

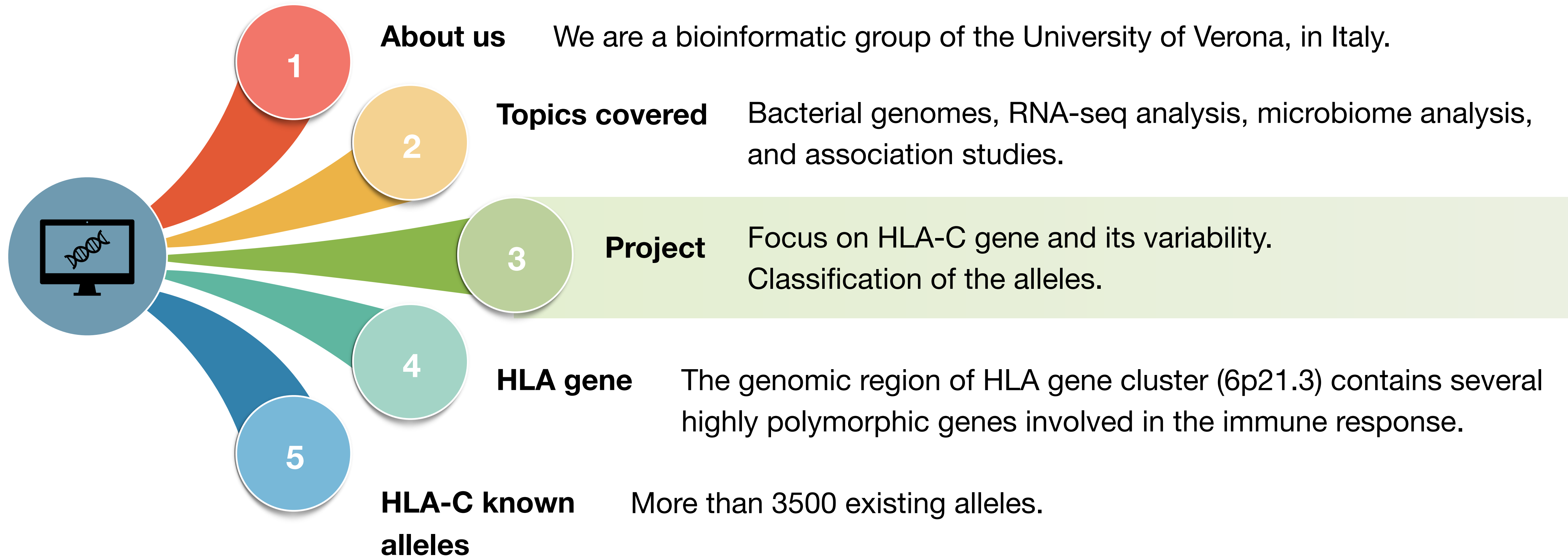


# Dissection of HLA-C gene region to investigate its association with complex traits

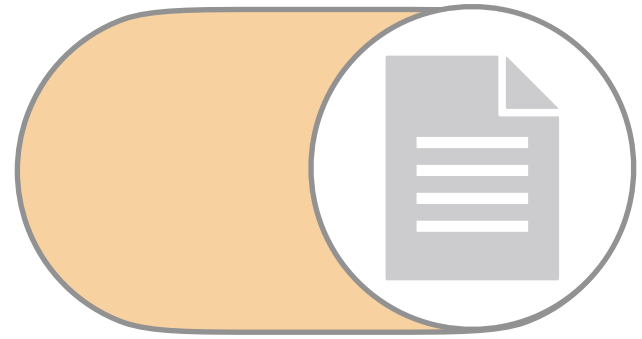
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# Background

