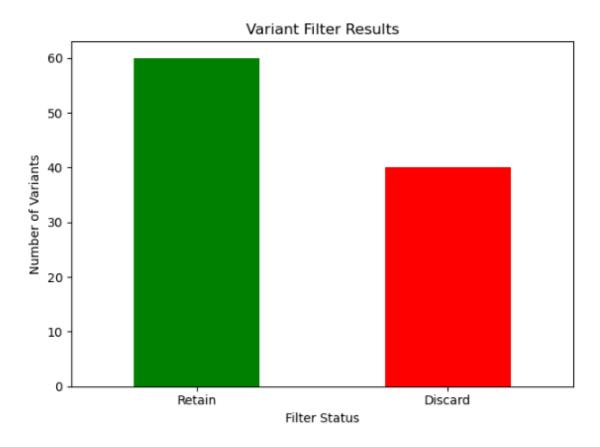
**Table 1.** Rule-based Criteria for NGS Variant Filtering and Classification.

This table summarises the logical conditions and rules applied to classify next-generation sequencing (NGS) variants as **Retain** or **Discard** during filtering. The filtering logic integrates multiple variant-level features such as gene association, variant allele frequency (VAF), variant length, caller confidence (e.g., from MuTect or Pindel), and biological relevance based on databases like COSMIC.

| Rule/Condition   | Action                        |
|--|-------------------------------|
| CHEK2 + panhaem_myeloid  | Discard                       |
| Variant caller ≠ both & vcf_mutect > 10 or vcf_pindel > 10 + (ASXL1 specific variant or cosmic_haem ≥ 5) | Retain                        |
| Otherwise under above rule   | Discard or Retain accordingly |
| Variant caller = both & both vcf_mutect and vcf_pindel > 10 + (ASXL1 specific or cosmic_haem ≥ 5)        | Retain                        |
| Otherwise under above rule   | Retain                        |
| <b>KMT2C or ARID1A</b> + (vaf < 0.20 or length > 10)   | Discard                       |
| Otherwise  | Retain                        |
| Default  | Retain                        |

Fig 1. Final Variant Filtering Outcome.

Bar plot showing the total number of variants categorised as **Retain** (green) or **Discard** (red) after applying rule-based filtering criteria. **60 variants were retained** for downstream analysis based on gene relevance, variant caller agreement, VAF/depth thresholds, and clinical evidence. **40 variants were discarded** due to insufficient support from filtering rules or mismatched criteria.



**Table 2.** Breakdown of Variant Filtering Metrics Based on Custom Logic. This table summarises the distribution of filtered variants across various rule-based categories applied during quality control. Key filtering criteria include gene-specific flags (e.g., CHEK2, KMT2C/ARID1A), mismatch detection between datasets, variant length and depth checks, caller consistency, and other sub-feature thresholds. Notably, mismatch rows and variant caller validations accounted for the largest portions of filtered outputs.

| Metric           | Count | Description                            |
|------------------|-------|--|
| CHEK2            | 9     | Variants involving CHEK2               |
| KMT2C or ARID1A  | 16    | Variants involving KMT2C or ARID1A     |
| Exact Matches    | 0     | Exact matches between datasets         |
| Mismatches       | 100   | Rows with differences                  |
| Small Variants   | 1     | Possibly small length differences      |
| Sub Columns      | 2     | Subset of filtered columns             |
| VAF/Depth Checks | 6     | Variants passing vaf/depth filters     |
| Variant Calls    | 96    | Variants passing caller-related checks |

**Figure 2.** Variant Filtering Summary by Rule Category. This bar plot provides a descriptive overview of each filter metric represented in Table 2 above. It details the number of variants falling into each category and a short explanation of the filtering rationale, helping contextualise the variant exclusion and retention process.

