Supplementary Information

Side-chain determinants of biopolymer function during selection and replication

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Supplementary Table 1. Distribution of unfunctionalized and side-chain-functionalized building blocks in the top 100 most abundant polymers emerging from each pool in the PCSK9 selection. The theoretical distributions were calculated assuming an equal incorporation of all 32 building blocks based upon the number of building blocks used in each pool with side-chains or without. The actual distribution building blocks in the top 100 most abundant polymers was determined from HTS data.

Supplementary Table 2. Most abundant or enriched sequences from the PCSK9 binding selection.

Sequences identified from HTS data that were most abundant after round 12 or exhibited the highest enrichment between any two selection rounds. Polymer sequences are shown without constant regions, which are CGAATCAGATTGGACCAG (pp2Z) and GAGTCCAGATGTAGGTAG (pp1A) on the 5'- and 3'-sides, respectively, of the polymer sequences shown. Functionalized side-chains are abbreviated as follows: histidine-containing, H; amine-containing, K; hydroxyl-containing, S; phenolyl-containing, Y; cyclopropylcontaining, 3; cyclopentyl-containing, 5; fluorophenyl-containing, F; isopentyl-containing, L.

Supplementary Table 3. Distribution of unfunctionalized and side-chain-functionalized building blocks in the top 100 most abundant polymers emerging from each pool in the IL-6 binding selection. The theoretical distributions were calculated assuming an equal incorporation of all 32 building blocks based upon the number of building blocks used in each pool with side-chains or without. The actual distribution building blocks in the top 100 most abundant polymers was determined from HTS data.

Supplementary Table 4. Most abundant or enriched sequences from the IL-6 binding selection.

Sequences identified from HTS data that were most abundant after round 7 or exhibited the highest enrichment between any two selection rounds. Polymer sequences are shown without constant regions, which are CTCGGATGAACCTGGACT (pp2W) and GCATCGAAGCCAAGATTC (pp1B) on the 5'- and 3'-sides, respectively, of the polymer sequence shown. Functionalized side-chains are abbreviated as follows: histidinecontaining, H; amine-containing, K; hydroxyl-containing, S; phenolyl-containing, Y; cyclopropyl-containing, 3; cyclopentyl-containing, 5; fluorophenyl-containing, F; isopentyl-containing, L. Not determined (n.d.).

Supplementary Figure 1. PCSK9 selection conditions and progress. Population-level retention of each library on PCSK9-linked beads over seven rounds of selection, as measured by qPCR. Higher values indicate a greater proportion of amplifiable material eluted from the PCSK9-bound beads relative to the unbound material in the flow-through. The table indicates the selection conditions used at each round.

Supplementary Figure 2. PCSK9 affinity of selection-enriched polymer pools. Representative SPR sensorgrams of single cycle kinetics run of different 3'-biotinylated enriched pools following selection round 12. The polymer pools were bound to the surface of a CAP chip and concentrations of 7.3, 22, 67, and 200 nM PCSK9, each with 0.05 mg/mL BSA, were flowed over the chip's surface at 30 µL/min in HBS-P+ buffer with CaCl₂, MgCl₂, and KCl. Data in Fig. 2a were plotted based on the response at third binding point, at the end of the 200 nM injection of PCSK9 to minimize any influence of reference binding in the pool comparison. Sensorgrams shown represent the first of three replicates collected with the enriched polymer libraries and PCSK9 shown in Fig. 2a.

Fully functionalized Nonpolar plus **Nonpolar** Polar plus Polar

20% 30% 40% 50% 60%

Supplementary Figure 4. Individual polymer enrichment in PCSK9 competition experiment. Each point represents a sequence that could be assigned to a pool and was identified in both the starting and eluted mixes.

