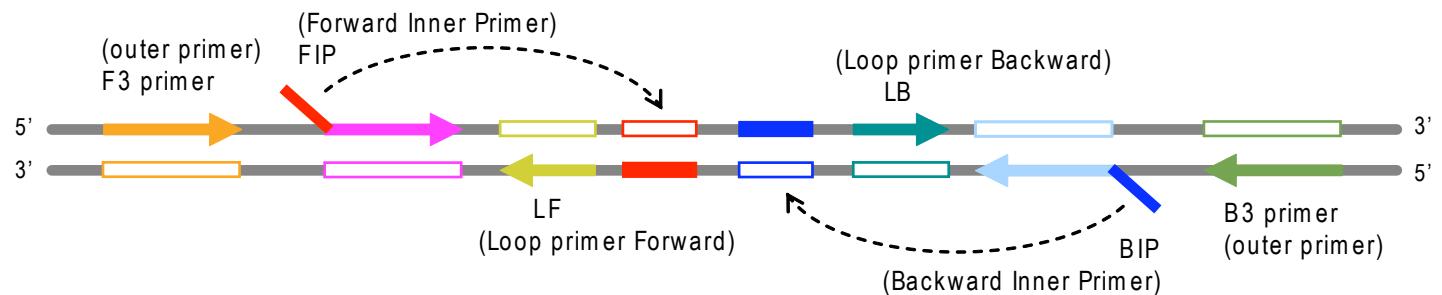
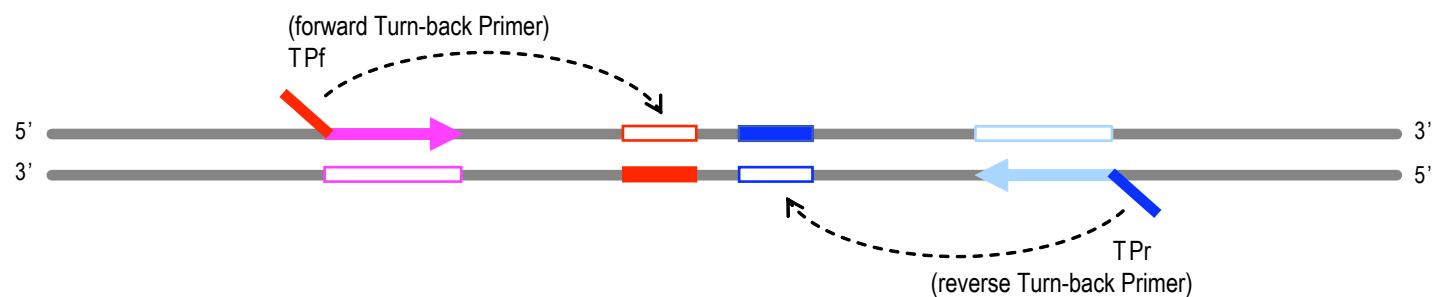


