

Supplementary information for

Whole genome sequencing and analysis of 4,053 individuals in trios and mother-infant duos from the Born in Guangzhou Cohort Study

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Supplementary Figures

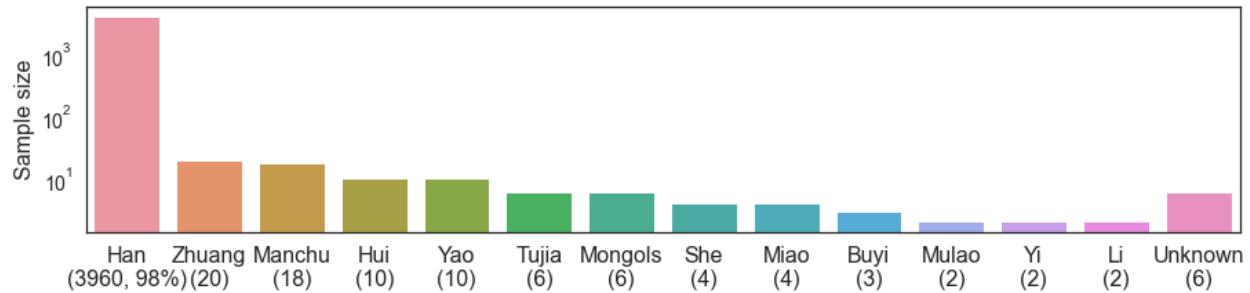


Figure S1. Ethnic distribution of the 4,053 samples of BIGCS.

The y-axis represents the sample size in log-scale and each color bar represents each of the ethnic groups. The number of individuals is indicated in the parenthesis. Related to Figure 1.

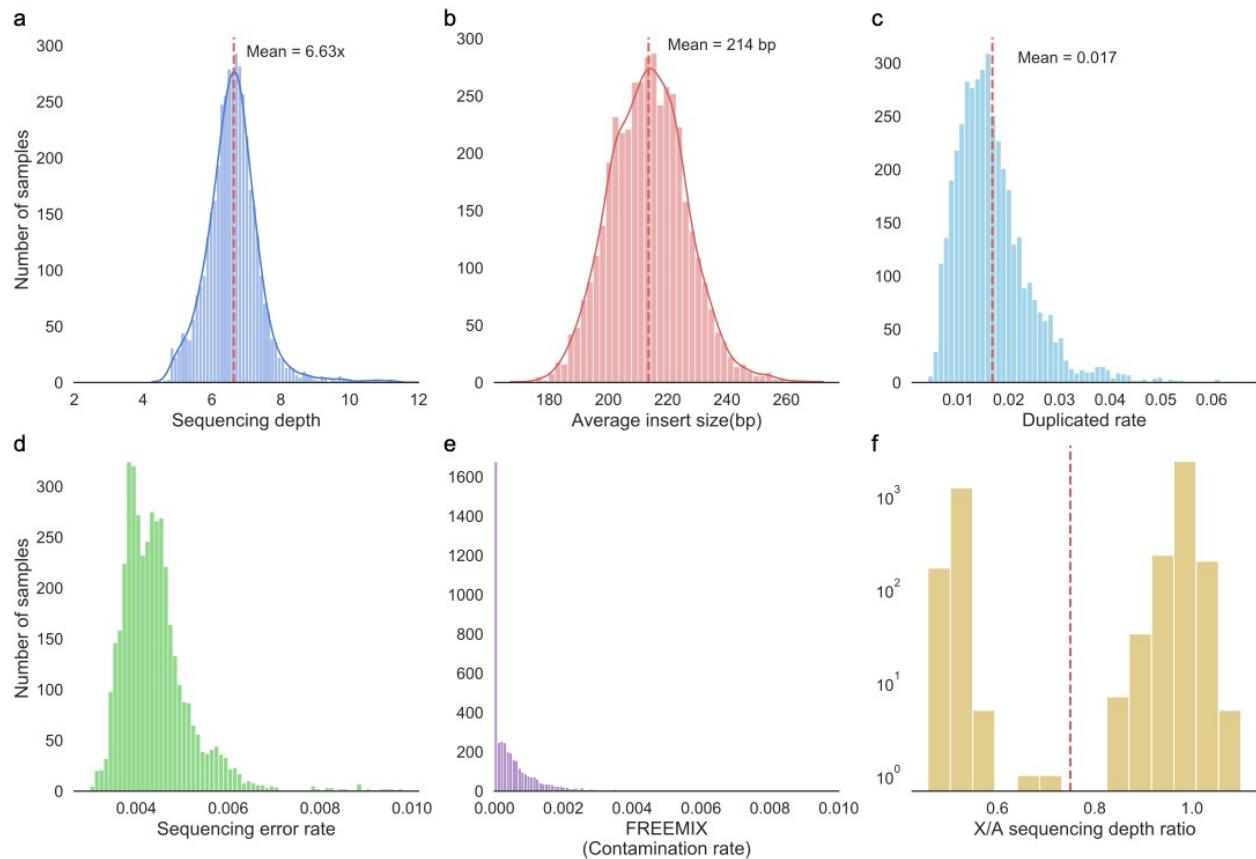


Figure S2. Quality and overview of the sequencing samples.

