SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Discrimination between human and animal blood for by attenuated total reflection Fourier transform-infrared spectroscopy

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Supplementary Table 1. Spectral regions of ATR FT-IR spectra of blood selected by a genetic algorithm for data set for differentiation between human and animal.

| Selected wavenumbers by GA for human-animal discrimination (cm⁻¹) |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| 3880-3841                                                   |
| 3600-3561                                                   |
| 3120-3081                                                   |
| 3040-3001                                                   |
| 1681-1602                                                   |
| 1481-1362                                                   |
| 1121-1042                                                   |
| 961-922                                                    |
| 761-722                                                    |
| 601-600                                                    |
Supplementary Fig. 1 Cross-validated prediction results for the human class using the human–animal PLSDA model with five latent variables from blood samples. Each symbol corresponds to an individual ATR FT-IR spectrum with 10 spectra per donor. Human blood spectra are shown as red diamonds and animal blood spectra are shown as green squares. The red dotted line is the threshold for classification of spectra in the human class. The perfect classification of all spectra included in the training data set for both human and animal classes is achieved.
Supplementary Fig. 2 Strict class prediction results by the human–animal PLSDA model with five latent variables for blood samples. Human blood spectra (red diamonds) are assigned a value of 1 and animal blood spectra (green squares) are assigned a value of 2. All spectra of external samples are on the right side of the plot (spectra numbers 661–1040).
**Supplementary Table 2.** Prediction results of external samples by the human–animal PLSDA model using five latent variables. The table shows results at the spectral level and the donor level (when more than 50% of spectra from one donor are correctly classified).

|                | Predicted as human (spectral level) | Predicted as animal (spectral level) | Donor-level prediction |
|----------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Human          | 49                                   | 1                                    | 5/5                    |
| Cat            | 0                                    | 30                                   | 3/3                    |
| Dog            | 0                                    | 30                                   | 3/3                    |
| Rabbit         | 0                                    | 30                                   | 3/3                    |
| Horse          | 0                                    | 30                                   | 3/3                    |
| Cow            | 0                                    | 30                                   | 3/3                    |
| Pig            | 0                                    | 30                                   | 3/3                    |
| Opossum        | 0                                    | 30                                   | 3/3                    |
| Raccoon        | 3                                    | 27                                   | 3/3                    |
| Deer           | 0                                    | 30                                   | 3/3                    |
| Elk            | 0                                    | 30                                   | 3/3                    |
| Ferret         | 0                                    | 30                                   | 3/3                    |