



Sequencing QC Report  
Based upon: 34,887,723 sequences in 1 data set  
Generated by: sr320  
Creation date: Sat Mar 16 16:33:31 PDT 2013  
Software: CLC Genomics Workbench 6.0.1

## Table of contents

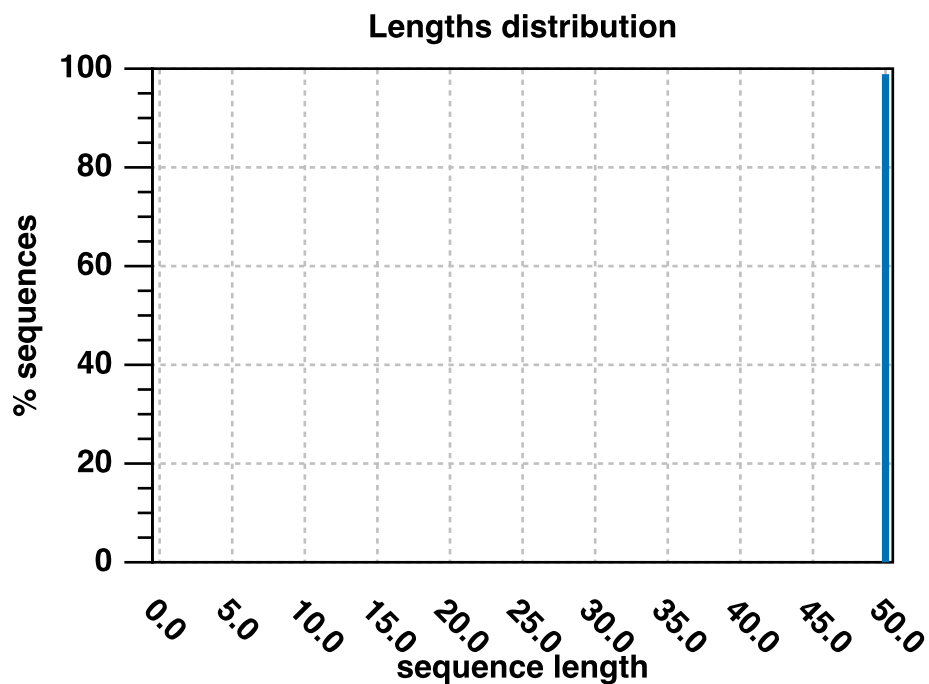
1. Summary .....	3
2. Per-sequence analysis .....	3
2.1 Lengths distribution .....	3
2.2 GC-content .....	4
2.3 Ambiguous base-content .....	4
2.4 Quality distribution .....	5
3. Per-base analysis .....	5
3.1 Coverage .....	6
3.2 Nucleotide contributions .....	7
3.3 GC-content .....	8
3.4 Ambiguous base-content .....	8
3.5 Quality distribution .....	9
4. Over-representation analyses .....	9
4.1 Enriched 5mers .....	10
4.2 Sequence duplication levels .....	11
4.3 Duplicated sequences .....	11

# 1. Summary

Creation date:	Sat Mar 16 16:33:31 PDT 2013
Generated by:	sr320
Software:	CLC Genomics Workbench 6.0.1
Based upon:	1 data set
Roberts_20100712_CC_F3:	34,887,723 sequences

