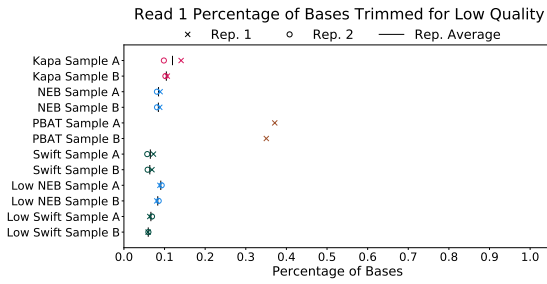


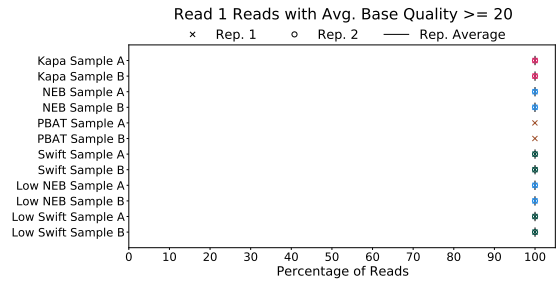
Additional file 1

	Kapa	NEB	PBAT	Swift	Low NEB	Low Swift
Kapa	–	0.55	0.41	0.62	0.55	0.61
NEB	–	–	0.88	0.87	0.91	0.83
PBAT	–	–	–	0.80	0.86	0.76
Swift	–	–	–	–	0.87	0.83
Low NEB	–	–	–	–	–	0.83
Low Swift	–	–	–	–	–	–

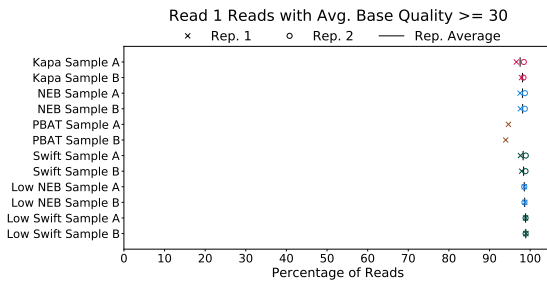
Supplemental Table S1: **Spearman correlation coefficients between protocols for Sample A Technical Replicate 1.** Note, all libraries were downsampled to be comparable to PBAT; therefore, any differences are not likely confounded by sequencing depth. Overall low correlation values are due to low coverage from downsampling.



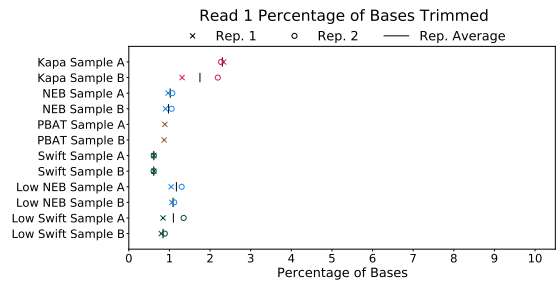
(a)



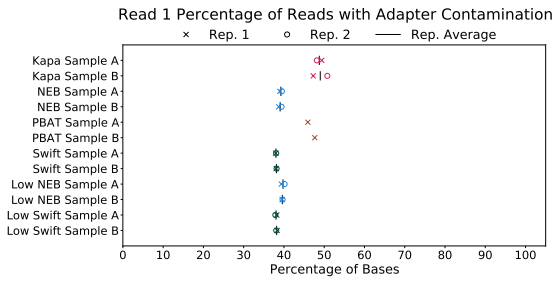
(b)



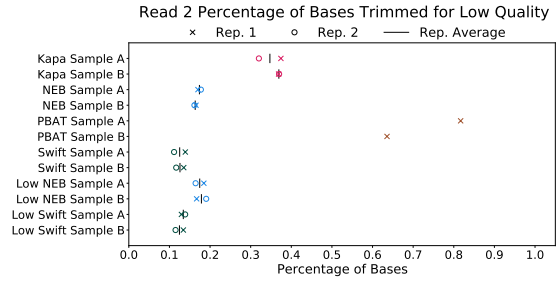
(c)



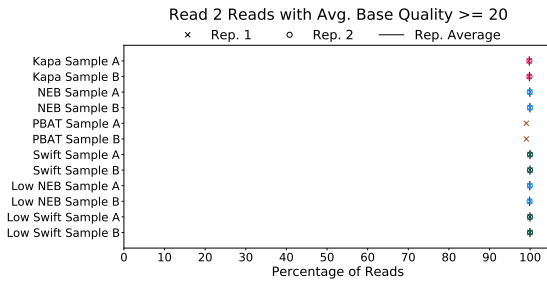
(d)



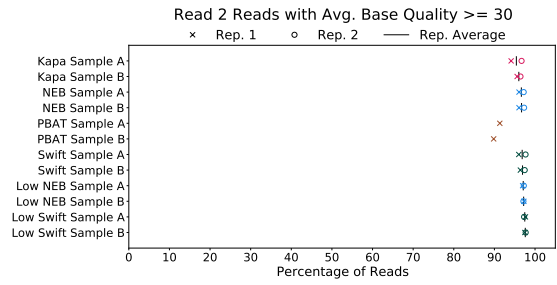
(e)



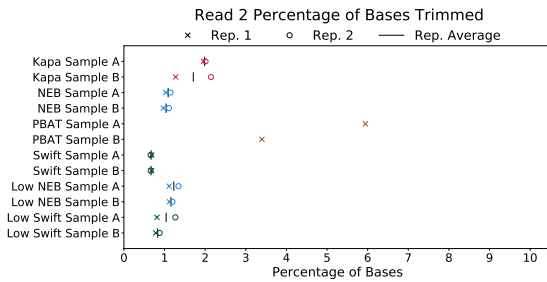
(f)



