# Comparison of genotype clustering tools with rare variants

Additional Materials

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#### Supplemental Equation 1 - Error rate for rare markers

The genotypic model for error rate estimation was tested by Liu *et al.* for common variants only. However, we found that the possible values of  $\epsilon$  were out of bound (*i.e.* negative or above one) for a majority of rare markers. For those cases,  $\epsilon$  was approximated using  $\epsilon \simeq (C_1 - C_3 + 1)/3$ , as described below.

$$
C_1 = p_1^2(1 - 2\epsilon) + 2p_1p_2\epsilon + p_2^2\epsilon \tag{S1}
$$

$$
C_3 = p_1^2 \epsilon + 2p_1 p_2 \epsilon + p_2^2 (1 - 2\epsilon)
$$
\n(S2)

$$
C_1 - C_3 = p_1^2(1 - 2\epsilon) + 2p_1p_2\epsilon + p_2^2\epsilon - p_1^2\epsilon - 2p_1p_2\epsilon - p_2^2(1 - 2\epsilon)
$$
  
\n
$$
= p_1^2(1 - 2\epsilon) + p_2^2\epsilon - p_1^2\epsilon - p_2^2(1 - 2\epsilon)
$$
  
\n
$$
= p_1^2 - 2p_1^2\epsilon + p_2^2\epsilon - p_1^2\epsilon - p_2^2 + 2p_2^2\epsilon
$$
  
\n
$$
= p_1^2 - 3p_1^2\epsilon + 3p_2^2\epsilon - p_2^2
$$
  
\n
$$
= (p_1^2 - p_2^2) - 3(p_1^2 - p_2^2)\epsilon
$$
  
\n
$$
= (1 - 3\epsilon)(p_1^2 - p_2^2)
$$
  
\n
$$
= (1 - 3\epsilon)(p_1 - p_2)(p_1 + p_2)
$$
  
\n
$$
= (1 - 3\epsilon)(p_1 - (1 - p_1))
$$
  
\n
$$
C_1 - C_3 = (1 - 3\epsilon)(2p_1 - 1)
$$
  
\n
$$
2p_1 - 1 = \frac{C_1 - C_3}{1 - 3\epsilon}
$$
  
\n
$$
2p_1 = \frac{C_1 - C_3}{1 - 3\epsilon} + 1
$$
  
\n
$$
p_1 = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{C_1 - C_3}{1 - 3\epsilon}) + \frac{1}{2}
$$
  
\nif  $p_1 \approx 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}(\frac{C_1 - C_3}{1 - 3\epsilon}) + \frac{1}{2} \approx 0$  (S4)

$$
\Rightarrow \frac{C_1 - C_3}{1 - 3\epsilon} + 1 \approx 0
$$
  
\n
$$
\Rightarrow C_1 - C_3 + 1 - 3\epsilon \approx 0
$$
  
\n
$$
\Rightarrow C_1 - C_3 + 1 \approx 3\epsilon
$$
  
\n
$$
\Rightarrow \epsilon \approx \frac{C_1 - C_3 + 1}{3}
$$
 (S5)

### Supplemental Table 1 - Overall agreement probability and Cohen's  $\kappa$ calculation

Table S1: Overall agreement probability and Cohen's  $\kappa$  calculation. Distribution of n samples by calling tool in q categories. The set of possible categories are all possible genotypes (*i.e.*)  $q \in \{AA, AB, BB, 00\}$ , where 00 represents the no call category). This table is computed for each marker and for each pair of calling tools. The overall agreement probability and Cohen's  $\kappa$  are shown in Equation 1 and 2 of the main text, respectively.

	Tool B				
Tool A			$\cdots$		Total
	$n_{11}$	$n_{12}$	$\cdots$	$n_{1q}$	$n_{A1}$
$\overline{2}$	$n_{21}$	$\,n_{22}$	$\cdots$	$n_{2q}$	$n_{A2}$
			$\cdots$		
q	$n_{q1}$	$n_{q2}$	$\cdots$	$n_{qq}$	$n_{Aq}$
Total	$n_{B1}$	$n_{B2}$	$\cdots$	$n_{Bq}$	$\, n$

#### Supplemental Table 2 - Fleiss'  $\pi$  calculation

Table S2: Fleiss'  $\pi$  calculation. Distribution of r calling tools by n samples and q response categories. The set of possible categories are all possible genotypes (*i.e.*  $q \in \{AA, AB, BB, 00\}$ , where 00 represents the no call category). This table is computed for each marker and for each calling tool. Fleiss'  $\pi$  is explained in Equation 3 of the main text.



## Supplemental Table 3 - Call concordance with the 1000 Genomes Project (Fleiss'  $\pi$  outliers)

Table S3: Call concordance with the 1000 Genomes Project (Fleiss's  $\pi$  outliers). Call concordance and number of compared markers for the three control replicates when compared to the 1000 Genomes Project for the markers that were outliers for their Fleiss'  $\pi$  values. The following four tools were compared: GenCall (optimized cluster file), GenoSNP (optimized),  $optiCall$  (without excluding markers failing Hardy-Weinberg) and  $zCall$ .