## 2. Per-sequence analysis

### 2.1 Lengths distribution

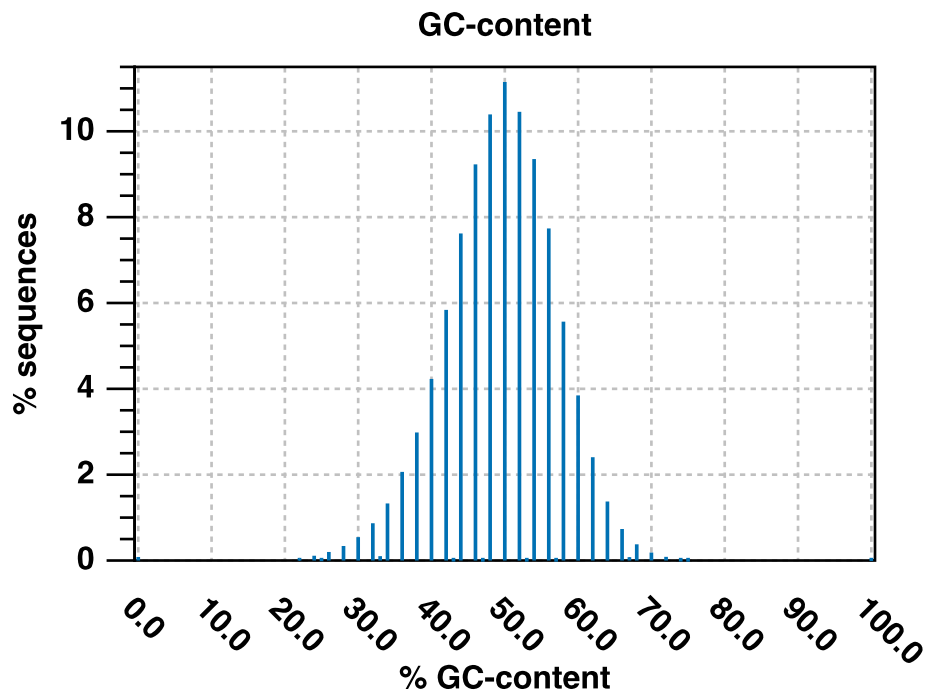


Distribution of sequence lengths. In cases of untrimmed Illumina or SOLiD reads it will just contain a single peak.

x: sequence length in base-pairs

y: number of sequences featuring a particular length normalized to the total number of sequences

## 2.2 GC-content



Distribution of GC-contents. The GC-content of a sequence is calculated as the number of G C-bases compared to all bases (including ambiguous bases).

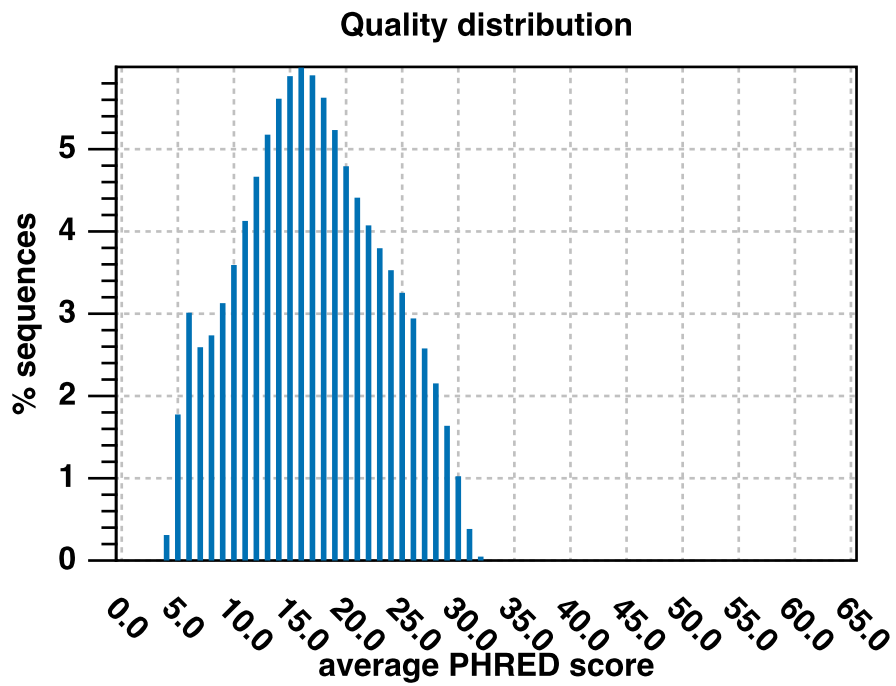
x: relative GC-content of a sequence in percent

y: number of sequences featuring particular GC-percentages normalized to the total number of sequences

