Supplementary information to:

Infection-induced behavioural changes reduce connectivity and the potential for disease spread in wild mice contact networks

Patricia C. Lopes¹*, Per Block², Barbara König¹

¹Department of Evolutionary Biology and Environmental Studies, University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland.

²Department of Humanities, Social and Political Sciences, ETH, Zurich, Switzerland.

*Correspondence to: patricia.lopes@ieu.uzh.ch.

Supplementary Information

group	sex	injection	# of animals
c2a	Fem	Control	1
	Fem	LPS	2
	Male	Control	3
	Male	LPS	2
a1	Fem	Control	2
	Fem	LPS	1
	Male	Control	2
	Male	LPS	1
a6	Fem	Control	2
	Fem	LPS	2
	Male	Control	1
	Male	LPS	1
а7	Fem	Control	2
	Fem	LPS	1
	Male	Control	2
	Male	LPS	2
a9	Fem	Control	2
	Fem	LPS	2
	Male	Control	1
	Male	LPS	2
b4	Fem	Control	2
	Fem	LPS	1
	Male	Control	1
	Male	LPS	3
b5	Fem	Control	2
	Fem	LPS	1
	Male	Control	2
	Male	LPS	2
b8	Fem	Control	1
	⊦em	LPS	2
	Male	Control	1
	Male		2
c10	⊢em	Control	1
	Fem	LPS Control	1
	Mala	Control	٦ م
	Ferre	Control	2
c2b	Fem	Control	2
	rem Mela	LFS	2
	Male	Control	<u>ک</u>
	Ferre	Control	1
c3	rem Ferm	Control	2
	⊢em Mole		2
	wale	LH9	Ζ

 Table S1. Final number of injected animals per social group.

Figure S1. Change in number of social partners per focal mouse. Change in degree (a), outdegree (b) and in-degree (c) of individual mice injected with either LPS or control on the night of injection or two nights before, assessed by overlap in nest box use overnight. Each line represents one mouse. Relative to the null distribution, solid lines show a significant decrease in measure, dotted lines no significant change, and dashed lines a significant increase.





