Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for Molecular Systems Design & Engineering. This journal is © The Royal Society of Chemistry 2019 Clusters Total number of PDBs PDBs code

| 1 | 27 | 3se8HL,3se9HL,4j6rHL,4jb9HL,4jdtHL,4jpvHL,4jpwHL,4lsuHL,4olzHL,4rx4AD, 4s1qHL,4s1rHL,4s1sHL,4xmpHL,4xnyHL,4xnzHL,4xvtHL,4ydiHL,4ydlBC,4yflHL ,5cd5CD,5f96HL,5f9oHL,5f9wBC,5fecAB,5i9qBC,5te7HL |
|----|----|--|
| 2 | 4 | 1deeFE,1xf5BA,1yntBA,4ioiBA |
| 3 | 4 | 5u3jHL,5u3lHL,5u3nHL,5u3oHL |
| 4 | 3 | 1ahwBA,1jpsHL,1uj3BA |
| 5 | 3 | 1yy9DC,3b2uCD,5sx5HL |
| 6 | 3 | 2b1hHL,3mlrHL,3mlwHL |
| 7 | 3 | 3baeHL,3iflHL,3ifoAB |
| 8 | 3 | 4tvpHL,5cezHL,5t3zHL |
| 9 | 2 | 1a2yBA,1bvkBA |
| 10 | 2 | 1eo8HL,1qfuHL |
| 11 | 2 | 1frgHL,1ifhHL |
| 12 | 2 | 1ggiHL,4jo1IM |
| 13 | 2 | 1kc5HL,1kcsHL |
| 14 | 2 | 1p2cBA,1yqvHL |
| 15 | 2 | 1sy6HL,1xiwHG |
| 16 | 2 | 1tziBA,4zffHL |
| 17 | 2 | 2aepHL,2aeqHL |
| 18 | 2 | 2eizBA,3d9aHL |
| 19 | 2 | 2i9lHG,4u6hAB |
| 20 | 2 | 2osIHL,3bkyHL |
| 21 | 2 | 2xraHL,3ma9HL |
| 22 | 2 | 3bn9DC,3so3CB |
| 23 | 2 | 3effDC,3pjsBA |
| 24 | 2 | 3eyfBA,4hhaBA |
| 25 | 2 | 3gbnHL,4fqiHL |
| 26 | 2 | 3l5wHL,3l5xHL |
| 27 | 2 | 3u2sAB,4dqoHL |
| 28 | 2 | 3ujiHL,3ujjHL |
| 29 | 2 | 4al8HL,4bz1HL |
| 30 | 2 | 4edwHL,4edxBA |
| 31 | 2 | 4hkxAB,5ugyHL |
| 32 | 2 | 4hlzGH,4py8lJ |
| 33 | 2 | 4hs6HL,4hs8HL |
| 34 | 2 | 4jpkHL,5iesHL |
| 35 | 2 | 4jznIP,4z0xBA |
| 36 | 2 | 4kvnHL,5k9oAB |
| 37 | 2 | 4lqfHL,4lu5IM |
| 38 | 2 | 4ojfHL,4onfHL |
| 39 | 2 | 4r8wHL,5kaqQR |
| 40 | 2 | 4ut6HL,5lcvHL |
| 41 | 2 | 4utaHL,5h37KL |
| 42 | 2 | 4y5vGH,4y5yAB |
| 43 | 2 | 4ydvHL,5drzBA |
| 44 | 2 | 4zs6CD,5do2HL |
| 45 | 2 | 5d1qBA,5d1xBA |
| 46 | 2 | 5esvHL,5eszAB |
| 47 | 2 | 5f3bAB,5f3hAB |
| 48 | 2 | 5fgbCA,5fgcEB |
| 49 | 2 | 5jw3HL,5k9kHL |
| 50 | 2 | 5kveHL,5kvfHL |
| 51 | 2 | 5tljDC,5tlkHG |
| 52 | 2 | 5vicHL,5vigAB |

Suppl Table 1.



Network representation of clusters



Suppl Fig. 1. Relationship between hierarchical clusters and networks. The Tree was sliced at a cutoff distance (0.796) and clusters were displayed as networks with edge-lengths proportional to their node distance.



Suppl Fig. 2. Comparison of SVM models. The ROC and Precision-Recall curves for 5-fold cross-validation using sequence only (A), sequence and native structure (B) and sequence and predicted structures (C). The various SVMs, were also tested using Repertoire Builder models built with a template sequence identity blacklist of 80% (D).



Suppl Fig. 3. Human BCR cluster size dependence. The best fit for distribution (Y) of cluster size (X) for the human BCR data was obtained by an exponential function.



Suppl Fig. 4. Cumulative distribution of human BCR similarity scores. The plot shows cumulative distributions for BCR similarity scores of pairs of plasmablasts (P_P) and pairs of B cells (B_B). Vertical lines indicate the maximum similarity observed.



Suppl Fig. 5. Visualization of structures of clusters containing human and known anti-HA PDB entries. The label of each illustration corresponds with the label of the cluster in Fig.5. The structures of PDB entries were characterized by their HA-binding modes as head (red), joint (blue) or stem (green). The structures of human BCRs were colored yellow.



Suppl Fig. 6. Visualization of structures of clusters composed of human and mouse BCRs obtained post flu vaccination. The label of each illustration is consistent with the cluster label in Fig.6. The structures of human, mouse stem-binding and mouse full-length-binding BCRs were showed as yellow, red and green, respectively.