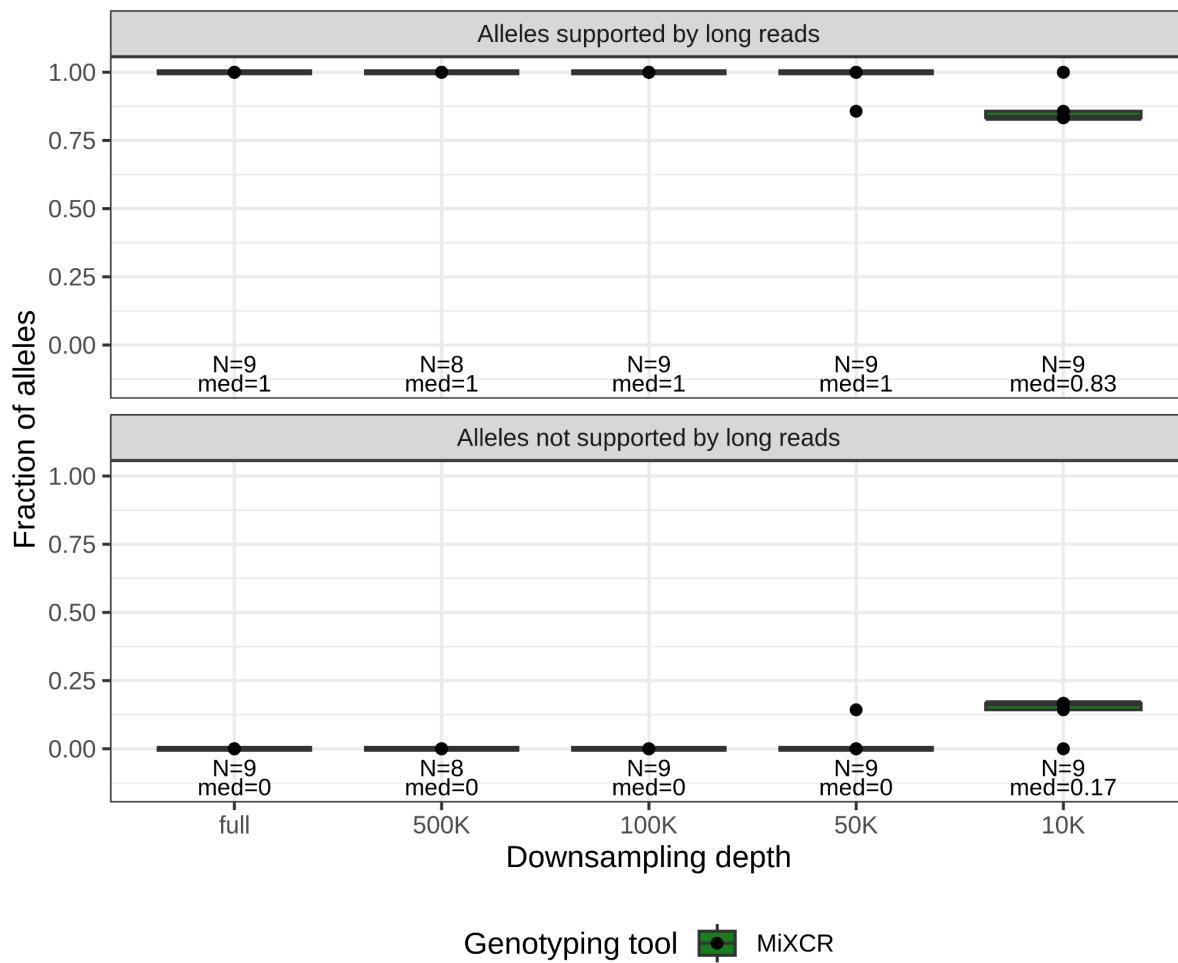
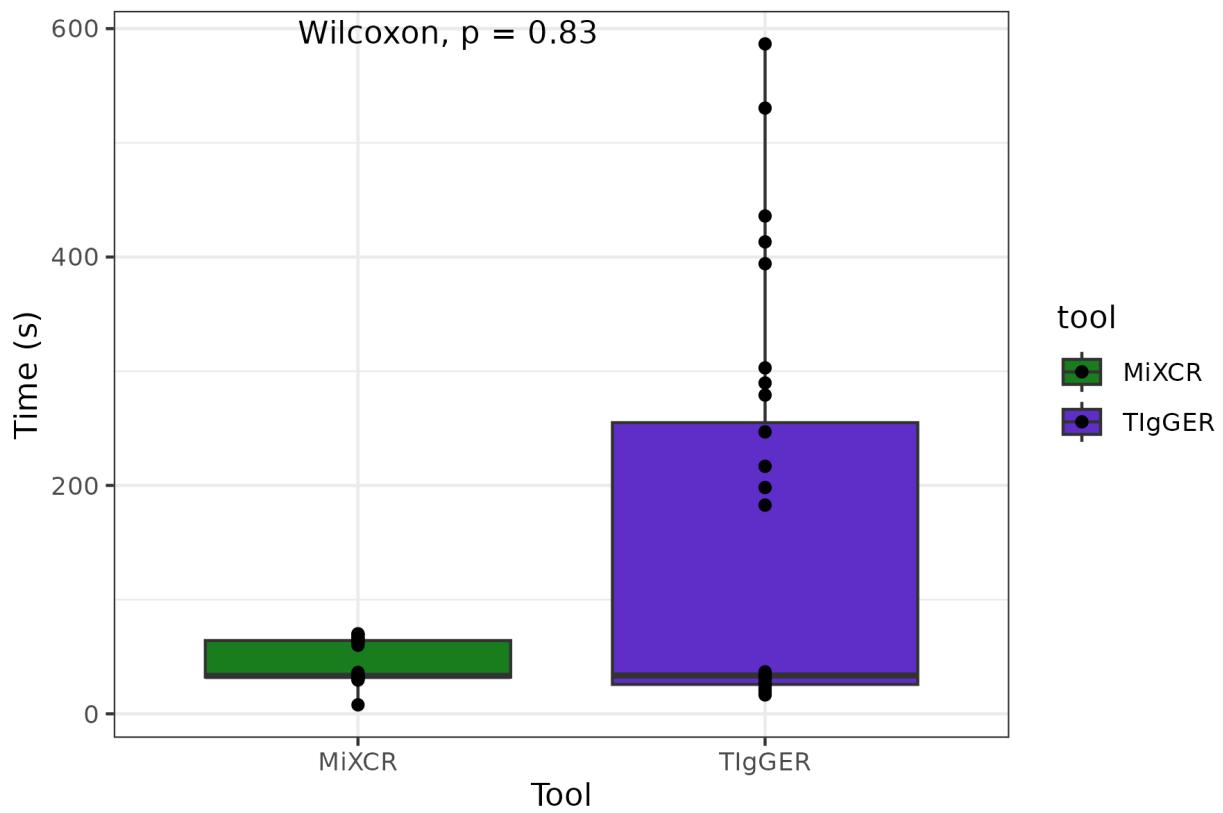


