosh et al. 1996, 1998).

### H/L pairing of TPO aAb

Chain pairing in a TPO-selected random library can contain in vivo H/L combinations as suggested by "roulette" studies (Costante et al. 1994; Portolano et al. 1993a). This was demonstrated by comparison of H/L combinations obtained from an in-cell library with those obtained from various random libraries (Chapal et al. 2001). However, only TPO-directed aAb from an in-cell combinatorial library (Chapal et al. 2000) and clone 2G4 obtained from cell fusion (Horimoto et al. 1992) formally reflect the in vivo situation (Table 1, consisting of parts a, b and c).

Although a previous study described the lack of promiscuity between TPO-specific heavy and light chains (Portolano et al. 1993a), an extensive analysis of H/L rearrangements of anti-TPO aAb does not show apparent restriction in H/L pairing (Table 1, consisting of parts a, b and c). Indeed, the heavy chains encoded by the dominant *IGHV1-3* gene are associated with light chains encoded by 11 of 18 different *IGKV* or *IGLV* genes (Table 1,

consisting of parts a, b and c). Reciprocally, the most frequently used light chain genes, i.e., *IGKV1-39*, *IGLV1-40*, and *IGLV1-51*, are combined with around 50% of the *IGHV* genes used by TPO aAb. Overrepresentation of *IGHV1-3/IGKV1-39*, *IGHV1-3/IGHLV1-51*, and *IGHV1-3/IGLV1-40* pairings probably reflects the predominance of the expressed *IGHV*, *IGKV*, and *IGLV* genes in the TPO antibody repertoire. The clones resulting from an in-cell library and from cell fusion show the *IGHV1-3/IGLV1-51*, *IGHV1-69/IGLV1-40*, and *IGHV3-53/IGKV3-20* associations found respectively in 14, 1, and none of the anti-TPO aAb obtained from random combinatorial libraries (Table 1, consisting of parts a, b and c). These observations indicate the need to enlarge the number of in vivo clones to definitively conclude that there is a restricted H/L pairing in TPO-specific aAb, even though it is possible to obtain at least part of the in vivo anti-TPO repertoire with combinatorial libraries.

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### Amino acid multi-sequence alignment of TPO-specific aAb

Whereas numerous somatic hypermutations are observed in TPO-specific heavy chains whatever the library origin (Table 3, consisting of parts a, b and c)), there is no or only limited amino acid replacement in most TPO-specific light chains, particularly those encoded by the J proximal *IGLV2-14*, *IGKV1-9*, *IGKV3-11*, *IGKV3-15*, *IGKV3-20*, and *IGKV4-1* genes (Tables 1 (consisting of parts a and b), 5). The pattern of mutations in *IGHV* genes from anti-TPO aAb is typical of an antigen-driven selection duringAITD. On the other hand, preferential usage of J proximal *IGLV* or *IGKV* genes for some TPO aAb, with little or no residue mutations, strongly suggests a defect in receptor editing of the light chain during aAb generation in AITD, as demonstrated for lupus-associated anti-DNA aAb (Bensimon et al. 1994; Chen et al. 1997). In this case, certain TPO-specific B cells might have been blocked in their capacity to turn off their autoreactivity by light chain replacement, leading to the acquisition of a new specificity.

As previously suggested by others (McIntosh et al. 1997; Portolano et al. 1993b, 1995) and confirmed by our recent publications (Chapal et al. 2000; 2001), extensive analysis of somatic hypermutations among *IGHV1-3*, *IGHV1-2*, and *IGKV1-39* dominant-derived aAb indicate that certain residue replacements (e.g., Ile39 and Thr95 for *IGHV1* genes) are systematically found in the majority of TPO-specific aAb independently of the library, but other amino acid mutations are mostly library or patient specific (Tables 3 (consisting of parts a, b and c), 4 (consisting of parts a and b), and 5). These observations support the hypothesis that the hypermutation process could be the hallmark of the TPO aAb repertoire.

