

DataQuality

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Methods

Samples

The samples included in this study were taken from 24 individuals whose remains belonged to the anthropological collection from the National Museum in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Throughout this document we keep the National Museum’s identifiers to refer to such individuals. Twenty-two of the individuals were identified from the Museum’s archival as belonging to a “Botocudo” group. Similarly, one mummified individual from a cave in Minas Gerais, Brazil, was not associated to any specific group, and one individual was excavated from a shell mound from Santa Catarina, Brazil. Regarding the twenty-two Botocudos, one tooth was sampled for twenty of them, and one piece of skull and petrous bone for the remaining two individuals (MN00019 and MN0008, respectively). One tooth was sampled from the Minas Gerais’ mummy and one tooth from the shell mound’s individual. Two of the Botocudo individuals presented here (MN00013 and MN00065) have been previously studied by [?], but no genomic data was reported at the time.

DNA extraction, library preparation, and sequencing

Twenty-four DNA extracts were prepared: one from petrous bone, one from a piece of skull and twenty-two

Genomic data quality assessment

Mapping

Remnants of adapters, low-quality bases and nucleotides reported as “N” were trimmed from the reads with AdapterRemoval version 2.1.7 ([?]). Reads of 30 bp length and above were mapped to the human genome reference *built 19* with BWA aln version 0.7.15 ([?]), disabling the seed to avoid mapping bias due to damage at the 5’ termini of the reads ([?]). Reads with a mapping quality score equal or greater than 30 were retained. Duplicate reads were identified and removed with picard tools MarkDuplicates version 2.9.0 (<http://broadinstitute.github.io/picard/>), and indel realignment was performed with GATK version 3.7 with default options ([?]). Molecular damage parameters were obtained with mapDamage2 ([?]).

Contamination estimation

We estimated contamination using a Bayesian statistical approach on mitochondrial data (\cite{Fu2013}),

Error rate estimation

Molecular sex determination and uniparental markers

Molecular sex was determined by computing the ratio of reads mapping to the Y chromosome with respect to the X chromosome. To call Y-chromosome and mitochondrial haplogroups, we used ANGSD version 0.921 (\cite{Korneliussen2014}).

Results

Processing of genomes and ancient DNA authentication

We shotgun-sequenced 24 samples to an average depth of coverage between $0.001\times$ and $9.2\times$ (Table ??).

<!-- %Between 21,554,888 and 1,124,846,215 reads were sequenced per sample. -->

After trimming adaptors and removing low-quality bases from the reads, between 69.1% and 95.6% of the reads were retained and used as input for mapping.% (that is, between 16,504,949 and 1,030,165,295 reads per sample). The clonality levels (percentage of mapped reads classified as PCR duplicates) within samples ranged from 0.50% to 26.0%. After removing duplicates, we obtained between 70,205 and 533,336,166 reads mapped per sample. Therefore, the percentage of retained reads that were uniquely mapped (i.e., endogenous content) per sample ranged from 0.03% to 51.8%.

The sequenced reads show the common signatures of molecular damage observed in ancient samples, such as short lengths and high rates of deamination (Figure ??). Retained and mapped reads had similar lengths, with an average of 47.1 - 67.5 bp and 42.0 - 67.1 bp per sample, respectively. Non-USER-treated libraries showed average deamination rates between -% and -% at the termini of the reads.

We estimated contamination based on mitochondrial data. The estimates vary according to the number of reads used in the calculations, which also varies depending on whether we consider transitions as mismatches to the endogenous mitochondrial genome. We notice a larger dispersion in the posterior distribution when using $\sim 2,000$ reads or less.

When accounting for all polymorphism types and samples with more than 2,000 mitochondrial reads ($n = 19$, mitochondrial coverage: $9.9\times - 222.4\times$), the maximum a posteriori estimate for contamination is between 0.69% and 8.41%. If we remove transitions from the estimation, we have 14 samples with more than 2,000 (mitochondrial coverage: $35.6\times - 222.4\times$) for which we estimated between 0.03% and 3.10% of contaminant reads.

Regarding samples with mitochondrial coverage above $10\times$, we estimated less than 6% of contaminant reads (Table ??).

