Title

CREPE (CREate Primers and Evaluate): a computational tool for large-scale primer design and specificity analysis

Authors

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Abstract

Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) is ubiquitous in biological research labs, as it is a fast, flexible, and cost-effective technique to amplify a DNA region of interest. Novel applications often leverage this ease of implementation and parallelize reactions for multiplexed approaches, such as next-generation sequencing. However, manual primer design can be an error-prone and time-consuming process depending on the number and composition of target sites. While Primer3 has emerged as an accessible tool to solve some of these issues and increase reproducibility, additional computational pipelines are required for appropriate scaling. Moreover, this does not replace the manual confirmation of primer specificity (i.e., the assessment of off-targets). To overcome the challenges associated with large-scale primer design, we fused the functionality of Primer3 and In-Silico PCR (ISPCR); this integrated pipeline, which we call CREPE (CREate Primers and Evaluate), performs primer design and specificity analysis through a custom evaluation script for any given number of target sites at scale. Its final output summarizes the lead forward and reverse primer pair for each target site, a measure of the likelihood of binding to off-targets, and additional information to aid a user's decision-making. We provide this through a customized workflow for targeted amplicon sequencing (TAS) on a 150bp paired-end Illumina platform. Experimental testing of this application on clinically relevant loci showed successful amplification for more than 90% of primers deemed acceptable by CREPE. Together, we believe that CREPE represents a useful bioinformatic tool that supports the important scaling of PCR-based applications.

Keywords:

Primer Design, Targeted Amplicon Sequencing, Polymerase Chain Reaction, Bioinformatic Tool

Main Text

Introduction

Since its inception in 1983 polymerase chain reaction (PCR) has become ubiquitous in biological research labs (Mullis 1990). Especially in genetics research, the ability to amplify a region of interest followed by sequence analysis has been revolutionary. Although technologies have evolved in many ways, PCR reactions still underlie many analytical pipelines. For instance, targeted amplicon sequencing (TAS) and various derivative methods rely on separate PCR reactions for the initial amplification before employing next-generation sequencing for pooled analysis (Breuss et al. 2020; Doan et al. 2021; Xu et al. 2015; Yang et al. 2021). While classical Sanger sequencing requires the assessment of each PCR reaction in isolation, those employing next-generation sequencing allow for the parallel analysis of sequences and are inherently scalable.

Integral to PCR is the design of appropriate primers that amplify a region of interest with high specificity. Largely 'manual' primer design with assisting technologies that assess primer features (e.g., melting temperature, GC-content, or predicted hairpin structures) is still employed in many laboratories. However, for most applications, the automation of this process provided by tools like Primer3 is superior, especially when considering scaling (Koressaar and Remm 2007; Untergasser et al. 2012). Primer3 has become an important standard in the scientific community, as it is accessible through a graphical user interface (GUI) (Untergasser et al. 2007). It can also be deployed from the command line, which allows the scaling of primer design even with a basic level of computational skills. In either configuration, it performs an analysis of possible primers to determine their viability for PCR using standard metrics that can be modified by the user (Koressaar and Remm 2007; Untergasser et al. 2012). We and others have successfully

69 employed this approach to scale primer design across tens to hundreds of loci of interest (Breuss
70 et al. 2020; Yang et al. 2021; You et al. 2008).

71 Yet, this does not remove the necessity of an additional manual review of each designed
72 primer pair for many applications in genomics and genetics: any designed primers may also bind
73 to other regions in the genome in addition to the intended target—sites commonly referred to as
74 'off-targets' (Singh 2022). Thus, primers are typically reviewed and selected for their specificity to
75 the target site. This is generally achieved through manual review of off-target analyses provided
76 through tools such as Primer Basic Local Alignment Search Tool (Primer-BLAST) or In-Silico PCR
77 (ISPCR) (Perez et al. 2025; Ye et al. 2012). While Primer-BLAST provides a very powerful GUI
78 and reports useful metrics to assess potential off-targets, it is currently not compatible with locally
79 run batched analyses. While BLAST itself can be run locally via the command line, the setup and
80 usage are complex, and the output analysis is missing information that may aid in overall
81 experimental design and can be acquired with other tools (Camacho et al. 2009). ISPCR, on the
82 other hand, can be deployed from the command line and allows for the required scaling. While its
83 default settings are geared towards the detection of perfect off-target matches for the input primer
84 pair, changes to the settings of the underlying algorithm behind ISPCR, BLAST-Like Alignment
85 Tool (BLAT), enable the identification of imperfect off-target matches that might also result in
86 aberrant PCR products in practice (Kent 2002).

87 Here, we present a novel computational primer design tool that takes advantage of the
88 properties of both Primer3 and ISPCR: CREPE (CREate Primers and Evaluate) creates primer
89 pairs for any number of input target sites and performs specificity analysis with ISPCR. A
90 downstream analysis evaluation script further refines and summarizes these results which
91 generates informative annotations for the primers of each target site. By merging primer design
92 and advanced specificity analysis into a single tool, CREPE is a simple solution for researchers
93 performing large-scale PCR experiments. Furthermore, we provide specific functionalities to
94 optimize the primer design process for TAS experiments analyzed on a 150bp paired-end

95 sequencing platform. This includes the iterative design of alternative amplicons that are
96 compatible with this type of analysis.
97

Methods

CREPE Pipeline Software Versions

The current version of the CREPE pipeline, including sample input and output files, is available at https://github.com/martinbreuss/BreussLabPublic/tree/main/CREPE. Up-to-date software version requirements and download and installation instructions can be found there. For the here-employed CREPE v1.02 the following versions of essential tools were used: Bedtools v2.26; Biopython v1.79; ISPCR v33; Primer3 v2.6.1; Python v3.7.7; Pysam v0.15.4; Pandas v1.3.5 (Andreas Heger 2009; Cock et al. 2009; Koressaar and Remm 2007; Perez et al. 2025; Quinlan and Hall 2010; team 2020; Untergasser et al. 2012).

