mal095 dataset review

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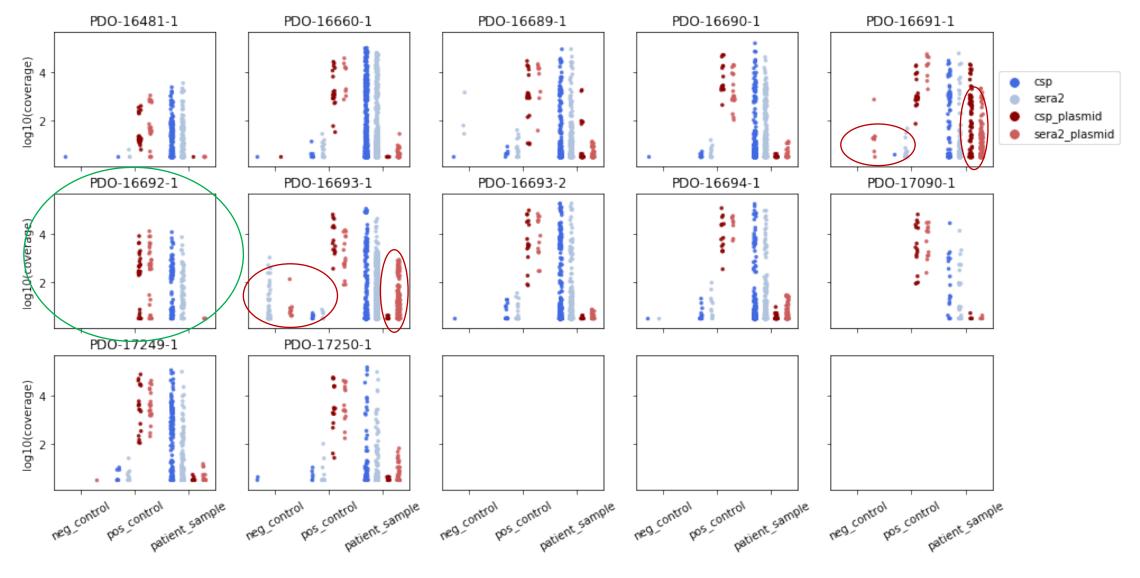


Figure 1. Amplicon (blue) and positive control plasmid (red) log10(coverage) by PDO (each box, with PDO-version as title) and sample type (x-axis). Red circles indicate contamination (amplicons in controls or plasmids in negative controls or patient samples). The green circle indicates one of the cleanest (but lowest coverage) runs. One take away, when we see cross-contamination of the plasmids, there is usually also amplicon cross-contamination. Also of note, PDO-16693-2 (reworked PDO-16693) is a good quality PDO.

pos control plasmid log10(coverage) by PDO and sample type PDO-16481-1 csp plasmid PDO-16481-1 sera2 plasmid log10 AA A PDO-16660-1 csp plasmid PDO-16660-1 sera2 plasmid log10 PDO-16689-1 csp plasmid PDO-16689-1 sera2 plasmid PDO-16690-1 csp plasmid PDO-16690-1 sera2 plasmid PDO-16691-1 csp plasmid PDO-16692-1 csp plasmid log10 DO-16693-1 sera2 plasmid PDO-16693-1 csp plasmid log10 PDO-16693-2 csp plasmid 444 PDO-16694-1 csp plasmid PDO-16694-1 sera2 plasmid log10 PDO-17090-1 csp plasmid PDO-17090-1 sera2 plasmid 01gol PDO-17249-1 csp plasmid PDO-17249-1 sera2 plasmid log10 PDO-17250-1 csp plasmid PDO-17250-1 sera2 plasmid log10

haplotype index

haplotype index

neg_control

pos_control patient sample

Figure 2. Positive control plasmid (csp, left; sera2, right) haplotype log10(coverage) by PDO (each row, with PDO-version-plasmid as title) and colored by sample type (neg control, red; pos control, green; patient sample, blue). Red circles indicate, as Fig. 1 showed as well, contamination in negative control (red triangle) is usually indicative of more elsewhere (and at higher coverages).