Supplemental FigS1. Isothermal amplification systems

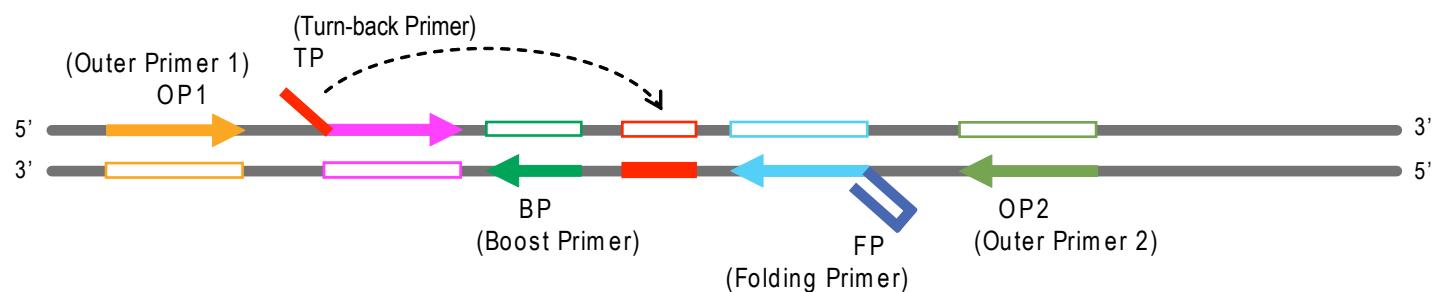
A. The LAMP system



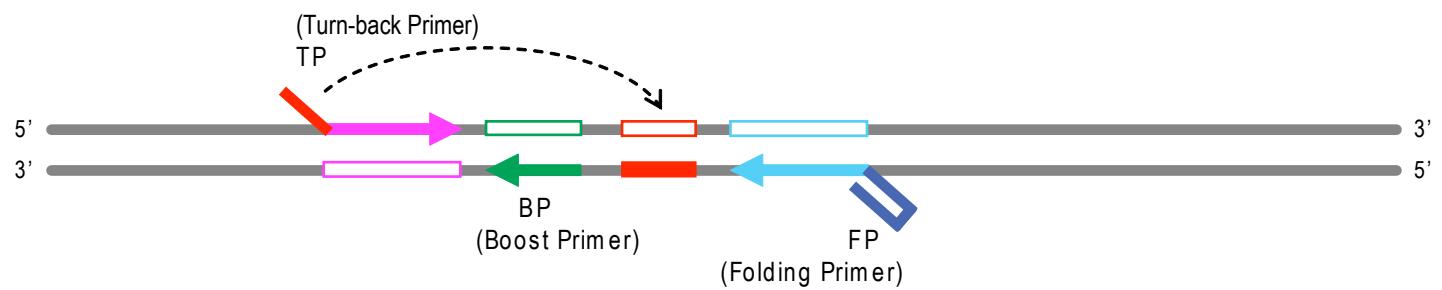
B. The TP-TP system



C. The SmartAmp system



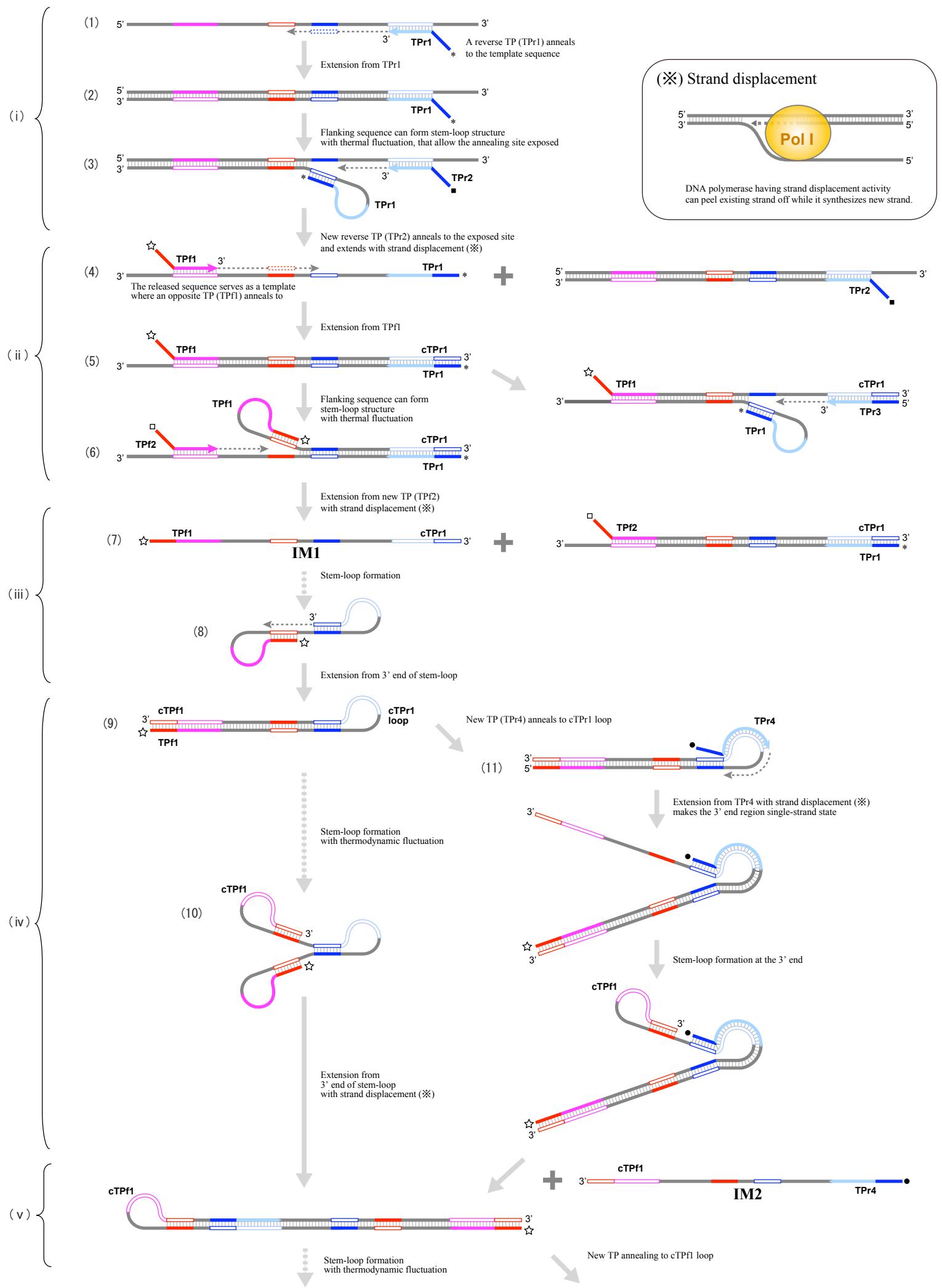
D. The TP-FP-BP system



Supplemental Fig S2. TP-TP amplification pathway

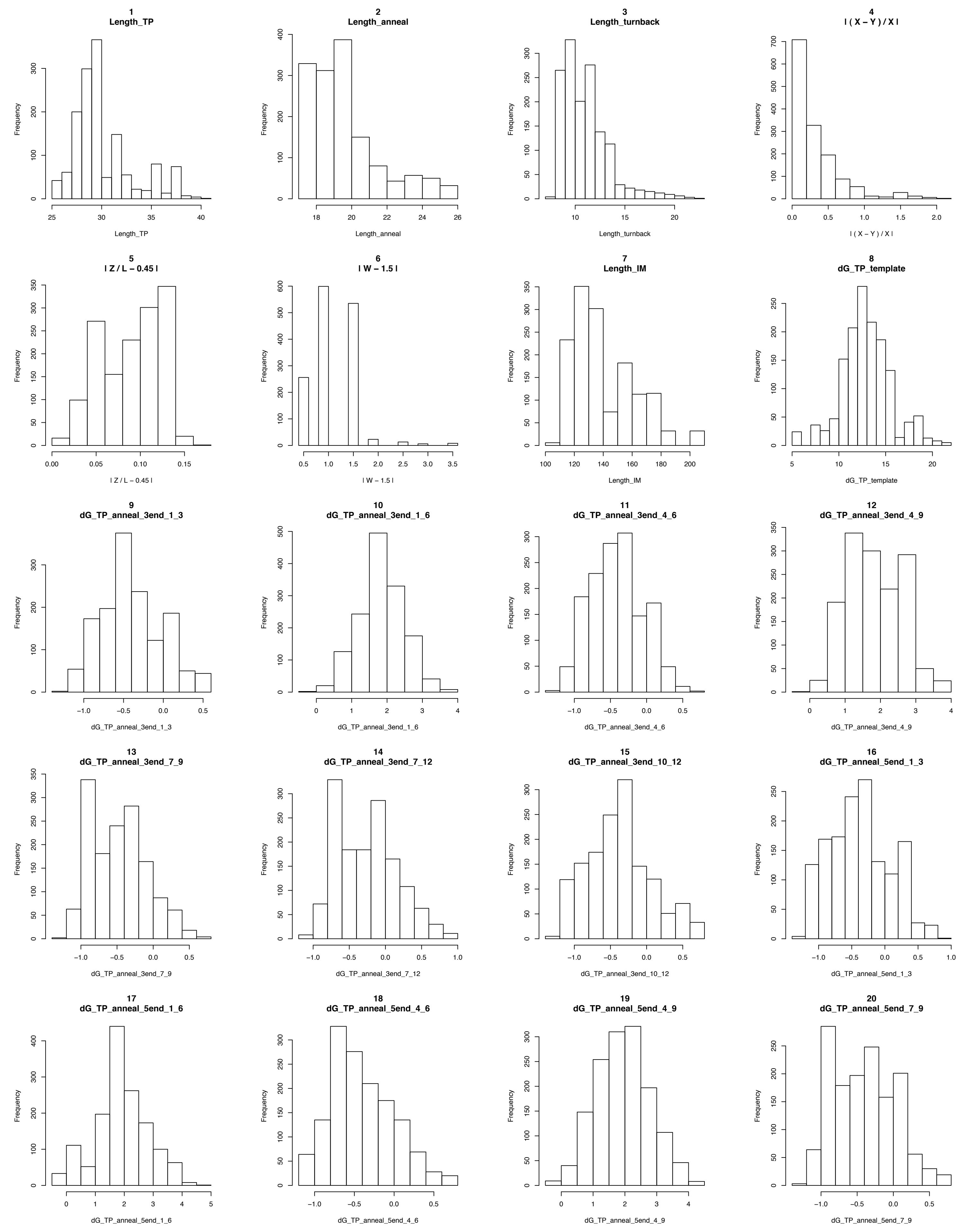
Since the amplification pathway of each strand is symmetric, here we show an example derived from one particular strand.

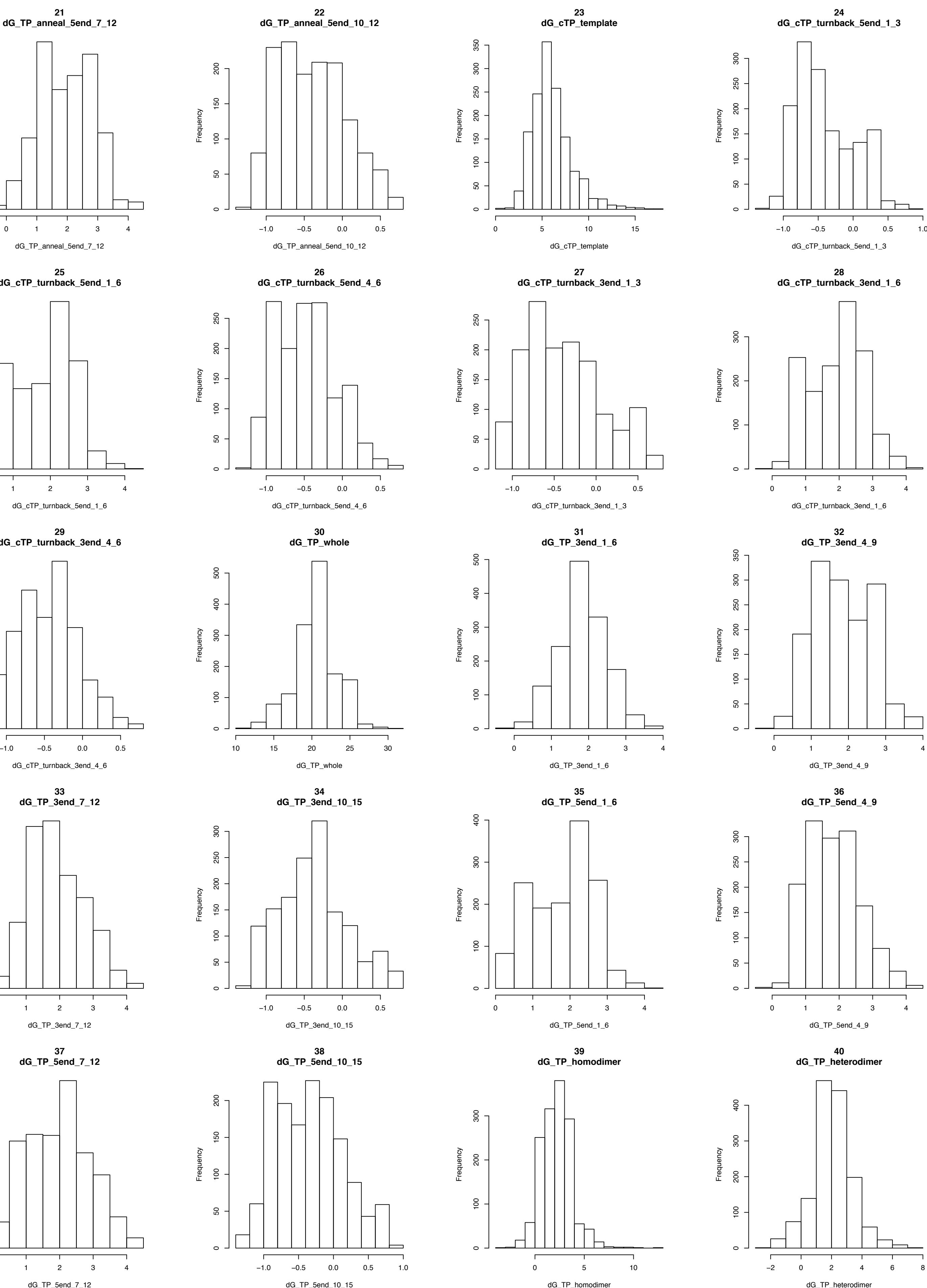
- i. First, a reverse trun-back primer (TPr1) hybridizes to target DNA sequence (1) and followed DNA extension mediated by DNA polymerase creates DNA fragment flanked by TPr1 (2). Both ends of newly synthesized strand can be denatured partly and forming a stem-loop structure with thermal fluctuation. Such condition allows another reverse TP (TPr2) to hybridize to the exposed target sequence and extends new strand which peels the existing strand off by strand displacement activity of the DNA polymerase (3).
- ii. The released DNA strand becomes a template for the next step as a forward TP (TPf1) can hybridize there (4). Extension from TPf1 creates DNA fragment flanked by TPf1 and complement of TPr1 (cTPr1) (5), which can be peeled off by the same mechanism as described above for TPr1 (6).
- iii. We named this peeled fragment flanked by TPf1 and cTPr1 as Intermediate product (IM1) (7). The 3' end of the IM1, cTPr1, is designed to form a stem-loop structure and DNA extension can be initiated at the 3' end by self-priming mechanism (8).
- iv. This event generates in total two different pathways (9). The one is self-priming from the complement of TPf1 (cTPf1) after stem-loop formation with thermal fluctuation (10). The other one occurs at the cTPr1 loop in the middle of the IM1 where another reverse TP (TPr4) can hybridize there (11).
- v. Products are continuously amplified by the same mechanism as described above.