Run time and local storage testing

The run time and storage testing data were established using an instance of CREPE installed on an M1 Apple iMac with 16GB local memory.

CREPE Pipeline Primer3 and ISPCR Overview

In short, a customized input file (see Supplementary File 1) with the required columns ‘CHROM’, ‘POS’, and ‘PROJ’ is processed using Python to generate a machine-readable input file for Primer3 (see Supplementary File 2); in parallel a genome reference file is used to retrieve local sequence information. Consequently, the chromosome and positions of the target region need to be compatible with the reference file (UCSC’s GRCh38.p14 as default). The generated primer pairs, including forward-forward and reverse-reverse primer pairs for each target site, are then formatted for input into ISPCR with the following algorithm parameters: **-minPerfect=1** (minimum size of perfect match at 3' end of primer) **-minGood=15** (minimum size where there must be 2 matches for each mismatch) **-tileSize=11** (the size of match that triggers an alignment) **-stepSize=5** (spacing between tiles) **-maxSize=800** (maximum size of PCR product) (Perez et al.

2025). A FASTA file containing alignment information, primer ID, the forward and reverse primer sequences, and the amplicon sequence for each primer pair is then written by ISPCR. Additionally, a BED file containing the chromosome, amplicon start position, amplicon end position, and score is written by ISPCR for the generated primer pairs. The score calculated by ISPCR comes from an analysis of primer mismatches, and the resulting viability of PCR. On-target primer pairs with no mismatches have a score of 1,000.

CREPE Pipeline Evaluation script (Off-target Assessment)

The FASTA and BED files from ISPCR are read by a custom Python script. Primer pairs aligning to decoy contigs in the reference genome are removed. The information from ISPCR and Primer3 for the remaining primer pairs is formatted into a single output file. To eliminate extremely low-quality off-targets found by ISPCR, within the maximum amplicon size determined by the maxSize parameter (800bp by default), any primer pair with a score less than 750 is arbitrarily filtered out. The amplicon sequence for each primer pair is parsed to identify the number and location of mismatches in the forward and reverse primers. All off-target amplicons found for any given target site are aligned to the on-target amplicon and a normalized percent match to the on-target amplicon is calculated with: $normalized\ \%\ match = \frac{alignment\ score}{len(amplicon)}$. The normalized percent match is calculated and recorded twice; first by dividing the alignment score (from Biopython PairwiseAligner) by the length of the off-target amplicon (normalized_match_to_test_amplicon), then a second match is calculated by dividing the alignment score by the length of the on-target amplicon (normalized_match_to_gold_amplicon). In this way, the normalized match for off-target amplicons of any size is properly measured. Any remaining off-target amplicon with a normalized match percentage between 80-100% is considered a high-quality (concerning) off-target (HQ-Off). Any remaining off-target amplicon with a normalized match percentage less than 80% is considered a low-quality (non-concerning) off-target (LQ-Off).

149 **CREPE Pipeline Output File Format**

150 The results from the evaluation script (E-script) are merged onto the input CSV file, sorted by
151 chromosome and position, and then written to a tab-delimited text file that is compatible with
152 commonly used programming languages and spreadsheet editors. In addition to the columns
153 provided in the input file, the output file contains a variety of columns: **variant_ID**
154 (PROJ_CHROM_POS, e.g. clinvar_1_ 944041), **Primer3** [Boolean] (True if a viable primer pair
155 was created by Primer3), **ISPCR** [Boolean] (True if the primer pair was accepted by ISPCR),
156 **primer name** (describes primer type, e.g. clinvar_1_944041_TAS-opt), **TAS-opt** [Boolean] (True
157 if primer pair is a TAS-opt pair), **forward primer name** (clinvar_1_944041_TAS-opt_F), **forward**
158 **primer sequence**, **forward primer melting temperature**, **reverse primer name**
159 (clinvar_1_944041_TAS-opt_F), **reverse primer sequence**, **reverse primer melting**
160 **temperature**, **amplicon start position**, **amplicon end position**, **amplicon length**, **primer**
161 **count** (number of off-targets in addition to primer pair, e.g. 1=no off-targets, 2=one off-target,
162 3=two off-targets, etc.), **concerning off-targets** [Boolean] (True if primer pair has a high quality
163 off-target).

164

165 **Targeted Amplicon Sequencing**

166 Target Selection and Primer Design. To test CREPE with TAS, 1,000 variants were randomly
167 selected from the 20240603 version of the ClinVar database to simulate potentially relevant
168 clinical targets. No other filters were applied for these variants. The targeted sites were then used
169 as input for our TAS-optimized CREPE v.1.02 pipeline.

