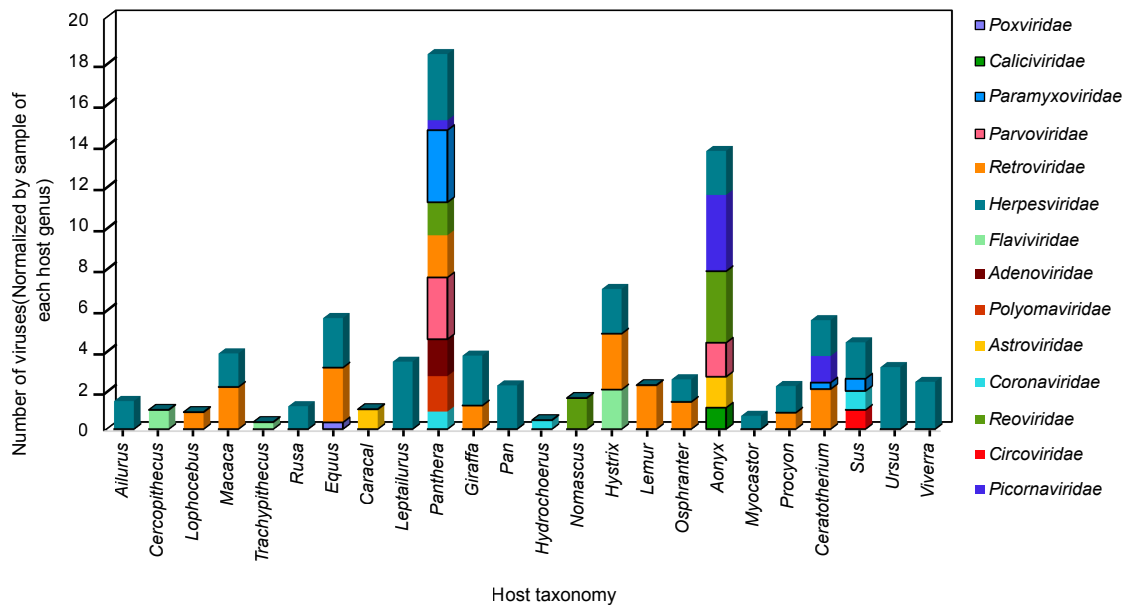
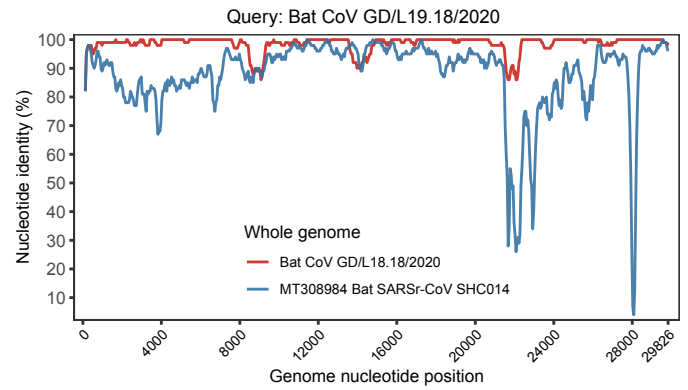
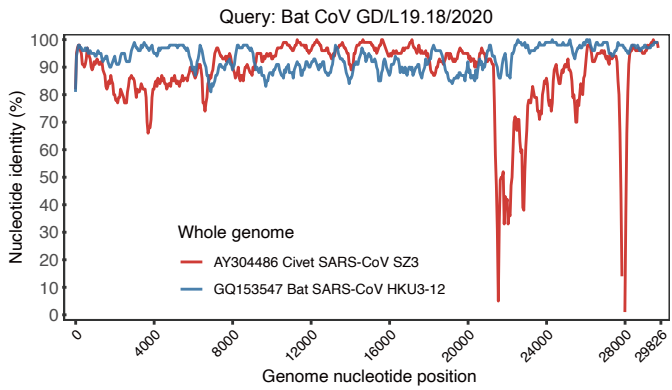
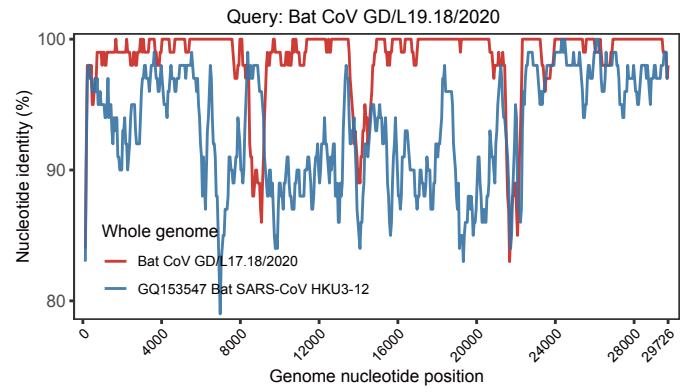
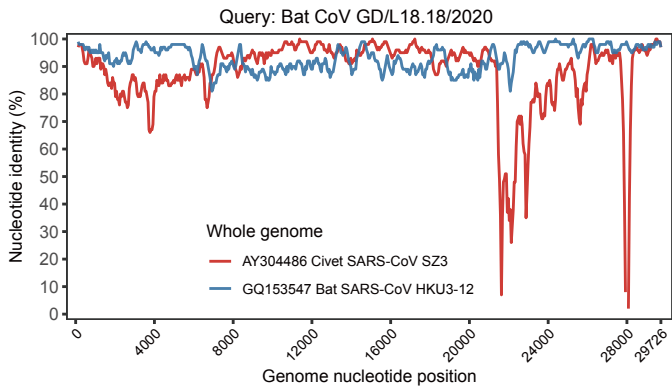
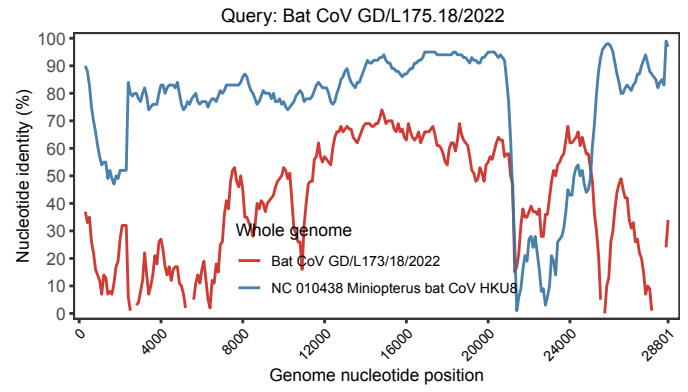
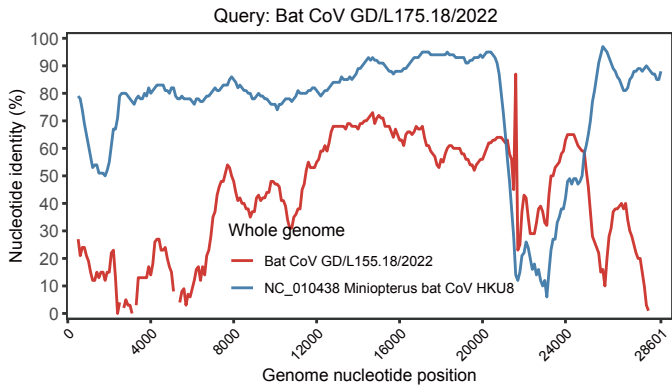