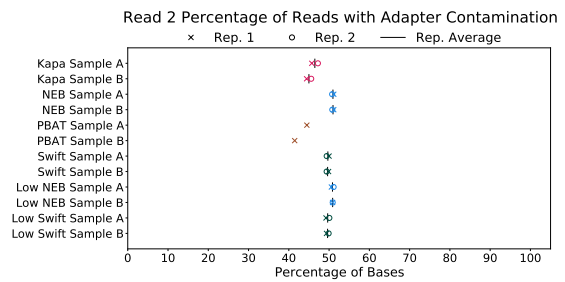
(g)



(h)

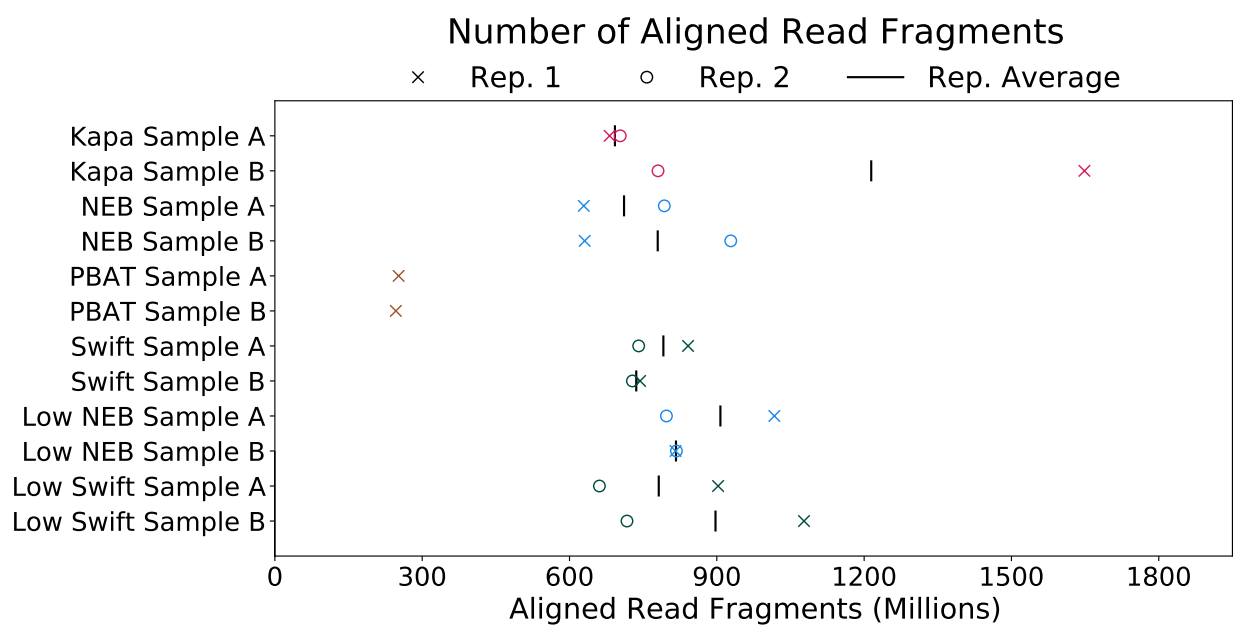


(i)

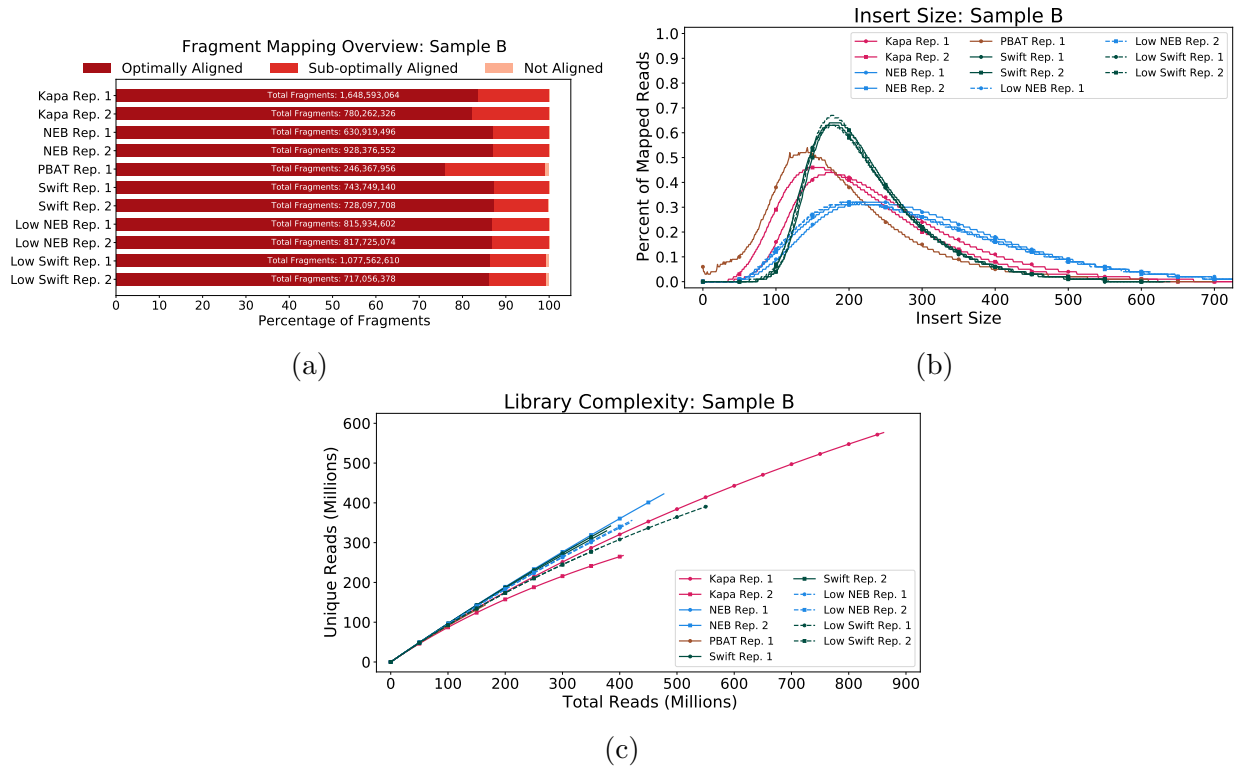


(j)