(a) Distribution of sequencing depth in the WGS data of BIGCS. (b) Distribution of average insert size. (c) Distribution of the duplication rate of the sequencing data. (d) Distribution of sequencing error rate provided by BGI-Shenzhen Co., Ltd. We used 0.01 as the strict cutoff to filter high sequencing error samples. (e) Distribution of contamination rates estimated by verifyBamID2. A strict cutoff of 0.01 was used to filter contaminated samples. (f) Distribution of average sequencing depth between chromosome X and autosomes (X/A ratio). A cutoff of 0.75 was used to infer the gender of the BIGCS samples.

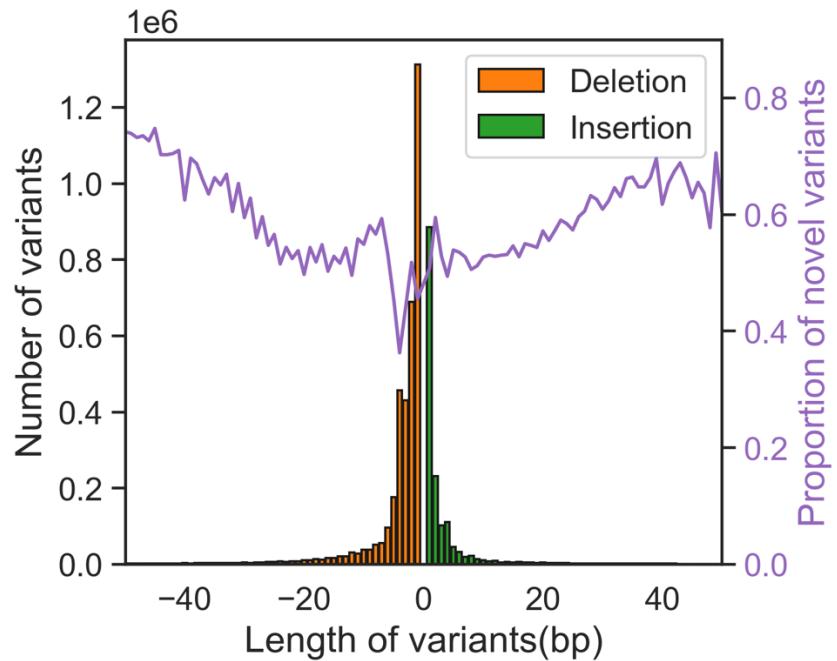


Figure S3. The length distribution of the Indels.

The x-axis represents the length of Indels variants from -50 bp (Deletion) to +50 bp (Insertion). The left y-axis is the count of Indels. The purple line and right y-axis represent the proportion of novel variants. Related to Figure 1.