## 2.3 Ambiguous base-content

No ambiguous bases detected

## 2.4 Quality distribution



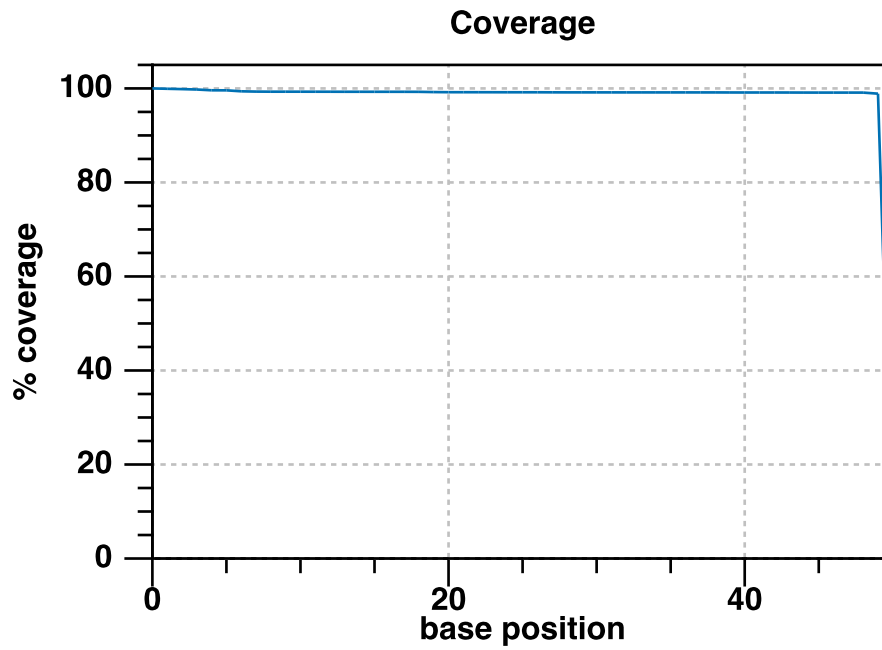
Distribution of average sequence quality scores. The quality of a sequence is calculated as the arithmetic mean of its base qualities.

x: PHRED-score

y: number of sequences observed at that qual. score normalized to the total number of sequences