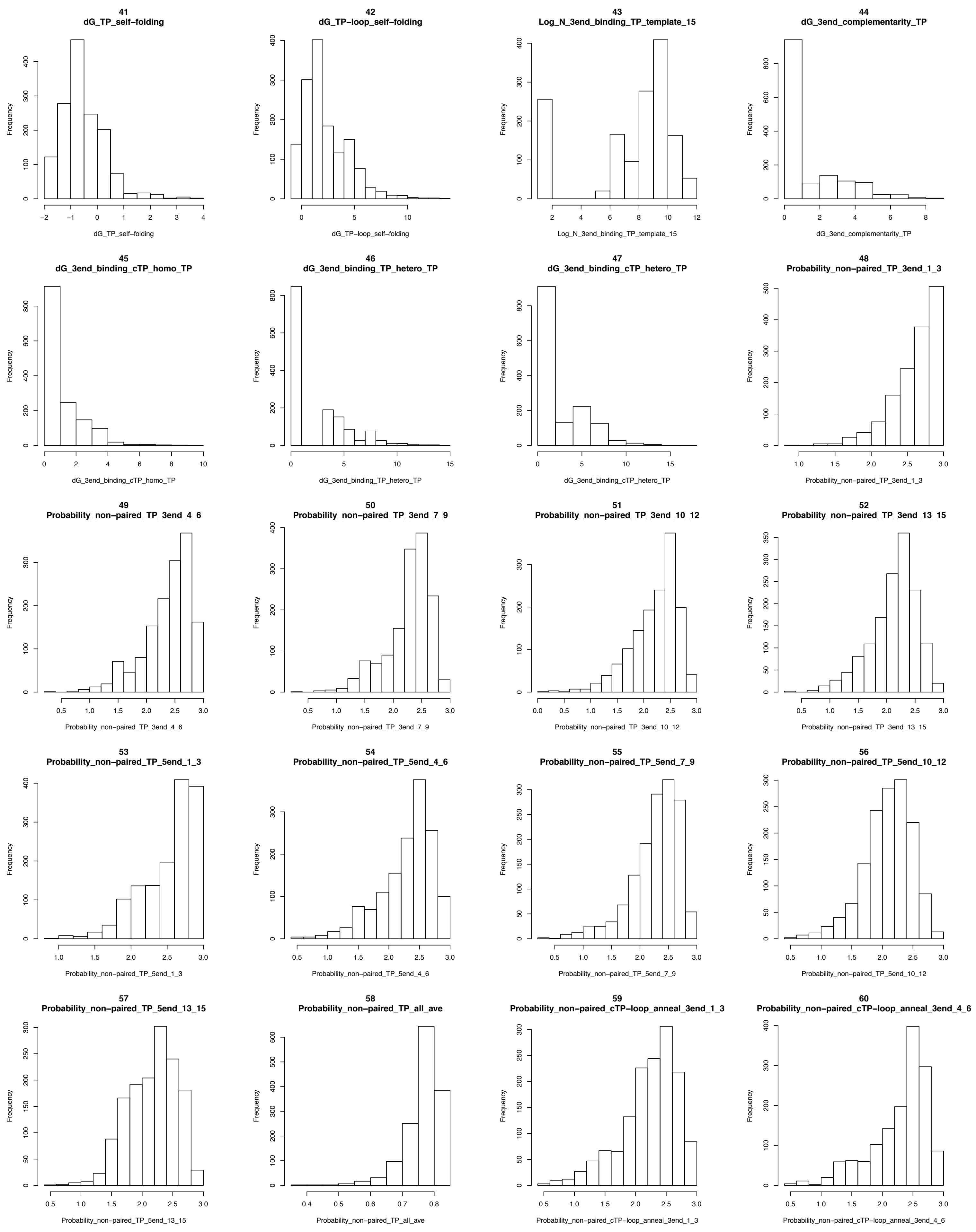


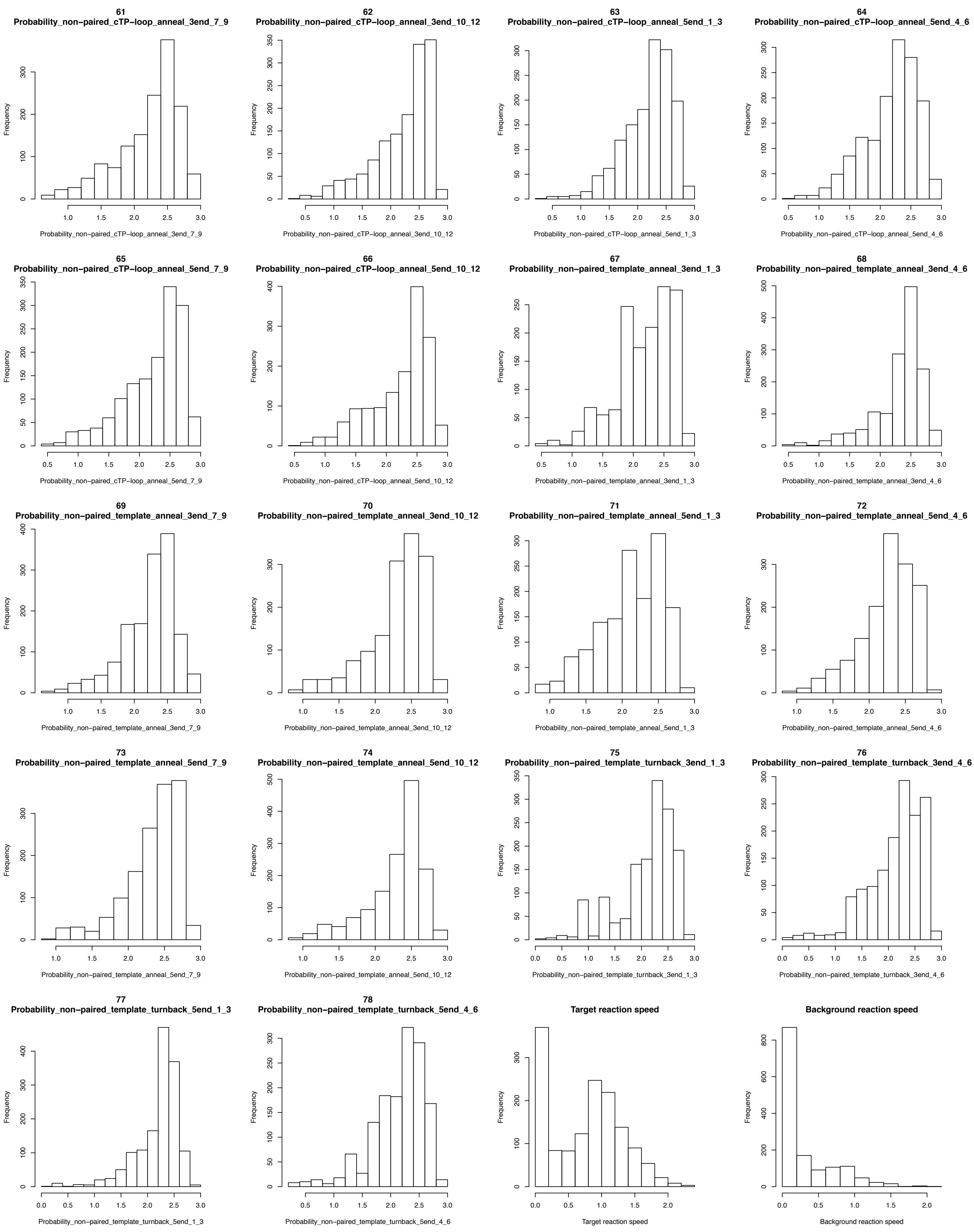
Supplemental Fig S3. The distributions of all parameters in the Training data set.

The distributions of 78 parameters examined in this study (see Supplemental Table S1 for details) and the observed reaction speeds in the training data. The training data set was comprised of 24 target regions, 420 TPs, and 1,344 TP-TP combinations assayed under the Aac reaction conditions. The numbers on top of the figures correspond to the numbers in Supplemental Table S1.



