Supplementary Information

Selenium atom on phosphate enhances specificity and sensitivity

of DNA polymerization and detection

Guangcheng Luo^{1, 2#}, Jun Zhang^{1#}, Mei Yang¹, Hongfei He¹, Zhen Huang^{1,3*}

¹Key Laboratory of Bio-Resource and Eco-environment of Ministry of Education, College of Life Sciences, Sichuan University, Chengdu, Sichuan, China.

²Department of Clinical Laboratory, Affiliated Hospital of North Sichuan Medical College,

Nanchong, Sichuan, China.

³SeNA Research Institute and Szostak-CDHT Large Nucleic Acids Institute, Chengdu, Sichuan, China. *To whom correspondence should be addressed at email: huang@senaresearch.org #contributed equally to the work.

Negative controls:

Since this method was initially developed for pathogenic bacteria detection, *E. coli* genomic DNA was selected. Later, we also tested our method with human genomic DNA, and no difference was observed between *E. coli* and human genomic DNAs, as the negative controls.

Table S1 Primer sequences of LAMP and PCR for HPV detection.

Primer name		Sequence $(5' \rightarrow 3')$
	A1F3	CAGACGATTTATACATTAAAGGC (PCR primer F1)
Primer Set 1	A1B3	TGGCAGCACATAATGACAT (PCR primer B1)
	A1FIP	TCAGAGGTAACCATAGAACCACTAGTCTACTGCAAATTTAGCCAGT T
	A1BIP	CGAGCACAGGGCCACAATAATGCGTGTAGTATCAACAACA
	A2F3	ACAGTTTATTTTCAACTGTGC (PCR primer F2)
D	A2B3	TTAGGTGCTGGAGGTGTA (PCR primer B2)
Primer Set 2	A2FIP	AGTCCTCCAAAATAGTGGAATTCATAAATAACCTTAACTGCAGACG T
	A2BIP	GAATTTTGGTCTACAACCTCCCCTGACAAGCAATTGCCTGG
Primer Set 3	A3F3	GCCATATCTACTTCAGAAACTACA (PCR primer F3)

	A3B3	GCCTGGGATGTTACAAACC (PCR primer B3)
	A3FIP	ACGTCTGCAGTTAAGGTTATTTTGCACTTTAAGGAGTACCTACGAC
	A3BIP	TGAATTCCACTATTTTGGAGGACTGTTCTAGTGTGCCTCCTGG
Primer Set 4	A4F3	TGGCATTTGTTGGGGTAA (PCR primer F4)
	A4B3	ATGTATGTATGTCATAACGTCTG (PCR primer B4)
	A4FIP	TCTGAAGTAGATATGGCAGCACATAGTTACTGTTGTTGATACTACA CG
	A4BIP	TAAGGAGTACCTACGACATGGGAGGTTATTTTGCACAGTTGAA

Table S2 LAMP Primer set for COVID-19 RNA detection.

Primer name	Sequence $(5' \rightarrow 3')$
COV-F3	GCCAAAAGGCTTCTACGCA
COV-B3	TTGCTCTCAAGCTGGTTCAA
COV-LF	GCGACTACGTGATGAGGAACG
COV-LB	AATGGCGGTGATGCTGCTCT
COV-FIP	TCCCCTACTGCTGCCTGGAGCGGCAGTCAAGCCTCTTC
COV-BIP	TTCTCCTGCTAGAATGGCTGGCTCTGTCAAGCAGCAGCAAAG

	Reaction 1	Reaction 2	Reaction 3	Reaction 4	Reaction 5	Average
Se in initial reaction mixture (ppb)	36.7	39.5	41.6	38.5	34.1	38.1
Se in purified products (ppb)	23.1	28.4	26.5	23.3	19.5	24.1
Se-Incorporation (%)	62.9	71.9	63.6	60.3	57.2	63.4