## 3. Per-base analysis

### 3.1 Coverage

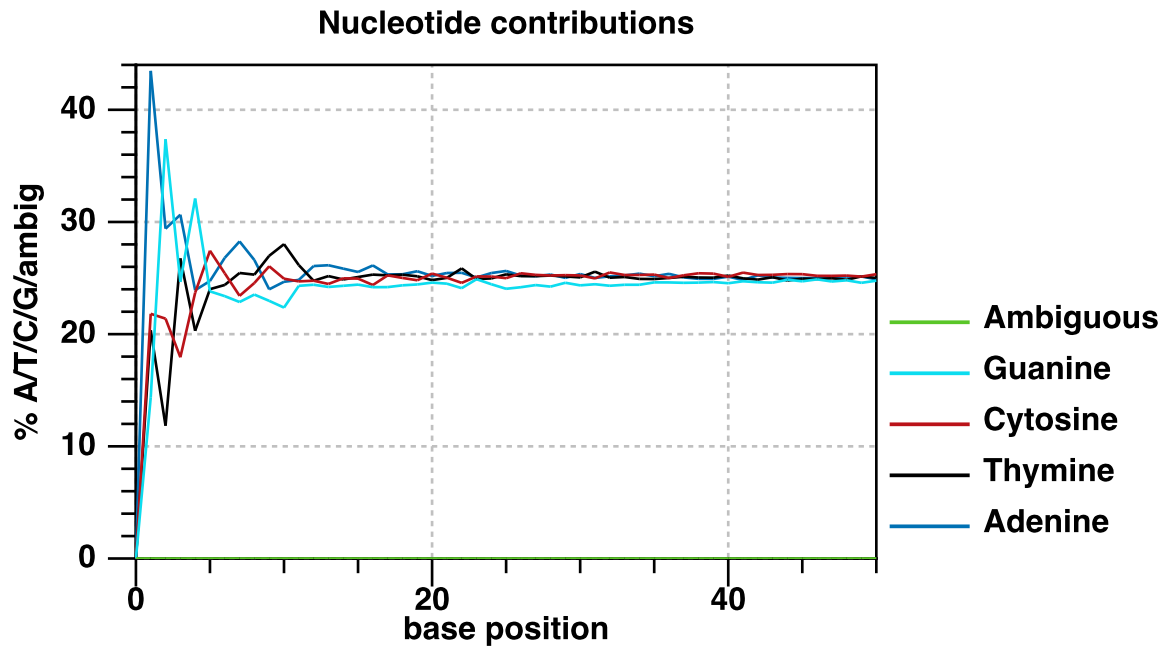


The number of sequences that support (cover) the individual base positions. In cases of un trimmed Illumina or SOLiD reads it will just contain a rectangle.

x: base position

y: number of sequences covering individual base positions normalized to the total number of sequences

## 3.2 Nucleotide contributions

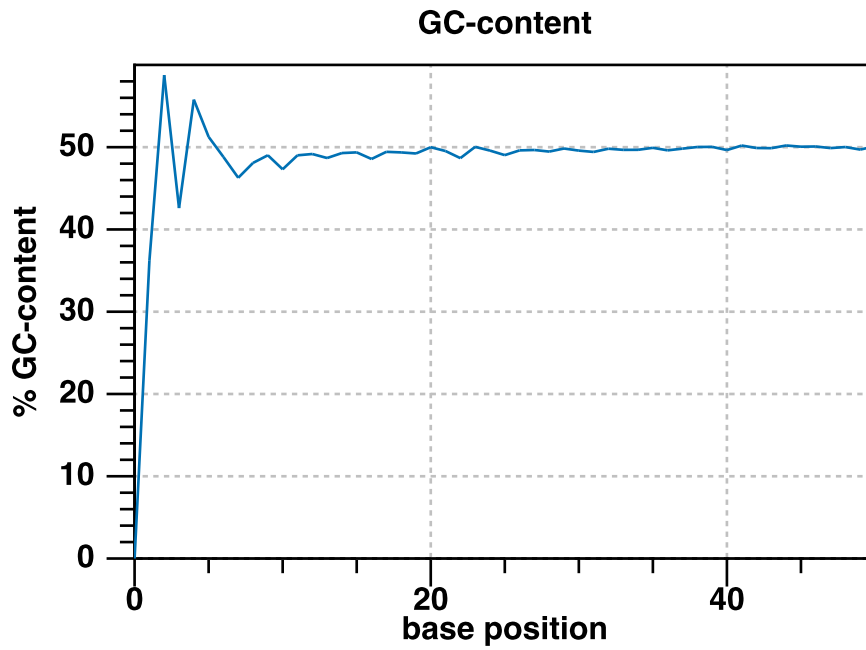


Coverages for the four DNA nucleotides and ambiguous bases.

x: base position

y: number of nucleotides observed per type normalized to the total number of nucleotides observed at that position

### 3.3 GC-content



Combined coverage of G- and C-bases.

