

Supplemental Information

**High-Density Amplicon Sequencing Identifies
Community Spread and Ongoing Evolution
of SARS-CoV-2 in the Southern United States**

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Supplemental Information

Includes

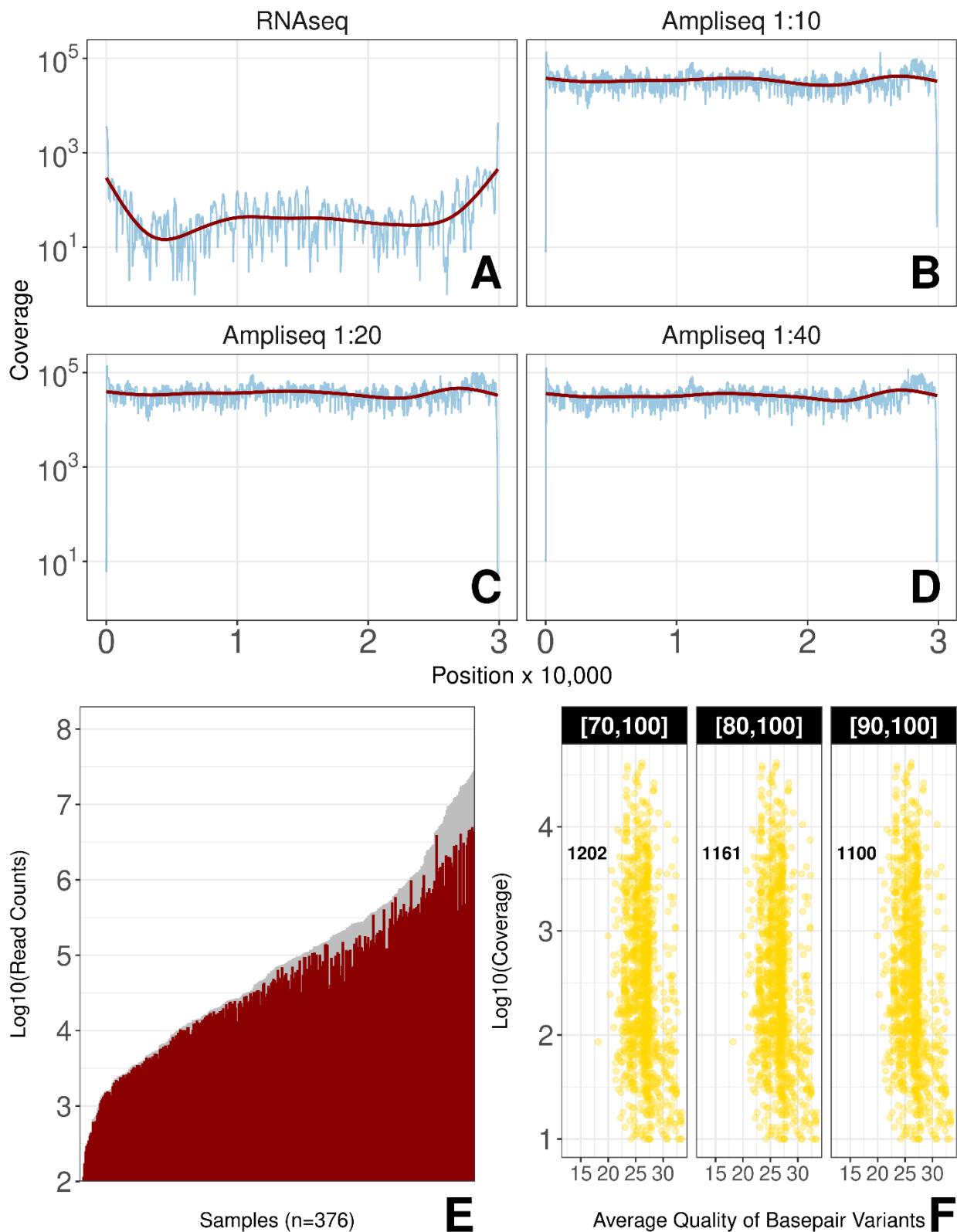
Supplemental Figure S1-3

Supplemental Figure S1-3 Legends

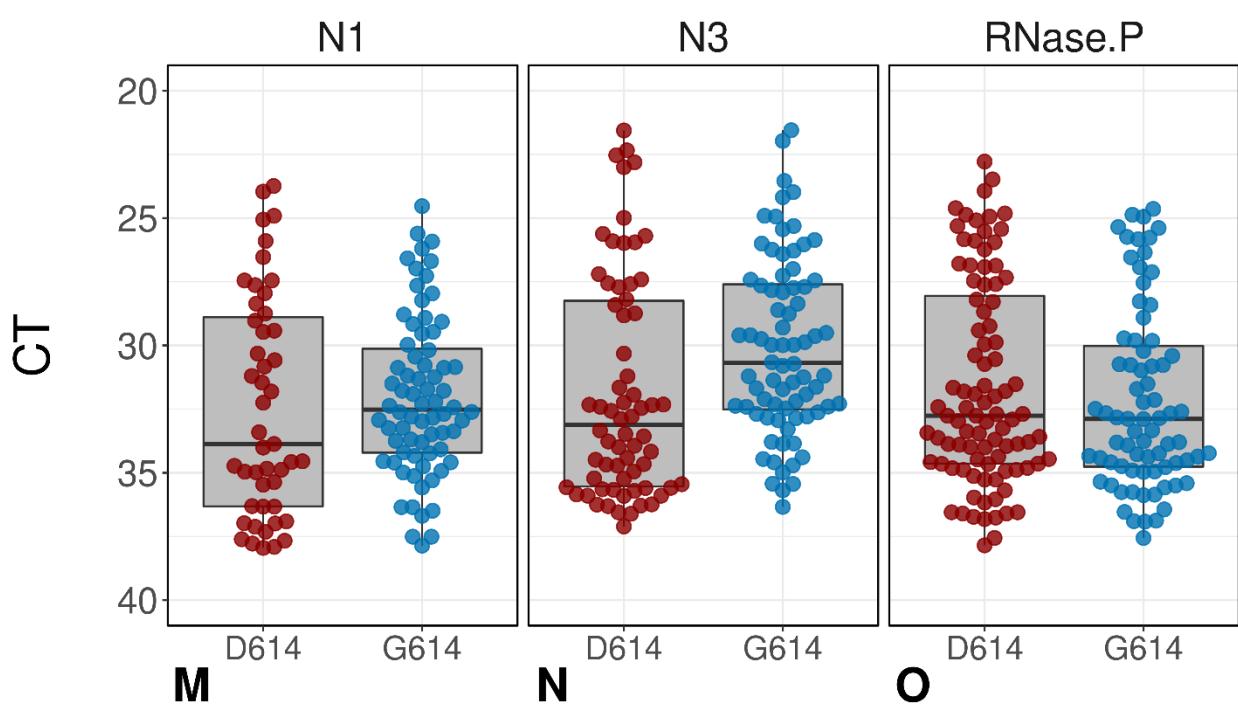
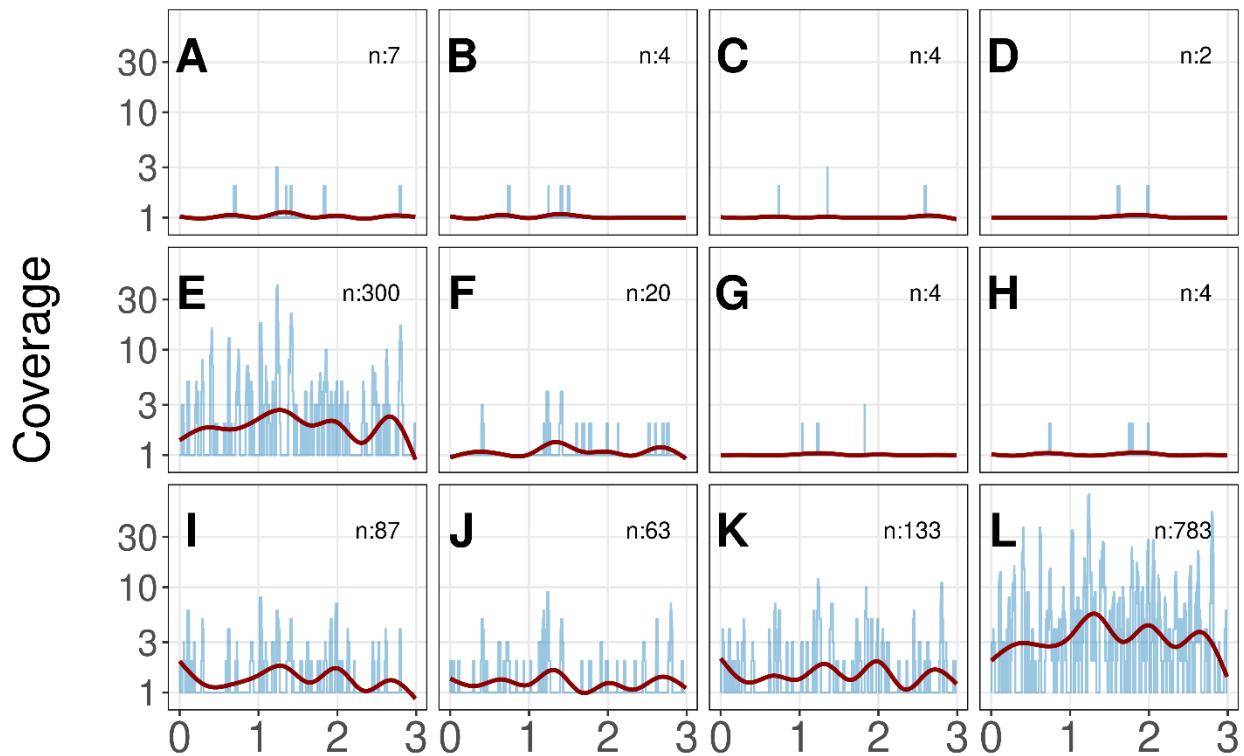
Table S1

