Supplemental Figure 1. Related to STAR Methods


Figure S1. Related to STAR Methods: Overlap of mutation calls with analysis working group MAFs at the time of Pancan12, 2013. Related to STAR Methods. Top) Proportion bar plots indicate the percentage intersection of previous efforts with MC3 variants (teal) and the percentage of variants that are unique to previous variant calling efforts (red). Bottom) Proportion bar plot indicates the percentage of MC3 variants that overlap with variants produced by previous efforts (teal) and the percentage of variants that are unique to the MC3 MAFs (blue).

Supplemental Figure 2: Related to STAR Methods


Figure S2. Related to STAR Methods: Tumor purity scores calculated by ABSOLUTE, are shown in box-plot format. Related to STAR Methods. Cancer types on the y-axis are sorted by increasing median purity estimates.

Supplemental Figure 3. Related to Figure 4.



Variant Allele Fraction
0.0 to 0.02
0.02 to 0.05
0.05 to 0.15
0.15 to 0.25
0.25 to 0.5
0.5 to 1.0
B
Cancer Type Composition


Figure S3. Related to Figure 4: Composition of validation data. Related to Figure 3. (A) Composition of the Variant Allele Fraction (VAF) of mutations in the validation set, the full mutation call set and the filtered open-access data set. Validation data has a clear bias toward lower VAF mutations, selected for validation because they were harder to call. (B) The composition of the validation data by cancer type. Most of the calls come from UCEC, COAD, and LUAD.

A



Figure S4. Related to Figure 3: The effects of filtering on mutation counts by gene. Related to Figure 2. Mutation count analysiswas performed for the pre- and post-filtering mutations using the "PASS" filter flag. Variants used for this analysis were restricted to the exonic regions only. (A) The height of each bar represents the total number of called mutations for each gene and is split by "PASS" calls and not "PASS" calls. The top genes 50 genes with the largest difference ('Not passed' minus 'passed') are plotted in order according to increasing gene length. (B) This panel is identical to panel (A) but is subset to 50 cancer genes identified by Kandoth et. al 2013.

## Supplemental Table 1: Related to Figure 1

| Program | Flag | Description | Value | Default |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| pindel |  |  |  |  |
|  | -x | The maximum size of structural variations to be detected | 1 | 2 |
|  | -w | For saving RAM, divides the reference in bins of $X$ million bases and only analyzes the reads that belong in the current bin | 0.1 | 5 |
|  | -m | At the point where the read is split into two, there should at least be this number of perfectly matching bases between read and reference | 6 | 3 |
|  | -J |  | centromere exclusion file |  |
| Somaticsniper |  |  |  |  |
|  | -G | Do not report Gain of Reference variants as determined by genotypes |  |  |
|  | -L | Do not report LOH variants as determined by genotypes |  |  |
|  | -q | Filtering reads with mapping quality less than | 1 | 0 |
|  | -Q | Filtering somatic snv output with somatic quality less than | 40 | 15 |
| VarScan |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text {-B } \\ & \text { (samtools) } \end{aligned}$ | Disables BAQ computation |  |  |
|  | --mincoverage | Minimum coverage in normal and tumor to call variant | 3 | 8 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text {--min-var- } \\ & \text { freq } \end{aligned}$ | Minimum variant frequency to call a heterozygote | 0.08 | 0.1 |
|  | --p-value | P-value threshold to call a heterozygote | 0.1 | 0.99 |
| muse | -E | Exome mode |  |  |


|  | Validated | Unvalidated | Germline | True positive | True negative | False positive | False negative |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| SOMATICSNIPER | 230361 | 3171 | 81 | 230361 | 45935 | 3252 | 97493 |
| RADIA | 277255 | 23806 | 38 | 277255 | 25343 | 23844 | 50599 |
| MUTECT | 309470 | 7338 | 7 | 309470 | 41842 | 7345 | 18384 |
| MUSE | 305950 | 19154 | 58 | 305950 | 29975 | 19212 | 21904 |
| VARSCANS | 289477 | 22705 | 226 | 289477 | 26256 | 22931 | 38377 |
| PINDEL | 14071 | 780 | 2 | 14071 | 3272 | 782 | 10688 |
| INDELOCATOR | 18631 | 2331 | 4 | 18631 | 1719 | 2335 | 6128 |
| VARSCANI | 21642 | 1394 | 24 | 21642 | 2636 | 1418 | 3117 |
| 1+ SNP Callers | 327854 | 48886 | 301 | 327854 | 0 | 49187 | 0 |
| 2+ SNP Callers | 315362 | 16914 | 67 | 315362 | 32206 | 16981 | 12492 |
| 3+ SNP Callers | 291147 | 4649 | 26 | 291147 | 44512 | 4675 | 36707 |
| 4+ SNP Callers | 267484 | 3355 | 15 | 267484 | 45817 | 3370 | 60370 |
| 5 SNP Callers | 210666 | 2370 | 1 | 210666 | 46816 | 2371 | 117188 |
| 1+ INDEL Callers | 24759 | 4024 | 30 | 24759 | 0 | 4054 | 0 |
| 2+ INDEL Callers | 17369 | 349 | 0 | 17369 | 3705 | 349 | 7390 |
| 3 INDEL Callers | 12241 | 138 | 0 | 12241 | 3916 |  | 138 |

Supplemental Table 3: Related to Figure 4

|  | MUTECT | ONE or MORE | MUTECT | TWO or MORE | MUTECT | TWO or MORE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Filter | PASS | PASS | PASS | PASS | PASS | PASS |
| Variant | SNP | SNP | SNP | SNP | SNP | SNP |
| Validation type | targeted+wg | targeted+wg | wgs | wgs | targeted | targeted |
| Number of valdated sites with power $>0.95$ | 327854 | 327854 | 251210 | 251210 | 85769 | 85769 |
| Number of Calls by CALLER | 305056 | 332137 | 229650 | 231732 | 84139 | 84650 |
| Validated Calls | 299906 | 312820 | 227864 | 230005 | 80705 | 81130 |
| Unvalidated calls | 5150 | 19317 | 1786 | 1727 | 3434 | 3520 |
| Germline validatione evidence | 4 | 21 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 |
| Validated but not called | 27948 | 15034 | 23346 | 21205 | 5064 | 4639 |
| TRP (G/(G+J)) | 0.9148 | 0.9541 | 0.9071 | 0.9156 | 0.9410 | 0.9459 |
| $F D R=(H+\mathrm{l}) \mathrm{F}$ | 0.0169 | 0.0582 | 0.0078 | 0.0075 | 0.0408 | 0.0416 |
| F1 | 0.9477 | 0.9480 | 0.9477 | 0.9525 | 0.9500 | 0.9521 |
| Fp5 | 0.9686 | 0.9443 | 0.9739 | 0.9761 | 0.9555 | 0.9559 |
| Fp1 | 0.9824 | 0.9420 | 0.9913 | 0.9917 | 0.9590 | 0.9583 |

