



# Structural Variant Annotation Pipeline File Format Specification Sheet

Document Number: 30168

Document Revision: F

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## Legal Notice

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## Introduction

The Variant Annotation Pipeline enables users to determine if a Bionano structural variant (SV) call is relevant to certain phenotypes or disease traits. For more information about the pipeline, please refer to Bionano Solve Theory of Operation: Variant Annotation Pipeline (PN 30190). The output file of the Variant Annotation Pipeline is an annotated SMAP file, with additional annotation columns appended. The SMAP file format is a general format to describe SVs detected by Bionano; please refer to SMAP File Format Specification Sheet (PN 30041).

This document describes only the additional annotation columns. Also, note that the last few columns can vary depending on whether a trio, dual or single analysis has been performed upon execution of the Variant Annotation Pipeline.

Statistic	Description
<b>sample</b>	The sample name.
<b>size</b>	The size (in base pair) of insertion and deletion calls. It would be -1 for other variant types.
<b>algorithm</b>	This is based on comparing the <i>de novo</i> assembly or the Rare Variant Pipeline SV calls of the sample with the reference; this is typically output as “assembly comparison.”
<b>Present_in_%_of_BNG_control_samples</b>	The percentage of samples in the Bionano control SV database that also carry that SV.
<b>Present_in_%_of_BNG_control_samples_with_the_same_enzyme</b>	Similar to above, but the percentage is calculated based on database samples having <b>the same enzyme</b> as the sample being annotated.
<b>Fail_assembly_chimeric_score</b>	<p>A flag used to denote whether there might be a potential chimeric join at the variant locus. This denotes whether a minimal chimeric quality score of 35 and coverage of 10X have been achieved around each SV breakpoint. A value of ‘pass’ means that the two criteria have been met; a ‘fail’ denotes the criteria not met; and a ‘not_applicable’ value denotes that the check has not been performed. Notice that this check is performed only for inversion and translocation calls.</p> <p>Note: a chimeric quality score of a label on a genome map is the percent of molecules that align to both sides of the label out of all molecules that align on either side near this label.</p> <p>See CMAP File Format Specification Sheet (PN 30039) for detail.</p>
<b>num_overlap_DGV_variants</b>	<b>If the sample</b> is human, then the SVs would be compared against the Database of Genomic Variants (DGV), and the number of DGV variants overlapping the call is outputted.

<b>OverlapGenes</b>	A semi-colon separated list indicating which genes overlap with the SV.
<b>NearestNonOverlapGene</b>	The next closest gene to the SV.
<b>NearestNonOverlapGeneDistance</b>	The distance between the SV and the next closest gene.
<b>PutativeGeneFusion</b>	The list of fusion genes that may be created by the SV.
<b>Found_in_self_molecules</b>	<p>This column denotes whether there is a sufficient number of <u>case/proband sample's</u> molecules supporting the <u>case/proband sample's</u> genome map at the SV breakpoints. The possible values are 'yes' and 'no'. Since inversion_partial calls are not annotated, a value of '-' is shown for inversion_partial calls.</p> <p>Note that the minimum number of molecules required is defined as a parameter by the users upon running the variant annotation pipeline.</p>
<b>Self_molecule_count</b>	<b>The number of molecules supporting the SV.</b>
<b>UCSC_web_link1</b>	If the sample is either human or mouse, then a weblink to the SV region in the UCSC genome browser would be created. If the SV is a translocation breakpoint, then the weblink goes to one side of the translocation breakpoint.
<b>UCSC_web_link2</b>	The weblink goes to the other side of the translocation breakpoint.

## Trio Analysis

<b>Statistic</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>Found_in_parents_assemblies</b>	Whether the SV call is also identified in the father's or mother's assembly. The possible values are 'mother', 'father', 'both' and 'none'. Since inversion_partial calls are not annotated, a value of '-' is shown for any inversion_partial call.
<b>Found_in_parents_molecules</b>	<p>This column shows whether there is a sufficient number of <u>parents'</u> molecules supporting the <u>proband's</u> genome map at the SV breakpoints. The possible values are 'mother', 'father', 'both' and 'none'. Since inversion_partial calls are not annotated, a value of '-' is shown for inversion_partial calls.</p> <p>Note that the minimum numbers of molecules required are defined as parameters by the users upon running the variant annotation pipeline.</p>

## Dual Analysis

Statistic	Description
<b>Found_in_control_sample_assembly</b>	Whether the SV call is also identified in the control sample's assembly. The possible values are 'yes' or 'no'. Since inversion_partial calls are not annotated, a value of '-' is shown for any inversion_partial call.
<b>Found_in_control_sample_molecules</b>	<p>This column shows whether there is a sufficient number of <u>control sample's</u> molecules supporting the <u>case sample's</u> genome map at the SV breakpoints. The possible values are 'yes' and 'no'. Since inversion_partial calls are not annotated, a value of '-' is shown for inversion_partial calls.</p> <p>Note that the minimum number of molecules required is defined as a parameter by the users upon running the variant annotation pipeline.</p>

## Technical Assistance

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For technical assistance, contact Bionano Genomics Technical Support.

You can retrieve documentation on Bionano products, SDS's, certificates of analysis, frequently asked questions, and other related documents from the Support website or by request through e-mail and telephone.

Type	Contact
Email	<a href="mailto:support@bionanogenomics.com">support@bionanogenomics.com</a>
Phone	<b>Hours of Operation:</b>  <b>Monday through Friday, 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., PST</b>  <b>US: +1 (858) 888-7600</b>
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