## Supplemental Table S1 - Table reports all primer sets used in this present study

n. t.			A 12	C. D. I
Bovine	Cognonac	hn	Amplicon size - bp	GenBank Acc.number
Deltapapillomavirus	Sequence	bp	size - bp	Acc.number
L1 BPV1 F	GGCTGAGGACGCTGCTGGTA	20		
L1 BPV1 R	TCTCCGAGCCCCTCTGGTC	20	92	KX907623.1
E5 BPV2 F	CACTGCCATTTGTTTTTTC	20		
E5 BPV2 R	GGAGCAACTCAAAATGATCCC	20	154	MF045490.1
E5 BPV13 F	CACTGCCATTTGGTGTTCTT	19		
E5 BPV13 R	AGCAGTCAAAATGATCCCAA	20	153	KU519390.1
L1 BPV14 F	GGAACAAACCTCACAATCAC	20		
L1 BPV14 R	CCAGTTCTCTAATACTGAGG	20	195	KR868228.1
	,			
OrfV			1	
045F	CCTACTTCTCGGAGTTCAGC	20	392	
045R	GCAGCACTTCTCCTCGTAG	19		KP010354.1
PPP1	GTCGTCCACGATGAGCAGCT	20	- 594	
PPP4	TACGTGGGAAGCGCCTCGCT	20		KU884329.1
VIR1	ACAATGGCCTGCGAGTG	17	617	
VIR2	TTAGAACTGATGCCGCAG	18		AJ222702.1
PPV F	CATCCCCAAGGAGACCAACGAG	22	627	
PPV R	TCCTCGTCGCCGTCGAAGTC	20		KP010355.1
Ovine Papillomavirus				
OaPV1 F	ACCGTTATCTAGAATCGCCAGC	23	194	
OaPV1 R	CTCGCCTGCGCACTATTGTT	20		U83594.1
OaPV2 F	ACCGACACCTGTGACCAAAA	20	174	
OaPV2 R	ACTGGTTAGGATCGGGGAGT	20		U83595.1
OaPV3, L1 F	AACTGGACTTGTCTTCCATG	20	126	
OaPV3, L1 R	AAAGACTCGGTATTGGGAGG	20		FJ796965
OaPV3, E6 F	AAGCCCTCGTACAATAGCTG	20	150	
OaPV3, E6 R	GCCAAATCTCCAGAGTAAAGC	20		FJ796965
OaPV4 F	CCAAGATGCTGAGCAGTAAATTCC	24	377	
OaPV4 R	TTATGGCTATTTGGTCCGTGC	21		KX954121.1



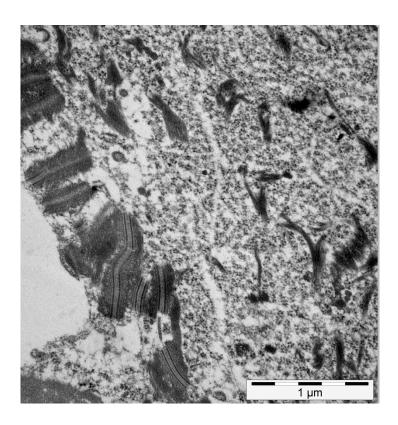
Suppl. Figure S1.

Clinical findings of epidermal hyperplasia of the lip and oral fibropapillomatosis of rostral mandibular gingiva of a newborn lamb.



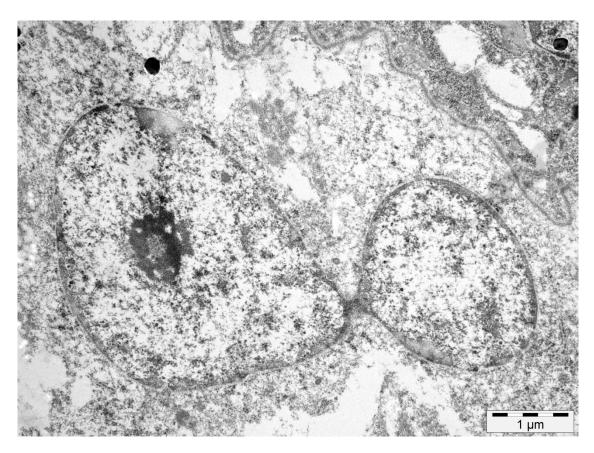
Suppl. Figure S2.