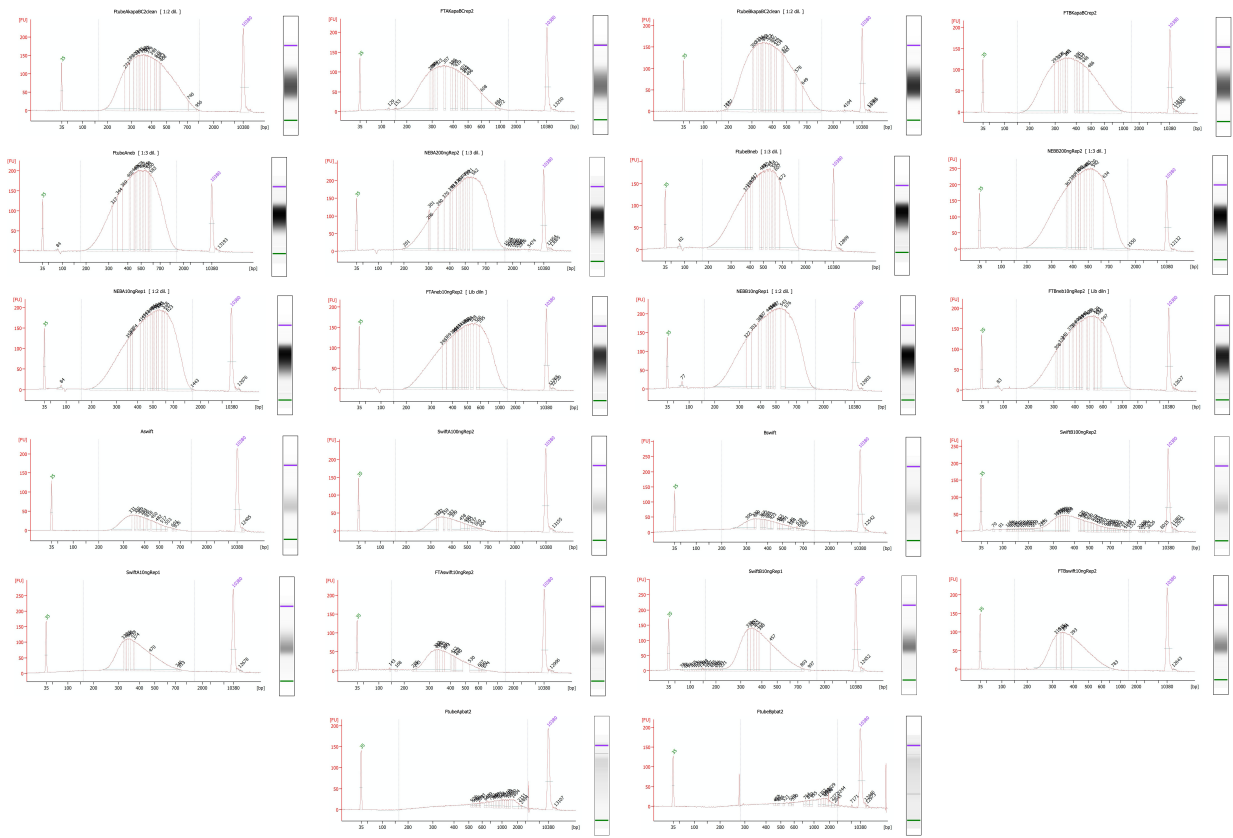
Supplemental Figure S1: **Raw read statistics for each protocol.** (a)–(e) Statistics for read 1. (f)–(j) Statistics for read 2.



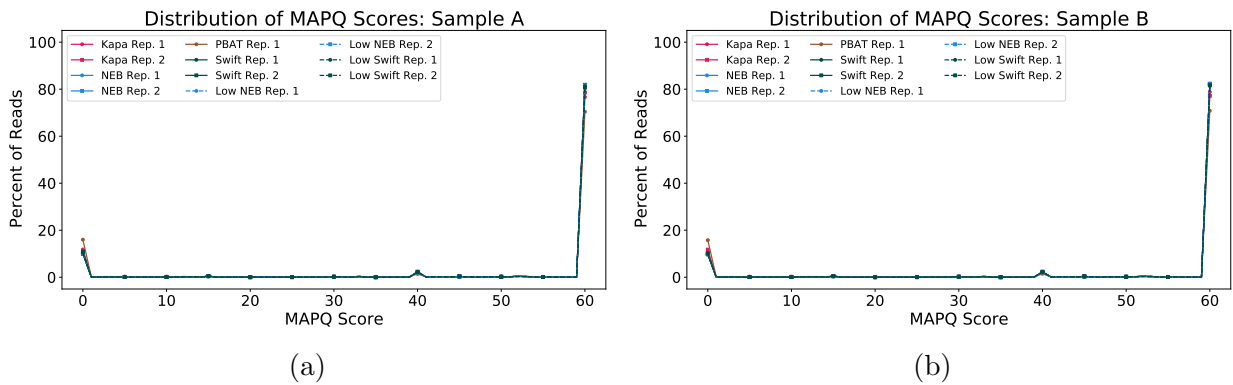
Supplemental Figure S2: **The number of aligned read fragments for each sample.** The number of read fragments treats reads 1 and 2 as distinct entities.