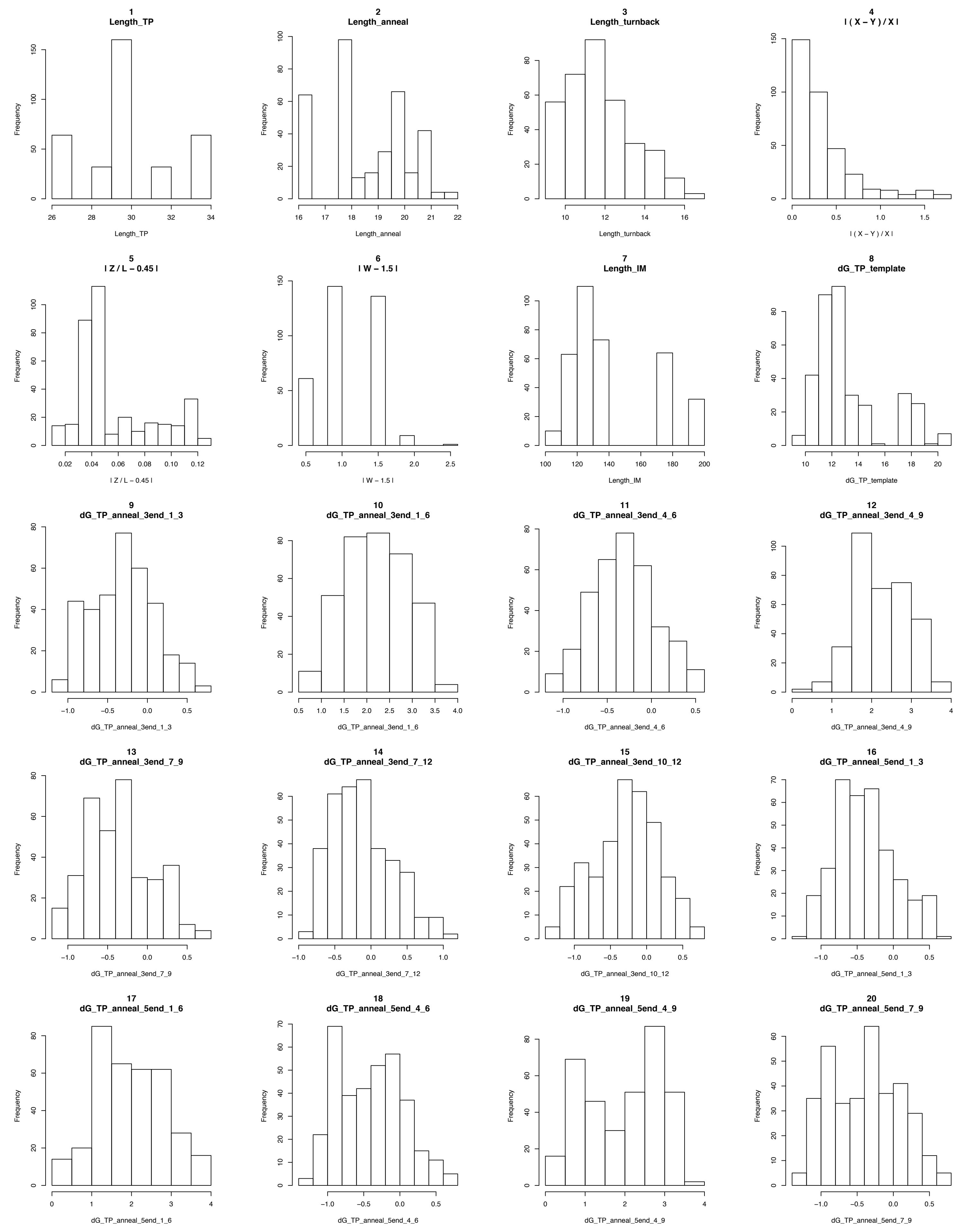


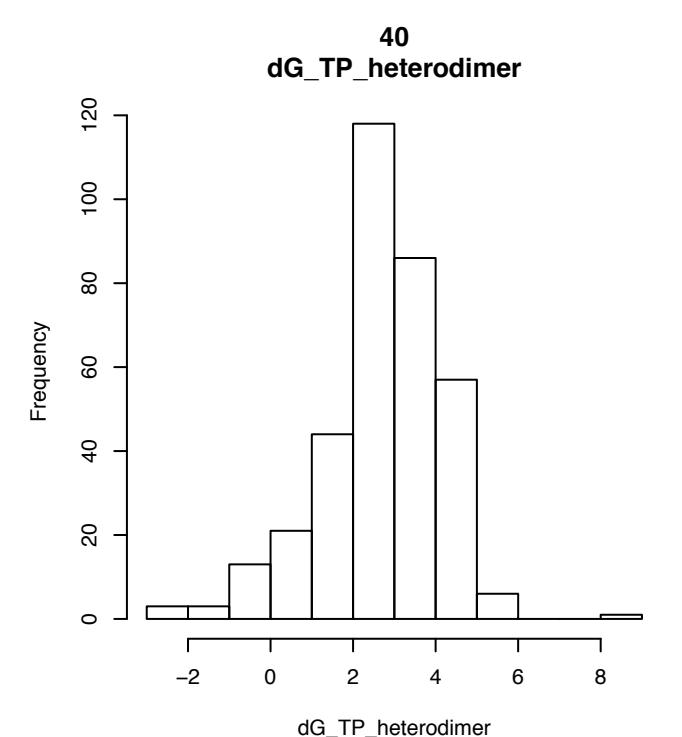
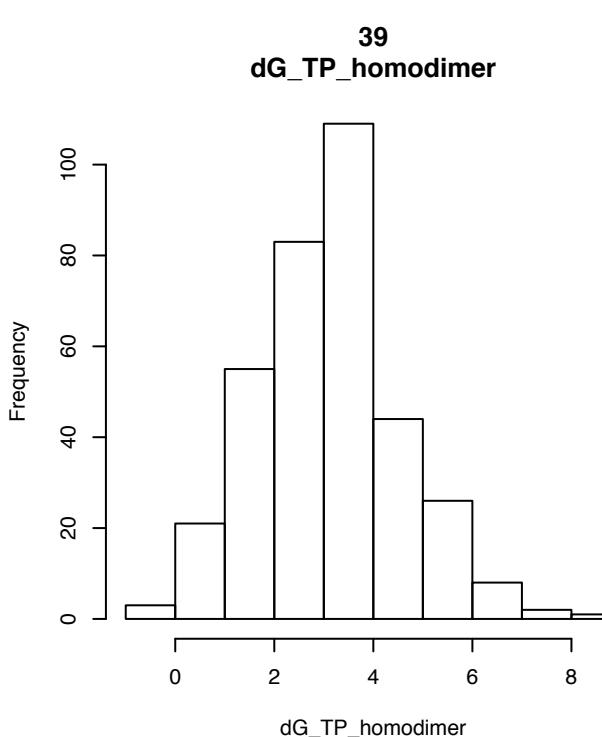
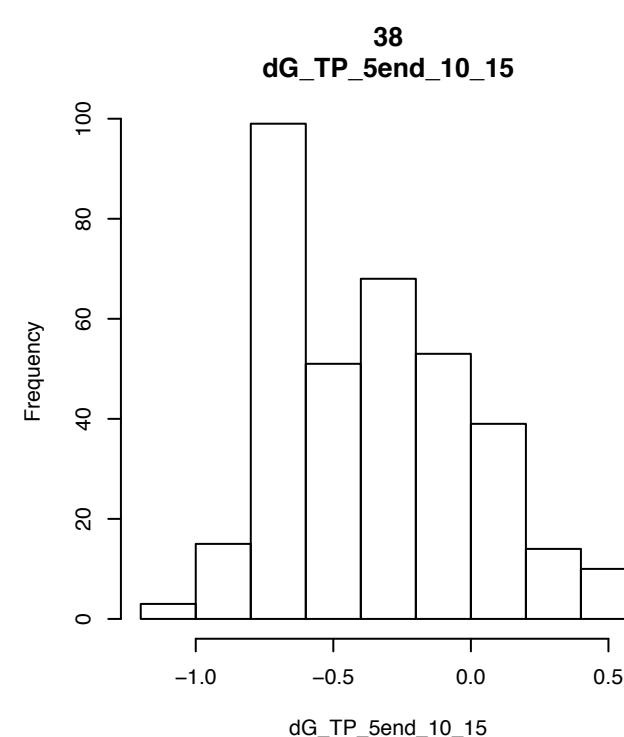
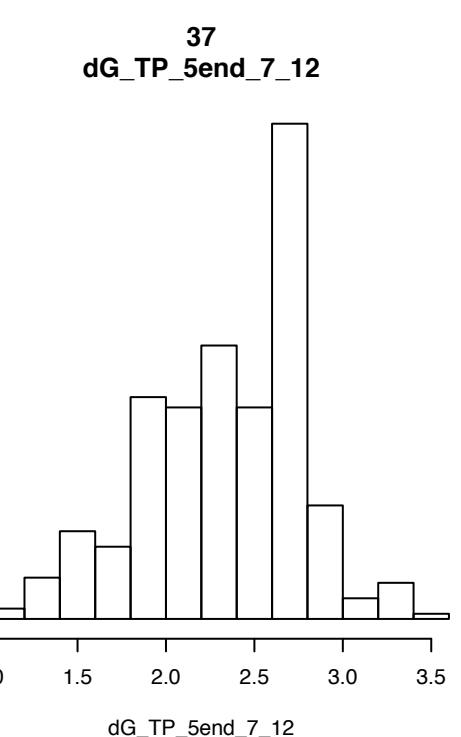
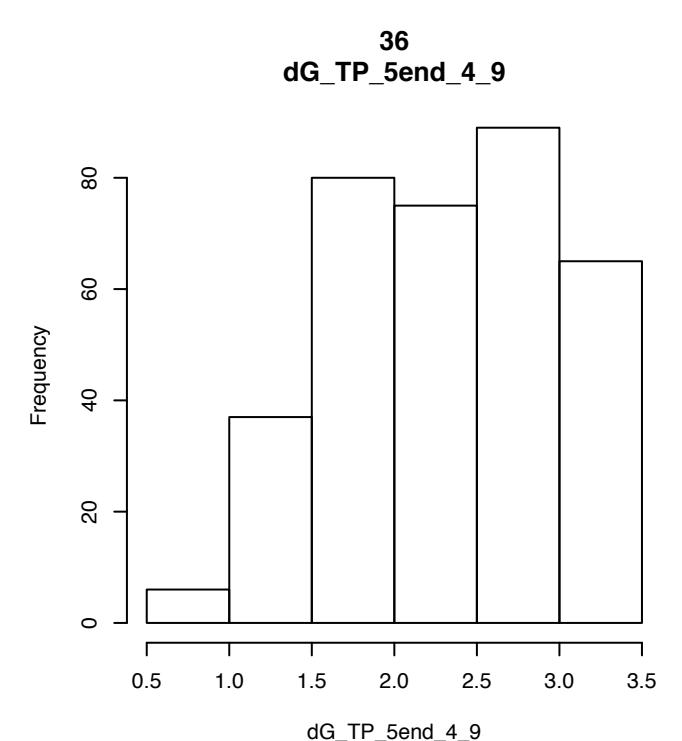
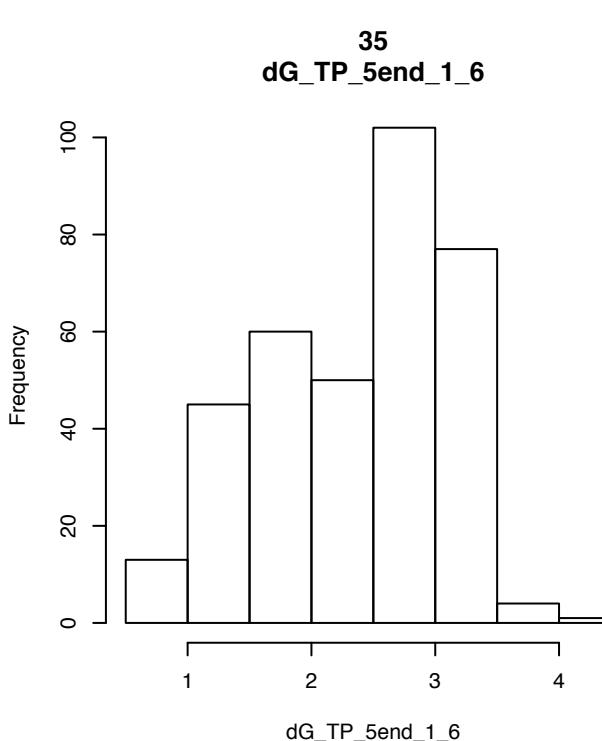
