Supplementary Material S1

Reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) analysis of rotavirus: Two primer sets targeting VP4 (outer capsid protein of rotavirus) of Rotavirus, Con3/Con2 and VP4F/VP4R were used for RT-PCR respectively. In each reaction 5 µL of each Ribonucleic acid (RNA) sample, RT-PCR premix (Bio-neer, Daejeon, Korea), and each primer set were used. The reaction was as following condition: 45 minute at 42°C, 5-minute at 94°C, 35 cycles of amplification (30-second at 94°C, 60-second at 50°C, 60-second at 72°C) and 7 minute at 68°C.\(^1,2\)

RT-PCR analysis of parechovirus (HPeV): To detect the 5′-NCR (5′ non-coding region) region of HPeVs, nested RT-PCR assays were performed with the primers 5′-GGG TGG CAG ATG GCG TGC CT AA-3′ (outer sense, nt253–275), 5′-CCT RCG GGT ACC TTC TGG GCA TCC-3′ (outer antisense, nt583–560), 5′-AVA CAG CCA TCC TCT RGT AAG TTT G-3′ (inner sense, nt313–339), and 5′-GTG GGC CTT ACA ACT AGG TGT TTT G-3′ (inner antisense, nt556–534) under the following reaction conditions: 30 cycles of 30-second at 94°C, 30-second at 50°C, and 90-second at 72°C, combined with a final extension of 7-minute, as described previously.\(^3\)

Supplementary Material S2

Briefly, for multiplexed cytokine assay, thawed sera were gently vortexed and then centrifuged at 13,200 × g for 10-minute at 4°C immediately prior to testing. The principle of this assay is quantitative ELISA-based chemiluminescent allowing the concurrent measurement of different cytokines in 50 µL of samples. The chemiluminescence absorbance intensities were measured using the Q-View TM Imager and the concentrations of the relevant cytokines were determined for each analyte using standards provided by manufacturer and Q-View software and a log-log curve fit.\(^4\)

References