

Supplemental Information

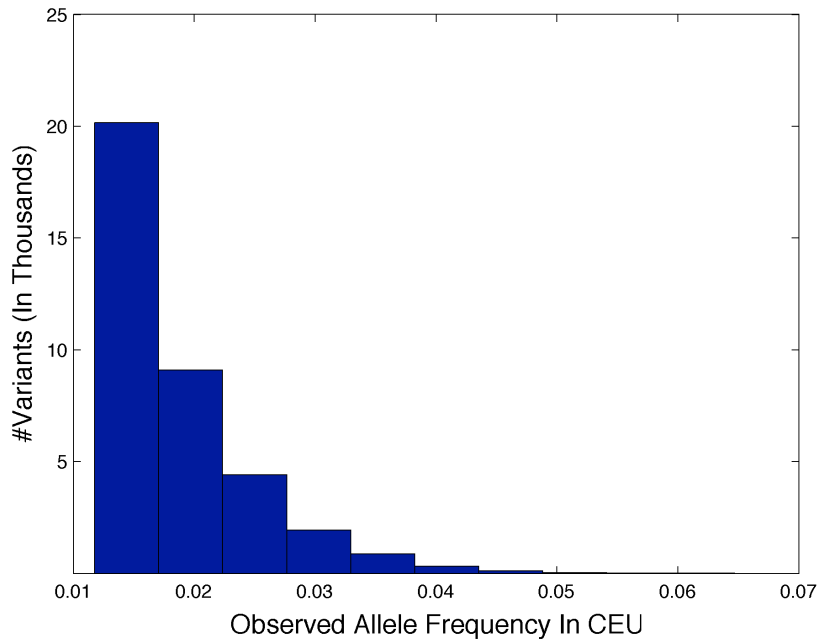


Figure S1: Histogram of variants with allele frequencies $<1\%$ in 1000 Genomes but $>1\%$ in the CEU. It shows that allele frequencies can be highly structured for rare variants and that by averaging across too many genetically dissimilar populations can have a downwardly bias affect on frequency estimates of alleles present in a given population.

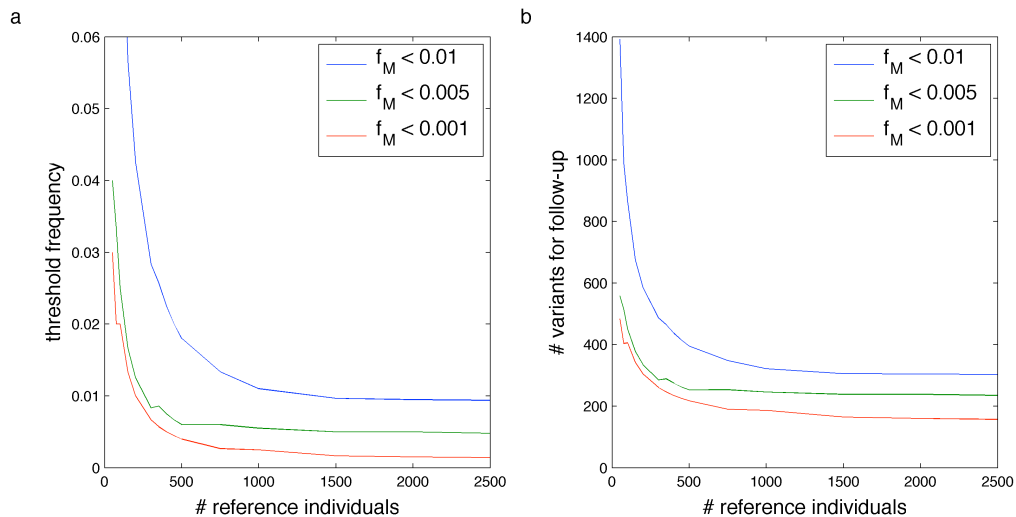


Figure S2: Reference panel size impacts the efficacy of filtering in exome sequencing in African-American simulations from the EVS data.