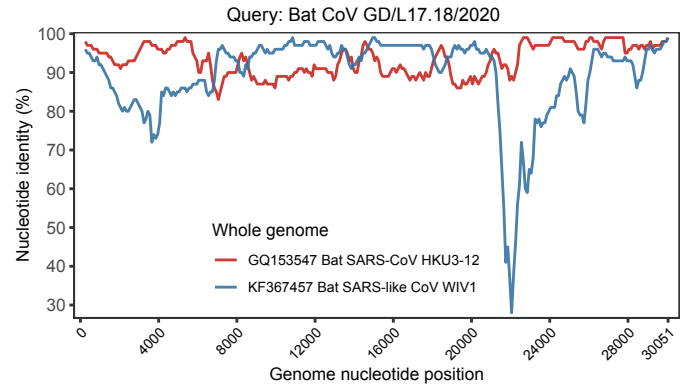
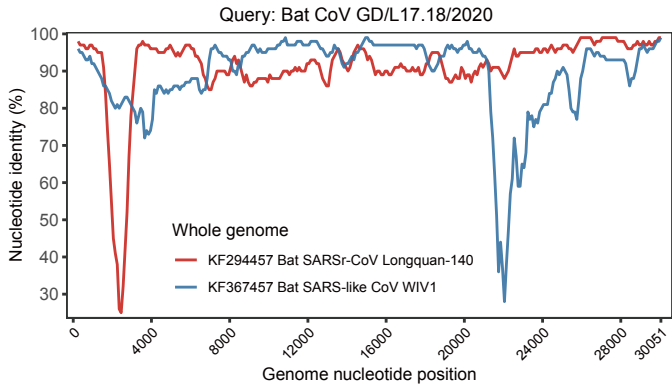
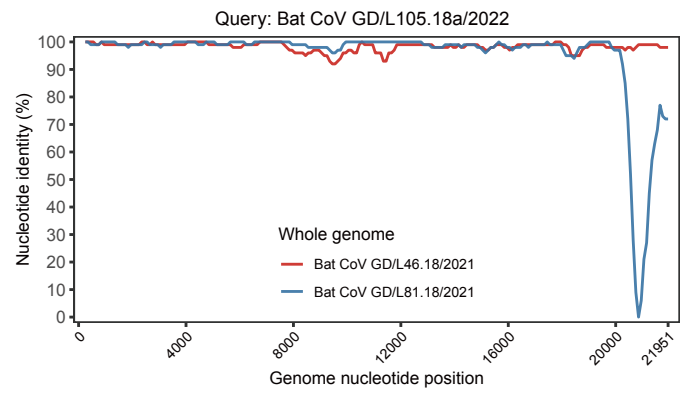
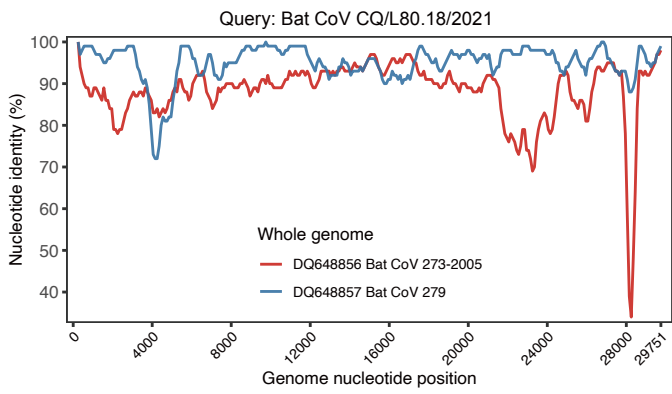
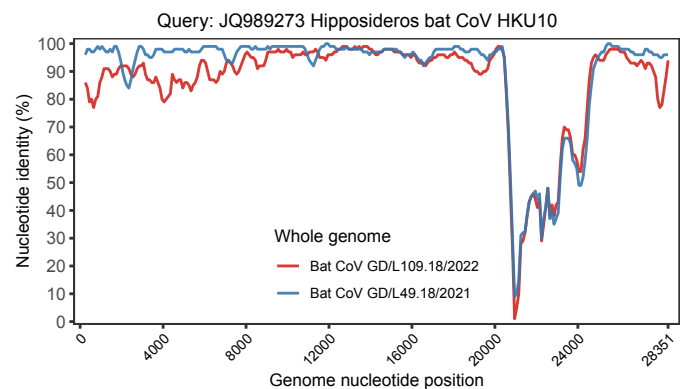
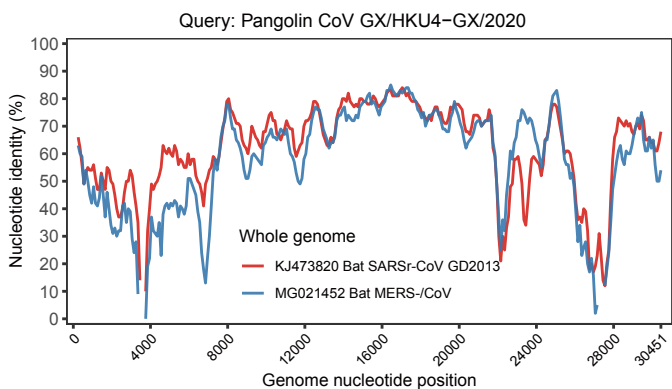
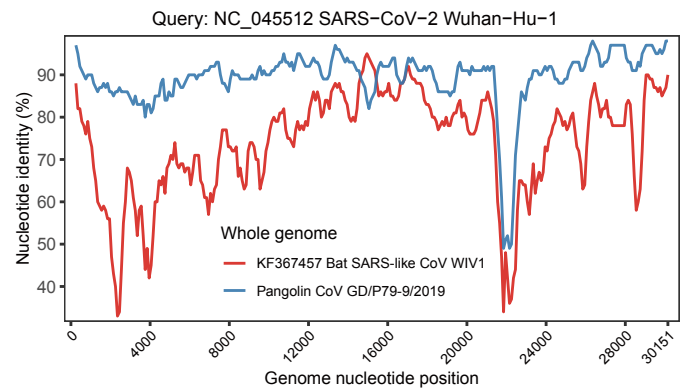