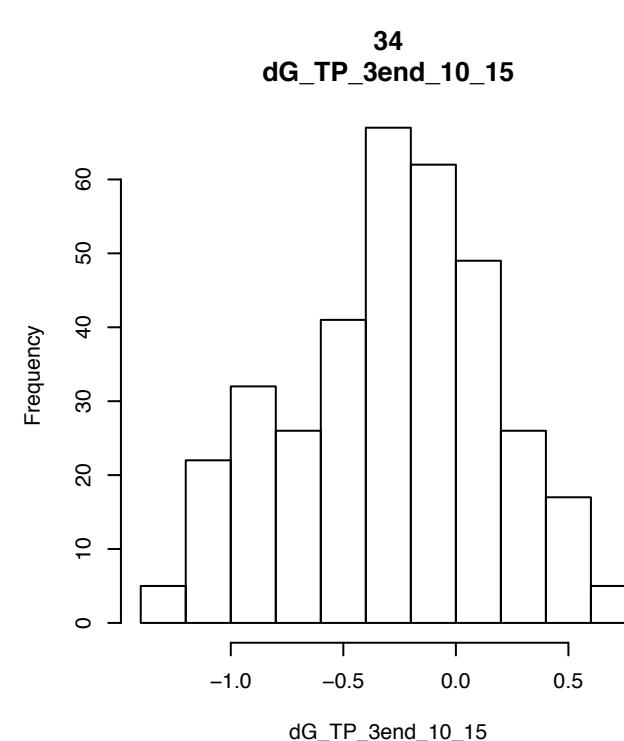
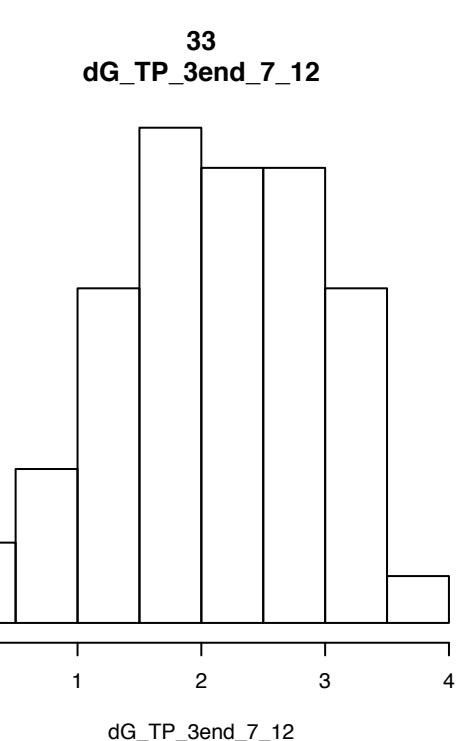
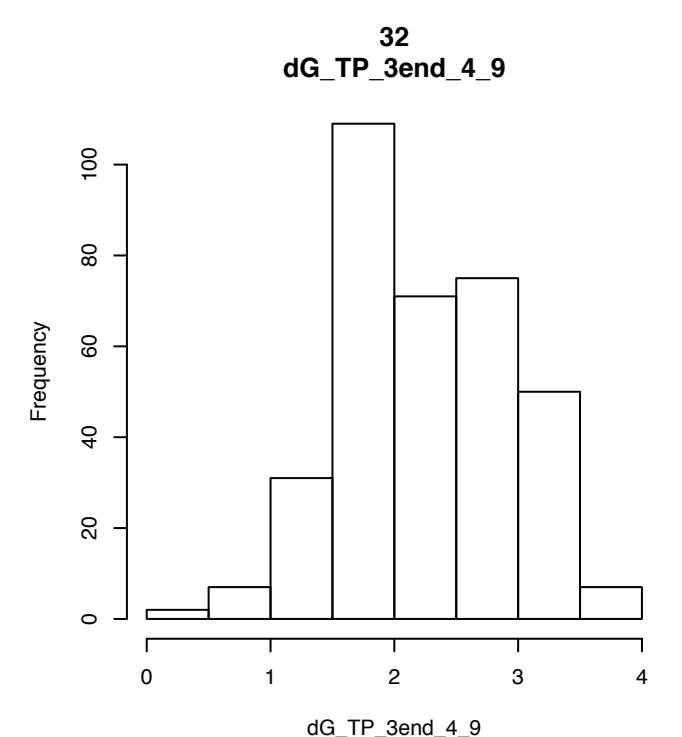
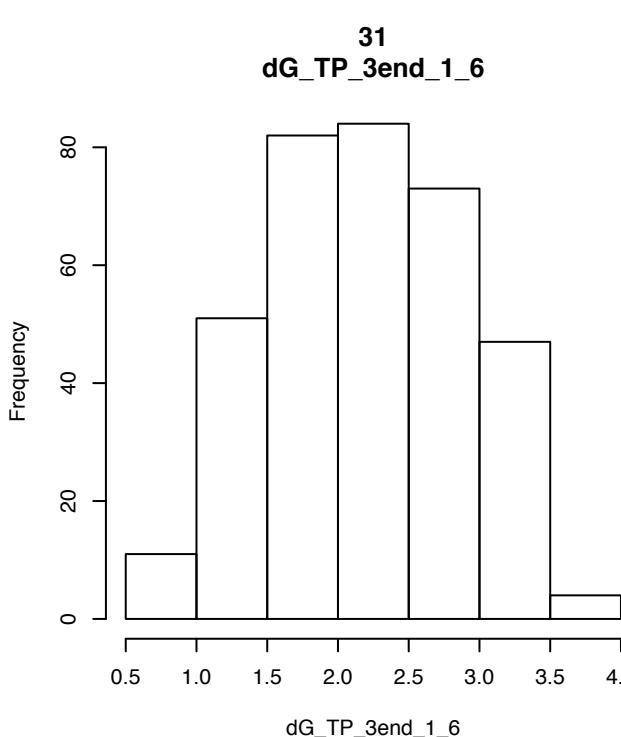
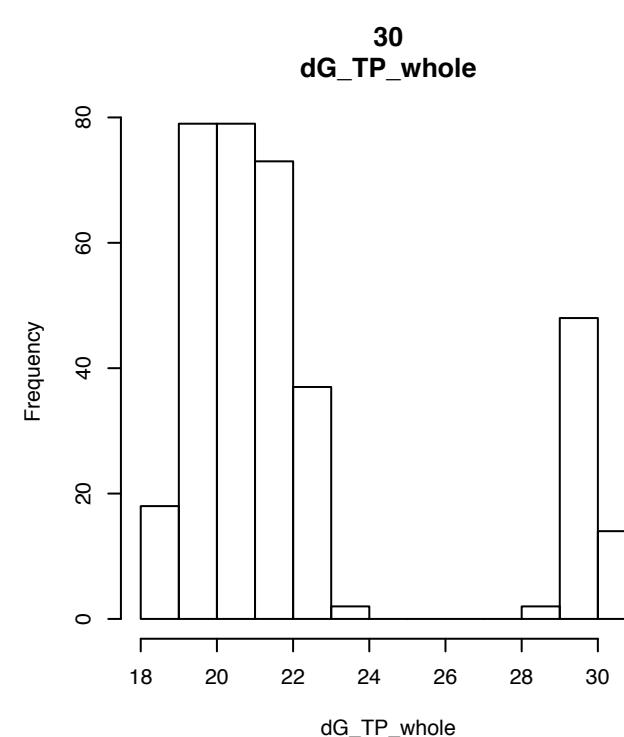
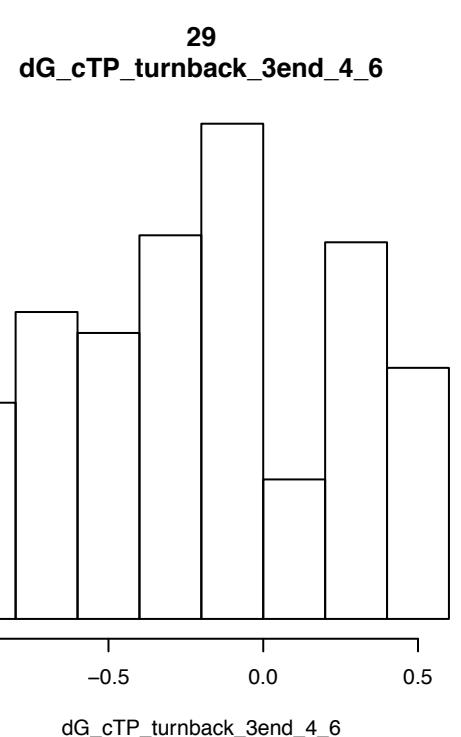
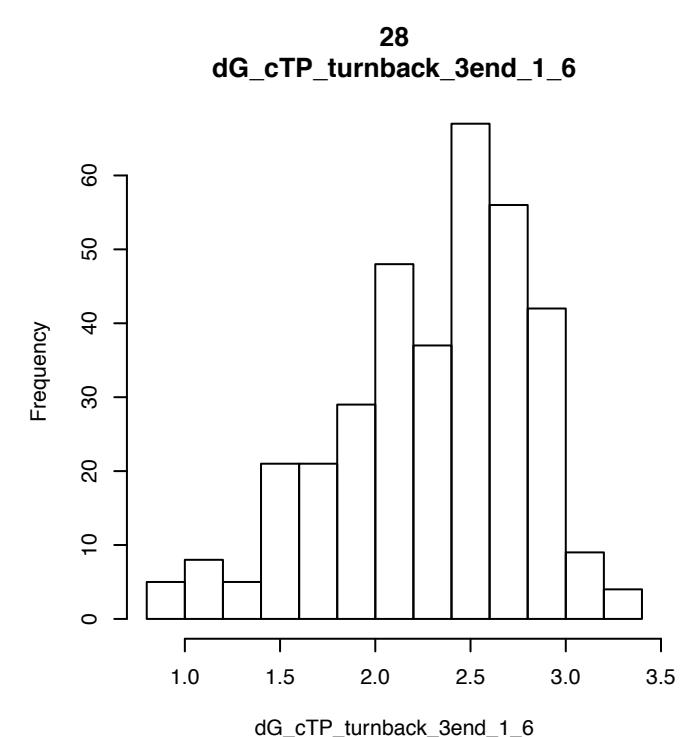