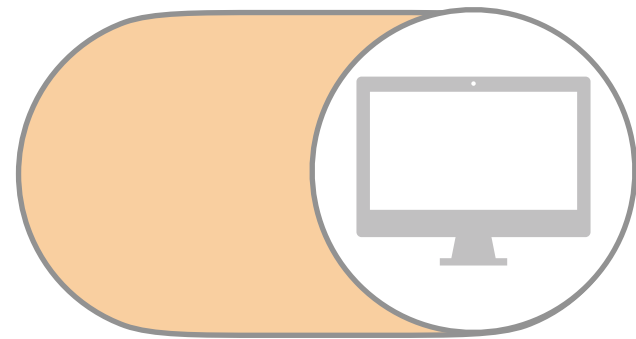


# Methods



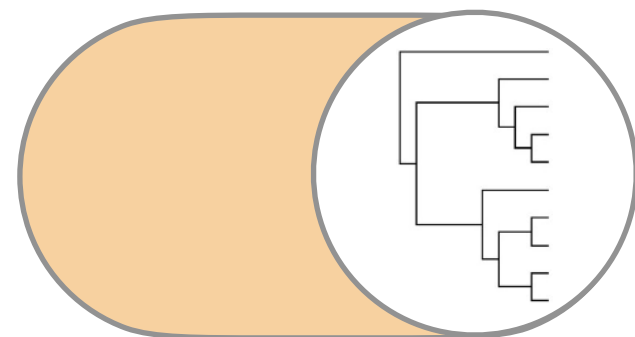
## **Data Collection:**

We investigated more than 3500 known alleles of HLA-C gene (from IPD-IMGT/HLA database) that are grouped into 14 serogroups (e.g., C\*01:02:01:01).



## **Data analysis:**

All the sequences have been aligned against the human genome reference sequence (both versions; hg19 and hg38), highlighting more than 1500 SNPs.



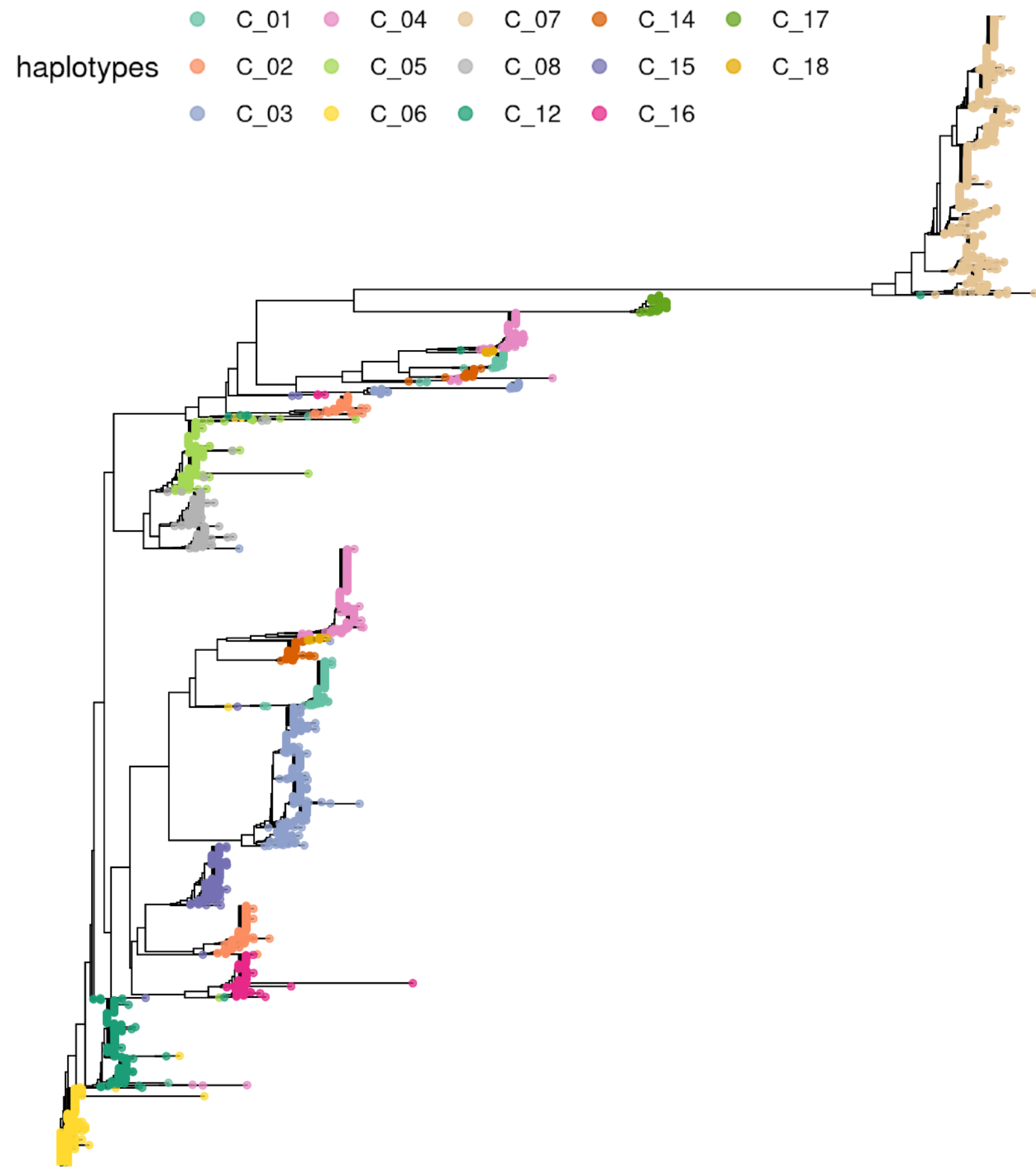
## **Phylogenetic trees:**

A clustering approach was used in order to understand how the alleles are evolutionarily connected.