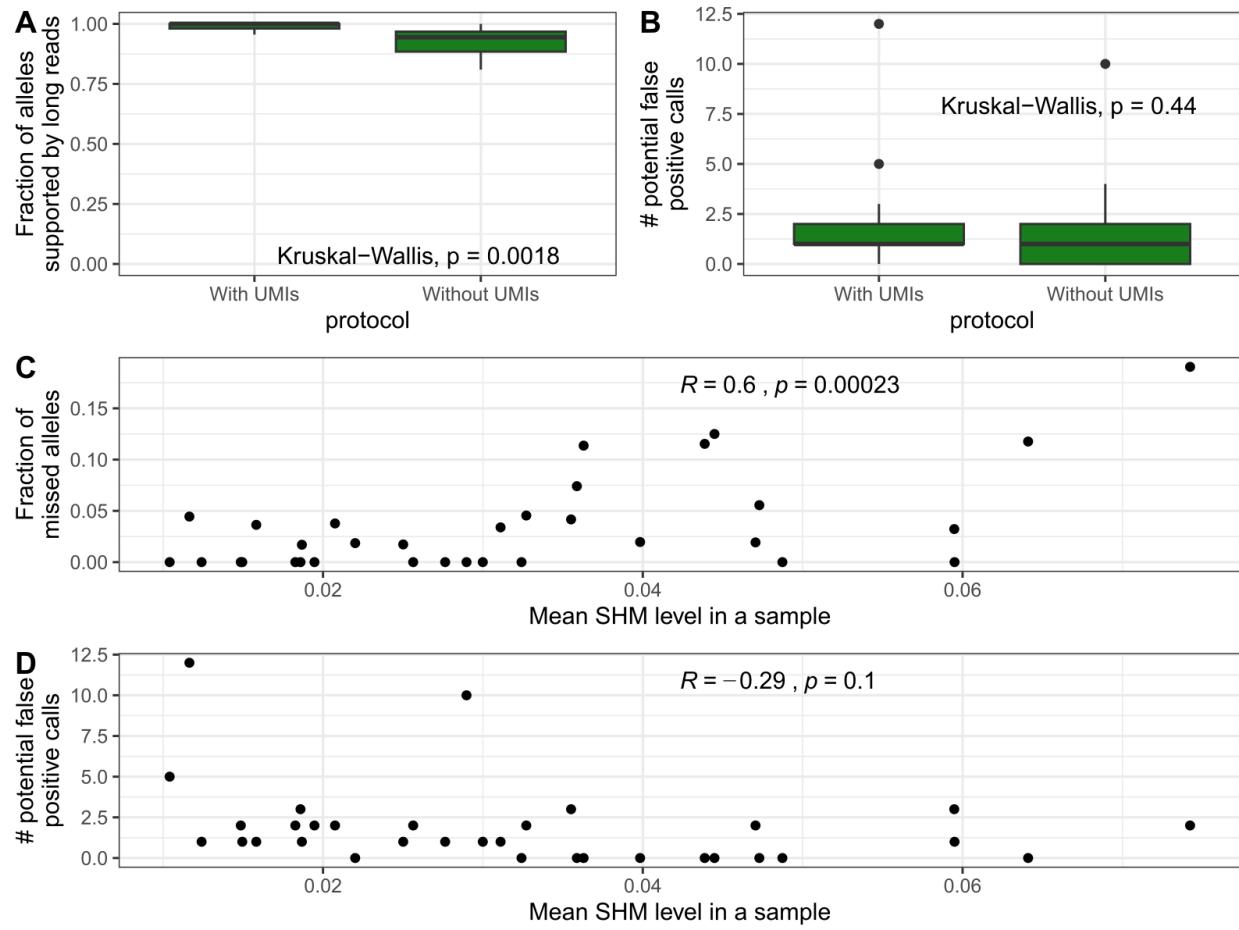
Supplemental Figure S1. Allele tool inference benchmarking using full reference libraries for each of the tools.



