***Supplementary Material***

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**Supplementary Figure 1.** Screening of the primers. (A) Primary candidate screen. Lane M: DNA Marker. Lanes 1-4: HEV-RPA-F1/R1-2, HEV-RPA-F1/R1-1, HEV-RPA-F2/R2, HEV-RPA-F3/R3. (B) The secondary candidate screen. Six forward primers were selected by reverse primer R3. Lanes 1-6: HEV-RPA-F3/R3, HEV-RPA-F301/R3, HEV-RPA-F302/R3, HEV-RPA-F303/R3, HEV-RPA-F304/R3, HEV-RPA-F305/R3. (C) The secondary candidate screen. Five reverse primers were selected by forward primer HEV-RPA-F302. Lanes 1-5: HEV-RPA-F302/R3, HEV-RPA-F302/R301, HEV-RPA-F302/R302, HEV-RPA-F302/R303, HEV-RPA-F302/R304. (D) The tertiary candidate screen. Five reverse primers were selected by forward primer HEV-RPA-F302. Lanes 1-5: HEV-RPA-F302/R301, HEV-RPA-F302/R3001, HEV-RPA-F302/R3002, HEV-RPA-F302/R3003, HEV-RPA-F302/R3004.



**Supplementary Figure 2.** The analytical sensitivity of HEV RT-qPCR. (A) The fluorescence amplification curves of qRT-PCR. Lines 1–7: 3.4 × 106–3.4 × 100 copies/µL; Line 8: ddH2O. (B) Probit regression analysis of the RT-qPCR assay using the data of the positive samples from each of the 8 replicates. The limit of detection at 95% probability (181copies/μL) is depicted by a rhomboid.