Table S1: Burden of leptospires in kidney, liver and lung of an animal infected with 10⁸ leptospires, 1-hour post-infection and an animal infected with 2.5 x 10² leptospires, 8-days post-infection. For each organ, three fragments from different sites were extracted and analyzed by Real Time PCR to determine if the distribution of leptospires are localized or spread equally. The mean was calculated based on the bacterial load quantified from three different pieces of the same tissue.

Leptospires Inoculum	Time of necropsy post-infection	Mean ± SD concentration of leptospires per gram of		
		tissue		
		Kidney	Liver	Lung
10 ⁸	1 hour	$1.07 \pm 0.11 \times 10^4$	$2.57 \pm 0.14 \times 10^4$	$2.29 \pm 0.11 \times 10^3$
2.5×10^2	8 days	$9.55 \pm 0.06 \times 10^7$	$1.05 \pm 0.37 \times 10^7$	$3.16 \pm 0.23 \times 10^5$

8 Figure S1

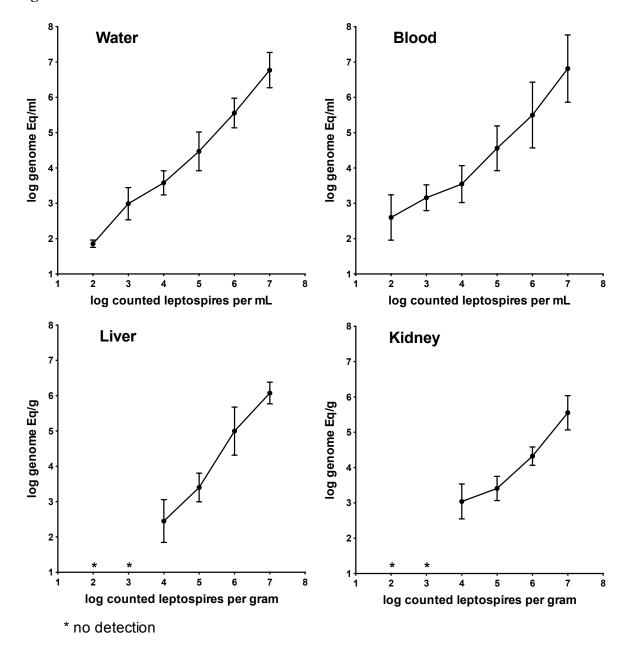


Figure S1. Results of the spiking experiments with Fiocruz L1-130 strain. Water and tissues were spiked with dilutions of 1×10^6 to 1×10^0 leptospires per milliliter or gram of water or blood and tissue, respectively. Each point represents the mean result (logarithmic scale) of three independent experiment performed in water, kidney, liver and blood. Error bars represent the standard deviation.

14 Figure S2

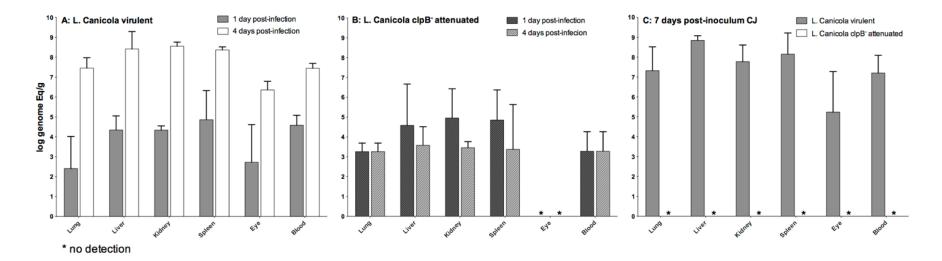


Figure S2. Kinetics dissemination of leptospires in tissues from hamsters infected intraperitoneally and conjunctivally with 10⁸ leptospires. Animals were infected with a virulent wild-type Canicola strain (A) and compared with a *clpB* mutant of a virulent *L*. Canicola strain which lost its virulence phenotype (B), using the IP route (A and B), and CJ route (C). Analysis of the tissues were performed 1 and 4-days post IP infection (A and B), and 7-days post CJ infection (C) by the mean result of two perfused hamsters for all the strains. Each column represents the mean (logarithmic scale) of two independent experiments. Error bars represent the standard deviation.