Supplementary Online Content

Tsao J, Kussman AL, Costales C, Pinsky BA, Abrams GD, Hwang CE. Accuracy of rapid antigen vs reverse transcriptase–polymerase chain reaction testing for SARS-CoV-2 infection in college athletes during prevalence of the Omicron variant. *JAMA Netw Open*. 2022;5(6):e2217234. doi:10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2022.17234

eMethods. Reverse Transcriptase–Polymerase Chain Reaction Testing
eReferences

This supplementary material has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work.

eMethods. Reverse Transcriptase–Polymerase Chain Reaction Testing

RT-PCRs were performed by the Stanford Clinical Virology Laboratory using one of two comparable platforms: the Panther Fusion SARS-CoV-2 Assay (Hologic Inc., San Diego, CA, USA) or PerkinElmer SARS-CoV-2 Assay (Waltham, MA, USA) with cycle threshold (Ct) values recorded for the Orf1ab targets. Specimens underwent an RT-PCR for spike insertion-deletion_211-214 specific for the Omicron variant (B.1.1.529, BA.1). Samples negative for this Omicron-specific mutation were genotyped as previously described.[1]

eReferences

1. Wang H, Miller JA, Verghese M, et al. Multiplex SARS-CoV-2 genotyping reverse transcriptase PCR for population-level variant screening and epidemiologic surveillance. J Clin Microbiol. 2021;59(8):e0085921. doi:10.1128/JCM.00859-21