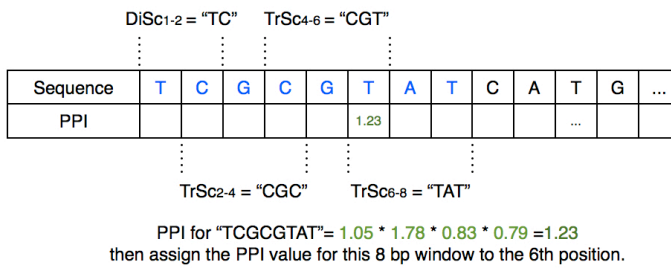
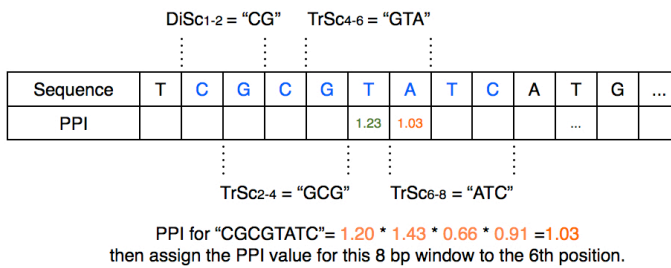


1. Start with the first 8 bp from 5' end



2. Process the next 8 bp window by sliding 1 bp toward the 3' end



3. Repeat step 2 until the PPI value is assigned for the entire template

OBV list for dimeric scale		OBV list for trimeric scale			
2 bp sequence	Dimeric scale's position 1-2	3 bp sequence	Trimeric scale's position		
			2-4	4-6	6-8
TC	1.05	CGC	1.78	2.44	1.28
CG	1.20	CGT	1.25	0.83	0.97
GT	1.26	TAT	0.54	0.52	0.79
AT	0.68	GCG	1.43	2.18	1.23
GC	1.15	GTA	0.60	0.66	0.77
		ATC	1.16	0.95	0.91
...
TA	0.78	TCG	1.38	2.20	1.16

Pan et al, Additional file 5 – Figure S2

An example demonstrating the PPI algorithm. First, the 8 bp window is divided into four sections: 1 dimeric scale (DiSc) and three trimeric scales (TrSc). The PPI value for each of the scales is based on the nucleotide sequence of the dimer or trimer and its relative position in the 8 bp window. The product of the DiSc and three TrScs is calculated and assigned to the 6th position of the 8 bp window. The entire 8 bp window is then slid 1 bp in the 3' direction, and the process is repeated until the end of the template is reached. A PPI profile of both the sense and antisense strand can be generated in order to guide the placement of the 3' end of the primer into a favorable position.