Table S3 Analysis of dNTPaSe incorporation into DNA by ICP-MS

The SEA experiments with five HPV16 positive samples were performed with the buffer containing $dNTP\alpha Se$ (0.125 mM) in the total dNTP (1.125 mM). Before reaction, the Se concentration in the

original reaction mixture was analyzed by ICP-MS. After reaction, the SEA product was purified by TIANquick Mini Purification Kit, then the Se concentration in SEA products was analyzed by ICP-MS. This study has indicated the dNTP α Se incorporation up to 63.4%, relative to its composition in the total dNTPs.

		by SEA	
	Normalized LAMP	Normalized SEA	Relative Background
Primer Sets	Background	Background	Suppression by
	(Figure 3G)	(Figure 3H)	SEA (folds)
Primer Set 1 (N1)	83900	666	126
Primer Set 2 (N2)	63100	3110	20
Primer Set 3 (N3)	50100	878	57
Primer Set 4 (N4)	56900	1440	40

Table S4 Quantitative analysis of the specificity enhancement (or background suppression)

The normalized background values were from the area grey values in the gel lanes of the negative controls from Figure 3G and 3H.

Primer Sets	SEA SNR (Figure 3H)	LAMP SNR (Figure 3G)	Sensitivity Enhancement by SEA (folds)	
Primer Set 1	80.7	1.2	69.1	
(P1 vs N1)	80.7	1.2		
Primer Set 2	12.5	1.0	43.8	
(P2 vs N2)	42.5			
Primer Set 3	80.6	0.9	103.4	
(P3 vs N3)	89.0			
Primer Set 4	50.9	0.8	61.0	
(P4 vs N4)	50.9	0.8	01.0	

Table S5 Quantitative analysis of the sensitivity enhancement (signal facilitation) by SEA

SNR (signal to noise ratio) refers to ratios of the area grey values in the gel lanes between the positive samples and negative controls. The SNR values of SEA and LAMP were calculated from Figure 3H and 3G, respectively.



Figure S1. HPV16-L1 gene fragment labeled with the LAMP primers. (A) HPV16-L1 gene fragment labeled with Primer Set 1; (B) HPV16-L1 gene fragment labeled with Primer Set 2; (C) HPV16-L1 gene fragment labeled with Primer Set 3; (D) HPV16-L1 gene fragment labeled with Primer Set 4.

5' 3'	GCCAAAAGGCTTCTACGCAGAAGGGAGCAGAGGGGGGCAGTCAAGCCTCTTCTCGTTCCCGTTCCACGTAGTGGGAACAGTTCAAGAAATTCAACTCCAGGGCAGCAGGAGGGGA	
	COV-F3 COV-F2 COV-F1 ACTTCTCCTGCTAGAATGGCCGGCAATGGCGGGTGATGCTGCTTGCT	3'
	TGAAGAGGACGATCTTACCGACCGTTACCGCCACTACGACGAGAAACGAACG	5'

Figure S2. COVID-19 gene fragment labeled with the LAMP primers.



Figure S3. The dNTP α Se-dose dependence of SEA specificity. (A) dNTP α Se-dose dependence of mis-priming suppression. The template sequence (48 nt): 5'-tctgaagtagtatggcagcacatagttactgt-tgttgatactacacg-3'; The FAM-labeled mis-primer sequence (18 nt): 5'-FAM-cgtgtagtatcaacatga-3' (the boxed characters referred to mismatched bases). The nonspecific products were decreased with the increase of dNTP α Se concentration. (B) dNTP α Se-dose dependence of SEA specificity. The Ct values of negative controls increased with the growing of dNTP α Se concentration, suggesting that the SEA specificity enhancement with dNTP α Se.



Figure S4. The optimization of dNTP α Se concentrations for SEA amplification. The SEA experiments were carried out with various concentrations of dNTP α Se. When 10% canonical dNTP was replaced by dNTP α Se, our SEA strategy achieved both highest specificity and sensitivity. (A) without dNTP α Se. (B, C and D) with 5, 10 and 20% dNTP α Se, respectively.