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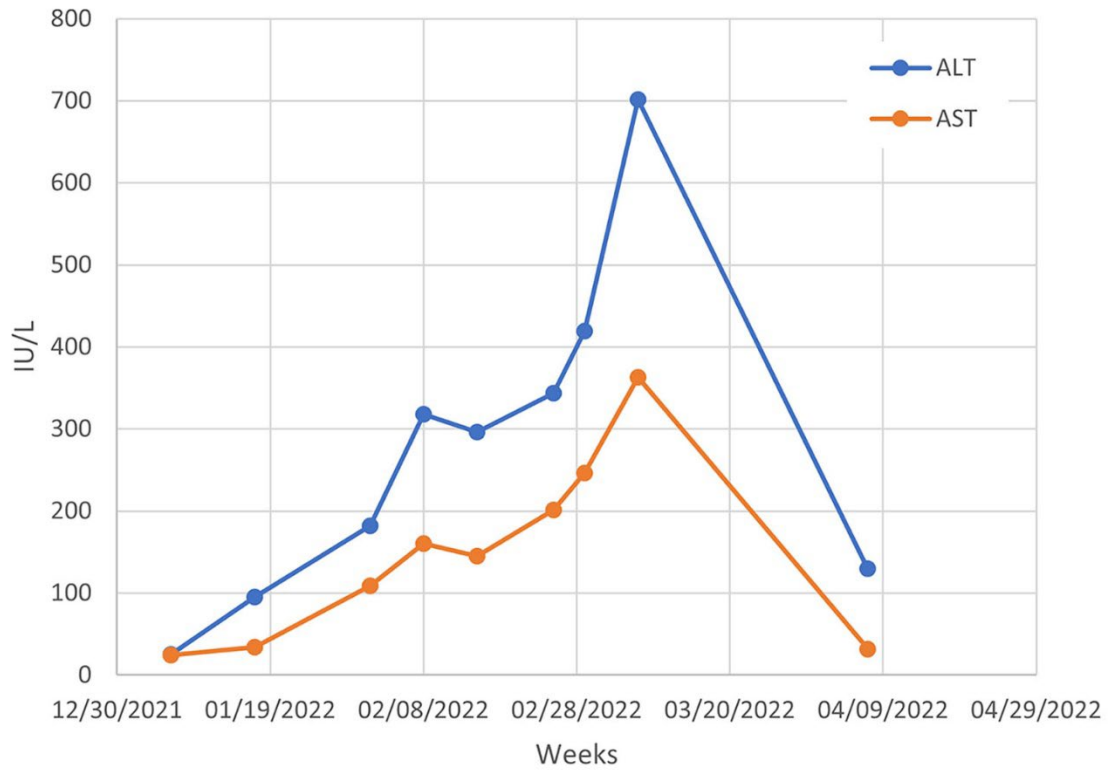
# Unknown Circovirus in Immunosuppressed Patient with Hepatitis, France, 2022