Supplementary Figure 5. Individual polymer binding to PCSK9. Reference- and background-subtracted sample sensorgrams in response to a single 600-s injection of 60 nM PCSK9. Polymer Unfunctionalized-E1 is the polymer exhibiting the greatest enrichment from any round in the IL-6 selection from the unfunctionalized (DNA) library. Polymers Nonpolar-2, Nonpolar Plus-1, and Full-3 are the 2^{nd} -, 1st-, and 3rd-most abundant sequences from the nonpolar, nonpolar plus, and fully functionalized pools following PCSK9 selection, respectively. Data presented are representative of sensorgrams used to derive data in Fig. 4a and Supplementary Table 2. For this measurement, most polymers were analyzed once. For the above sensorgrams, Full-3 was analyzed twice, giving similar results.

Supplementary Figure 6. Translation efficiency of each pool. Calculated fold decrease in polymer populations as determined by qPCR following translation of the first-round libraries for the PCSK9, IL-6, and neutral selections, before any selection step has taken place. The horizontal bars show the mean values of three replicates; individual values for each replicate are shown. Assessment of translation efficiency assumes the PCR amplification rates of the polymer pool templates is equal.

Supplementary Figure 7. Changes in codon distribution. a, Schematic representation of a "neutral selection" with a cycle of translation, reverse translation, and amplification. The seven different pools underwent two rounds of neutral selection and were interrogated by HTS. **b**, Plot of the distribution of the codons following blank selection with each of the different building-block sets (pools). Each pool's data is normalized to the most abundant codon in each library. The "no translation" sample shows data from two rounds of just dilution and amplification. **c**, Plot of the distribution of the codons following round 12 of the

Supplementary Figure 8. IL-6 selection conditions and progress. Population-level retention of each library on IL-6-linked beads over seven rounds of selection, as measured by qPCR. Higher values indicate a greater proportion of amplifiable material eluted from the IL-6-bound beads relative to the unbound material in the flowthrough. The table indicates the selection conditions used at each round.

Supplementary Figure 9. Affinity of selection-enriched polymer pools to IL-6. SPR sensorgrams for single cycle kinetics run of different 3'-biotinylated enriched pools following selection round 7. The polymer pools were bound to the surface of a CAP chip and concentrations of 8.9, 27, 80, and 240 nM IL-6 were flowed over the chip's surface at 30 µL/min. Data plotted in Fig. 2c were plotted based on the response at the third binding point, at the end of the 80 nM injection of IL-6 to minimize any influence of reference binding in the pool comparison. Sensorgrams shown represent the first of 3-4 replicates collected with the enriched polymer libraries and IL-6 shown in Fig. 2c.

Distribution of sequences in head-to-head competition of IL-6 libraries

Supplementary Figure 10. Analysis of mixed samples in polymer pool competition. Stacked bar plot showing the distribution of sequences from the starting and eluted material from the head-to-head competition experiments in which a round of selection against bead-bound IL-6 was performed. Sequences are assigned to a pool of origin based upon the occurrence of the same sequence in any of the 7 previous selection rounds. a poor or origin based upon the occurrence or the same sequence in any or the 7 previous selection rounds.
Sequences that were not previously found from HTS analysis of previous rounds are labeled as unidentified. Sequences and more not previously found from HTS analysis or previous rounds are labeled as unidentified.
Sequences appearing in multiple pools where assignment was ambiguous were removed, but labelled as duplicates, so bars add to 100%.

IL-6 head-to-head competition

Supplementary Figure 11. Individual polymer enrichment in IL-6 competition experiment. Each point represents a sequence that could be assigned to a pool and was identified in both the starting and eluted mixes.

Supplementary Figure 12. Individual polymer binding to IL-6 example data. Sample SPR sensorgrams of individual polymers in response to 8.8, 27, 80, and then 240 nM injection of IL-6. Data plotted in Fig. 4b were calculated based upon based on the response at the fourth binding point, at the end of the end the final injection of IL-6. Polymer Polar-E1 is the polymer exhibiting the greatest enrichment from any round in the IL-6 selection with the polar polymer library. Polymers Nonpolar-1, Nonpolar Plus-1, and Nonpolar Plus-2 are the 1^{st} , 1^{st} , and 2^{nd} -most abundant sequences from their respective pools following IL-6 selection. Data presented are representative of sensorgrams used to derive data in Fig. 4c and Supplementary Table 4. For this measurement, most polymers were analyzed once. For the above sensorgrams, Nonpolar-1 and Nonpolar Plus 2 were analyzed twice, and Nonpolar Plus-1 was analyzed three times, giving similar results for each measurement.