Data quality assessment

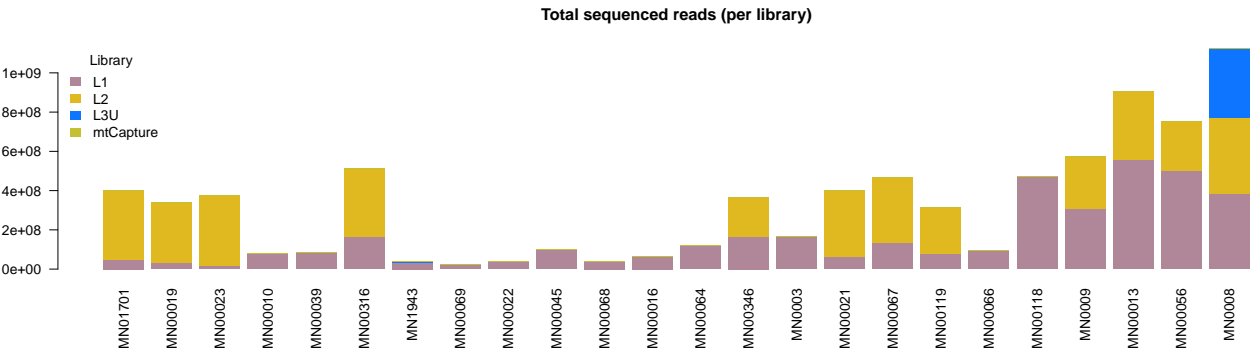
Molecular damage patterns

Contamination estimates

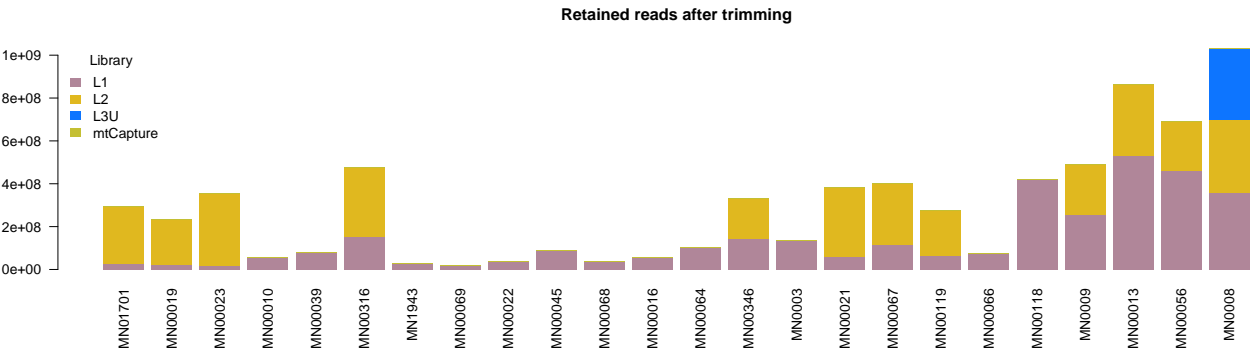
Molecular sex determination

Sequenced reads

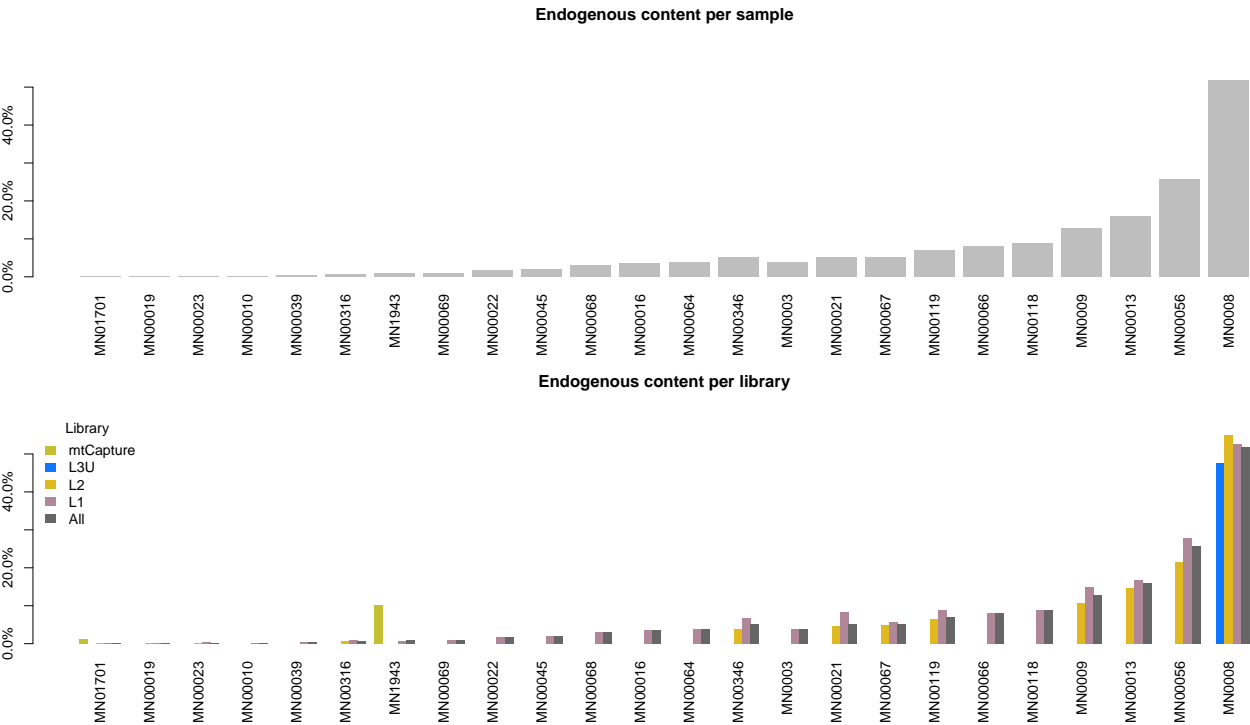
Total number of reads



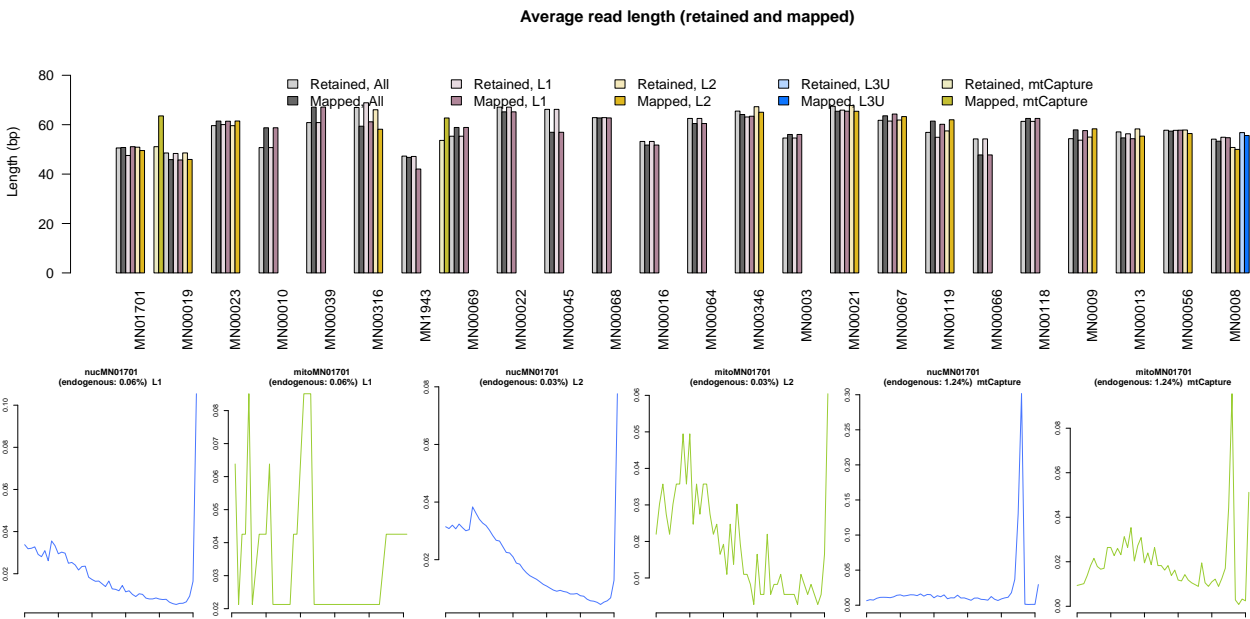
Reads retained after trimming

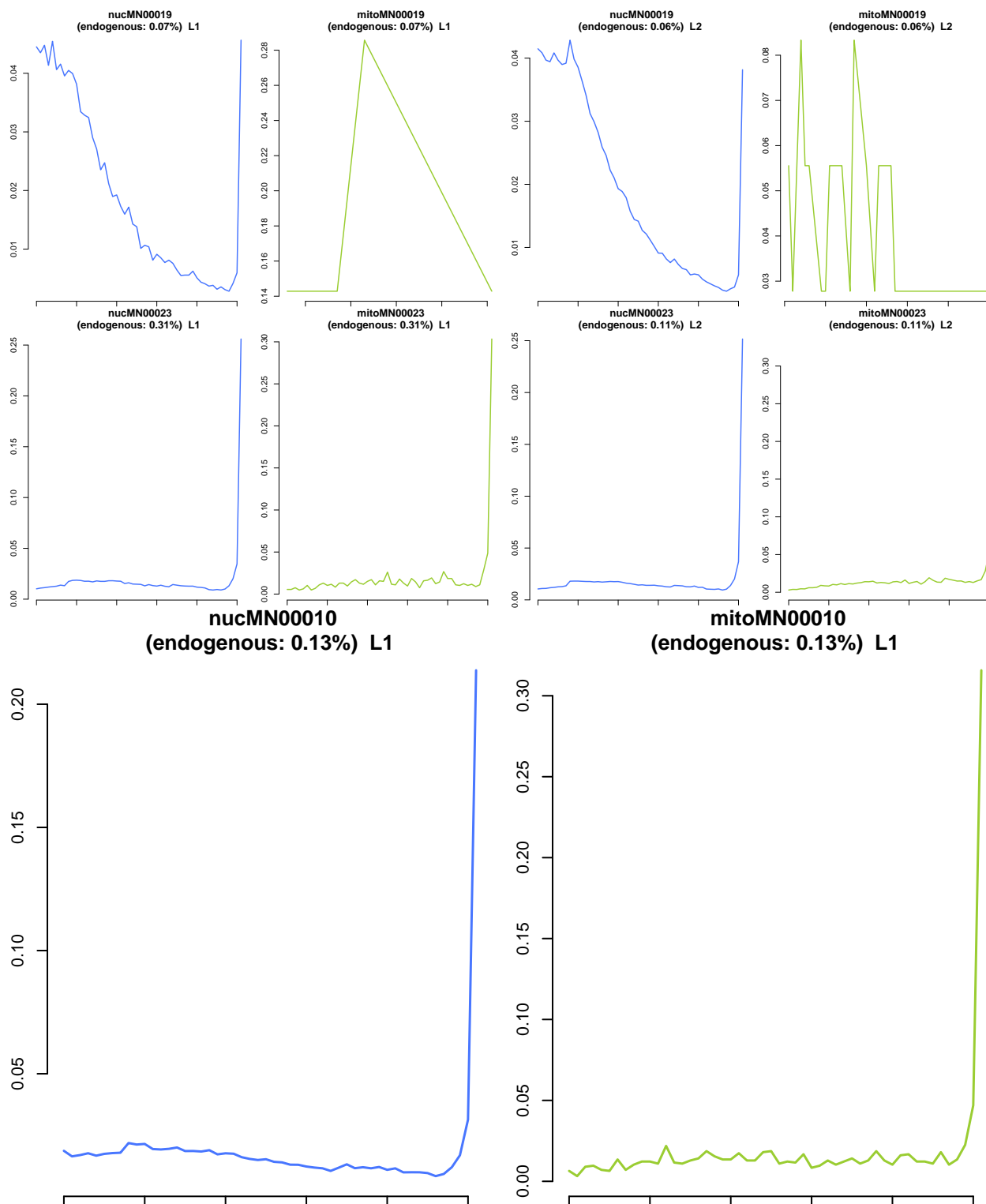


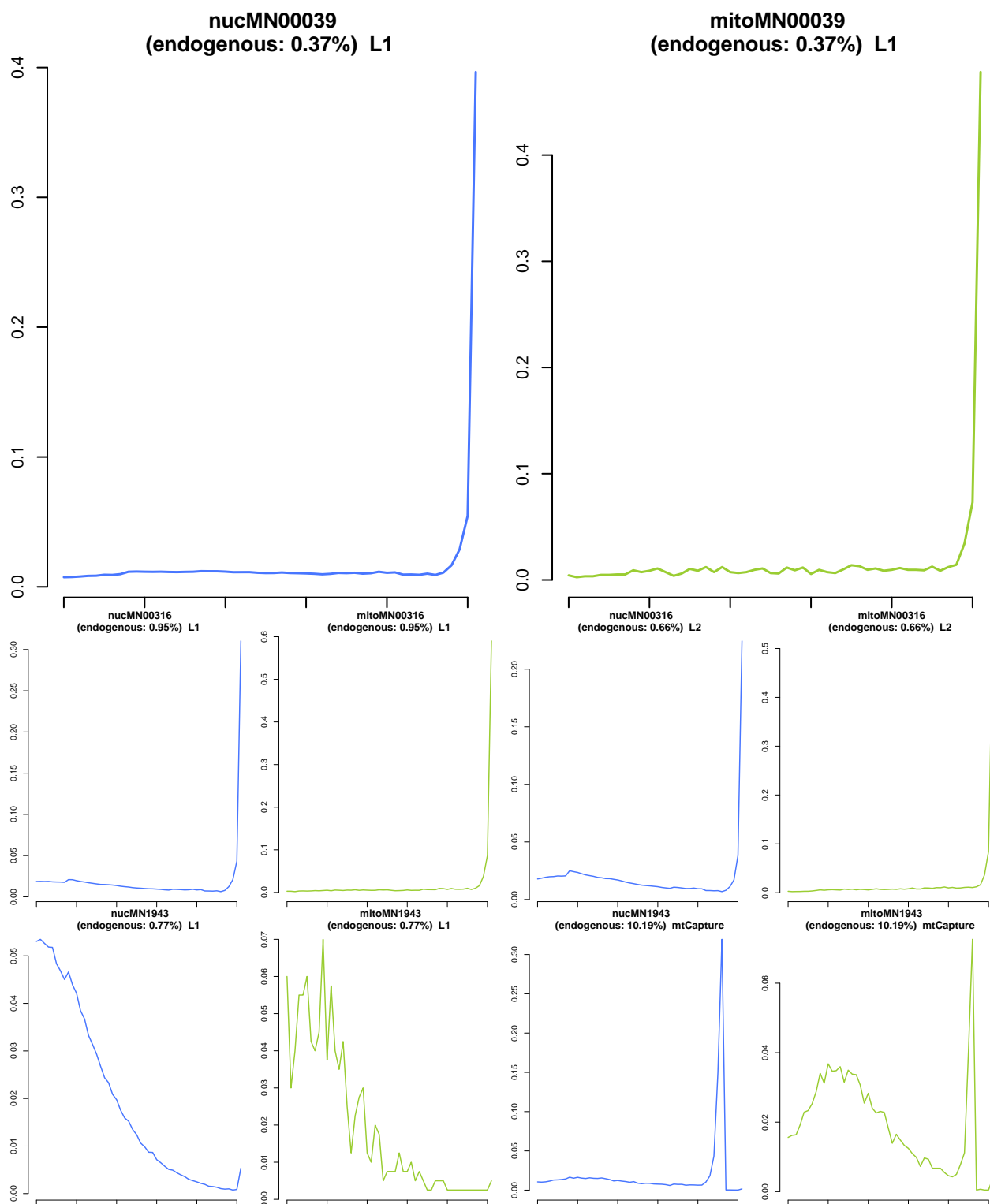
Endogenous content



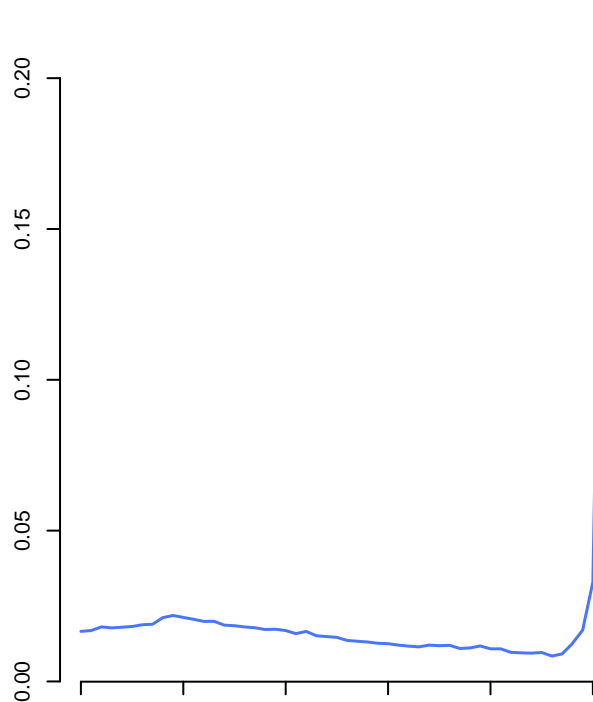
Read length



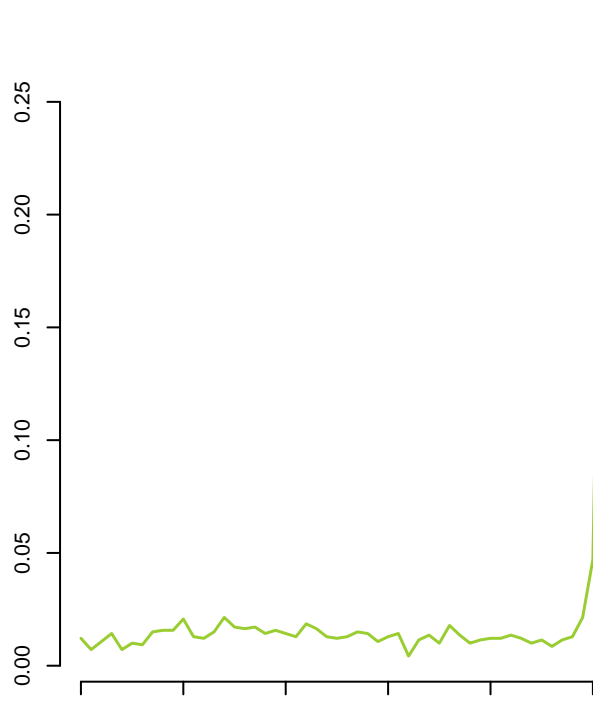