**Table 3a** Amino acid sequences of human anti-TPO antibody *IGHV chains* aligned with the closest putative germline genes. Designation of the complementarity determining regions (CDR) and framework regions (FR) are according to IMGT (Lefranc and Lefranc 2001; Lefranc et al. 1999). Only substituted amino acids are shown. Antibody sequences were obtained from databases except antibodies WR1.223, KMI, WR1.102, and WR1.112. Boxed amino acids at the N-terminus correspond to possible primer-derived sequences

Antibody designation	FR1-IMGT (1-26)			CDR1-IMGT (27-38)			FR2-IMGT (39-55)			CDR2-IMGT (56-65)			FR3-IMGT (66-104)			CDR3-IMGT (105-117)			FR4-IMGT (118-129)		
	1	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	111	112	118	120	122	130			
X62109 IGHV1-3*01	QDQYQSGA...EVKPEASVRSKRAS	GTTFTSYA...	MEWRAQAPQRDEWMGK	INAGNENT.	KYSQKQ...	GRAVITRTRISASTAVMELSLRSSEDAVYC AR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
T22.11	VOL-E	-	-	S-S-G...	-	H-T	-	R--I-	-	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
A6306366	VOL-E	-	-	H-S...	IN-	-P-	V-G-Y-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
T22.6	VOL-E	-	-	-T-	-	-	-G-Y-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
A6306367	VOL-E	-	-	-A-R-	-	-H-P-	-D-R-	R--R-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
T3.2	VOL-E	-	-	-S-I-P...	I-	-N--L	-H-T-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
A6306368	VOL-E	-	-	-S-I-P...	I-	-N--L	-H-S-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
T3.3	VOL-E	-	-	-S-I-P...	I-	-N--L	-H-S-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
A6306369	VOL-E	-	-	-S-I-P...	I-	-N--L	-H-S-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
T3.5	VOL-E	-	-	-S-I-P...	I-	-N--L	-H-S-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
A6306371	VOL-E	-	-	-S-I-P...	I-	-N--L	-H-S-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
T22.7	VOL-E	-	-	-S-I-P...	I-	-N--L	-H-S-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
A6306374	VOL-E	-	-	-S-I-P...	I-	-N--L	-H-S-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
