Estimating the occurrence of primary ubiquinone deficiency by analysis of large-scale sequencing data

Supplemental Figure

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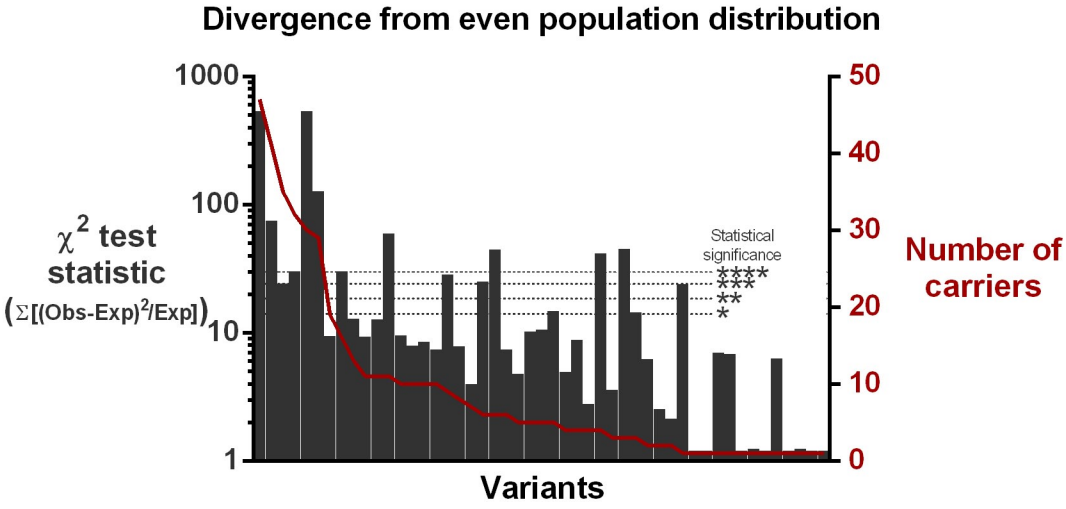

As a measure of divergence from an expected, even, distribution across populations, χ^2 test statistics (**dark grey**) of allele frequencies for each variant are plotted on the left *x*-axis. The number of carriers for each variant (**red**) is plotted on the right *x*-axis.

If variants are evenly distributed within populations (i.e., equal frequencies), then the difference between the observed and expected (based on assumption of equal frequencies) carrier numbers should be minimal and the χ^2 test statistic will be small. If a variant is present in one or more populations in a frequency much different than the other populations, then χ^2 will be larger. Variants with fewer carriers (i.e., a smaller sample size) should result in a χ^2 test with lower statistical power.