170 Experimental Procedures. Overall, experimental procedures were performed as described before
171 (Breuss et al. 2020; Xu et al. 2015; Yang et al. 2021). For the selected subset, primers were
172 ordered from a commercial provider (IDT), diluted to 5μM in nuclease-free water, and used for a
173 PCR reaction with GoTaq Master Mix (M7133, Promega) according to the manufacturer's
174 instructions (30μL volume). A standard amplification protocol was employed on 'control' genomic

175 DNA (100°C lid temperature; cycles: 1 cycle 95C 3'; 40 cycles 95C 30'', 60C 20'', 72'C 20''; 1
176 cycle 72C 7'). Resulting amplicons were visualized using standard gel electrophoresis techniques.
177 For further processing, PCR products were cleaned up enzymatically with exonuclease 1 (NEB
178 M0293L) and shrimp alkaline phosphatase (NEB M0371S) ('ExoSAP') for at least 15 minutes
179 according to manufacturer's instructions. The resulting amplicons were quantified using the
180 Quant-iT double-stranded DNA high-sensitivity kit (Q33120, Thermo Fisher) on the fluorescent
181 M200 plate reader (30050303, Tecan) according to the manufacturer's instructions. Standards
182 were read in duplicates, while samples were read in singlets. All PCR reactions were then pooled
183 at equal quantities with no pool having two overlapping amplicons. These pools were then
184 processed and barcoded using the KAPA HyperPrep kit (KK8501-KK8505, Roche) and UDIs for
185 Illumina Platforms (ILM 20023784, IDT) according to the manufacturer's instructions. Processed
186 pools were combined to achieve an equal representation of each amplicon at an overall final
187 concentration of 10nM in 30µL for submission to the Genomics and Microarray Sequencing Core
188 at CU Anschutz (Genomics Shared Resource RRID: SCR_021984). Sequencing was performed
189 on an Illumina NovaSEQ X for paired-end sequencing (2x150bp) at a minimum read depth of 50M
190 reads per sample.
191 Sequencing Data Processing. Paired-end FASTQ files were aligned to the GRCh38.p14 reference
192 genome with BWA mem (0.7.15) and converted to a BAM file with Samtools view (1.9) (Danecek
193 et al. 2021; Li and Durbin 2010). BAM files were sorted and indexed with Samtools sort and index.
194 Mate-pair information between mates was verified with Picard FixMateInformation (2.18.29)
195 (Institute 2019). A read group was added to the sequencing data with Picard
196 AddOrReplaceReadGroups. Lastly, base recalibration is performed with GATK BaseRecalibrator
197 and ApplyBQSR (4.2.6.1) (McKenna et al. 2010).
198 Separation of On-target Coverage and Background Enrichment. To determine primer pair
199 efficiency, the sequencing data for each group was separated into two bam files with Samtools
200 view. One Bam file contained only reads that overlap with the target amplicons, the other

contained any other sites in the genome with a read depth greater than zero. In this way, the on-target coverage was separated from the background enrichment. Using the 95th percentile of the background read depth distribution as an estimate of background enrichment in each dataset, we identified primer pairs that did not have enough on-target coverage to be distinguishable from the background. The full processing pipeline is available at https://github.com/martinbreuss/BreussLabPublic/tree/main/CREPE/scripts.

TAS Analysis

We created pileup files for each target site with Samtools mpileup. Lastly, we employed a TAS analysis script to parse the pileup files, record the read depth at that site, calculate the mutant allelic fraction (MAF) of the target site, and determine the Wilson 95% confidence interval around that MAF (Xu et al. 2015). In this way, a comprehensive measure of each primer pair's performance was obtained.

Measuring Off-target Coverage

To measure off-target coverage, we used Bedtools merge to combine overlapping off-target enrichment sites. This reduced the number of predicted off-targets to 400. As some predicted off-targets had large amplicons (>500bp), it was essential to treat each merged region as a single off-target to accurately measure off-target coverage. Samtools view was then used to count the number of reads in each region.

Data Analysis and Visualization

All data analysis and visualization after CREPE and TAS was performed in a Jupyter notebook with: Matplotlib v3.5.1, Numpy v1.21.5, Pandas v1.4.2, Python v3.9.12, Scipy v1.7.3, Seaborn v.0.11.2, Statsmodel v0.13.2. (Harris et al. 2020; Hunter 2007; Seabold 2010; team 2020; Virtanen et al. 2020; Waskom 2021)

227 **Human Subjects Statement**

228 Samples were from a healthy 40-year-old male, consented under the IRB protocol 21-4071,
229 considered as ‘control’.

230

231 **DNA Sample Extraction**

232 DNA samples were extracted using a commercially available extraction kit according to the
233 manufacturer’s instructions (Cat: 69506, Qiagen DNeasy Blood & Tissue Kit).

234 **Results and Discussion**

235

236 Overview of the approach

237 At its core, CREPE works in three parts: 1. primer design with Primer3, 2. specificity analysis with

238 ISPCR, 3. off-target evaluation with a custom Python evaluation script (E-script) (Fig. 1a). The

239 user input consists of a simple list of interrogated target sites, and the output is a human-readable

240 list of designed primers with additional information to aid a user's assessment of primer quality

