



SUPPLEMENT FIGURE 1. The melting curve is shown as fluorescence (RFU) vs. temperature (T). When DNA melts, an abrupt decrease in fluorescence is seen in the form of a negative derivative of the melting curve, $-d(\text{RFU})/dT$. Here, the melting temperature for β -actin (FIGURE 1A), IL-1 β (FIGURE 1B), IL-6 (FIGURE 1C) and TNF- α (FIGURE 1D) was determined to be 87°C, 81.5°C, 84.5°C and 84 °C respectively.