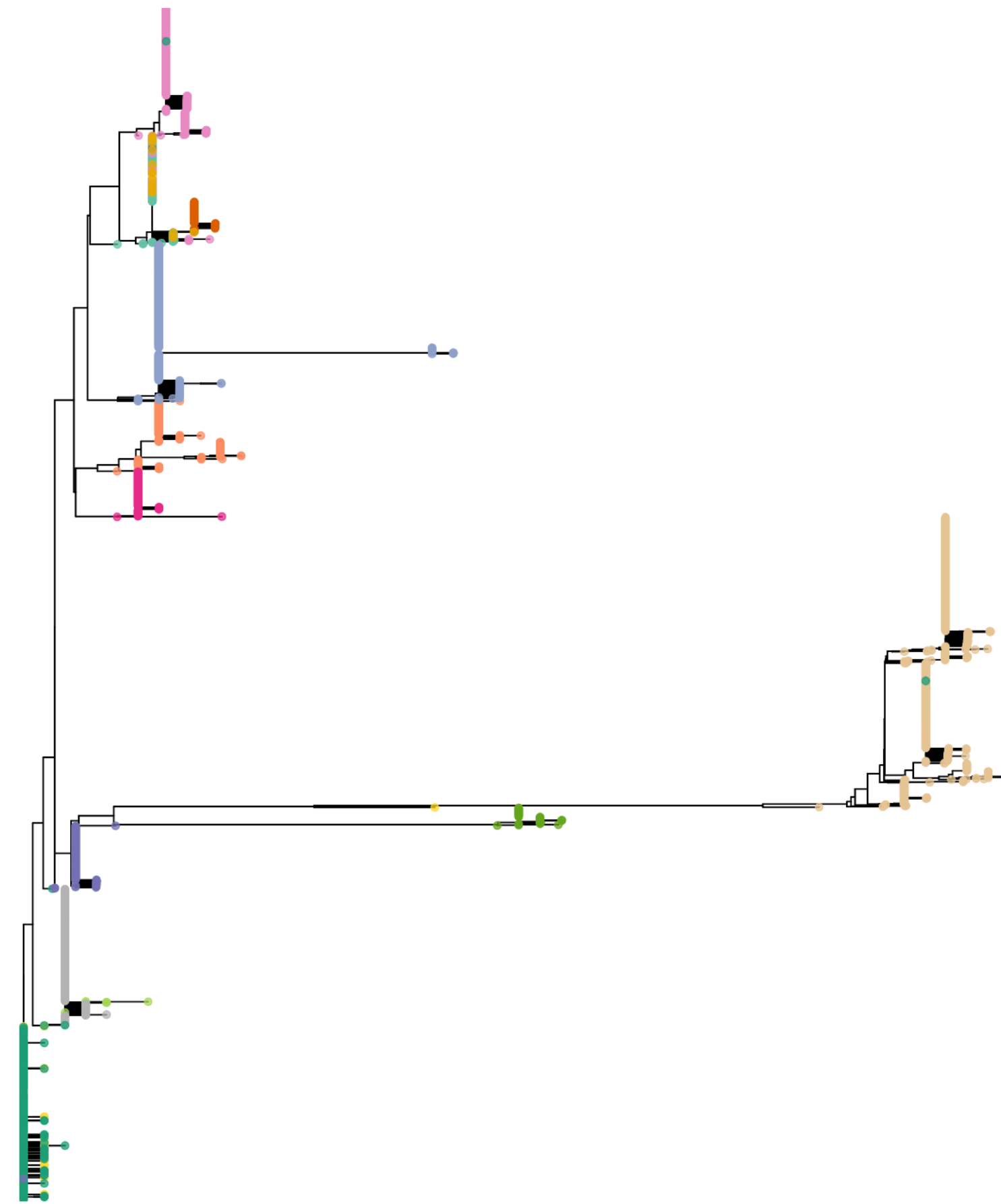
Neighbor Joining algorithm to build phylogenetic trees.