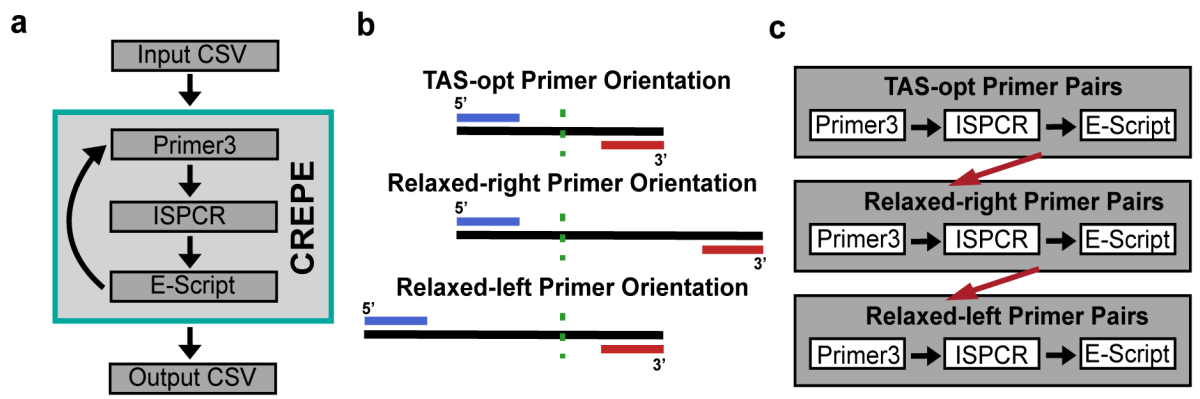

Fig. 1. General overview of the CREPE pipeline. a) The CSV-formatted input table containing the target sites is processed for input into Primer3; ISPCR finds off-targets and verifies on-target match for any designed primer pairs; a custom Python-based evaluation script (E-script) analyzes off-targets, filters out low-quality off-targets, and merges results back to the original input CSV to generate the Output CSV. b) Schematics of the primer pair orientations that CREPE allows for TAS experiments. The green dashed line represents the target site (variant of interest), the blue line the forward primer, and the red line the reverse primer. For TAS-opt, the forward and reverse primers are an equal distance from the target site within 60-100bp. For Relaxed-right the considered genomic region is extended for the reverse primer to find a viable binding site outside of the area assessed by short-read sequencing. Similarly, for Relaxed-left the forward primer can be located farther from the target site. The maximum amplicon size for the alternate primer pairs is 500bp. 5' and 3' ends are marked, left and right, respectively, according to Primer3 conventions. c) CREPE designs the TAS-opt primers first. It then attempts to create a Relaxed-right primer pair for any target site that fails to create a TAS-opt primer pair. Lastly, CREPE will attempt to create a Relaxed-left primer pair for any remaining target sites. This iterative process reduces computation time and storage. After completing this iterative process, the final output table is exported in the CSV format (see Supplementary File 3)

241 (see Methods, the legend in Supplementary File 3, and Supplementary File 4 for details). In
242 addition to a summary contained in the main output file, supplementary files document all
243 information obtained from the primer evaluation for advanced users. Similarly, for less
244 experienced users, we categorize primers into those that have no off-targets, those with low-
245 quality off-targets (LQ-Off; i.e., amplification is likely but similarity to on-target amplicon is low
246 based on the *in silico* analysis), and those with high-quality off-targets (HQ-Off; i.e., amplification
247 is likely and similarity to on-target amplicon is high; see Methods for details).

248 As default, all parameters are currently optimized for TAS experiments which are tuned
249 for deep sequencing of target sites to assess genomic mosaicism employing Illumina 150bp
250 paired-end sequencing (Breuss et al. 2020; Yang et al. 2021). These parameters for desired
251 amplicon size and distance of amplicon end from target site can be directly accessed in the
252 CREPE Python script as needed. To optimize computation, CREPE initially performs the outlined
253 three steps for 'TAS-optimized' (TAS-opt) primer pairs that are predicted to create an ideal
254 amplicon size for TAS (190bp) and coverage of the desired target by both the forward and the
255 reverse read. However, in our experience, Primer3 is typically unable to design a PCR primer pair
256 for all target sites adhering to these strict size requirements. Yields can be improved by
257 considering larger amplicons that only cover the target from one end of the read (Fig. 1b). While
258 this reduces the theoretical coverage by half, it enables the assessment of additional targets. In
259 practice, to optimize run time, this is done through an iterative process. Following the off-target
260 evaluation for the TAS-opt primers, CREPE attempts to find additional primer pairs for the target
261 sites that failed to create a TAS-optimized amplicon by relaxing the Primer3 parameter 'product
262 size'. Specifically, we relax the allowable distance from the target site for one of the primers while
263 keeping the other primer anchored as for TAS-opt to a maximum amplicon size of 500bp.
264 Following Primer3 nomenclature, we call these alternate primer pairs Relaxed-right and Relaxed-
265 left. Arbitrarily, CREPE first attempts to design Relaxed-right primer pairs for the target sites which

266 failed to create TAS-opt pairs; subsequently it attempts to design and evaluate Relaxed-left primer
267 pairs for any remaining target sites (Fig. 1c).
268
269 Performance and Storage Needs
270 CREPE is designed to optimize computational resources while minimizing the overall storage
271 needed for the intermediary and final output files. Anecdotally, across different HPC environments
272 and local installations, CREPE consistently designed and analyzed primer pairs for up to 1,000
273 primer pairs in less than 15 minutes. To formally test the performance of CREPE, we created an
274 input target list from 1,000 randomly chosen ClinVar variants (see Methods) (Landrum et al. 2018).
275 We then subdivided this list to generate input lists containing 10, 100, 500, and 1,000 target sites
276 and tested their performance on a local computing device. We also assessed the performance of
277 the three components of the CREPE pipeline independently. Primer3 consistently took the least
278 amount of computational time, whereas ISPCR generally took the most. The E-Script generally
279 landed between those two (Fig. 2a). We also tested 5,000 variants, which is an unlikely scenario
280 for most practical applications. At this scale, the E-Script increased the run time more than
281 expected, suggesting computational bottlenecks that would need to be addressed if more than

