

*Listeria monocytogenes* sequence type 1 is predominant in ruminant  
rhombencephalitis

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## **Text. S1:**

### **On-farm distribution of *Listeria monocytogenes* and risk factor analysis**

#### ***Listeria monocytogenes* is frequently present in ruminant farms**

We estimated a sample size of 60 environmental isolates, to detect an Odds Ratio of 4 in the differential distribution of sequence types (STs) between ruminant clinical and non-clinical isolates with a power of 80 % and a confidence of 95 %. For this analysis the Win Episcope 2.0 software <sup>1</sup> was used. Thus, a total of 32 ruminant farms were sampled in a cross sectional study (Table. S3) from January 2014 to May 2014 and from October 2014 to May 2015. Case farms were defined based on the occurrence of confirmed ruminant listeriosis cases during the last five years prior to sampling. Control farms were defined based on the absence of clinical signs suggestive of listeriosis in the animal population over the last five years. Case farms were selected randomly among the available farms in our database and control farms of similar herd size were selected from the same database. Sixteen farms each primarily housed cattle (case farms n=6, control farms n=10) or small ruminants (sheep n =10, goats n =6; case farms n=12, control farms n=4). One farm was sampled during an ongoing listeriosis outbreak and three sampled farms endured outbreaks up to three months prior to sampling. Of three sampled farms we obtained brain isolates of animals, which died due to listeriosis on these farms. Twenty-seven farms were located in Switzerland, four in Germany and one in Italy.

During each farm visit six environmental samples and one faecal sample pool were collected as described in a previous study <sup>2</sup>. Briefly, 25 g of soil, silage and commodity feeds of 10 randomly chosen areas were collected, as well as faeces of 10 to 30 randomly selected animals during defecation. Additionally, swabs using sterile gauze pads moistened with 0.9 % NaCl were taken

from feed bunks, water tanks and floors of 10 randomly chosen areas. All samples were immediately transported to the lab and processed within the next 24 h.

As previously described <sup>2</sup>, *Listeria (L.) monocytogenes* was isolated by a primary enrichment of pooled samples (25 g or 10 gauze pads) in 225 ml of the Oxoid Novel Enrichment Broth (Oxoid, Ltd., Basingstoke, United Kingdom), followed by a secondary enrichment with a 1:10 dilution of the primary enrichment. The sensitivity of the two-step enrichment procedure to isolate *L. monocytogenes* from pooled environmental samples was tested previously and shown to be 1 cfu/ml of broth <sup>2</sup>. Broth of both the primary and secondary enrichment was streaked on Brilliance *Listeria* and Palcam agar plates (Oxoid, Ltd, Basingstoke, United Kingdom). Per plate, up to four single colonies with typical *L. monocytogenes* morphology were transferred to Tryptic Soy Agar (TSA) plates containing 5% sheep blood (BD, Becton Dickinson and Company, Sparks, U.S.A) for species confirmation with the Matrix-Assisted Laser Desorption Ionization-Time Of Flight Mass Spectrometry (MALDI-TOF-MS, Bruker MALDI-TOF Biotyper<sup>TM</sup>110) analytical tool according to Barbuddhe et al. <sup>3</sup>. The presence of a peak at either 5599 Da or 5593 Da enabled the prediction of lineage I and lineage II or III, respectively. Single colonies of *L. monocytogenes* were transferred into glycerol and stored at – 80 °C until further use. To avoid redundancy, only one colony per enrichment and selective medium was further analyzed by MLST, if all colonies from the same date of sampling, farm and environmental source were of the same lineage. If MALDI-TOF-MS analysis indicated the presence of colonies from different phylogenetic lineages, colonies of both lineages were analyzed. In total, twenty-two lineage I isolates and 39 isolates from lineage II or III, as identified by MALDI-TOF-MS, were further subtyped by MLST.

*L. monocytogenes* was detected in the majority of farms (66 %, n =21), but only in 21 % (n =47) of the environmental and faecal samples, with zero to four positive samples per farm (Table. S3).

Sixty-one *L. monocytogenes* isolates were obtained from the 47 positive samples. Most frequently, *L. monocytogenes* was isolated from soil (37%, n =12) and floor (34 %, n =11). Additionally, *L. monocytogenes* was present in water tanks (22 %, n =7), feed bunk swabs (22 %, n =7), faeces (16 %, n =5) and commodity feed (12 %, n =4). In contrast, *L. monocytogenes* was detected in silage only on a single farm. The frequency of *L. monocytogenes* detection in farm samples was significantly higher in cattle farms (n =30) than in small ruminant farms (n =17; Fisher's test,  $p$ -value < 0.05). However, this effect was not observed when the frequency in a single environmental source was compared between cattle and small ruminant farms, possibly due to the small sample size per source. Finally, the frequency of *L. monocytogenes* detection was similar between control and case farms at the farm and sample level (Table. S4). In two of three farms, in which a clinical isolate was available, the ST of the clinical isolate matched the ST of the environmental and faecal isolate (ST1 and ST4). In four out of five farms where *L. monocytogenes* was isolated from faeces, the faecal isolate was of the same ST as the environmental isolate (ST4, ST70, ST399 and ST451).

The prevalence of *L. monocytogenes* in the farm environment has only been addressed by few studies<sup>4-6</sup>. We detected *L. monocytogenes* in the majority of ruminant farms, but in the minority of samples. The prevalence is consistent with previous studies<sup>7,8</sup> challenging the view that *L. monocytogenes* is ubiquitous<sup>9</sup>. The prevalence was significantly higher in cattle farms than in small ruminant farms confirming the view that ecology of *L. monocytogenes* differs between cattle and small ruminant farms<sup>8</sup>. However, no difference in prevalence was observed between case and control farms. *L. monocytogenes* was most frequently detected in soil and matching STs were identified in soil and other materials suggesting that farm soil could represent a contamination source for other materials (Table. S4). In contrast, and in accordance with a previous study<sup>10</sup> *L. monocytogenes* was rarely detected in silage, which has been inculcated to be

the main source of infection in farm ruminants<sup>8,11-13</sup>. This may be related to the good quality of most of the analyzed silage in this study (data not shown). The prevalence in faecal samples was low (16% overall) but in the range of previously reported data<sup>14-16</sup>, challenging the view that ruminants act as amplification hosts and that faecal shedding is linked to silage feeding as silage was fed on most farms<sup>17</sup>. However, in all five farms where faecal samples were positive either feed bunk swabs, hay or water samples were also positive with the same ST, suggesting that faecal shedding is linked to contamination of feed and water.