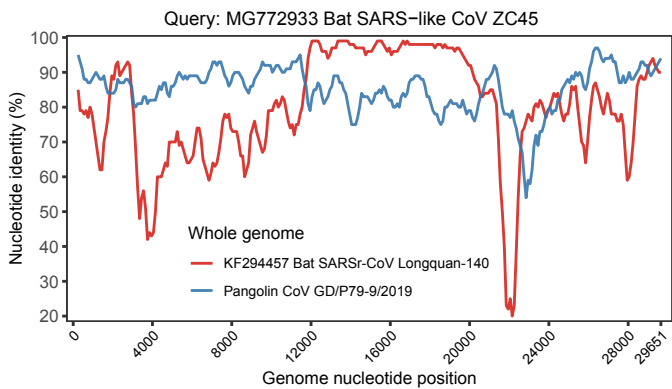
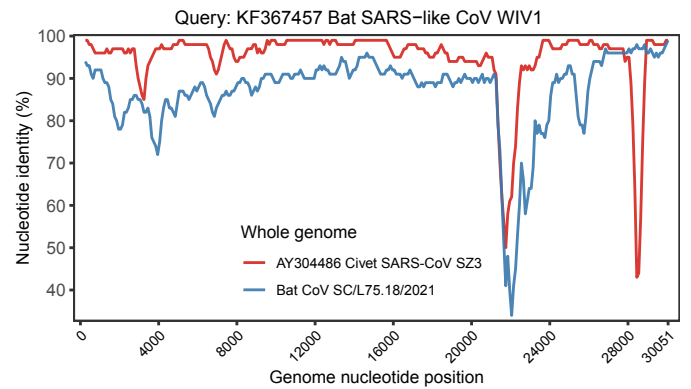
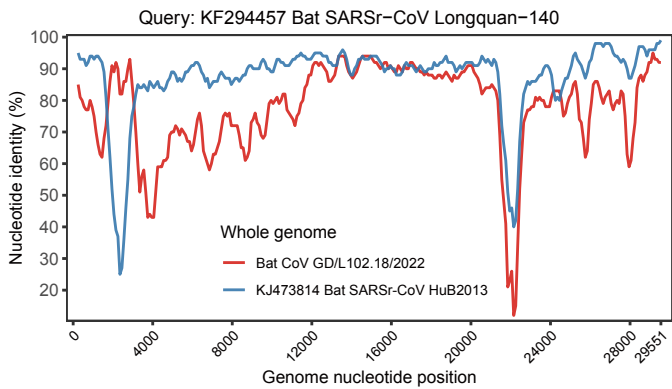
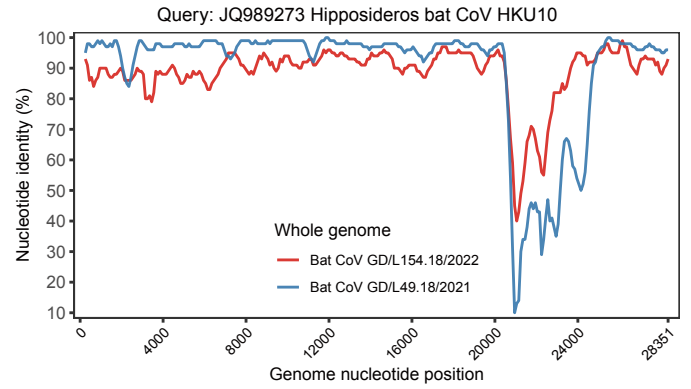
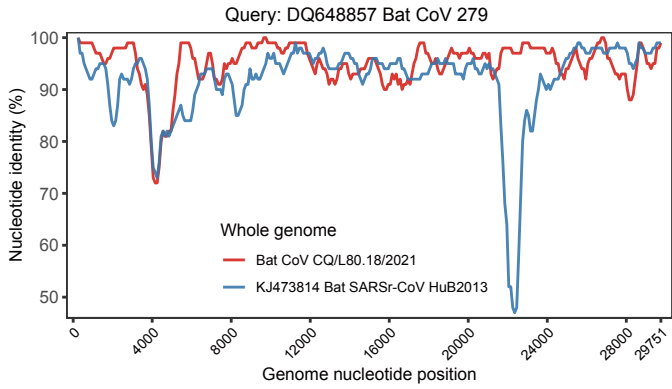
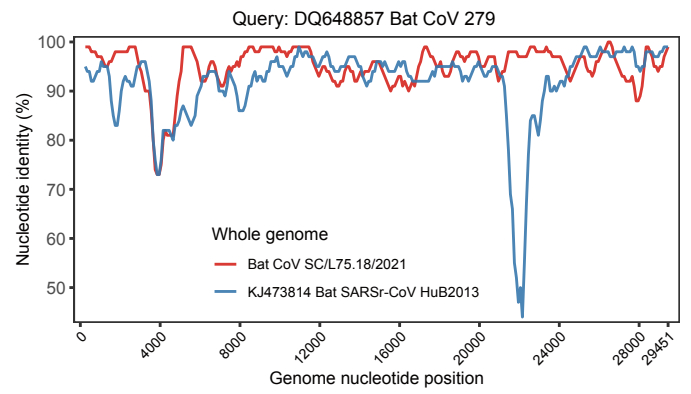
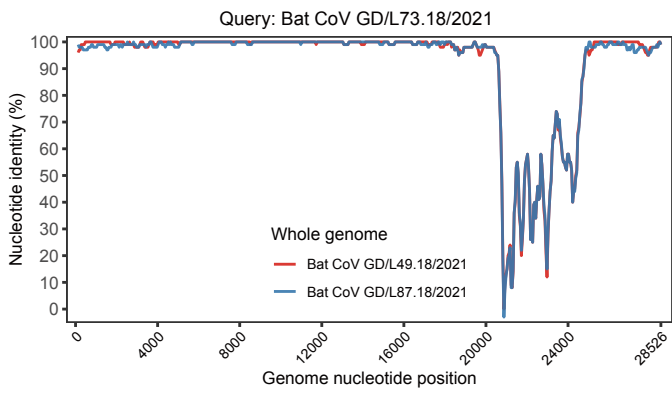