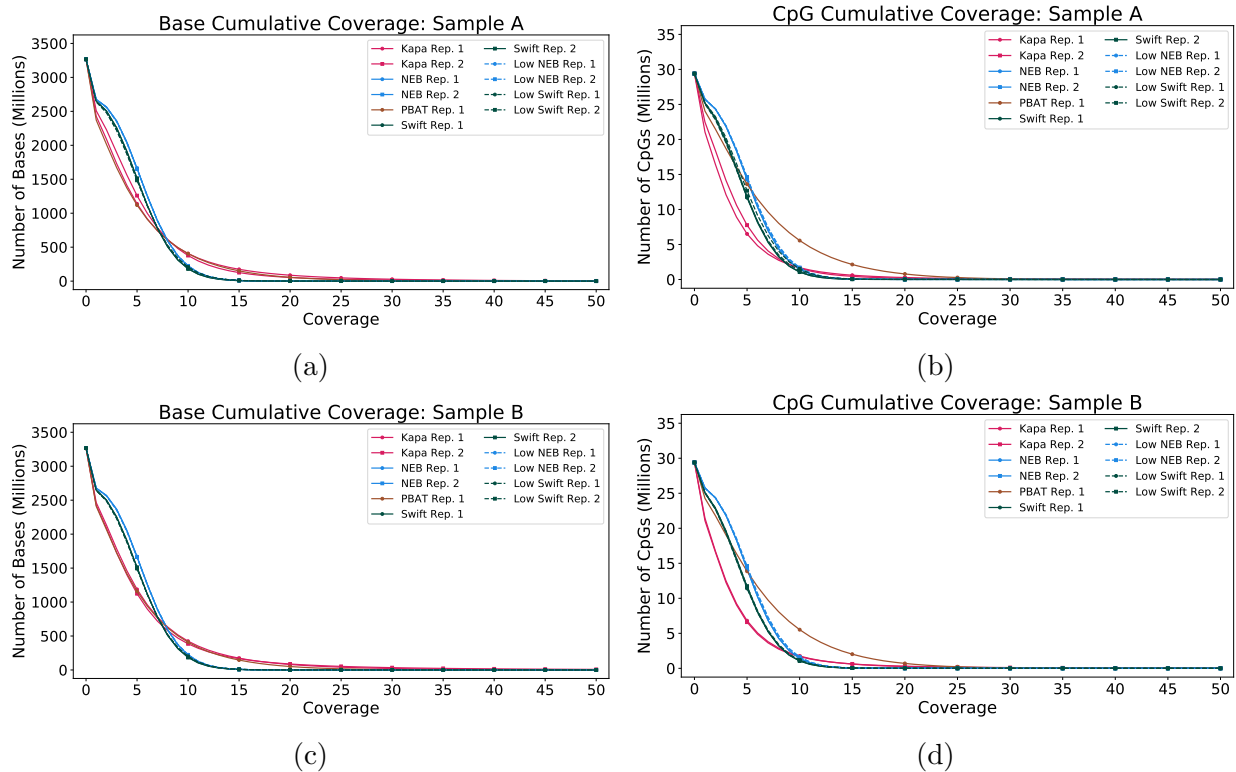
Supplemental Figure S3: **Library quality metrics for each protocol for Sample B.** (a) The percentage of optimally, sub-optimally, and not aligned read fragments for each protocol. Note, read fragments treat reads 1 and 2 as separate entities, as it is possible that one read in the pair is mapped, while the other is not. (b) Insert size distribution. (c) The library complexity, which is a function of the duplicate rate.



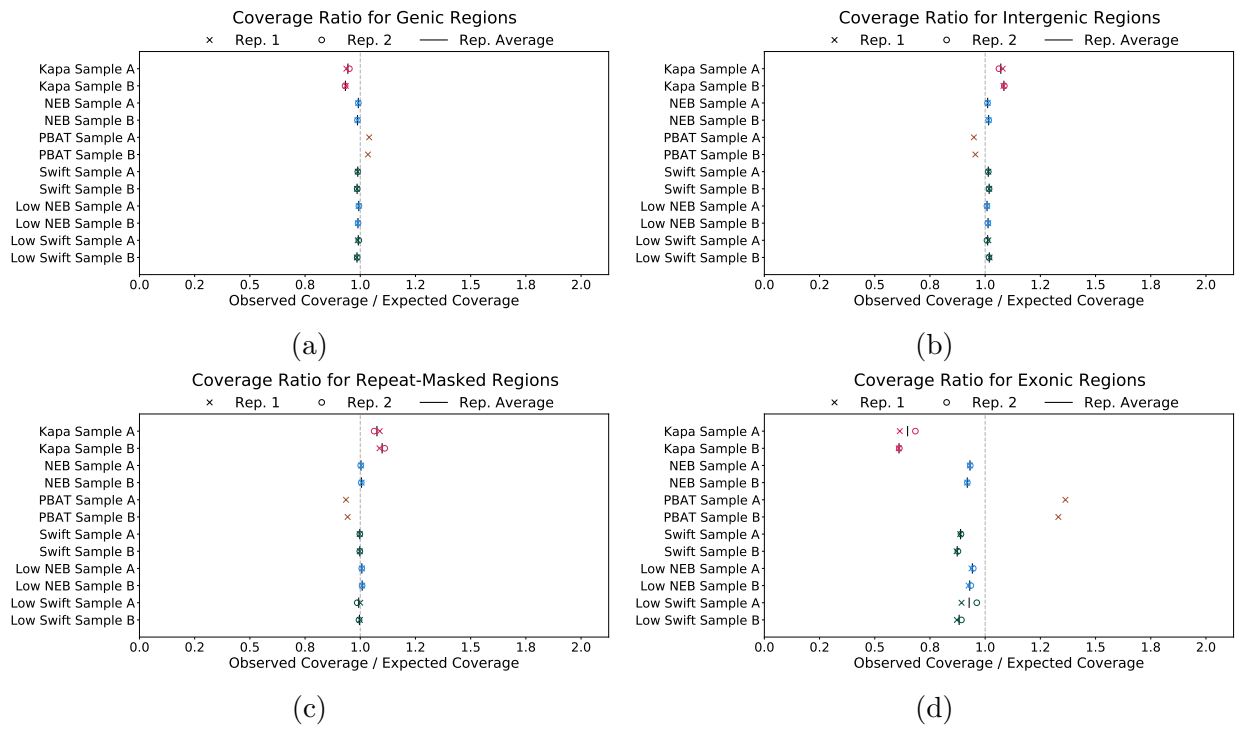
Supplemental Figure S4: Bioanalyzer traces are shown for each sample.