Supplementary Note 1. Oligos used in selections, HFNAP preparation, and HTS.

Sequences used for selection of PCSK9-binding HFNAPs.

Sequences used for selection of IL-6-binding HFNAPs.

Adapter primers used for Illumina MiSeq analysis of PCSK9 selections.

Adapter primers used for Illumina MiSeq analysis of IL-6 selections.

Barcoding adapters used in Illumina MiSeq analysis.

Sequences for SPR analysis derived from the unfunctionalized pool of PCSK9 selection.

Templates used to synthesize HFNAPs from the charged pool derived from PCSK9 selection for SPR analysis.

Templates used to synthesize HFNAPs from the polar pool derived from PCSK9 selection for SPR analysis.

Templates used to synthesize HFNAPs from the polar plus pool derived from PCSK9 selection for SPR analysis.

Templates used to synthesize HFNAPs from the nonpolar pool derived from PCSK9 selection for SPR analysis.

Templates used to synthesize HFNAPs from the nonpolar plus pool derived from PCSK9 selection for SPR analysis.

Templates used to synthesize HFNAPs from the fully functionalized pool derived from PCSK9 selection for SPR analysis.

Sequences for SPR analysis derived from the unfunctionalized pool of IL-6 selection.

Templates used to synthesize HFNAPs from the charged pool derived from IL-6 selection for SPR analysis.

Templates used to synthesize HFNAPs from the polar pool derived from IL-6 selection for SPR analysis.

Templates used to synthesize HFNAPs from the polar plus pool derived from IL-6 selection for SPR analysis.

Templates used to synthesize HFNAPs from the nonpolar pool derived from IL-6 selection for SPR analysis.

* Translation did not yield sufficient full-length product

Templates used to synthesize HFNAPs from the nonpolar plus pool derived from IL-6 selection for SPR analysis.

Templates used to synthesize HFNAPs from the fully functionalized pool derived from IL-6 selection for SPR analysis.

* Translation did not yield full-length product

Supplementary Note 2. Description of pool assignment protocol for HTS sequence data from head-tohead competition. Filtered sequences of the appropriate length were obtained from HTS of the mixed samples and the eluted material. These data were used as input files containing a list of the DNA sequences, ordered by relative abundance, along with the number of reads for each sequence in the sample. Each of the unique sequences from these lists were matched first against the HTS data gathered after each of the individual pools was subjected to the final round of parallel selection (e.g., round 12 for the PCSK9 selection). Another data file was produced from this analysis containing each of the unique sequences from the head-tohead competition sample, ranked by abundance, along with a number corresponding to the pool to which it was assigned, the number of reads in the sample, and a list of the pools from which the sequence appeared. Of note, some of the most abundant sequences also appeared at low frequency in other pools, presumably because the probability of contamination increases with higher abundance. At the end of output file is a list of the total number of reads assigned to each starting pool and another list containing the fraction of the total ascribed to each pool. Also included is the percentage of sequences discarded because they appeared in relatively low abundance in several pools and the percentage of sequences that were unmatched. These unmatched sequences were also output in a separate file.

For the bulk library comparison, to make additional assignments, the unmatched sequences from the head-to-head-competition samples were then matched against a much larger list of polymers from each pool containing the entire list of sequences that had been observed in any round of selection (i.e., sequences that were also found from rounds 1-11 in the PCSK9 selection).

All code was run using Python 2.7.10.

Supplementary Note 3. Code used for pool assignment of sequences from head-to-head competition data.