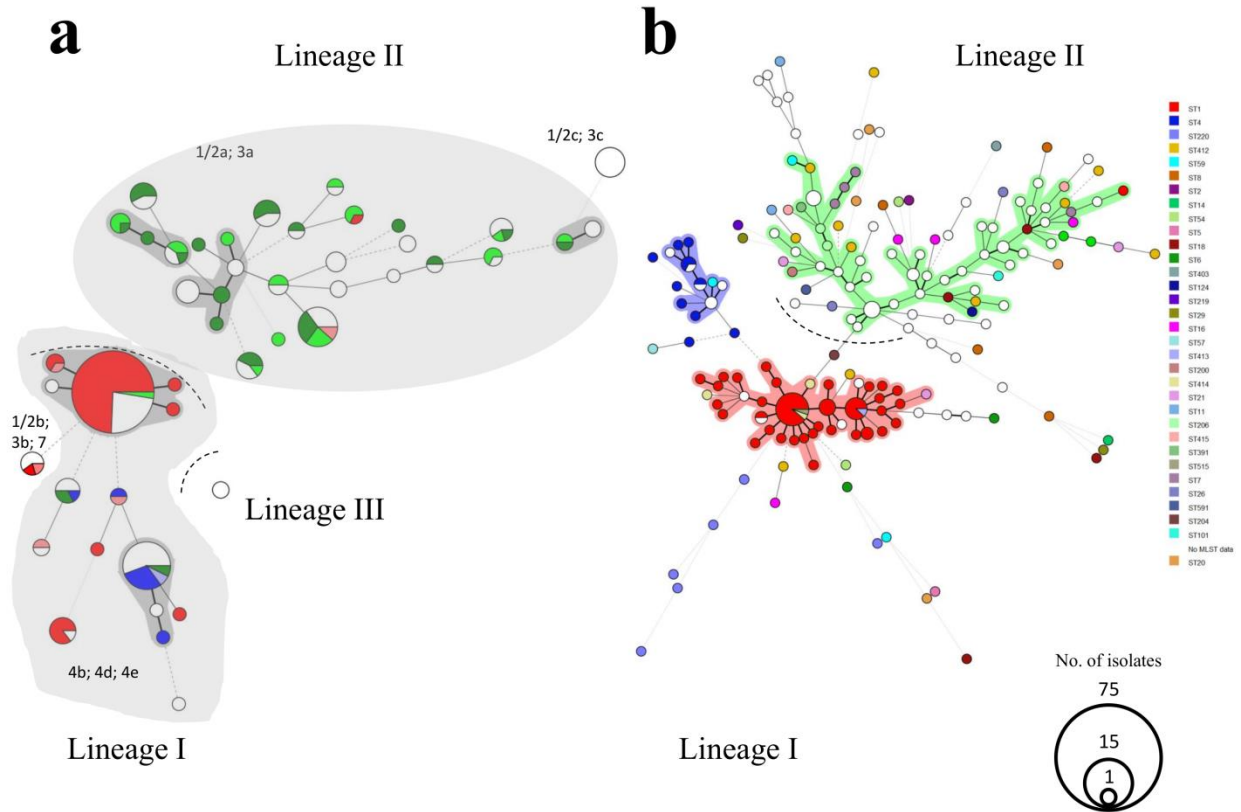
### **The presence of *L. monocytogenes* is likely linked to farm management practices**

Feeding and farm management practices were recorded in an observational cross sectional study based on a standardized questionnaire. These multiple choice questionnaires were handed out in each of the 32 visited ruminant farms and comprised a total of 100 different potential risk factors. For identification of risk and preventive factors univariable logistic regression analysis was performed. The outcome was defined as the presence or absence of *L. monocytogenes* at the farm level (bivariable yes/no) and exposure was defined as the presence or absence of a given risk factor (bivariable yes/no). All risk factors presenting a *p*-value up to 0.20 were further analyzed in the multivariable logistic regression analysis. This was performed for each set of factors with a biological relevance, using a backward elimination procedure (removing the less significant factor) until all variables in the model were significant (*p*-value <0.05). Odds ratios, confidence intervals and the goodness of fit (likelihood ratio test) of each model were assessed, as well as searching for interaction terms, correlations and confounders. All statistics were produced with the R software (*R Core Team (2014). R: A language and environment for statistical computing. R Foundation for Statistical Computing, Vienna, Austria. ISBN 3-900051-07-0, URL <http://www.R-project.org/>*).

With the univariable logistic regression, 24 factors had a  $p$ -value  $< 0.20$  and five of those were significant (deep straw housing:  $p$ -value  $< 0.05$ , OR = 0.13; frequency of straw removal lower than once per week:  $p$ -value  $< 0.05$ , OR = 0.16; bale silage:  $p$ -value  $< 0.05$ , OR = 11.42; maize as main silage component:  $p$ -value  $< 0.01$ , OR = 11.25; grass/maize mix as main silage component:  $p$ -value  $< 0.01$ , OR = 20.0). In the multivariable logistic regression analysis of feed related factors ( $n = 13$ ), no factor remained significant after all eliminations. In the second multivariable logistic regression analysis of 16 barn-related factors, two factors emerged as significant preventive factors without interaction or correlations (0.25; goodness of fit: 0.004): deep straw housing (coefficient = -2.2, SE = 0.99, 95% CI = -4.46 to 0.45,  $p$ -value  $< 0.05$ , OR = 0.10, 95% OR CI = 0.01 to 0.63) and frequency of straw removal lower than once per week: coefficient = -2.0, SE = 1.0, 95% CI = -4.46 to 0.45,  $p$ -value  $< 0.05$ , OR = 0.12, 95% OR CI = 0.01 to 0.63).

This analysis indicates that the presence of *L. monocytogenes* is likely linked to farm management practices. Deep straw housing significantly reduced the isolation of *L. monocytogenes* compared to straw, sand and sawdust. Similarly, a frequency of straw removal lower than once per week reduced the isolation of *L. monocytogenes* when compared to daily and weekly cleaning. In deep straw bedding heat is produced due to composting of the deeper layers, and the microbiome of straw-excrement mixtures is similar to the microbiome of maturing compost, wherefore growth conditions might be suboptimal for *L. monocytogenes* with the presence of competing microbiota<sup>18</sup>. Indeed, *Firmicutes* are much less abundant than other bacteria in deep straw litter compared to other housing systems<sup>19</sup>. The low frequency of cleaning may be an additional preventive factor as the composting effect in deep litter may require some time to occur. Furthermore, in these settings cleaning procedures might be more thoroughly performed.

