Supporting Information

One enzyme reverse transcription qPCR using Taq DNA polymerase

Sanchita Bhadra, Andre C. Maranhao, Inyup Paik, and Andrew D. Ellington*

* Department of Molecular Biosciences, College of Natural Sciences, The University of

Texas at Austin, Austin, TX 78712, USA.

Center for Systems and Synthetic Biology, The University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX
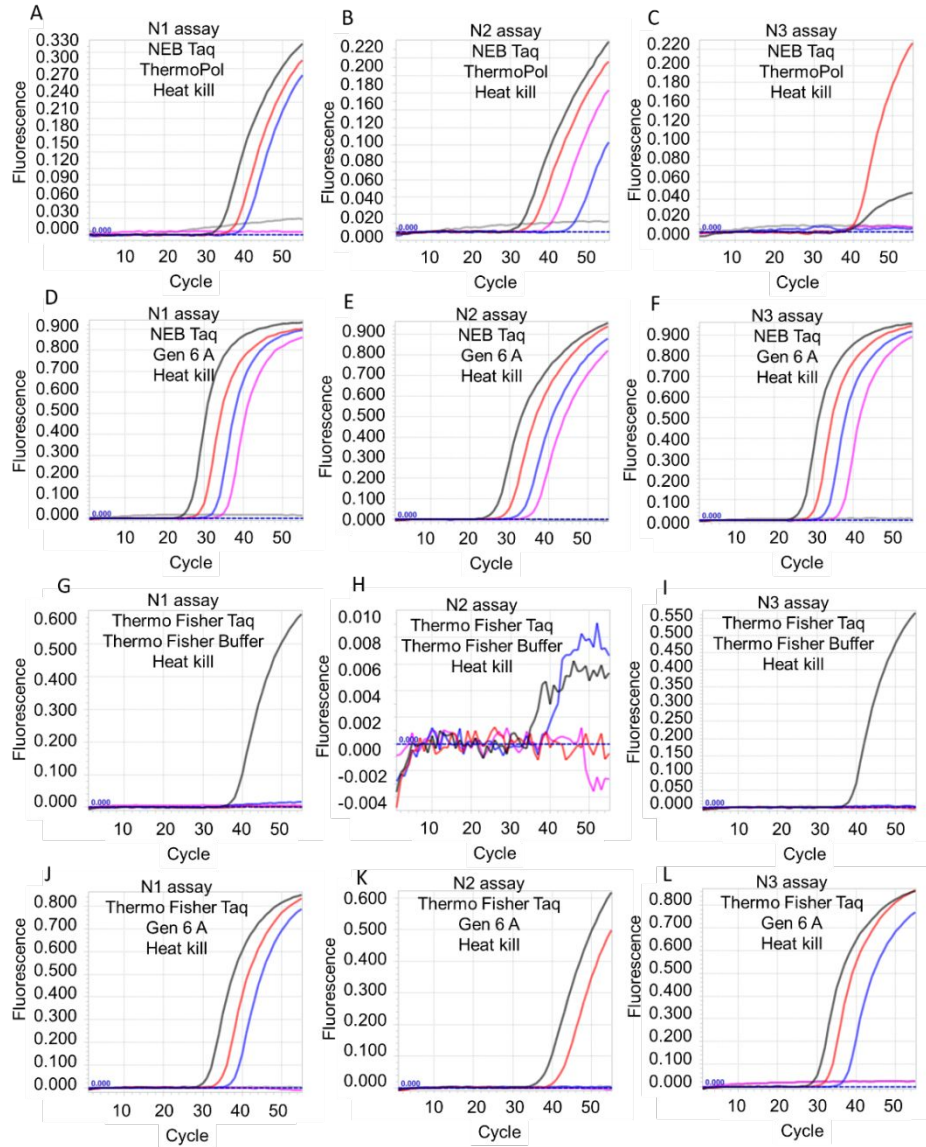
78712, USA.