#!/usr/bin/env python import sys, math, collections, time from numpy import * from collections import Counter from decimal import *

to run this program, type something like python tester.py List of sequences output file

try:

 infilename = sys.argv[1] # This will input the file containing the big list of sequences to be analyzed infilenametwo = sys.argv[2] # This inputs the file where the list of sequences will be pulled, i.e. the file with sequences from an individual pool outfilename = sys.argv[3] $#$ This inputs the file where the matches will go outfilelast = sys.argy[4] $#$ This is where the record will be created

except:

print "Usage:",sys.argv[0], "1_sequence_to_analyze 2_Filelist_file 3_Output_of_matches 4_record_file"; sys.exit(1)

Sample input:

python assignall6_mob.py Eluted_data_seqinterp allpools_combined Eluted_data_MOBcomplete_NoDup assignmentrecordedXXMix-NoDup

```
ifile = open(infilename, 'r') # open sequence list file from combined pools
ifile2 = open(infilenametwo, 'r') #opens the list of sequence files to look at
recordfile = open(outfilelast, 'a') # open a file where info will be written for a number of sequences
matchfile = open(outfilename, 'w')
```
unmatchedfilelist = [outfilename, 'unmatched'] unmatchedfilename = '_'.join(unmatchedfilelist) unmatchedfile = open(unmatchedfilename, 'w')

results = ifile.readlines(); ifile.close() #opens combined pool files = ifile2.readlines(); ifile2.close() timestr = time.strftime("%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S")

matchfile.write("> %s %s: %s %s %s %s %s %s\n" % (timestr, sys.argv[0], "In", len(results)-1, "sequences of ", infilename, "searching for matches from", files)) # stamps the date and time on the output count file

matchfile.write("%s\n \n" % ("index, sequence, best rank, pools in which sequence appears, (rank in pool different pools)"))

 $matches = []$

 $pool1 = []$ $pool2 = []$ pool $3 = \overline{1}$ pool $4 = \overline{1}$ $pool5 = []$ pool $6 = \overline{1}$ $pool7 = []$

print files templist = $\{\}$ readlist = $\{\}$ # dictionary that ranks which pool that sequence likely came from, updated over time reads = $\{\}$ # dictionary that will hold the number of the sequence reads # Calculating the total reads in the file totalcount = 0 # this will eventually hold the total number of sequence reads from the mix

duplicates = $\{\}$ #opens a dictionary of duplicates

results contains the sequencing reads in the following format: # > 2016-07-07 15:12:33 processfull237.py PL237-PElute1 # 1 CGTTTGTTGTGCCCTCTCCTCCCTCTCTGCCTGCTCTACCCTCCA 226396 # 2 TTTCGTTTCTCACTTTCTTTTCCATTCTGTTCCTTCTGTTCTCTA 218770 # 3 CAGCGTTTGCATTGCCCTCCCCTGTCCTTCCCCTATCCCCCGTCC 192318 # 4 TAGTTTCGATATCTATCTTGCCTCTCGCATCGTTGTTCACCTCCG 152445 # 5 TAGTTTCGATACCTATCTTGCCTCTCGCATCGTTGTTCACCTCCG 88141

for row in results[1:]:

 $row = row.split()$ sequence = row[1] # depending on the input file, this may need to be column 2 $seq_count = int(row[2])$ $totalcount = totalcount + seq_{count}$ reads[sequence] = seq_count templist[sequence] = 0

