

Supplementary Information

Table S1. Amino acid mutations (**deleterious and non- deleterious**) predicted at various loci of SARS-CoV-2 genomes extracted from dead deceased people of five continents.

Fragment	Deleterious	Non-Deleterious	Percentage of Del Mutation
E	8	12	40.00%
M	8	34	19.05%
N	49	263	15.71%
ORF1a	236	1686	12.28%
ORF1b	338	485	41.07%
ORF3a	122	114	51.69%
ORF6	23	12	65.71%
ORF7a	42	39	51.85%
ORF7b	10	21	32.26%
ORF8	45	40	52.94%
ORF9b	30	26	53.57%
S	40	467	7.89%

Figure

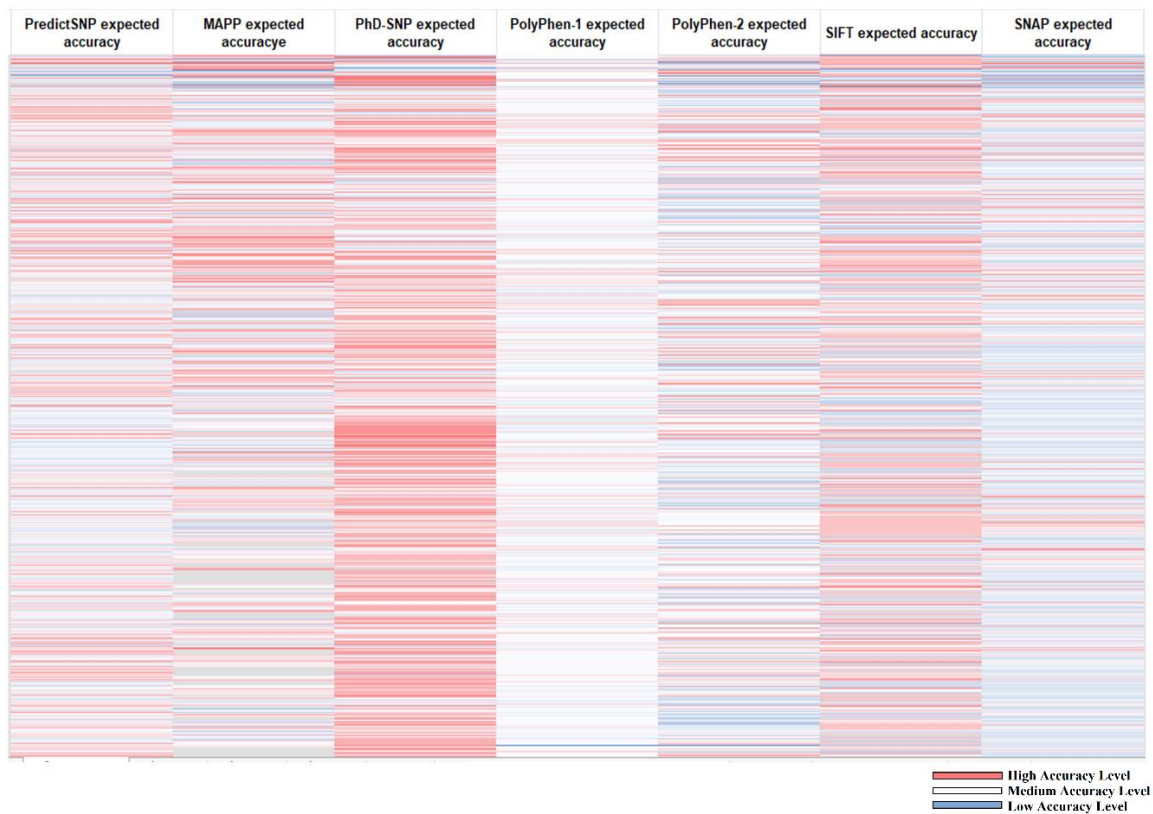


Fig. S1: Accuracy of predicting mutations by different tools.

Data Availability Statement

GISAID Identifier: EPI_SET_230306ke

DOI: [10.55876/gis8.230306ke](https://doi.org/10.55876/gis8.230306ke)

All genome sequences and associated metadata in this dataset are published in GISAID's EpiCoV database. To view the contributors of each individual sequence with details such as accession number, Virus name, Collection date, Originating Lab and Submitting Lab and the list of Authors, visit [10.55876/gis8.230306ke](https://gisaid.org/230306ke)

Data Snapshot

- EPI_SET_230306ke is composed of 243,270 individual genome sequences.
- The collection dates range from 2020-01-08 to 2023-02-21;
- Data were collected in 158 countries and territories;
- All sequences in this dataset are compared relative to hCoV-19/Wuhan/WIV04/2019 (WIV04), the official reference sequence employed by GISAID (EPI_ISL_402124). Learn more at <https://gisaid.org/WIV04>.