T3.10	VOL-E	-	-	-S-I-P...	I-	-N--L	-H-S-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
A6306375	VOL-E	-	-	-S-I-P...	I-	-N--L	-H-S-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
T3.13	VOL-E	-	-	-A-G...	I-	-I-	-SG-T-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
A6306376	VOL-E	-	-	-S-I-P...	I-	-N--L	-H-T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
T3.7	VOL-E	-	-	-S-S-N...	I-	-G-	-D-	S-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
ICAI	V	-	-	-S-S-N...	I-	-G-	-H-T-R-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
LCB7	B	-	-	-M-S...	I-	-T-	-H-T-S-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
A6306377	A1	-	-	-M-S...	I-	-T-	-H-T-S-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
A6306378	A2	-	-	-M-N-T...	I-	-S-V-N...	I-	-M-	-D-	S-	-R-S-L-	-	-T-	-	-	-	-	-			
A6306379	A3	-	-	-A-A-	I-	-S-	-H-T-R-	-	-T-	D-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
A6306380	A4	-	-	-RI-E...	I-	-S-D...	I-	-H-T-R-	-	-T-	A-	-T-T-	-	-M-P-	-	-	-	-			
A6306381	A5	-	-	-T-	I-	-A-ST-D...	I-	-H-T-R-	-	-T-	A-	-V-N-	-F-	-	-DNFG...	-	-	-			
A6306382	A6	-	-	-M-	I-	-S-SI-N...	I-	-G-	-H-T-R-	-	-V-E-D-	S-	-T-	-	-	-	-	-			
A6306383	A7	-	-	-M-	I-	-S-SI-N...	I-	-G-	-H-T-R-	-	-V-E-D-	S-	-T-	-	-	-	-	-			
A6306384	A8	-	-	-M-	I-	-S-SI-N...	I-	-G-	-H-T-R-	-	-V-E-D-	S-	-T-	-	-	-	-	-			
A6306385	A9	-	-	-M-	I-	-S-SI-N...	I-	-G-	-H-T-R-	-	-V-E-D-	S-	-T-	-	-	-	-	-			
A6306386	A10	-	-	-M-	I-	-S-SI-N...	I-	-G-	-H-T-R-	-	-V-E-D-	S-	-T-	-	-	-	-	-			
A6306387	A11	-	-	-M-	I-	-S-SI-N...	I-	-G-	-H-T-R-	-	-V-E-D-	S-	-T-	-	-	-	-	-			
A6306388	A12	-	-	-M-	I-	-S-SI-N...	I-	-G-	-H-T-R-	-	-V-E-D-	S-	-T-	-	-	-	-	-			
A6306389	A13	-	-	-M-	I-	-S-SI-N...	I-	-G-	-H-T-R-	-	-V-E-D-	S-	-T-	-	-	-	-	-			
A6306390	A14	-	-	-M-	I-	-S-SI-N...	I-	-G-	-H-T-R-	-	-V-E-D-	S-	-T-	-	-	-	-	-			
A6306391	A15	-	-	-M-	I-	-S-SI-N...	I-	-G-	-H-T-R-	-	-V-E-D-	S-	-T-	-	-	-	-	-			
A6306392	A16	-	-	-M-	I-	-S-SI-N...	I-	-G-	-H-T-R-	-	-V-E-D-	S-	-T-	-	-	-	-	-			
