Figure S9. Outliers in Drosophila data. Blue points represent the logarithm of the difference between quantiles and five times sample mean. And red points represent the logarithm of the difference between quantiles and ten times sample mean. compcodeR generates outliers by multiplying the read counts by 5-10. The figure shows that top 2% read counts are larger than 5 times sample mean and top 1% read counts are larger than 10 times sample mean. Though sample mean may not represent the read counts randomly generated by compcodeR properly, we can conclude that up to 1%-2% random outliers are not rare in real data.