

Electronic Supplementary Material

Mink Circovirus Can Infect Minks, Foxes and Raccoon Dogs

Yanling Yang¹, Yuening Cheng¹, Nan Li³, Shipeng Cheng¹, Li Guo¹, Yucheng Zhou¹, Haiwei Zhang¹, Xinyuan Zhang¹, Linzhu Ren²

1. State Key Laboratory for Molecular Biology of Special Economic Animals, Institute of Special Wild Economic Animals and Plants, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Changchun 130112, China

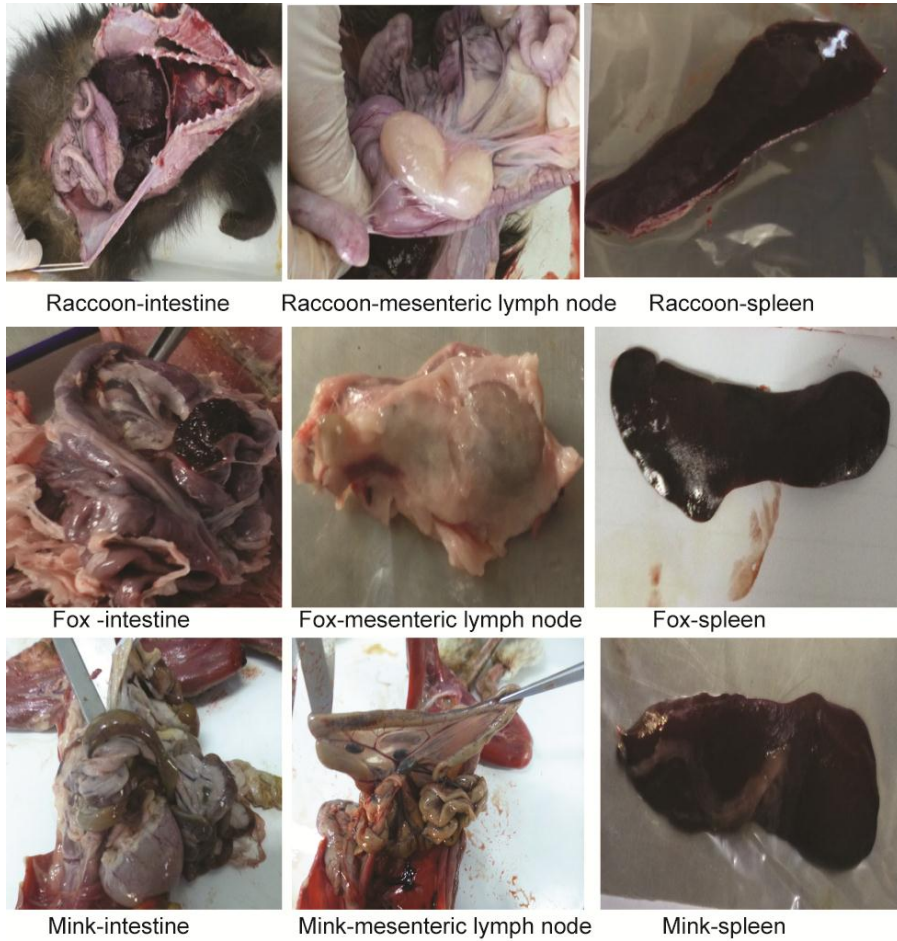
2. Jilin Provincial Key Laboratory of Animal Embryo Engineering, College of Animal Sciences, Jilin University, Changchun 130062, China

3. Key Laboratory of Jilin Province for Zoonosis Prevention and Control, Military Veterinary Institute, Academy of Military Medical Sciences, Changchun 130112, China.

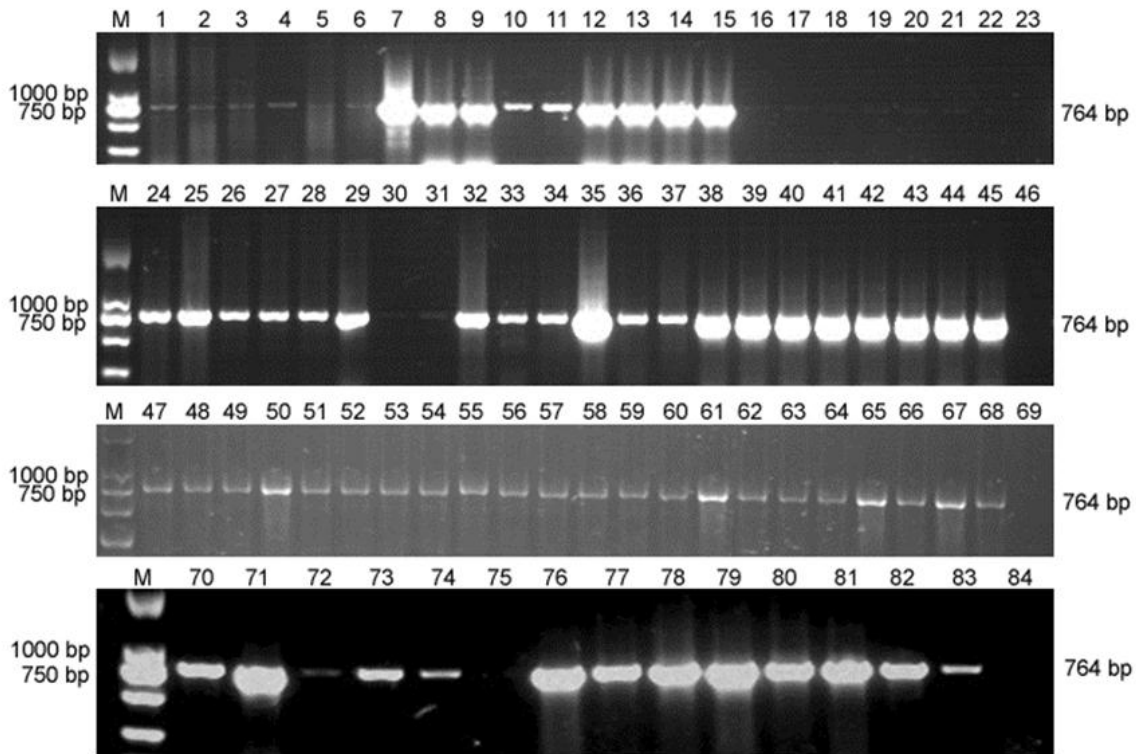
Supporting information to DOI: 10.1007/s12250-018-0059-5

Supplementary Table S1. Geographic locations of the minks, foxes and raccoon dogs collected in this study.

Province	No. of samples	Minks	Foxes	Raccoon dogs
Shang Dong	32	30	2	-
Liao Ning	18	10	6	2
He Bei	15	3	7	5
Hei Long Jiang	10	1	6	3
Ji Lin	5	-	1	4
Total	80	44	22	14



Supplementary Figure S1. The main pathological changes caused by circovirus infection in minks, foxes and raccoon dogs. The main pathologies of the sick animals were enlarged mesenteric lymph nodes and visceral hemorrhages (including those of the gastrointestinal mucosa, liver, spleen and kidney), followed by degenerative necrosis.



Supplementary Figure S2. Agarose gel electrophoresis of PCR products of the *Rep* gene in mesenteric lymph nodes from minks, foxes and raccoon dogs. M, DL2000 marker; 1-22 and 24-45, minks; 47-68, foxes; 70-83, raccoon dogs; 23, 46, 69 and 84, negative controls (healthy animals).