A6306393	A17	-	-	-M-	I-	-S-SI-N...	I-	-G-	-H-T-R-	-	-V-E-D-	S-	-T-	-	-	-	-	-			
A6306394	A18	-	-	-M-	I-	-S-SI-N...	I-	-G-	-H-T-R-	-	-V-E-D-	S-	-T-	-	-	-	-	-			
A6306395	A19	-	-	-M-	I-	-S-SI-N...	I-	-G-	-H-T-R-	-	-V-E-D-	S-	-T-	-	-	-	-	-			
A6306396	A20	-	-	-M-	I-	-S-SI-N...	I-	-G-	-H-T-R-	-	-V-E-D-	S-	-T-	-	-	-	-	-			
A6306397	A21	-	-	-M-	I-	-S-SI-N...	I-	-G-	-H-T-R-	-	-V-E-D-	S-	-T-	-	-	-	-	-			
A6306398	A22	-	-	-M-	I-	-S-SI-N...	I-	-G-	-H-T-R-	-	-V-E-D-	S-	-T-	-	-	-	-	-			
A6306399	A23	-	-	-M-	I-	-S-SI-N...	I-	-G-	-H-T-R-	-	-V-E-D-	S-	-T-	-	-	-	-	-			
A6306400	A24	-	-	-M-	I-	-S-SI-N...	I-	-G-	-H-T-R-	-	-V-E-D-	S-	-T-	-	-	-	-	-			
A6306401	A25	-	-	-M-	I-	-S-SI-N...	I-	-G-	-H-T-R-	-	-V-E-D-	S-	-T-	-	-	-	-	-			
A6306402	A26	-	-	-M-	I-	-S-SI-N...	I-	-G-	-H-T-R-	-	-V-E-D-	S-	-T-	-	-	-	-	-			
A6306403	A27	-	-	-M-	I-	-S-SI-N...	I-	-G-	-H-T-R-	-	-V-E-D-	S-	-T-	-	-	-	-	-			
A6306404	A28	-	-	-M-	I-	-S-SI-N...	I-	-G-	-H-T-R-	-	-V-E-D-	S-	-T-	-	-	-	-	-			
A6306405	A29	-	-	-M-	I-	-S-SI-N...	I-	-G-	-H-T-R-	-	-V-E-D-	S-	-T-	-	-	-	-	-			
A6306406	A30	-	-	-M-	I-	-S-SI-N...	I-	-G-	-H-T-R-	-	-V-E-D-	S-	-T-	-	-	-	-	-			
A6306407	A31	-	-	-M-	I-	-S-SI-N...	I-	-G-	-H-T-R-	-	-V-E-D-	S-	-T-	-	-	-	-	-			
A6306408	A32	-	-	-M-	I-	-S-SI-N...	I-	-G-	-H-T-R-	-	-V-E-D-	S-	-T-	-	-	-	-	-			
A6306409	A33	-	-	-M-	I-	-S-SI-N...	I-	-G-	-H-T-R-	-	-V-E-D-	S-	-T-	-	-	-	-	-			
A6306410	A34	-	-	-M-	I-	-S-SI-N...	I-	-G-	-H-T-R-	-	-V-E-D-	S-	-T-	-	-	-	-	-			
A6306411	A35	-	-	-M-	I-	-S-SI-N...	I-	-G-	-H-T-R-	-	-V-E-D-	S-	-T-	-	-	-	-	-			
A6306412	A36	-	-	-M-	I-	-S-SI-N...	I-	-G-	-H-T-R-	-	-V-E-D-	S-	-T-	-	-	-	-	-			
A6306413	A37	-	-	-M-	I-	-S-SI-N...	I-	-G-	-H-T-R-	-	-V-E-D-	S-	-T-	-	-	-	-	-			
A6306414	A38	-	-	-M-	I-	-S-SI-N...	I-	-G-	-H-T-R-	-	-V-E-D-	S-	-T-	-	-	-	-	-			
A6306415	A39	-	-	-M-	I-	-S-SI-N...	I-	-G-	-H-T-R-	-	-V-E-D-	S-	-T-	-	-	-	-	-			
A6306416	A40	-	-	-M-	I-	-S-SI-N...	I-	-G-	-H-T-R-	-	-V-E-D-	S-	-T-	-	-	-	-	-			
A6306417	A41	-	-	-M-	I-	-S-SI-N...	I-	-G-	-H-T-R-	-	-V-E-D-	S-	-T-	-	-	-	-	-			
A6306418	A42	-	-	-M-	I-	-S-SI-N...	I-	-G-	-H-T-R-	-	-V-E-D-	S-	-T-	-	-	-	-	-			