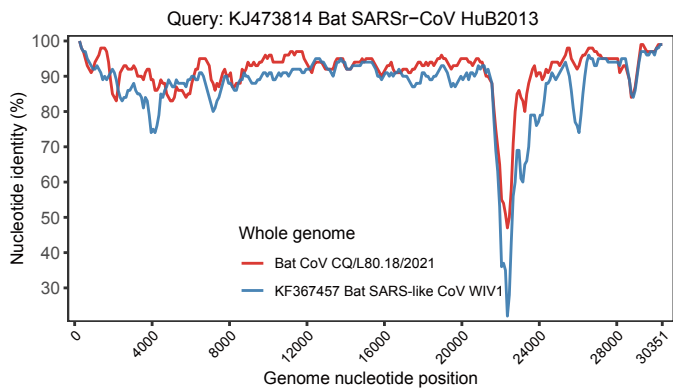
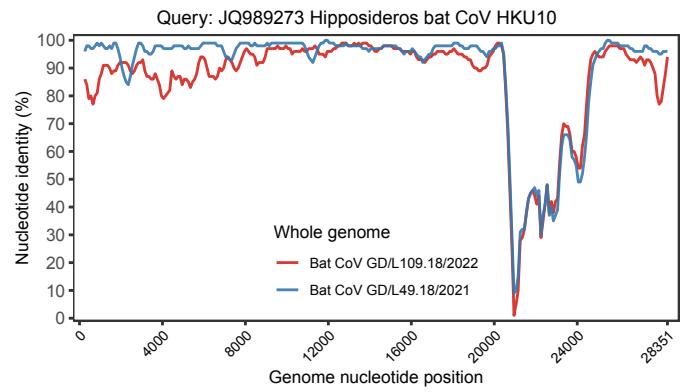
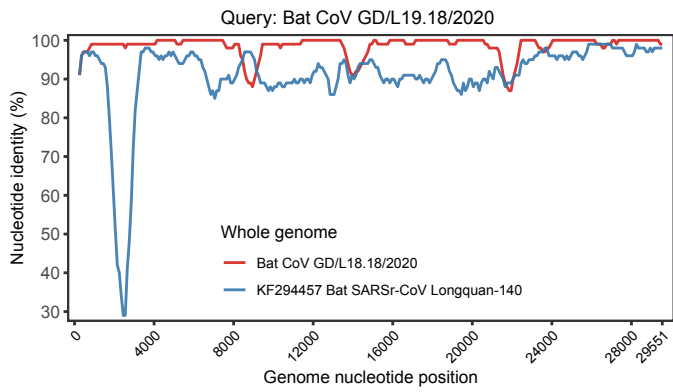
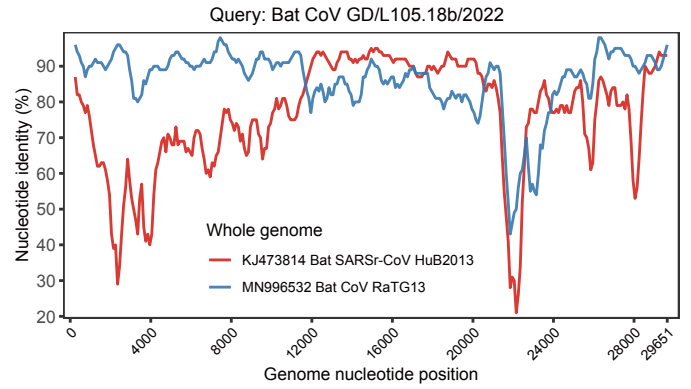
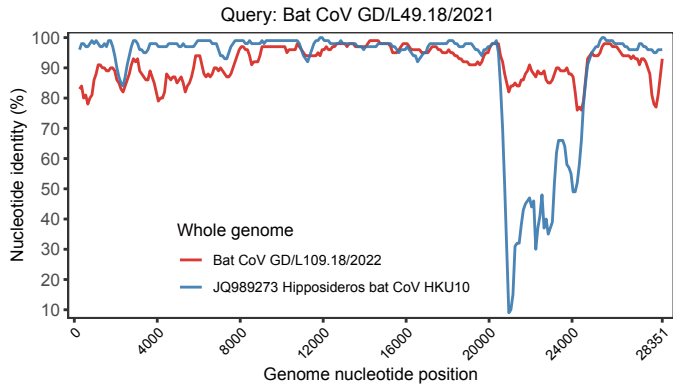
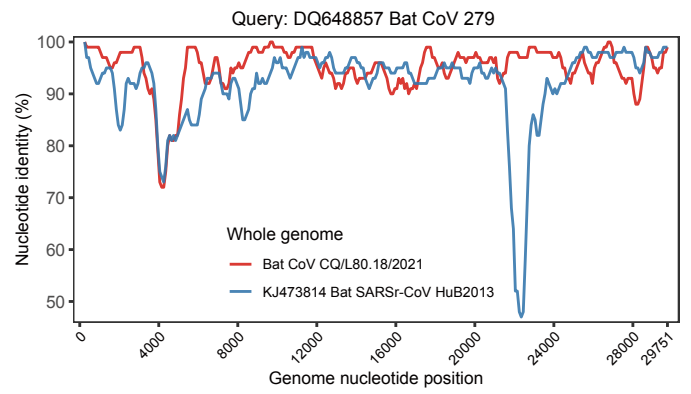
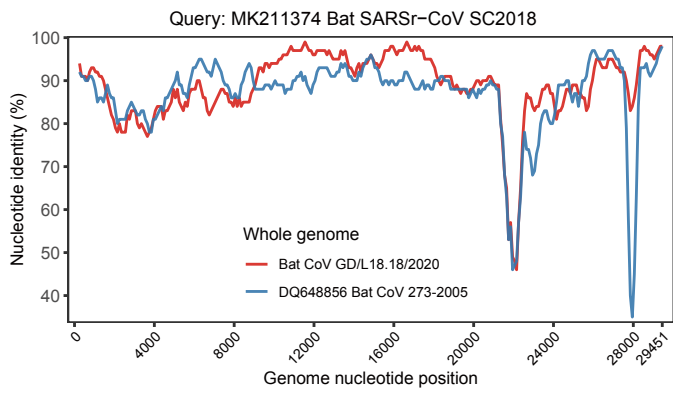
## Virus diversity, wildlife-domestic animal circulation and potential zoonotic viruses of small mammals, pangolins and zoo animals