Gingival fibropapillomatosis in a lamb at 1 day of age (A) and 12 days later (B).



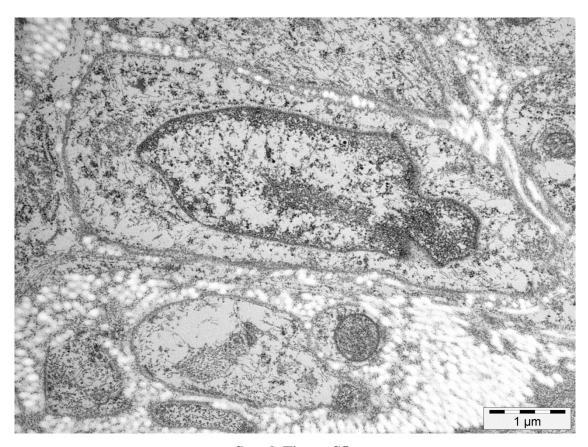
Suppl. Figure S3.

Several poorly developed desmosomes characterized by the lacking of the intermediate line are shown. Notice the presence of giant desmosomes.



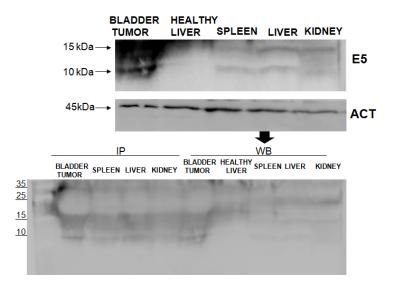
Suppl. Figure S4.

Oral fibropapillomatosis. An asymmetrycal cell division giving rise to two daughter cells of unequal size is shown by TEM.



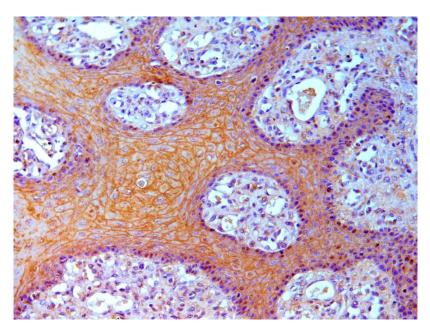
Suppl. Figure S5.

Epidermal hyperplasia. Ultrastructural detection of an asymmetric cell division resulting in the formation of micronuclei in the skin cells.



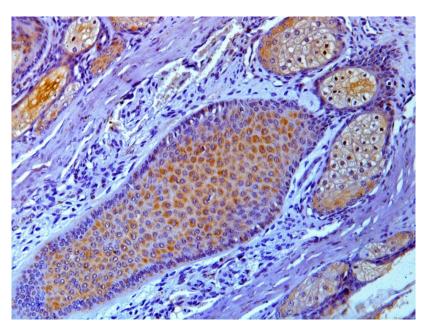
Suppl. Figure S6.

Immunoblotting of E5 oncoprotein in spleen, liver and kidney. Both E5 monomers (7kDa) and dimers (14 kDa) were evident in total extracts. Urothelial cancer cells expressing BPV-2 papillomavirus E5, were used as positive control; healthy liver tissue was used as negative control. Actin protein levels were detected to ensure equal protein loading.



Suppl. Figure S7.

Oral fibropapillomatosis. A membranous pattern of E5 immunolabeling is clearly evident.



Suppl. Figure S8.

Epidermal hyperplasia. A strong E5 immunolabeling in acanthotic cells of the outer root sheath (OCS). Notice also E5 immunolabeling in the cells of sebaceous glands.