



Suppl. Fig. 18. Mutational signatures of mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) identified using ASAP-seq. Substitution rate (observed over expected) of mtDNA mutations (y-axis) shown in each category of mononucleotide and trinucleotide modifications are color-coded by the mtDNA heavy (red; upwards) and light (blue; downwards) strand. While post-transplant AML relapse cases AML1007, AML1010, AML1012 and AML1026 show an unexpected pattern of C>G transversion mutations, other samples have the typical signature with transition mutations. Remarkably, C>G transversion mutations are absent in AML1012 prior to stem cell transplantation.