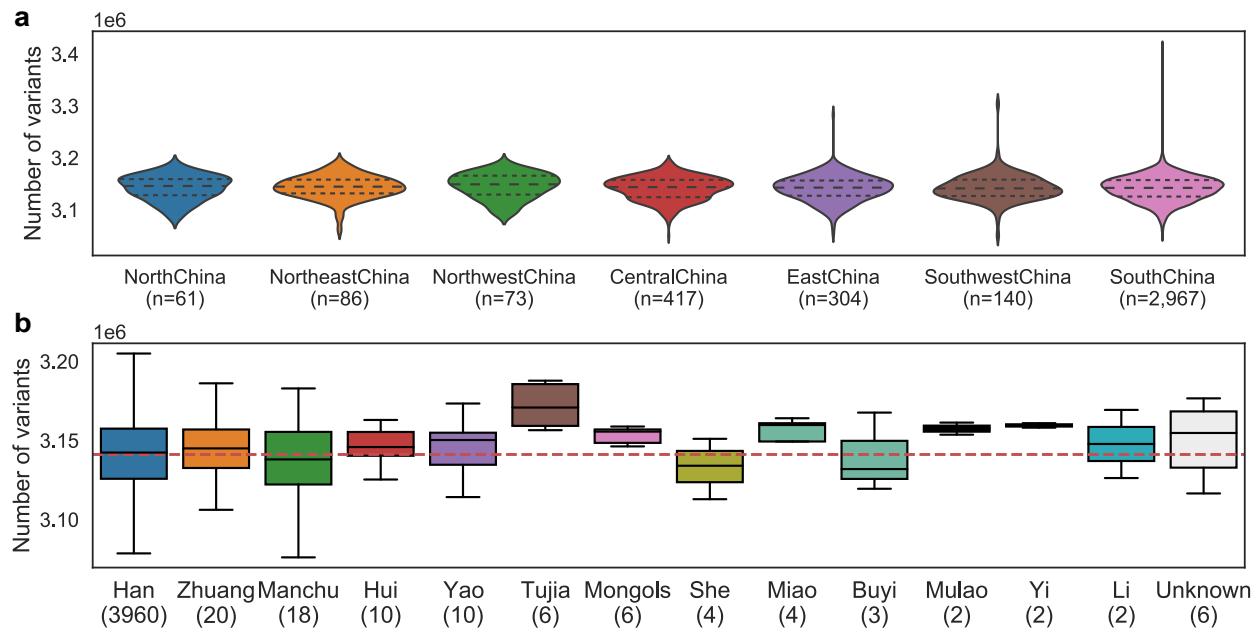


Figure S4. The number of the variants along geographical regions and ethnicities.

The distribution of number of variants (SNPs and Indels) grouped by the seven large geographical regions of China (a) and 13 ethnic groups in BIGCS (b) with sample size indicated in parenthesis. The red dash horizontal line demonstrates the mean of individuals' variants.

Related to Figure 1.

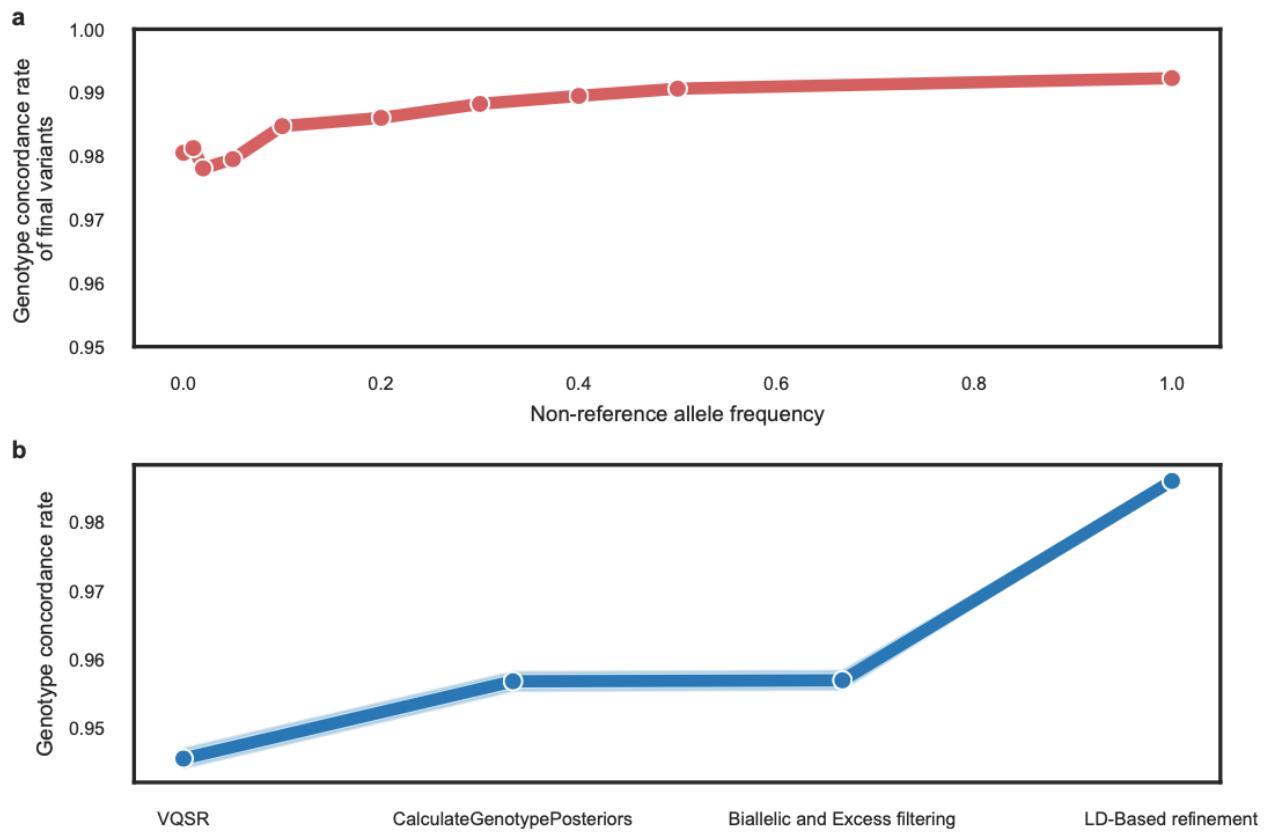


Figure S5. The genotype validation.