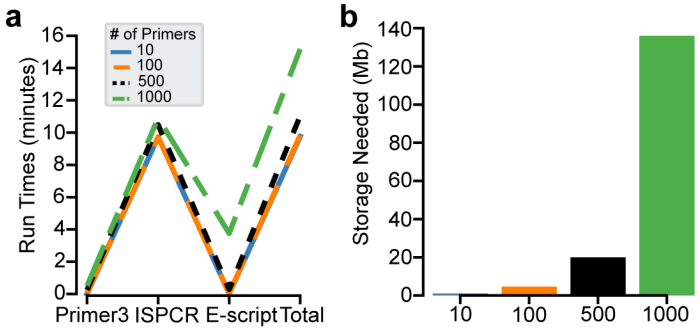

Fig. 2. Performance of CREPE. a-b). Computation time (a) and storage requirements (b) for 10,100, 500, and 1,000 target sites. The computation times shown here were obtained from a CREPE instance installed on a local device (see Methods). Runtimes (minutes): Primer3: 0.007, 0.061, 0.261, and 0.510. ISPCR: 9.733, 9.739, 10.487, and 10.916. Python (minutes): 0.013, 0.038, 0.289, and 3.751. Total: 9.75, 9.83, 11.04, and 15.18. Required storage for output files from CREPE (Mb): 1.0, 4.6, 20.0, 136.0, respectively, for the different numbers of target sites.

282 1,000 variants were routinely required; however, this was dependent on the specific off-targets:
283 the more off-targets a target site generates, the longer the processing takes. This prevented more
284 general conclusions about processing times for numbers above 1,000.

285 The storage needed for output files from CREPE is minimal compared to the set-up
286 requirements, which include a genome reference file, and increases with the number of input
287 target sites as expected (Fig. 2b). Similar to the processing time, the number of off-targets is
288 variable across target sites and can cause variability.

289

290 *In Silico* Performance of CREPE on 1,000 ClinVar variants

291 To evaluate CREPE's ability to perform primer design in potentially disease-relevant genomic
292 regions, we assessed the created TAS primers for all 1,000 randomly selected ClinVar database
293 variants (Landrum et al. 2018). Employing the iterative process described above, CREPE
294 successfully designed primer pairs for 988 of the 1,000 target sites (Fig. 3a). Of these 988 primer

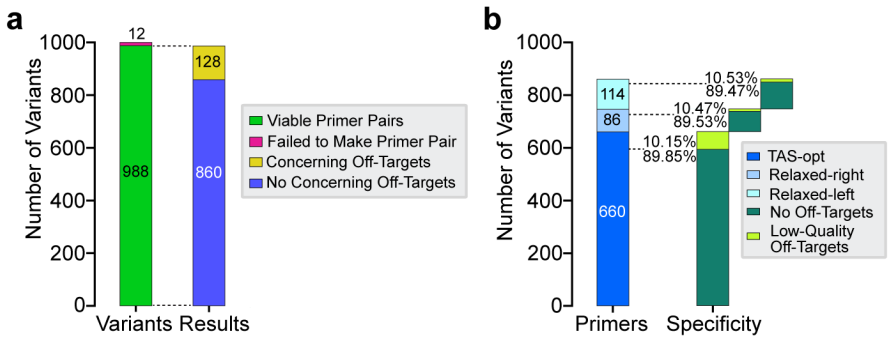

Fig. 3. Implementation of CREPE for 1,000 ClinVar variants. a) 988 (98.8%) viable primer pairs were created successfully. 860/988 (87.04%) with no predicted high-quality off-targets (acceptable), 128/988 (12.96%) with at least one predicted high-quality off-target (rejected). b) Detailed assessment of designed primer type across the 860 primer pairs with no concerning (i.e., high-quality) off-targets. 660 (76.74%) were TAS-opt primer pairs, 200 (23.26%) alternate primer pairs; 86 of these Relaxed-right and 114 Relaxed-left. Each primer orientation had a mix of primer pairs with no predicted off-targets or at least one predicted low-quality off-target: 89.85% and 10.15%, respectively, for TAS-opt. 89.53% and 10.47%, respectively, for Relaxed-right. 89.47% and 10.53%, respectively, for Relaxed-left.

295 pairs, 860 were deemed acceptable by the E-Script (87.04%; no off-targets or low-quality off-
296 targets) and 128 were rejected (12.96%; high-quality off-targets). Of the 860 acceptable primer
297 pairs, 660 were TAS-opt primer pairs and 200 (23.3%) were Relaxed-right or Relaxed-left primer
298 pairs. This highlights the relative improvement in yield achieved by including the two additional
299 design strategies. The 860 primer pairs could also be split into two groups: primer pairs with zero
300 predicted off-targets and primer pairs with at least one predicted low-quality off-target (Fig 3b.).
301 None of the primer types was enriched for primer pairs with off-targets, suggesting that there is
302 no compromise in quality employing the iterative approach. Of note, across the 128 rejected
303 primer pairs, 33 (25.8%) were Relaxed-right or Relaxed-left, suggesting that also high-quality off-
304 targets are not relevantly enriched when a TAS-opt primer cannot be designed.

305 To account for possible bias in our initial selection of 1,000 ClinVar variants, we repeated
306 this analysis on 100 additional sets of 1,000 input variants randomly sampled from the ClinVar
307 database. Those results were comparable to the initial test set, supporting that the findings in the
308 test set were not due to any sampling bias (Supplementary Table 1 and Supplementary File 5).
309 Overall, these analyses reveal that CREPE can successfully design and annotate primer pairs
310 and that our TAS-specific iterative approach increases the yield of primers.