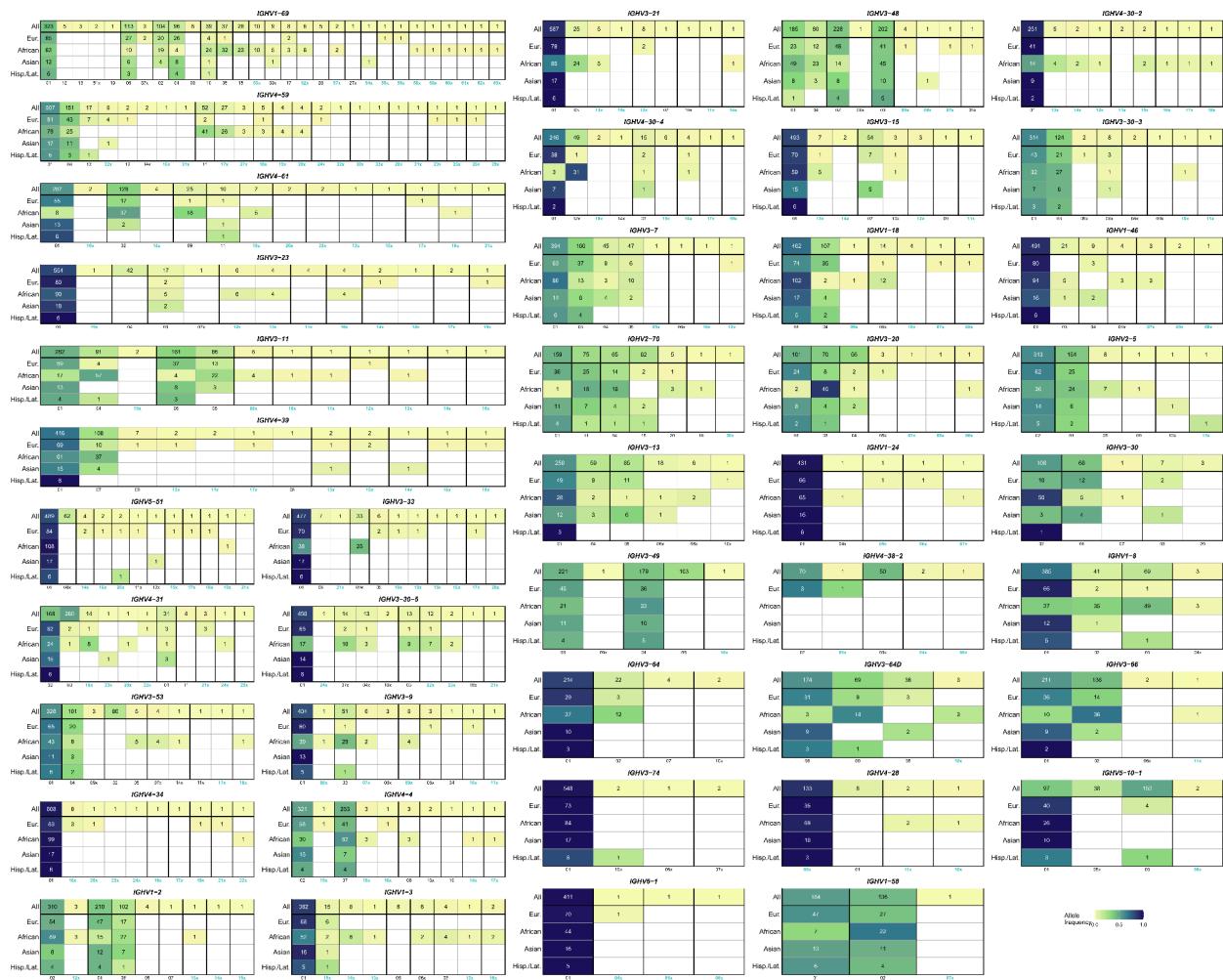
Supplemental Figure S2. Allele inference and genotyping of J gene allelic variants by MiXCR.



