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Supplementary appendix

This appendix formed part of the original submission and has been peer reviewed. We post it as supplied by the authors.

Supplement to: Lohse S, Pfuhl T, Berkó-Göttel B, et al. Challenges and issues of SARS-CoV-2 pool testing. *Lancet Infect Dis* 2020; published online July 14. https://doi.org/10.1016/S1473-3099(20)30455-2.

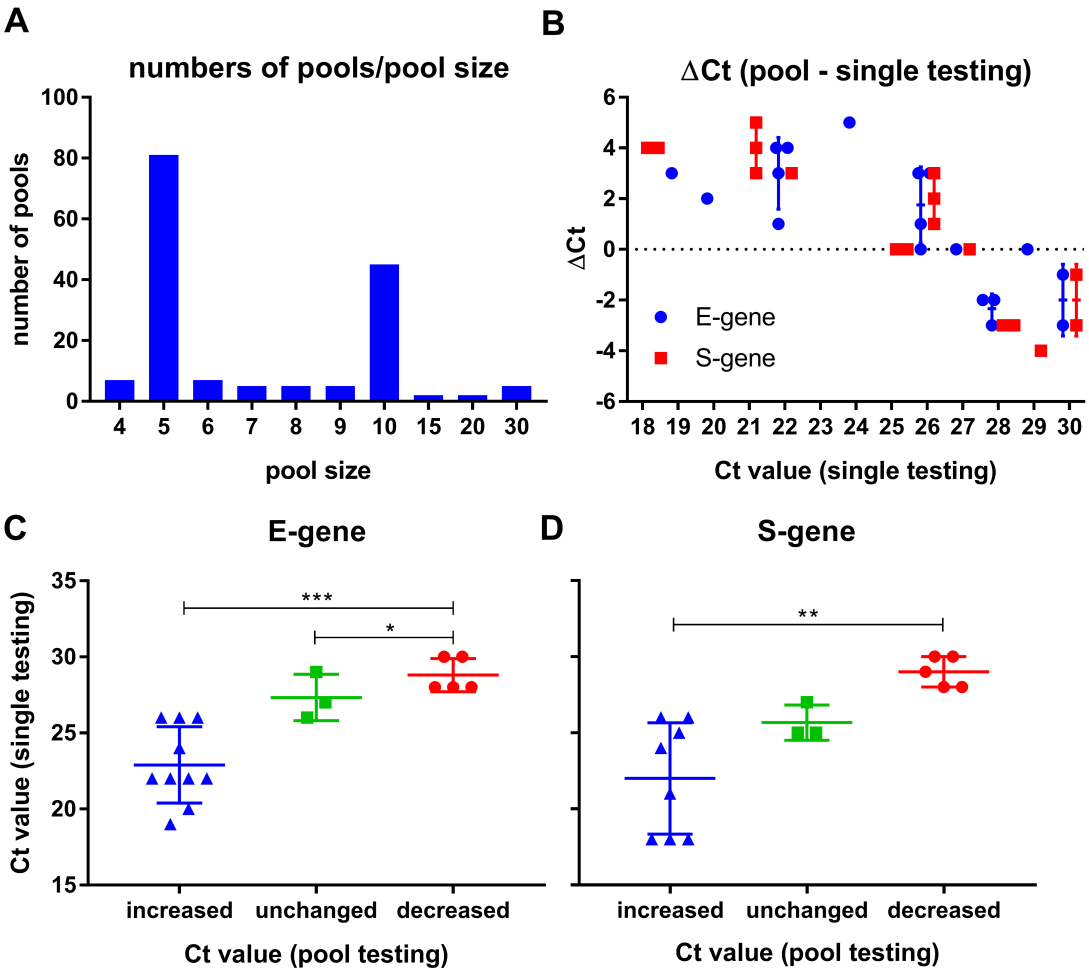

Figure 1: As described in Lohse et al. samples were tested single or in pools (pool size 4-30 samples).[1] RNA was isolated from the Amies transport medium containing eSwabs® (COPAN ITALIA spa; Brescia, Italy) using the NucliSens® easy MAG™ Instrument (bioMeriéux Deutschland GmbH; Nürtingen, Germany) following the manufacturers' instructions. PCR amplification used the RealStar® SARS-CoV-2 RT-PCR Kit 1.0 RUO (altona Diagnostics GmbH; Hamburg, Germany) on a Light Cycler® 480 II Real-Time PCR Instrument (ROCHE Diagnostics Deutschland GmbH; Mannheim, Germany) according to the manufacturer's instructions. A) Numbers of pools performed per pool size are indicated. B) The Ct value difference between pool testing and single testing was calculated as ΔCt value and illustrated depending on the Ct value of the positive single sample. Ct values of positive single samples were grouped according to an increased, unchanged or decreased Ct value of the respective pools. Depicted are the results for E-gene (C) and S-gene (D) as detected by respective RT-PCRs. Statistical significance is indicated by asterisk, *p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001 as calculated with One-way Anova.