Supporting Online Material for

A real-time decoding sequencing technology — New possibility

for high throughput sequencing

Dan Pu^{a,b} and Pengfeng Xiao^{b, †}

⁺To whom correspondence should be addressed. E-mail: <u>xiaopf@seu.edu.cn</u>;

This file includes

Figure. S1



Fig. S1. Comparison of pyrosequencings with one nucleotide addition and with di-base addition. The obtained encoding is indicated above each pyrogram. Low concentration (1pmol) of template sequence (5'-CGCTTTCCTCTATGGGCAGTCGGTGATCTAGTAGCATCGAGACTAGGTGCACTG-3') is purposely chose for better observation. (A) Pyrogram obtained from cyclic adding of AC/GT. G and T located at the horizontal axis represent reagent additions containing a mixture of A and C, and a mixture of T and G, respectively. (B) Pyrogram obtained from cyclic adding of AG/TC. A and C located at the horizontal axis stand for reagent additions containing a mixture of T and C, respectively. (C) Pyrogram obtained from cyclic adding of AT/CG. A and C located at the horizontal axis represent reagent additions containing a mixture of C and G, and a mixture of T and C, respectively. (C) Pyrogram obtained from cyclic adding of AT/CG. A and C located at the horizontal axis represent reagent additions containing a mixture of C and G, respectively. (D) Pyrosequencing was carried out by cyclic adding of A/C/G/T into the liquid-phase pyrosequencing ¹.

1 D. Pu, Y. Qi, L. Cui, P. Xiao and Z. Lu, Analytica chimica acta, 2014, 852, 274-283.