

Intra-host dynamic variations in SARS-CoV-2

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Supplementary figures and tables

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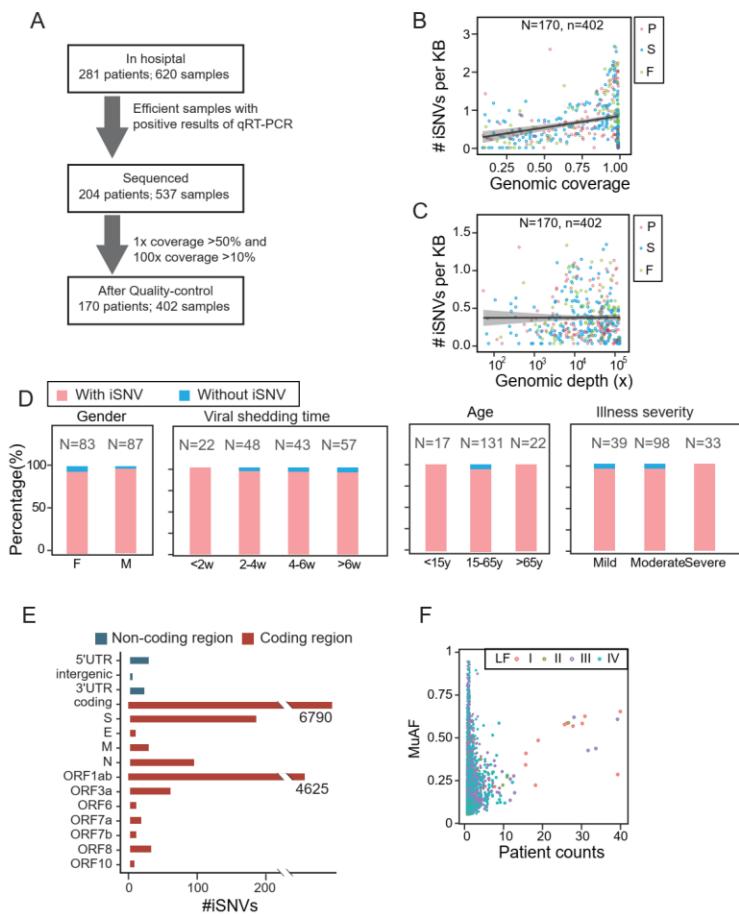


Figure S1. The pipeline of samples selection and iSNV distribution along SARS-CoV-2 genome in patients. (A) The pipeline of patients and sample selected for sequencing and quality control. (B) The number of iSNVs per kb against the genomic coverage with a linear regression. (C) The number of iSNVs per kb against the sequencing depth with a linear regression. (D) The numbers of patients grouped by gender, age, viral shedding time and illness severity, and the proportion of patients with or without iSNV in each group. In the gender group, F is short for female and M is short for male. (E) The iSNV counts in coding (red) and non-coding regions (dark blue). (F) The MuAF of iSNVs against the number of patients with the iSNVs. The average MuAF was used if the iSNV was shared in patients. The color of the point represents the level of SNP frequency in public database reported previously, Level I to IV, the SNP frequency from high to low.

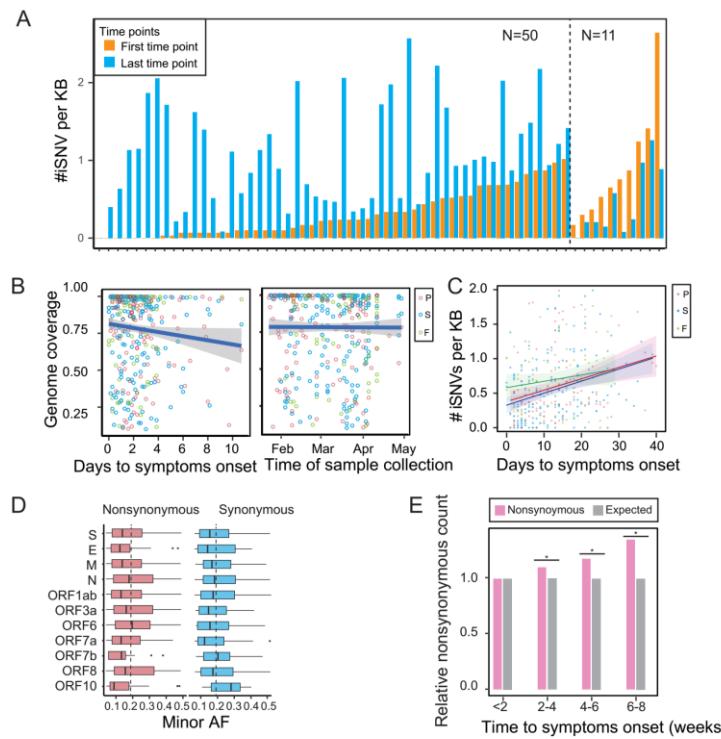
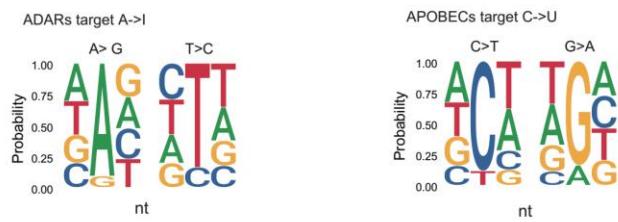