Supplementary Figure 1. Overview of the diversity and abundance of the viruses identified in zoo animals classified by viral family and host genus.





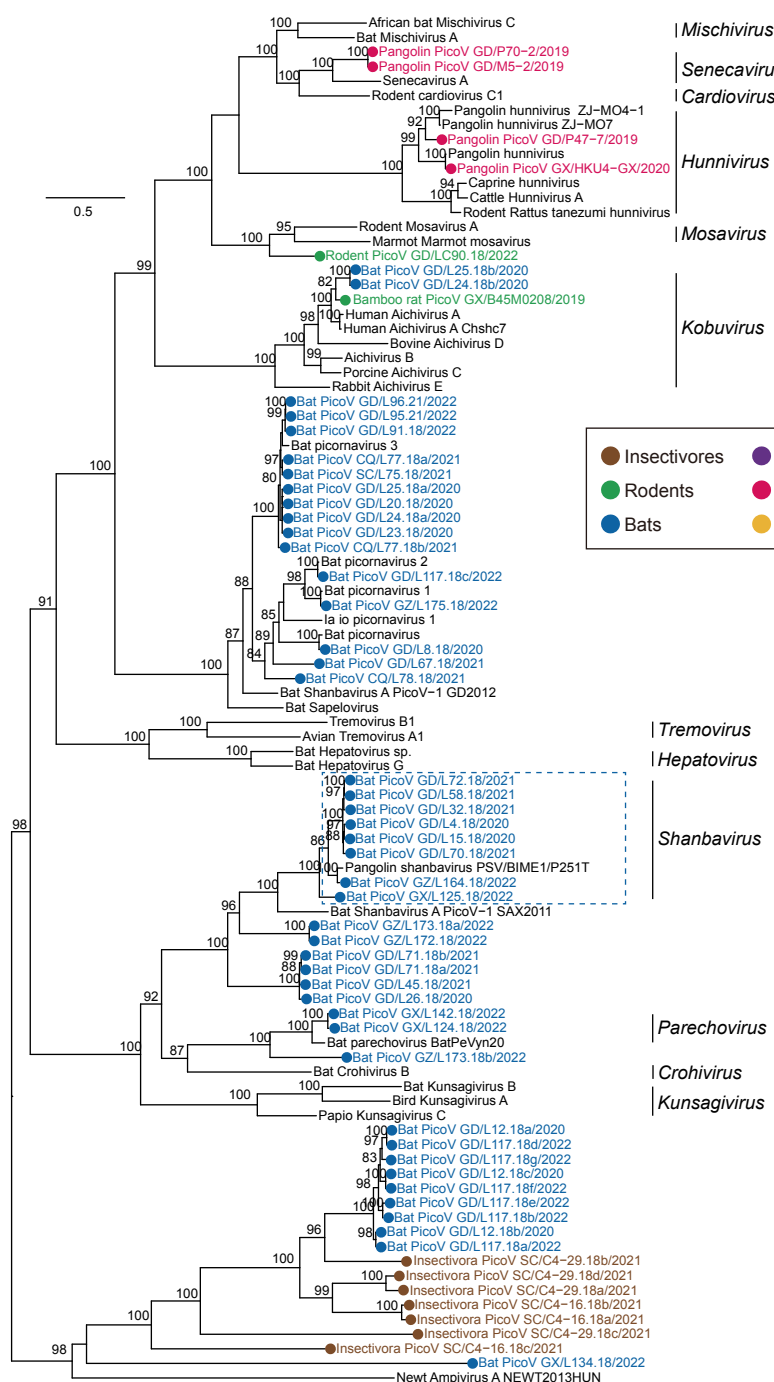


Supplementary Figure 2. **Similarity plot based on the full-length genome sequences of CoVs.** Parameters for the similarity plots are: window, 500 bp; step, 100 bp.