Genotype concordance rate of the final variants call set (after LD-based refinement) compare with the genotype data of 240 SNP-array samples in different non-reference allele frequency bins (a) and genotype concordance rate in different variants filtration processes (b). Related to Figure 1.

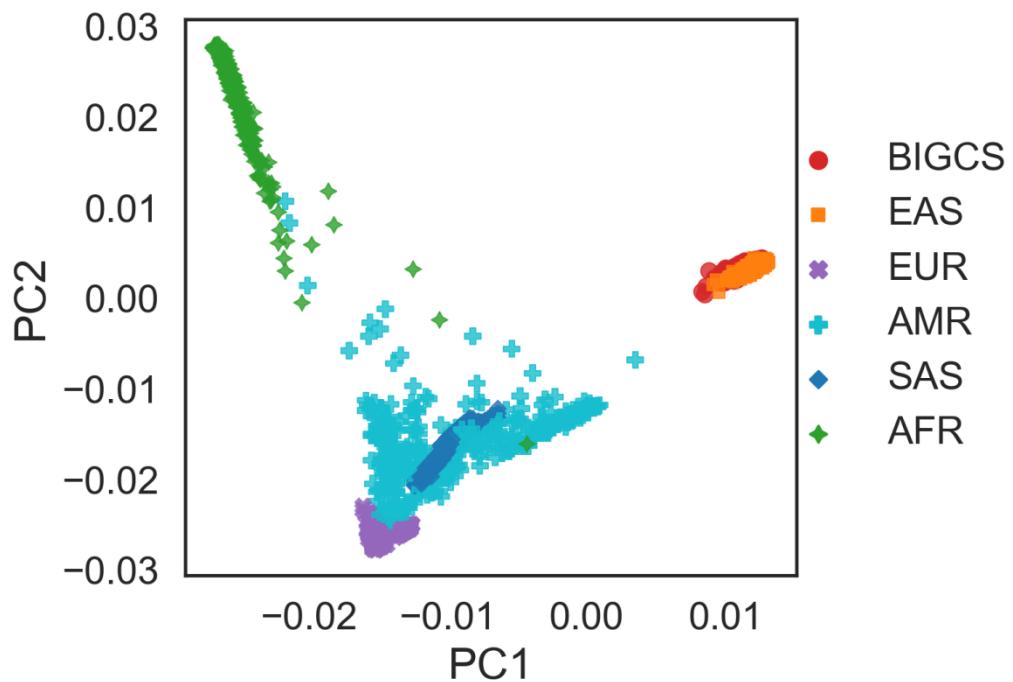


Figure S6. PCA analysis for the BIGCS and the 1KGP3 samples.

Each point represents one participant and is placed according to their PC scores. Related to Figure 2.

