Figure S1. Real time PCR analysis of the second round amplification of a 963 bp target from human genomic DNA after 1h preincubation at 50 °C using a SYBR Green I detection system. Pfu DNA polymerase was used. a: linear amplification data for control without QDs; b: linear amplification data with QDs; c: standard curve for control without QDs; d: melting curve analysis for control without QDs; e: melting curve analysis with QDs; f: standard curve with QDs; g: agarose gel (1.2%) electrophoresis of qPCR products for different template dilutions. Lane M: MW DL2000.

Figure S2. Real time PCR analysis of the second round amplification of a 963 bp target from human genomic DNA after 1h preincubation at 50 °C using a SYBR Green I detection system. Taq DNA polymerase was used. a: linear amplification data for control without QDs; b: linear amplification data with QDs; c: standard curve for control without QDs; d: melting curve analysis for control without QDs; e: agarose gel (1.2 %) electrophoresis of real time PCR products for different template dilutions. Lane M: MW DL2000.
Figure S1

(a) and (b) illustrate the effect of cycle number on the reaction rate, with graphs showing Rn vs. cycle and derivative Rn vs. cycle. 

(c) and (d) depict the relationship between temperature and reaction rate, with graphs showing Rn vs. temperature and derivative Rn vs. temperature. 

(e) and (f) display the correlation between Ct values and concentration, with graphs showing Ct vs. concentration. 

(g) presents a gel electrophoresis result, comparing control samples with QDs added samples, indicating a change in band intensity.
Figure S2

(a) Cycle
(b) Temperature
(c) Cycle
(d) Temperature
(e) Cycle
(f) Temperature
(g) gels: Control vs QDs added