**Figure. S1:**

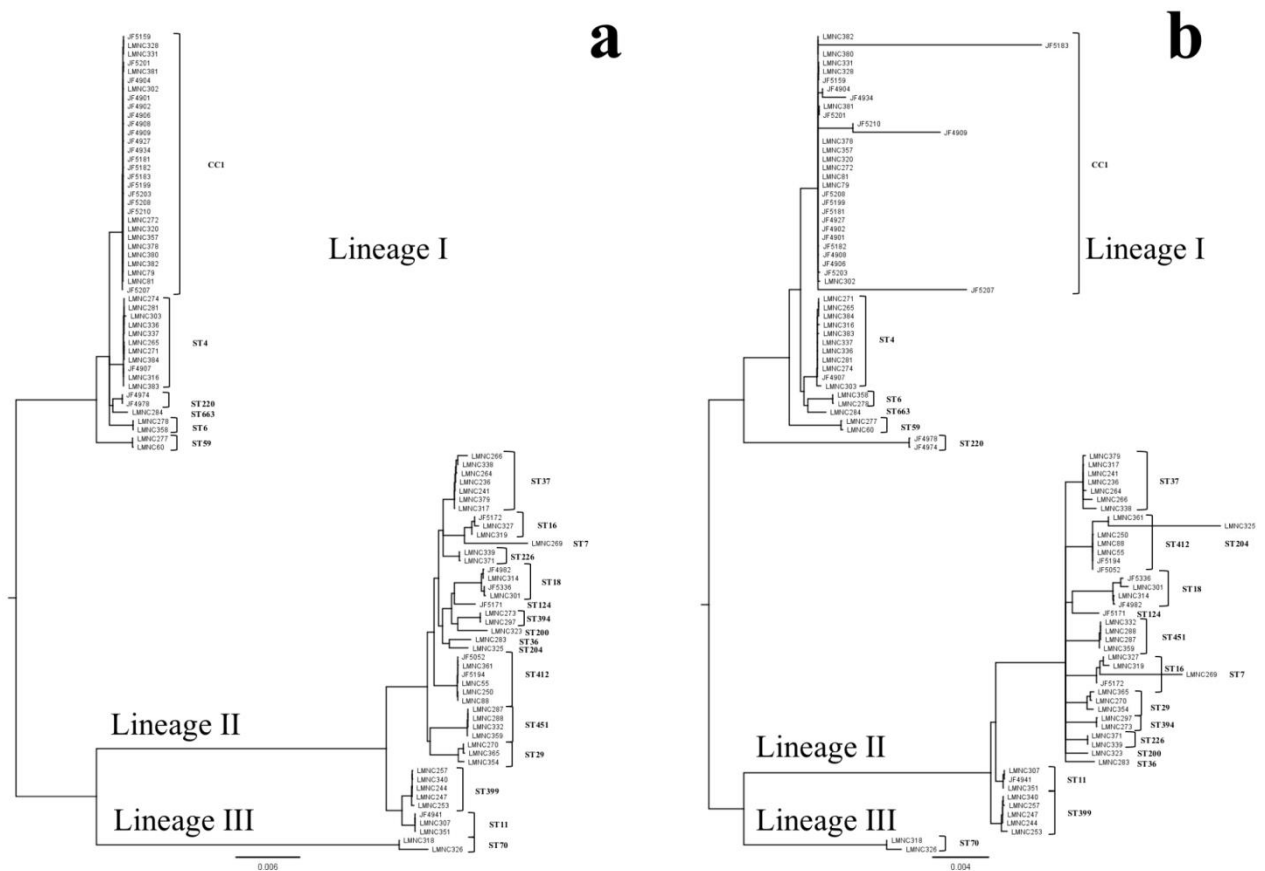


Multilocus sequence typing (MLST) and multilocus variable number of tandem repeat analysis (MLVA) comparisons. a: Minimum spanning tree (MST) of 248 *L. monocytogenes* isolates comparing MLST analysis with MLVA data. Circles represent sequence types (STs) as in Fig. 1, whose size corresponds to the number of isolates present in each ST. The lines between different STs represent phylogenetic relationships, as in Fig. 1. Grey zones surrounding multiple STs, represent clonal complexes (CCs) containing STs with a single mismatch in the seven loci. The three phylogenetic lineages are indicated on the tree. Serotypes are indicated next to the corresponding circles. Isolates of MLVA complex A are represented in red (n =66) and correspond largely to CC1, isolates linked to complex A are represented in pink (n =12).

Complex B isolates are indicated in blue (n =11), isolates linked to complex B in purple (n =2). This complex corresponds largely to CC4 in the MLST. Complex C isolates are indicated in dark green (n =32) and isolates linked to complex C in light green (n =23). These isolates correspond to lineage II in MLST. Isolates without MLVA data are coloured white (n =77)<sup>20</sup>. b: MST based on MLVA analysis of 221 clinical *L. monocytogenes* isolates of ruminants and humans and food isolates from a previous study<sup>20</sup> and of 38 isolates from this study. The size of the circle is proportional to the number of isolates belonging to the MLVA type. MLST data available from 183 isolates are integrated for comparison. The colours of each circle correspond to one of the 33 STs identified by MLST. The length of the branches represents genetic distances between two neighbouring types. Heavy black lines joining the circles indicate single locus differences between MLVA types, light black lines indicate differences in two or three loci and light dotted lines differences in 4 or more loci. Coloured zones surrounding the circles delineate the clonal complexes, which were created based on the maximum neighbour distance of changes at two loci and the minimum size of five types. Red: MLVA complex A; violet: MLVA complex B; green: MLVA complex C.

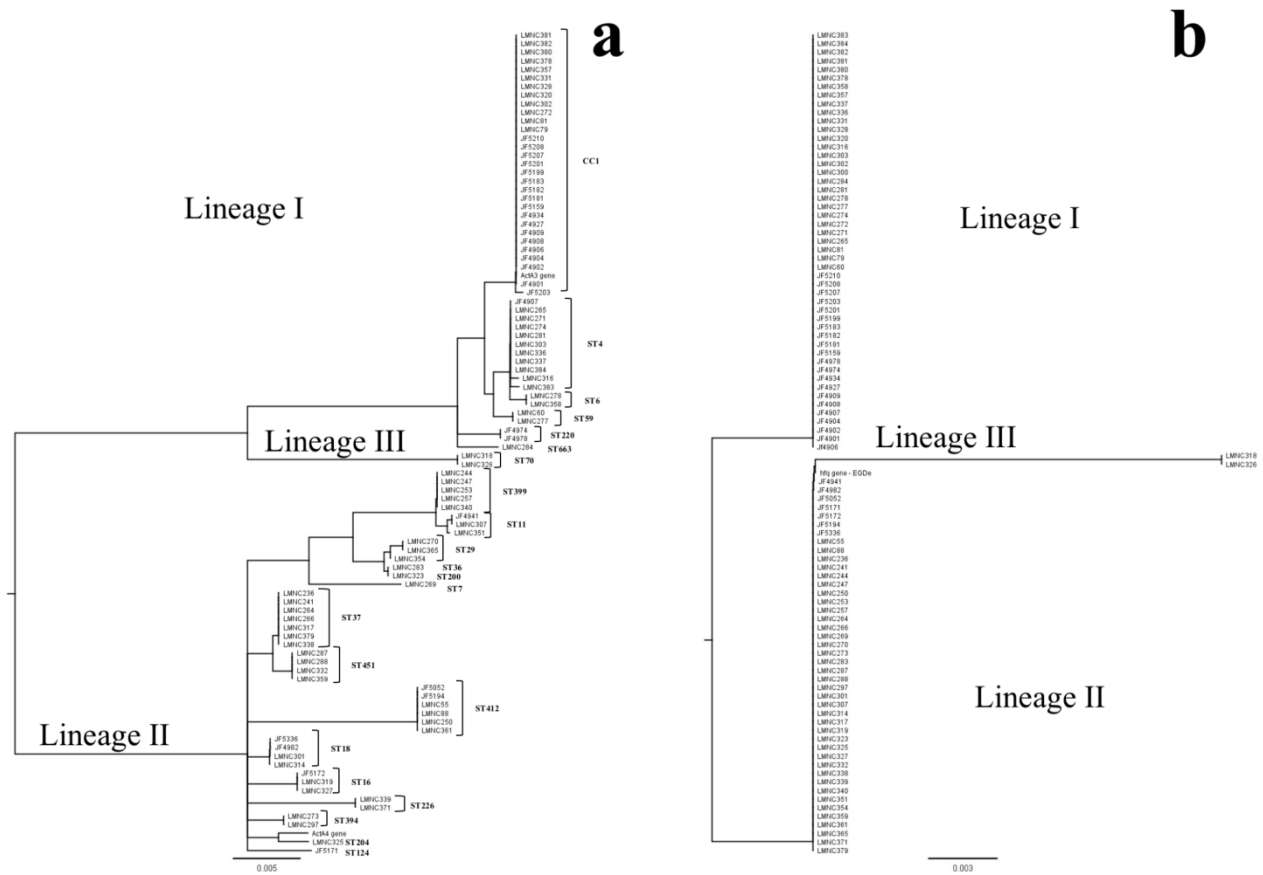


**Figure. S2:**



Dendrograms showing the phylogenetic divergence of 94 *L. monocytogenes* isolates from different ruminant sources based on concatenated sequences of 45 virulence-associated genes. a: alignment based on nucleotides. b: alignment based on amino acids. Corresponding sequence types (STs) or clonal complexes (CCs), as well as the three evolutionary lineages are given next to the isolates. The linkage distance bar is inserted beneath the tree.

