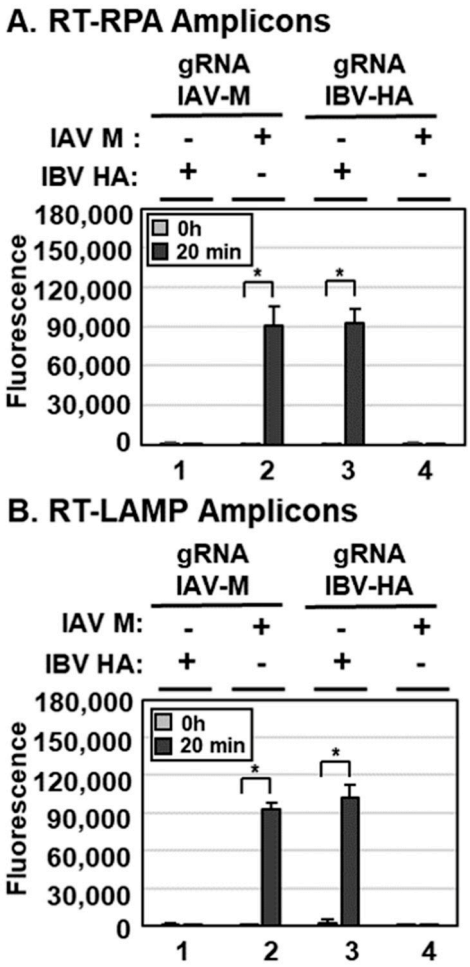

Fig S1. Specific detection of influenza virus types by the DETECTR assay. One hundred PFUs of IAV and IBV per reaction were used to amplify viral nucleic acids using either RT-RPA (A) or RT-LAMP (B) with primer sets specific for IAV M and IBV HA genes. DETECTR combined with fluorescence assays were performed with gRNAs targeting either IAV M or IBV HA genes to detect RT-RPA and RT-LAMP amplicons. Fluorescence signals of DETECTR on RT-RPA or RT-LAMP amplicons were saturated within 20 min. Values are presented as means ± s.d (error bars) (n = 3 replicates; $^{*}P < 0.05$ between samples, two-sample t-test).

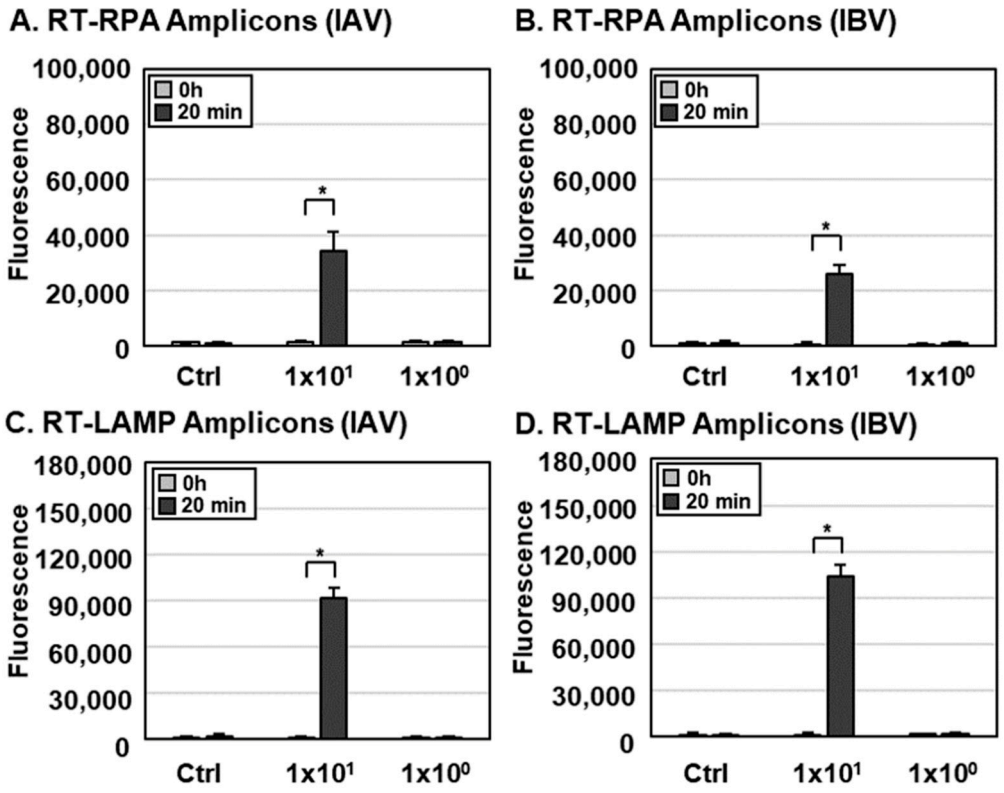

Fig S2. Sensitivity of the DETECTR assay for IAV and IBV in Saliva. (A-D) Different concentrations of IAVs (A and C) and IBVs (B and D) in human saliva (1.0×10^0 to 1.0×10^1 PFUs per reaction) were used to amplify viral nucleic acids using either RT-RPA (A and B) or RT-LAMP (C and D) with primer sets specific for the IAV M or IBV HA gene. RT-RPA and RT-LAMP amplicons were detected by DETECTR combined with fluorescence assay using gRNAs targeting the IBV HA gene. The fluorescence signals of DETECTR on RT-RPA or RT-LAMP amplicon were saturated within 20 min. Values are presented as means ± s.d (error bars) (n = 3 replicates; $^*P < 0.05$ between samples, two-sample t-test). C-line, control line; T-line, test line; Ctrl, control.