311

312 Experimental Evaluation of CREPE Performance

313 In order to extend our validation of CREPE's primer design performance, we executed three
314 independent experimental TAS runs: 1) 95 randomly selected targets that had no off-targets ('No-
315 Off'); 2) 96 randomly selected targets that had either no off-targets or those of low-quality (91 and

Primer Dataset	TAS-opt	Relaxed-right	Relaxed-left	Total
No-Off	76	6	13	95
Low-Off	71	8	17	96
High-Off	16	2	3	21

316 **Table1. Description of primer datasets used for TAS validation.**

317

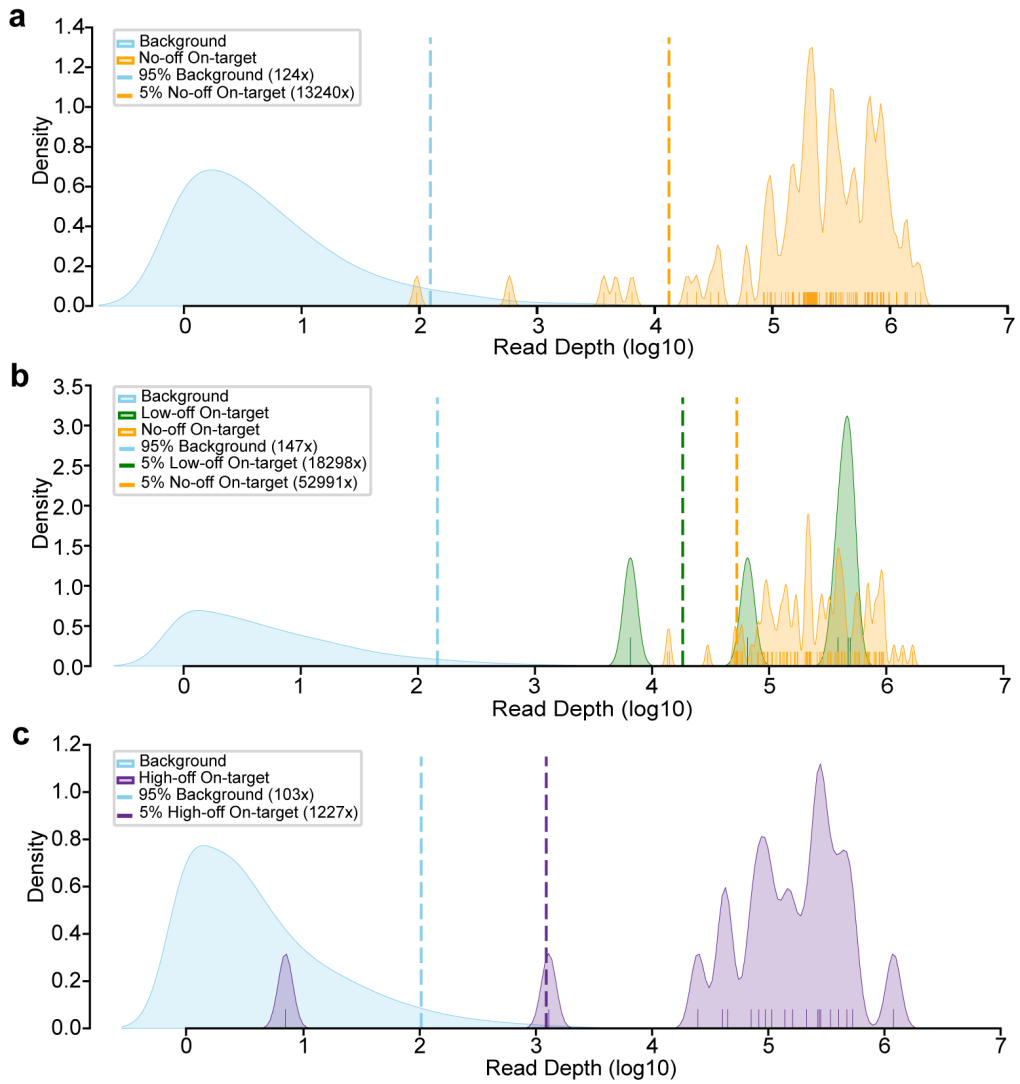

Fig. 4. Comparison of background enrichment and on-target coverage. a) KDE plots of the background and on-target coverage distributions for the No-Off dataset. The 95th percentile of the read depth distribution for the background data was 124×. Three targets had no coverage (not shown in plot), and one of the tested primer pairs with detected reads failed to enrich above the background with a read depth of 95×. b) KDE plots of the background and on-target coverage distributions for the Low-Off dataset. The 95th percentile of the read depth distribution for the background data was 147×. Seven targets (all without concerning off-targets) had no coverage (not shown in plot), and all tested primer pairs with detected reads enriched above the background. c) KDE plots of the background and on-target coverage distributions for the High-Off dataset. The 95th percentile of the read depth distribution for the background data was 103×. One target had no coverage (not shown in plot), and one of the tested primer pairs with detected reads failed to enrich above the background with a read depth of 7×. For all panels: 95% Background: 95th percentile of the background read depth distribution for each dataset; 5% On-target: 5th percentile of the on-target read depth distribution for each dataset.

319 5, respectively; 'Low-Off'); 3) 21 randomly selected targets that had off-targets of high-quality
320 ('High-Off'). The exact breakdown of primer types is shown in Table 1.

