Supplementary materials: Reproducibility of SNV-calling in multiple sequencing runs from single tumors

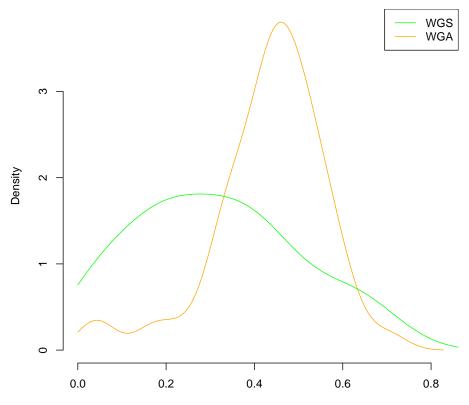
Dakota Z. Derryberry*1, Matthew C. Cowperthwaite^{2,3}, and Claus O. Wilke^{1,4}

¹Cell & Molecular Biology, The University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX USA ²St. David's NeuroTexas Institute Research Foundation, Austin, TX, USA ³Center for Systems and Synthetic Biology, The University of Texas at Austin, Austin TX, USA

⁴Integrative Biology, The University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX, USA

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^{*}Dakota Z. Derryberry: 2500 Speedway, Austin, TX, 78712; (512)232-2459; dakotaz@utexas.edu



Percentage of putative SNVs in a sample also recovered in its technical replicate

Figure 1: One third (WGA) to one half (WGS) of putative SNVs were recovered in technical replicates. For each pair of replicates (WGS and WGA), we looked at the percentage of WGS SNVs that were recovered in the WGA sample (about one half, in green), and the percentage of the WGA SNVs that were recovered in the WGS sample (about one third, in orange). The WGS distribution is higher and narrower, showing that the WGS samples overall have a higher percentage overlap than the WGA samples, and less range in this parameter.

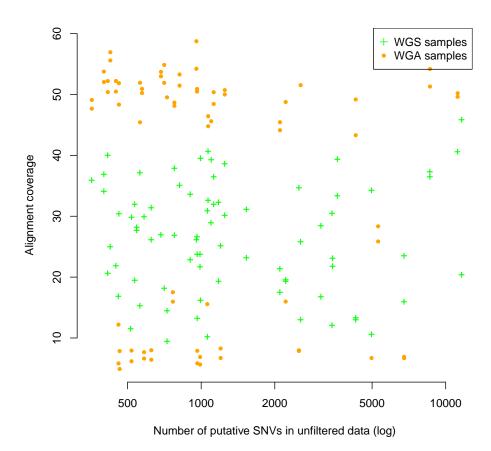


Figure 2: Number of putative SNVs in a sample does not correlate with coverage. The number of SNVs called in a sample does not correlate with the coverage of that sample (Spearman $\rho = -0.13$, S = 671817, P = 0.12). This is shown by the consistent variability along the x-axis at each level of overage (shown on the y-axis). The separation of the two experimental condition on the y-axis is not relevant to this measure.

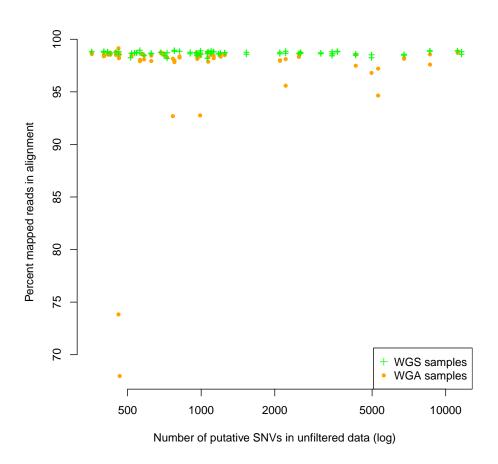


Figure 3: Number of putative SNVs in a sample does not correlate with percentage of mapped reads. The number of SNVs called in a sample does not correlate with the percentage of mapped reads in the alignment of that sample (Spearman $\rho = -0.068$, S = 637326, P = 0.41).

Table 1: Back-end Processing. This table shows the software packages we used in data processing, what we used each piece of software for, and the command associated with the use of it. The rows are in order of use.

software	purpose	command
picard	regenerate fastq files from BAM file	java -d64 -Xmx4g -jar SamToFastq.jar I=\$pfx.bam
	aligned to hg18	F=\$pfx.1.fastq F2=\$pfx.2.fastq 2>&1
bwa	align fastq files to hg19	bwa aln -q 30 -t 8 \$hgReference \$fastq > \$fastq.aln.sai
bwa, samtools	convert aligned fastq files into new	bwa sampe -a 600 -P -r "\$RG" \$hgReference \$fastq1.aln.sai
	BAM file	\$fastq2.aln.sai \$fastq1 \$fastq2 samtools view -bSh -o
		<pre>\$outprefix.bam -</pre>
samtools	sort and index new BAM file	samtools sort -@ 16 \$outprefix.bam \$outprefix.sorted 2,
		samtools index \$outprefix.sorted.bam 2
samtools	remove duplicate reads from BAM	samtools rmdup/\$tumorpfx/\$tumorpfx.out.sorted.bam
	files	<pre>\$tumorpfx.dedup.bam</pre>
GATK	indel realignment	java -d64 -jar \$gatkJar -R \$hgReference -T IndelRealigner
		-rf BadCigar -I \$tumorpfx.dedup.bam -known \$G1000.Mills
		-known \$G1000.Phase1.Indels -targetIntervals
		<pre>\$tumorpfx.intervals -o \$tumorpfx.realn.bam</pre>
GATK	base recalibration	java -d64 -jar \$gatkJar -nct 8 -T BaseRecalibrator -rf
		BadCigar -I \$tumorpfx.realn.bam -R \$hgReference -knownSites
		<pre>\$dbSNP -o \$tumorpfx.recal.grp</pre>
samtools	index recalibrated BAM file	samtools index \$tumorpfx.realn.recal.bam
SomaticSniper	call somatic mutations, generate	bam-somaticsniper -q 40 -Q 40 -J -s 0.001 -F vcf -f
	VCF	\$hgReference \$tumorbam \$normalbam \$tumorpfx.SS.vcf