a

Picornaviridae



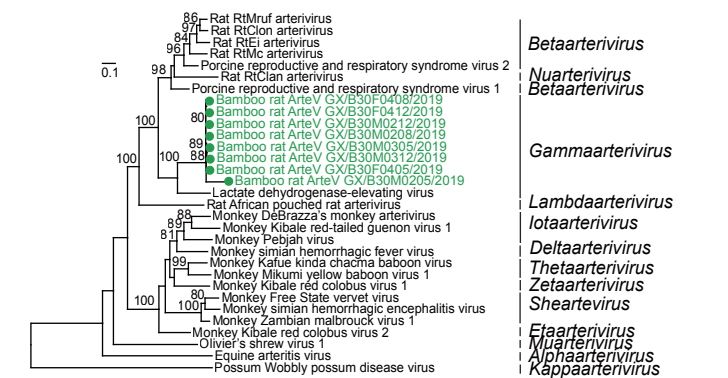
b

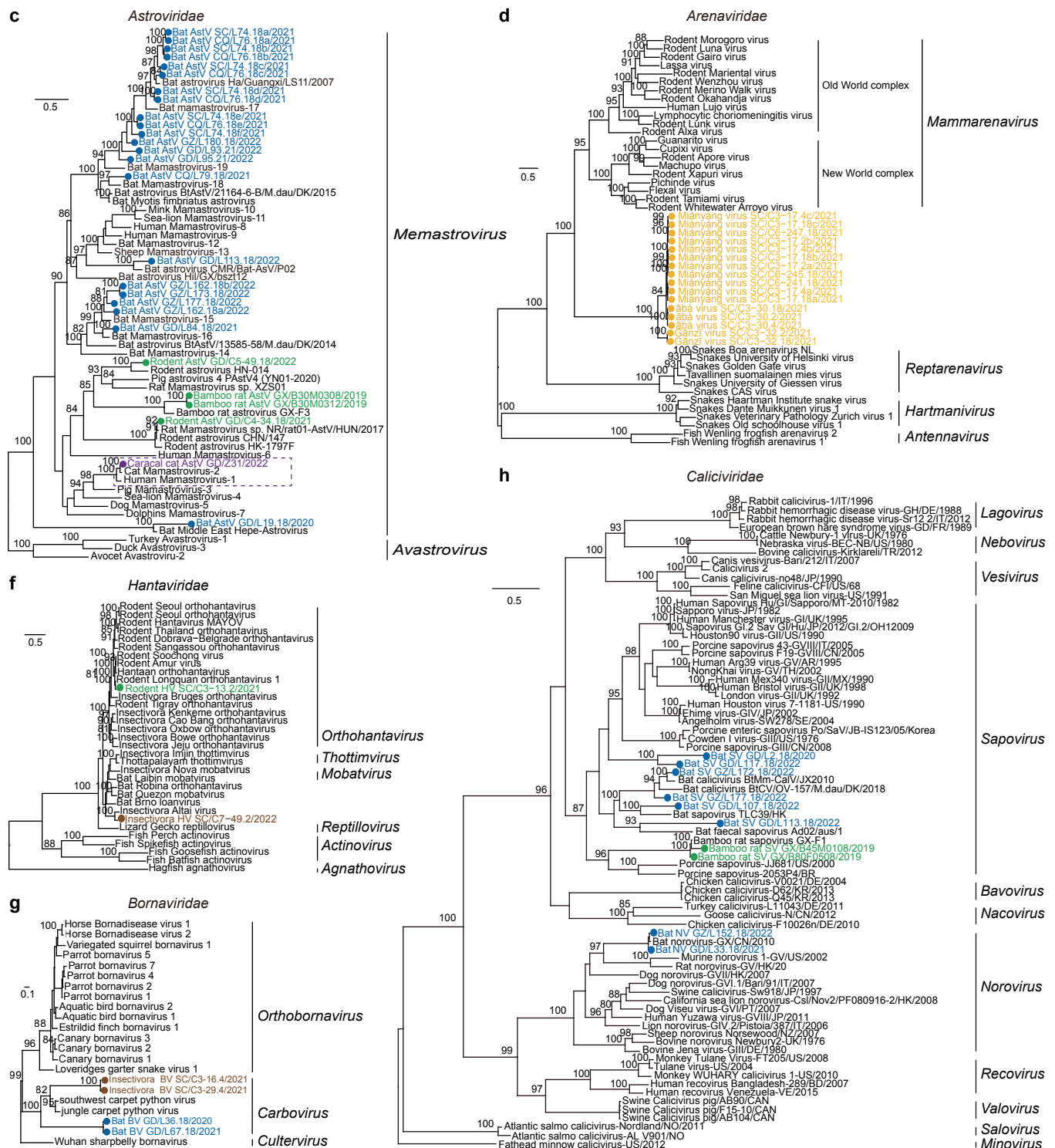
Paramyxoviridae



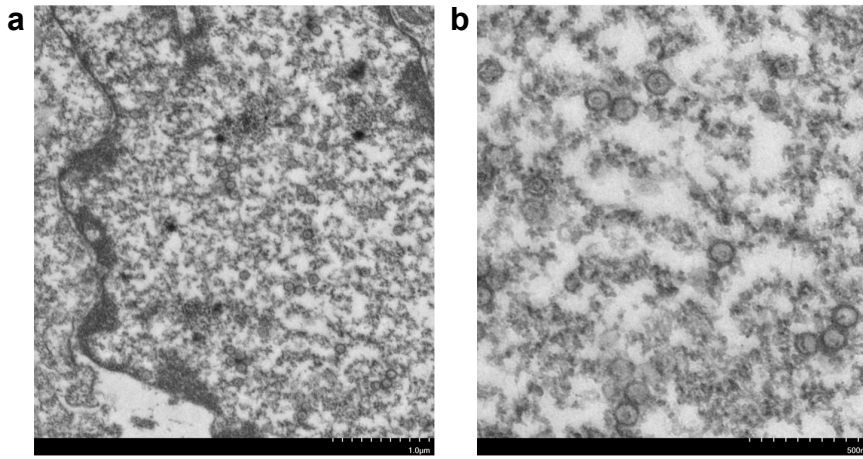
e

Arteriviridae

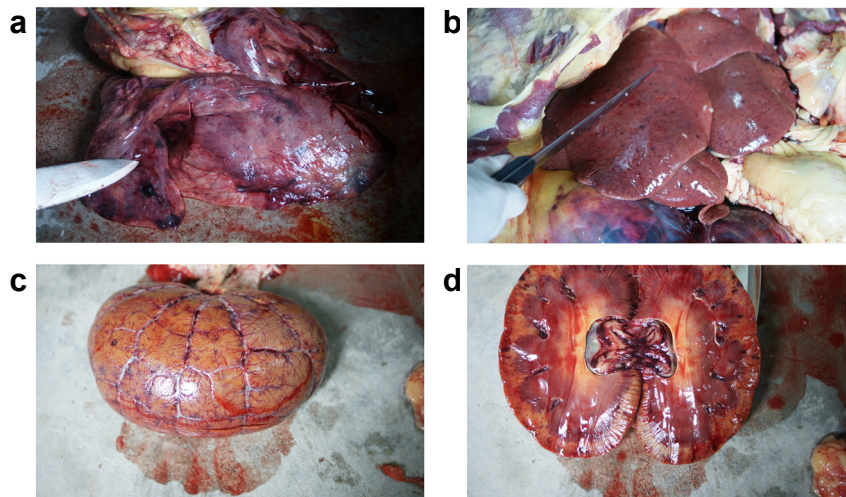




Supplementary Figure 3. Phylogeny trees of other RNA viral families obtained here, related to Figure 4. (a) *Picornaviridae*, (b) *Paramyxoviridae*, (c) *Astroviridae*, (d) *Arenaviridae*, (e) *Arteriviridae*, (f) *Hantaviridae*, (g) *Bornaviridae* and (h) *Calciviridae*. These trees were constructed using the same methods described in the figure legend of Figure 4. Virus names are showed in the topologies.

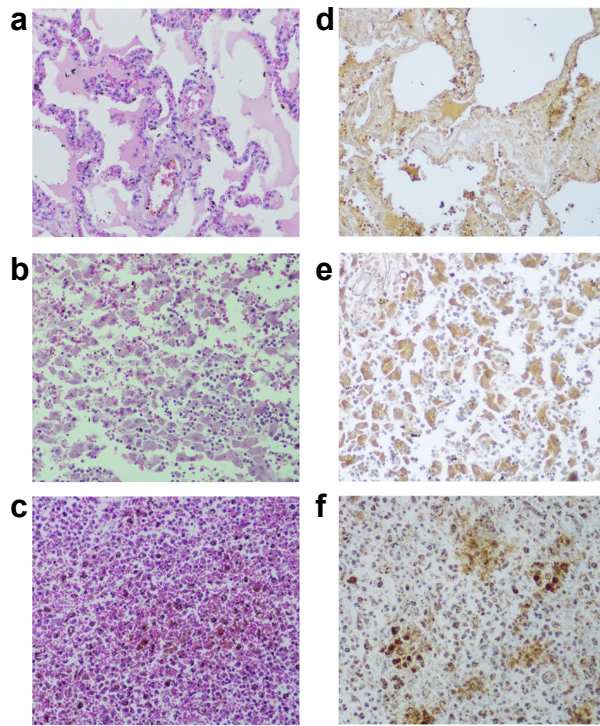


Supplementary Figure 4. **Electron micrograph of PRV particles of PRV FJ/tiger/2015.** (a) 1.0 μm. (b) 500 nm. These experiments were performed in triplicate independently with similar results.