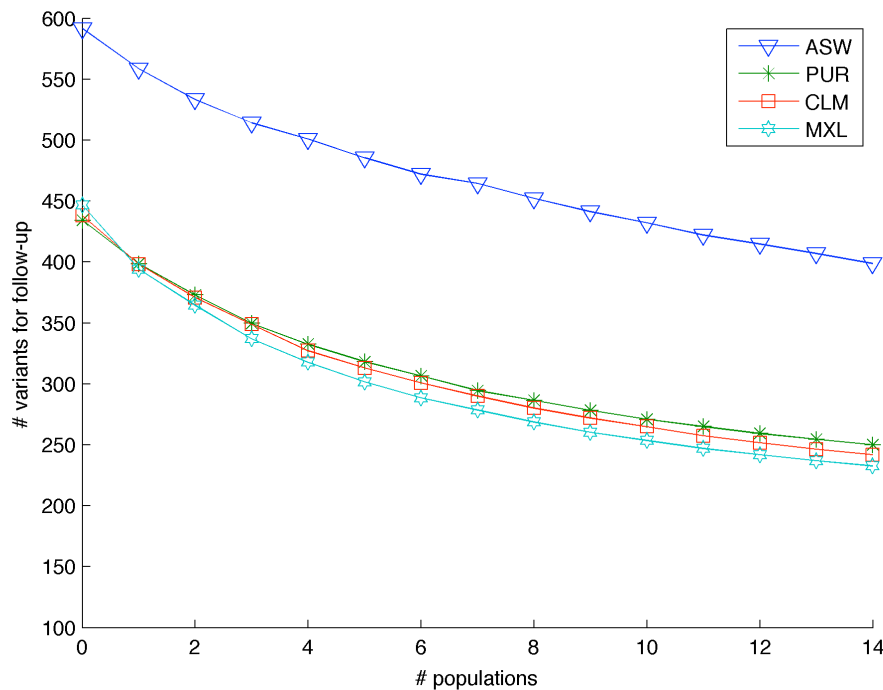


Figure S3. Average number of variants for follow-up in the ASW, CLM, PUR and MXL when leveraging cross-population information. The number of variants for follow-up after this filtering for each of the legend populations is shown along the Y-axis of the graph. Further filtering removed alleles if they were observed in any of the additional populations above the 5% FNR threshold determined for those populations. The number of randomly selected populations on which this filtering is based is given in the x-axis.

| Individual | Country | Inheritance | Causal Variant zygosity | Variants Remaining Pre-Frequency Filtering | No Ancestry, f>1% | PopMatched, FNR <5% | AllPop, FNR <5% |
|------------|---------|-------------|-------------------------|--|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | Jordan | Recessive | Homozygous | 5016 | 65 | 43 | 30 |
| 2 | Turkey | Recessive | Homozygous | 5049 | 50 | 20 | 19 |
| 3 | Turkey | Recessive | Homozygous | 4752 | 25 | 23 | 19 |
| 4 | Iran | Recessive | Homozygous | 4674 | 39 | 15 | 11 |
| 5 | Syria | Recessive | Homozygous | 4751 | 26 | 18 | 16 |
| 6 | Tunisia | None Given | Homozygous | 4834 | 37 | 19 | 11 |
| 7 | Jordan | Recessive | Homozygous | 4722 | 22 | 11 | 4 |
| 8 | Jordan | Recessive | Homozygous | 4973 | 104 | 102 | 52 |
| 9 | Iran | None Given | Homozygous | 5653 | 112 | 67 | 48 |
| 10 | Jordan | None Given | Homozygous | 5938 | 97 | 83 | 63 |

| | | | | | | | |
|----|---------|------------|--------------------------|-------|-----|-----|-----|
| 11 | Jordan | None Given | Heterozygous | 15694 | 872 | 750 | 498 |
| 12 | Turkey | Recessive | Heterozygous | 12171 | 619 | 445 | 342 |
| 13 | Tunisia | Dominant | Heterozygous | 14111 | 813 | 747 | 461 |
| 14 | Iran | Dominant | Heterozygous | 13727 | 726 | 535 | 421 |
| 15 | Iran | Dominant | Heterozygous | 13417 | 661 | 512 | 379 |
| 16 | Jordan | None Given | Heterozygous | 14713 | 871 | 690 | 511 |
| 17 | Jordan | None Given | Heterozygous | 13472 | 668 | 543 | 384 |
| 18 | Jordan | None Given | Heterozygous | 13789 | 748 | 623 | 450 |
| 19 | Iran | None Given | Heterozygous | 15128 | 769 | 598 | 465 |
| 20 | Turkey | Recessive | Compound Heterozygous | 12919 | 604 | 426 | 352 |

Table S1. Analysis of real data by individual exome. Variants remaining pre-frequency filtering reflects the number of variants remaining when all variants without damaging annotations are filtered out and when variants inconsistent with the disorder architecture are removed but before frequency-based filtering has been performed.