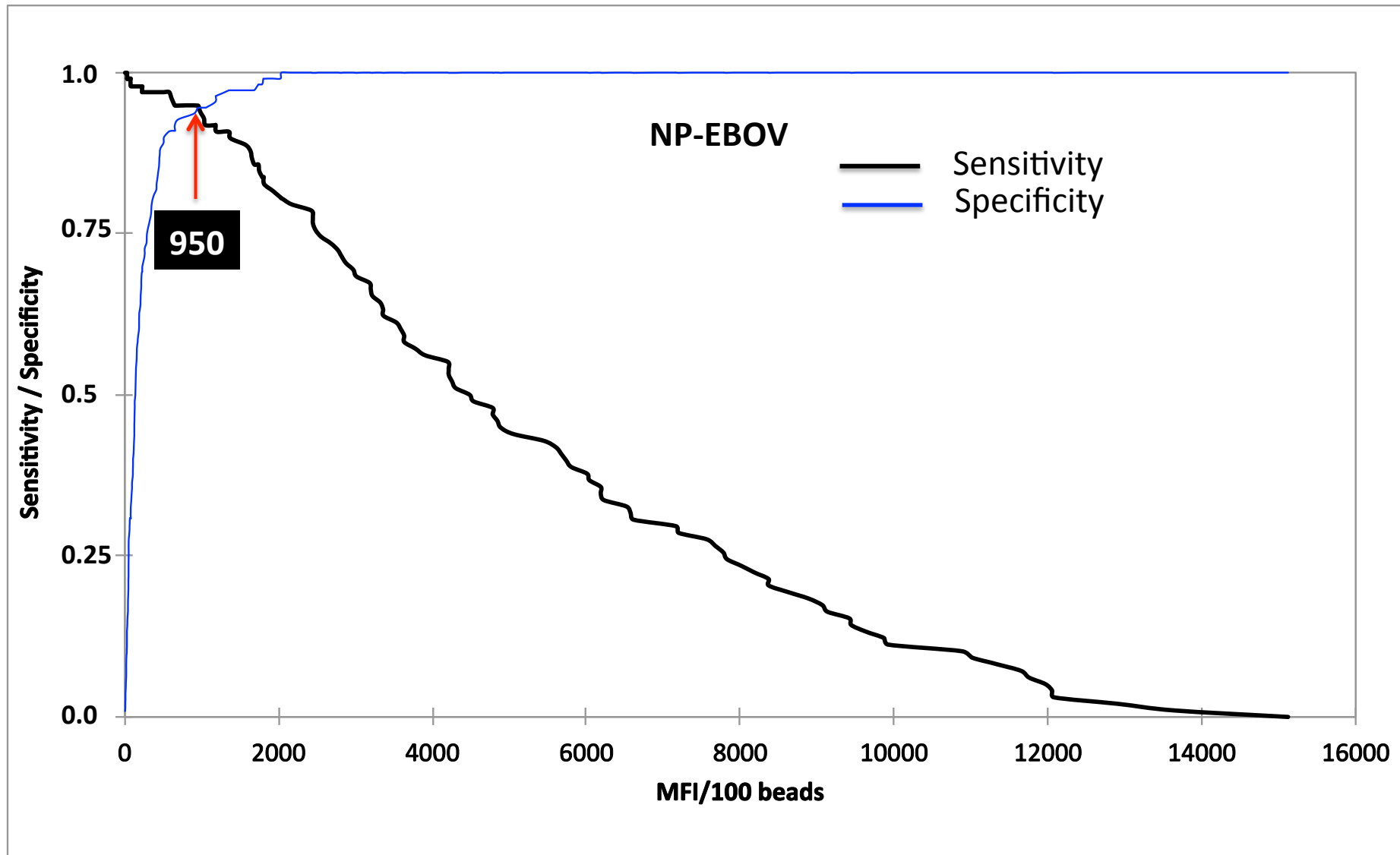


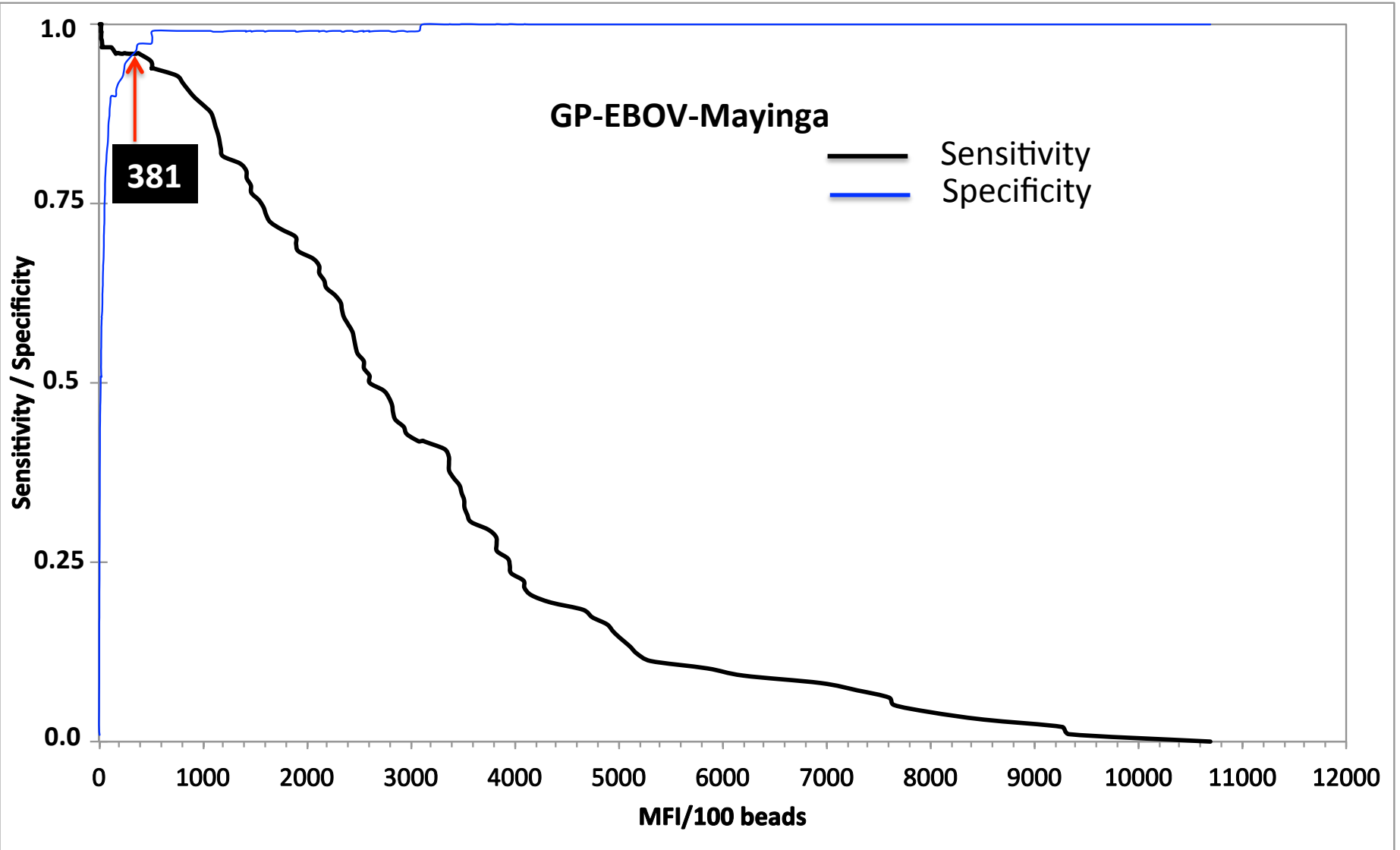
Supplementary Figure 1A



**Supplementary Figure 1: ROC curve analysis of human plasmas on Zaire Ebola virus (EBOV) NP and GP recombinant proteins by the Luminex assay.**