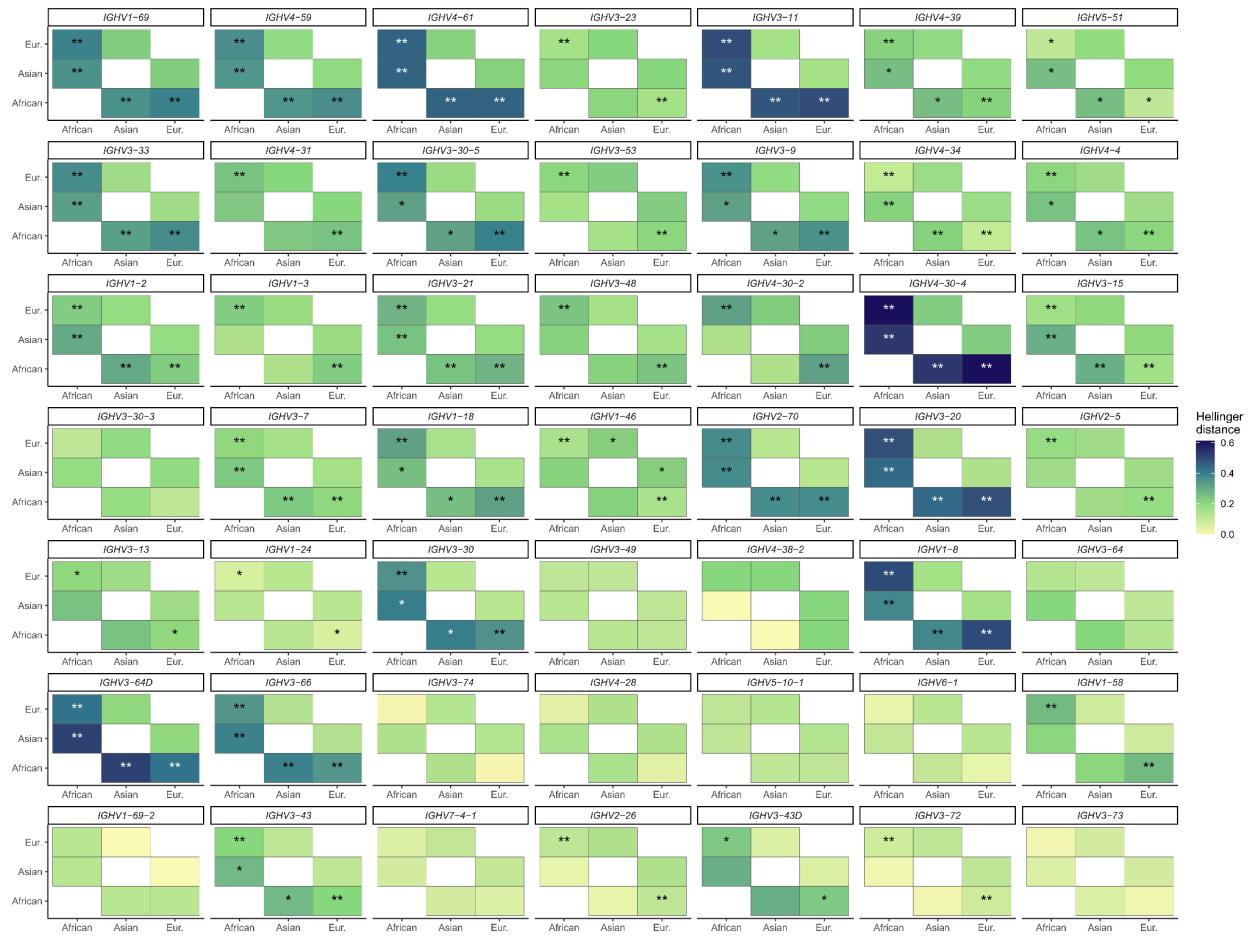
Supplemental Figure S3. Runtime comparison for allele inference and genotyping of V gene allelic variants with MiXCR and TiGER.