Figure S2. The iSNV distribution along the symptoms onset and genes. (A) The iSNV per KB of the same patients in the first and last time point. The duration of first and last time is more than 5 days. (B) The correlation of iSNV minor allele frequency (minor AF) and genomic coverage with the days post symptom onset and the time of sample collection, respectively, using the samples with more than 100x sequencing depth and linear regression were calculated. (C) The distribution of iSNV per KB against the days post symptom onset, and linear regression were calculated for three sample types. (D) The minor allele frequency (minor AF) of iSNVs causing nonsynonymous (left) and synonymous (right) mutations in each gene. The average frequency in each type of iSNVs was marked by dashed vertical line. (E) The relative nonsynonymous count in epitope regions against time to symptoms onset. The nonsynonymous mutation was colored by pink and expected was colored by grey. The relative nonsynonymous were normalized by the whole epitope region and the expected value was set to 1.

A



B

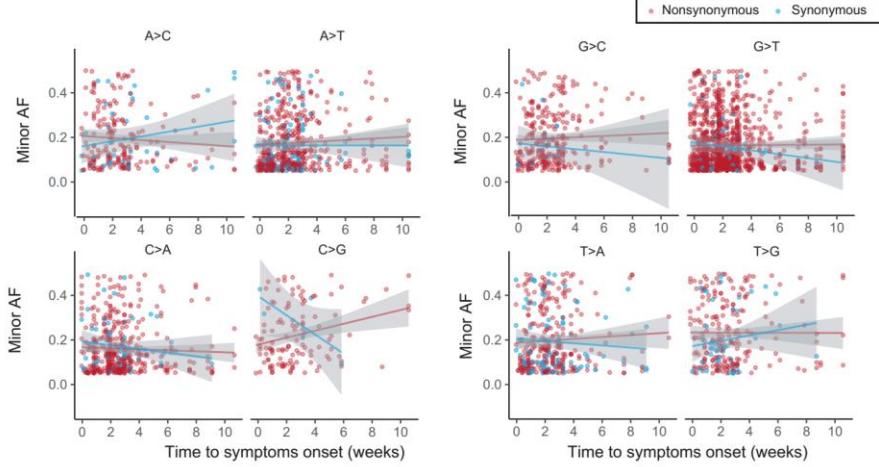


Figure S3. The nucleotide changes of iSNVs and distribution along symptoms onset time. (A) The nucleotide sequence context for the ADARs target (A -> I) and APOBECs target (C -> U). (B) The minor AF of different nucleotide change against the time to symptoms onset of patients. The mutations causing nonsynonymous and synonymous mutations were distinguished by color (red: nonsynonymous mutations, blue: synonymous mutations).