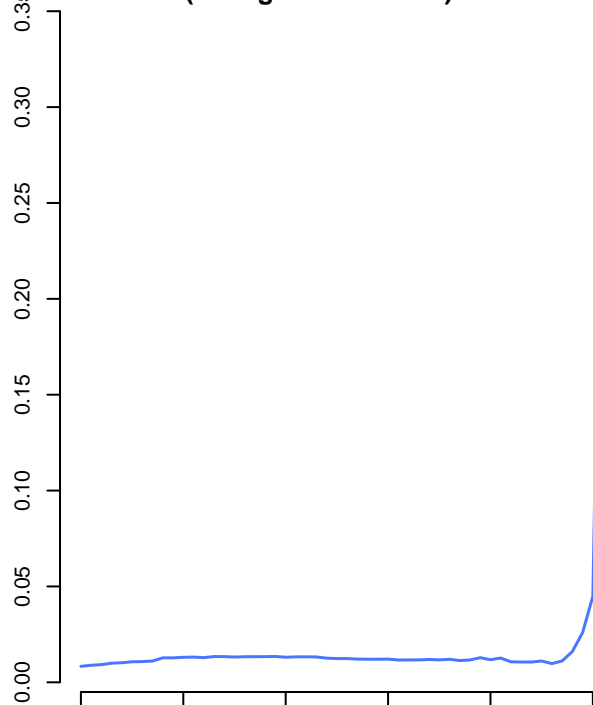
nucMN00069
(endogenous: 0.89%) L1



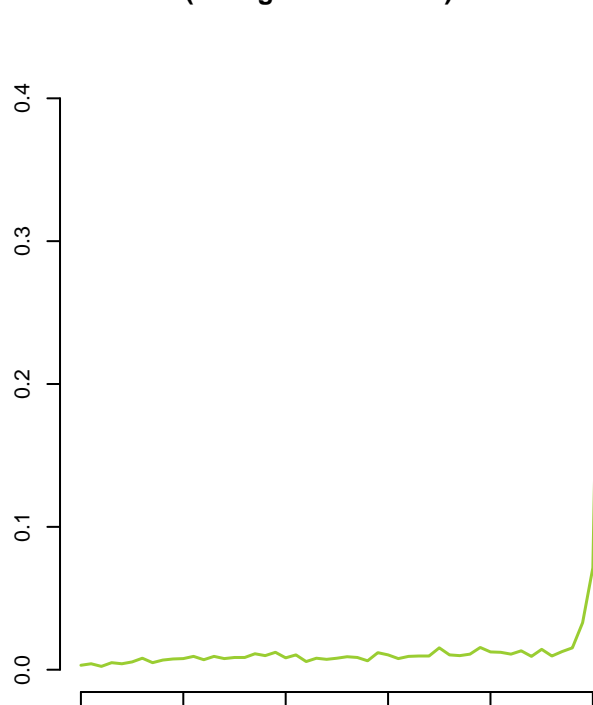
mitoMN00069
(endogenous: 0.89%) L1

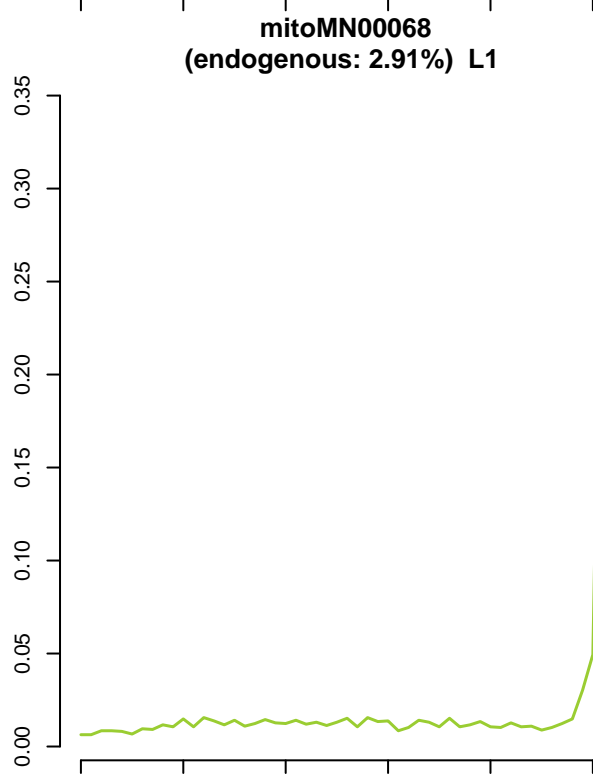
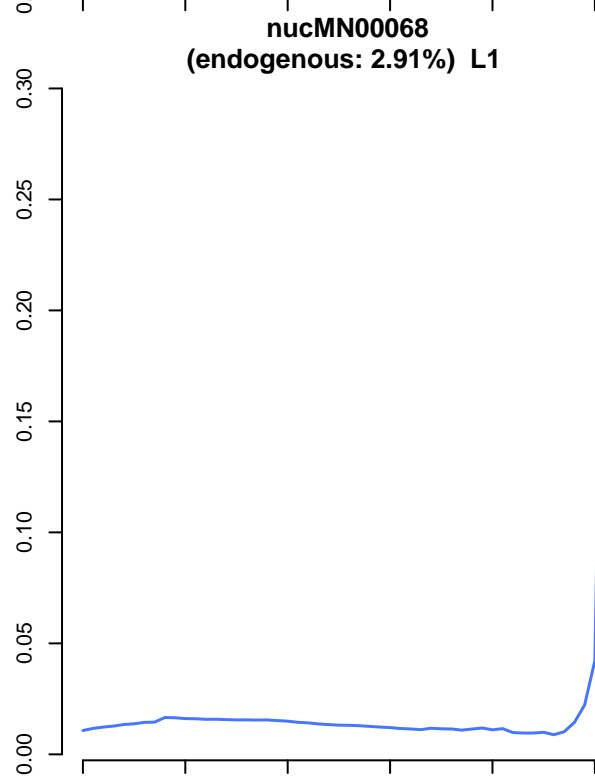
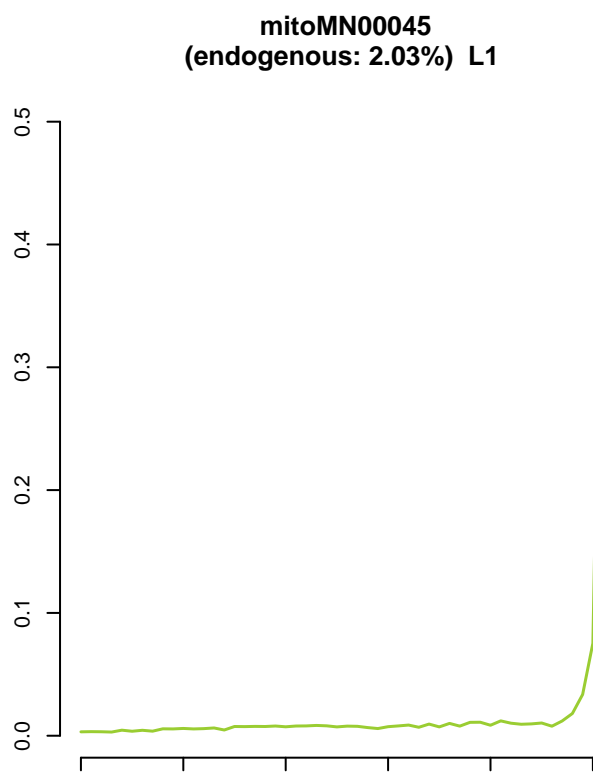
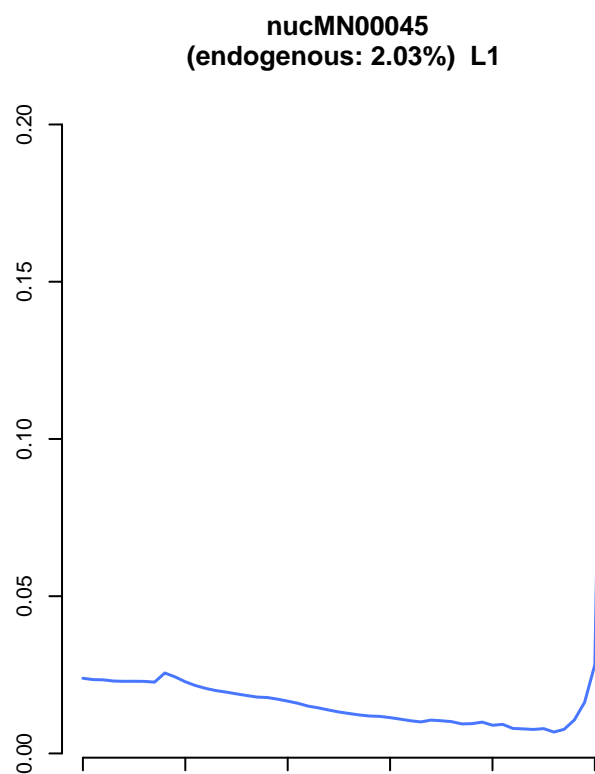


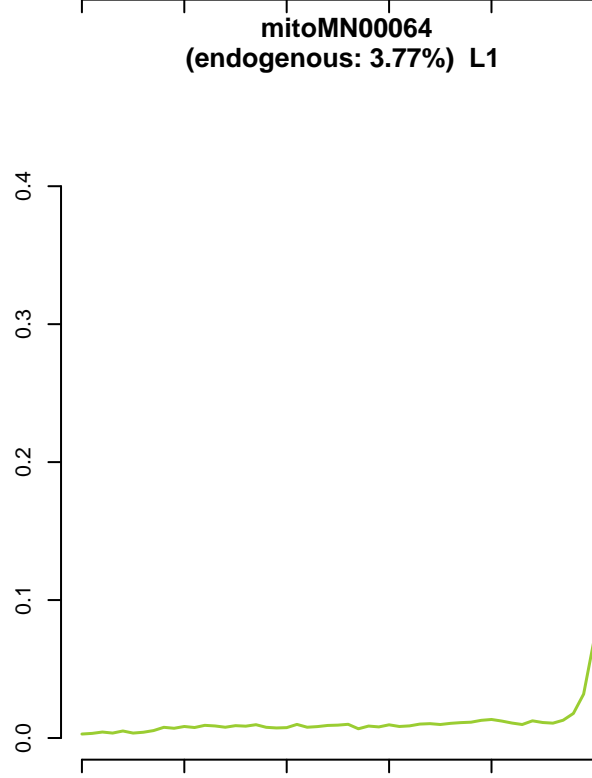
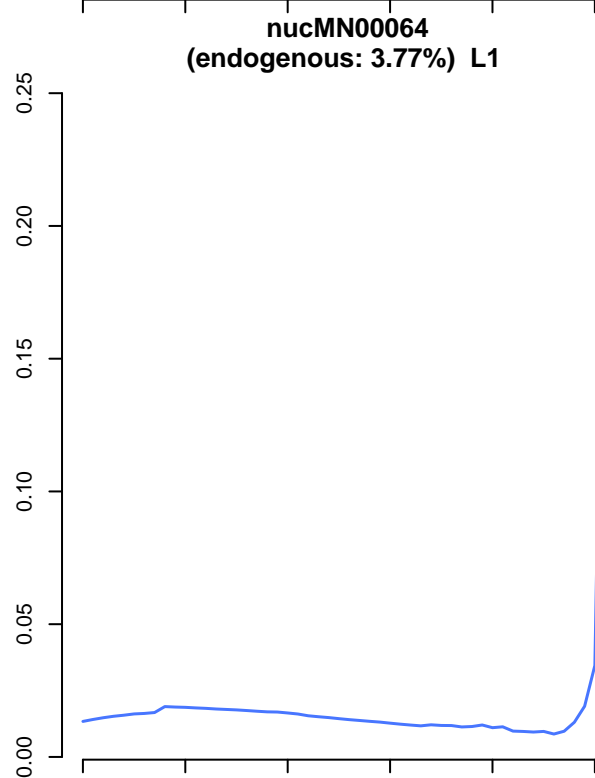
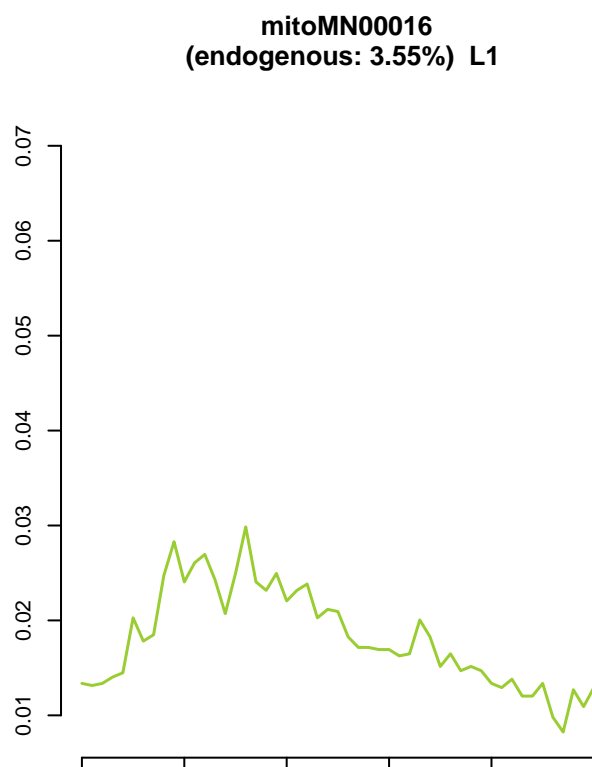
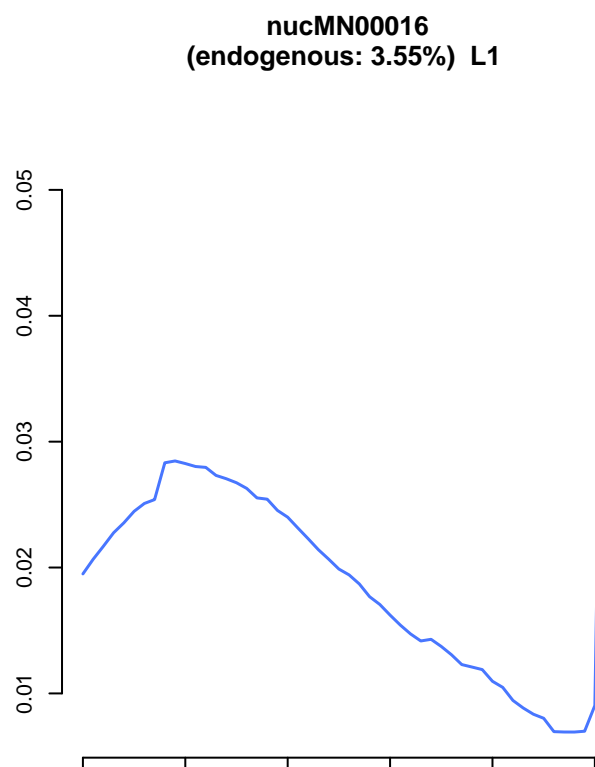
nucMN00022
(endogenous: 1.74%) L1

