A novel *AICDA* splice-site mutation in two siblings with HIGM2 permits somatic hypermutation but abrogates mutational targeting

Supplemental Data

Supplemental Tables

Table S1 - Immunological features of the two parents. Reference values are age matched from the local laboratory and [1, 2].

| Population/ Parameter | I.2 | I.1 | Reference values |
|---|-------|-------|------------------|
| White blood cells (/µl) | 5,710 | 5,870 | 4,800 - 10,800 |
| Granulocytes (%) | 56.8 | 63.6 | 40 - 74 |
| Lymphocytes (%) | 31.5 | 27.2 | 19 - 48 |
| CD19+ (/µl) | 277 | 186 | 70 - 480 |
| CD27-/CD19+ (%) | 90 | 86.2 | 63.4 - 82.7 |
| IgD+IgM+CD24+CD38+CD27-/ CD19+ (%) | 64.9 | 64.3 | 40.1 - 65.4 |
| IgD+IgM+CD24+CD38-CD27-/ CD19+ (%) | 2.5 | 4.1 | 4.9 - 10.3 |
| IgD+IgM+CD24++CD38++CD27-/ CD19+ (%) | 2.8 | 3.7 | 2.1 – 7.6 |
| CD27+/CD19+ (%) | 8.9 | 12.4 | 15.3 - 34.3 |
| IgD+IgM+CD27+/CD19+ (%) | 1 | 3 | 6 - 13.8 |
| IgD-IgM+CD27+/CD19+ (%) | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.5 - 1.8 |
| IgD+IgM-CD27+/CD19+ (%) | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.9 - 4.9 |
| IgD-IgM-CD27+/CD19+ (%) | 7.5 | 8.9 | 4.1 - 17.7 |
| IgD-IgM-CD27-/CD19+ (%) | 17 | 11.2 | 2.7 - 8.6 |
| CD27++CD38++/CD19+ (%) | 0 | 0.1 | 0.1 - 1.5 |
| CD21-CD38-/CD19+ (%) | 15.6 | 12.9 | 2.2 - 7.5 |
| CD3-CD56+ (/µl) | 200 | 84 | 110 - 570 |
| CD3+CD4+ (/µl) | 631 | 809 | 530 - 1300 |
| CD3+CD4+CD45RO+ (/µl) | 357 | 482 | 216 - 490 |
| CD3+CD8+ (/µl) | 354 | 272 | 330 - 920 |
| CD3+CD8+CD45RO+ (/µl) | 168 | 146 | 33 - 189 |
| IgM (g/l) | 1.06 | 1.55 | 0.4 - 2.4 |
| IgA (g/l) | 1.51 | 1.93 | 0.7 - 3.7 |
| IgG (g/l) | 15.24 | 11.21 | 6.9 – 16 |
| Anti-Tetanus IgG (IU/ml) | 4.42 | 0.28 | > 0.1 |

Table S2 – Mutational frequency

Frequency of mutated immunoglobulin heavy chain sequences and mutational frequency in non-switched memory B cells of healthy controls, AR-AID patients and AID- Δ E4a patients. Two-tailed p-values determined by either ° Fisher's exact t test between the two indicated groups or [‡] Chi square with Yates' correction between the two indicated groups.

| | НС | AR-AID | ΔE4a-AID | p (HC vs AR-AID) | p (HC vs ΔE4a - AID) | p (ΔE4a vs AR-AID) | |
|--------------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| Mutated sequences/ | 52/54 | 14/54 | 29/50 | 0.0002° | <0.0001° | 0.0013° | |
| Analyzed sequences (%) | (96.3) | (25.9) | (58.0) | 0.0002 | <0.0001 | 0.0013 | |
| Mutated nucleotides/ | 524/11511 | 25/11381 | 117/10647 | <0.0001 [‡] | < 0.0001 [‡] | <0.0001 [‡] | |
| Analyzed nucleotides (%) | (4.6) | (0.2) | (1.1) | <0.0001 | <0.0001 | <0.0001 | |

Table S3 – Pattern of Somatic Hypermutation

Mutational characteristics of the immunoglobulin heavy chain sequences. Two-tailed p-values determined by either ° Fisher's exact t test between the two indicated groups, [‡] Chi square with Yates' correction between the two indicated groups; [§] Fisher's exact t test FR vs. CDR or [†] Chi square with Yates' correction FR vs. CDR within the same group.