## Appendix

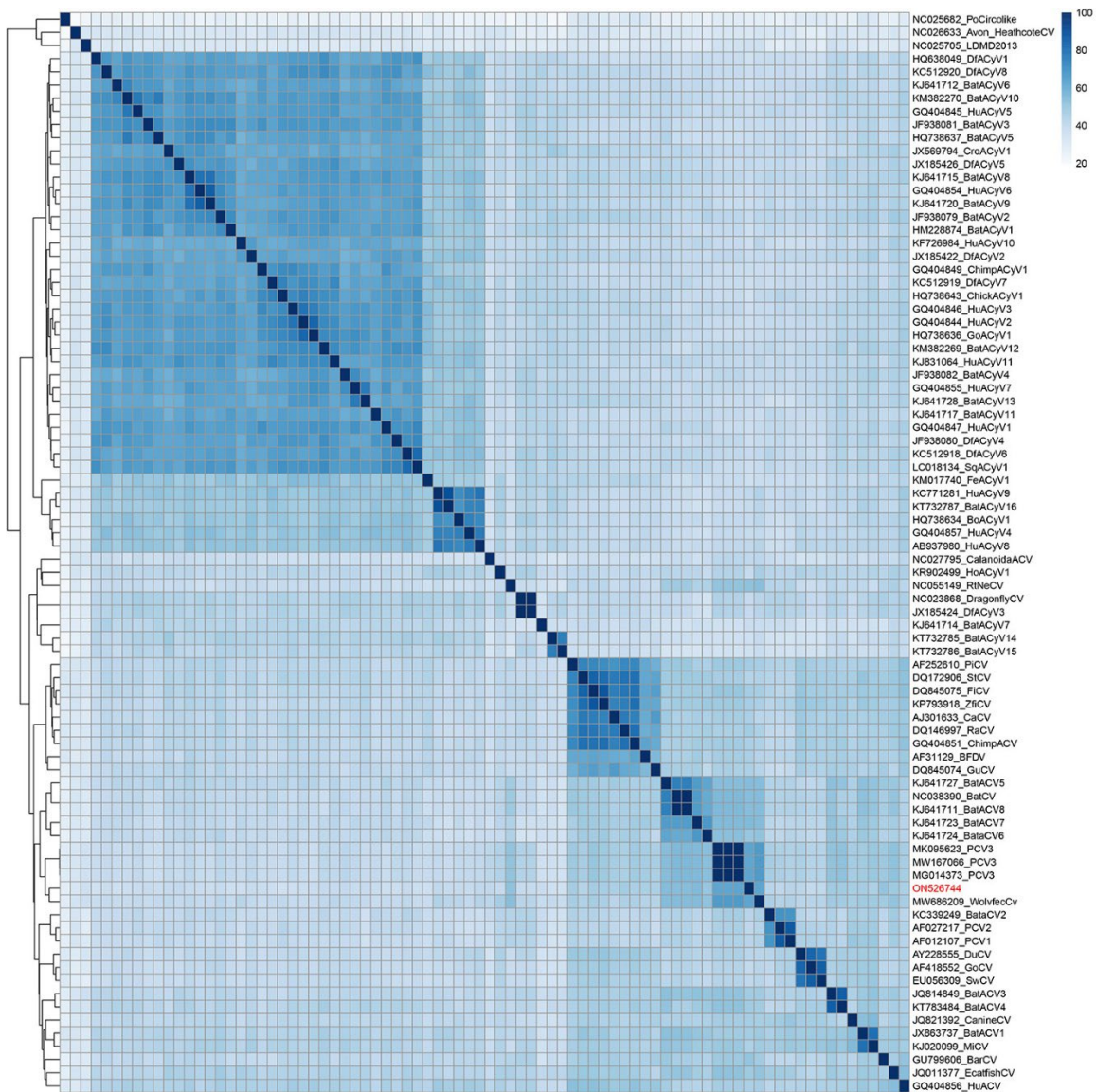
### Specific confirmatory PCR method

Using the viral sequences obtained by SMg, a specific PCR method spanning all the region of the genome has been designed to confirm the presence of the new Circovirus. One step reverse transcription-PCR was performed from 5 µL of blood extract using primers 4 pairs of primers (CiP5s1:GGTTTTTCAGGTGTGGCACTT - CiP5as1: CTTGGCCGTTCTAAGTGAG; CiP5s2:GCGAGGTGGTGTTTTACGAT - CiP4as2: GTAATCGCCGTCTTTCTTGC; CiP4s1: CTGCAGTGTGGCAAAGAGAA -CiP3as1: GGAAACACCATCATAGACCTG; CiP3s1: TGCAGAGTTCCACCAGGTTC – CiP1as2: TCTTTTTGGCGGGTCCATC) with the program ([50°C, 60mn; 95°C, 15mn] x 1; [95°C, 30s; 56°C, 30s; 72°C, 1min] x 40; 72°C, 10min) on a Veriti thermocycler (ThermoFisher, Waltham, Massachusetts). A negative control was used for each RT-PCR. PCR products were purified with NucleoFast kit (Macherey-Nagel, Düren, Germany) and sequenced using BigDye Terminator v3.1 Cycle Sequencing Kit (ThermoFisher) on ABI3130 (ThermoFisher).

## Transaminases



**Appendix Figure 1.** Kinetics of aminotransferases levels in the patient with acute hepatitis of unknown origin (ALT: alanine aminotransferase, AST: aspartate aminotransferase).



**Appendix Figure 2.** Genetic identity among known Circovirus strains. The new *Circovirus parisii* is shown in red with its accession number. The blue scale indicates percent genetic identity between strains.