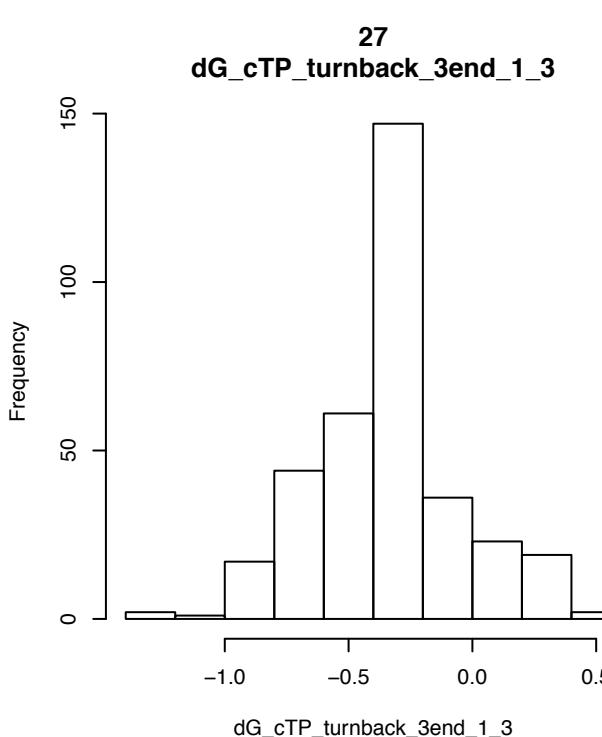
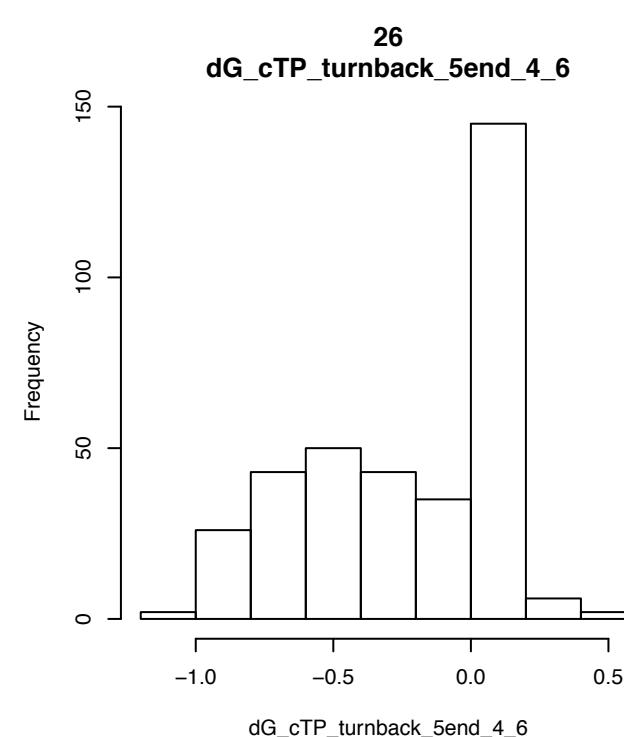
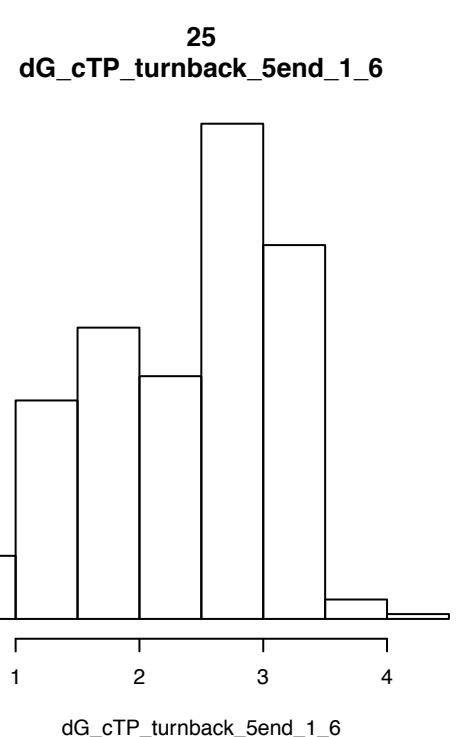
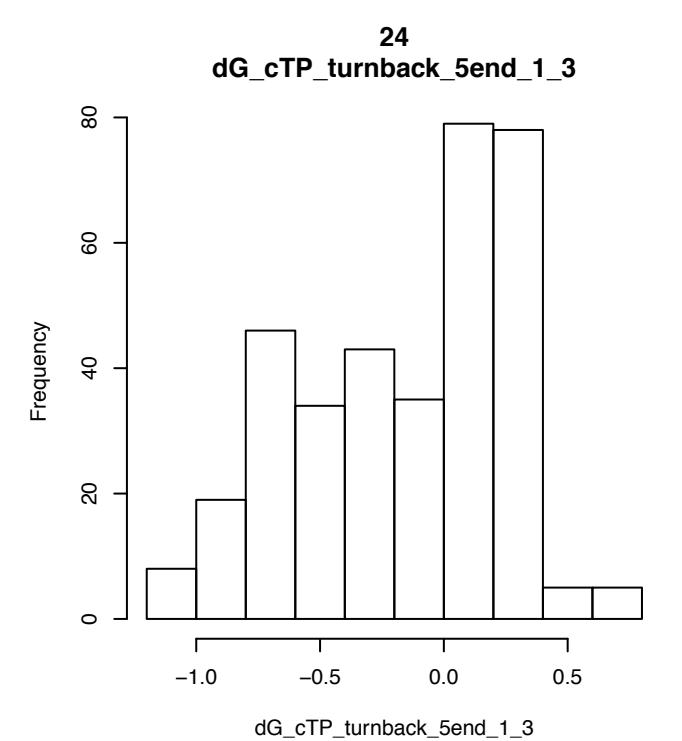
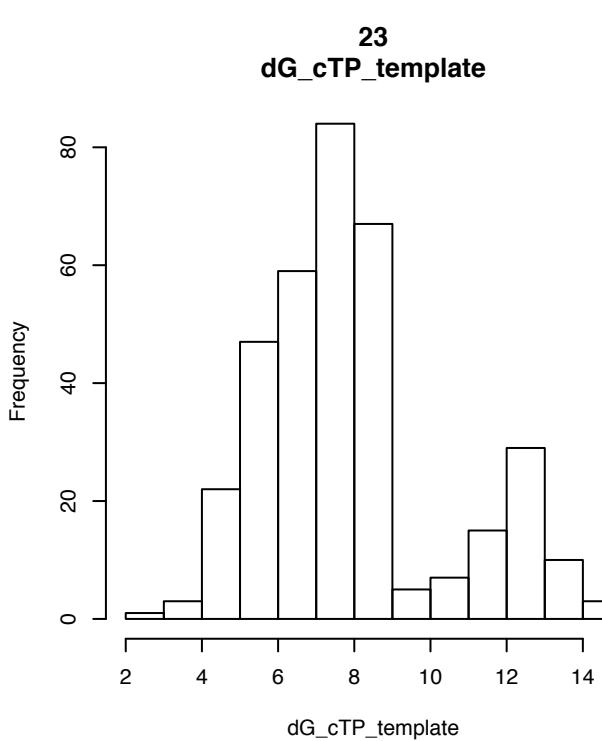
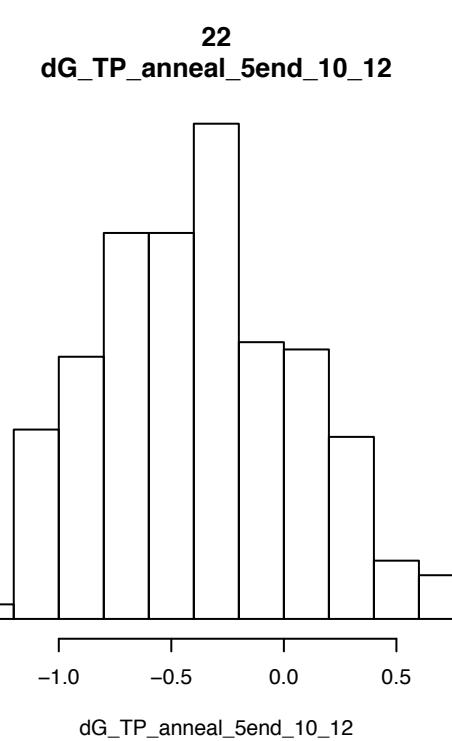
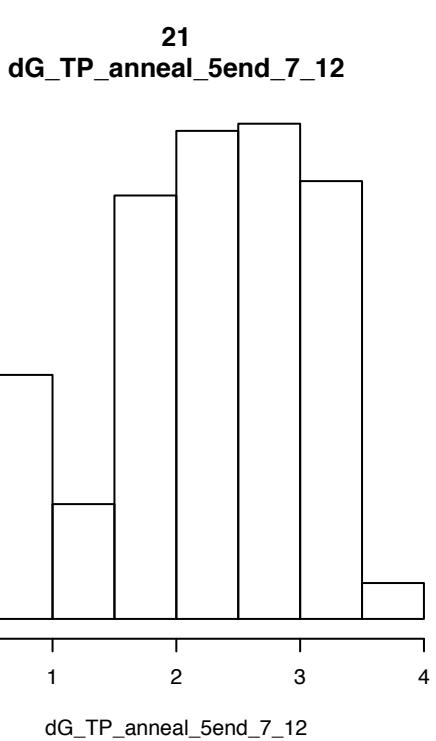