321 The TAS experiment was performed with the selected primers on control DNA that was
322 not expected to harbor the selected ClinVar variants. Each dataset was submitted for sequencing
323 as a separate pooled library on different sequencer runs and analyzed separately (see Methods).
324 We first assessed the background coverage across the genome for regions with at least one read
325 for each experiment and compared it to the distribution of coverage for the predicted amplicons
326 (Fig. 4). Considering all targets that had no coverage or coverage indistinguishable from the
327 background, across the three experiments, 175/186 (94.1%) targets with no off-targets (Z-Off),
328 5/5 with low-quality off-targets (LQ-Off), and 19/21 (90.5%) with high-quality off-targets (HQ-Off)
329 were successfully amplified with TAS.

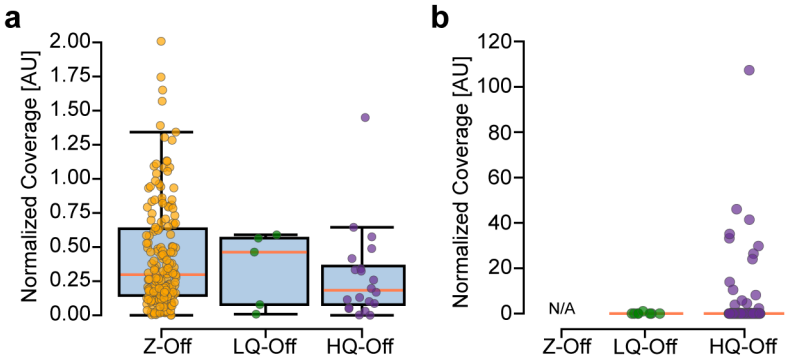

Fig. 5. Normalized coverage across primer pairs and their predicted off-targets. a) A total of 176 primer pairs without off-targets (Z-Off) had on-target coverage (non-normalized median=281,708×), five with low-quality off-targets (LQ-Off) had on-target coverage (non-normalized median=387,355×), and 20 with high-quality off-targets (HQ-Off) had on-target coverage (non-normalized median=150,844×). Kruskal-Wallis group test and post hoc Mann-Whitney U test did not find a significant difference despite visible trend in data. b) By definition, there were no predicted off-targets for the Z-Off amplicons. 1/8 (12.50%) of the predicted low-quality off-targets in the Low-Off dataset had coverage (non-normalized coverage of 519×). 226/400 (56.50%) predicted high-quality off-target regions in the High-Off dataset had coverage (non-normalized median=71×), 108 of which were above background (non-normalized median=1,590×).

330 As the amplicons with predicted high-quality off-targets result in the submission of
331 additional irrelevant amplicons, one would predict a relatively reduced on-target coverage for
332 these primers. Indeed, we observed a reduced normalized coverage for these primers compared
333 to the Z-Off primer pairs, although this result was not significant (P= 0.0564, Mann-Whitney U
334 between Z-Off and HQ-Off, Fig. 5a; Supplementary Table 2). To further evaluate the impact of off-
335 targets on sequencing performance, we specifically measured the coverage for the predicted off-
336 targets in the Low-Off and High-Off datasets. Only 1/8 (12.50%) of the low-quality off-targets (LQ-
337 Off) had coverage, with a relatively modest read depth of 519× (Fig. 5b). There were 8,783
338 predicted off-targets in the High-Off dataset, with 8,407 belonging to a single primer pair
339 (clinvar2_19_19934554_ideal; Supplementary File 6). Due to overlaps of these off-targets this
340 resulted in 400 off-target regions with an average length of 1016 bp (see Methods). Across these
341 regions, 108 showed coverage above the background; these off-targets were contributed by 18
342 of the 21 amplicons with a non-normalized median coverage of 1,590× (Supplementary Fig. 1;
343 Supplementary File 7). These results confirmed the predictions by CREPE for primer pairs with
344 low and high-quality off-targets.

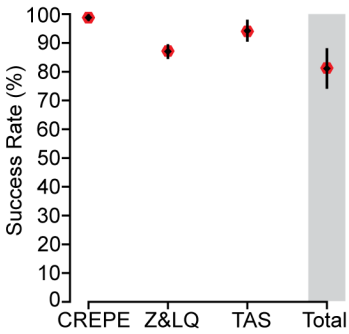

Fig. 6. Summary of CREPE performance for primer pairs with no predicted off-targets (Z-Off) or low quality off-targets (LQ-Off). CREPE successfully created 988/1000 (98.8% ± 0.7%) primer pairs. Of those 860/988 (87.05% ± 2.4%) were predicted to have either no off-targets (Z-Off) or low-quality off-targets (LQ-Off). When tested with TAS validation, 180/191 (94.24% ± 3.5%) enriched the target site above the background. Total is the combination of these three analyses (81.05% ± 6.6%). Gray bar highlights Total.

In summary, using our *in silico* analysis and TAS validation results as an approximation, we estimate that CREPE can create a primer pair with no off-targets or low-quality off-targets that enrich above the background coverage for approximately 81.05% ± 6.6% of the input target sites (Fig. 6). This demonstrates that CREPE represents a novel tool that allows the efficient creation and evaluation of primers for target regions at scale. While the core functionalities leverage existing and trusted tools, we add additional functionalities to improve the user experience and interpretation of the obtained primers (Koressaar and Remm 2007; Perez et al. 2025; Untergasser et al. 2012). While aspects of our workflow are automated and provide interpretation, it is easily possible for users to access the results that underlie the provided annotations. As applications differ from each other, off-targets might be an issue at any appreciable level and sequence identity or be negligible if the amplicon sequence itself differs. To further support such decision-making, we also provide information on the content of amplicons and their similarity. For instance, a targeted region might have off-targets that are likely to amplify but are dissimilar in sequence to the on-target region (i.e., low-quality off-targets); this is acceptable for some next-generation sequencing applications but unacceptable for bulk analyses like those provided through Sanger sequencing. Similarly, some predicted off-targets may be the result of primers binding near the target site and creating amplicons overlapping the target amplicon. While those off-targets similarly might not interfere with TAS validation, they would again be incompatible with Sanger sequencing.