A6306419	A43	-	-	-M-	I-	-S-SI-N...	I-	-G-	-H-T-R-	-	-V-E-D-	S-	-T-	-	-	-	-	-			
A6306420	A44	-	-	-M-	I-	-S-SI-N...	I-	-G-	-H-T-R-	-	-V-E-D-	S-	-T-	-	-	-	-	-			
A6306421	A45	-	-	-M-	I-	-S-SI-N...	I-	-G-	-H-T-R-	-	-V-E-D-	S-	-T-	-	-	-	-	-			
A6306422	A46	-	-	-M-	I-	-S-SI-N...	I-	-G-	-H-T-R-	-	-V-E-D-	S-	-T-	-	-	-	-	-			
A6306423	A47	-	-	-M-	I-	-S-SI-N...	I-	-G-	-H-T-R-	-	-V-E-D-	S-	-T-	-	-	-	-	-			
A6306424	A48	-	-	-M-	I-	-S-SI-N...	I-	-G-	-H-T-R-	-	-V-E-D-	S-	-T-	-	-	-	-	-			
A6306425	A49	-	-	-M-	I-	-S-SI-N...	I-	-G-	-H-T-R-	-	-V-E-D-	S-	-T-	-	-	-	-	-			
A6306426	A50	-	-	-M-	I-	-S-SI-N...	I-	-G-	-H-T-R-	-	-V-E-D-	S-	-T-	-	-	-	-	-			
A6306427	A51	-	-	-M-	I-	-S-SI-N...	I-	-G-	-H-T-R-	-	-V-E-D-	S-	-T-	-	-	-	-	-			
A6306428	A52	-	-	-M-	I-	-S-SI-N...	I-	-G-	-H-T-R-	-	-V-E-D-	S-	-T-	-	-	-	-	-			
A6306429	A53	-	-	-M-	I-	-S-SI-N...	I-	-G-	-H-T-R-	-	-V-E-D-	S-	-T-	-	-	-	-	-			
A6306430	A54	-	-	-M-	I-	-S-SI-N...	I-	-G-	-H-T-R-	-	-V-E-D-	S-	-T-	-	-	-	-	-			
A6306431	A55	-	-	-M-	I-	-S-SI-N...	I-	-G-	-H-T-R-	-	-V-E-D-	S-	-T-	-	-	-	-	-			
A6306432	A56	-	-	-M-	I-	-S-SI-N...	I-	-G-	-H-T-R-	-	-V-E-D-	S-	-T-	-	-	-	-	-			
A6306433	A57	-	-	-M-	I-	-S-SI-N...	I-	-G-	-H-T-R-	-	-V-E-D-	S-	-T-	-	-	-	-	-			
A6306434	A58	-	-	-M-	I-	-S-SI-N...	I-	-G-	-H-T-R-	-	-V-E-D-	S-	-T-	-	-	-	-	-			
A6306435	A59	-	-	-M-	I-	-S-SI-N...	I-	-G-	-H-T-R-	-	-V-E-D-	S-	-T-	-	-	-	-	-			
A6306436	A60	-	-	-M-	I-	-S-SI-N...	I-	-G-	-H-T-R-	-	-V-E-D-	S-	-T-	-	-	-	-	-			
A6306437	A61	-	-	-M-	I-	-S-SI-N...	I-	-G-	-H-T-R-	-	-V-E-D-	S-	-T-	-	-	-	-	-			
A6306438	A62	-	-	-M-	I-	-S-SI-N...	I-	-G-	-H-T-R-	-	-V-E-D-	S-	-T-	-	-	-	-	-			
A6306439	A63	-	-	-M-	I-	-S-SI-N...	I-	-G-	-H-T-R-	-	-V-E-D-	S-	-T-	-	-	-	-	-			
A6306440	A64	-	-	-M-	I-	-S-SI-N...	I-	-G-	-H-T-R-	-	-V-E-D-	S-	-T-	-	-	-	-	-			
A6306441	A65	-	-	-M-	I-	-S-SI-N...	I-	-G-	-H-T-R-	-	-V-E-D-	S-	-T-	-	-	-	-	-			
A6306442	A66	-	-	-M-	I-	-S-SI-N...	I-	-G-	-H-T-R-	-	-V-E-D-	S-	-T-	-	-	-	-	-			
A6306443	A67	-	-	-M-	I-	-S-SI-N...	I-	-G-	-H-T-R-	-	-V-E-D-	S-	-T-	-	-						

