Table S1: Study design planner

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| Question | Hypothesis | Sampling plan (e.g. power analysis) | Analysis Plan | Interpretation given different outcomes |
| Is there any sequence variability and cross-reactivity in the SARS-CoV-2 genome within the target regions of CRISPR-based COVID-19 diagnostic assays? | - Potential match of crRNA+PAM with the genome of other organisms potentially present in the sample can lead to cross-reactivity.- As the virus can potentially mutate during natural evolution, mutations in the target regions of CRISPR-based diagnostic assays can result in mismatches. | >400 000\* viral isolates will be download from the NCBI virus database.Inclusion criteriaOnly complete (>29,000 bp) and high coverage (< 1% Ns) sequencesExclusion CriteriaThe sequences with stretches of Ns, and ambiguous sequences in the region of interest (ROI) will be considered low quality and will be excluded. | - Cross-reactivity will be analyzed using GGGenome- For inclusivity analysis, sequences will be aligned using MAFFT and sequence variability in ROI will be traced using a python script.- The complete genome of Wuhan-Hu-1 will act as a positive control (NCBI accession number: NC\_045512.2). | - In the event of a negative result, it will be concluded that there is no evidence of a difference between crRNA+PAM and the genome of SARS-CoV-2/ other organisms tested. - This will serve as a reference for clinicians and researchers using CRISPR-based assays for the detection of SARS-CoV-2.  |