print totalcount

```
poolsumlist = \prodpoolcount = 0for pool_db in files:
          pool db = pool db.split()[0] # removes the /n from the line
          ifile3 = open(pool_db, 'r') # opens the pool hit file
          print pool_db
          pool_db = ifile3.readlines(); ifile3.close() # pool lines defined
          poolhits = []
          poolcount = poolcount + 1
          for line in pool_db[1:]: #CHANGE BACK FOR ALL
                    entry = line.split() #should split into 0:rank, 1:interpreted sequence, 2:DNA sequence, 3: reads
                    tup = (entry[0], entry[2], entry[3], pool_db) # enter data as rank, sequence, reads, pool
                    poolhits.append(tup)
          checksum = 0for ele in poolhits:
                    sequence = ele[1]
                    poolrank = ele[0]
                    y = 0tuplst = \Boxif sequence in templist:
                               if templist[sequence] == 0:
                                         templist[sequence] = poolcount
                               else:
                                         temp = []temp.append(str(templist[sequence])); temp.append(str(poolcount))
                                         templist[sequence] = ','.join(temp[0:])
                               tuplst = list(readlist[sequence])
                               tuplst[poolcount - 1] = int(poolrank) + 1readlist[sequence] = tuple(tuplst)
                    checksum = checksum + 1
i = 1unmatched = 0unmatchedreads = []
unmatchedsequences = []
poolreadtotal = {1:0, 2:0, 3:0, 4:0, 5:0, 6:0, 7:0, 8:0}
for row in results[1:]: 
          row = row.split()sequence = row[1] # pulls sequence
          seq reads = int(row[2])ranks = list(readlist[sequence])
          if sum(ranks) > 0:
                    toprank = min(i for i in ranks if i > 0)
                    if toprank \ge = 1000 and toprank != sum(ranks): # <-- Threshold for duplicate exclusion here
                               assigned_pool = 8else:
                               assigned pool = ranks.index(toprank) + 1
                    poolreadtotal[assigned_pool] = int(poolreadtotal[assigned_pool]) + seq_reads
#create new dictionary with key = number of reads for the pool, update the key with new sum
          else:
                    assigned_pool = 0
                    unmatched = unmatched + 1
                    unmatchedreads.append(int(row[2])) # adds to list containing the read number of unmatched sequences
                    unmatchedsequences.append(sequence) # adds unmatched sequences to a list
          matchfile.write("%s %s %s %s %s %s\n" % (i, sequence, assigned_pool, reads[sequence], templist[sequence], readlist[sequence]))
          i = i + 1print "\n \n"
print poolreadtotal
```
poolpercentages = [] $\frac{H}{H}$ calculate the percentage of each of the read totals:

```
matchfile.write("###\n \n %s\n" % ("The summed reads are"))
```
for i in range $(1, 8, 1)$: matchfile.write("%s\n" % (poolreadtotal[i]))

matchfile.write("\n %s\n" % ("The pool percentages are")) for i in range $(1, 8, 1)$: poolper = float(poolreadtotal[i])/float(totalcount) poolpercentages.append(poolper) matchfile.write("%s %s\n" % (i, poolper)) print poolpercentages

matchfile.write("\n %s\n" % ("The duplicate reads and fraction of whole are"))

matchfile.write("%s\n" % (poolreadtotal[8])) # prints duplicate reads matchfile.write("%s\n\n" % (float(poolreadtotal[8])/float(totalcount))) # prints fraction total

matchfile.write("\n %s %s\n" % ("The percentage of total reads accounted for above is", sum(poolpercentages)))

totalunmatched = sum(unmatchedreads) print totalunmatched percentunmatched = 100*float(totalunmatched)/float(totalcount)

matchfile.write("\n \n %s %s %s %s %s %s %s %s \n \n" % ("There are", unmatched, "unidentified sequences, comprising", totalunmatched, " reads, or", percentunmatched, "% of total")) timestr = time.strftime("%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S")

matchfile.write("> %s %s" % (timestr, sys.argv[0])) # stamps the date and time on the output count file

unmatchedfile.write("> %s %s: %s %s %s %s %s %s\n" % (timestr, sys.argv[0], "In", len(results)-1, "sequences of ", infilename, "searching for matches from", files)) # stamps the date and time on the output count file

for j in range(0, len(unmatchedsequences), 1):

unmatchedfile.write("%s %s %s\n" % (j, unmatchedsequences[j], unmatchedreads[j])) # stamps the date and time on the output count file

recordfile.write("%s, %s %s %s %s %s\n" % (timestr, sys.argv[0], sys.argv[1], sys.argv[2], sys.argv[3], sys.argv[4]))

Supplementary Note 4. Code used to calculate individual sequence enrichments of assigned polymers

in head-to-head competition. To assess the enrichment of individual sequences in the head-to-head competition that had been assigned to their pools of origin, the output file generated above was amended with the following code to also output a percentage of the total sample for each sequence.

