## Supplementary Material

## Potential Risk of Virus Carryover by Fabrics of Personal Protective Gowns

Iyoko Katoh<sup>1\*</sup>, Fuminori Tanabe<sup>2</sup>, Hirotake Kasai<sup>2</sup>, Kohji Moriishi<sup>2</sup>, Noriko Shimasaki<sup>3</sup>, Katsuaki Shinohara<sup>4</sup>, Yukiko Uchida<sup>5</sup>, Tomoko Koshiba<sup>6</sup>, Soichi Arakawa<sup>7</sup>, and Michiko Morimoto<sup>8</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Oral Health Science Research Center, Kanagawa Dental University, Yokosuka, Japan

<sup>2</sup> Faculty of Medicine, University of Yamanashi, Chuo, Japan

<sup>3</sup> Influenza Virus Research Center, National Institute of Infectious Diseases, Tokyo, Japan

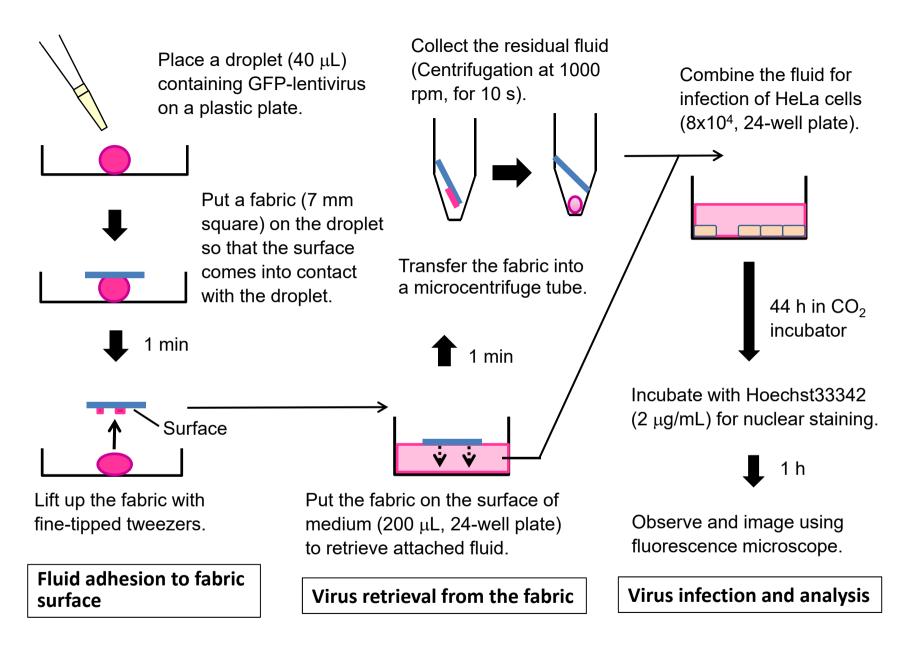
<sup>4</sup> Division of Biosafety Control and Research, National Institute of Infectious Diseases, Tokyo, Japan

<sup>5</sup> Faculty of Health and Welfare, Takasaki University of Health and Welfare, Takasaki, Japan

- <sup>6</sup> Faculty of Fashion Science, Bunka Gakuen University, Tokyo, Japan
- <sup>7</sup> Sanda City Hospital, Sanda, Japan

<sup>8</sup> Faculty of Health and Welfare Science, Okayama Prefectural University, Soja, Japan

Correspondence: Iyoko Katoh: katoh.iyoko@kdu.ac.jp



Supplementary Figure 1. Procedure of the virus carryover experiment.