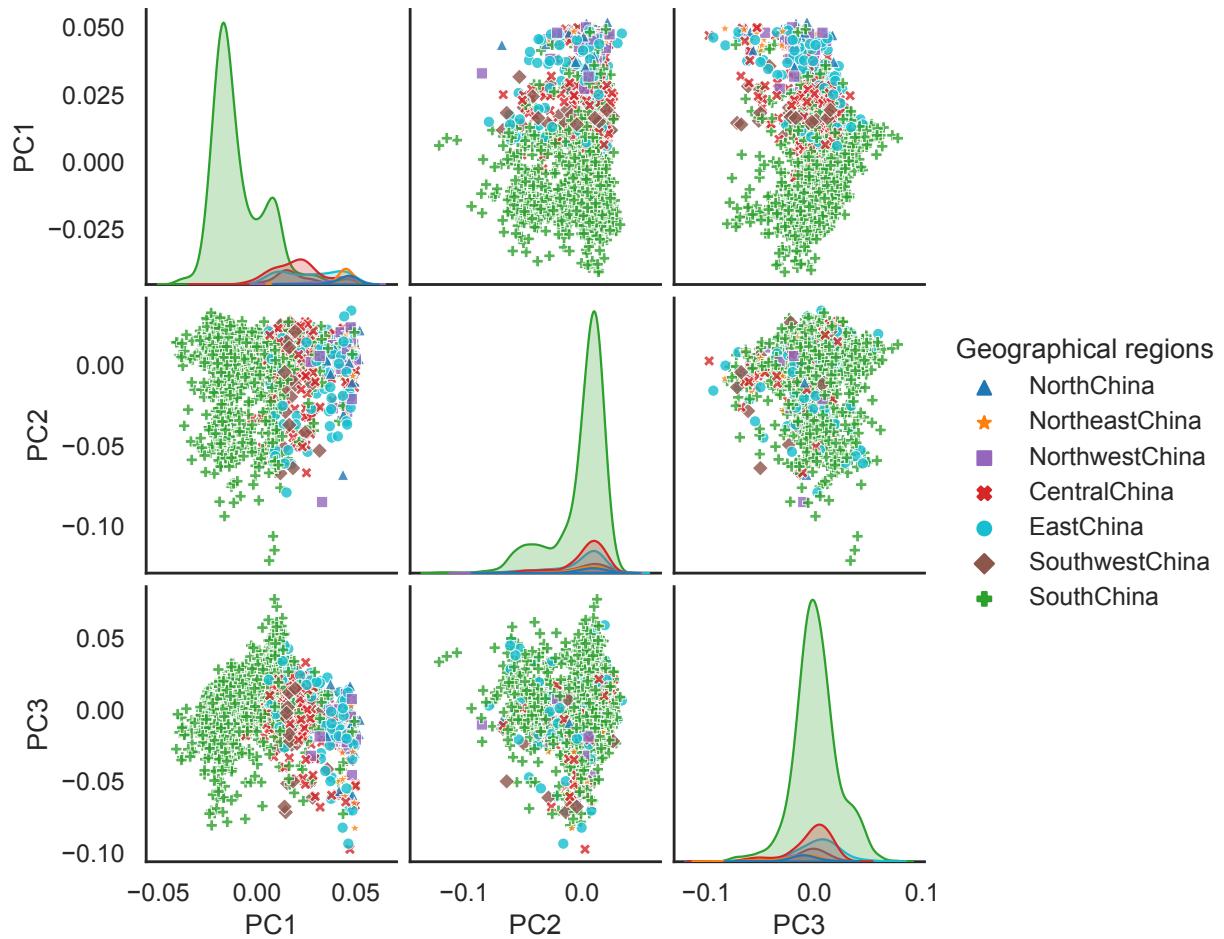


Figure S7. PCA of the BIGCS samples from seven geographical groups of China. Pair plot for the first three components of PCA analysis. Each point represents one participant and is placed according to their PC scores. Related to Figure 2.

