## Electronic supplementary information

## Universally applicable, quantitative PCR method utilizing fluorescent

## nucleobase analogs

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Experiment		Oligonucleotide name	Sequence (5'→3')
Optimization		1 PdC-incorporated DNA	TCC TCA GAA GTT TAT GCA $\mathbf{X}^{(a)}$ T
		2 PdCs-incorporated DNA	TCC TXA GAA GTT TAT GCA XT
		3 PdCs-incorporated DNA	TC <b>X</b> T <b>X</b> A GAA GTT TAT GCA <b>X</b> T
PdC-based qPCR	Signal-off	F primer	CTA GGC GTT TGT ACT CCG TGA
		R primer	TC <b>X</b> T <b>X</b> A GAA GTT TAT GCA <b>X</b> T
	Signal-on	F primer	AGA GAG AGA GAG AGA GAG AG <sup>(b)</sup> C AAT GGC TAA TGC CGG ATA CGC
		R primer	GGT ACC GTC AGT CTG CAA T
		UFB probe	CTC TCT CTC TCT XTX TXT CT
TaqMan probe-based qPCR		F primer for CT	CTA GGC GTT TGT ACT CCG TCA
		R primer for CT	TGG TGG GGT TAA GGC AAA TCG
		TaqMan probe for CT	[FAM] <sup>(c)</sup> CCG CAC GTT CTC TCA AGC AGG ACT ACA [BHQ]
		F primer for MH	GCC ACA TTG GGA CTG AGA TAC G
		R primer for MH	ACA GCA CTT TAC AAT CCG AAG ACC
		TaqMan probe for MH	[FAM] TGC ACG CTG TGT CGC TCC ATC AAG CT [BHQ]

Table S1 Oligonucleotide sequences employed in this study.

(a) The bold X indicates PdC.(b) The red-colored sequences indicate the 5'-overhang sequences where the UFB probe binds.(c) The bracket indicates the labeling of fluorophore (FAM) and quencher (BHQ).

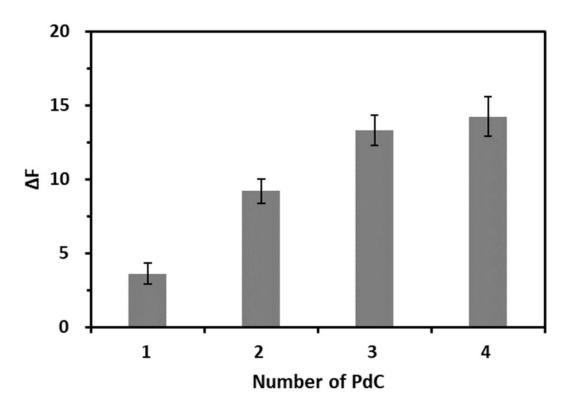


Fig. S1 The effect of the number of PdC on hybridization-induced fluorescence signal change.  $\Delta F$  is defined as F<sub>0</sub>-F where F<sub>0</sub> and F are fluorescence signal intensities measured before and after addition of complementary DNA strand, respectively.

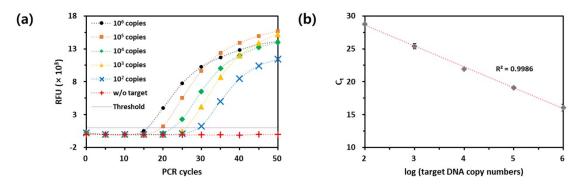


Fig. S2 Quantitative analysis of target nucleic acids from CT using TaqMan probe-based qPCR method. (a) Real-time fluorescence signals from the reaction solutions with varying initial copy numbers of target nucleic acids. (b) Linear relationship between  $C_t$  and logarithm of initial copy number of target nucleic acids  $(10^2 - 10^6 \text{ copies})$ .

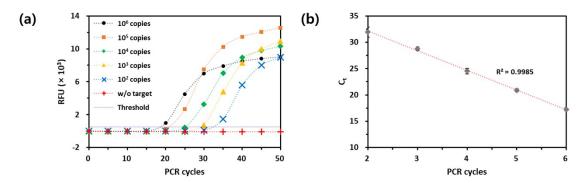


Fig. S3 Quantitative analysis of target nucleic acids from MH using TaqMan probe-based qPCR method. (a) Real-time fluorescence signals from the reaction solutions with varying initial copy numbers of target nucleic acid. (b) Linear relationship between  $C_t$  and logarithm of initial copy number of target nucleic acids  $(10^2 - 10^6 \text{ copies})$ .