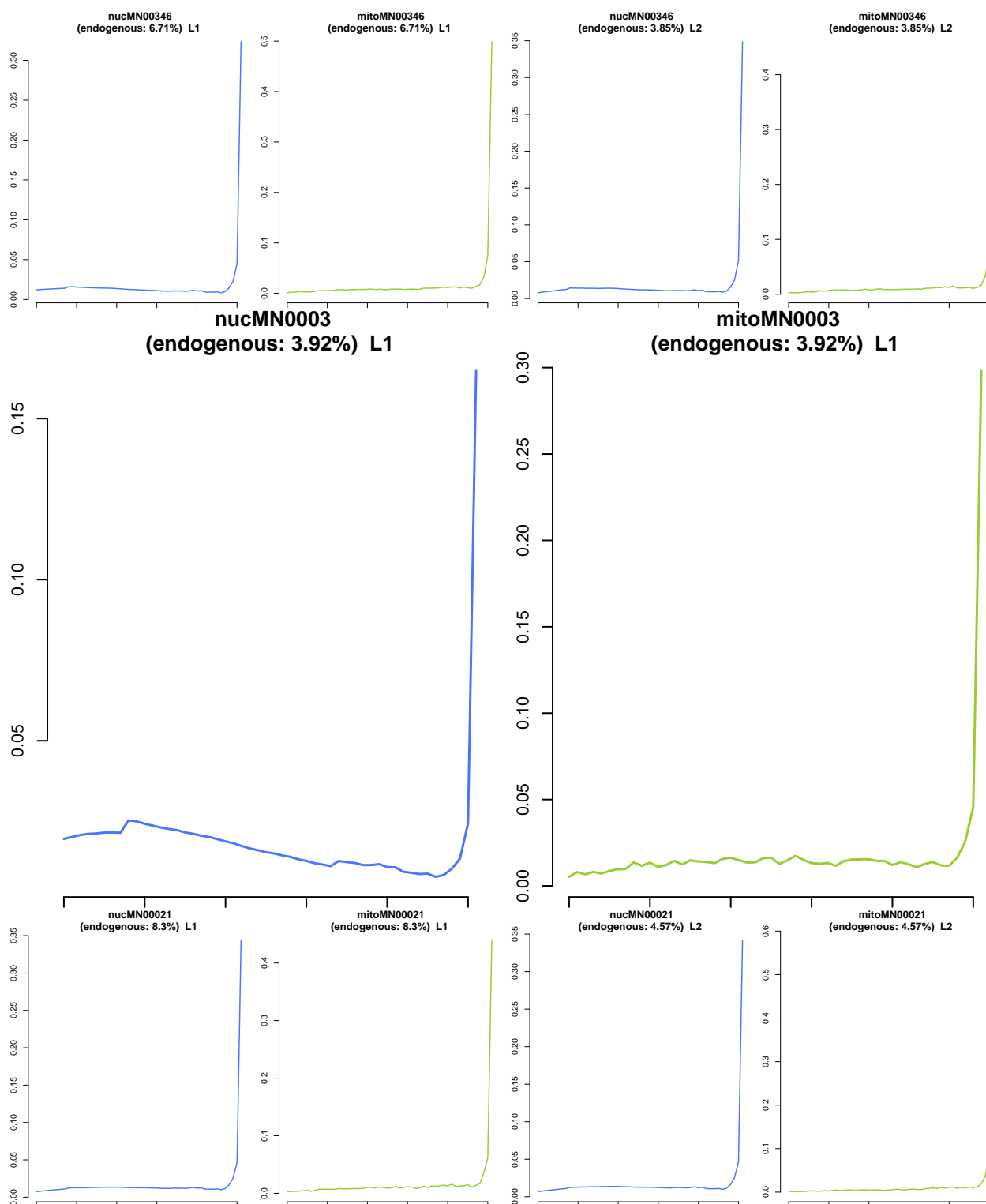


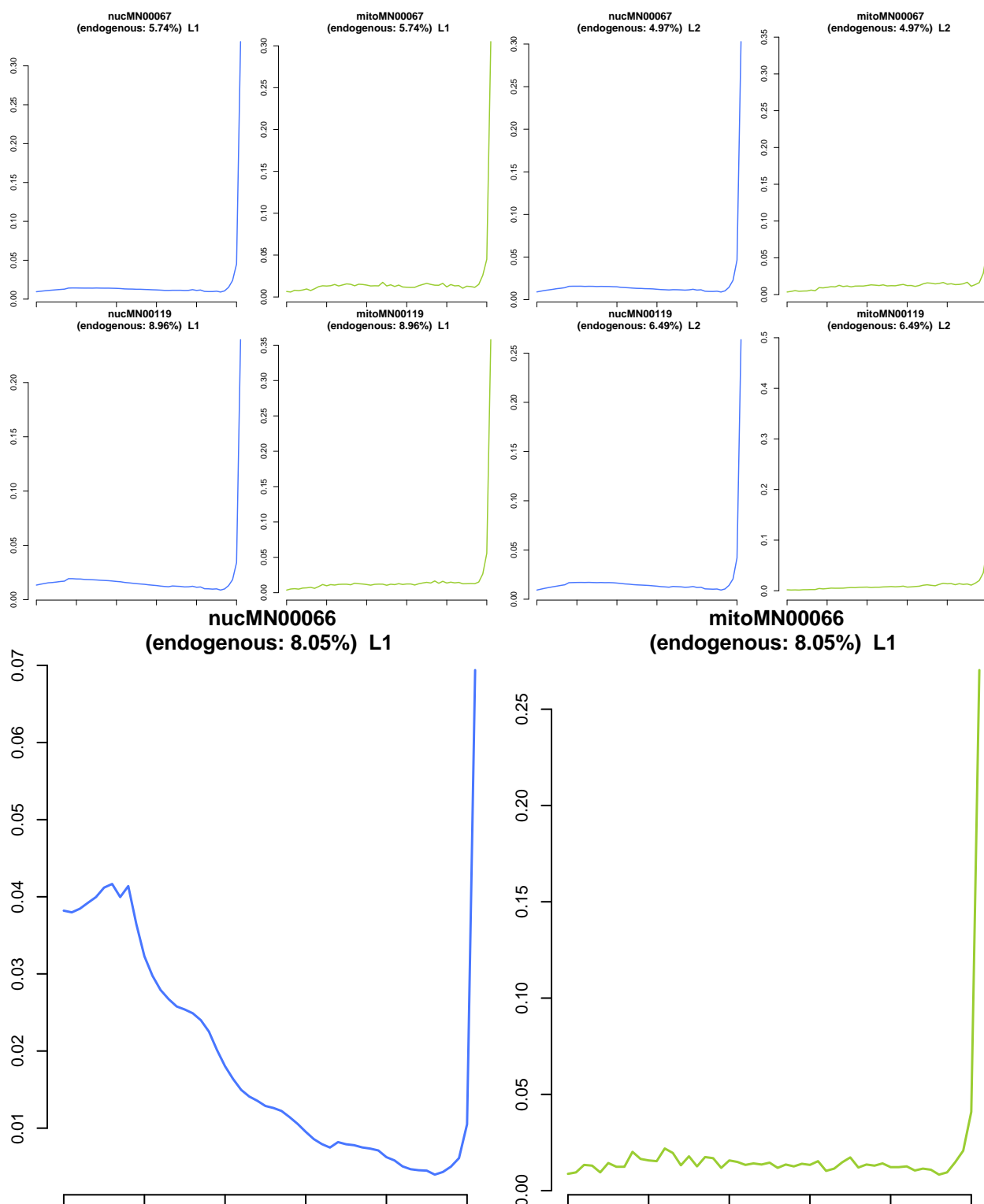
mitoMN00022
(endogenous: 1.74%) L1

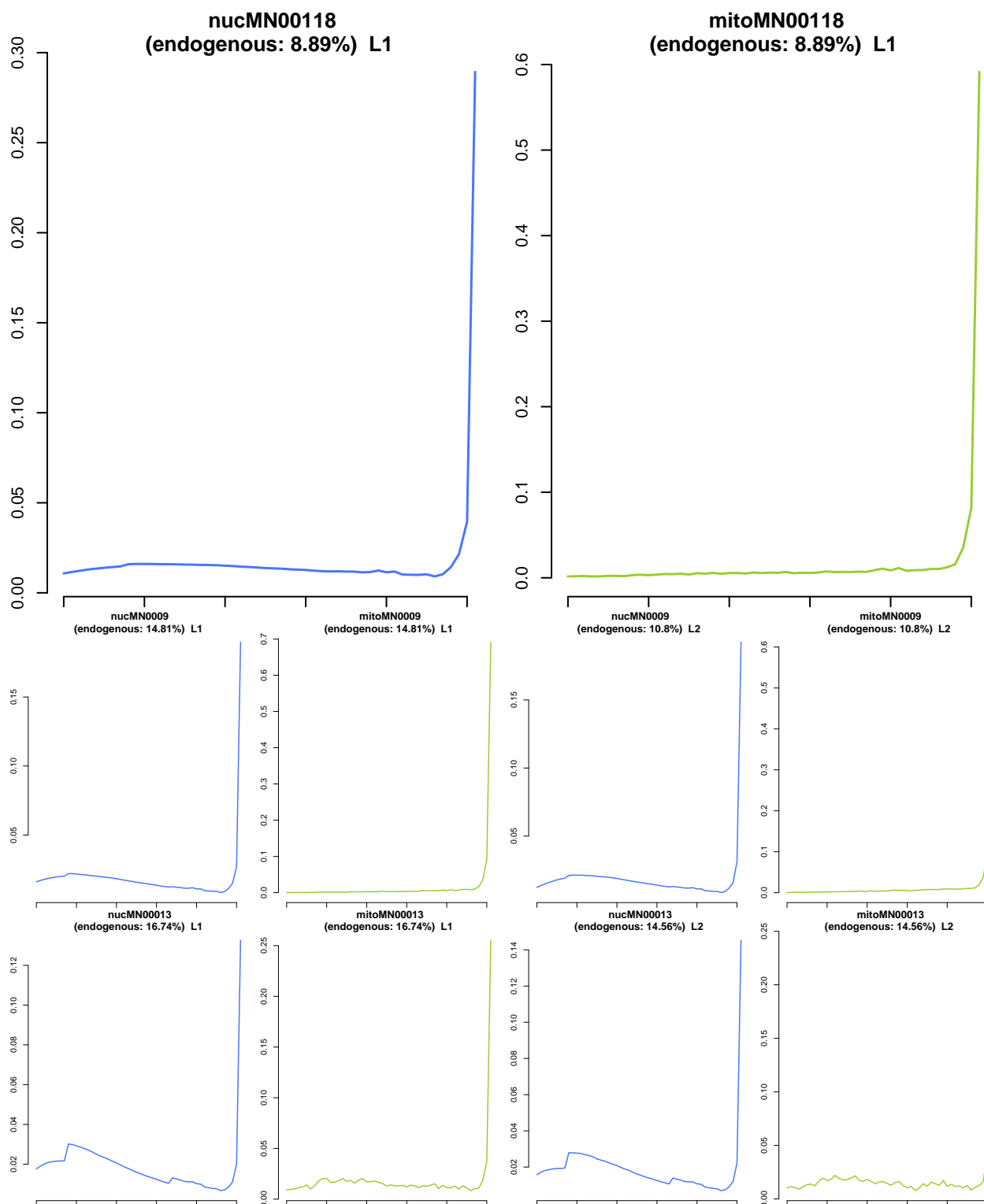


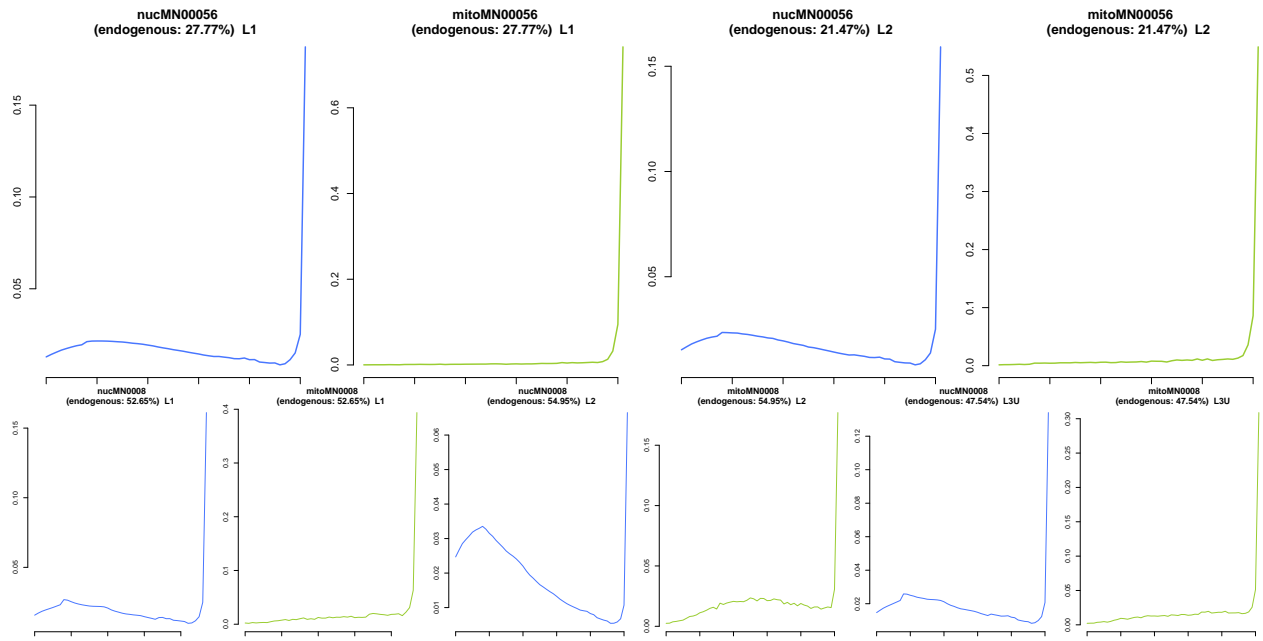




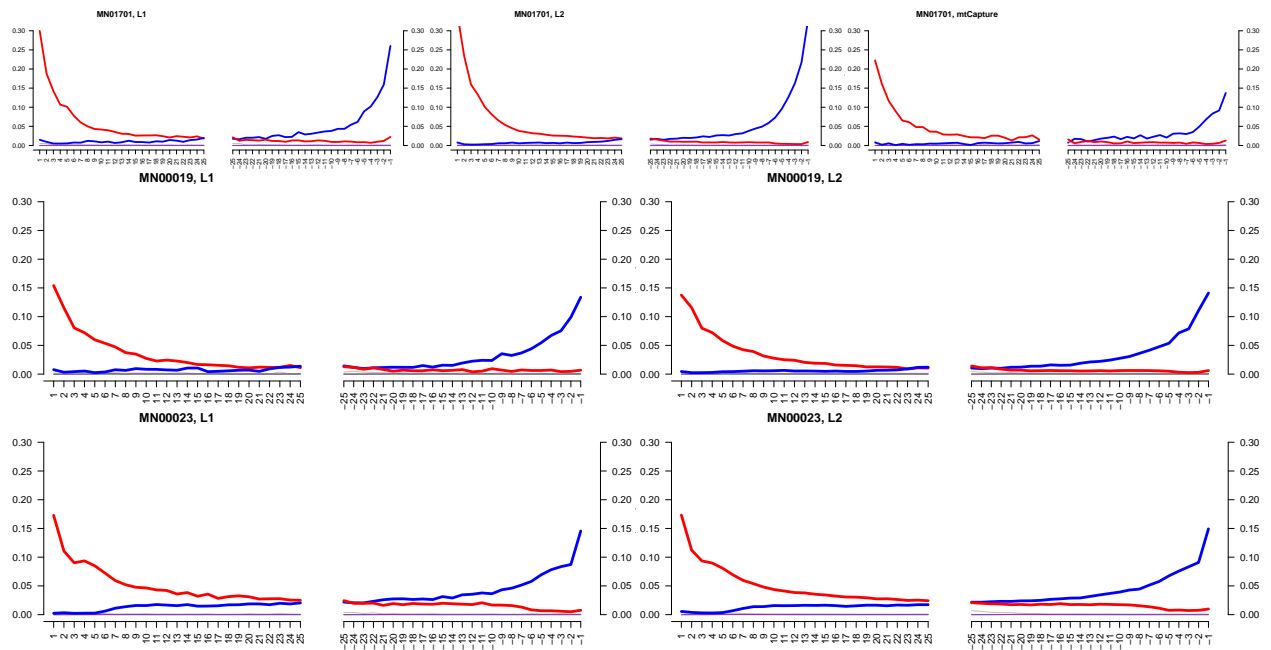




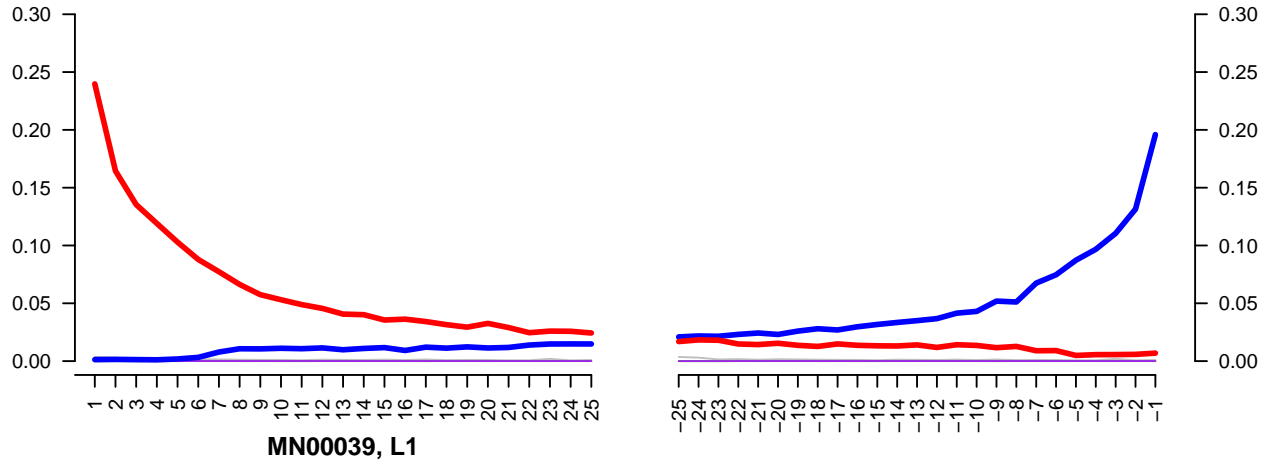




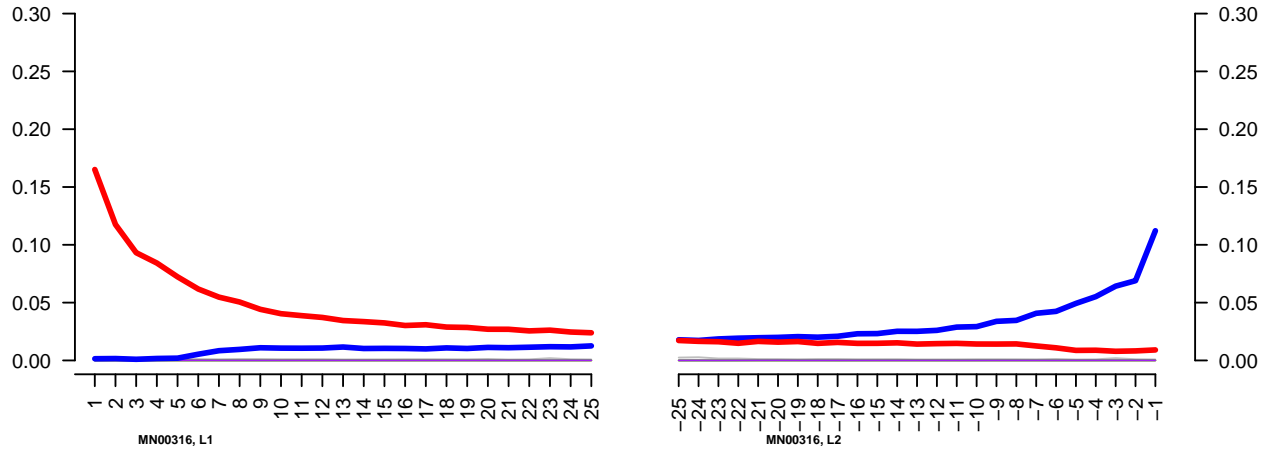
Molecular damage