| | НС | AD-AID | ΔE4a-AID | p (HC vs AD- AID) | p (HC vs ΔE4a - AID) | p (ΔE4a vs AD- AID) |
|--|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Mutated sequences/ analyzed sequences (%) | 52/54 (96.3) | 43/62 (69.4) | 29/50 (58.0) | 0.0002° | <0.0001° | 0.24° |
| Mutated nucleotides/ analyzed nucleotides (%) | 524/11511 (4.6) | 275/12978 (2.1) | 117/10647 (1.1) | <0.0001‡ | <0.0001‡ | <0.0001‡ |
| Transitions/ total mutations (%) | 308/524 (58.8) | 156/275 (56.7) | 73/117 (62.4) | 0.6° | 0.53° | 0.32° |
| Transitions at G/C / total mutations at G/C (%) | 172/292 (58.9) | 104/191 (54.5) | 36/63 (57.1) 0.35° | | 0.89° | 0.77° |
| Mutations at G/C / total mutations (%) | 292/524 (55.7) | 191/275 (69.5) | 63/117 (53.8) | | | 0.0038° |
| Transitions at A/T / total mutations at A/T (%) | 136/232 (58.6) | 52/84 (61.9) | 37/54 (68.5) 0.7° | | 0.22° | 0.47° |
| Mutations at A/T / total mutations (%) | 232/524 (44.3) | 84/275 (30.5) | 54/117 (46.2) | 0.0002° | 0.76° | 0.0038° |
| Replacement/silent mutations in FR (ratio) Replacement/ silent mutations in CDR (ratio) | 196/113 (1.7) 179/36 (5.0) | 100/60 (1.7) 92/23 (4.0) | 52/32 (1.6) 24/9 (2.7) | <0.0001 [§] | 0.0021 [§] | 0.29 [§] |
| Mutations in FR/ nucleotides in FR (%) Mutations in CDR/ nucleotides | 309/8885 (3.5) 215/2626 | 160/10139 (1.6) 115/2839 | 84/8250 (1.0) 33/2397 | 84/8250 (1.0) 33/2397 <0.0001† | | 0.17† |
| in CDR (%) Mutations in RGYW or WRCY/ total mutations (%) | (8.2) 215/524 (41) | (4.1) 120/275 (43.6) | (1.4) 28/117 (23.9) | 0.5° | 0.0005° | 0.0003° |
| Mutations in WA or TW/ total mutations (%) | 128/524 (24.4) | 53/275 (19.3) | 21/117 (17.9) | 0.15° | 0.15° | 0.66° |
| Mutations in hotspot motives/ total mutations (%) | 343/524 (65.5) | 173/275 (62.9) | 49/117 (41.9) | 0.48° | 0.0001° | 0.0001° |
| Adenins (A) in analyzed sequences/ analyzed nucleotides (%) | 3004/11511 (26.1) | 3274/12978 (25.2) | 2834/10647 (26.6) | 0.12‡ | 0.39 [‡] | 0.016 [‡] |
| Cytosins (C) in analyzed sequences/ analyzed nucleotides (%) | 2862/11511 (24.9) | 3280/12978 (25.3) | 2635/10647 (24.7) | 0.47 [‡] | 0.86‡ | 0.36 [‡] |
| Thymins (T) in analyzed sequences/ analyzed nucleotides (%) | 2407/11511 (20.9) | 2823/12978 (21.8) | 2147/10647 (20.2) | 0.11‡ | 0.18 | 0.0031 |
| Guanins (G) in analyzed sequences/ analyzed nucleotides (%) | 3238/11511 (28.1) | 3601/12978 (27.7) | 3031/10647 (28.5) | 0.51‡ | 0.59‡ | 0.23‡ |
| Nucleotides in WA/ analyzed nucleotides (%) | 2504/11511 (21.8) | 2754/12978 (21.2) | 2146/10647 (20.2) | 0.32‡ | 0.0037‡ | 0.046 [‡] |
| Nucleotides in TW/ analyzed nucleotides (%) | 1964/11511 (17.1) | 2380/12978 (18.3) | 1768/10647 (16.6) | 0.0095‡ | 0.37‡ | 0.0005‡ |
| Nucleotides in RGYW/ analyzed nucleotides (%) | 2568/11511 (22.3) | 2912/12978 (22.4) | 2424/10647 (22.8) | 0.82‡ | 0.42 [‡] | 0.56 [‡] |
| Nucleotides in WRCY/ analyzed nucleotides (%) | 2132/11511 (18.5) | 2588/12978 (19.9) | 1900/10647 (17.8) | 0.0052‡ | 0.20‡ | <0.0001 [‡] |