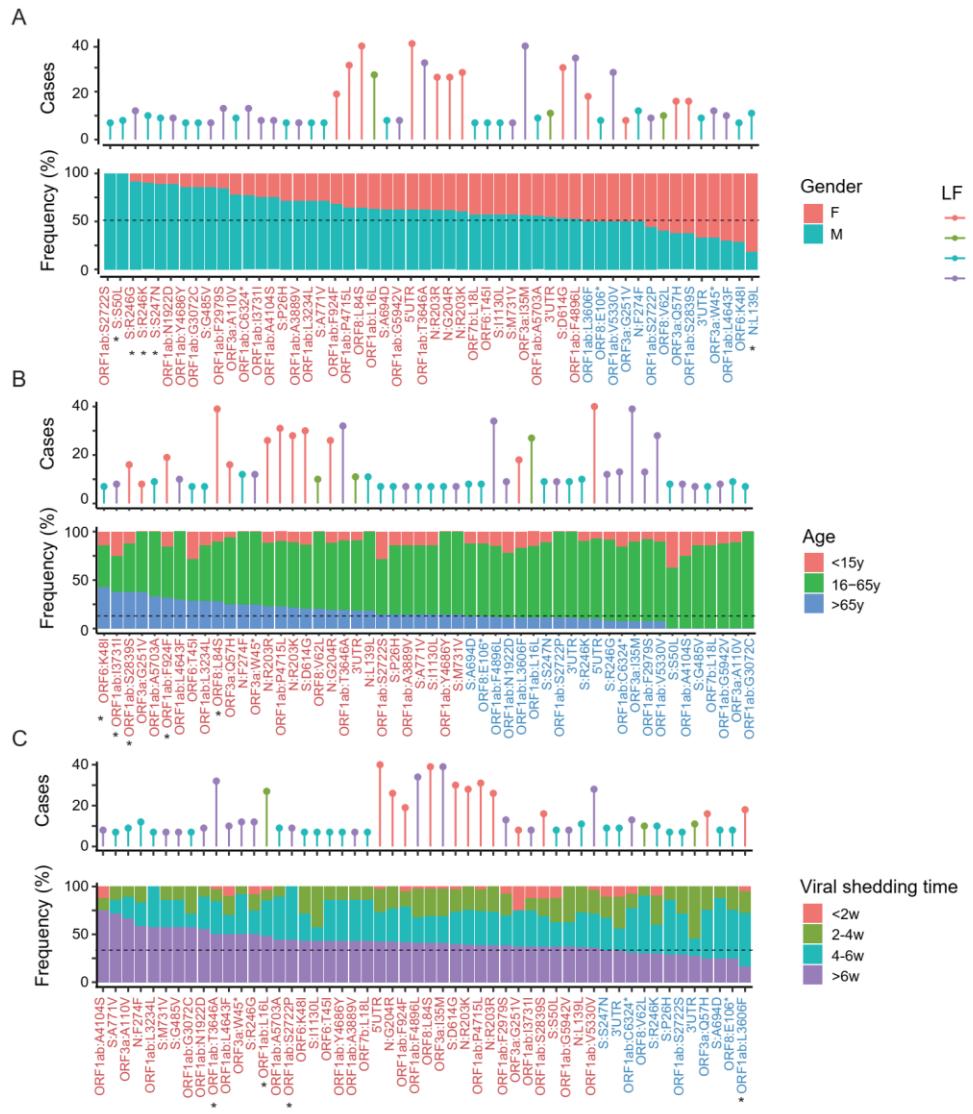


Figure S4. The association of iSNVs with gender, age and viral shedding time of patients. Distribution of iSNVs in patients grouped by gender, age and viral shedding time. The point plots on the top mark the level of SNPs in public database 2019nCovR corresponding to the iSNV site. The middle color titles represent the gene region that the iSNV located. The histogram at the bottom shows the proportion of patients with different clinical states that carrying the iSNV site. The iSNVs marked with star represent that the population carrying this iSNV was significantly differed from the whole patient population. The bars in the lower bar diagram were colored by gender (A), age (B), and viral shedding time (C), respectively.

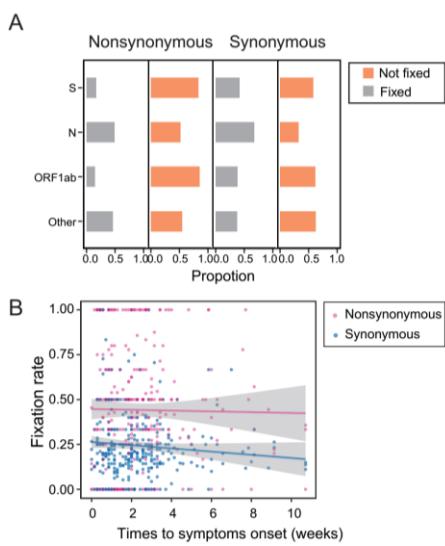
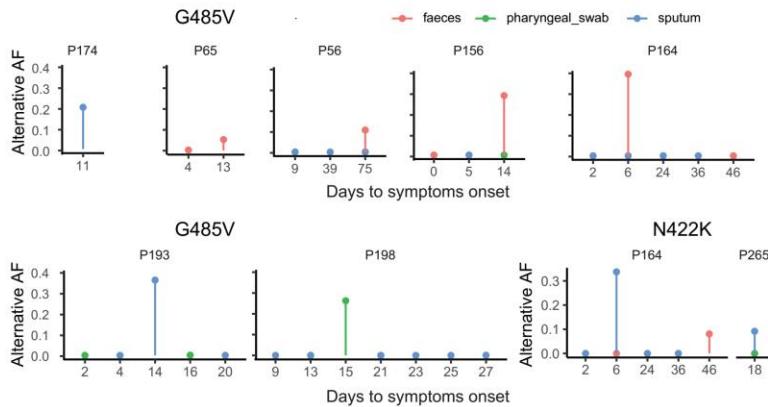