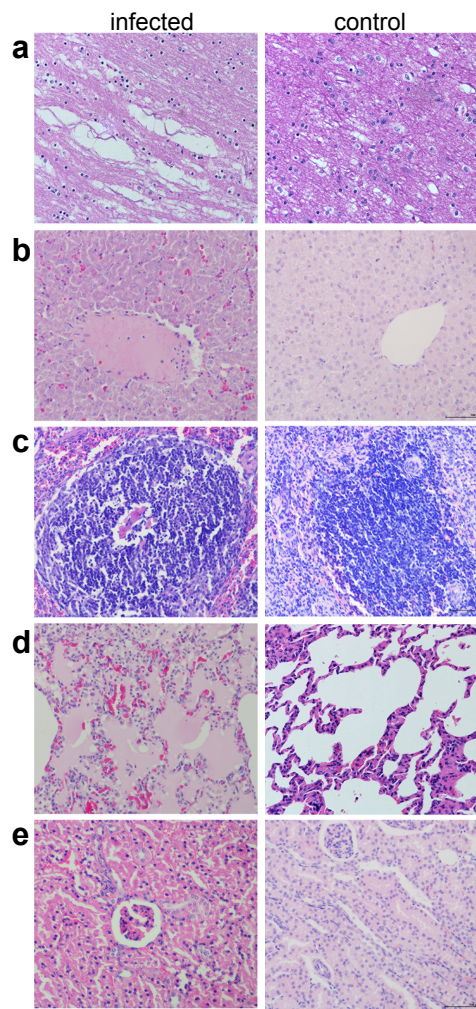


Supplementary Figure 5. **Necropsy, showing pathologic changes in a tiger naturally infected with PRV.** (a) Lung presented severe hemorrhages and congestion. (b) Liver and kidney (c and d) show focal hemorrhage.

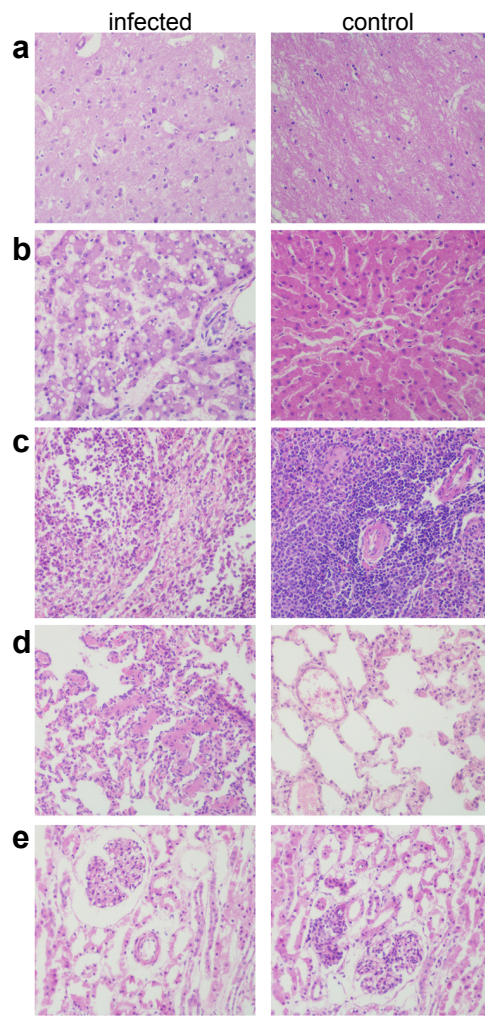




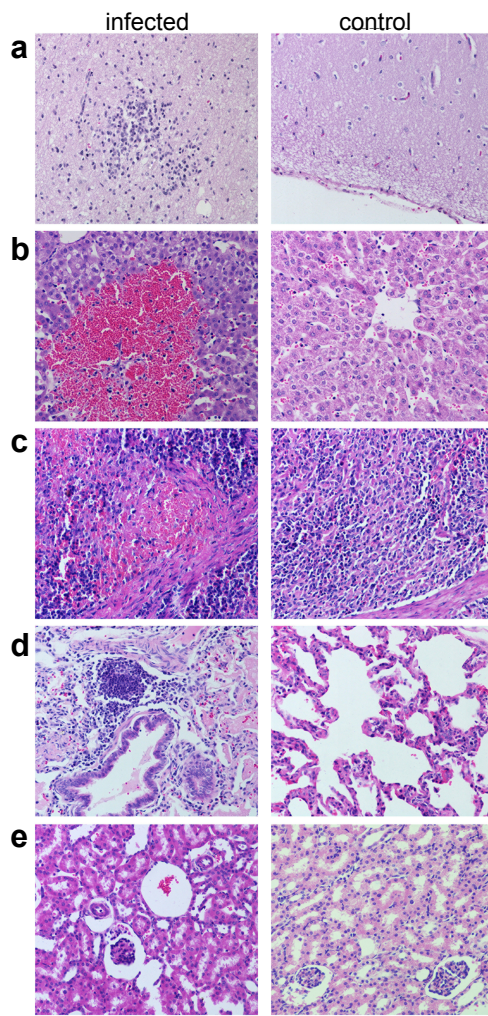
Supplementary Figure 6. **Histopathological changes and immunohistochemical detection of PRV antigen in a PRV infected tiger.** Histopathological changes of the lung (a), liver (b) and spleen (c). Immunohistochemical detection of PRV antigen in the lung (d), liver (e) and spleen (f). Magnification of the images is  $\times 200$ . These experiments were performed in triplicate independently with similar results.



Supplementary Figure 7. **Histopathological changes after PRV challenge in cats.** (a) brain; (b) liver; (c) spleen; (d) lung; (e) kidney. Magnification of the images is  $\times 200$ . These experiments were performed in triplicate independently with similar results.