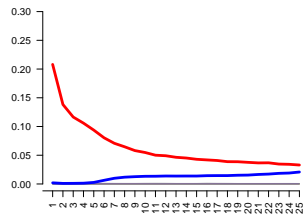
MN00010, L1



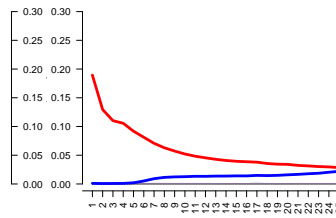
MN00039, L1



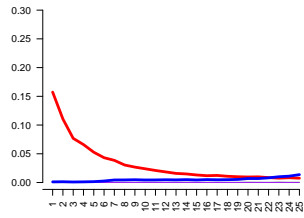
MN00316, L1



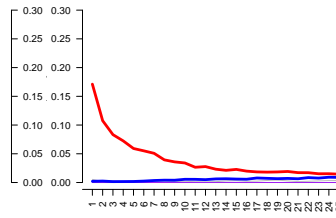
MN00316, L2



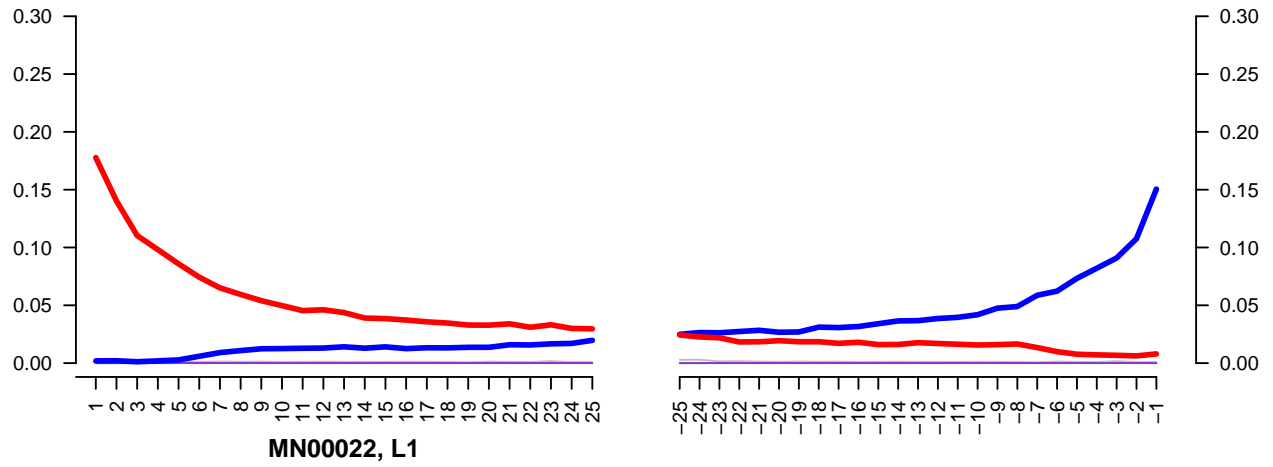
MN1943, L1



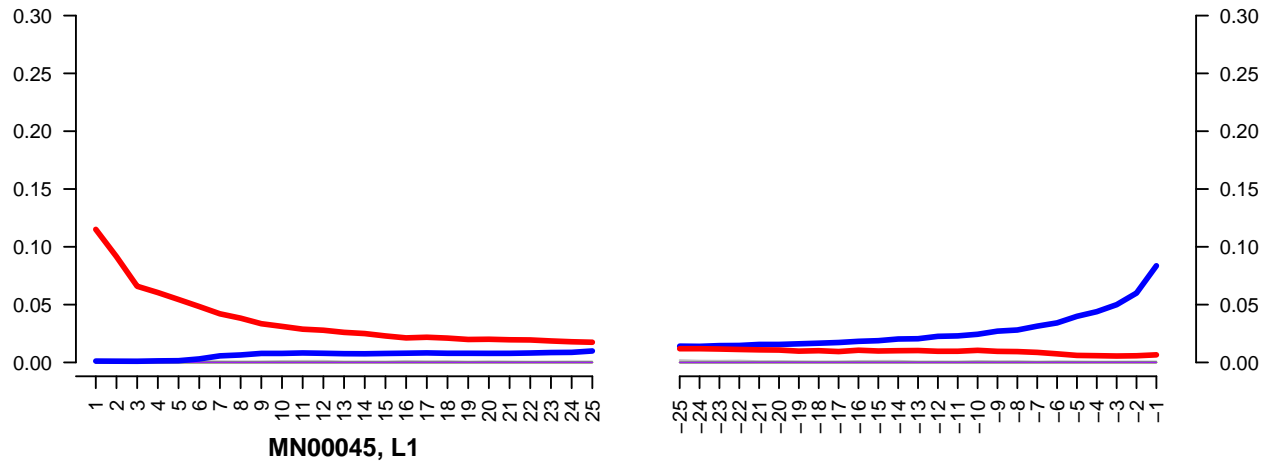
MN1943, mtCapture



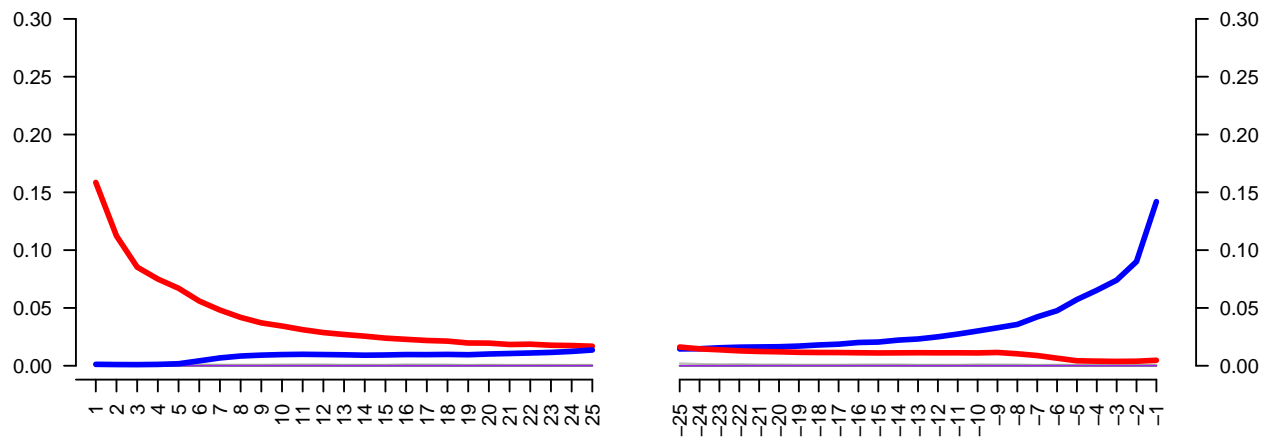