x: base position

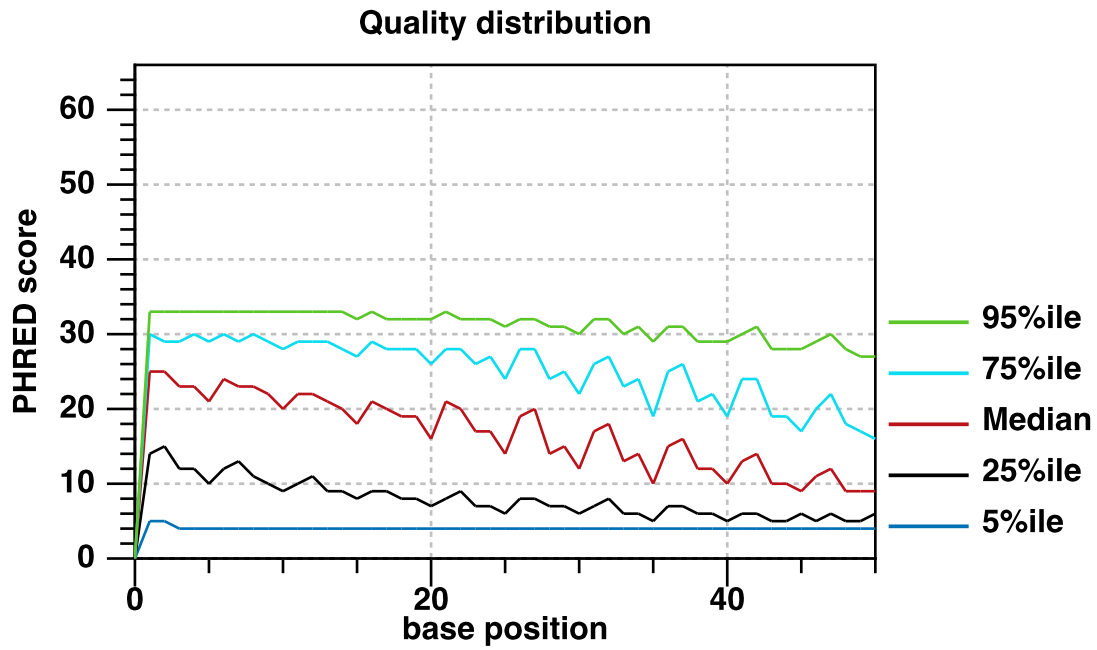
y: number of G- and C-bases observed at current position normalized to the total number of bases observed at that position