Table S1 Legend

Supplemental Figure S1



Supplemental Figure S2



Supplemental Figure Legends

Supplemental Figure S1

Panels A-D show coverage comparison of targeted (AmpliSeq) and non-targeted sequencing of the BEI reference material (NR-52285, strain SARS-CoV-2/human/USA-WA1/2020). Sample types, RNA seq or dilutions of input RNA, are listed on top. Coverage is shown on the vertical and genome position on the horizontal axis; Loess-regression line is shown in red. (E) Log-base 10 of the total read counts of all samples used in this study. (F) The average quality of base-pair variants called by sequencing was plotted based on increasing coverage reads. Related to **Figure 1**.

Supplemental Figure S2

Panels A-N shows the coverage analysis of unknown cases that had at least one read mapped to the reference sequence NC_045512. The number of reads is shown on the vertical axis and genome position on the horizontal axis; Loess-regression line is shown in red. The insert label indicates the total number of reads. Panels M-O depict PCR cycle CT of D614 and G614 isolates using the SARS-CoV-2 N1 and N3 primers. RNaseP was used as an internal control for total RNA. Shown is a beeplot of Raw CT numbers obtained by real-time RT-qPCR using CDC primers N1 and N3, as well as RNaseP, which serves as a control for reverse transcription. Lower CT values signify a higher genome copy number per sample. CT values are shown on the vertical and the SNV variant G614D (ancestral, red) or G614G (recent, blue) on the horizontal axis. Related to **Figure 1** and **Figure 2**.

Supplemental Figure S3

Phylogenetic analysis. A. Neighbor-joining tree of whole SARS-CoV-2 genomes from the southeastern United States (from GenBank and GISAID) The bat coronavirus genome strain RaTG13 was used as an outlier to root the tree. Average nucleotide difference is shown for the two major branches and the difference between SARS (NC_004718.3) and SARS-CoV-2. B. Neighbor-joining tree based on amino acids for S protein. Support values are listed at the major branch points. Colors indicate geographic regions. Additional genome sequences and protein sequences are from GISAID and GenBank. Related to **Figure 2**.

