Paper-based molecular diagnostic for *Chlamydia trachomatis* Jacqueline C. Linnes, Andy Fan, Natalia M. Rodriguez, Bertrand Lemieux, Huimin Kong, Catherine M. Klapperich

† Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI)

HDA sequence alignment to CT

Quantified CT DNA was amplified using HDA with forward and reverse primers that had additional nucleotides encoding restriction enzymes, SpeI and AatII respectively (New England Biolabs Inc., Ipswich, MA), at their 5' ends. HDA products were purified and cloned into pGEM®-T Easy vector (Promega, Madison, WI) containing an ampicillin resistance cassette and transformed into One Shot Top 10F' Chemically Competent *E. coli* (Life Technologies, Grand Island, NY) as per the manufacturer's directions. Cells were grown overnight on LB plates with 10 μ g/ml ampicillin, re-streaked onto new ampicillin LB plates and then selected colonies were inoculated into LB media with 100 μ g/ml ampicillin overnight. Plasmids containing the cloned HDA products were purified from the overnight cell cultures using QIAgen mini-prep columns (Valencia, CA) and eluted into 50 μ l of nuclease-free water. Plasmids were then sent to GeneWiz Inc. (South Plainfield, NJ) for sequencing. Sequence alignment to the CT cryptic plasmid pLGV440 (NCBI GeneBank reference GI 194680626) was confirmed using A Plasmid Editor developed by Dr. M. Wayne Davis at the University of Utah). Results of the sequence alignment are present below in Supplemental Fig. 1.

Supplemental Fig I. A Plasmid Editor sequence alignment of CT cryptic plasmid pLGV440 (top) to cloned CT HDA amplicon (bottom) contained in pGEM T-Easy vector with restriction enzymes (capitalized)