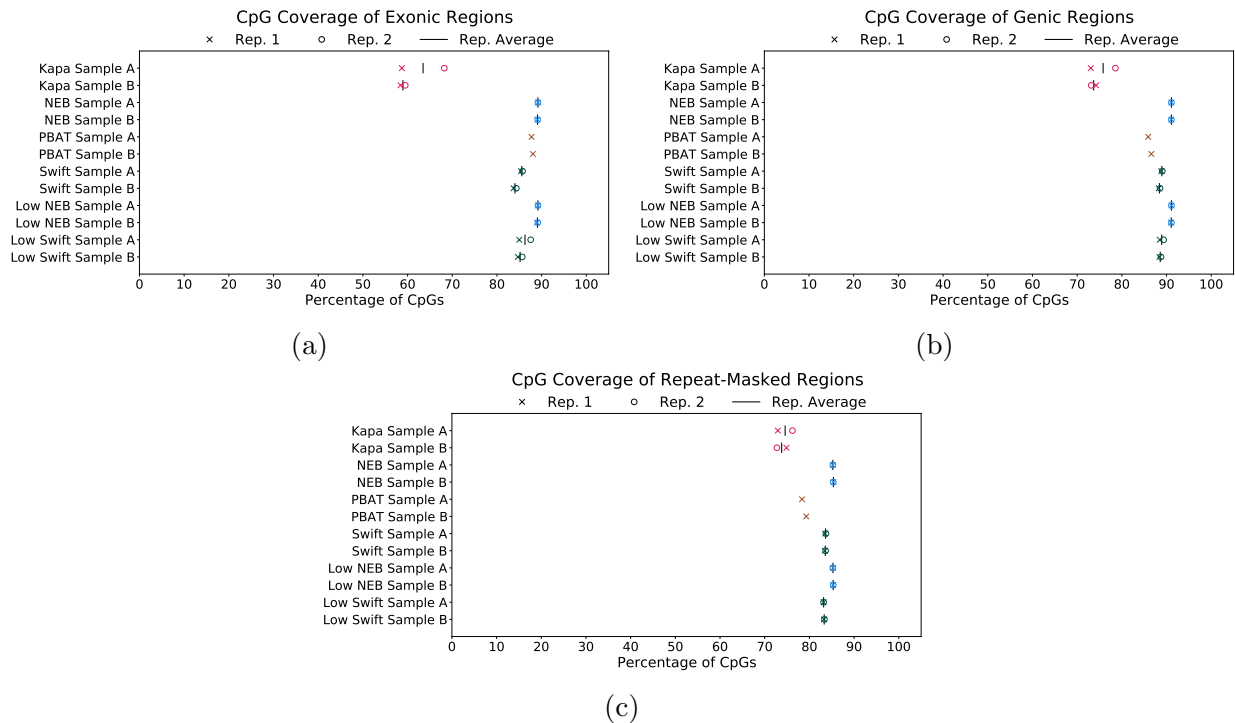
Supplemental Figure S5: The distribution of MAPQ scores for Sample A and Sample B.



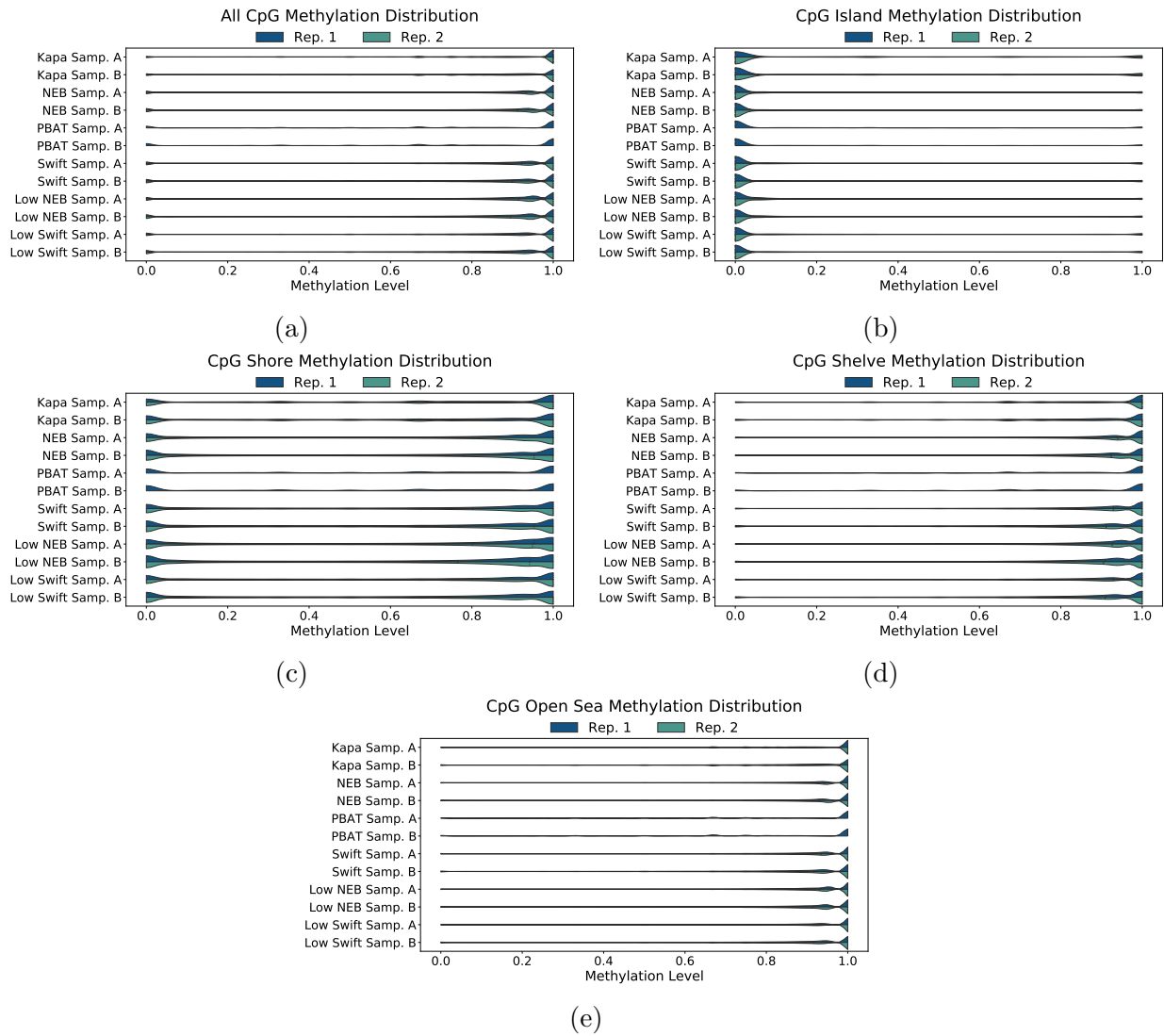
Supplemental Figure S6: **The cumulative coverage across CpGs and all base for reads with $\text{MAPQ} \geq 40$.** (a)–(b) Cumulative coverage for Sample A. (c)–(d) Cumulative coverage for Sample B. Note, all libraries were downsampled to be comparable to PBAT (150 million reads, see Methods for details); therefore, any differences are not confounded by sequencing depth.



