

Supplementary Online Content

Solomon IH, Spera KM, Ryan SL, et al. Fatal Powassan encephalitis (deer tick virus, lineage II) in a patient with fever and orchitis receiving rituximab. *JAMA Neurol*. Published online March 19, 2018. doi:10.1001/jamaneurol.2018.0132

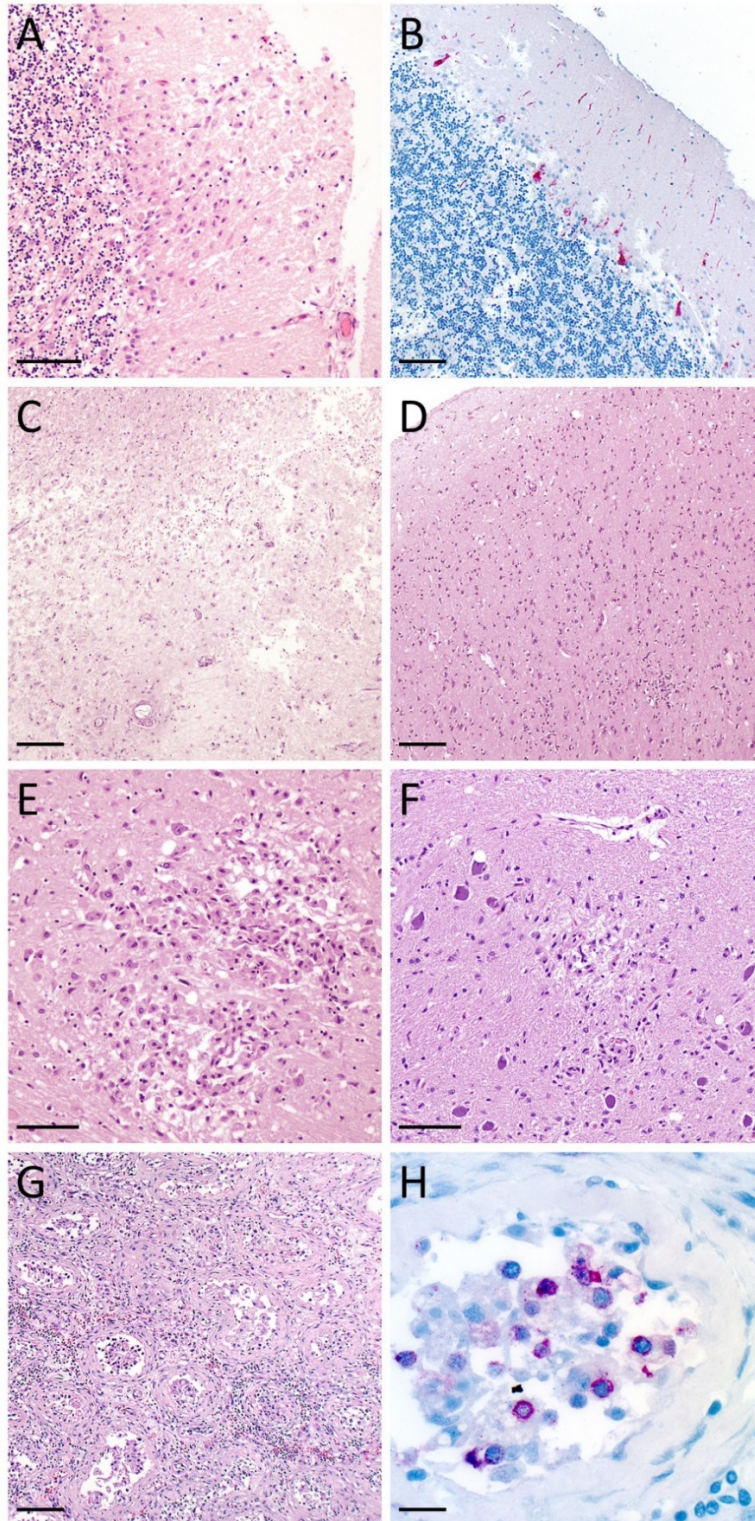
eTable. GenBank Accession Numbers for the Viruses Included in the Phylogenetic Tree (Figure 2C)

eFigure. Histological Findings From Postmortem Examination

This supplementary material has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work.

eTable. GenBank Accession Numbers for the Viruses Included in the Phylogenetic Tree (Figure 2C)

GenBank accession number
NC_003687.1
HM440563.1
HM440561.1
HM440559.1
EU770575.1
EU670438.1
EU543649.1
L06436.1
HM440560.1
HM440558.1
KU886216.1
KT224350.1
KJ746872.1
HM440562.1
AF311056.1
HQ231414.1
KT224351.1
HQ231415.1



eFigure. Histological Findings From Postmortem Examination

Autopsy sections of cerebellum demonstrate microglial nodules in the molecular layer (A), POWV infected (red) Purkinje cells (B), and destructive lesions in the cerebellar white matter (C). Microglial nodules are also present in the cerebral cortex (D), thalamus (E), and midbrain (F). Sections of left testicle show non-specific chronic inflammation (G) and positive (red) staining for POWV antigen (G). Scale bars 20 μm (panel H), 50 μm (panels E, F), 100 μm (panel A, B), 200 μm (panels C, D, G).