Figure S1. Effect of heat kill step prior to reverse transcription on Taq DNA polymerase

TaqMan RT-qPCR assays. CDC SARS-CoV-2 N1, N2, and N3 TaqMan RT-qPCR assays

were setup using NEB (panels A-F) or Thermo Fisher (panels G-L) Taq DNA polymerase

and their companion commercial buffers or Gen 6 A buffer. Amplification curves resulting

from 6000 (black traces), 600 (red traces), 60 (blue traces, 6 (pink traces), and 0 (gray
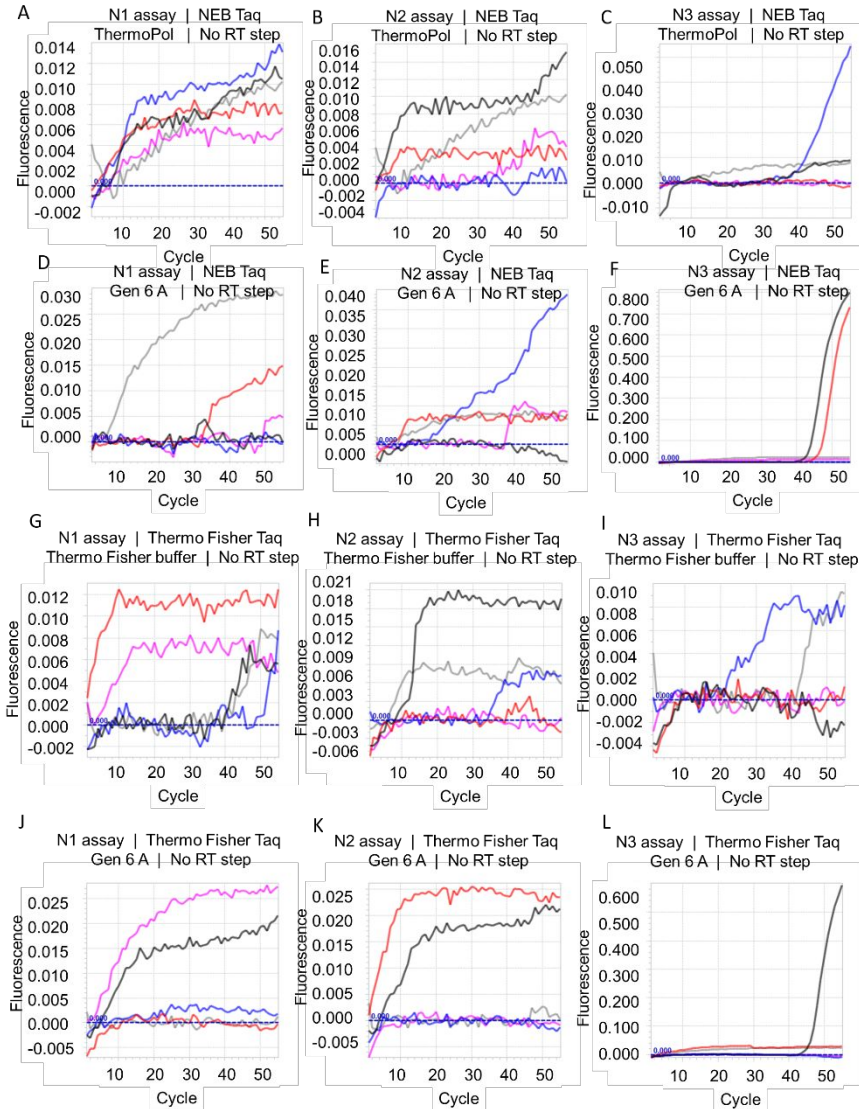
traces) copies of SARS-CoV-2 genomic RNA are depicted.

Figure S2. Effect of eliminating the reverse transcription step prior to qPCR cycling on

Taq DNA polymerase-mediated TaqMan RT-qPCR assays. CDC SARS-CoV-2 N1, N2,

and N3 TaqMan RT-qPCR assays were setup using NEB (panels A-F) or Thermo Fisher

(panels G-L) Taq DNA polymerase and their companion commercial buffers or Gen 6 A

buffer. Amplification curves resulting from 6000 (black traces), 600 (red traces), 60 (blue

traces, 6 (pink traces), and 0 (gray traces) copies of SARS-CoV-2 genomic RNA are

depicted.