Supporting Information

Hsu et al. 10.1073/pnas.1017012108

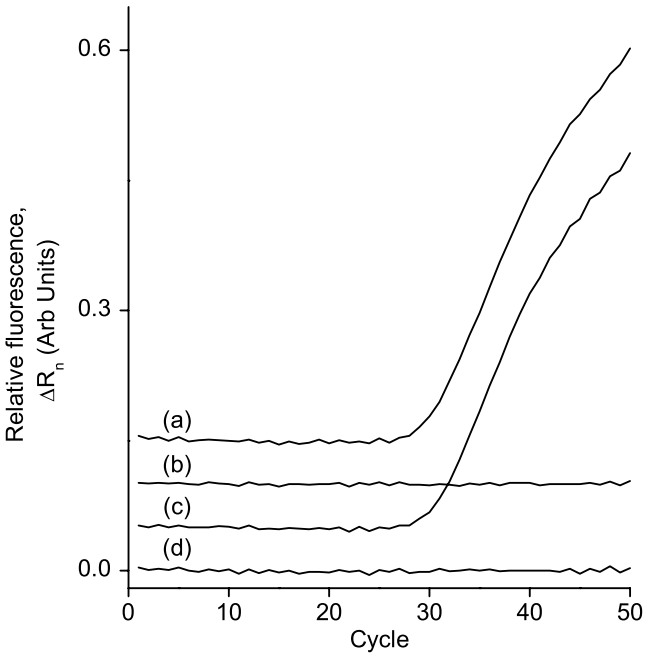

Fig. S1. Determination of the efficacy of ribonuclease-catalyzed digestion of RNA and of its subsequent inhibition by means of real-time reverse-transcription PCR. Amplification curves represent (*A*) influenza viral (WSN strain) RNA, (*B*) viral RNA subjected to ribonuclease digestion and then inhibition, (*C*) addition of fresh RNA to the ribonuclease digestion mixture, and (*D*) RNA-free aqueous solution. For *A*, *B*, *C*, and *D* the Y-axes are offset for clarity by 0.15, 0.10, 0.05, and 0.00 units, respectively.

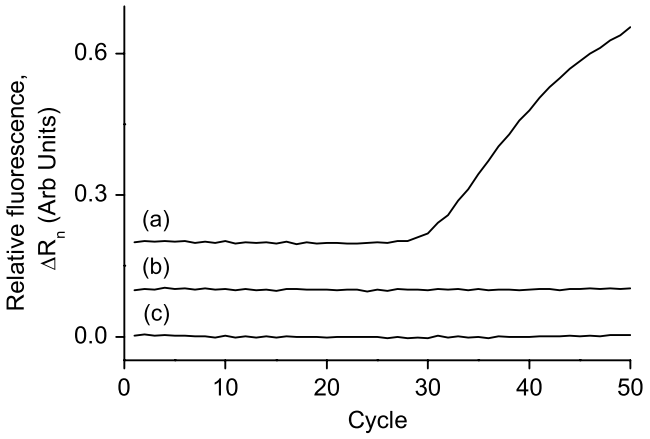

Fig. S2. Determination of putative nonspecific amplification of the *N,N*-dodecyl,methyl-PEI coating with real-time reverse-transcription PCR. Amplification curves represent (*A*) influenza viral (WSN strain) RNA, (*B*) PBS incubated with polycation-coated polyethylene slides, and (*C*) RNA-free aqueous solution. For *A*, *B*, and *C* the Y-axes are offset for clarity by 0.2, 0.1, and 0.0 units, respectively.