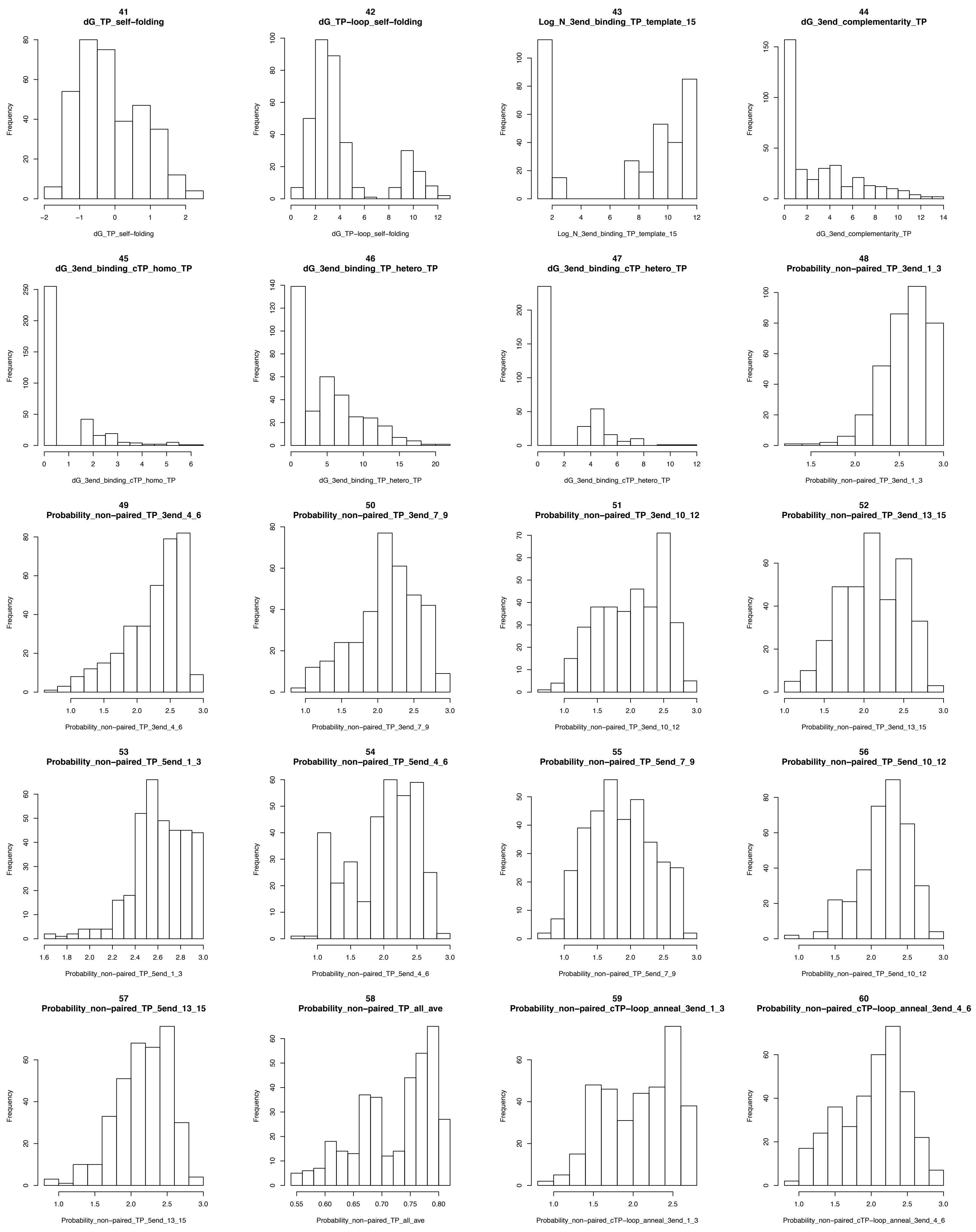


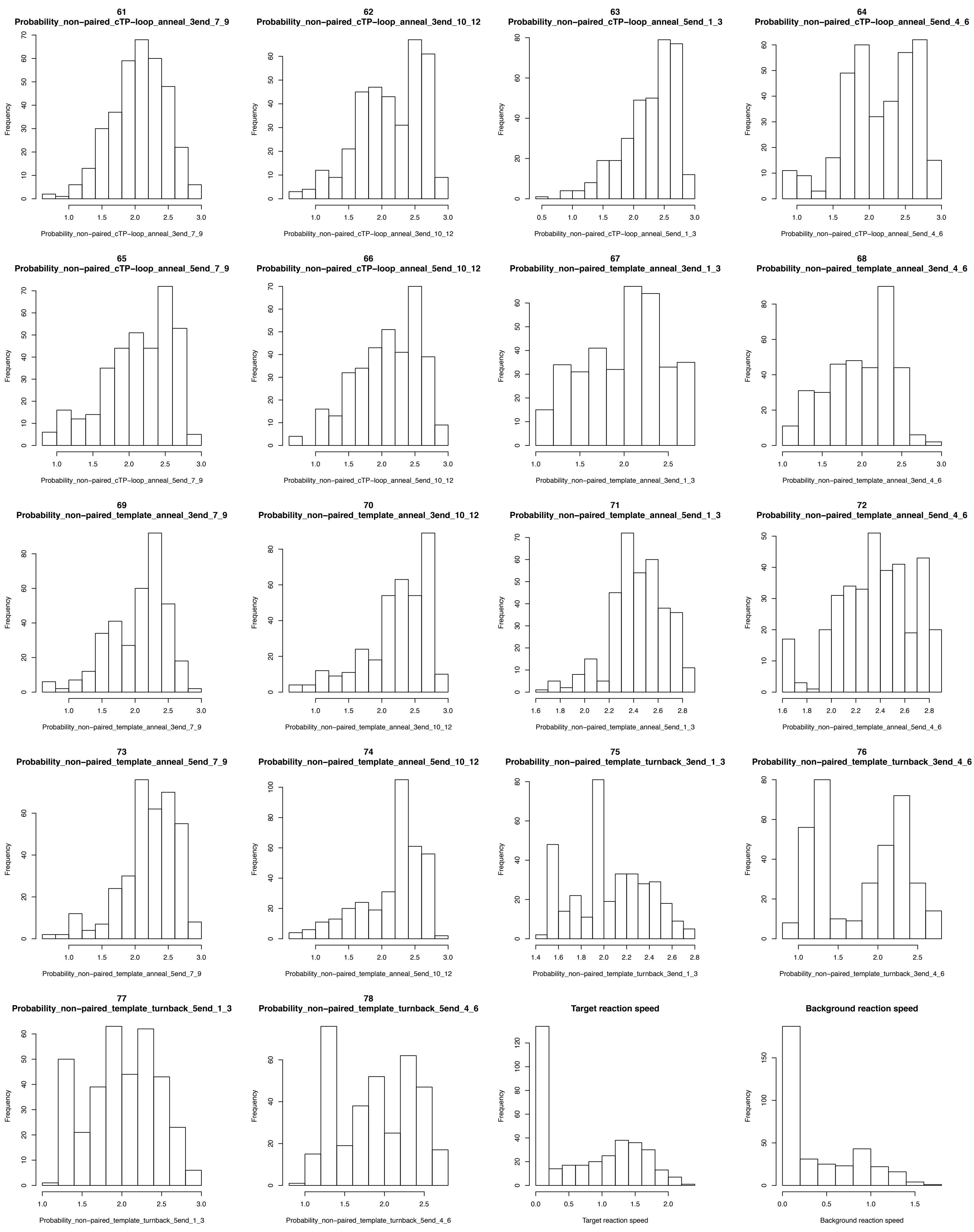
Supplemental Fig S4. The distributions of all parameters in the Test data set of the TP-TP system.

The distributions of 78 parameters examined in this study (see Supplemental Table S1 for details) and the observed reaction speeds in the test data. The test data set was comprised of 6 target regions with 100 TPs, and 352 TP-TP combinations assayed under the Aac reaction conditions. The numbers on top of the figures correspond to the numbers in Supplemental Table S1.



