

Target sequence: pandemic 2009 H1N1 influenza virus genome segment 6 (neuraminidase) H275Y mutation

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ACAACGGCATAATAACAGACACTATCAAGAGTTGGAGAAACAATATATTGAGAACACAAGAGTCTGAATGTGCATG
TGTAATGGTTCTTGCTTTACTGTAATGACCGATGGACCAAGTGATGGACAGGCCTCATACAAGATCTTCAGAATA
GAAAAGGGAAAGATAGTCAAATCAGTCGAAATGAATGCCCTAATTAT[C/T]ACTATGAGGAATGCTCCTGTTATCC
TGATTCTAGTGAAATCACATGTGTGTGCAGGGATAACTGGCATGGCTCGAATCGACCGTGGGTGTCTTTCAACCA
GAATCTGGAATATCAGATAGGATACATATGCAGTGGGATTTTCGGAGACAATCCACGCCCTAATGATAAGACAGGC
AGTTGTGGTCCAGTATCGTCTAAT
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Edesign setting:

Positions below were set as excluded positions (non-target mutations) for primers and internal Eprobe:

5, 35, 41, 62, 65, 89, 92, 98, 99, 101, 120, 128, 148, 182, 251, 273, 290, 316, 323, 368, 373, 395

Genotyping by Internal Probe: ON

PRIMER_PRODUCT_SIZE_RANGE: 150-250 100-300 301-400 401-500 501-600 601-700 701-850 851-1000

Primer Size Min: 18 Opt: 20 Max: 25

TH: Primer Max Hairpin: 47 (No primers found with the default value 24)

Internal Probe Size Min: 16 Opt: 18 Max: 21

Internal Probe T_M Min: 57.0, Opt: 62.0, Max: 67.0

Weight of Internal Probe T_M Difference by Target Variant: 1.0

Weight of OLD: Pair 3' Complementarity: 1.0

Other parameter values were the same as the default settings of Edesign version 2.0.

Experimental Protocol:

PCR reactions were setup using 5 μ l of 5 \times Light-Cycler 480 Genotyping Master (with 5% Formamide), 5 μ l template DNA, 0.2 μ M Eprobe, 0.9 μ M primer in opposite strand of Eprobe and 0.3 μ M primer in the same strand of Eprobe, in a total volume of 25 μ l. Real-time PCR experiments were run on a LightCycler 480 (Roche Diagnostics, Mannheim, Germany) after activation of the hot-start enzyme for 10 min at 95°C, followed by 50 cycles of 15 s at 95°C, 30 s at 57°C, and 30 s at 72°C.

Amplification signals were detected during the annealing step of each cycle at 57°C, using a SYBR Green I (483 nm–533 nm) filter for thiazole orange (D514). For melting curve analysis, the PCR was followed by heating the reaction mixture to 95°C for 15 s, cooling to 37°C, holding at 37°C for 7 min, and then slowly heating again to 95°C at a ramp rate 2.2°C/s and continuous fluorescence acquisition at the indicated wave length. All PCR reactions and melting curve experiments were always performed in triplicate, and each experiment included a negative control where 1 \times TE Buffer (Promega Japan, Tokyo, Japan) was added instead of a template DNA.