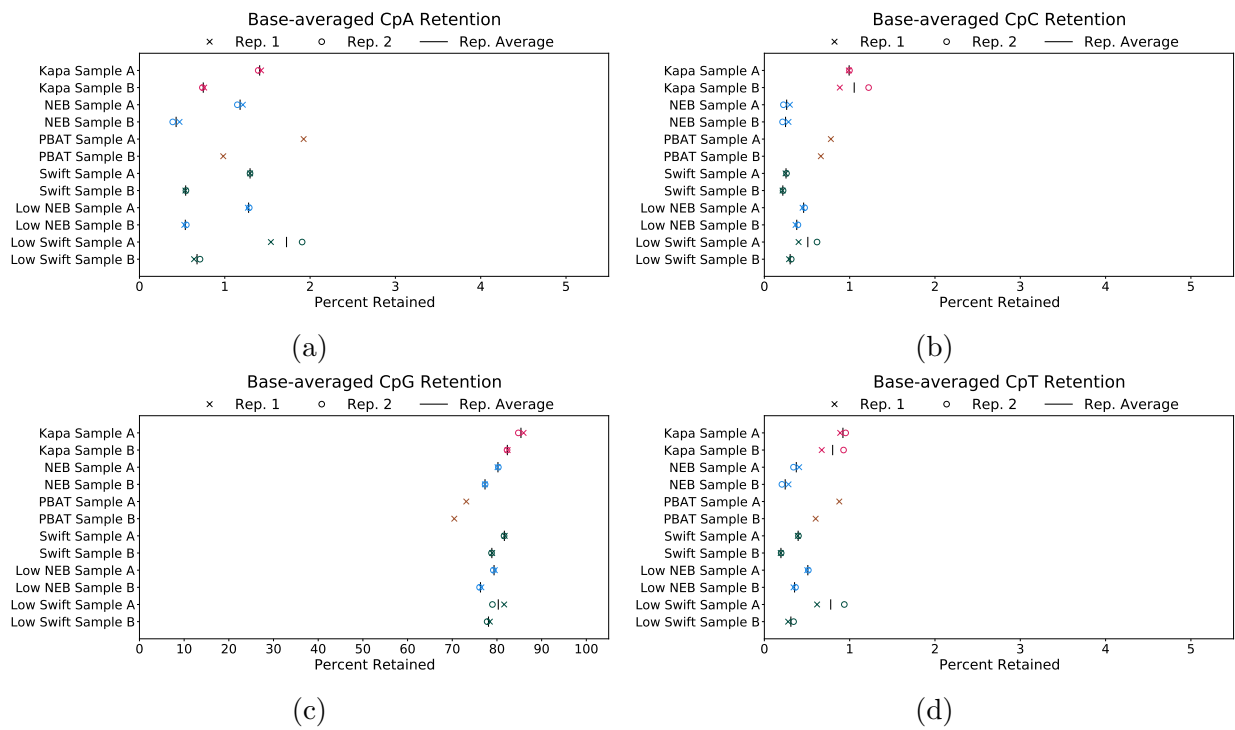
Supplemental Figure S7: **The ratio of observed coverage to expected coverage for various genomic element categories. (a) Ratio for genic regions. (b) Ratio for intergenic regions. (c) Ratio for repeat-masked regions. (d) Ratio for exonic regions.**



