

SARS-CoV-2 RNA detected in blood samples from patients with COVID-19 is not associated with infectious virus

Underlying data 2

(i) Quantification of vRNA from serum and culture. (A) Plots show vRNA copy number per μL in RNA extracts from the original VC1 – VC20 serum samples (top panel) and corresponding three day culture samples (middle panel). Lower panel shows positive (spiked N-gene RNA controls and Victoria/01/2020 SARS-CoV-2 passage 4 (Oxford) at calculated ten-fold serial dilutions per well of 78, 7.8, 0.78 and 0.078 pfu in 50 μL of control serum) and negative (CC2 and CC3) control cultures. RNA extracts were analysed using qRT-PCR assays with CDC NP1, CDC NP2 and HKU-ORF1b primer/probe sets, as indicated for each sample. Highlighted in top and middle panel are pre-pandemic blood bank sera (VC17 – VC20). Red arrow points to VC15 (middle panel), as it is the only culture were all three assays gave a low positive signal. Error bars show standard deviation between triplicates. (B) vRNA copy numbers in (A) were interpolated in each qRT-PCR experiment from standard curves of Ct value by known copy number. We provide the efficiency range (E) and smallest R^2 value from all curves. Slope, R^2 and efficiency for each run are as follows: NP1 (1: $y = -1.476\ln(x) + 39.381$, $R^2 = 0.9999$, $E = 96.9\%$; 2: $y = -1.477\ln(x) + 39.324$, $R^2 = 0.9998$, $E = 96.8\%$), NP2 (1: $y = -1.491\ln(x) + 39.244$, $R^2 = 1$, $E = 95.6\%$; 2: $y = -1.509\ln(x) + 39.503$, $R^2 = 0.9998$, $E = 94.0\%$) and HKU-ORF1b (1: $y = -1.43\ln(x) + 41.642$, $R^2 = 0.9987$, $E = 101.3\%$; 2: $y = -1.469\ln(x) + 42.139$, $R^2 = 0.9996$, $E = 97.5\%$). (C) Cartoon highlights genomic location of CDC NP1, CDC NP2 and HKU-ORF1b primer/probe sets in SARS-CoV-2 genome.