#!/usr/bin/env python import sys, math, collections, time from numpy import * from collections import Counter

try:

infilename $=$ sys.argy[1] $\#$ This will input the file containing the list of sequences to be analyzed outfilenametwo = sys.argv[2] # This will input a file where all of the values will be stored

except:

print "Usage:",sys.argv[0], "1_sequence_list 2_record_file"; sys.exit(1)

outputfilename = '_'.join([infilename, 'amend'])

ifile = open(infilename, 'r') # open sequence list file outputfile = open(outputfilename, 'w') # open file where amended information will be kept recordfile = open(outfilenametwo, 'a') # open a file where record will be kept

rank $= []$ DNA seqlist = Π HFNAPseqlist = [] $readcount = $\Pi$$

print ifile.readline() # removes header line and prints it in the real-time display print ifile.readline() # removes header line and prints it in the real-time display print ifile.readline() # removes header line and prints it in the real-time display

for line in ifile: # scans sequence list file line by line

datalist = line.split() $#$ split up the entries in the file if datalist[0] == $\frac{1}{4}$: break rank.append(datalist[0]) #adds rank list DNAseqlist.append(datalist[1]) # adds to growing list of DNA sequences HFNAPseqlist.append(datalist[2]) # adds to the growing list of HFNAP sequences readcount.append(int(datalist[3])) #adds reads

readtotal= sum(readcount)

timestr = time.strftime("%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S") print "> %s %s %s" % (timestr, sys.argv[0], infilename) #Prints out the date and time for logging of multiple runs print infilename

print "There are", readtotal, "total reads" print "and", len(rank), "unique DNA sequences"

recordfile.write("%s, %s\n" % (timestr, infilename))

outputfile.write("> %s %s %s\n" % (timestr, sys.argv[0], infilename)) # stamps the date and time on the output count file outputfile.write("> %s\n" % (readtotal)) # stamps total number of sequences for i in range(0, len(rank), 1):

outputfile.write("%s %s %s %s %s %s\n" % (rank[i], DNAseqlist[i], HFNAPseqlist[i], readcount[i], 100*float(readcount[i])/float(readtotal)))

The amended files containing the list of assigned sequences from samples before and after the selection were then compared against each other. Sequences that were found in both samples were compiled into a list ordered by their relative enrichment in the head-to-head competition.

#!/usr/bin/env python import sys, math, collections, time from numpy import * from collections import Counter

The goal of this program is to take in the combined list of seguences and to track how well each of those seguences # perform in the head-to-head competition experiment - basically want to compare enrichment of sequences in selection round

try:
infilename = sys.argy[1] # This will input the file containing the big list of sequences from each pool infilenametwo = sys.argv[2] # This inputs the file where the list of sequences from individual round/pool will be pulled outfilename = sys.argv[3] $#$ This inputs the file where the matches will go

outfilelast = sys.argv[4] $#$ This is where the record will be created

except:

print "Usage:",sys.argv[0], "1_combined_sequence_list 2_file_containing_list_of_all_seginterp_files_from_pool 3_Output_of_matches 4_record_file"; sys.exit(1)

ifile = open(infilename, 'r') # open sequence list file from combined pools ifile2 = open(infilenametwo, 'r') #opens the list of sequence files to look at recordfile = open(outfilelast, 'a') # open a file where info will be written for a number of sequences

fulllist = ifile.readlines(); ifile.close() #opens combined list of all sequences