MN00069, L1



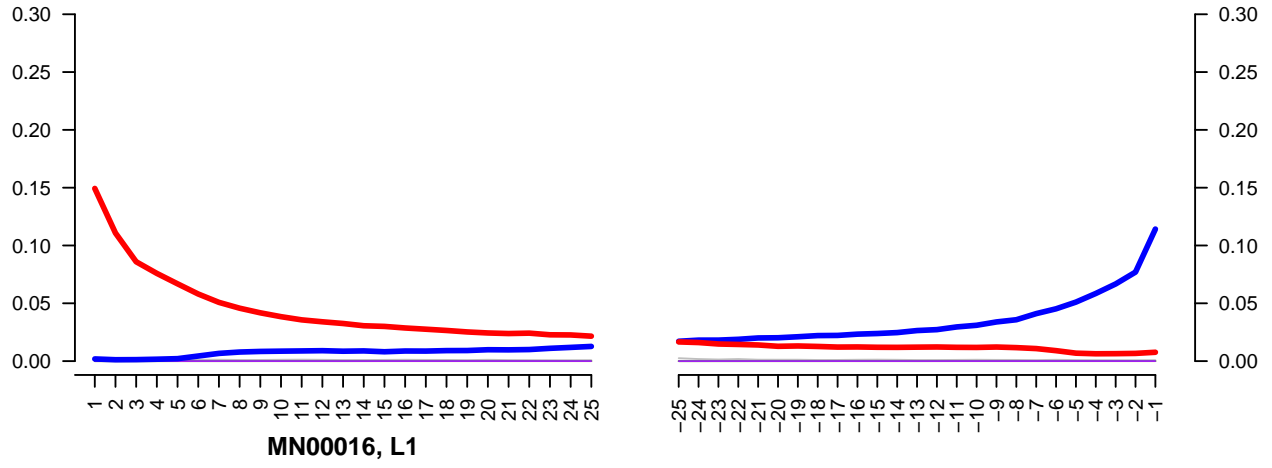
MN00022, L1



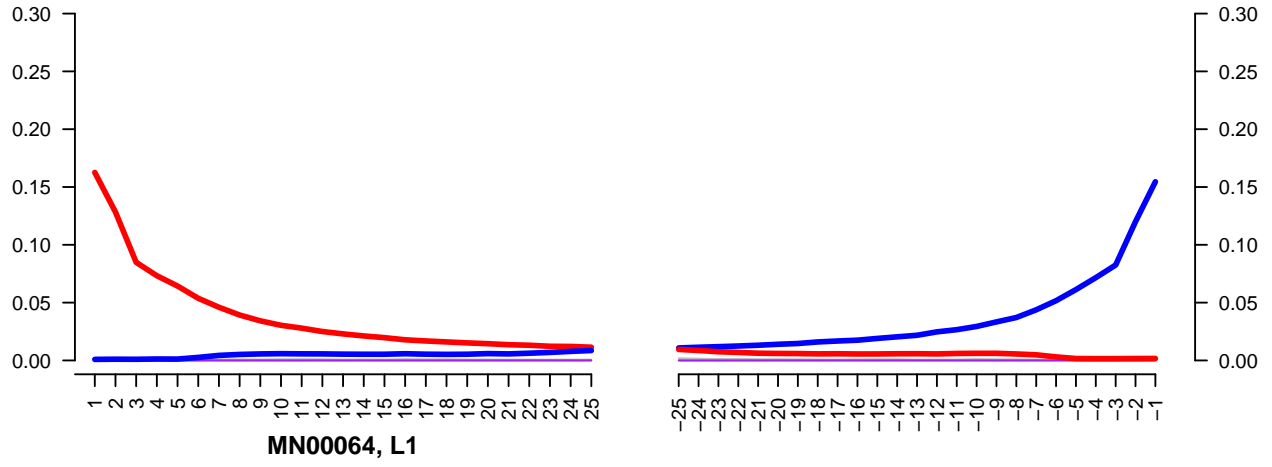
MN00045, L1



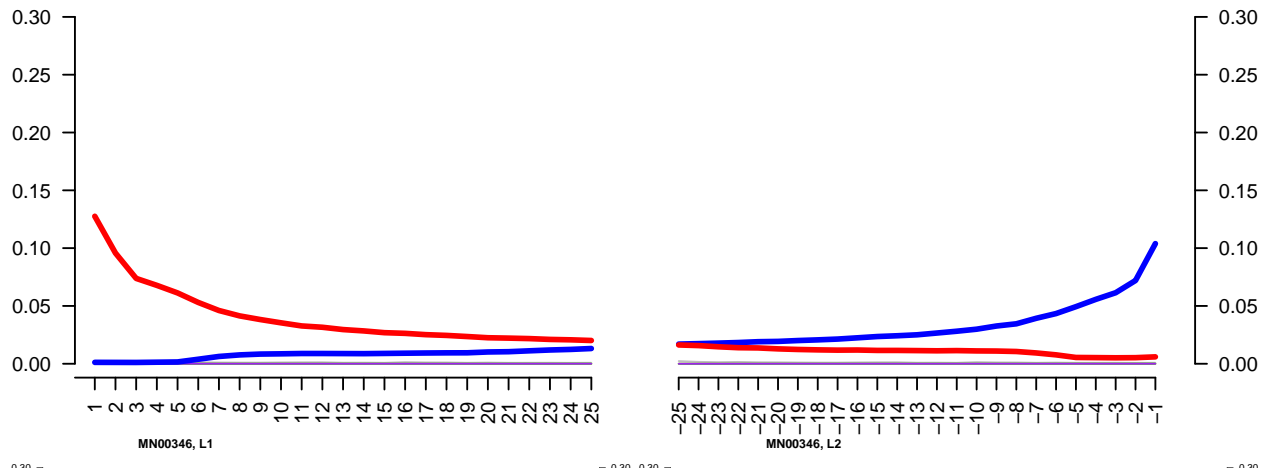
MN00068, L1



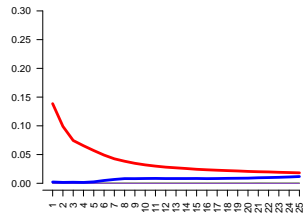
MN00016, L1



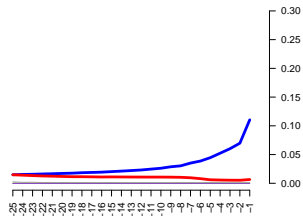
MN00064, L1



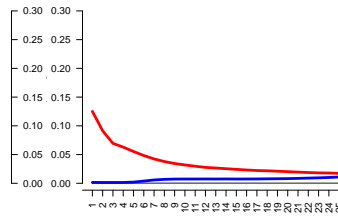
MN00346, L1