Figure S5. The fixation of iSNVs in different gene and symptoms onset time. (A) The proportion of fixed and not fixed iSNVs causing nonsynonymous and synonymous mutation in each gene. (B) The fixation rate of nonsynonymous and synonymous mutation against the time post symptom onset.

A



B

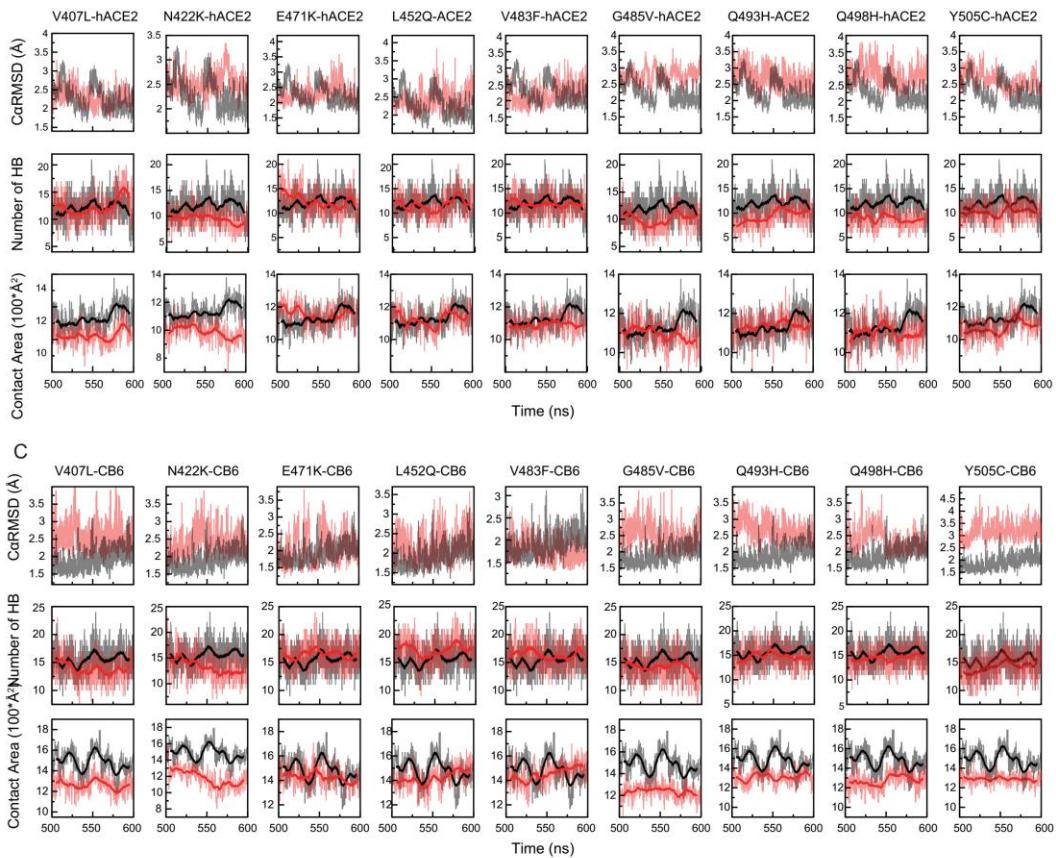


Figure S6. The iSNVs occurs in the S genes. (A) The iSNVs that occurred in different patients along the symptoms onset. The y-axis represents the mutated allele frequency. The color of the point represents samples from pharyngeal swabs, sputum and fecal. (B) The RMSD comparisons, number of hydrogen bond and contact area of the mutants in RBD region compared to WT RBD bound to hACE2. The mutants were colored by red and WT was colored by grey. (D) The RMSD

comparisons, number of hydrogen bond and contact area of the mutants in RBD region compared to WT RBD bound to CB6. The mutants were colored by red and WT was colored by grey.

