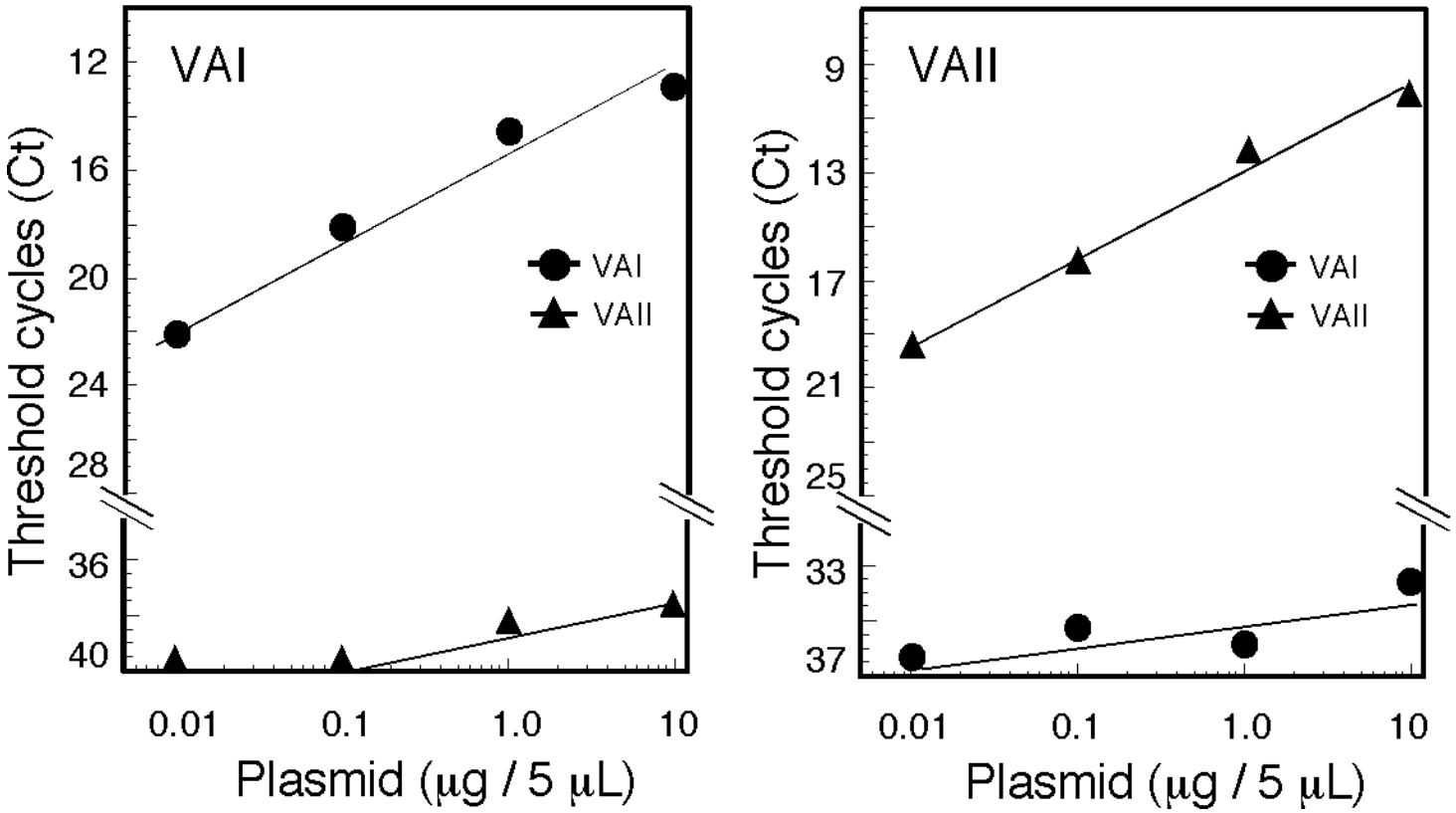
Supplementary Information

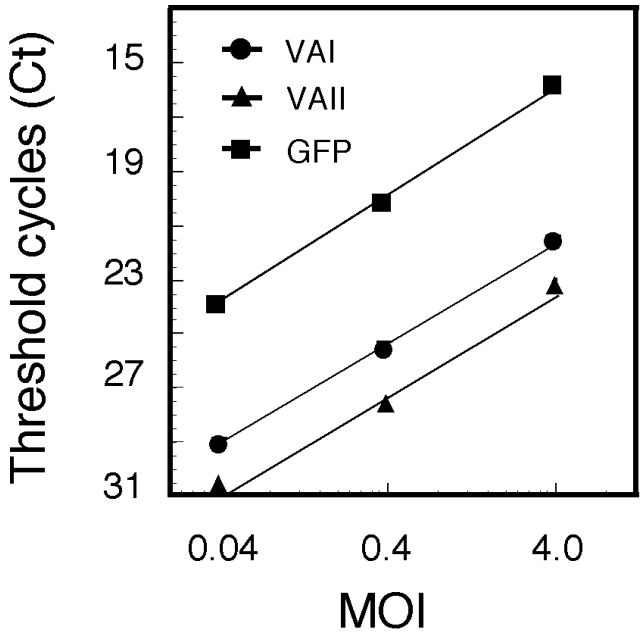
Efficient production of adenovirus vector lacking genes of virus-associated RNAs that disturb cellular RNAi machinery

Aya Maekawa[1], Zheng Pei[1], Mariko Suzuki[1], Hiromitsu Fukuda[1,2], Yohei Ono[1], Saki Kondo[1], Izumu Saito[1] & Yumi Kanegae[1*]

[1]Laboratory of Molecular Genetics, Institute of Medical Science, University of Tokyo, Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan, [2]Present address: Japan Animal Referral Medical Center, 2-5-8 Kuji, Takatsu-ku, Kawasaki-shi, Kanagawa 213-0032, Japan, correspondence and requests for materials should be addressed to Y.K (kanegae@ims.u-tokyo.ac.jp).



Supplementary Figure S1. Specificity of the VAI- and VAII-specific probes. VAI and VAII genes respectively in the diluted DNA of plasmids were detected using the VAI probe (prVAI-3) and the VAII probe (prVAII-2). Since the sensitivity of VAI and VAII probes are different, the Ct values are not identical.



Supplementary Figure S2. Correlation between the amounts of infected vector and Ct values using qPCR. Linear correlations were observed, indicating that the copy numbers of VA RNAs and GFP mRNA and their ratios in Table 3 can be obtained by measuring the Ct values (Pei, Z., Kondo, S., Kanegae, Y. & Saito, I. Copy number of adenoviral vector genome transduced into target cells can be measured using quantitative PCR: application to vector titration. *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* **417**, 945-950, (2012).