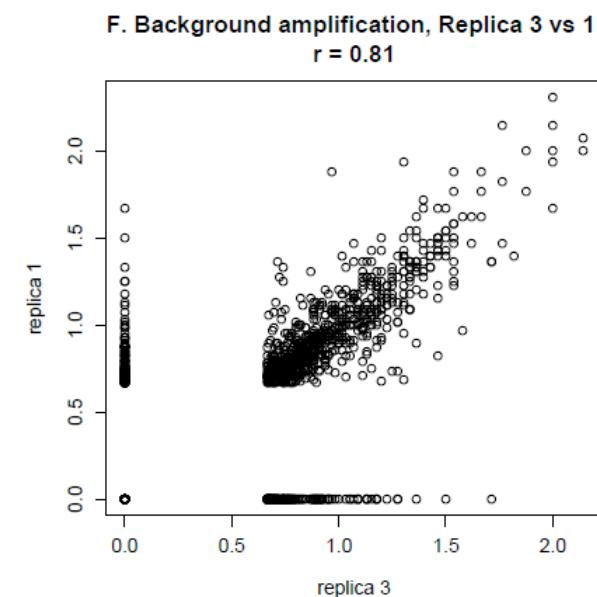
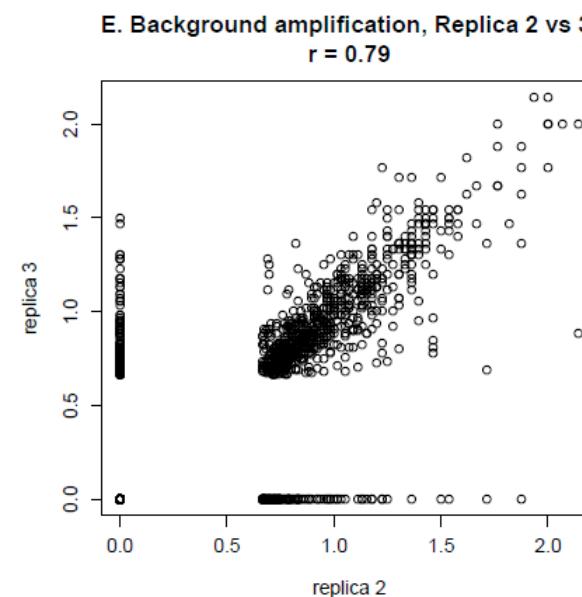
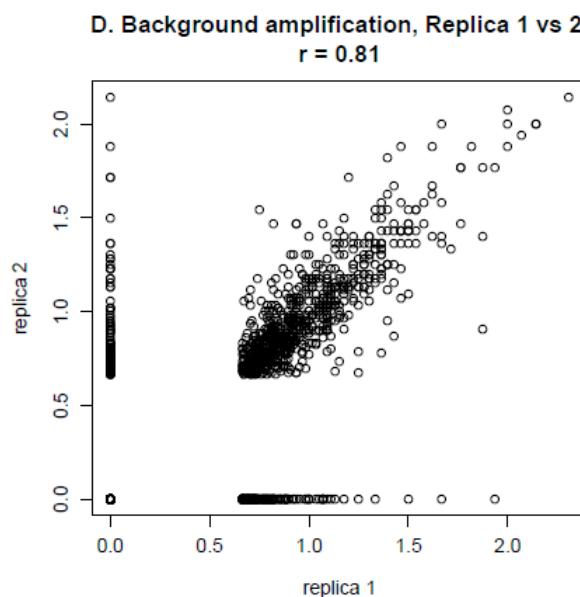
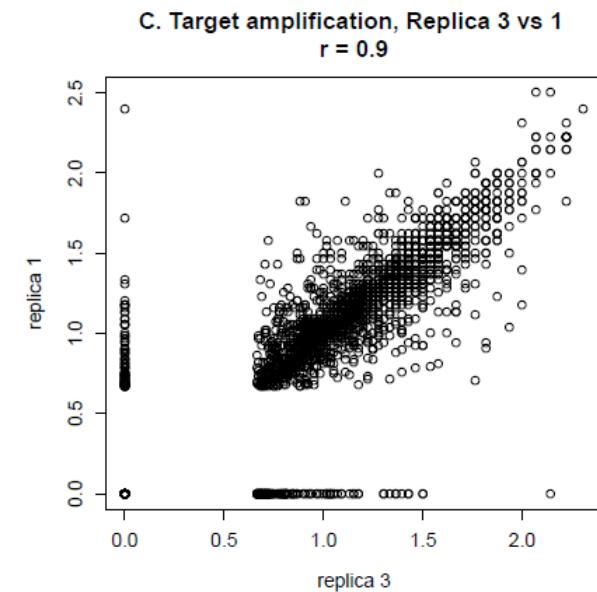
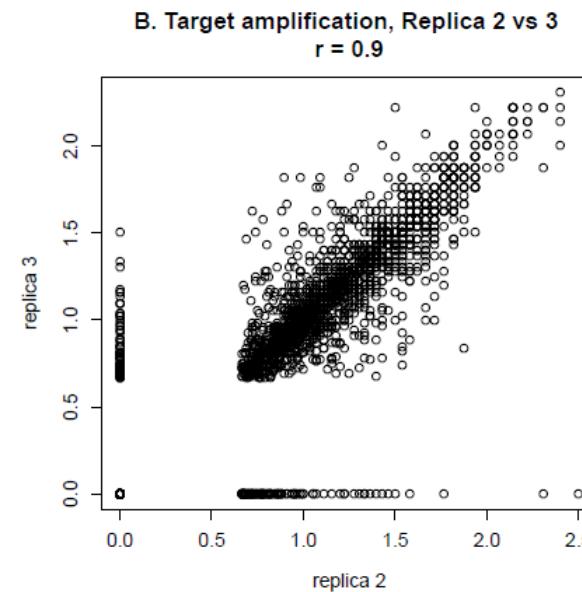
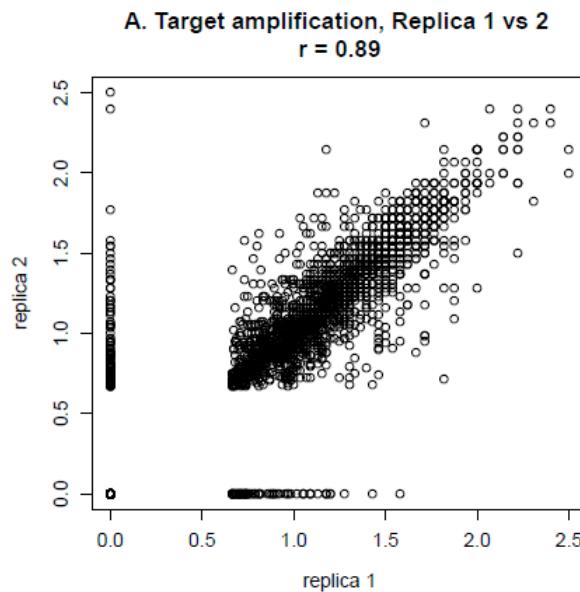






Supplemental Fig S5. Reaction speed variation between replicates

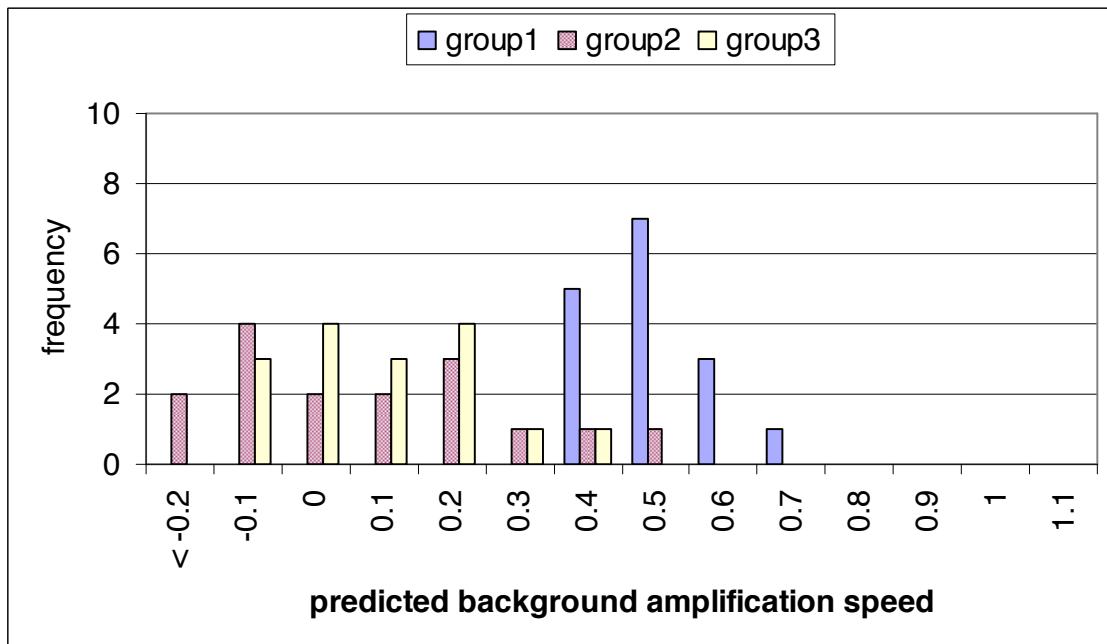
A, B and C show variation between replicates in the target amplification speed. D, E and F show variation in replicates in the background amplification speed.



Supplemental Fig S6. Predicted reaction speeds of TPs used for Evaluation in the TP-FP-BP system

The distribution of the predicted background amplification speeds (A) and target amplification speeds (B). Group 1 having a high predicted background amplification, group 2 having a low background and a low target amplification, and group 3 having low predicted background but high predicted target amplification.

A. The distribution of the predicted background amplification speeds.



B. The distribution of the predicted target amplification speeds.

