

Tag	Type	Description
H1	i	Number of 1-difference hits (see also NM)
H2	i	Number of 2-difference hits
HI	i	Query hit index
IH	i	Query hit total count
LB	Z	Library
MC	Z	CIGAR string for mate/next segment
MD	Z	String encoding mismatched and deleted reference bases
MF	?	Reserved for backwards compatibility reasons
MI	Z	Molecular identifier; a string that uniquely identifies the molecule from which the record was derived
ML	B,C	Base modification probabilities
MM	Z	Base modifications / methylation
MQ	i	Mapping quality of the mate/next segment
<u>MZ</u>	<u>i</u>	<u>Length of sequence at the time MM and ML were produced</u>
NH	i	Number of reported alignments that contain the query in the current record
NM	i	Edit distance to the reference
OA	Z	Original alignment
OC	Z	Original CIGAR (deprecated; use OA instead)
OP	i	Original mapping position (deprecated; use OA instead)
OQ	Z	Original base quality
OX	Z	Original unique molecular barcode bases
PG	Z	Program
PQ	i	Phred likelihood of the template
PT	Z	Read annotations for parts of the padded read sequence
PU	Z	Platform unit
Q2	Z	Phred quality of the mate/next segment sequence in the R2 tag
QT	Z	Phred quality of the sample barcode sequence in the BC tag
QX	Z	Quality score of the unique molecular identifier in the RX tag
R2	Z	Sequence of the mate/next segment in the template
RG	Z	Read group
RT	?	Reserved for backwards compatibility reasons
RX	Z	Sequence bases of the (possibly corrected) unique molecular identifier
S2	?	Reserved for backwards compatibility reasons
SA	Z	Other canonical alignments in a chimeric alignment
SM	i	Template-independent mapping quality
SQ	?	Reserved for backwards compatibility reasons
TC	i	The number of segments in the template
TS	A	Transcript strand
U2	Z	Phred probability of the 2nd call being wrong conditional on the best being wrong
UQ	i	Phred likelihood of the segment, conditional on the mapping being correct
X?	?	Reserved for end users
Y?	?	Reserved for end users
Z?	?	Reserved for end users

1.1 Additional Template and Mapping data

AM:i:score The smallest template-independent mapping quality of any segment in the same template as this read. (See also SM.)

AS:i:score Alignment score generated by aligner.

BQ:Z:qualities Offset to base alignment quality (BAQ), of the same length as the read sequence. At the i -th read base, $BAQ_i = Q_i - (BQ_i - 64)$ where Q_i is the i -th base quality.

CC:Z:rname Reference name of the next hit; '=' for the same chromosome.

Unmodified base	Code	Abbreviation	Name	ChEBI
C	m	5mC	5-Methylcytosine	27551
C	h	5hmC	5-Hydroxymethylcytosine	76792
C	f	5fC	5-Formylcytosine	76794
C	c	5caC	5-Carboxylcytosine	76793
C	C		Ambiguity code; any C mod	
T	g	5hmU	5-Hydroxymethyluracil	16964
T	e	5fU	5-Formyluracil	80961
T	b	5caU	5-Carboxyluracil	17477
T	T		Ambiguity code; any T mod	
U	U		Ambiguity code; any U mod	
A	a	6mA	6-Methyladenine	28871
A	A		Ambiguity code; any A mod	
G	o	8oxoG	8-Oxoguanine	44605
G	G		Ambiguity code; any G mod	
N	n	Xao	Xanthosine	18107
N	N		Ambiguity code; any mod	

ML:B:C,scaled-probabilities

The optional ML tag lists the probability of each modification listed in the MM tag being correct, in the order that they occur. The continuous probability range 0.0 to 1.0 is remapped in equal sized portions to the discrete integers 0 to 255 inclusively. Thus the probability range corresponding to integer value N is $N/256$ to $(N + 1)/256$.

The SAM encoding therefore uses a byte array of type ‘C’ with the number of elements matching the summation of the number of modifications listed as being present in the MM tag accounting for multi-modifications each having their own probability.

For example ‘MM:Z:C+m,5,12;C+h,5,12;’ may have an associated tag of ‘ML:B:C,204,89,26,130’.

If the above is rewritten in the multiple-modification form, the probabilities are interleaved in the order presented, giving ‘MM:Z:C+mh,5,12; ML:B:C,204,26,89,130’. Note where several possible modifications are presented at the same site, the ML values represent the absolute probabilities of the modification call being correct and not the relative likelihood between the alternatives. These probabilities should not sum to above 1.0 (≈ 256 in integer encoding, allowing for some minor rounding errors), but may sum to a lower total with the remainder representing the probability that none of the listed modification types are present. In the example used above, the 6th C has 80% chance of being 5mC, 10% chance of being 5hmC and 10% chance of being an unmodified C.

ML values for ambiguity codes give the probability that the modification is one of the possible codes compatible with that ambiguity code. For example MM:Z:C+C,10; ML:B:C,229 indicates a C call with a probability of 90% of having some form of unspecified modification.

MZ:i:length

Tools may edit the SEQ sequence data, such as modifying the alignment with hard-clipping. If the sequence is shrunk in this manner then the base offsets in MM and MM become invalid unless they are also updated accordingly.

There may be hard-clipping tools which update MM and tools which do not, so the MZ tag offers a simple sanity check. It holds the length of the sequence at the time MM was last written. Tools that wish to validate MM should compare the length of the SEQ field with the contents of the MZ tag. The tag is optional, but recommended, and if it is absent then there is an implicit assumption that the MM data is valid unless evidence implies otherwise (such as having coordinates beyond the end of the sequence).

2 Draft tags

These are tags which have been proposed and are broadly accepted to become standard tags, but a review or probationary period has been deemed useful. They use the locally-defined tag namespace and processing