Supporting Information

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No triple No triple Triple tri Triple triso No triple 0. tric pEFS Triple tris Sod Triple trise 0 P=0.81 P=0.52 0. 0. 0 200 100 Time from diagnosis Time from diagnosis (months) (months) Trisomy 18 No +18 No +18 **n+18** No +18-No +18 18-cense 18-censore pEFS pos P=0.19 P=0.17 0 0 0

Fig. S1. Event-free and overall survival of 47 high hyperdiploid childhood acute lymphoblastic leukemia cases, treated according to the Nordic Society of Pediatric Hematology (NOPHO) 1992/2000 protocols, with and without the "triple trisomies" (i.e., concurrent +4, +10, and +17) and trisomy 18, respectively. There were no statistically significant differences in survival between the groups. pEFS, probability of event-free survival; pOS, probability of overall survival.

200

Time from diagnosis (months)

200

150

Time from diagnosis

(months)

Triple trisomies



Fig. 52. To determine the extent to which subclonal trisomies and whole-chromosome uniparental isodisomies (UPIDs) were detectable by the Illumina system, a dilution series was made of a sample known to have such aberrations in 100% of the leukemic cells mixed with the corresponding remission sample in the concentrations of 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, and 90%, and was subjected to SNP array analysis. Top panels show log2 ratios along the chromosomes. Each dot represents the log2 ratio of one marker. A log2 ratio of zero corresponds to a normal, diploid copy number. Increased and decreased log2 ratios correspond to gained and deleted regions, respectively. Lower panels show B allele frequencies (BAFs), which are calculated as (signal intensity for allele B)/(signal intensities for allele A + allele B). Homozygous SNPs have a value of 0 or 1, and heterozygous SNPs a value of 0.5 in a diploid chromosome segment. (A) Trisomy. When the extra chromosome is present in 100% of the cells, SNPs display an average log2 ratio >0.5 and BAF values of 0, ~0.33, ~0.67, and 1.0, where the middle values correspond to the heterozygous SNPs. The trisomy was detectable when it was present in 20% or more of the cells. (B) Whole-chromosome UPID. When the UPID is present in 100% of the cells, SNPs display a normal diploid log2 ratio of zero and BAF values of 0 and 1, corresponding to loss of heterozygosity. The UPID was detectable when it was present in 10% or more of the cells. The panels were extracted from the BeadStudio 3.1.2.0 software with Illumina Genome Viewer 3.2.9.

Other Supporting Information Files

Table	S1	(DOC)
Table	S 2	(DOC)
Table	S 3	(DOC)
Table	S 4	(DOC)
Table	S 5	(DOC)