

Table S1. Intracerebral inoculation of goat kids with homozygous (G/G₁₂₇) or heterozygous (G/S₁₂₇) brain-derived inocula prepared from clinically affected goats with naturally acquired classical caprine scrapie.

Donor goats <i>PRNP</i> genotype	Recipient kids <i>PRNP</i> genotype	Number of clinically scrapie affected animals /total number of animals	Scrapie incubation period ^a (dpi, mean \pm SD)	<u>PrP^{Sc} detection</u> number of positive animals /total number of animals CNS ^b Lymphoid tissues ^c	
Previous studies					
G/G ₁₂₇	G/G ₁₂₇	5/5	486 \pm 21 ^d	5/5 ^d	5/5 ^d
G/G ₁₂₇	G/G ₁₂₇	5/5	557 \pm 103 ^e	5/5 ^e	5/5 ^e
Present study					
G/G ₁₂₇	G/G ₁₂₇	3/3	289 \pm 37	3/3	3/3
G/G ₁₂₇	G/S ₁₂₇	2/2	647, 1333 ^f	2/2	2/2
G/S ₁₂₇	G/G ₁₂₇	2/2	343, 358 ^f	2/2	2/2

Abbreviations: G = glycine; S = serine; *PRNP* = prion gene; dpi = days post-inoculation; SD = standard deviations; PrP^{Sc} = misfolded isoform of prion protein was detected by immunohistochemistry; ^ainterval (days) from inoculation to appearance of clinical signs of scrapie; ^bCNS = central nervous system examined at or immediately posterior to the brainstem at the obex; ^calimentary tract-associated lymphoid tissues (retropharyngeal, tonsil, mesenteric, ileocecal junction, ileum, and spleen), and peripheral lymph nodes (prescapular, prefemoral, and popliteal); ^dfrom Lacroux C. *et al* (2014) *J Virol* **88**, 2406-2413; ^efrom Acutis P.L. *et al* (2012) *Vet Res* **43**, 8; ^ffor experimental groups with fewer than 3 individuals, actual data values are reported instead of mean \pm SD.