

<b>Virus</b>	<b><math>\alpha_{2,3}</math> SL</b>	<b><math>\alpha_{2,6}</math> SL <math>K_d</math> [<math>\mu\text{g/ml}</math>]</b>
A/Perth/16/2009	91.4±12316	0.008 ±0.018
A/California/04/2009	1.0±1.8	0.06977 ±.05
A/harbor seal/NH/179629/2011	5.2±15.1	0.063 ±0.09
A/long-tailed duck/ME/295/2011	1.1±0.6	0.37 ±0.61
A/ruddy duck/IL/3471/2009	87.66±6472	106 ±18147
A/mallard/Alberta/551/2009	0.23±0.05	55.41 ±6478
A/mallard/Alberta/50/1979	0.33±0.07	24 ±1647
A/mallard/Alberta/274/1979	1.1±0.5	93.7 ±11939
A/duck/Ukraine/1/1963	0.51±0.07	16.7±78.7

Supplementary Table 1: Dissociation constants ( $K_d$ ) [ $\mu\text{g/ml}$ ] ± standard deviation for H3N8 and human seasonal influenza viruses on absorbance from binding assays

Virus	Subtype	Antisera		
		$\alpha$ Harbor Seal (Ferret # 1131)	$\alpha$ Harbor Seal (Ferret # 1132)	$\alpha$ pH1N1 (Ferret # ARC349)
A/California/04/2009	pH1N1	-	-	640
A/Perth/16/2009	H3N2	-	-	-
A/harbor seal/NH/179629/2011	H3N8	240	320	-
A/ruddy duck/IL/3471/2009	H3N8	80	120	-
A/long-tailed duck/ME/295/2011	H3N8	80	80	-
A/mallard/Alberta/551/2009	H3N8	40	40	-
A/mallard/Alberta/50/1979	H3N8	40	40	-
A/mallard/Alberta/274/1979	H3N8	40	40	-

Supplementary Table 2: Cross reaction of seal antisera against H3N8 and human seasonal influenza viruses

Subtype	Strains	Compared to other subtypes?	Sialic Acid Linkage	Replication <i>in vitro</i>	Replication in mice	Replication in ferrets	Transmission in ferrets	Reference
<b>H7</b>	H7N7 H7N3 H7N2	No	ND	ND	Yes	ND	ND	1
<b>H1 and H6</b>	H1N9 H6N1	Yes to each other	$\alpha$ 2-3	ND	ND	Yes	Direct contact with H1N9 only	2
<b>H7</b>	H7N3 (5 viruses)	No	ND assume $\alpha$ 2-3	ND	Yes	Yes	ND	3
<b>H7</b>	H7N7 H7N3 H7N2	No	$\alpha$ 2-3 and $\alpha$ 2-6	ND	ND	Yes	Direct contact with a few viruses	4
<b>H9</b>	reassortant virus H9N2 HA/NA on human H3N2 backbone	No	GOF towards $\alpha$ 2-6	ND	ND	Yes	respiratory droplet with mutations	5
<b>H6</b>	H6N1 H6N2 H6N5 H6N8	No	$\alpha$ 2-3 and $\alpha$ 2-6	ND	Yes	Yes	Direct contact in 1 of 2 H6N5	6
<b>H1</b>	pdmH1N1 (4 viruses)	No	$\alpha$ 2-6	ND	Yes	Yes	Yes respiratory	7
<b>H1</b>	H1N1 (31 viruses)	No	ND assume $\alpha$ 2-3	ND	Yes	Yes	Direct with 1 virus	8
<b>Mixed</b>	H2, H3, H4, H6, H7, H11	Yes	ND	Yes	Yes	ND	ND	9
<b>H2</b>	H2N2 (23 viruses)	No	$\alpha$ 2-3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Direct with 3 viruses	10
<b>H3</b>	H3N2 H3N3 H3N8	No	$\alpha$ 2-3 and $\alpha$ 2-6	ND	Yes	Yes	ND	11

<b>H9</b>	H9N2 (10 viruses) H3N2 used as transmission control	No	α2-3 and α2-6	ND	ND	Yes	Direct with 2 of 5 viruses	12
<b>H4</b>	H4N6 (5 viruses)	No	ND assume α2-3	ND	Yes	ND	ND	13
<b>H5</b>	H5N1 H3N2 control reassortant	No	ND	ND	ND	Yes	No H5N1	14
<b>H9</b>	H9N2 (12 viruses)	No	ND assume α2-3 and α2-6	Yes	Yes	Yes	Direct with 4 of 12 viruses	15
<b>H5</b>	H5N1 (4 viruses)	No	ND assume α2-3	ND	Yes	Yes	No transmission	16
<b>H5</b>	Pathogenicity studies limited to H5N1 (2 viruses)	No	ND	ND	Yes	Yes	No transmission	17
<b>H5</b>	H5N1 (11 viruses)	No	ND	ND	Yes	Yes	No transmission	18
<b>H6</b>	H6N1 H6N2 H6N5 H6N8 H6N9	No	ND	ND	Yes	Yes	ND	19
<b>H5</b>	H5N2 (2 viruses)	No	ND assume α2-3	Yes	Yes	ND	ND	20
<b>H7</b>	H7N9 (3 viruses) H1N1 used as positive control	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Respiratory transmission in 1 of 3 animals with 1 virus	21

Supplementary Table 3: Avian influenza viruses assessed for mammalian pathogenicity and transmission

Supplementary Table References:

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