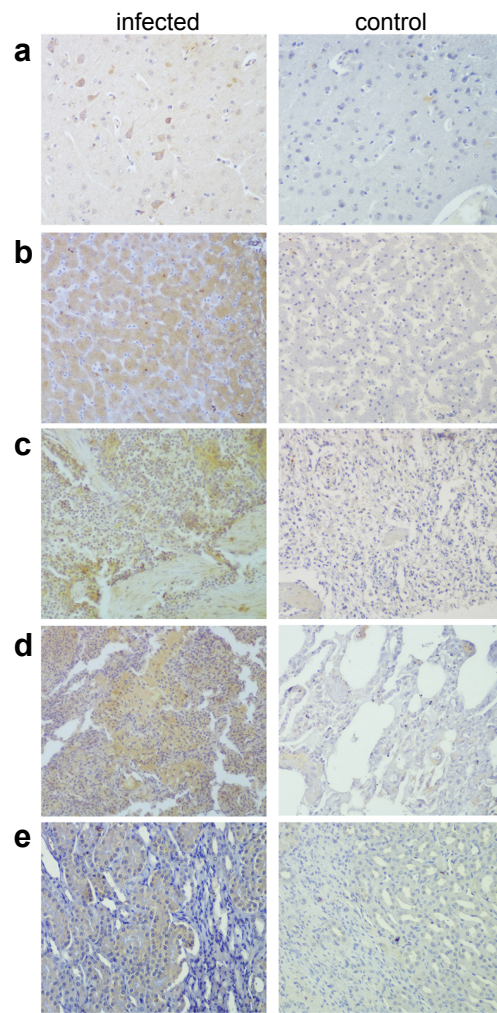


Supplementary Figure 8. **Histopathological changes after PRV challenge in dogs.** (a) brain; (b) liver; (c) spleen; (d) lung; (e) kidney. Magnification of the images is  $\times 200$ . These experiments were performed in triplicate independently with similar results.



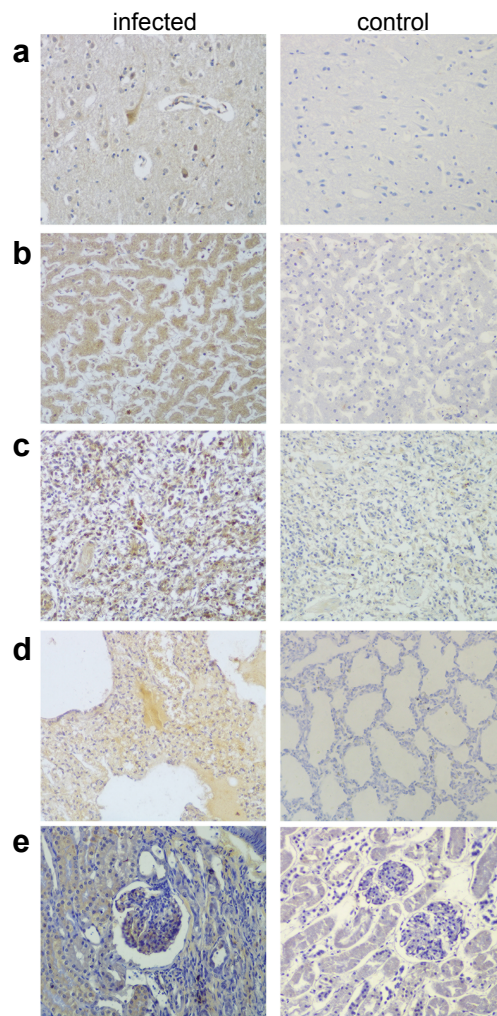
Supplementary Figure 9. **Histopathological changes after PRV challenge in pigs.** (a) brain; (b) liver; (c) spleen; (d) lung; (e) kidney. Magnification of the images is  $\times 200$ . These experiments were performed in triplicate independently with similar results.



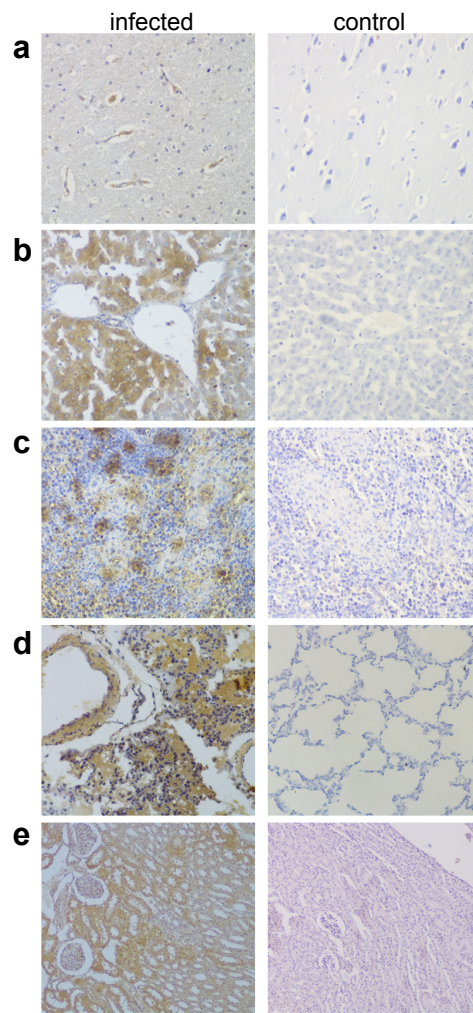


Supplementary Figure 10. **Immunohistochemical detection after PRV challenge in cats.** (a) brain; (b) liver; (c) spleen; (d) lung; (e) kidney. Magnification of the images is  $\times 200$ . These experiments were performed in triplicate independently with similar results.





Supplementary Figure 11. **Immunohistochemical detection of PRV antigen after PRV challenge in dogs.** (a) brain; (b) liver; (c) spleen; (d) lung; (e) kidney. Magnification of the images is  $\times 200$ . These experiments were performed in triplicate independently with similar results.



Supplementary Figure 12. **Immunohistochemical detection of PRV antigen after PRV challenge in pigs.** (a) brain; (b) liver; (c) spleen; (d) lung; (e) kidney. Magnification of the images is  $\times 200$ . These experiments were performed in triplicate independently with similar results.

**SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES**

Supplementary Table 1. Summary of viral sequences identified in this study.

	<b>Near-complete genome</b>	<b>Partial genome</b>	<b>Total number</b>
Reported	96	65	161
Unreported	75	92	167
Total number	171	157	328

Supplementary Table 2. Virus distribution in different organs after PRV FJ/tiger/2015 challenge.

<b>Species</b> <b>Organs</b>	<b>Cat</b>		<b>Dog</b>		<b>Pig</b>	
	Infected group	Control group	Infected group	Control group	Infected group	Control group
Brain	3/3	0/3	3/3	0/3	3/3	0/3
Heart	2/3	0/3	2/3	0/3	1/3	0/3
Liver	3/3	0/3	3/3	0/3	3/3	0/3
Spleen	1/3	0/3	3/3	0/3	3/3	0/3
Lung	3/3	0/3	3/3	0/3	3/3	0/3
Kidney	1/3	0/3	3/3	0/3	2/3	0/3
lymph gland	2/3	0/3	2/3	0/3	2/3	0/3