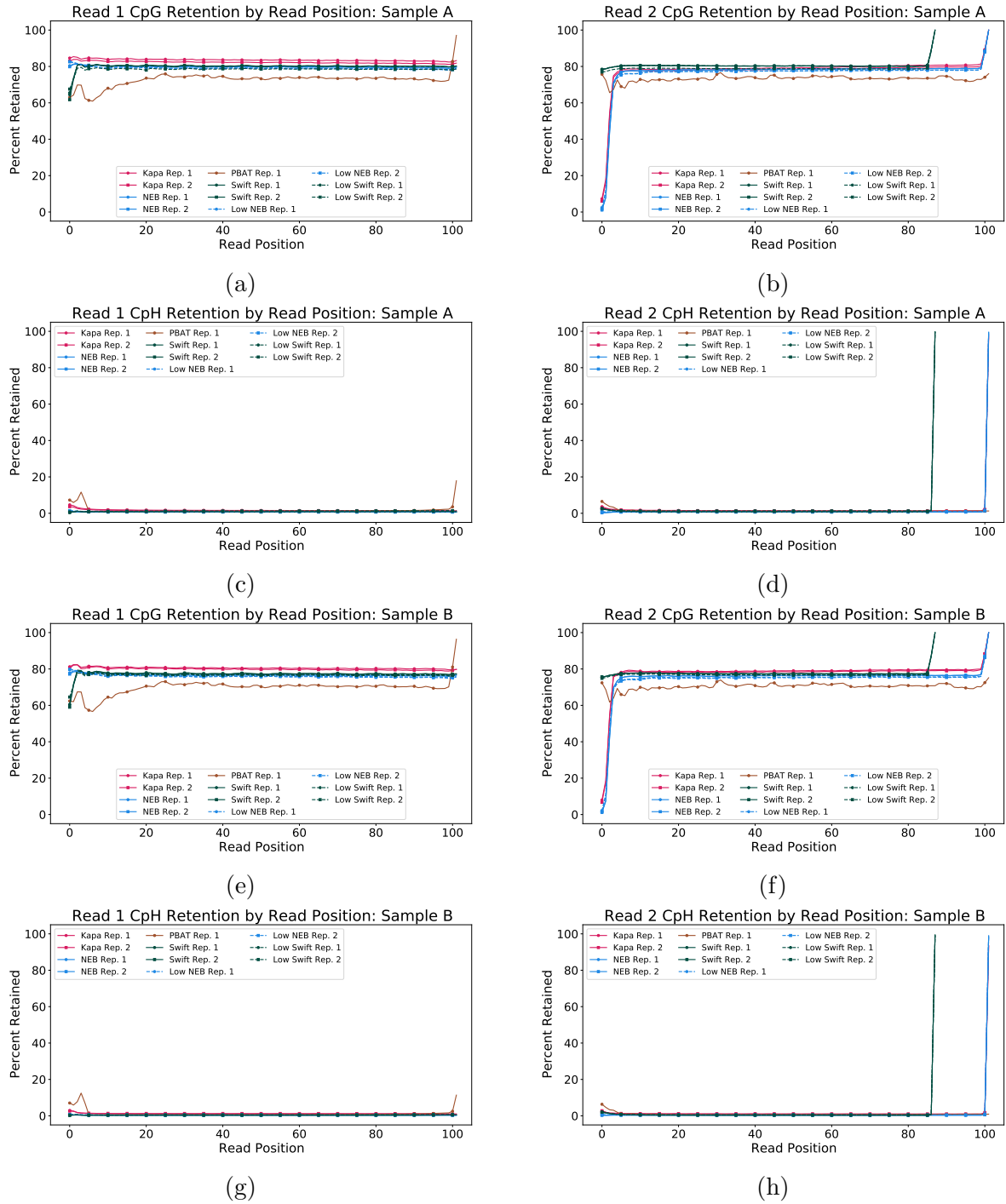
Supplemental Figure S8: **Percentage of CpGs covered by at least one unique read with $\text{MAPQ} \geq 40$ for various genomic element categories.** (a) Percentage of covered CpGs in exonic regions. (b) Percentage of covered CpGs in genic regions. (c) Percentage of covered CpGs in repeat-masked regions. Note, all libraries were downsampled to be comparable to PBAT; therefore, any differences are not likely confounded by sequencing depth.



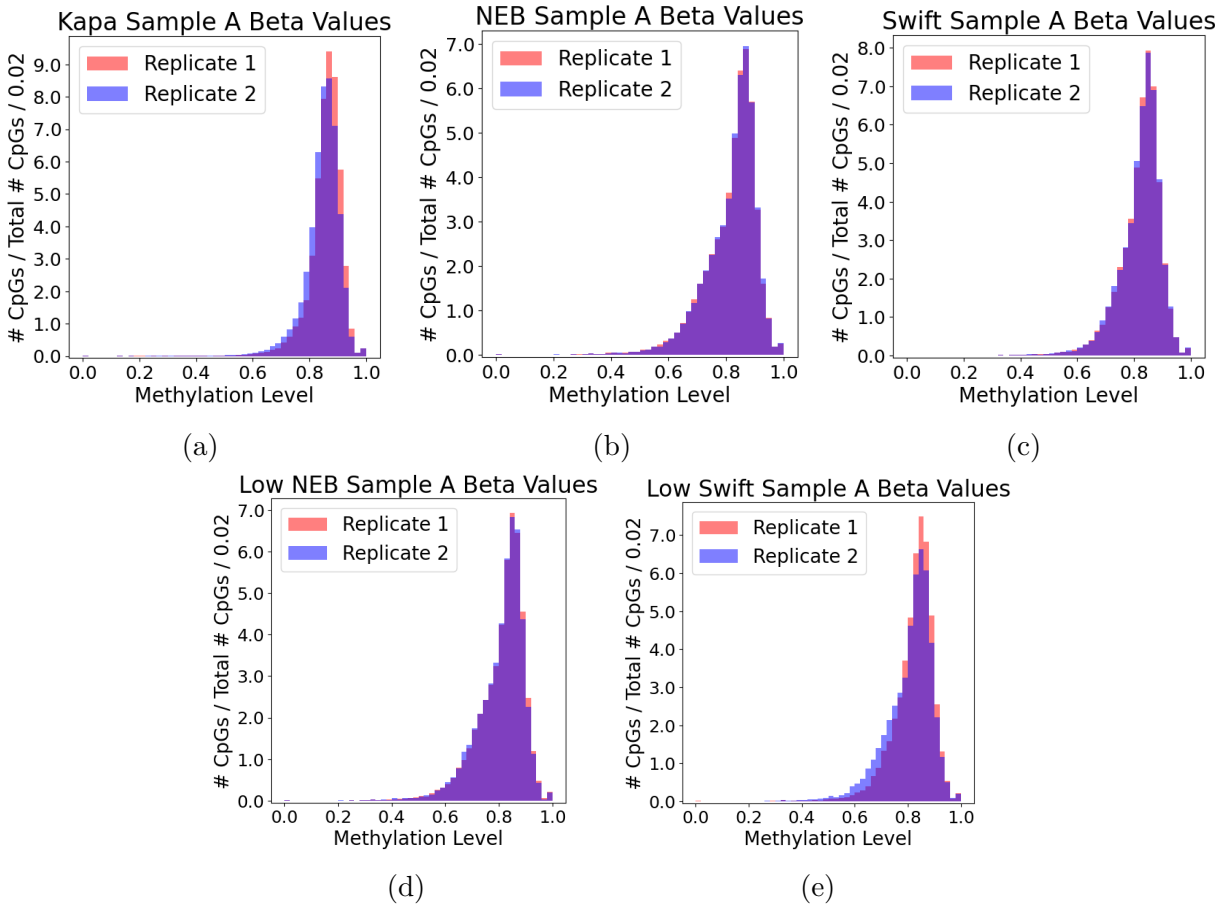
Supplemental Figure S9: The distribution of CpG beta values for different genomic regions, including all CpGs (a), CpG islands (b), CpG shores (c, +/- 2000bp from CpG island regions), CpG shelves (d, +/- 2000bp from CpG shore regions), and open seas (e, regions between CpG shores).