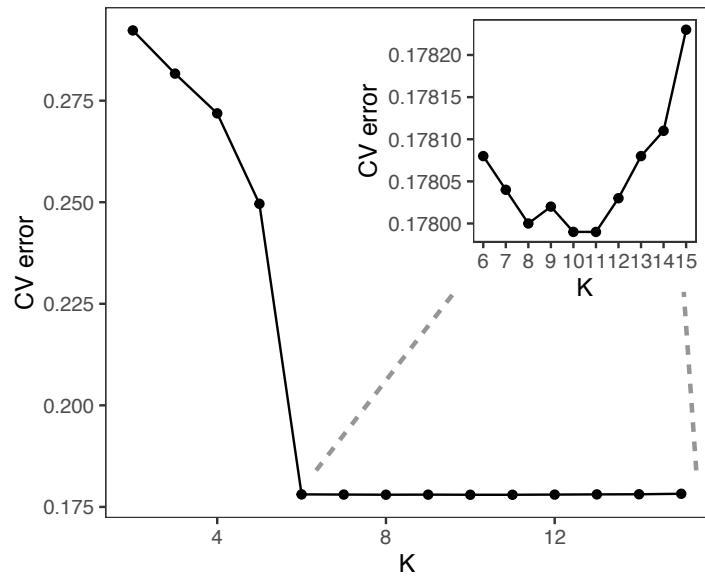
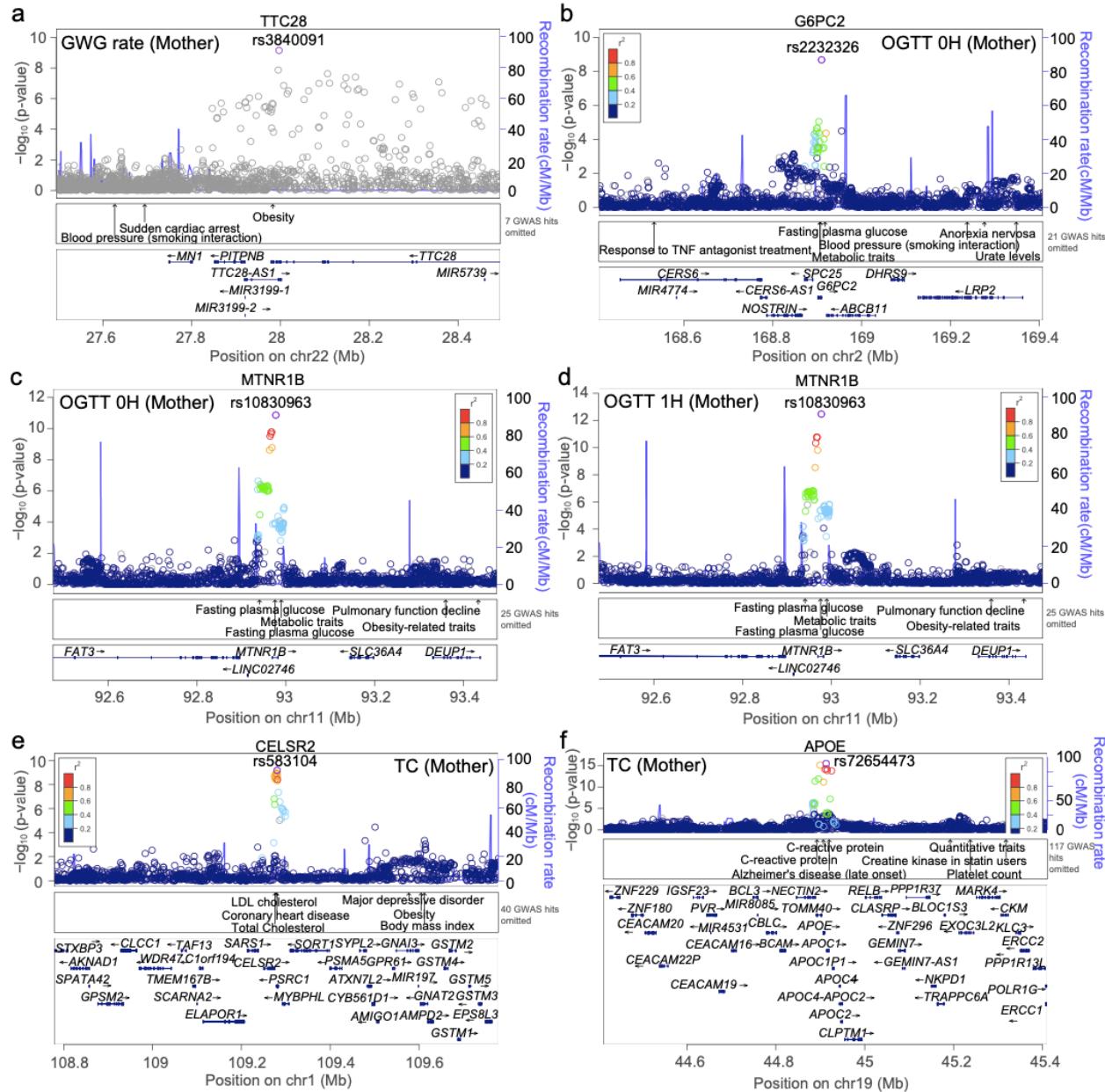
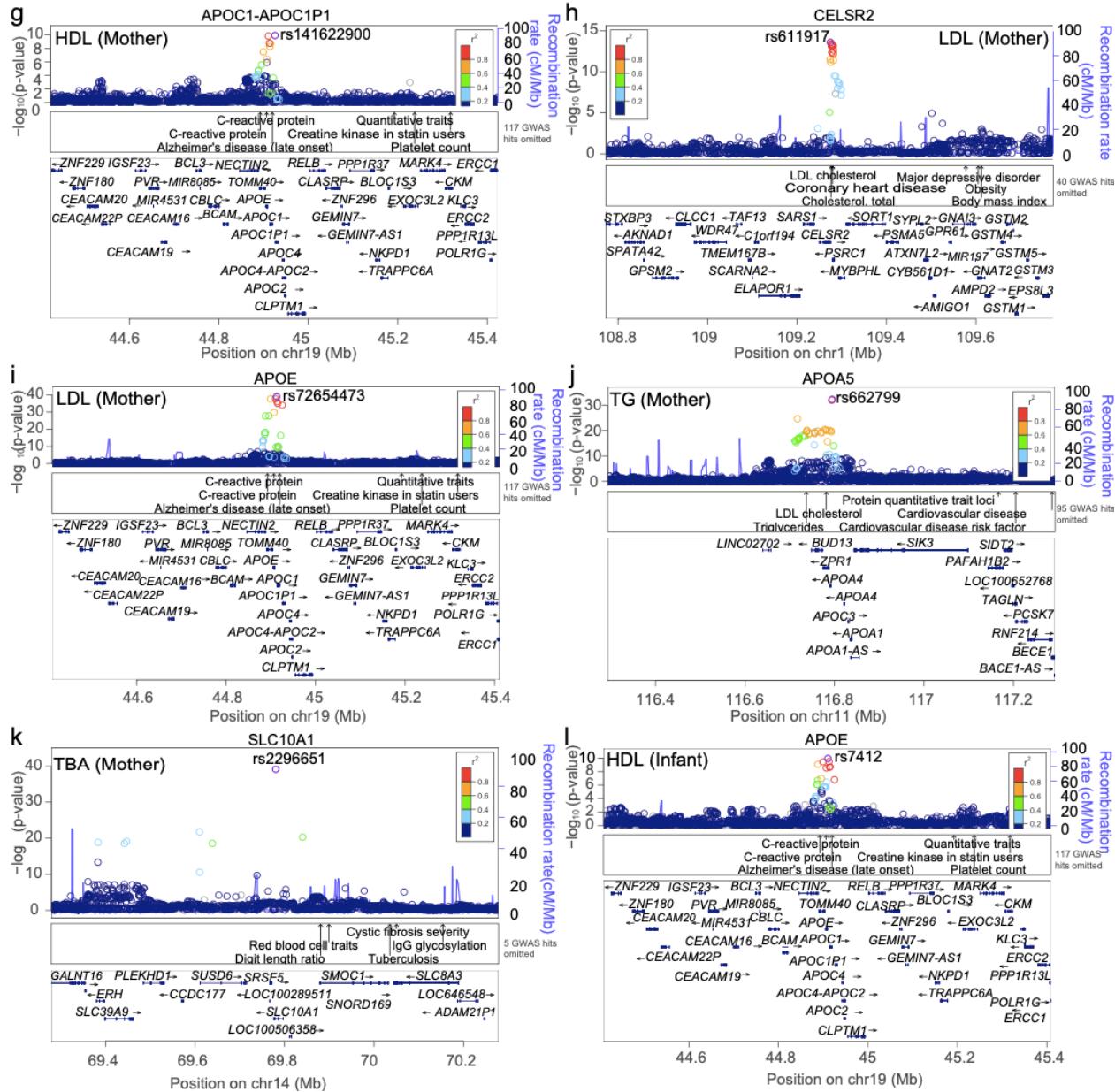


