Supplementary Information

Accurate Imputation of Human Leukocyte Antigens with CookHLA

Supplementary Table 1. Accuracy comparison of different versions of CookHLA. We imputed HapMap CEU (N=88) using the T1DGC (N=5,225) as reference. The version with the best accuracy is in bold font.

		CookHLA versions						
		Equiv. to SNP2HLA	CookHLA- vanilla	CookHLA- embed	CookHLA- HapMap	CookHLA- adapt	Full CookHLA	
	Upgraded Hidden Markov model	х	0	Ο	Ο	0	0	
	Genetic map	Not applicable	No map	No map	HapMap map	Adaptive map	Adaptive map	
	Local embedding of markers	х	х	Ο	х	х	0	
HLA-A		92.05%	97.16%	97.16%	96.59%	98.86%	98.86%	
HLA-C		93.75%	98.30%	98.30%	98.30%	97.73%	98.30%	
HLA-B		92.05%	97.16%	97.16%	97.16%	97.16%	97.16%	
HLA-DRB1		90.34%	93.18%	93.75%	93.75%	94.32%	94.89%	
HLA-DQA1		97.73%	98.86%	99.43%	99.43%	99.43%	99.43%	
HLA-DQB1		94.89%	97.16%	97.16%	97.16%	97.16%	97.16%	
Average		93.47%	96.97%	97.16%	97.06%	97.44%	97.63%	

Supplementary Table 2. Pairwise accuracy benchmark using 10 reference panels. We

collected 10 different reference panels of various populations and sizes, and tested each pair by

assigning one as a reference and another as a target. The imputation accuracy was averaged

over all available HLA genes for each pair. In each cell, the first number is the accuracy of the full version of CookHLA, while the number in the parentheses is the accuracy of CookHLA-vanilla (CookHLA with only imputation engine upgrade, no genetic map is used).

		Reference panel									
		European			East Asian				th Asian	African	Ad Mixed America n
		T1DGC	58BC	1000G EUR	Chinese	Korean	1000G EAS	Pan- Asian	1000G SAS	1000G AFR	1000G AMR
	T1DGC		91.3 (90.8)	93.3 (89.8)	80.4 (71.2)	75.1 (65.4)	73.0 (59.6)	78.7 (71.6)	85.1 (73.2)	88.7 (78.9)	91.0 (83.4)
	58BC	97.5 (97.4)		96.8 (94.4)	89.1 (85.1)	81.5 (72.7)	75.6 (63.0)	74.1 (69.1)	80.6 (78.0)	92.0 (80.2)	94.9 (88.2)
	1000G EUR	98.3 (97.5)	95.8 (94.4)		89.4 (85.6)	81.0 (76.6)	82.8 (72.0)	76.0 (71.1)	85.3 (78.7)	91.1 (86.2)	95.6 (88.1)
	Chinese	80.8 (79.0)	69.0 (63.4)	73.2 (65.1)		90.5 (82.2)	92.3 (83.5)	89.2 (83.5)	80.3 (71.6)	58.4 (51.1)	68.4 (62.0)
sample	Korean	90.0 (87.1)	71.9 (67.7)	74.0 (68.6)	95.4 (94.7)		95.2 (83.6)	90.6 (83.6)	77.9 (66.3)	61.9 (54.6)	71.3 (64.9)
Target :	1000G EAS	91.3 (80.6)	61.2 (51.7)	68.8 (62.6)	94.4 (94.1)	90.8 (82.5)		Sample overlap	78.9 (74.8)	57.9 (50.5)	63.8 (60.5)
	Pan-Asian	90.0 (89.8)	61.0 (60.0)	64.3 (61.8)	87.5 (88.9)	78.4 (75.6)	Sample overlap		83.8 (74.6)	58.1 (51.0)	59.9 (54.4)
	1000G SAS	94.0 (90.5)	78.2 (74.0)	82.9 (73.4)	88.5 (82.3)	79.5 (73.8)	87.0 (81.8)	88.7 (81.8)		74.9 (62.8)	79.4 (68.2)
	1000G AFR	89.3 (84.4)	68.9 (62.5)	74.8 (67.8)	59.1 (57.5)	45.0 (39.8)	50.2 (42.8)	47.6 (38.3)	53.3 (45.0)		85.9 (67.7)
	1000G AMR	89.3 (88.4)	78.9 (78.2)	82.7 (77.5)	77.0 (76.0)	67.0 (61.4)	68.7 (62.4)	64.8 (58.7)	72.4 (64.7)	80.0 (73.7)	