Supplemental Figures

Figure S1

| Accession number | <u>Species</u> | | : | Aminoc Acid Seque | nce | |
|------------------|----------------|-------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|-----|
| NP_065712.1 | H.sapiens | 130 | HRAGVQIAI | MTFKDYFYCWNTF | VENHERTFK | 160 |
| NP_001065277.1 | P.troglodytes | 130 | HRAGVQIAI | MTFKDYFYCWNTF | VENHERTFK | 160 |
| XP_001113641.1 | M.mulatta | 130 | HRAGVQIAI | MTFKDYFYCWNTF | VENRERTFK | 160 |
| NP_001003380.1 | C.lupus | 130 | HRAGVQIAI | MTFKDYFYCWNTF | VENREKTFK | 160 |
| NP_001033771.1 | B.taurus | 131 | HRAGVQIAI | MTFKDYFYCWNTF | VENHERTFK | 161 |
| NP_033775.1 | M.musculus | 130 | HRAGVQIG | IMTFKDYFYCWNTF | VENRERTFK | 160 |
| NP_001094249.1 | R.norvegicus | 130 | HRAGVQIG | IMTFKDYFYCWNTF | VENHERTFK | 160 |
| NP_001230151.1 | G.gallus | 130 | HRAGAQIAI | MTFKDFFYCWNTF | VENREKTFK | 160 |
| NP_001008403.1 | D.rerio | 143 | KRAGVQISV | MTYKDFFYCWQTF | VARRERSFK | 173 |
| XP_002941248.1 | X.tropicalis | 133 (| QKAGVRLAV | MSYKDYFYCWNTF | VESRERRFE | 163 |
| | | | | a-helix | | |

Figure S1- The 10 amino acid deletion in AID-ΔE4a affects a highly conserved region

AID amino acid sequences from different species were aligned. The 10 amino acid deletion in AID- Δ E4a is highlighted in red. The grey box indicates a highly conserved alpha helix structure.

Figure S2

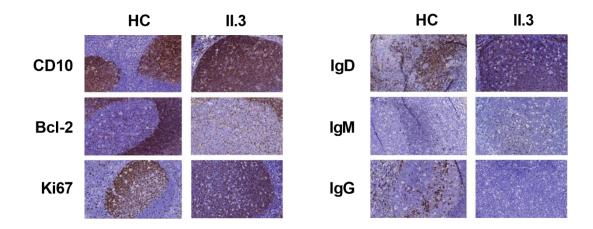
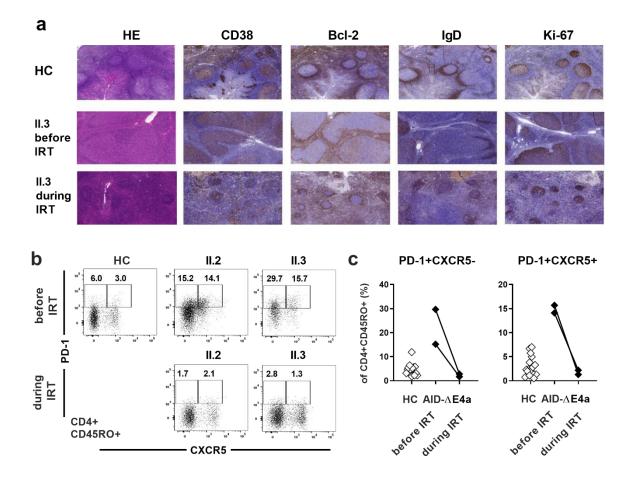
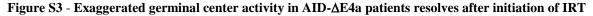


Figure S2 - Exaggerated germinal center activity in AID- Δ E4a patients

Immunohistological analysis (IgD, IgM, IgG, CD10, Bcl-2 and Ki67) of germinal centers in adenoid tissue derived from patients II.3 and the control individual (magnification x400).

Figure S3





a Representative histological (HE staining) and immunohistological (CD38, IgD, Bcl-2, Ki-67) analysis of adenoids derived from patient II.3 before (age 1.4 years) and after initiation of an immunoglobulin replacement therapy (IRT; age 3.5 years) as well as a control individual (magnification x100).

b Representative dot plot of PD-1 and CXCR5 surface expression on peripheral blood CD4+CD45RO+ T cells. **c** Frequencies of peripheral blood T_{FH} (PD-1+CXCR5+CD45RO+CD4+) and T_{PH} (PD-1+CXCR5-CD45RO+CD4+) cells in AID- Δ E4a patients before and during IRT and age matched healthy controls as assessed by flow cytometry.