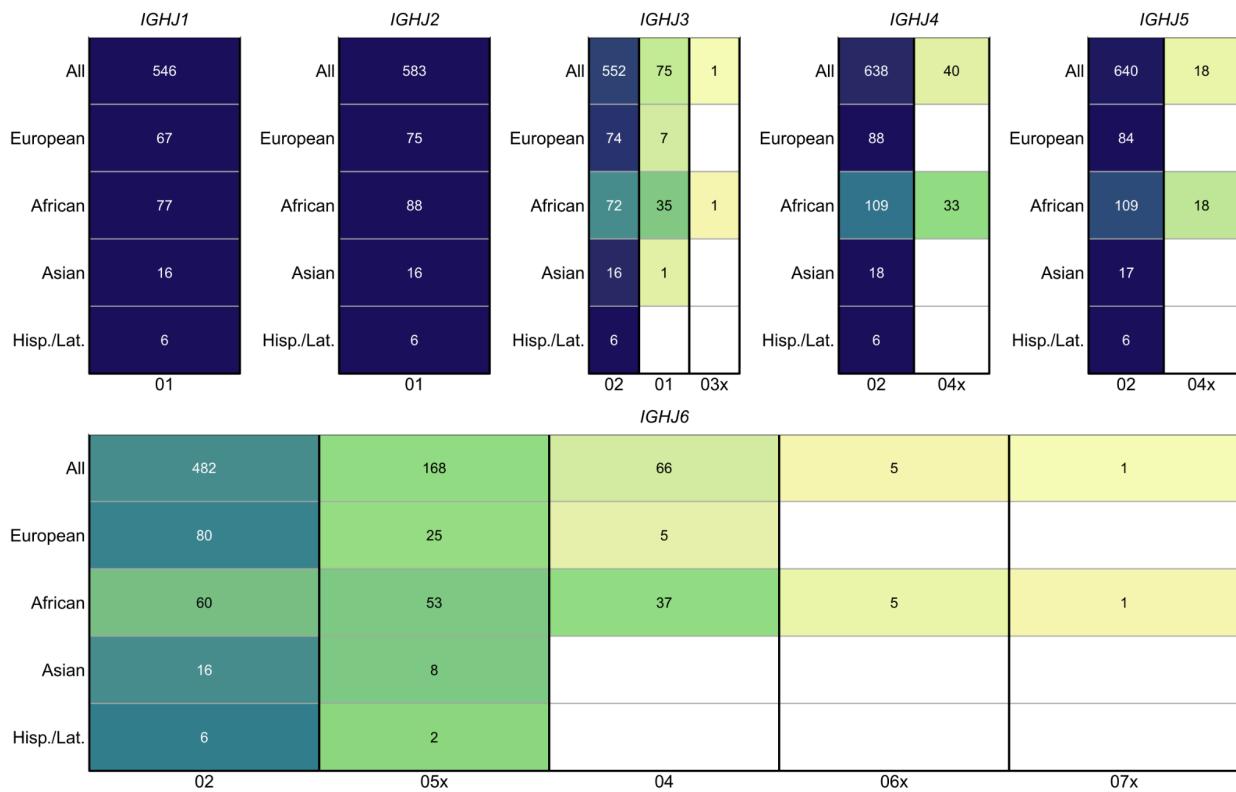
Supplemental Figure S4. Allele inference and genotyping of V gene allelic variants with MiXCR depending on SHM level and UMIs utilization. In a and b, the Kruskal-Wallis test is used for statistical comparison; in c and d, Pearson correlation coefficients (R) with corresponding p-values (p) are used.



Supplemental Figure S5. IGHV gene allele frequencies in major ethnic groups for expressed IGHV genes. Each column in heatmaps represents a particular allele; numbers for novel alleles, first reported in this study, are colored in green; “x” letter designates alleles inferred from AIRR-seq data (either in this study or previously, with the same sequences already present in OGRDB); bold lines separate groups of alleles with different amino acid sequences; groups of alleles with the same amino acid sequence are ordered by the aggregated frequencies of alleles; alleles within groups are ordered by allele frequency in the general population. Color represents the allele frequency within the ethnic group; numbers in cells represent the number of occurrences of the corresponding allele.

