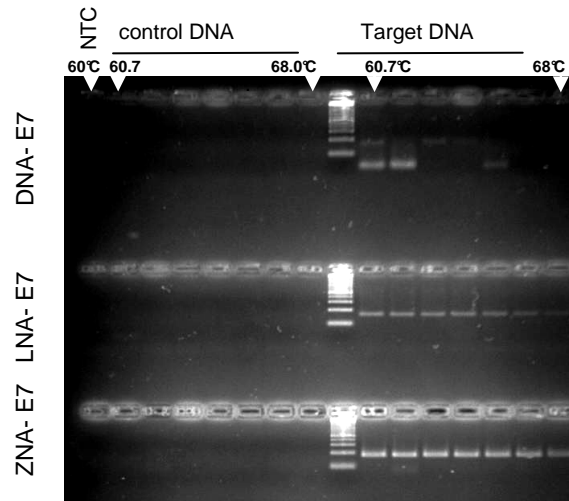


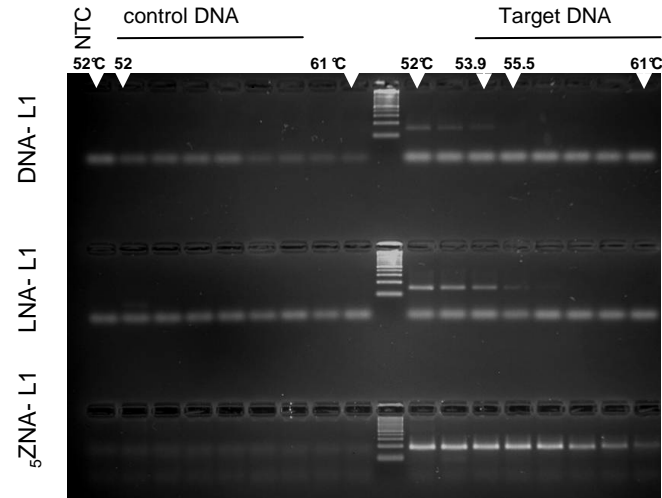
Supplementary figure

A



Annealing temperature gradient:
60- 60.7 – 61.7- 63.1- 65.2 – 66.7 - 67.6 - 68°C

B



Annealing temperature gradient :
52- 52.7- 53.9- 55.5- 57.8- 59.5- 60.5- 61°C

Target or control genomic DNA was amplified following an annealing temperature gradient procedure (Bio-Rad iCycler) with DNA-E7 (panel A, upper lanes), LNA-E7 (panel A, medium lanes) or ZNA-E7 (panel A, lower lanes) primer pairs (100 nM each) ; with DNA-L1 (panel B, upper lanes), LNA-L1 (panel B, medium lanes) or ZNA-L1 primer pair (500 nM each) containing 4 spermines (panel B, medium lanes) or 5 spermines (panel B, lower lanes). Each sample was amplified in the presence of 10 ng genomic DNA, 10 mM Tris-HCl (pH9), 50 mM KCl, 1.5 mM MgCl₂, 0.1% Triton X-100, 200 μM dNTP (each) and 0.04 U/μl of EconoTaq DNA Polymerase (Lucigen). Cycling protocol was 94°C (20 s), annealing (20 s), 72°C (15 s) x 28 cycles (A) or 30 cycles (B). Final reactions were analysed on 4% agarose gel (Seakem LE, Cambrex) stained with ethidium bromide.