**Figure. S3:**



Dendrograms showing genetic relationships of 94 *L. monocytogenes* isolates from different ruminant sources. a: alignment based on nucleotides of *actA*. b: alignment based on nucleotides of *hfq*. Corresponding sequence types (STs) or clonal complexes (CCs) obtained with MLST analyses are given next to the isolates, as well as the three evolutionary lineages. The linkage distance bar is inserted beneath the tree

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**Table. S1**

Summary of all isolates

Isolates		Species	Type	Country	Serotype	Lineage	Sequence Type (ST)	Method (PCR/MiSeq/HiSeq)	MLVA Complex	Sequence analysis of virulence associated genes	
LMNC ID	IF ID										Balandy et al., 2011 ID
LMNC01	JF5203*	L146/2007	Cattle	Rhombencephalitis	Switzerland	4b; 4d; 4e	1	1	HiSeq	A	Yes
LMNC022	JF5194*	L127/2007	Sheep	Rhombencephalitis	Switzerland	1/2a; 3a	2	412	HiSeq	C	Yes
LMNC023	JF5201*	L142/2007	Cattle	Rhombencephalitis	Switzerland	4b; 4d; 4e	1	1	HiSeq	A	Yes
LMNC025	JF5208*	L120/2007	Cattle	Rhombencephalitis	Switzerland	4b; 4d; 4e	1	1	HiSeq	A	Yes
LMNC031	JF5588		Sheep	Soil	Switzerland	4b; 4d; 4e	1	4	HiSeq	nd	No
LMNC039	JF5589		Sheep	Water	Switzerland	4b; 4d; 4e	1	4	HiSeq	B	No
LMNC047	JF4900	L102/2007	Cattle	Rhombencephalitis	Switzerland	4b; 4d; 4e	1	1	HiSeq	A	No
LMNC048	JF4904*	L108/2007	Cattle	Rhombencephalitis	Switzerland	4b; 4d; 4e	1	1	HiSeq	A	Yes
LMNC050	JF4908*	L115/2007	Cattle	Rhombencephalitis	Switzerland	4b; 4d; 4e	1	1	HiSeq	A	Yes
LMNC051	JF4912	L138/2007	Cattle	Rhombencephalitis	Switzerland	1/2a; 3a	2	412	HiSeq	C	No
LMNC052	JF4914	L132/2007	Goat	Rhombencephalitis	Switzerland	1/2a; 3a	2	20	HiSeq	Linked to C	No
LMNC053	JF4915	L148/2008	Goat	Rhombencephalitis	Switzerland	4b; 4d; 4e	1	1	HiSeq	A	No
LMNC054	JF4918	L21/2007	Goat	Rhombencephalitis	Switzerland	4b; 4d; 4e	1	1	HiSeq	A	No
LMNC055*	JF4926	L126/2007	Goat	Rhombencephalitis	Switzerland	1/2a; 3a	2	412	HiSeq	Linked to A	Yes
LMNC056	JF4929	L41/2007	Sheep	Rhombencephalitis	Switzerland	4b; 4d; 4e	1	4	HiSeq	Linked to B	No
LMNC057	JF4930	L43/2007	Sheep	Rhombencephalitis	Switzerland	1/2a; 3a	2	206	HiSeq	C	No
LMNC058	JF4934*	L2/2007	Sheep	Rhombencephalitis	Switzerland	4b; 4d; 4e	1	414	HiSeq	A	Yes
LMNC059	JF4939	L26/2007	Sheep	Rhombencephalitis	Switzerland	4b; 4d; 4e	1	1	HiSeq	A	No
LMNC060*	JF4942	L38/2007	Sheep	Rhombencephalitis	Switzerland	1/2b; 3b; 7	1	59	HiSeq	C	Yes
LMNC061	JF5150	L57/2007	Sheep	Rhombencephalitis	Switzerland	4b; 4d; 4e	1	1	HiSeq	A	No
LMNC062	JF5157	L81/2007	Cattle	Rhombencephalitis	Switzerland	4b; 4d; 4e	1	1	HiSeq	A	No
LMNC063	JF5164	L47/2007	Goat	Rhombencephalitis	Switzerland	1/2a; 3a	2	11	HiSeq	Linked to C	No
LMNC064	JF5166	L42/2007	Sheep	Rhombencephalitis	Switzerland	4b; 4d; 4e	1	4	HiSeq	B	No
LMNC065	JF5167	L44/2007	Cattle	Rhombencephalitis	Switzerland	1/2a; 3a	2	206	HiSeq	C	No
LMNC066	JF5178	O/D1171/06	Cattle	Abortion	Switzerland	1/2a; 3a	2	101	HiSeq	Linked to C	No
LMNC067	JF5180	L77/2007	Sheep	Rhombencephalitis	Switzerland	4b; 4d; 4e	1	4	HiSeq	B	No
LMNC069	JF5196	L122/2007	Cattle	Rhombencephalitis	Switzerland	4b; 4d; 4e	1	4	HiSeq	Linked to B	No
LMNC071	JF5213	L131/2007	Goat	Rhombencephalitis	Switzerland	1/2a; 3a	2	26	HiSeq	Linked to C	No
LMNC074	JF5191	L135/2007	Cattle	Rhombencephalitis	Switzerland	4b; 4d; 4e	1	1	HiSeq	A	No
LMNC075	JF5186	L78/2007	Sheep	Rhombencephalitis	Switzerland	4b; 4d; 4e	1	54	HiSeq	Linked to A	No
LMNC076	JF4936	L13/2007	Sheep	Rhombencephalitis	Switzerland	4b; 4d; 4e	1	4	HiSeq	B	No
LMNC077	JF5173	L157/2008	Sheep	Rhombencephalitis	Switzerland	4b; 4d; 4e	1	4	HiSeq	B	No