# Results

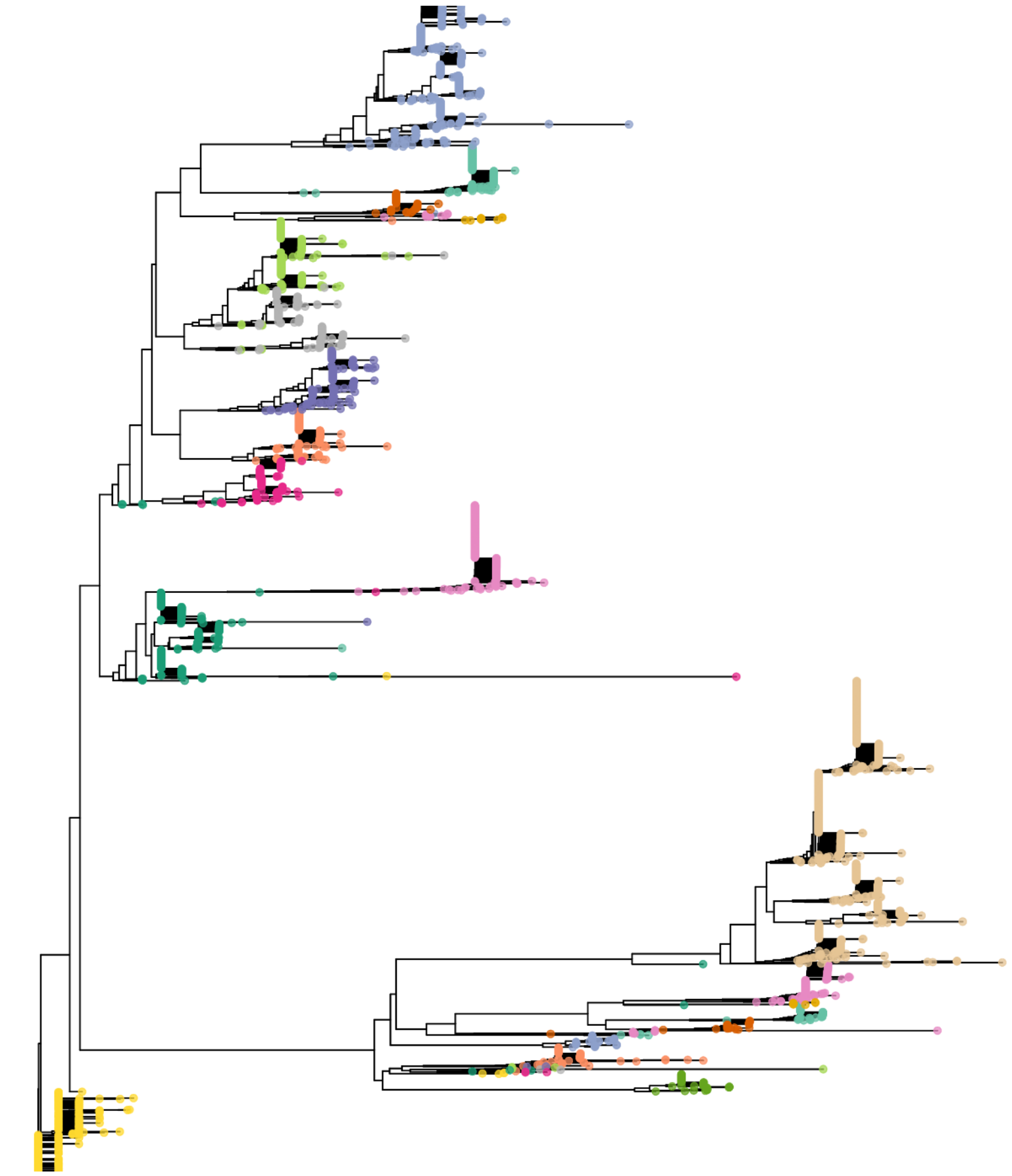
Alleles of the same serogroup share strong identity in their sequence. Interestingly, as general rule, we observed that the main tree (figure 1) presents two branches, containing each a similar structure (relative distance between serogroups).



**Figure 1.** The entire set of HLA-C alleles



**Figure 2.** Alleles subsequences  
(from 1 to 2000 bp)



**Figure 3.** Terminal part of the sequences  
(from 2000 to 3000 bp)

# Conclusions

- We used bioinformatic approaches to investigate the HLA-C gene and its many alleles, creating a phylogenetic tree to better understand the sequence similarities.
- We are studying the possible features that characterize these alleles, and which are the possible SNPs able to distinguish the several haplogroups of HLA-C gene.
- The study will go on by investigating the association of the HLA-C serogroup-SNP-based alleles with kidney related disease (INCIPE study) and Alzheimer's disease (NIAGADS database) in large cohorts of individuals.

# References

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