Table S1. Primers used for SR-PCR, TP-PCR, and LR-PCR.

Primer Name	Sequence (5' → 3')
MYD1D	GCTCGAAGGGTCCTTGTAGCCG
MYD2ZA	TCTGCCTGCTTACTCGGGAA
P1-3'end	FAM-AGCCTGGCCGAAAGAAAGAAAT
P4-CTG-3'end	tacgcatcccagtttgagacgCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCT
P3-3'end	TACGCATCCCCAGTTTGAGACG
P2-5'end	GAACGGGGCTCGAAGGGTCCTTGTAGCCG
P4-CAG-5'end	tacgcatcccagtttgagacgCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGCA
P3-5'end	TACGCATCCCCAGTTTGAGACG
DM9003	CACAGGCTGAAGTGGCAGTTCCA
DM1111	TGGATGCACTGAGACCCCGACA
D19S420_Fw	FAM-CTGGGGCAGGAGCACT
D19S420_Rv	GCTTACCAAACCTAAAGGATGTC
D19S903_Fw	FAM-ACCGCACTCCACCCTG
D19S903_Rv	TCCTCCTGTGAGATCCTCG
D19S412_Fw	FAM-TGAGCGACAGAATGAGACT
D19S412_Rv	ACATCTTACTGAATGCTTGC
D19S902_Fw	FAM-CCATCCTAATGAGGGCAA
D19S902_Rv	GCACCAGTGACTGCCTGT

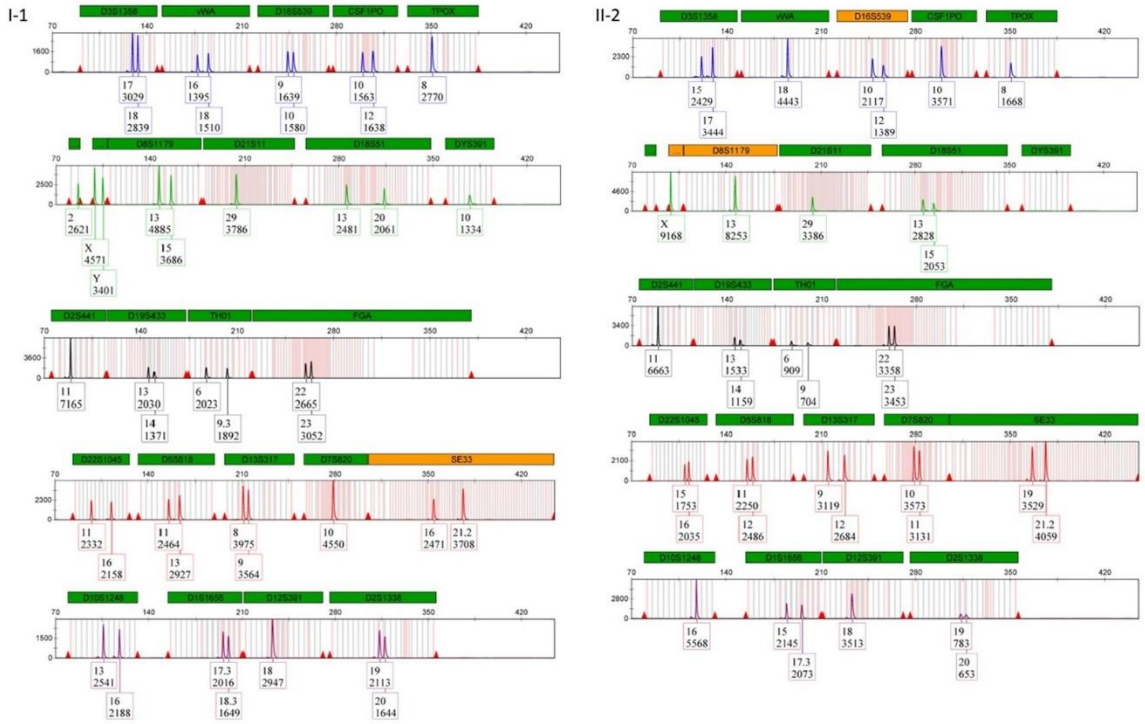

Figure S1. STRs analysis. DNA paternity test using 24 specific STRs indicates a 99.9% probability that I-1 is the biological father of II-2.