LMNC078	JF5212	L97/2007	Sheep	Rhombencephalitis	Switzerland	1/2a; 3a	2	18	HiSeq	C	No
LMNC079*	JF4923	L84/2007	Goat	Rhombencephalitis	Switzerland	4b; 4d; 4e	1	1	HiSeq	Linked to C	Yes
LMNC081*	JF4924	L87/2007	Goat	Rhombencephalitis	Switzerland	4b; 4d; 4e	1	1	HiSeq	Linked to C	Yes
LMNC082	JF4913	L143/2007	Cattle	Rhombencephalitis	Switzerland	1/2a; 3a	2	412	HiSeq	Linked to C	No
LMNC083	JF4937	L22/2007	Sheep	Rhombencephalitis	Switzerland	1/2a; 3a	2	16	HiSeq	Linked to C	No
LMNC084	JF4941*	L36/2007	Sheep	Rhombencephalitis	Switzerland	1/2a; 3a	2	11	HiSeq	Linked to C	Yes
LMNC085	JF4921	L45/2007	Goat	Rhombencephalitis	Switzerland	1/2a; 3a	2	412	HiSeq	Linked to C	No
LMNC086	JF4940	L35/2007	Sheep	Rhombencephalitis	Switzerland	1/2a; 3a	2	21	HiSeq	Linked to C	No
LMNC086	JF5174	L54/2007	Sheep	Rhombencephalitis	Switzerland	1/2a; 3a	2	8	HiSeq	Linked to C	No
LMNC087	JF5214	L86/2007	Sheep	Rhombencephalitis	Switzerland	1/2a; 3a	2	204	HiSeq	Linked to C	No
LMNC088*	JF5590		Cattle	Silage	Switzerland	1/2a; 3a	2	412	HiSeq	nd	Yes
LMNC096		L18/2007	Sheep	Rhombencephalitis	Switzerland	4b; 4d; 4e	1	6	HiSeq	Linked to A	No
LMNC097		L162/2008	Sheep	Rhombencephalitis	Switzerland	4b; 4d; 4e	1	4	HiSeq	B	No
LMNC121	JF5197	L96/2007	Goat	Rhombencephalitis	Switzerland	1/2a; 3a	2	21	HiSeq	A	No
LMNC129	JF5591		Cattle	Water	Switzerland	4b; 4d; 4e	1	1	HiSeq	nd	No
LMNC134	JF5592		Cattle	Floor	Switzerland	4b; 4d; 4e	1	5	HiSeq	nd	No
LMNC137	JF5593		Cattle	Feed bunk	Switzerland	1/2a; 3a	2	412	HiSeq	nd	No
LMNC139	JF4990		Sheep	Abortion	Great Britain	4b; 4d; 4e	1	220	HiSeq	A	No
LMNC140	JF4978*		Sheep	Enteritis	Great Britain	4b; 4d; 4e	1	220	HiSeq	A	Yes
LMNC141	JF4971		Cattle	Abortion	Great Britain	nd	1	59	PCR	C	No
LMNC142	JF4977		Sheep	Enteritis	Great Britain	nd	1	54	PCR	B	No
LMNC143	JF4976		Cattle	Abortion	Great Britain	1/2a; 3a	2	14	HiSeq	C	No
LMNC144	JF4975		Cattle	Abortion	Great Britain	nd	1	2	PCR	A	No
LMNC145	JF4974*		Cattle	Abortion	Great Britain	4b; 4d; 4e	1	220	HiSeq	A	Yes
LMNC146	JF4994		Sheep	Abortion	Great Britain	4b; 4d; 4e	1	220	HiSeq	A	No
LMNC147	JF4991		Sheep	Abortion	Great Britain	1/2a; 3a	2	403	HiSeq	C	No
LMNC148	JF4973		Cattle	Abortion	Great Britain	nd	2	8	PCR	C	No
LMNC149	JF4982*		Sheep	Enteritis	Great Britain	1/2a; 3a	2	18	HiSeq	C	Yes
LMNC150	JF4989		Sheep	Abortion	Great Britain	nd	2	18	PCR	C	No
LMNC150	JF4989	L101/2007	Cattle	Rhombencephalitis	Switzerland	4b; 4d; 4e	1	1	HiSeq	A	No
LMNC151	JF4981		Sheep	Abortion	Great Britain	nd	2	20	PCR	C	No
LMNC152	JF4979		Sheep	Enteritis	Great Britain	nd	1	220	PCR	A	No
LMNC153	JF4987		Sheep	Enteritis	Great Britain	nd	1	220	PCR	A	No
LMNC154	JF4986		Sheep	Rhombencephalitis	Great Britain	nd	2	20	PCR	C	No
LMNC155	JF4984		Sheep	Abortion	Great Britain	nd	1	6	PCR	A	No
LMNC156	JF4972		Cattle	Abortion	Great Britain	nd	2	20	PCR	C	No
LMNC157	JF5052*		Cattle	Mastitis	Switzerland	1/2a; 3a	2	412	HiSeq	C	Yes
LMNC158	JF5519		Cattle	Mastitis	Switzerland	4b; 4d; 4e	1	4	HiSeq	C	No
LMNC159	JF5518		Cattle	Mastitis	Switzerland	1/2a; 3a	2	29	HiSeq	C	No
LMNC160	JF5448		Sheep	Abortion	Switzerland	4b; 4d; 4e	1	219	HiSeq	A	No
LMNC162	JF5529		Sheep	Enteritis	Switzerland	nd	1	57	PCR	B	No
LMNC163	JF5182*	O/D36/08	Cattle	Abortion	Switzerland	4b; 4d; 4e	1	1	HiSeq	A	Yes
LMNC164	JF5336*	A156	Cattle	Abortion	Switzerland	1/2a; 3a	2	18	HiSeq	C	Yes
LMNC165	JF5171*	O/D1387/06	Cattle	Abortion	Switzerland	1/2a; 3a	2	124	HiSeq	C	Yes
LMNC166	JF5541		Sheep	Rhombencephalitis	Switzerland	1/2a; 3a	2	403	HiSeq	nd	No
LMNC167	JF5540		Sheep	Rhombencephalitis	Switzerland	nd	1	4	PCR	nd	No