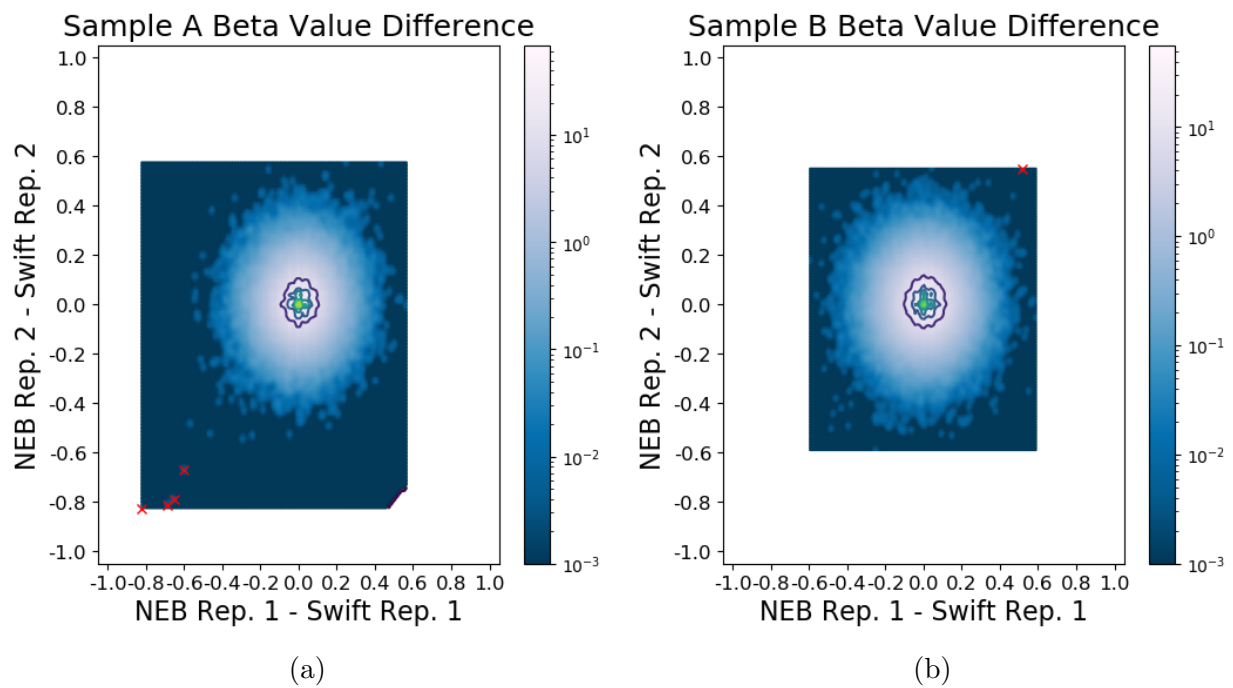
Supplemental Figure S10: **Base-averaged cytosine retention by dinucleotide context, namely (a) CpA, (b) CpC, (c) CpG, and (d) CpT.** In each panel two technical replicates are shown for each biological replicate. The x-axis denotes percent retention, with a scale of 0-5% for CpH panels and 0-100% for the CpG panel.



Supplemental Figure S11: **CpG and CpH retention by read position for each biological sample.** (a)–(b) The CpG retention by read position in Sample A. (c)–(d) The CpH retention by read position in Sample A. (e)–(f) The CpG retention by read position in Sample B. (g)–(h) The CpH retention by read position in Sample B. The length of read 2 in the Swift samples is shorter due to additional trimming required for these libraries (see Methods section for details). Note, all libraries were downsampled to be comparable to PBAT; therefore, any differences are not likely confounded by sequencing depth.



Supplemental Figure S12: **The distribution of CpG beta values for replicates 1 and 2.** (a)–(e) represent the data shown in Figure 7 collapsed onto a single axis.



Supplemental Figure S13: **Difference in beta values between the NEB and Swift protocols.** Red x's denote CpGs where the difference for both technical replicates exceeds 0.5.