

Supplementary Figure 1. Variations of TCR landscape plots for CMV pp65-specific TCRs, related to Figure 2. A. In step increments of 1% relative position, k=1 or single residue usage is shown. B. k=3 k-mers, sorted by molecular weight of the k-mer. C. k=2 k-mers, sorted by frequency of amino acid usage. D. k=3 sorted by hydrophobicity.

Supplementary Information

Supplementary Figure 2. Similarity metrics for TCRs, related to Figure 3. A. Schematic illustrating how differences are accrued for real TCR sequences and different length TCRs. B. Distance metrics for generic single cell TCR sequencing data set (10X Genomics) compared to CMV pp65-specific antigens in VDJdb, and distance metrics for putative CMV pp65-specific antigens compared to EBV EBNA4 antigens in VDJdb. No exact or single substitution matches were found in the 10X data set for CMV pp65, and no close matches were found compared to CMV pp65 antigens in VDJdb. C. Heatmap showing SPAN-TCR computed distances between VDJdb CMV pp65-specific TCRs. For the largest identified group of similar CDR3s, VDJ gene usage is conserved except for α J-genes. D. The TCR distance matrix is used to construct a UMAP embedding of TCRs with the VDJdb score indicated by color. E. The CDR3 sequence similarity is shown among the similar TCRs.

Supplemental Figure 3. Additional entropy scanning by k-mers, related to Figure 4. A. AlphaFoldgenerated TCR-pMHC structures reproduce crystal structures. B. Detailed table describing hydrogen bonding in AlphaFold-generated TCR-pMHC structures containing the k-mer NN at the center of the α chain CDR3 for NLVPMVATV-specific TCRs. Hydrogen bonds from the α CDR3 sequence to the TCR $β$, NLVPMVATV epitope, and HLA:A02 molecules are listed. C. Contributions to entropy for k-mers in CMV pp65-specific TCRs at each relative position of the α and β chains identify k-mers essential to binding. The k-mers are ordered by their hydrophobicity (y-axis), and k-mers are only plotted if they are found in at least 5% of the reported TCRs at each relative position. D. For major epitopes reported in VDJdb, essential k-mers at the center of the α chain are plotted. Hierarchical clustering of the epitopes was performed to describe the similarity of the k-mer entropy profile for each epitope. Common k-mers such

as GG or GS have little influence on entropy, while specific epitopes typically have unique essential kmers.

Supplementary Figure 4. Clustering similarities by entropy, related to Figure 4. A. The hierarchical clustering of epitope sequences by edit distance is plotted. For nearest neighbors, some similarities are recreated in B, the clustering of epitopes by their entropy contributions. C. Each k-mer is placed in a cluster based on the modified BLOSUM difference metric of Supplementary Table 3. A height cutoff of 6 is used to generate clusters.

Supplementary Figure 5. Entropy contributions at the center of the α chain for 3 databases of unpaired TCRs, related to Figure 4. A. Entropy contributions for all 3 databases are plotted and hierarchically clustered. Epitopes with many entries (>200 for VDJdb, >100 for MCPAS or PIRB) that appear in multiple databases are noted on the left. Most shared epitopes also cluster together, with some exceptions, showing that databases are somewhat consistent. The clustering is also subject to the choice of weight function, as described in Supplementary Methods. B. Entropy contributions are plotted by alphabetical order of epitopes.

MIRA Epitopes

Supplementary Figure 6. Epitope similarity vs Entropy Reduction Profiles, related to Figure 6. A. For each epitope in VDJDB (>200 paired TCRs), a correlation of Levenshtein distance to other epitopes and entropy profile similarity between epitope-specific TCRs was established. B. There was a statistically insignificant negative correlation between Levenshtein epitope distance and the number of shared TCRs between epitope groups. C. Significant TCR sharing was observed in VDJdb. An average of 44.85 TCRs were shared and 18/136 pairs of epitopes had >50 shared TCRs. TCR sharing did not contribute to the positive correlation between epitope Levenshtein distance and entropy profile similarity. D. The correlation between epitope Levenshtein distance and entropy profile similarity was established for epitopes in MIRA. E. There was minimal TCR sharing in MIRA. An average of 3.12 TCRs were shared and 8/1830 pairs of epitopes had >50 shared TCRs. F. In both VDJdb and MIRA, considering entire epitope groups, the correlation of epitope Levenshtein distance to entropy reduction profile similarity was statistically greater than zero (VDJdb: N=17, p=0.007, MIRA: N=61, p=5.6e-10).

Supplementary Figure 7. Meta-analysis of common 2-mers, their significant positions, and entropy reductions, related to Figure 6. The 2-mer order (top-to-bottom) is determined by their average position in the CDR3 sequence (left, color = relative frequency of appearance). For each 2-mer and epitope pair, the frequency of observation of the 2-mer (dot size) and average reduction in entropy (color) are plotted. The most common k-mers are found at the beginning and end of TCRs, especially CA/AS/SS and QF/FF/QY/YF. These k-mers have minimal effects on entropy reduction, with the exception of epitope group FFSNV (Sup. Table). Throughout the epitope groups, epitope/essential 2-mer pairs can be identified with large entropy reductions (SEHDY/YE), (NYLDR/GY/QG), etc. Non-essential 2-mers are identified by minimal entropy reduction across epitopes, typically GG/AG/GE/TG, with notable epitope exceptions (YIFFA/GG, MPASW/AG, FFSNV/GE).

Supplementary Table 2. Common k-mers (k=4) for CMV pp65 antigen-specific TCRs in VDJdb and their GLIPH2 group membership, related to Figure 2.

Supplementary Table 3. BLOSUM62 derived distance matrix for amino acid similarity, related to Figure 3.