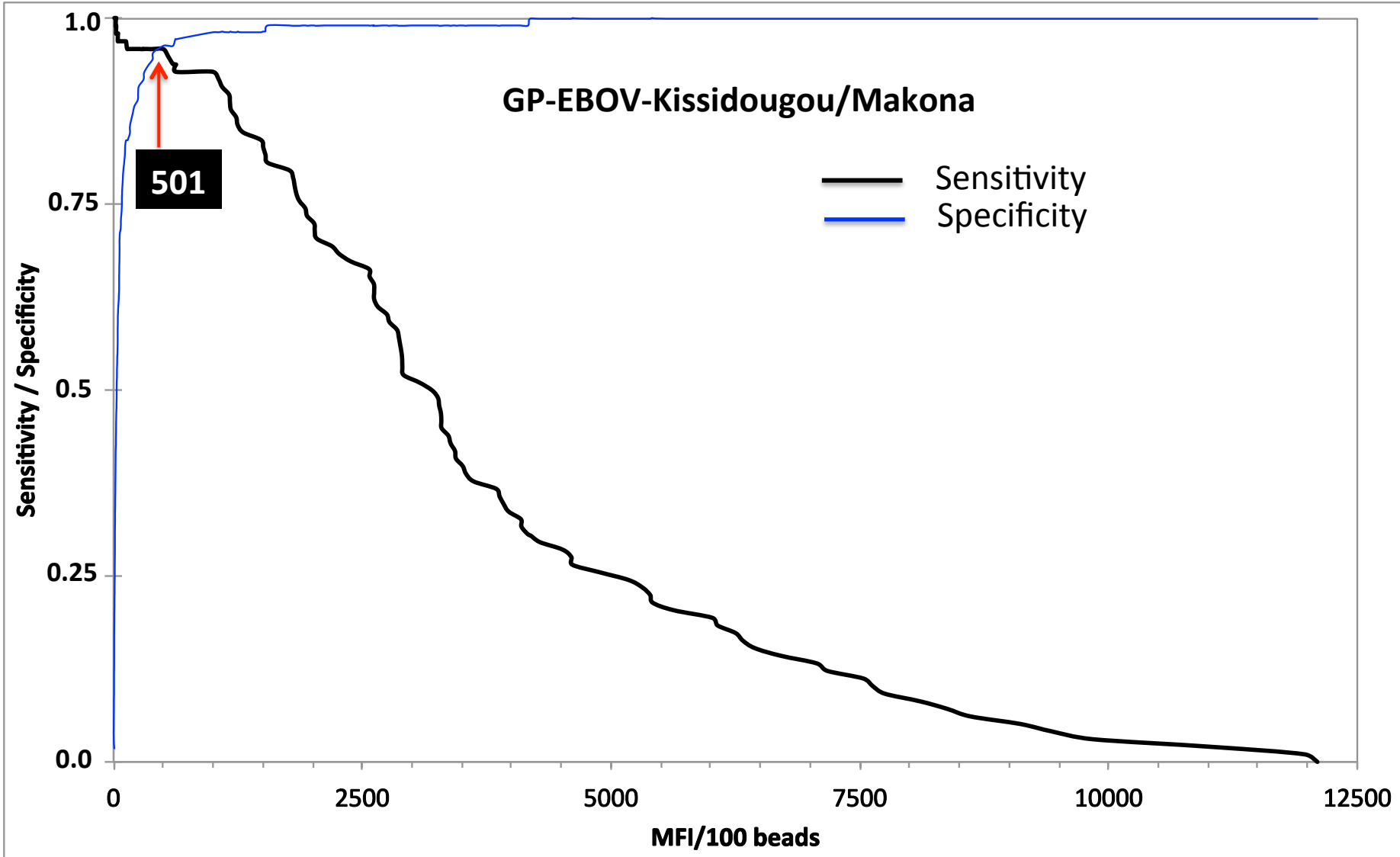
A panel of 108 Ebola virus negative plasma samples and samples from 94 survivors of the 2014 Ebola virus disease outbreak in Guinea were used to assess the sensitivity, specificity and accuracy of the novel Luminex assay. The samples were tested diluted 1/1,000 in assay buffer. The cut-off for each antigen tested was determined by the Receiver Operating Characteristics (ROC) curve analysis. The plots show the evolution of sensitivity and specificity as a function of the MFI (Median Fluorescence Intensity), knowing the disease status of the samples. The cut-off for each antigen tested is determined as the optimum MFI where the sensitivity and specificity curves intersect. Supp. **Fig. 1A** displayed ROC curves of NP-EBOV proteins with cut-off value of 950 MFI.