LMNC168	JF5539	Sheep	Rhombencephalitis	Switzerland	4b; 4d; 4e	1	4	HiSeq	nd	No
LMNC169	JF5538	Cattle	Rhombencephalitis	Switzerland	nd	1	1	PCR	nd	No
LMNC170	JF5523	Sheep	Enteritis	Switzerland	nd	2	16	PCR	nd	C
LMNC172	JF5809	Goat	Floor	Switzerland	1/2c, 3c	2	37	HiSeq	nd	No
LMNC173	JF5594	Goat	Soil	Switzerland	4b; 4d; 4e	1	6	HiSeq	nd	No
LMNC177	JF5810	Goat	Soil	Switzerland	1/2a; 3a	2	26	HiSeq	nd	No
LMNC234	JF5576	Cattle	Mastitis	Switzerland	1/2a; 3a	2	412	PCR	Linked to C	No
LMNC235	JF5577	Goat	Abortion	Switzerland	nd	2	412	PCR	Linked to C	No
LMNC236*	JF5677	Cattle	Water	Switzerland	1/2c, 3c	2	37	MiSeq	nd	Yes
LMNC241*	JF5679	Cattle	Floor	Switzerland	1/2c, 3c	2	37	MiSeq	nd	Yes
LMNC244*	JF5680	Cattle	Floor	Switzerland	1/2a; 3a	2	399	MiSeq	nd	Yes
LMNC247*	JF5801	Cattle	Faeces	Switzerland	1/2a; 3a	2	399	MiSeq	nd	Yes
LMNC250*	JF5682	Cattle	Feed bunk	Switzerland	1/2a; 3a	2	412	HiSeq	nd	Yes
LMNC253*	JF5683	Cattle	Feed bunk	Switzerland	1/2a; 3a	2	399	MiSeq	nd	Yes
LMNC257*	JF5685	Cattle	Water	Switzerland	1/2a; 3a	2	399	MiSeq	nd	Yes
LMNC264*	JF5687	Cattle	Commodity feed	Switzerland	1/2c, 3c	2	37	MiSeq	nd	Yes
LMNC265*	JF5688	Cattle	Soil	Switzerland	4b; 4d; 4e	1	4	MiSeq	nd	Yes
LMNC266*	JF5802	Cattle	Soil	Switzerland	1/2c, 3c	2	37	MiSeq	nd	Yes
LMNC269*	JF5690	Cattle	Soil	Switzerland	1/2a; 3a	2	7	MiSeq	nd	Yes
LMNC270*	JF5691	Cattle	Floor	Switzerland	1/2c, 3c	2	29	MiSeq	nd	Yes
LMNC271*	JF5692	Sheep	Rhombencephalitis	Switzerland	4b; 4d; 4e	1	4	MiSeq	nd	Yes
LMNC272*	JF5693	Cattle	Rhombencephalitis	Switzerland	4b; 4d; 4e	1	1	MiSeq	nd	Yes
LMNC273*	JF5694	Goat	Rhombencephalitis	Switzerland	1/2a; 3a	2	394	MiSeq	nd	Yes
LMNC274*	JF5695	Cattle	Faeces	Switzerland	4b; 4d; 4e	1	4	MiSeq	nd	Yes
LMNC277*	JF5697	Cattle	Feed bunk	Switzerland	4b; 4d; 4e	1	59	HiSeq	nd	Yes
LMNC278*	JF5698	Cattle	Soil	Switzerland	4b; 4d; 4e	1	6	HiSeq	nd	Yes
LMNC281*	JF5699	Cattle	Floor	Switzerland	4b; 4d; 4e	1	4	HiSeq	nd	Yes
LMNC283*	JF5701	Cattle	Commodity feed	Italy	1/2a; 3a	2	36	MiSeq	nd	Yes
LMNC284*	JF5702	Cattle	Soil	Italy	4b; 4d; 4e	1	663	MiSeq	nd	Yes
LMNC287*	JF5703	Sheep	Faeces	Switzerland	1/2a; 3a	2	451	MiSeq	nd	Yes
LMNC288*	JF5704	Sheep	Feed bunk	Switzerland	1/2a; 3a	2	451	MiSeq	nd	Yes
LMNC290	JF5705	Cattle	Abortion	Switzerland	1/2a	2	412	HiSeq	Linked to A	No
LMNC291	JF5706	Cattle	Abortion	Switzerland	1/2a	2	7	HiSeq	C	No
LMNC292	JF5707	Cattle	Abortion	Switzerland	1/2a	2	7	HiSeq	C	No
LMNC293	JF5708	Cattle	Abortion	Switzerland	1/2a	2	7	HiSeq	C	No
LMNC294	JF5709	Cattle	Abortion	Switzerland	1/2a	2	8	HiSeq	Linked to C	No
LMNC295	JF5710	Goat	Abortion	Switzerland	1/2a	2	29	HiSeq	Linked to C	No
LMNC297*	JF5711	Sheep	Feed bunk	Switzerland	1/2a; 3a	2	394	MiSeq	nd	Yes
LMNC300	JF5712	Goat	Soil	Switzerland	4b; 4d; 4e	1	4	MiSeq	nd	No
LMNC301*	JF5713	Goat	Soil	Switzerland	1/2a; 3a	2	18	MiSeq	nd	Yes
LMNC302*	JF5714	Goat	Soil	Switzerland	4b; 4d; 4e	1	1	MiSeq	nd	Yes
LMNC303*	JF5715	Goat	Floor	Switzerland	4b; 4d; 4e	1	4	MiSeq	nd	Yes
LMNC307*	JF5719	Sheep	Soil	Switzerland	1/2a; 3a	2	11	MiSeq	nd	Yes
LMNC314*	JF5803	Cattle	Feed bunk	Switzerland	1/2a; 3a	2	18	MiSeq	nd	Yes
LMNC316*	JF5722	Cattle	Soil	Switzerland	4b; 4d; 4e	1	4	MiSeq	nd	Yes
LMNC317*	JF5723	Cattle	Water	Switzerland	1/2c, 3c	2	37	MiSeq	nd	Yes
LMNC318*	JF5724	Goat	Faeces	Germany	Lineage 3	3	70	MiSeq	nd	Yes
LMNC319*	JF5725	Goat	Soil	Germany	1/2a; 3a	2	16	MiSeq	nd	Yes
LMNC320*	JF5726	Goat	Soil	Germany	4b; 4d; 4e	1	1	MiSeq	nd	Yes
LMNC323*	JF5721	Goat	Water	Germany	1/2a; 3a	2	200	MiSeq	nd	Yes
LMNC325*	JF5748	Goat	Water	Germany	1/2a; 3a	2	204	MiSeq	nd	Yes
LMNC326*	JF5749	Goat	Floor	Germany	Lineage 3	3	70	MiSeq	nd	Yes
LMNC327*	JF5750	Goat	Floor	Germany	1/2a; 3a	2	16	MiSeq	nd	Yes
LMNC328*	JF5751	Cattle	Commodity feed	Switzerland	4b; 4d; 4e	1	1	HiSeq	nd	Yes
LMNC331*	JF5754	Cattle	Soil	Switzerland	4b; 4d; 4e	1	1	HiSeq	nd	Yes
LMNC332*	JF5755	Goat	Feed bunk	Switzerland	1/2a; 3a	2	451	HiSeq	nd	Yes
LMNC336*	JF5759	Goat	Soil	Switzerland	4b; 4d; 4e	1	4	HiSeq	nd	Yes
LMNC337*	JF5760	Goat	Floor	Switzerland	4b; 4d; 4e	1	4	HiSeq	nd	Yes
LMNC338*	JF5761	Sheep	Soil	Germany	1/2c, 3c	2	37	HiSeq	nd	Yes
LMNC339*	JF5762	Sheep	Floor	Switzerland	1/2a; 3a	2	226	HiSeq	nd	Yes
LMNC340*	JF5763	Cattle	Water	Switzerland	1/2a; 3a	2	399	HiSeq	nd	Yes
LMNC351*	JF5774	Cattle	Water	Switzerland	1/2a; 3a	2	11	HiSeq	nd	Yes
LMNC354*	JF5777	Cattle	Floor	Switzerland	1/2a; 3a	2	29	HiSeq	nd	Yes
LMNC357*	JF5780	Cattle	Faeces	Switzerland	4b; 4d; 4e	1	1	HiSeq	nd	Yes
LMNC358*	JF5781	Cattle	Commodity feed	Switzerland	4b; 4d; 4e	1	6	HiSeq	nd	Yes
LMNC359*	JF5782	Cattle	Floor	Switzerland	1/2a; 3a	2	451	HiSeq	nd	Yes
LMNC361*	JF5784	Cattle	Floor	Switzerland	1/2a; 3a	2	412	HiSeq	nd	Yes
LMNC365*	JF5788	Cattle	Floor	Switzerland	1/2c, 3c	2	29	HiSeq	nd	Yes
LMNC371*	JF5794	Cattle	Water	Switzerland	1/2a; 3a	2	226	HiSeq	nd	Yes
LMNC378*		Goat	Rhombencephalitis	Switzerland	4b; 4d; 4e	1	1	HiSeq	nd	Yes
LMNC379*		Goat	Rhombencephalitis	Switzerland	1/2c, 3c	2	37	HiSeq	nd	Yes
LMNC380*		Goat	Rhombencephalitis	Switzerland	4b; 4d; 4e	1	1	HiSeq	nd	Yes
LMNC381*		Goat	Rhombencephalitis	Switzerland	4b; 4d; 4e	1	1	HiSeq	nd	Yes
LMNC382*		Sheep	Rhombencephalitis	Switzerland	4b; 4d; 4e	1	1	HiSeq	nd	Yes
LMNC383*		Sheep	Rhombencephalitis	Switzerland	4b; 4d; 4e	1	4	HiSeq	nd	Yes
LMNC384*		Sheep	Rhombencephalitis	Switzerland	4b; 4d; 4e	1	4	HiSeq	nd	Yes
LMNC385	JF4907*	Cattle	Rhombencephalitis	Switzerland	4b; 4d; 4e	1	4	HiSeq	B	Yes
LMNC387	JF5823	Cattle	Abortion	Great Britain	1/2a; 3a	2	91	HiSeq	nd	No
LMNC388	JF5824	Cattle	Abortion	Great Britain	4b; 4d; 4e	1	59	HiSeq	nd	No
LMNC389	JF5825	Cattle	Mastitis	Great Britain	1/2a; 3a	2	20	HiSeq	nd	No
LMNC391	JF5827	Cattle	Abortion	Great Britain	1/2a; 3a	2	7	HiSeq	nd	No
LMNC392	JF5828	Cattle	Abortion	Great Britain	1/2c, 3c	2	37	HiSeq	nd	No
LMNC393	JF5829	Cattle	Abortion	Great Britain	4b; 4d; 4e	1	59	HiSeq	nd	No
LMNC394	JF5830	Cattle	Abortion	Great Britain	1/2a; 3a	2	18	HiSeq	nd	No