Figure S8. The distribution of cross-validation error of ADMIXTURE analysis.
Related to Figure 2.





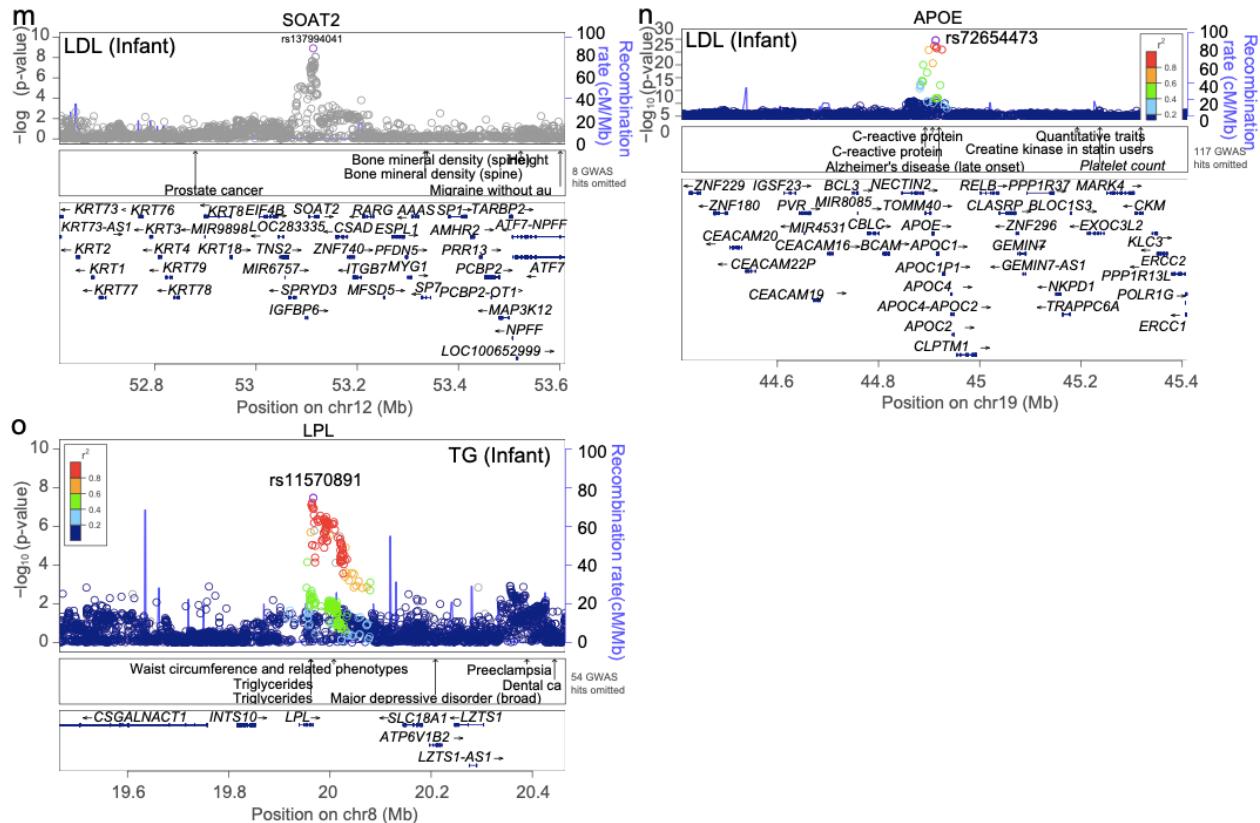


Figure S9. The LocusZoom plots of 15 lead variants for the ten traits with GWAS significant loci revealed in the study.

