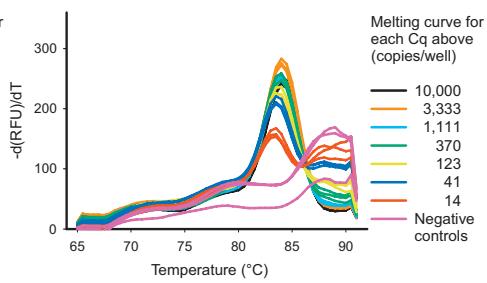
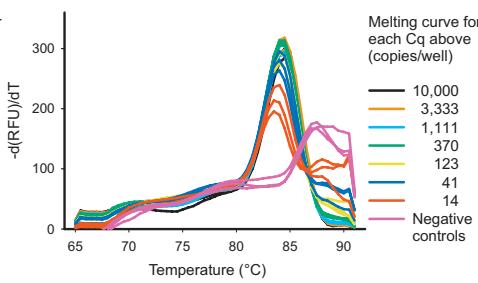
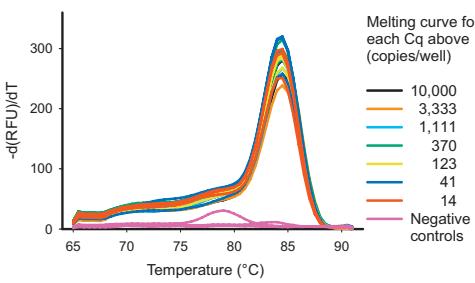
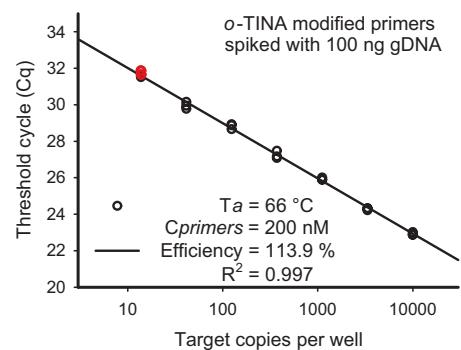
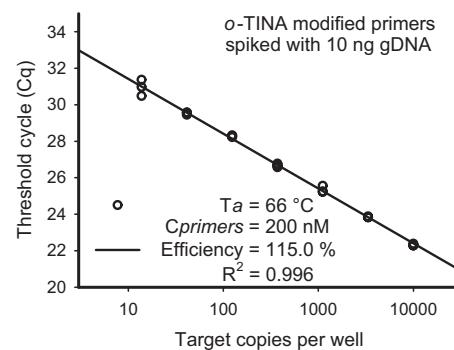
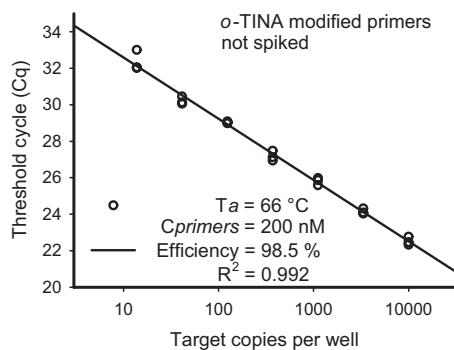
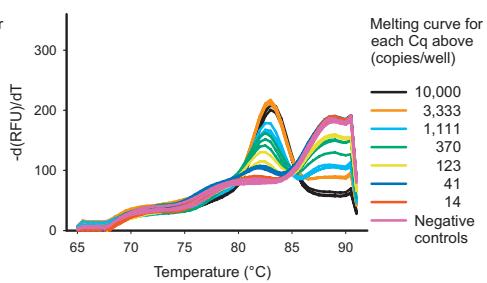
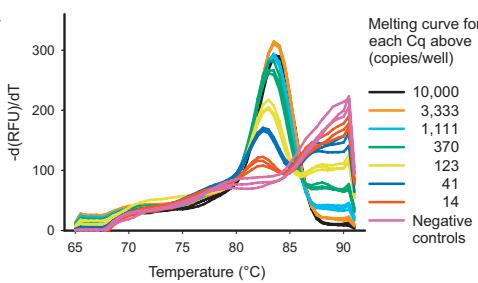
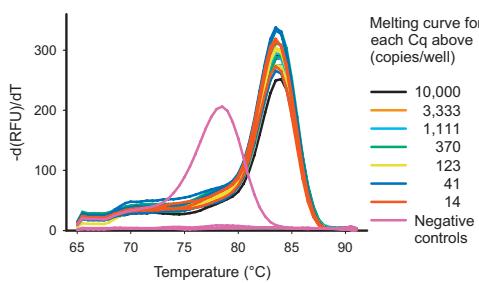
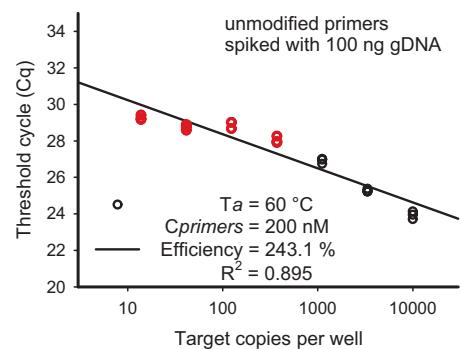
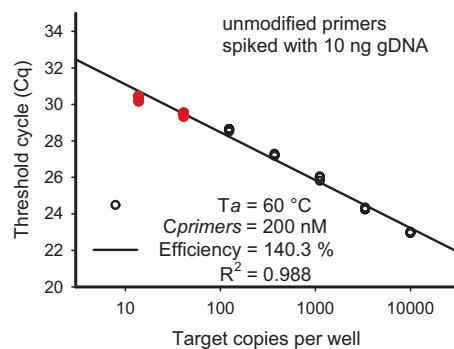
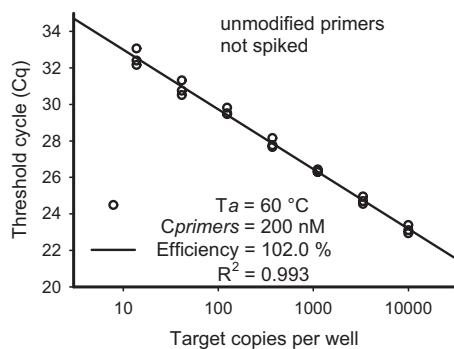
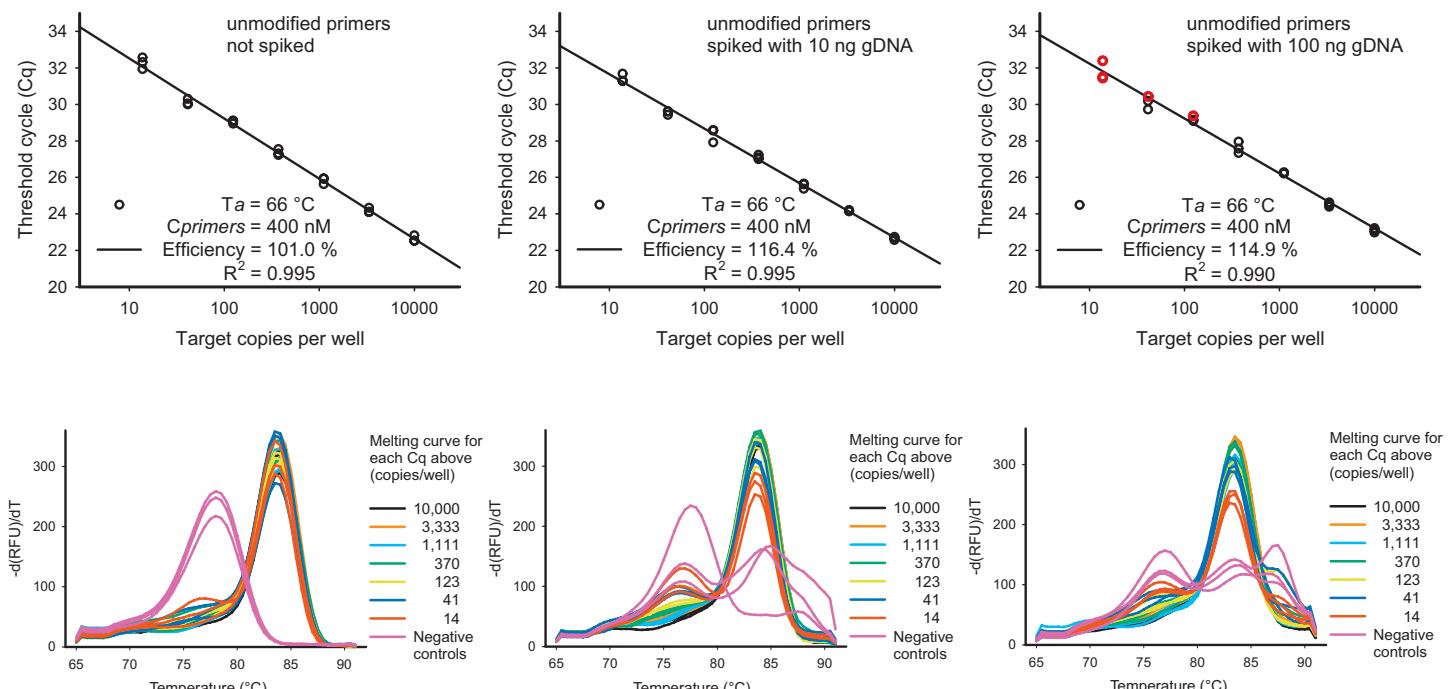


**a**

(Continues on next page)

**b**

**Supplementary Figure S3.** Unmodified and 5'-o-TINA modified primers spiked with genomic DNA (gDNA). (a) Replication of experiment in Figure 4, but this time spiking was done with gDNA from *Escherichia coli*. The primer concentration ( $C_{\text{primers}}$ ) was 200 nM and the annealing temperature ( $T_a$ ) was 60.0 °C for unmodified and 66.0 °C for 5'-o-TINA modified primers, respectively. (b) Unmodified primers spiked with human gDNA as in Figure 4, but with increased  $C_{\text{primers}}$  of 400 nM and a  $T_a$  of 66.0 °C. Each **o** on the efficiency curves represents one threshold cycle (Cq) determination on an amplification curve with a corresponding melting curve, reported as the first derivative. Cq determinations highlighted in red would normally have been excluded based on the amplification curve and melting curve evaluation.