

To make long repetitive single-stranded DNA based on a 160 base pair repeat, divide the sequence into eight 20 base pair segments (colored below):



Synthesize overlapping 40 base "splints" with 20 base complementarity and PCR:

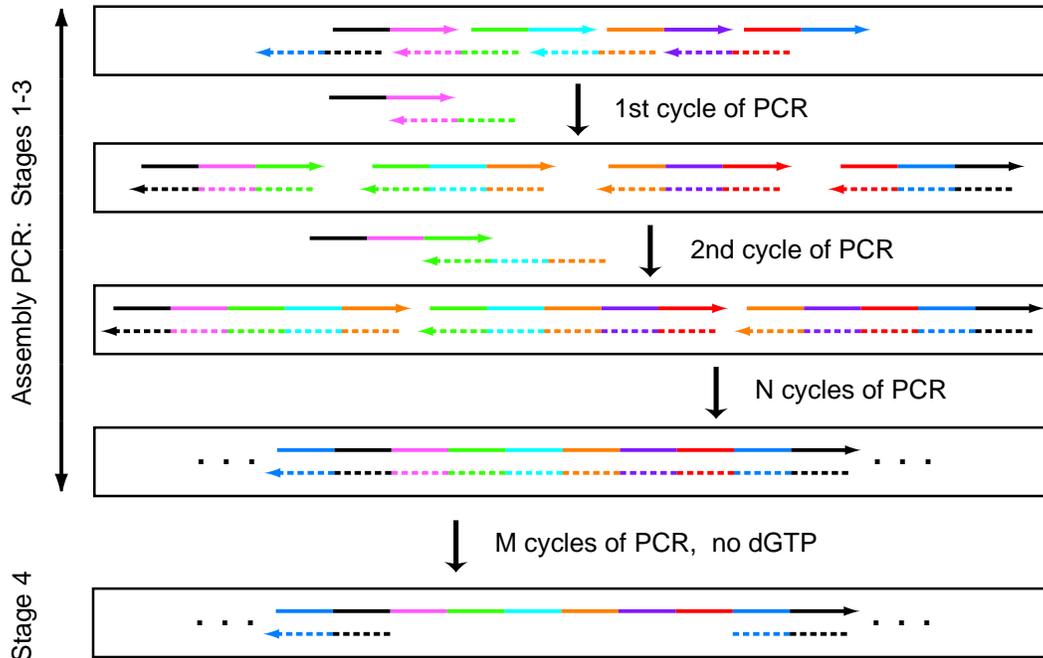


Figure S9: Using assembly PCR to generating long, repetitive, single-stranded DNA.