

Molecular malaria surveillance using a novel protocol for extraction and analysis of nucleic acids retained on used rapid diagnostic tests

Etienne A. Guirou ^{a,b,¶}, Tobias Schindler ^{a,b,¶,*}, Salome Hosch ^{a,b}, Olivier Tresor Donfack ^c, Charlene Aya Yoboue ^{a,b}, Silvan Krähenbühl ^{a,b}, Anna Deal ^{a,b}, Glenda Cosi ^{a,b}, Linda Gondwe ^{a,b,d}, Grace Mwangoka ^d, Heavenlight Masuki ^e, Nahya Salim ^e, Maxmillian Mpina ^{a,b,d}, Jongo Said ^d, Salim Abdulla ^d, Stephen L. Hoffman ^f, Bonifacio Manguire Nlavo ^g, Carl Maas ^g, Carlos Cortes Falla ^c, Wonder P. Phiri ^c, Guillermo A. Garcia ^c, Marcel Tanner ^{a,b} and Claudia Daubenberger ^{a,b,*}

^a Department of Medical Parasitology and Infection Biology, Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute, Basel, Switzerland

^b University of Basel, Basel, Switzerland

^c Medical Care Development International, Malabo, Equatorial Guinea

^d Ifakara Health Institute, Bagamoyo Branch, United Republic of Tanzania

^e Department of Paediatrics and Child Health, Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences, Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania

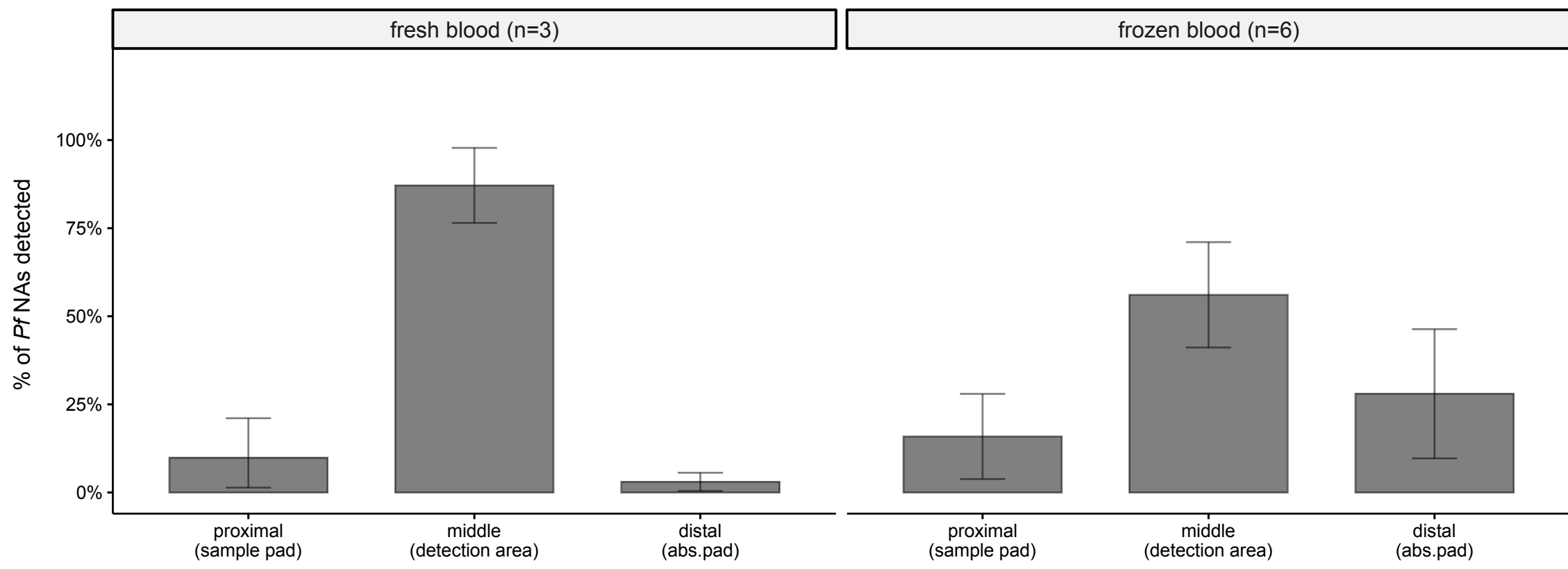
^f Sanaria Inc., Rockville, Maryland, USA

^g Marathon EG Production Ltd, Malabo, Equatorial Guinea

¶ These authors contributed equally to this work.

* Corresponding authors: tobias.schindler@swisstph.ch, claudia.daubenberger@swisstph.ch

Supplementary Figure S1. Accumulation of captured *Pf* NAs on RDTs.



Three RDT strips from RDTs probed with 5 μ L fresh whole blood and six RDTs probed with 5 μ L frozen whole blood samples were cut into three pieces, containing the sample pad (proximal part), the detection area (middle part) or the absorption pad (distal part).