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Supplemental information

Monitoring of the SARS-CoV-2 Omicron BA.1/BA.2 lineage transition in the Swedish population reveals increased viral RNA levels in BA.2 cases Antonio Lentini, Antonio Pereira, Ola Winqvist, and Björn Reinius

Figure S1







Figure S1. Extended analysis of Omicron BA.1-specific extraction-free RT-PCR, Related to Figure 1.

a. Evaluated primer-probe combinations targeting Omicron BA.1-specific mutations. Green: 3-nucleotide deletion in-between A[]T specifically in Omicron BA1. Purple: 9-nucleotide insertion specifically in Omicron BA1.

b. Performance of primer-probe combinations in **a.** by RT-PCR. Red box indicates the selected primer-probe set.

c. RT-PCR detection using the original CDC N1 probe (utilized in the diagnostic RT-PCR in this study) or a custom Omicron-specific N1 probe designed around the C28311T mutation (present in both Omicron BA.1 and BA.2) located in the 3rd base of the CDC N1 probe (See sequence in **Table S1c**). Amplification curves (left) and Ct values (right) shown for n = 35 clinical specimens classified as Omicron BA.1 by Thermo Fisher TaqMan SARS-CoV-2 Mutation Panel Assay and WGS.



Figure S2. Extended analysis of WGS lineage calling results and viral load, Related to Figure 2.

a. Sequencing quality metrics separated by SARS-CoV-2 positivity by RT-PCR and successful lineage assignment by WGS for n = 1,153 clinical specimens.

b. RNaseP (human internal control) RT-PCR Ct values in samples stratified by BA.1 classification by RT-PCR for n = 93,264 SARS-CoV-2-positive cases (174,933 tests performed including negative cases). Boxplot show median, first, and third quartiles, and 1.5x inter-quartile range.

c. Viral RNA load (N1 qPCR Ct) for BA.1-positive and negative SARS-CoV-2-positive samples based on RT-PCR calls over time for n = 93,126 clinical specimens. Density plot with marked medians shown to the right.

d. Ct values from dilution series of three BA.1-positive (left) and three BA.2-positive (right) samples, for the N1 (upper) and BA.1-specific S (lower) primer-probe set. Each dilution point is represented by n = 4 technical replicates. Slope (*m*) and primer efficiency (*E*) calculated in the log-linear range for each sample.

e. Boxplots of delta-delta Ct values, considering N1 as target gene and RNaseP as reference in each clinical specimen.

f. Boxplots of N1 Ct values, normalized for RT-PCR plate variation using a positive control sample loaded on each plate as the calibrator sample.

g. Boxplots of N1, RNaseP, and BA.1-specific S Ct values for the calibrator sample across 1952 separate plates and RT-PCR runs. Coefficient of variation (CV) and quantile coefficient of dispersion are shown the plots.

h. Linear relationship between Omicron extraction-free (N1+S_{BA1}, OXF) and extraction-based (N1+RdRp, NZT) RT-PCR results for different primer-probe sets for n = 3,323 clinical specimens.

i. Difference in viral RNA quantity (RT-PCR Ct for different primer-probe sets) for BA.1-positive and negative SARS-CoV-2 positive samples based on RT-PCR calls for n = 1,252 clinical specimens. OFX: Omicron extraction-free (N1+S_{BA1}). NZT: Extraction-based SARS-CoV-2 One-Step RT-PCR Kit, RdRp and N Genes, IVD (NZYTech). P-values calculated using one-tailed Mann-Whitney U-tests.

j. Same as **i.** but based on WGS lineage calls for n = 87 clinical specimens.



Figure S3. Extended analysis of SARS-CoV-2 mutations, Related to Figure 2.

a. Lineage assignment by WGS using the original lineage database (accessed 2022-03-08) or an updated version (2022-05-17) for n = 801 clinical specimens.

b. Viral load (N1 qPCR Ct) for BA.2 and BA.2.9 samples classified by WGS lineage calls using the updated (2022-05-17) lineage database. P-values calculated using two-tailed Mann-Whitney U-tests.

c. Prevalence of the BA.2.9 sublineage per healthcare district (compared to COVID-19 positive and lineage-classified samples).

d. Full SARS-CoV-2 mutational spectrum (top) or S-specific mutations (bottom) for n = 712 clinical specimens. Shown as heatmaps with arbitrarily coloured mutations on genomic coordinates as X-axis (left) or PCA analysis (right).

e. Heatmap of mutational signature associated with 21J-21K recombination from Colson et al. for samples in **d.**, excluding the 3 Omicron 21M samples.

f. Retrospective data of variant and lineage fraction relative to total sequenced genomes in Sweden over time, shown at 2-week resolution. Adapted from Covariants.org, accessed 2022-05-24.

Supplementary Data Item 1



Supplementary Data Item 1. Standard operation procedures for SARS-CoV-2 self-sampling, Related to STAR Methods. Kit components (left, Page 1) and instructions (right, Page 2) for self-sampling (English version). The sample collection medium (in Tube A) was 1 mL 0.9% NaCl.