Currently, CREPE requires basic knowledge of the command line language and the ability to run programs within this environment. While we have streamlined the process as much as possible, this might still represent a hurdle for many users. Thus, future goals for CREPE include the development of a GUI that allows parallel primer design for users with limited experience in text-based user interfaces.

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Author Contribution Statement

J.W.P. and M.W.B. conceptualized this study. J.W.P. developed and tested code with the help of J.M., S.A.W., and R.M.D. under the guidance of M.W.B. and X.Y. S.A.W. and N.T.C. conducted the experiments which were analyzed by J.W.P. under the guidance of M.W.B. J.W.P. and M.W.B. wrote the manuscript. All authors read and commented on the manuscript.

Ethical Approval

The collection of human samples was performed under the oversight of the Colorado Multiple Institutional Review Board (COMIRB; #21-4071).

Competing Interests

The authors have no competing interests to declare.

Data and Code Availability

https://github.com/martinbreuss/BreussLabPublic/tree/main/CREPE

Sequencing data is soon to be uploaded to SRA and is available upon reviewer request.

462 Supplementary Data

463 **Supplementary Figure:**

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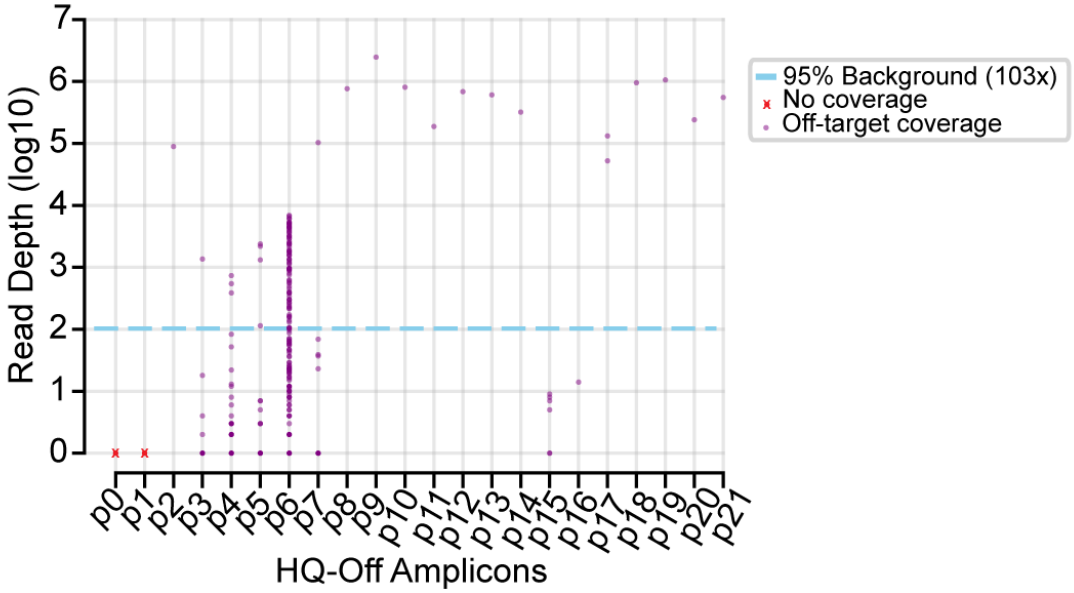

474 **Supplementary Fig. 1 Read depth of HQ-Off amplicons.** Read depth (log10 transformed) from HQ-Off
475 amplicons shown. High-Off primer names are shown as p#. See Supplementary File 8 for corresponding
476 primer names. 95% Background: 95th percentile of the background read depth distribution in High-Off dataset.
No coverage: None of the predicted off-targets for p0 or p1 had coverage.

477

478 **Supplementary Tables:**

479 **Supplementary Table 1:** Descriptive statistics from the 100 additional sets of 1,000 input variants
480 and a comparison to our test set of 1,000 variants.

481 **Supplementary Table 2:** Kruskal-Wallis and Mann-Whitney U test p-values for Z-Off – LQ-Off –
482 HQ-Off comparison in Fig. 5. None of the comparisons were statistically significant.

483

484 **Supplementary Files:**

485 **Supplementary File 1:** (S_File1_CREPE_input.xlsx): Original 1,000 ClinVar variant input CSV
486 for CREPE, with legend enclosed in file.

Supplementary File 2: (S_File2_Primer3_parameter_file.xlsx): Example Primer3 parameter file made by CREPE from input CSV, legend enclosed in file.

Supplementary File 3: (S_File3_CREPE_output.xlsx): Output text file for Original 1,000 ClinVar variants, legend enclosed in file.

Supplementary File 4: (S_File4_CREPE_GitHub_README.pdf): Instructions from the CREPE GitHub page **(https://github.com/martinbreuss/BreussLabPublic/tree/main/CREPE)**.

Supplementary File 5: (S_File5_100_1000_results.xlsx): Primer type results for the 100 additional sets of 1,000 randomly chosen ClinVar variants, legend enclosed in file.

Supplementary File 6: (S_File6_all_Highoff_offtargets.xlsx): All identified off-targets in the High-Off dataset, legend enclosed in file.

Supplementary File 7: (S_File7_Highoff_merged_amplicons.xlsx): All merged amplicons for the predicted off-targets in the High-Off dataset, legend enclosed in file.