Table S1 Clinical information for patients included in the study

Characteristics	In hospital patients No.	Sequenced patients No.	QC patients No.(%)
Total	281	204	170(83.33%)
Age(years)			
<15	26	22	17(77.27%)
15-65	226	158	131(82.91%)
>65	29	24	22(91.67%)
Gender			
Female	143	102	83(81.37%)
Male	138	102	87(85.29%)
Illness severity			
Mild (M)	61	47	39(82.98%)
Moderate (N)	167	117	98(83.76%)
Severe (S)	53	40	33(82.50%)
Viral shedding time(week)			
0-2	80	36	22(61.11%)
2-4	70	54	48(88.89%)
4-6	63	51	43(84.31%)
>6	68	63	57(90.48%)

Table S2 Single nucleotide substitution rate and iSNV identified in other RNA virus

	SNP (×10⁻³/site/year)	iSNV(×10⁻³/site)	Reference
SARS-CoV-2	0.35–4.67	0.53(this paper)	1,2
Ebola virus	0.8–1.9	~0.5	3-6
Influenza A virus	1.43–11.62	0.43	7-9
Yellow fever virus	~0.42	0.44	10,11

Table S3 Samples information that after quality control

Characteristics	Sample Count	iSNV count	Wilcoxon test	# of normalized iSNV	Wilcoxon test	#of samples with	Fisher-exact test
	No.(%)	median (qu1-qu3)	P-value	median (qu1-qu3)	P-value	iSNV (%)	P-value
Total	402						
Days to symptoms onset							
0-7	128(31.84%)	7(2-18.5)	-	0.331(0.100-0.688)	-	112(87.5%)	-
8-14	104(25.87%)	11(4-25)	0.011	0.541(0.294-0.972)	5.74e-4	99(95.19%)	0.0637
15-21	81(20.15%)	15(5-29)	6.05e-5	0.684(0.334-1.133)	1.79e-6	79(97.53%)	0.0112
22-28	45(11.19%)	11(5-31)	0.006	0.513(0.343-1.111)	1.23e-3	42(93.33%)	0.408
29-42	22(5.47%)	20.5(11.25-37.75)	0.0001	0.933(0.645-1.423)	4.00e-6	22(100%)	0.130
43-	22(5.47%)	22.5(6-32.25)	0.015	0.836(0.240-1.232)	5.38e-3	20(90.91%)	1
Specimens							
Pharyngeal swab	136(33.83%)	10(4-22.25)	0.791	0.439(0.235-0.888)	0.982	128(94.12%)	0.133
sputum	182(45.27%)	11(3-24)	-	0.514(0.197-0.905)	-	165(90.66%)	-
faces	84(20.89%)	21(5.75-30.25)	0.001	0.771(0.355-1.076)	0.004	81(96.43%)	0.297

Table S4 Patients clinical information that carrying iSNVs located in S protein RBD domain

Patient ID	Gender	Age	Viral shedding time	Illness severity	Clustering onset groups	iSNV (Days to symptoms onset)
P13	M	33	63	Moderate	-	V483F (62)
P56	M	59	75	Moderate	F4	G485V (75)
P65	M	6	42	Mild	F6	G485V (13)
P103	M	78	35	Severe	-	E471K (27)
P156	M	42	48	Mild	-	G485V (14)
P164	M	50	52	Moderate	F1	V483F (6, 36, 46); G485V (6)
P174	M	30	23	Moderate	F1	G485V (11); Q493H (11)
P165	M	33	55	Moderate	F1	L452Q (6)
P183	M	49	43	Moderate	-	Q498H (24)
P193	M	41	48	Moderate	-	G485V (14)
P198	F	21	37	Moderate	-	V483F (23); G485V (15); Q498H (21)
P201	F	76	23	Severe	-	Q493H (5)
P215	F	20	31	Moderate	-	E471K (13); Q493H (16)
P230	M	24	58	Moderate	-	Y505C (6, 16)
P235	F	25	10	Moderate	F2	L452Q (3)
P247	F	23	51	Mild	-	Y505C (21)
P279	F	44	33	Moderate	F3	Q498H (16)

Table S5. Neutralizing susceptibility of SARS-CoV-2 reference strains and RBD mutants to CB6 mAb

RBD mutant	CB6 IC ₅₀ (µg/mL)	Fold change vs. WT
WT	0.009521	1.00
D614G	0.009122	0.96
V407L	0.01194	1.25
L452Q	0.00853	0.90
V483F	0.00561	0.59
Q493H	0.00412	0.43
Q498H	0.00371	0.39

Reference

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