L114/2007



JF4980  
JF5202

L145/2007

Sheep  
Cattle

Enteritis  
Rhombencephalitis

Great Britain  
Switzerland

nd  
4b; 4d; 4e

1  
1

5  
1

PCR  
HiSeq

Linked to A  
A

No  
No

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\*: ID used in this study for virulence analysis  
nd: non determined



**Table. S2**  
Summary of virulence-associated gene analysis

Virulence protein	Virulence gene	Nucleotide alignment			Amino acid alignment			Recombination analysis			Known point mutations <sup>a</sup>	Missing in STs
		Allele No.	Lineage separation	Divergence	Allele No.	Lineage separation	Divergence	No. of recombinations	<i>r</i> m <sup>b</sup>	<i>p</i> /t <sup>c</sup>		
ActA	<i>actA</i>	26	Yes	According to ST	21	Yes	Shared alleles <sup>d</sup>	22	3.92 (3.37-4.47)	0.57 (0.50-0.64)		
CtaP	<i>ctaP</i>	29	Yes	According to ST	8	No	Shared alleles <sup>d</sup>	15	8.11 (5.21-11.02)	2.63 (1.78-3.48)		
DfA	<i>dfA</i>	12	Yes	Shared alleles <sup>d</sup>	17	Yes	Shared alleles <sup>d</sup>	4	4.87 (4.48-5.26)	0.28 (0.24-0.33)		
FbpA	<i>fbpA</i>	12	Yes	Shared alleles <sup>d</sup>	7	Yes	Shared alleles <sup>d</sup>	3	5.82 (5.20-6.43)	0.17 (0.14-0.20)		
Fri	<i>fri</i>	6	Yes	Shared alleles <sup>d</sup>	8	No	Shared alleles <sup>d</sup>	2	0.78 (0.55-1.00)	0.13 (0.06-0.21)		
GAPDH	<i>gap</i>	10	Yes	Shared alleles <sup>d</sup>	10	No	Shared alleles <sup>d</sup>	1	2.15 (-3.35-7.67)	2.1 (-4.47-8.69)		
GcsA	<i>gcsA</i>	7	Yes	Shared alleles <sup>d</sup>	6	Yes	Shared alleles <sup>d</sup>	2	41.92 (12.62-71.22)	2.72 (0.44-4.99)		
Hly	<i>hly</i>	3	Yes	According to lineage	1	No	None	2	0.33 (-0.36-1.047)	0.42 (0.22-0.62)		
Hpt	<i>hpt</i>	23	Yes	According to ST	12	Yes	Shared alleles <sup>d</sup>	6	1.61 (1.53-1.69)	0.26 (0.23-0.28)		
InIA	<i>inIA</i>	23	Yes; except Lineage III	According to ST	19	Yes; except Lineage III	Shared alleles <sup>d</sup>	19	16.8 (14.24-19.42)	3.91 (3.26-4.57)		
InIB	<i>inIB</i>	23	Yes	According to ST	22	Yes	According to ST	10	3.52 (2.31-4.74)	0.5 (0.42-0.58)		
InIC	<i>inIC</i>	15	Yes	Shared alleles <sup>d</sup>	14	Yes	Shared alleles <sup>d</sup>	5	1.46 (-0.32-3.25)	0.32 (-0.31-0.96)		
InIF	<i>inIF</i>	23	Yes; except Lineage III	According to ST	21	Yes; except Lineage III	Shared alleles <sup>d</sup>	4	7.41 (7.18-7.64)	0.16 (0.12-0.20)		ST11; 70; 399
InIH	<i>inIH</i>	22	Yes	According to ST	17	Yes	Shared alleles <sup>d</sup>	18	7.68 (7.08-8.28)	1.09 (1.00-1.17)		
InII	<i>inII</i>	25	Yes	According to ST	25	Yes	According to ST	24	6.39 (6.06-6.71)	1.17 (0.99-1.35)		
Lap	<i>lap</i>	20	Yes	Shared alleles <sup>d</sup>	4	Yes	Shared alleles <sup>d</sup>	5	8.46 (7.20-9.71)	1.01 (0.81-1.22)		
LapB	<i>lapB</i>	32	Yes; except Lineage III	According to ST	23	Yes; except Lineage III	According to ST	19	4.52 (4.37-4.66)	0.34 (0.31-0.38)		ST70; 412
Lgt	<i>lgt</i>	8	Yes	Shared alleles <sup>d</sup>	4	Yes	Shared alleles <sup>d</sup>	3	3.17 (1.18-5.15)	0.28 (0.09-0.46)		
LLO	<i>lly</i>	20	Yes	Shared alleles <sup>d</sup>	10	Yes	Shared alleles <sup>d</sup>	4	0.49 (0.18-0.79)	0.03 (0.007-0.05)		
LntA	<i>lntA</i>	17	Yes	Shared alleles <sup>d</sup>	17	Yes	Shared alleles <sup>d</sup>	16	6.89 (6.46-7.32)	1.03 (0.94-1.12)		
LpeA	<i>lpeA</i>	13	Yes	Shared alleles <sup>d</sup>	12	Yes	Shared alleles <sup>d</sup>	4	2.93 (2.67-3.18)	0.18 (0.15-0.20)		
LplA1	<i>lplA1</i>	22	Yes	According to ST	12	Yes	Shared alleles <sup>d</sup>	13	2.2 (0.06-4.33)	0.17 (-0.25-0.61)		
Lsp	<i>lsp</i>	5	Yes	Shared alleles <sup>d</sup>	3	Yes	Shared alleles <sup>d</sup>	3	3.67 (-0.77-8.11)	0.68 (-0.11-1.48)		
Mpl	<i>mpl</i>	18	Yes	Shared alleles <sup>d</sup>	12	Yes	Shared alleles <sup>d</sup>	5	2.03 (-0.17-4.23)	0.17 (-0.03-0.37)		
MpfF	<i>mpfF</i>	18	Yes	Shared alleles <sup>d</sup>	9	Yes	Shared alleles <sup>d</sup>	3	0.57 (-0.18-1.33)	0.01 (-0.006-0.03)		
MurA	<i>murA</i>	21	Yes	According to ST	19	Yes	Shared alleles <sup>d</sup>	14	4.2 (4.04-4.37)	0.52 (0.49-0.55)		
OppA	<i>oppA</i>	13	Yes	Shared alleles <sup>d</sup>	7	Yes	Shared alleles <sup>d</sup>	2	0.38 (0.29-0.86)	0.06 (-0.04-0.17)		
P60	<i>iap</i>	25	Yes	According to ST	14	Yes	Shared alleles <sup>d</sup>	16	3.88 (3.31-4.44)	0.02 (0.01-0.04)		
PgdA	<i>pgdA</i>	12	Yes	Shared alleles <sup>d</sup>	9	Yes	Shared alleles <sup>d</sup>	4	0.63 (0.32-0.94)	0.03 (-0.04-0.11)		
Pgl	<i>pgl</i>	12	Yes	Shared alleles <sup>d</sup>	16	Yes	Shared alleles <sup>d</sup>	7	1.37 (1.17-1.56)	0.18 (0.14-0.22)		
PleA	<i>pleA</i>	18	Yes	Shared alleles <sup>d</sup>	13	Yes	Shared alleles <sup>d</sup>	8	2.01 (1.67-2.36)	0.41 (0.26-0.55)		I17V: ST394; 412 F119Y: ST11; 1618;3637;124;394;399;412;451
PleB	<i>pleB</i>	17	Yes	Shared alleles <sup>d</sup>	8	Yes	Shared alleles <sup>d</sup>	3	0.5 (0.28-0.72)	0.03 (0.01-0.05)		A223V: ST70 D61E: ST1; 413; 515
PrfA	<i>prfA</i>	12	Yes	Shared alleles <sup>d</sup>	19	Yes	Shared alleles <sup>d</sup>	3	0.3 (-0.11-0.72)	0.04 (-0.07-0.16)		
PrsA2	<i>prsA2</i>	9	Yes	Shared alleles <sup>d</sup>	7	Yes	Shared alleles <sup>d</sup>	3	0.52 (-0.07-1.12)	0.05 (-0.0005-0.11)		
PysA	<i>pysA</i>	24	Yes	According to ST	11	Yes	Shared alleles <sup>d</sup>	8	4.64 (4.41-4.87)	0.31 (0.29-0.32)		
RecA	<i>recA</i>	5	Yes	Shared alleles <sup>d</sup>	5	Yes; except Lineage III	Shared alleles <sup>d</sup>	2	13.79 (10.71-16.87)	0.91 (0.69-1.13)		
RelA	<i>relA</i>	16	Yes	Shared alleles <sup>d</sup>	6	Yes	Shared alleles <sup>d</sup>	3	2.63 (2.30-2.96)	0.09 (0.07-0.11)		
SecA2	<i>secA2</i>	18	Yes	Shared alleles <sup>d</sup>	9	Yes	Shared alleles <sup>d</sup>	5	2.7 (2.34-3.06)	0.11 (0.09-0.13)		
SigB	<i>sigB</i>	7	Yes	Shared alleles <sup>d</sup>	5	Yes; except Lineage III	Shared alleles <sup>d</sup>	1	1.92 (1.45-2.39)	0.29 (0.20-0.39)		
SipZ	<i>sipZ</i>	8	Yes	Shared alleles <sup>d</sup>	7	Yes	Shared alleles <sup>d</sup>	2	1.06 (-0.51-2.63)	0.1 (-0.06-0.26)		
Sod	<i>sod</i>	10	Yes	Shared alleles <sup>d</sup>	7	Yes	Shared alleles <sup>d</sup>	4	0.7 (-0.37-1.78)	0.18 (-0.13-0.50)		
SrtA	<i>srtA</i>	11	Yes	Shared alleles <sup>d</sup>	6	Yes	Shared alleles <sup>d</sup>	5	4.47 (4.23-4.72)	0.7 (0.66-0.74)		
SypA	<i>sypA</i>	14	Yes	Shared alleles <sup>d</sup>	11	Yes	Shared alleles <sup>d</sup>	3	3.11 (2.68-3.55)	0.16 (0.14-0.19)		
Vip	<i>vip</i>	17	Yes; except Lineage III	Shared alleles <sup>d</sup>	15	Yes; except Lineage III	Shared alleles <sup>d</sup>	9	4.08 (3.14-5.02)	0.02 (0.01-0.03)		ST16; 29; 37; 70; 226; 412
VtrR	<i>vtrR</i>	10	Yes	Shared alleles <sup>d</sup>	4	No; just Lineage III	Shared alleles <sup>d</sup>	2	2.1 (1.61-2.58)	0.13 (0.08-0.19)		