Related to Figure 3. The detail information of these variants is placed in Table S5.

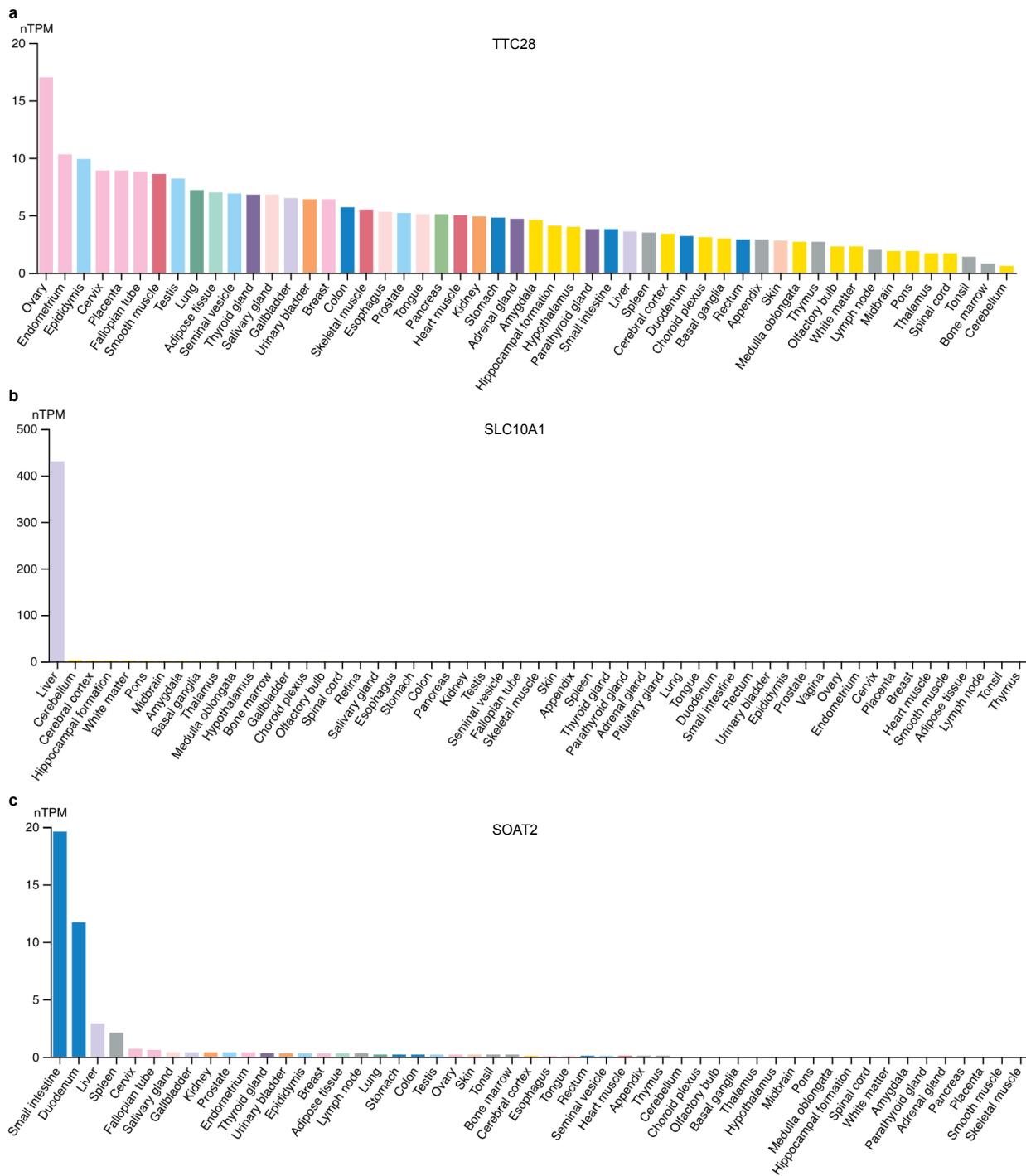


Figure S10. RNA tissue specificity expression of gene *TTC28*, *SLC10A1* and *SOAT2*.
 RNA tissue specificity expression of gene *TTC28* (a), *SLC10A1* (b) and *SOAT2* (c) according to the Human Protein Atlas dataset (<https://www.proteinatlas.org/>). Related to Figure 3.