Supplementary Table 3. Computation time of different methods. We used 2.1Ghz CPU cores with 8Gb memory per core. The

computation time for obtaining adaptive genetic map using MACH is described in parenthesis for CookHLA.

		CookHLA		CookHLA		HIBAG-prefit	
	SINF ZI ILA	(Beagle v4.1)		(Beagle v5.1)			
Custom reference adaptability	0	0		0		X	
CPU core usage (# thread)	1	1	9	1	9	1	7
Memory assigned	8Gb	8Gb	72Gb	8Gb	72Gb	8Gb	56Gb
T1DGC ref (N=5,225) /	2.0 hours	19.4 hours	2.6 hours	1.4 hours	10 mins	34 mins	10 mins
1000G EUR (N=503)		(+ 42mins)	(+ 42mins)	(+ 42mins)	(+ 42mins)		
(# Overlap SNP = 5,539)							
Chinese ref (N=9,773) /	33.2 hours	29.1 hours	4.5 hours	1.4 hours	11 mins	11 mins	3 mins
Korean target (N=413)		(+ 31mins)	(+ 31mins)	(+ 31mins)	(+ 31mins)		
(# Overlap SNP = 3,595)							

Supplementary Figure 1. Imputation accuracy comparison in Asians. Accuracies were measured based on matching in 4-digit level. We evaluated prediction accuracy in imputing HLA of Koreans (N = 413) using the merged panel of Chinese (N = 9,773) and HapMap EAS (N = 504) as reference. For HIBAG-prefit, we used the Asian prefit model. The error bars represent SD.



Supplementary Figure 2. Pairwise comparison across 10 different reference panels. We collected 10 reference panels of differing ethnicities and sizes. We then tested every possible pair by assigning one panel as reference and another as target, which comprised 88 tests after excluding overlapping sample pairs. (a) We compared the full version of CookHLA to CookHLA-vanilla (upgraded engine only) and (b) CookHLA-HapMap (upgraded engine, with HapMap genetic map) to CookHLA-vanilla. The dotted line indicates where the two methods' imputation accuracies are equal.



Supplementary Figure 3. Imputation accuracy of different versions of CookHLA in each allele frequency bin. (a) We used cross-validation by splitting the T1DGC panel into reference (N=1,000) and the target sample (N=4,225). **(b)** We used the 1000G EAS (N=504) as reference and the Korean data (N=413) as target. The accuracy refers to sensitivity.

a.





Supplementary Figure 4. Imputation accuracy (PPV, F1-score) in each allele frequency bin. We used cross-validation by splitting the T1DGC panel into reference (N=1,000) and the target sample (N=4,225). For HIBAG-prefit, we used the European prefit model. (a) PPV in each allele frequency bin. We omitted alleles with predicted allele counts of zero. (b) F1-score in each allele frequency bin. F1-score was defined as the harmonic mean of the sensitivity in Figure 4 and PPV. Only the alleles with non-zero sensitivity and PPV were included for calculation.

a.





Supplementary Figure 5. Imputation accuracy versus call rate. For each method, we changed the threshold to call genotypes based on the confidence score provided by the method. We used the T1DGC subset (N=1,000) as reference and the rest (N=4,225) as target, similar to **Figure 2C**. The imputation accuracy was averaged over all available HLA genes. (In SNP2HLA, *HLA-DPA1* was excluded because there was a phenomenon that all 4 digit markers show 0 posterior probabilities in this dataset.)