a: alleles shared between STs of the same lineage  
b: alleles shared between STs of different lineages  
c: relative impact of recombination compared to point mutation, mean values and 95 % CI of 5 individual runs  
d: relative frequency of recombination occurrence compared to point mutation, mean values and 95 % CI of 5 individual runs  
e: Roche et al., 2005

**Table. S3**

Summary of the sampled farms

<b>Farm no.</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Species Type</b>	<b>Herd size (no. of animals)</b>	<b>Listeriosis cases</b>	<b>No. of positive samples</b>	<b>Positive samples</b>
1	17.02.2014	Switzerland	Goats	60	yes	0	none
2	18.02.2014	Switzerland	Sheep	230	yes	2	soil / water
3	24.02.2014	Switzerland	Cattle	22	yes	0	none
4	05.05.2014	Switzerland	Cattle	40	no	1	silage
5	12.05.2014	Switzerland	Cattle	40	no	0	none
6	19.05.2014	Switzerland	Cattle	40	yes	3	water / floor / feed bunk
7	26.05.2014	Switzerland	Cattle	43	yes	0	none
8	02.06.2014	Switzerland	Goats	25	yes	2	soil / floor
9	20.10.2014	Switzerland	Cattle	50	no	4	faeces / feed bunk / water / floor
10	03.11.2014	Switzerland	Cattle	80	no	3	commodity feed / soil / floor
11	24.11.2014	Switzerland	Cattle	100	yes	4	faeces / feed bunk / soil / floor
12	29.11.2014	Italy	Cattle	160	no	2	commodity feed / soil
13	01.12.2014	Switzerland	Sheep	40	no	2	faeces / feed bunk
14	08.12.2014	Switzerland	Sheep	24	yes	0	none
15	05.01.2015	Switzerland	Sheep	100	yes	1	feed bunk
16	19.01.2015	Switzerland	Sheep	200	yes	1	soil
17	26.01.2015	Switzerland	Sheep	25	yes	0	none
18	02.02.2015	Switzerland	Goats	77	yes	0	none
19	09.02.2015	Switzerland	Cattle	70	yes	3	feed bunk / soil / water
20	04.02.2015	Germany	Goats	360	yes	4	faeces / soil / water / floor
21	16.02.2014	Switzerland	Sheep	80	no	0	none
22	02.03.2015	Switzerland	Cattle	20	yes	2	commodity feed / soil
23	09.03.2015	Switzerland	Goats	20	yes	3	feed bunk / soil / floor
24	11.03.2015	Germany	Sheep	1600	yes	0	none
25	13.03.2015	Germany	Sheep	220	yes	1	soil
26	23.03.2015	Switzerland	Sheep	80	yes	1	floor
27	24.03.2015	Germany	Goats	44	no	0	none
28	07.04.2015	Switzerland	Cattle	42	no	1	water
29	07.04.2015	Switzerland	Cattle	20	no	1	floor
30	07.04.2015	Switzerland	Cattle	40	no	3	faeces / commodity feed / floor
31	10.04.2015	Switzerland	Cattle	30	no	3	soil / water / floor
32	10.04.2015	Switzerland	Cattle	80	no	0	none

## Table. S4

*L. monocytogenes* detection in 224 samples from 32 ruminant farms

Samples	No. of samples positive for <i>L. monocytogenes</i>				
	All farms (n=32) (%)	Small ruminant farms (n=16) (%)	Cattle farms (n=16) (%)	Control farms (n=13) (%)	Case farms (n=19) (%)
Faeces	5 (16)	2 (12)	3 (19)	3 (23)	2 (10)
Soil	12 (37)	6 (37)	6 (37)	3 (23)	9 (47)
Silage	1 (3)	0 (0)	1 (6)	1 (8)	0 (0)
Commodity feeds	4 (12)	0 (0)	4 (25)	3 (23)	1 (5)
Feed bunk swabs	7 (22)	3 (19)	4 (25)	2 (12)	5 (26)
Water tank swabs	7 (22)	2 (12)	5 (31)	3 (23)	4 (21)
Floor swabs	11 (34)	4 (25)	7 (44)	5 (38)	6 (31)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>47 (21)</b>	<b>17 (15)</b>	<b>30 (27)</b>	<b>20 (22)</b>	<b>27 (20)</b>