### 3.4 Ambiguous base-content

No ambiguous bases detected



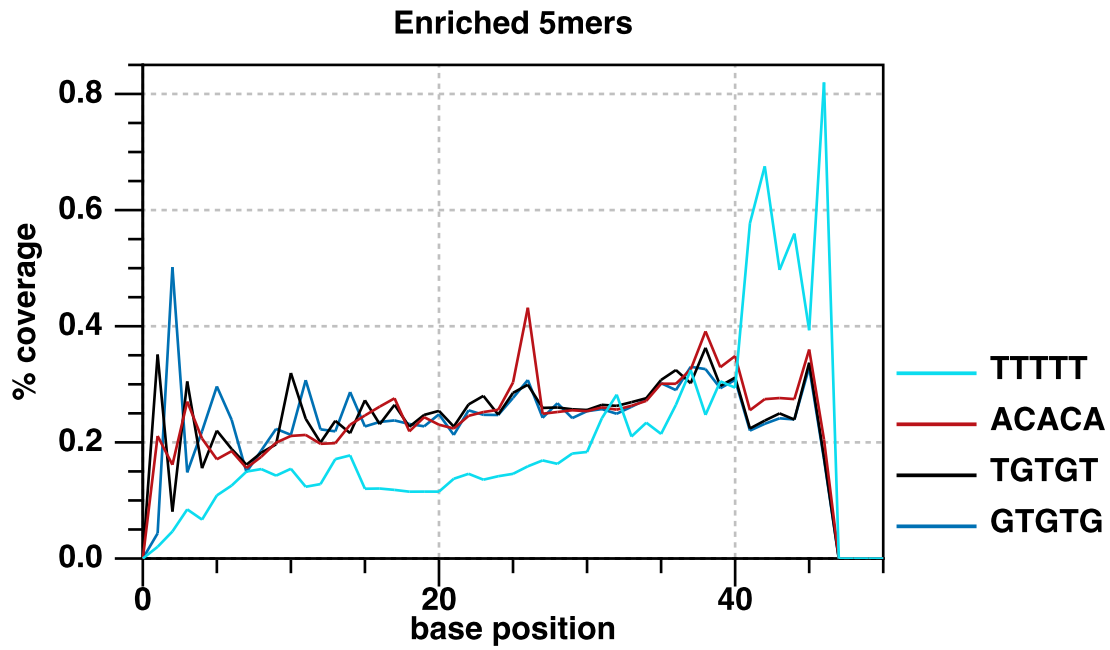
### 3.5 Quality distribution



Base-quality distribution along the base positions.  
x: base position  
y: median & percentiles of quality scores observed at that base position

### 4. Over-representation analyses

## 4.1 Enriched 5mers

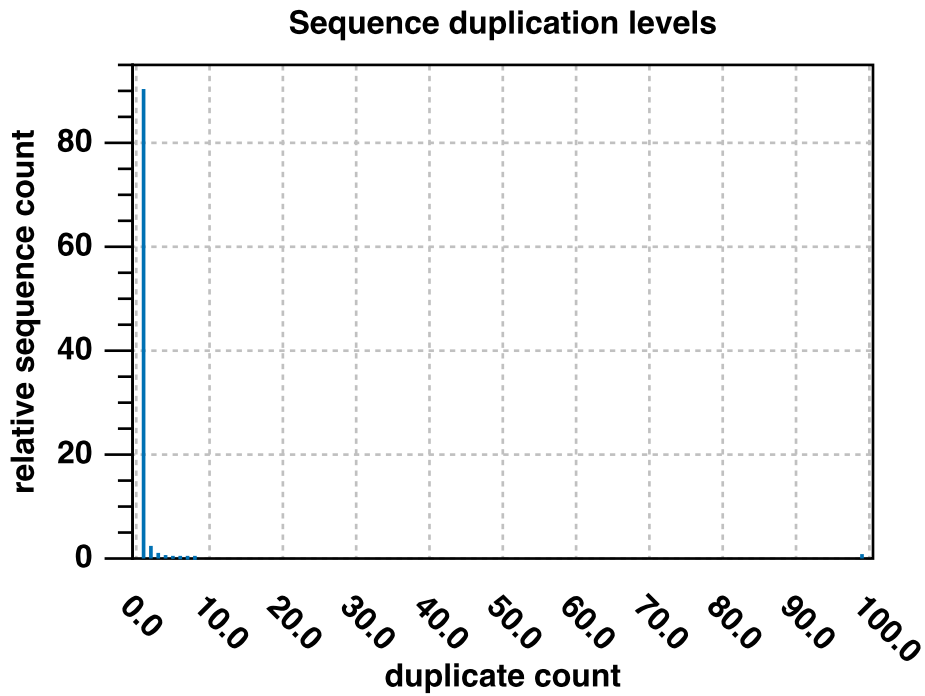


The five most-overrepresented 5mers. The over-representation of a 5mer is calculated as the ratio of the observed and expected 5mer frequency. The expected frequency is calculated as product of the empirical nucleotide probabilities that make up the 5mer. (5mers that contain ambiguous bases are ignored)

x: base position

y: number of times a 5mer has been observed normalized to all 5mers observed at that position

## 4.2 Sequence duplication levels



Duplication level distribution. Duplication levels are simply the count of how often a particular sequence has been found.

x: duplicate count

y: number of sequences that have been found that many times normalized to the number of unique sequences

## 4.3 Duplicated sequences

A table of over-represented sequences is given in the supplementary report