Figure S4

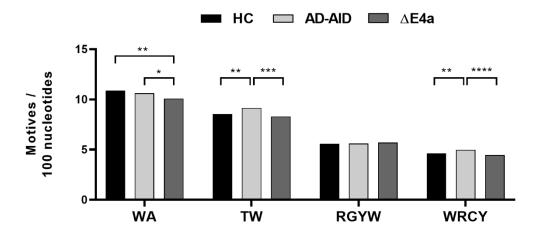
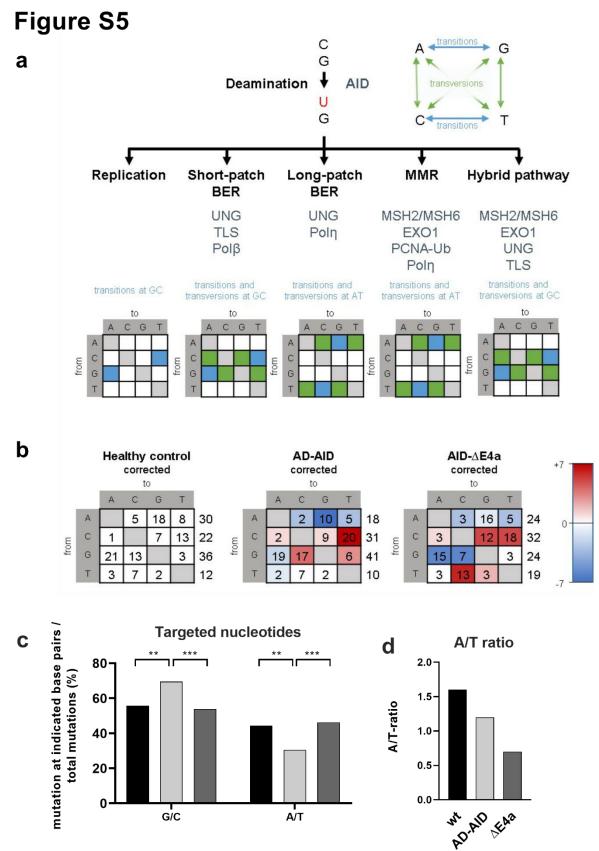


Figure S4 - Hot spot motives in AD-AID and AID- $\Delta E4a$ patients

Numbers of indicated hotspot motives per 100 analyzed nucleotides (Two-tailed p-values determined for nucleotides in indicated regions by Chi square with Yates' correction between the two indicated groups; *, p<0.05; **, p<0.01; ***, p<0.001; ****, p<0.001).



DAD-AID

HC

▲E4a

Figure S5 - Pathways of somatic hypermutation and alterations of mutational patterns in AD-AID and AID-ΔE4a patients

a Schematic model of somatic hypermutation pathways and involved proteins following deamination of dC by AID. Resulting base exchanges are indicated in blue for transitions and green for transversions in the tables below (adapted and modified from [3]).

b Frequency of indicated mutations out of all mutations in immunoglobulin heavy chain sequences derived from non-class switched memory B cells of healthy controls and patients, corrected for the relative number of analyzed nucleotides. For patients, the absolute difference of frequencies compared to the healthy controls is indicated by color as depicted on the right.

c Mutational frequency at indicated base pairs out of all mutations in immunoglobulin heavy chain sequences derived from non-switched memory B cells of healthy controls (HC), AD-AID as well as AID- Δ E4a patients. (Two-tailed p-values determined by Fisher's exact t test between the two indicated groups; **, p<0.01; ***, p<0.001)

d Corrected A over T ratio in the analyzed sequences of healthy controls (HC), AD-AID as well as AID- Δ E4a patients.

References

- 1. van Gent, R., et al., *Refined characterization and reference values of the pediatric T- and B-cell compartments*. Clin Immunol, 2009. **133**(1): p. 95-107.
- 2. Morbach, H., et al., *Reference values for B cell subpopulations from infancy to adulthood.* Clin Exp Immunol, 2010. **162**(2): p. 271-9.
- 3. IJSpeert, H., et al., *Repertoire Sequencing of B Cells Elucidates the Role of UNG and Mismatch Repair Proteins in Somatic Hypermutation in Humans.* Front Immunol, 2019. **10**: p. 1913.