# Supplementary Materials: Monitoring of Anti-Hepatitis E Virus Antibody Seroconversion in Asymptomatically Infected Blood Donors: Systematic Comparison of Nine Commercial Anti-HEV IgM and IgG Assays

**Tanja Vollmer, Juergen Diekmann, Matthias Eberhardt, Cornelius Knabbe and Jens Dreier**

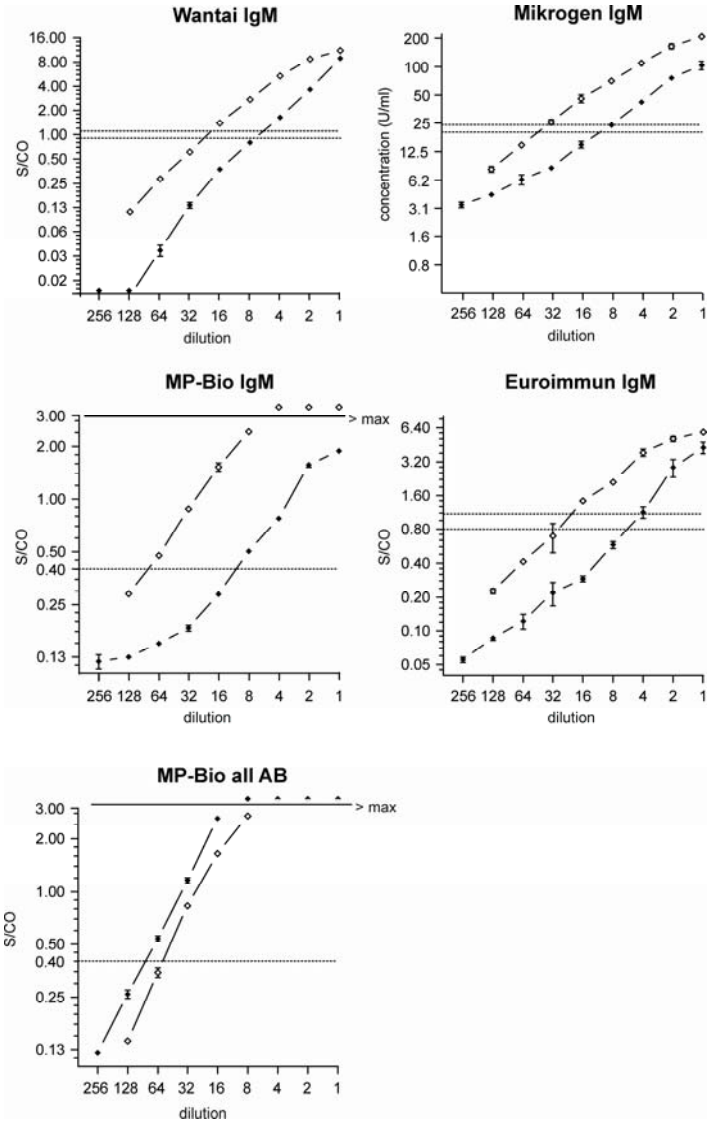


**Figure S1.** Comparison of the linearity and sensitivity of the different anti-HEV IgM assays and the all antibody assay (half-logarithmic scale). Analytical sensitivities for each assay were determined by a twofold dilution series of the WHO-Ref (◆ WHO: dilution 1:1 to 1:256) and the HEV IgM positive sample of donor 6 (◇ DS: dilution 1:1 to 1:128). The dotted horizontal line represents the particular cut-off values for each assay; the solid horizontal line separates test results with S/CO measurements above the linearity range of the assay (> max). All values are given as mean values ± standard deviation (SD).

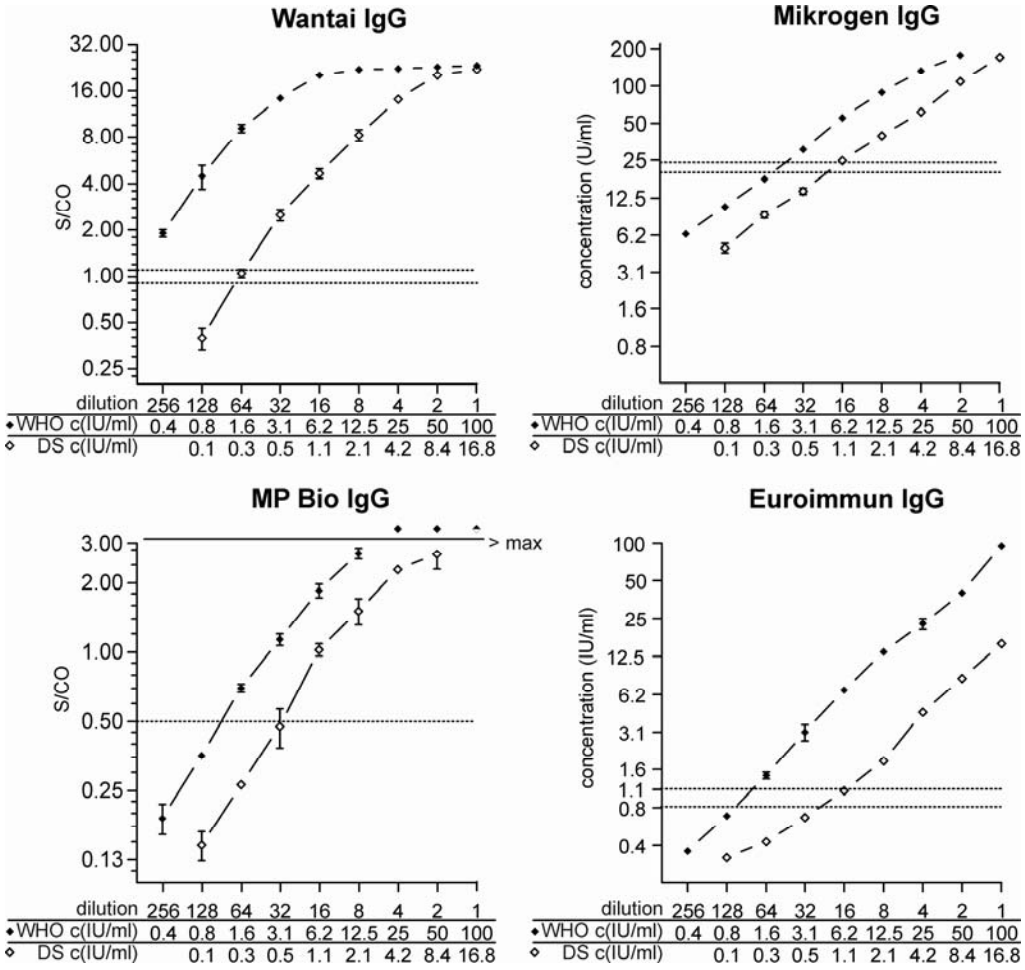


**Figure S2.** Comparison of the linearity and sensitivity of the different anti-HEV IgG assays (half-logarithmic scale). Analytical sensitivities for each assay were determined by a twofold dilution series of the WHO-Ref (◆) WHO: dilution 100 IU/mL–0.4 IU/mL (factor 1:1 to 1:256) and the HEV IgG positive sample of donor 6 (◇ DS: dilution 16.8 IU/mL–0.1 IU/mL (factor 1:1 to 1:128). The dotted horizontal line represents the particular cut-off values for each assay; the solid horizontal line separates test results with S/CO measurements above the linearity range of the assay (> max). All values are given as mean values ± standard deviation (SD).