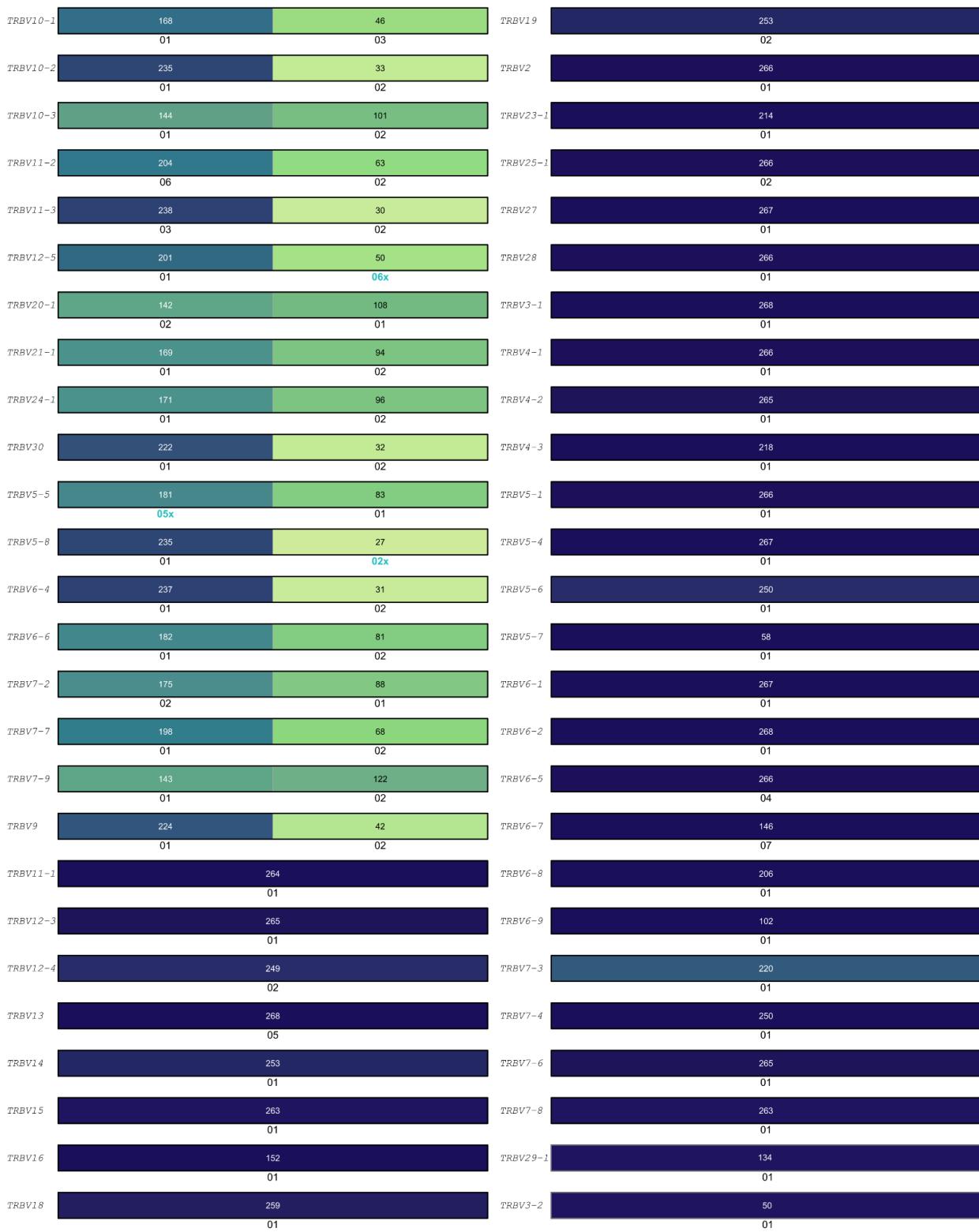


Supplemental Figure S6. Hellinger distance of allele frequency distributions between major ethnic groups. Comparison between ethnicities in each gene was performed using permutation test (1000 permutations, * = $p \leq 0.05$, ** = $p \leq 0.01$, non-significant not shown)

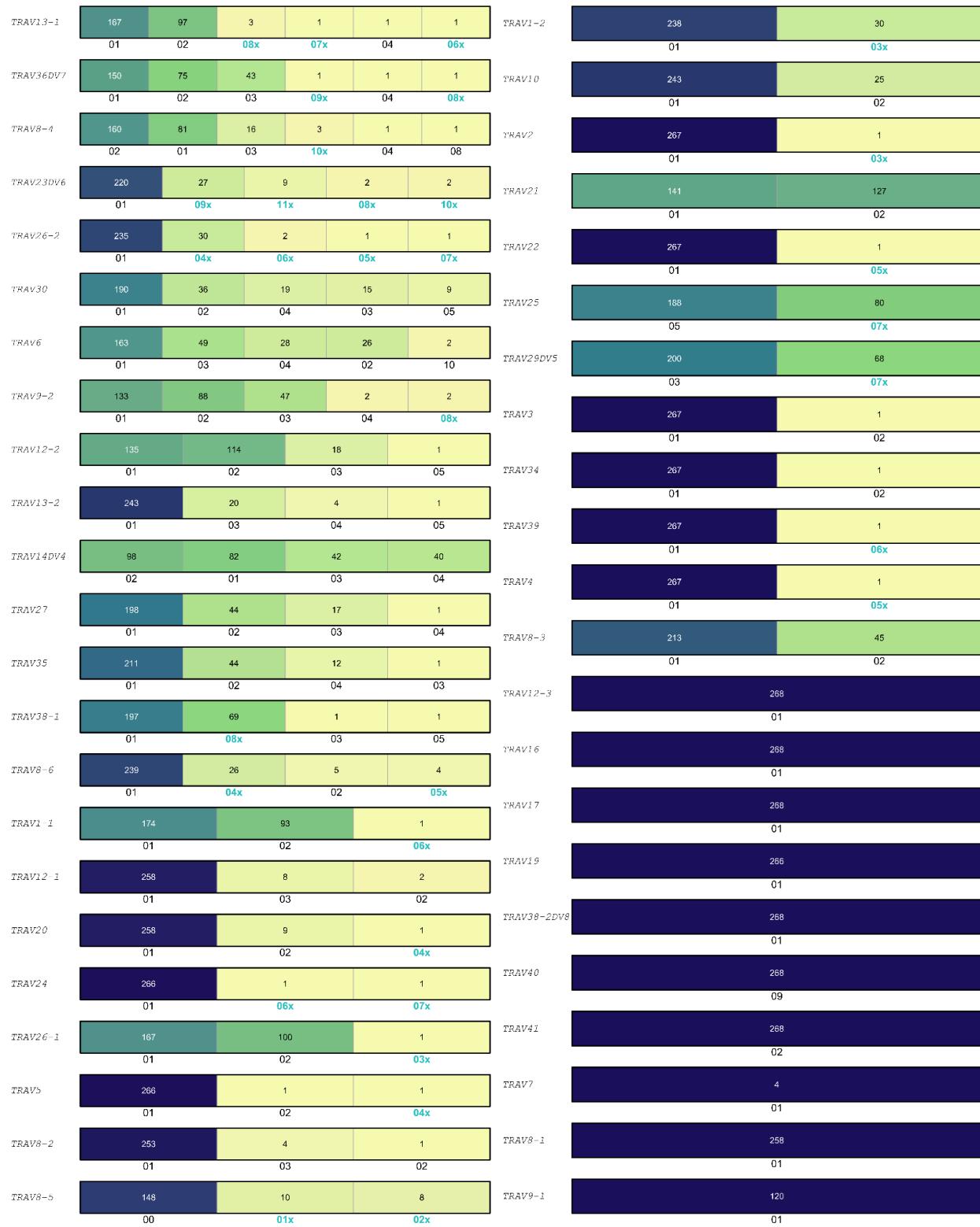


Supplemental Figure S7. *IGHJ* gene allele frequencies in major ethnic groups.

Each column in heatmaps represents a particular allele, each row - major ethnic group. The letter 'x' designates alleles inferred from AIRR-seq data, with the sequences present in OGRDB. The alleles are ordered by allele frequency in the general population. Color represents the allele frequency within ethnic groups; numbers in cells represent the number of occurrences of the corresponding allele.



Supplemental Figure S8. TRBV gene allele frequencies. Each column in heatmaps represents a particular allele. Numbers for novel alleles are colored in green, and concatenated with letter 'x'; alleles are ordered by allele frequency in the general population. Color represents the allele frequency within the general population; numbers in cells represent the number occurrences of the corresponding allele.



Supplemental Figure S9. TRAV gene allele frequencies. Each column in heatmaps represents a particular allele. Numbers for novel alleles are colored in green, and concatenated with letter 'x'; alleles are ordered by allele frequency in the general population. Color represents the allele frequency within the general population; numbers in cells represent the number of occurrences of the corresponding allele.