Supplementary Figure 1B



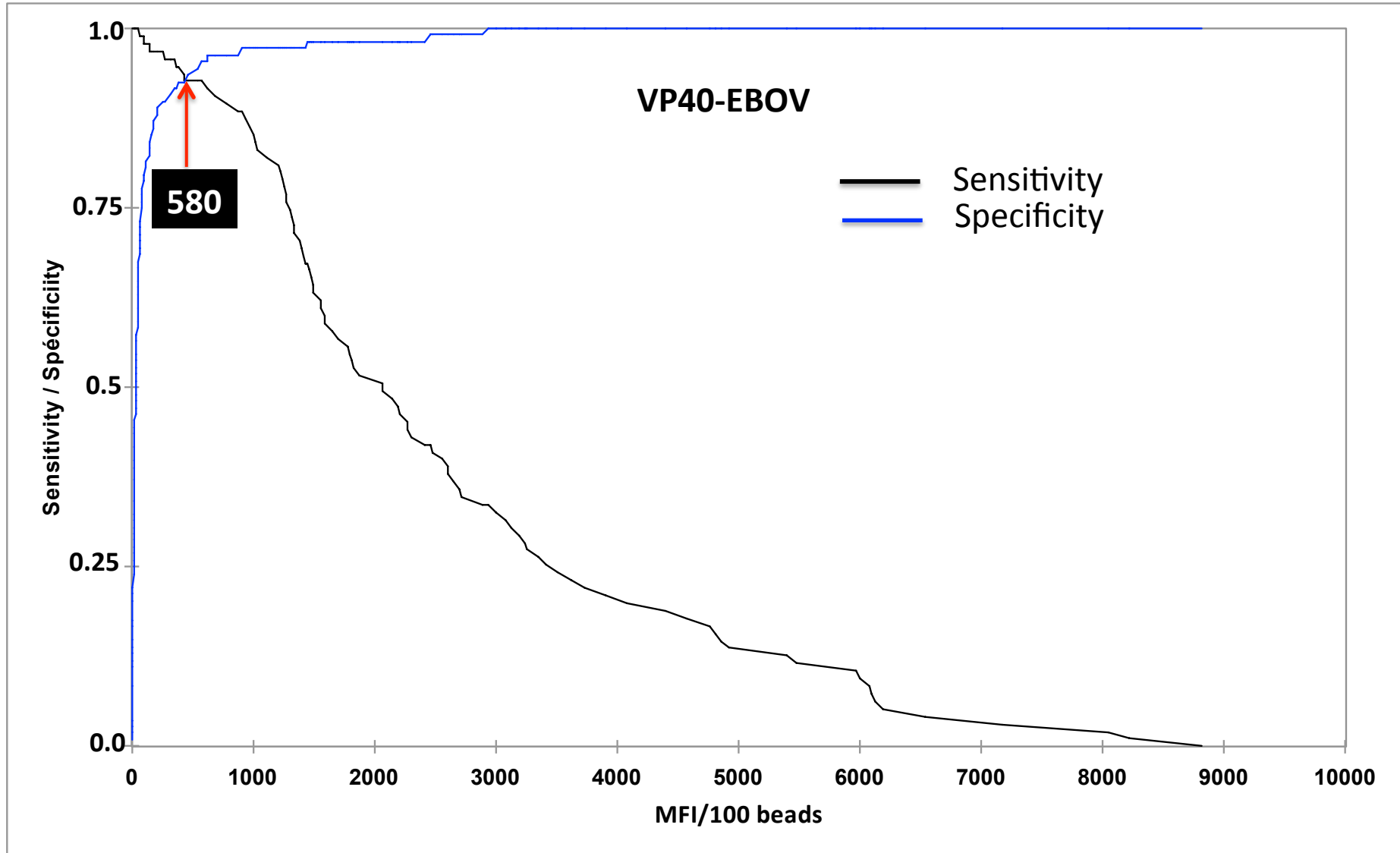
**Supplementary Figure 1: ROC curve analysis of human plasmas on Zaire Ebola virus (EBOV) NP and GP recombinant proteins by the Luminex assay.** A panel of 108 Ebola virus negative plasma samples and samples from 94 survivors of the 2014 Ebola virus disease outbreak in Guinea were used to assess the sensitivity, specificity and accuracy of the novel Luminex assay. The samples were tested diluted 1/1,000 in assay buffer. The cut-off for each antigen tested was determined by the Receiver Operating Characteristics (ROC) curve analysis. The plots show the evolution of sensitivity and specificity as a function of the MFI (Median Fluorescence Intensity), knowing the disease status of the samples. The cut-off for each antigen tested is determined as the optimum MFI where the sensitivity and specificity curves intersect. Supp. **Figure 1B** displayed ROC curves of GP-EBOV-Mayinga protein with cut-off values of 381 MFI.

Supplementary Figure 1C



**Supplementary Figure 1: ROC curve analysis of human plasmas on Zaire Ebola virus (EBOV) NP and GP recombinant proteins by the Luminex assay.** A panel of 108 Ebola virus negative plasma samples and samples from 94 survivors of the 2014 Ebola virus disease outbreak in Guinea were used to assess the sensitivity, specificity and accuracy of the novel Luminex assay. The samples were tested diluted 1/1,000 in assay buffer. The cut-off for each antigen tested was determined by the Receiver Operating Characteristics (ROC) curve analysis. The plots show the evolution of sensitivity and specificity as a function of the MFI (Median Fluorescence Intensity), knowing the disease status of the samples. The cut-off for each antigen tested is determined as the optimum MFI where the sensitivity and specificity curves intersect. Supplementary **Figure 1C** displayed ROC GP-EBOV-Kissidougou/Makona protein with cut-off value of 501 MFI.

# Supplementary Figure 1D



**Supplementary Figure 1: ROC curve analysis of human plasmas on Zaire Ebola virus (EBOV) NP and GP recombinant proteins by the Luminex assay.** A panel of 108 Ebola virus negative plasma samples and samples from 94 survivors of the 2014 Ebola virus disease outbreak in Guinea were used to assess the sensitivity, specificity and accuracy of the novel Luminex assay. The samples were tested diluted 1/1,000 in assay buffer. The cut-off for each antigen tested was determined by the Receiver Operating Characteristics (ROC) curve analysis. The plots show the evolution of sensitivity and specificity as a function of the MFI (Median Fluorescence Intensity), knowing the disease status of the samples. The cut-off for each antigen tested is determined as the optimum MFI where the sensitivity and specificity curves intersect. **Supplementary Figure 1D** displayed ROC curves of VP40-EBOV proteins with cut-off values of 580 MFI.