Table 3b

Table 3c

**Table 4a** Amino acid sequences of human anti-TPO antibody *IGKV* chains aligned with the closest putative germline genes. Designation of the complementarity determining regions (CDR) and framework regions (FR) are according to IMGT (Lefranc and Lefranc 2001; Lefranc et al. 1999). Only substituted amino acids are shown. Antibody sequences were obtained from databases except antibodies WR1.223 and KM1. Boxed amino acids at the N-terminus correspond to possible primer-derived sequences

Table 4b

**Table 5** Amino acid sequences of human anti-TPO antibody *IGLV* chains aligned with the closest putative germline genes. Designation of the complementarity determining regions (CDR) and framework regions (FR) are according to IMGT (Lefranc and Lefranc 2001; Lefranc et al. 1999). Only substituted amino acids are shown. Antibody sequences were obtained from databases except antibodies WR1.102, WR1.107, and WRI.112. Boxed amino acids at the N-terminus correspond to possible primer-derived sequences

## Correlation between Ig gene usage and TPO-specific antibody epitopes

Pairing of one defined heavy chain with different light chains does not alter antigen binding (Burton and Barbas 1992, 1994). This observation strongly suggests that the heavy chain initiates the formation of the antigen/antibody complex and thereby provides the specificity of the interaction, whereas its light chain counterpart stabilizes the interaction with subsequent affinity modulation (Noel et al. 1996). Such an effect of the anti-TPO aAb light chain on affinity is less conclusive, since neither *IGKV* nor *IGLV* gene usage of anti-TPO aAb has been shown to modulate antigen affinity (Chapal et al. 2000, 2001; McIntosh et al. 1997; Portolano et al. 1991, 1992, 1993b). On the other hand, several groups have pointed out that domain A of the TPO immunodominant region (IDR/A) is preferentially recognized by TPO-specific aAb with the *IGKV1-39* light chain, whereas TPO-specific aAb showing other *IGKV* light chains map in domain B of the IDR (IDR/B) (Table 1, consisting of parts a, b and c) (Chazembalk et al. 1993; Costante et al. 1994; Guo et al. 1998; Jaume et al. 1996, 1997; McIntosh et al. 1997; Portolano et al. 1995). This IDR/B has been at least partially identified even though the location of the IDR on the TPO molecule is still under debate. Region 713–721 is located on the C-terminal myeloperoxidase-like domain of the TPO molecule; this region, recognized by murine Mab 47/C21 antibody (Finke et al. 1991; Libert et al. 1991) and by serum polyclonal TPO aAb (Libert et al. 1991; Ruf et al. 1989), was initially thought to be outside the IDR (Chazembalk et al. 1993). Furthermore, mutations in the 713–721 region do not affect the recognition of aAb directed against IDR (Nishikawa et al. 1996). On the other hand, high concentrations of IDR/B-specific aAb TR1.9 inhibited the binding of Mab47/C21 to TPO (Guo et al. 1998) and mapped an epitope comprising amino acid residue K713 (Guo et al. 2001), suggesting that region 713–721 is located on the fringe of an IDR. The crystal structure of the Fab TR1.9 has been solved (Chacko et al. 1996), but in the absence of the three-dimensional structure for the complex of TR1.9 with TPO, it is difficult to determine the structural details of the binding.

The role *IGLV* genes play in affecting anti-TPO specificity remains to be elucidated. The initially described  $\lambda$ -derived anti-TPO aAb had low affinity and were directed against TPO-IDR/B (Portolano et al. 1995; Prummel et al. 1994b). In contrast, some of our  $\lambda$ -derived aAb demonstrated high affinity to TPO and inhibited the binding of a majority of the serum aAb to TPO (Bresson et al. 2001; Chapal et al. 2001), suggesting that these aAb recognized the IDR (defined by epitope mapping using BIACORE as regions II, VI, and VIII) (Table 1, consisting of parts a, b and c). Future studies involving  $\lambda$ -derived aAb such as T13/VI, B4/VIII, or ICA5/II and Fab defining IDR/A and /B (WR1–7, SP1–4, TR1–8, and TR1–9) could shed new light on the epitope specificity and gene usage of these aAb that recognize IDR.

Recently, Pichurin et al. (2001) produced and characterized human recombinant aAb by phage display technology binding outside the TPO-IDR (defined as non-IDR). All these heavy chains are encoded by *IGHV1-69*, with an extremely long CDR3, and paired with different types of light chains, suggesting that non-IDR specificity is determined primarily by a common heavy chain. Interestingly, almost all IDR-specific aAb obtained in the same experiment use *IGHV1-2* and *IGHV1-3*, as is also the case for a majority of the IDR aAb previously described (Table 1, consisting of parts a, b and c). Does *IGHV1-2* or *IGHV1-3* gene usage reflect a particular TPO-IDR specificity of recombinant aAb? Even though the methodologies used to define epitope recognition of anti-TPO recombinant aAb are different, these results reveal the difficulty of correlating gene usage with epitope recognition of TPO-specific aAb.

## Conclusion

Several laboratories have produced and characterized numerous human anti-TPO aAb, leading to an enlarged autoantibody repertoire. Analysis of these antibodies using the IMGT database (Giudicelli et al. 1997; Lefranc 2001; Lefranc and Lefranc 2001; Lefranc et al. 1999) reveals several characteristics of the TPO-specific aAb repertoire: (1) a restriction in the *IGV* gene usage to generate anti-TPO aAb in AITD, (2) a VDJ recombination process using preferentially inverted D genes, (3) limited somatic mutations of J proximal light chain genes suggesting a defect in receptor editing in AITD, and (4) presence of certain somatic mutations systematically in the anti-TPO aAb repertoire. The annotations described in this paper and the protein display will soon be available as a new specialized IMGT page on human anti-TPO aAb genes. This page will evolve with time and integrate all the sequences devoted to autoantibodies that are published in the future.

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