

**Additional file 1**

Additional table (Table S1) and figures (Fig. S1 and S2)

**Plasma cell-free DNA: a potential biomarker for early prediction of severe dengue**

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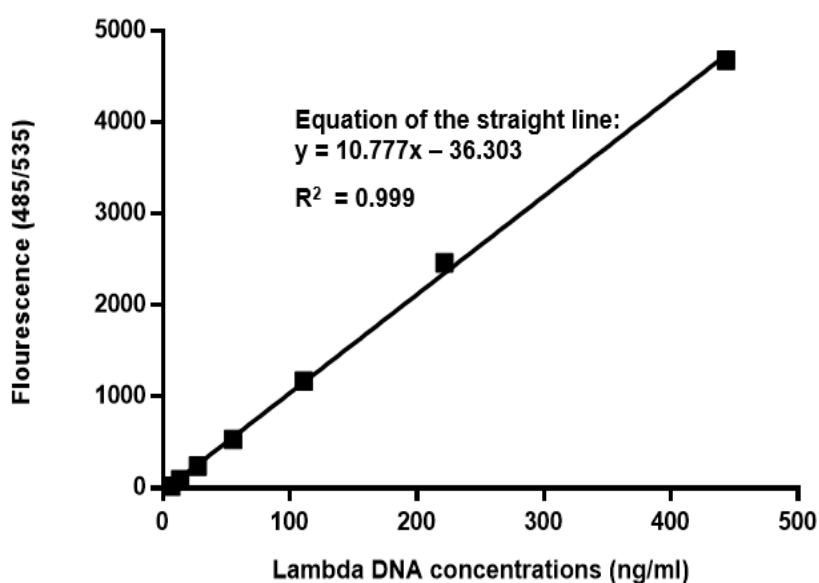
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### Additional table S1

Diagnostic assay results of the eligible dengue patients (n = 61)

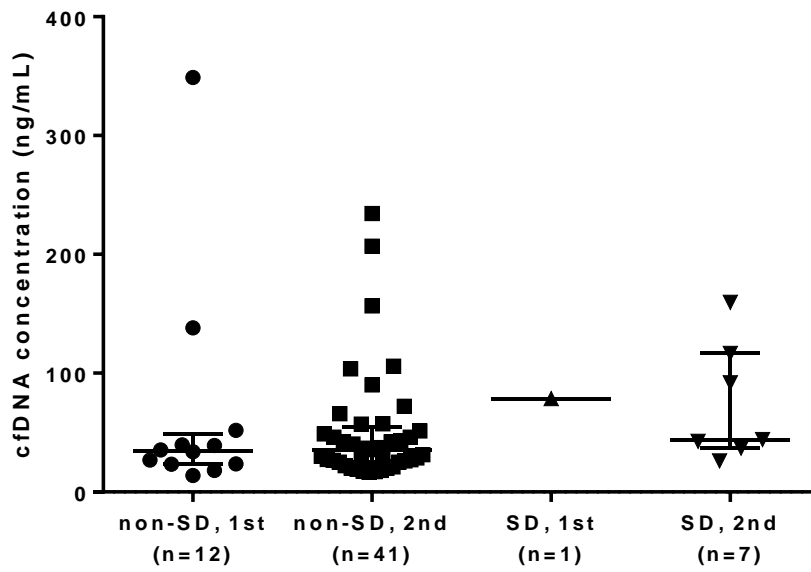
Assay performed	Assay results, n (%)		
	Positive	Negative*	Total
NS1	59 (96.7)	2 (3.3)	61 (100)
RT-PCR	39 (63.9)	22 (36.1)	61 (100)
ELISA	44 (72.1)	17 (27.9)	61 (100)

\*Two cases negative by NS1 were confirmed positive by RT-PCR. A total of 27 patients were positive by both RT-PCR and ELISA, and the remaining patients had positive results by either ELISA or RT-PCR. All the healthy control samples (n = 9) were tested negative by all of these three assays.



### Additional fig. S1

Standard curve plot of Lambda DNA. To create the standard curve, known concentrations of Lambda DNA (X-axis) were used and after 5 minutes of dark incubation with PicoGreen working solution, the fluorescence intensity (Y-axis) measured at 485 nm excitation and 535 nm emission using fluorescence microplate reader. The linearity of standard curve was found in the range of 6.9 to 443.4 ng/mL. The resulting equation:  $y = 10.777x - 36.303$ ,  $R^2 = 0.999$  was used to estimate the DNA concentration of samples.



**Additional fig. S2**

**cfDNA levels between primary and secondary dengue infection.** Comparison was not done for primary infection with severe dengue due to sample number (n = 1)

1<sup>st</sup> = primary dengue infection; 2<sup>nd</sup> = secondary dengue infection

**Additional file 2**

Supplementary data set on demographic, laboratory and clinical details of all eligible patients (n = 61) including their diagnosis and clinical course information.

This data has been provided as a separate Excel sheet (**Additional file 2.xlsx**).