subfiles = ifile2.readlines(); ifile2.close() #reads the lines of the file containing all of the sequence files from the rounds

```
timestr = time.strftime("%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S")
```
Format of the data in fulllist is index, DNA sequence, DNA sequence, total counts

```
percent percentpoollist = \thetareadroundlist = \{\}lastranklist = \{\}pooloforigin = \{ \}for line in fulllist[2:]: # This will be the loop that extracts all of the sequneces that are to be examined
  sequencedata = line.split()
   sequence = sequencedata[1] #extracts sequence from the big list of sequences
  percentpoollist[sequence] = (0,0) # defines tuple that will include an entry for each round for each sequence's percentages
  readroundlist[sequence] = (0,0) # defines tuple that will include an entry for each round for each sequence's total reads
   lastranklist[sequence] = 'X'
   pooloforigin[sequence] = sequencedata[2]
roundcount = 0 # defines a value for indexing the round count
for subfil in subfiles:
  subfile = subfil.split()[0] # removes the /n from the line
  ifile3 = open(subfile, 'r') # opens the data file from the round
  print "subfil is", subfil # should print the round number?
   print "subfile is", subfile
   lines = ifile3.readlines(); ifile3.close() # reads the sequence data from each of the rounds
   roundcount = roundcount + 1
   print "roundcount is", roundcount
  poolhits = \parallel #creates list where each sequence will go
  readcount = lines[1].split()[1] #[1]picks out total number of reads in the second line of document
print "readcount is", readcount<br># print lines
   print lines
  for line in lines[2:]: # Loop parsing data from the amended seqinterp files
     entry = line.split() # should split into 0:rank, 1:DNA sequence, 2:pool origin, 3: reads, 4: percentage of total
      # print entry[2]
      if entry[1] in percentpoollist.keys():
                 tup = (entry[0], entry[1], entry[2], entry[3], entry [4], subfile) # enter data as rank, sequence, pool origin, reads, pool
                 poolhits.append(tup)
      checksum = 0
   for i in range(0, len(poolhits), 1):
      sequence = poolhits[i][1]
      seqorigin = poolhits[i][2]
      seqreads = poolhits[i][3]
      seqpercent = poolhits[i][4]
      if roundcount == 2:
                lastrank = poolhits[i][0]
                lastranklist[sequence] = lastrank
      #for each sequence in the individual round, want to create tuple that has the reads for each round
      #also want to create a tuple that has the percentage for each read
     # want to output the tuple to a list and then modify the particular entry
      temppercentlist = list(percentpoollist[sequence])
```

```
 tempreadslist = list(readroundlist[sequence])
 temppercentlist[roundcount-1] = seqpercent
 tempreadslist[roundcount-1] = seqreads
```

```
 percentpoollist[sequence] = tuple(temppercentlist)
 readroundlist[sequence] = tuple(tempreadslist)
```

```
countfilename = '_'.join([outfilename, 'count'])
countfile = open(countfilename, 'w')
countfile.write("> %s %s\n" % (timestr, sys.argv[0])) #Header to output file
counter = 0mobilityfilename = '_'.join([outfilename, 'mobility'])
mobilityfile = open(mobilityfilename, 'w')
mobilityfile.write("> %s %s\n" % (timestr, sys.argv[0])) #Header to output file
percentagefilename = '_'.join([outfilename, 'percent'])
percentfile = open(percentagefilename, 'w')
percentfile.write("> %s %s\n" % (timestr, sys.argv[0])) #Header to output file
counter = 0
newdictionary1 = \{\}newdictionary 2 = \{ \}for w, z in percentpoollist.items():
          counter += 1
          percentfile.write("%s %s %s\n" % (counter, w, z)) #
          templist = []for i in range(1, len(z), 1):
                     if z[i-1] > 0:
                                templist.append(round(float(z[i])/float(z[i-1]),2))
                     elif z[i-1] and z[i] == 0:
                                templist.append(0)
                     else:
                                templist.append(-0.01)
          total = sum(templist)
          newdictionary1[w] = max(templist) # adds total
          newdictionary2[w] = templist # adds templist
counter = 0
```
for k, v in sorted(newdictionary1.items(), key=lambda p:p[1], reverse = True): counter +=1 if $v > 1$:

mobilityfile.write("%s %s %s %s %s %s\n" % (counter, pooloforigin[k], lastranklist[k], k, v, newdictionary2[k])) # prints index, sequence, total, tuple

recordfile.write("%s, %s %s %s %s %s\n" % (timestr, sys.argv[0], sys.argv[1], sys.argv[2], sys.argv[3], sys.argv[4]))