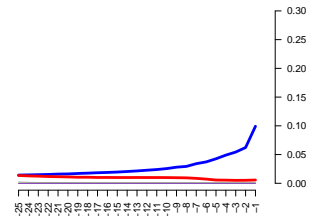
MN00346, L2



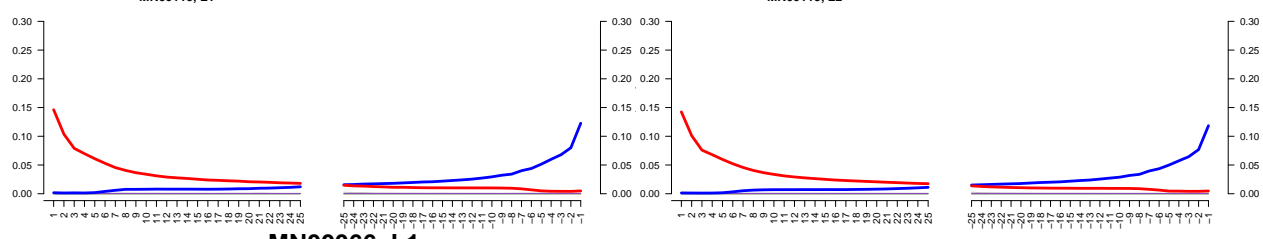
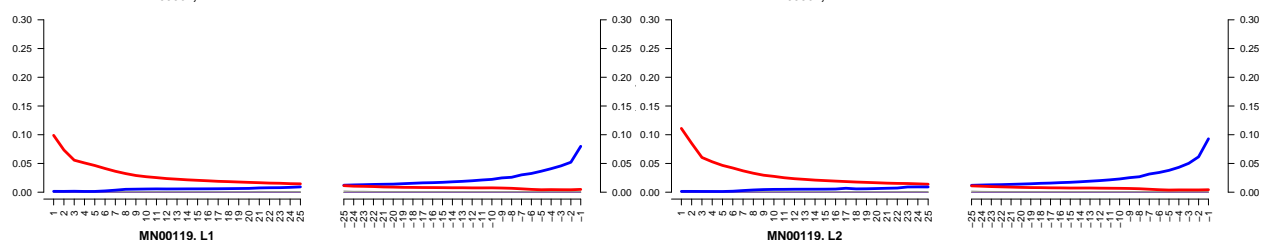
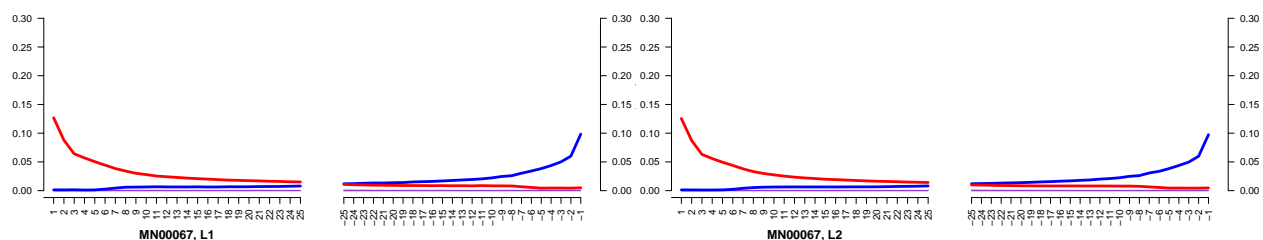
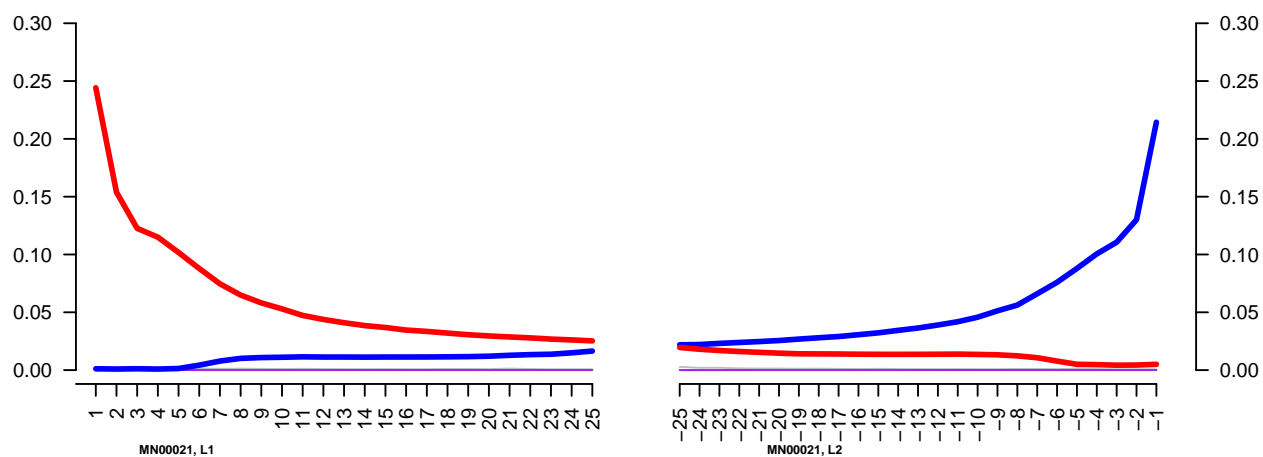
MN00346, L2



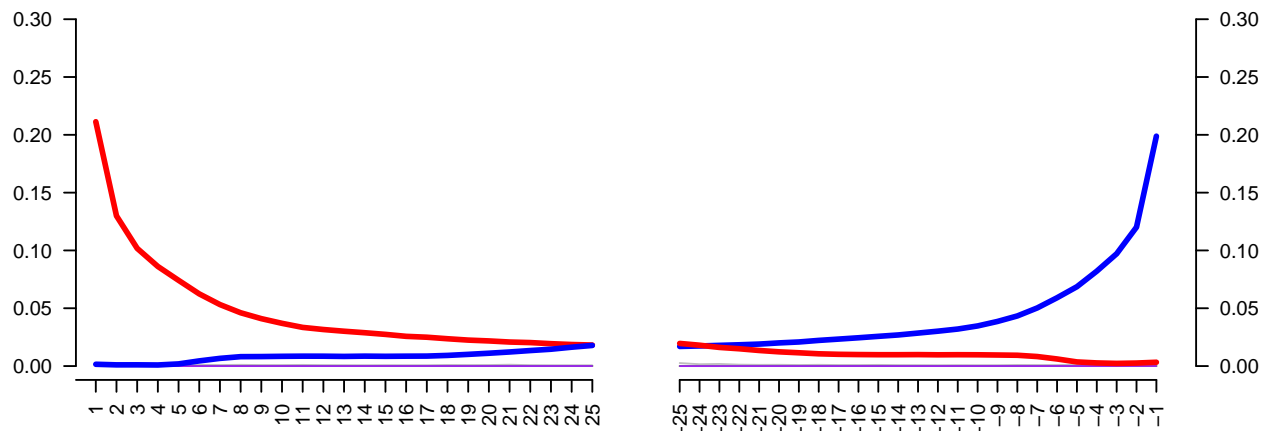
MN00346, L2



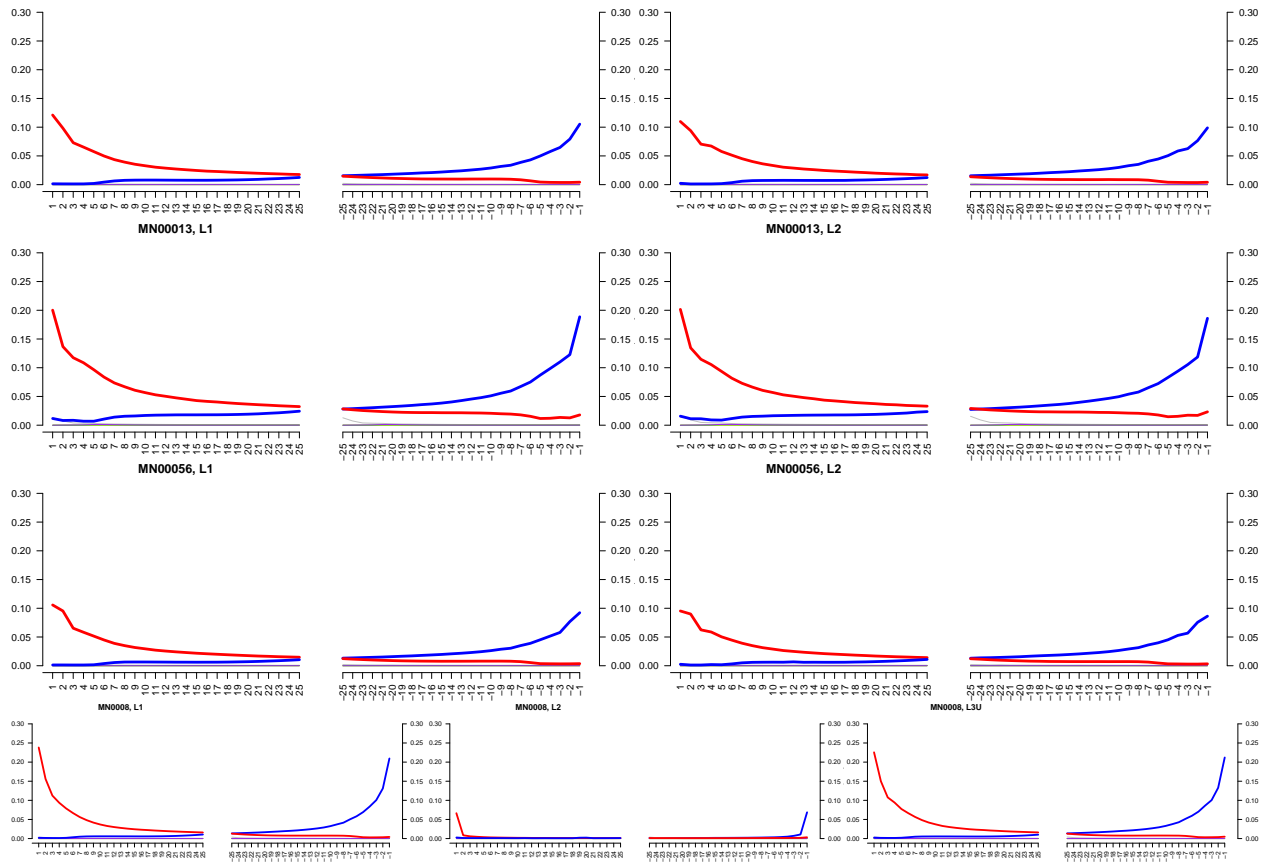
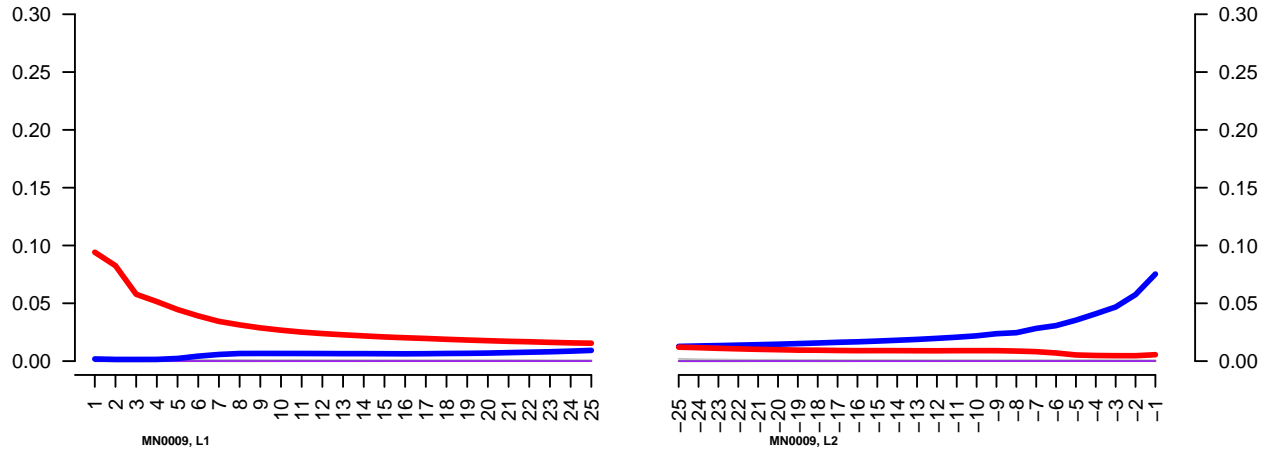
MN0003, L1



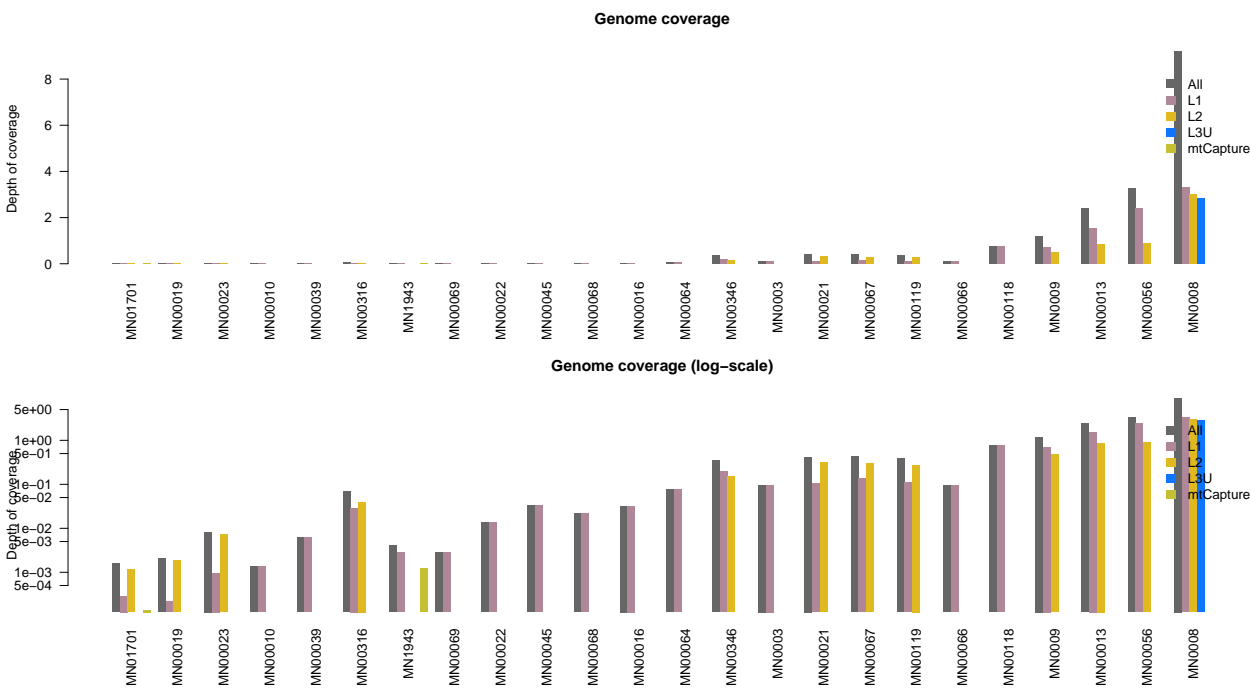
MN00066, L1



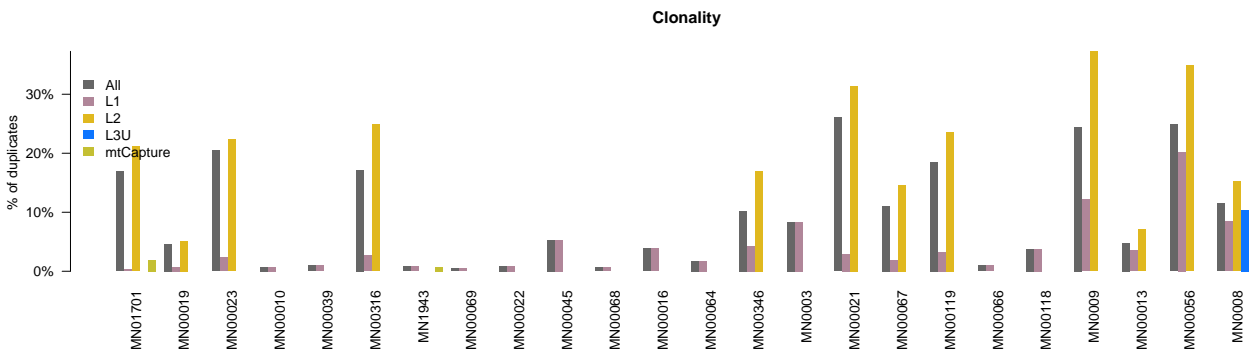
MN00118, L1



Genome coverage



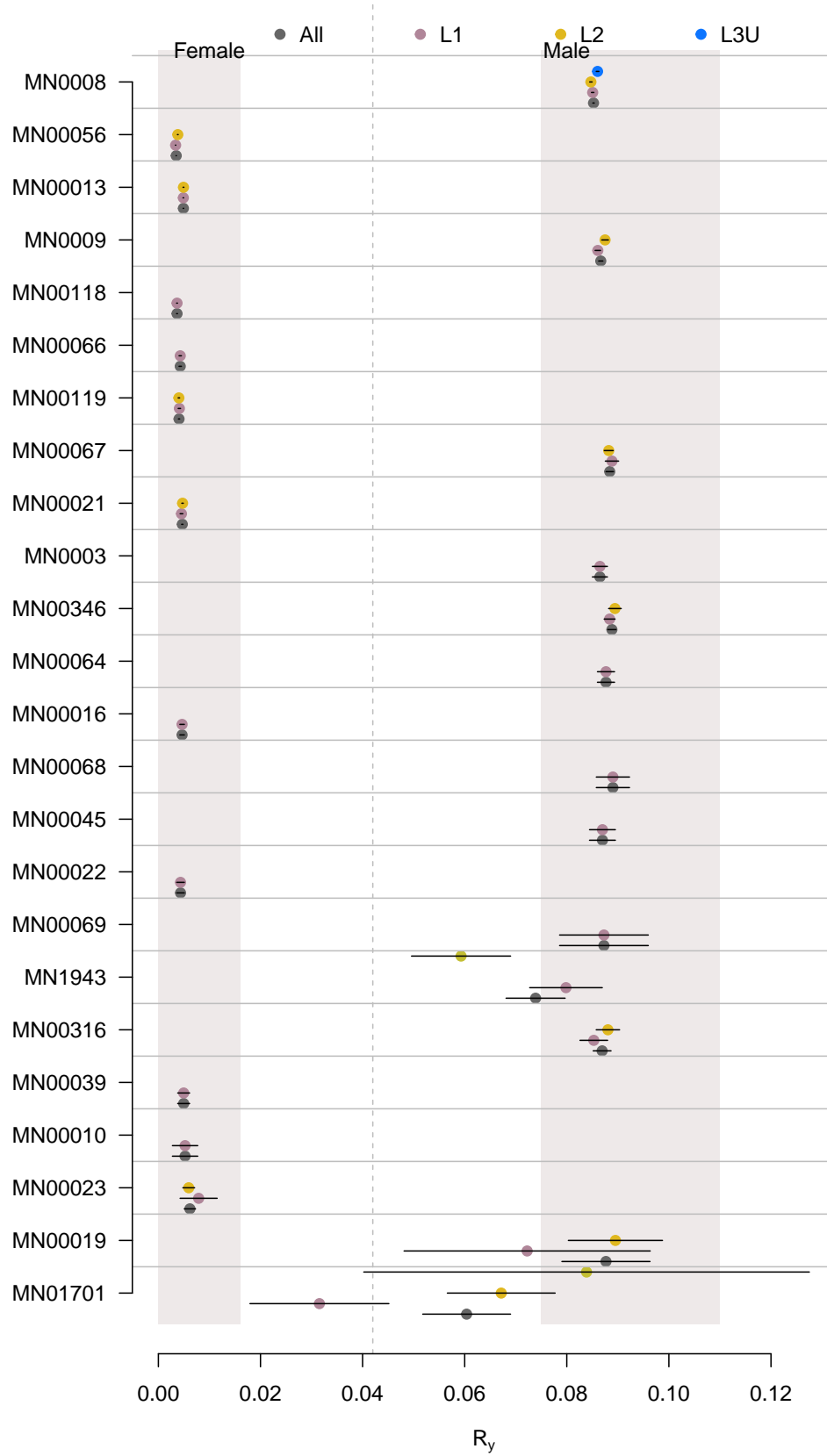
Clonality



Sex determination

[1] 120

Sex determination



Work in progress

Text on plots:

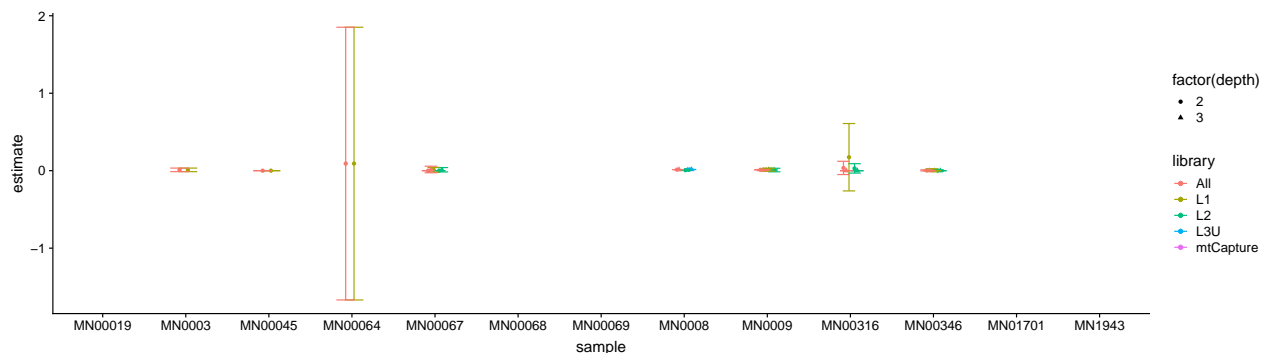
Mitochondrial coverage,

number of reads (all polymorphisms), number of reads (removing transitions)



X

Work in progress



sample	library	mito_	estimate	lower	upper	X	Y	test	num	reads	coverage	X	Y	depth
MN00019	All	6%	2%	26%	NA%	NA%	NA%	36	0.1240	NA	3	XY		
MN00019	All	4%	0%	66%	NA%	NA%	NA%	7	0.0213	NA	3	consistent with XY but not XX		
MN00019	All	2%	0%	26%	NA%	NA%	NA%	28	0.1030	NA	3	XY		
MN00031	All	2%	0%	4%	NA%	NA%	NA%	7954	35.6000	NA	3	XY		
MN00031	All	2%	0%	4%	NA%	NA%	NA%	7953	35.6000	NA	3	XY		
MN00045	All	2%	0%	2%	NA%	NA%	NA%	10926	55.4000	NA	3	XY		
MN00045	All	2%	0%	2%	NA%	NA%	NA%	10926	55.4000	NA	3	XY		
MN00064	All	2%	2%	4%	NA%	NA%	NA%	11327	56.5000	NA	3	XY		
MN00064	All	2%	2%	4%	NA%	NA%	NA%	11327	56.5000	NA	3	XY		
MN00067	All	4%	2%	6%	2%	-2%	6%	21590	100.0000	82	3	XY		
MN00067	All	4%	2%	6%	NA%	NA%	NA%	8362	37.8000	NA	3	XY		
MN00067	All	2%	2%	4%	2%	-2%	4%	13228	62.5000	29	3	XY		
MN00068	All	4%	2%	10%	NA%	NA%	NA%	2466	11.3000	NA	3	XY		
MN00068	All	4%	2%	8%	NA%	NA%	NA%	2462	11.3000	NA	3	XY		
MN00069	All	12%	8%	20%	NA%	NA%	NA%	1192	5.3400	NA	3	XY		
MN00069	All	12%	8%	18%	NA%	NA%	NA%	1192	5.3400	NA	3	XY		
MN00081	All	0%	0%	2%	2%	2%	2%	47938	222.0000	17991	3	XY		
MN00081	All	0%	0%	2%	NA%	NA%	NA%	16319	77.3000	NA	3	XY		
MN00082	All	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	15672	69.0000	12347	3	XY		
MN00083U	All	2%	0%	2%	2%	2%	2%	15950	76.1000	10001	3	XY		
MN00091	All	4%	4%	6%	0%	0%	2%	37239	205.0000	1417	3	XY		
MN00091	All	2%	2%	4%	2%	0%	4%	18871	105.0000	314	3	XY		
MN00092	All	2%	2%	4%	0%	-2%	4%	18368	100.0000	162	3	XY		
MN00096	All	2%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	26013	134.0000	1	3	XY		
MN00096	All	0%	0%	2%	NA%	NA%	NA%	12198	63.9000	NA	3	XY		
MN00096	All	2%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	13820	70.5000	1	3	XY		
MN00096	All	2%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	29390	149.0000	97	3	XY		
MN00096	All	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	15392	78.6000	10	3	XY		
MN00096	All	2%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	14000	70.2000	20	3	XY		
MN01170	All	20%	14%	28%	NA%	NA%	NA%	317	1.0700	NA	3	consistent with XY but not XX		
MN01170	Capture	NA%	NA%	NA%	NA%	NA%	NA%	1199	8.2400	NA	3	consistent with XY but not XX		

sample	library	mito_ estimate	total mito_ estimate	lower mito_ estimate	upper mito_ estimate	X _{est}	Y _{est}	X _{low}	X _{high}	mito_ num	Reads	X _{avg}	X _{min}	X _{max}	depth
MN19A31	43	20%	14%	30%		NA%	NA%	NA%		11402	40.8000	NA	3		consistent with XY but not XX
MN19L31	43	22%	14%	32%		NA%	NA%	NA%		341	1.0100	NA	3		consistent with XY but not XX

Supplementary table 1