1	Suppl	lementary	Figure a	nd Table	Legends
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2	FIG S1 Differential melting curves from 16S rRNA gene qRT-PCR. The curves of 19 clinical
3	MAC isolates as well as positive (<i>M. intracellulare</i> and Mtb) and negative controls are shown.
4	
5	FIG S2 Bone marrow derived murine macrophages were infected with clinical stains, collected
6	in chronological order, at a MOI of 10. After two hours of infection, cells were washed and lysed
7	to analyze uptake. Uptake is represented as log CFU and designated as zero hour.
8	
9	FIG S3 Nanostring data. Murine BMDMs were infected with the first and last clinical isolate of
10	Mav (9.1 and 9.6) at a MOI of 10. After 6 hours post infection, cells were lysed in RLT buffer
11	and subsequently RNA was extracted to perform nanostring analysis. nCounter® GX Mouse
12	Inflammation Kit was used and the results were analyzed on Partek [®] Genomics Suite [®] software.
13	
14	FIG S4 Proinflammatory cytokines IL-6 (A) and IL-1 β (B) measured from liver homogenates.
15	Results are presented as ng cytokine per gram tissue.
16	FIG S5 Accumulated number of SNPs, accounting for sub clones. SNPs were counted relative to
17	Mav 104 for patients 9 and 13. The isolates from patient 13 were treated as two separate lineages
18	(13.1-2 and 13.3-4). For patient 4, SNPs in isolates 4.2-4.6 were counted relative to 4.2.
19	
20	Table S1 Medical history and time line of sample collection for all the patients in the study.

22	Table S2 List of genes containing SNPs. Both synonymous and non-synonymous mutations were
23	observed. Putative gene function mentioned for non-synonymous mutations. May 104 reference
24	from KEGG database was used to annotate function.
25	
26	Table S3 List of genes containing mutations (relative to Mav104, as an outgroup). Both,
27	synonymous and non-synonymous mutations were observed. Putative gene function mentioned
28	for non-synonymous mutations. May 104 reference from KEGG database was used to annotate
29	function. The mutations for patient 13 are highlighted in red and blue to emphasize the two sub-
30	series of isolates, (13.1, and 13.2) and (13.3, and13.4). The mutations for patient 4 are
31	highlighted in red and blue to emphasize the two sub-series of isolates (4.1) and (4.2-4.6)
32	
33	Table S4 Description of mycobacterial isolates; Specimen type, Specimen location, microscopy
34	quantification and concentration of bacteria
35	



FIG S1 Differential melting curves from 16S rRNA gene qRT-PCR. The curves of 19 clinical

MAC isolates as well as positive (M. intracellulare and Mtb) and negative controls are

shown.



FIG S2 Bone marrow derived murine macrophages were infected with clinical stains,

collected in chronological order, at a MOI of 10. After two hours of infection, cells were washed and lysed to analyze uptake. Uptake is represented as log CFU and designated as zero

hour.



FIG S3 Nanostring data. Murine BMDMs were infected with the first and last clinical isolate of Mav (9.1 and 9.6) at a MOI of 10. After 6 hours post infection, cells were lysed in RLT buffer and subsequently RNA was extracted to perform nanostring analysis. nCounter® GX Mouse Inflammation Kit was used and the results were analyzed on *Partek[®] Genomics Suite[®]* software.



FIG S4 Proinflammatory cytokines IL-6 (A) and IL-1 β (B) measured from liver homogenates.

Results are presented as ng cytokine per gram tissue.



FIG S5 Accumulated number of SNPs, accounting for sub clones. SNPs were counted relative to Mav 104 for patients 9 and 13. The isolates from patient 13 were treated as two separate lineages (13.1-2 and 13.3-4). For patient 4, SNPs in isolates 4.2-4.6 were counted relative to 4.2.

1 Supplementary material and method

2 Melting curve assay

Quantitative Real-time Polymerase Chain Reaction (qRT-PCR) with melting curve 3 4 analysis was performed on the patient isolates to confirm species identity, using Light Cycler® Fast Start DNA Master HybProbe Kit (Roche). DNA extraction was performed, using a 5 NucliSENS® easyMAG® automated system (bioMerieux Clinical Diagnostics). The primers used 6 to amplify the 16S rRNA gene region were MycoF: 5'-ACGGAAAGGTCTCTTCG-3' and 7 8 MycoR: 5'- GTCGTCGCCTTGGTAG-3'. The fluorogenic hybridization probes used were Myco 9 Probe1: 5'-ATGTCTTGTGGTGGAAAGCG-fluorescein isothiocyanate-3' and Myco Probe2: 5'-LC Red 640-TTAGCGGTGTGGGATGAGCCC-phosphate-3'. Mtb H37Rv, 10 Mav 104 and *M. intracellulare* were used as mycobacterial reference strains. 11

12

13 **Phylogenetic Analysis**

A multiple alignment of the genome sequences from clinical strains and reference strain Mav 104 (NC_008595.1) and H87 was generated using MUMmer 3.23 (1). SNPs were extracted from the multiple using a script (filtering out heterogeneous and low-coverage sites, as above). Sites involving indels in any of the isolates were also excluded. This resulted in a set of 12,560 polymorphic sites genome-wide. A phylogenetic tree was constructed by the maximum parsimony method (*dnapars*) in Phylip 3.66 (2).

20

21 Identification of Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms (SNPs)

SNPs in the isolates from each patient were identified by aligning the assembled genome
sequence from the first isolate to the sequences from isolates from each subsequent time point.
SNPs resulting from heterogeneous nucleotide calls (<70% pure) or low-coverage regions (depth
< 10) were filtered out.

26

27 Estimation of in vivo Mutation Rate

The apparent *in vivo* mutation rate of Mav was estimated by calculating the accumulated number of SNPs observed in each patient (compared to the first isolate) at each subsequent time point, divided by the time elapsed (in fractions of a year). For the second analysis, each isolate was compared to Mav 104. The 4-6 observations for each patient were fit to a Poisson distribution to derive the maximum likelihood estimate of the mean rate of accumulation of SNPs in each patient, along with 95% confidence intervals for the parameter estimates, using *poissfit* (rate_day*365) in MATLab.

35

36 Nanostring screen

Murine BMDMs were infected with the first and last clinical isolate of patient 9 (9.1 and 9.6) at a MOI of 10, for 6 hours. Cells were lysed in RLT buffer and subsequently RNA was extracted (Qiagen) to perform nanostring analysis. nCounter® GX Mouse Inflammation Kit (Nanostring technologies) was used to perform nanostring analysis on 100ng of RNA on a nCounter® digital analyzer (Nanostring technologies). Subsequently, values were imported into *Partek*[®] *Genomics Suite*[®] software for analysis where, 20 subtracted from normalized number of mRNA molecules, and set lowest value to 1, thereafter values were log₂-transformed and two-way ANOVA was performed. Genes with a two-fold or higher (induced or repressed) change in
expression level in macrophages infected with the last isolate compared to the first isolate were
represented.

47 Cytokine quantification from infected macrophages

Macrophages were seeded at 200,000 cells/well in a 24 well plate and infected with Mav clinical 48 49 isolates at a MOI of 10 for two hours before cells were washed to eliminate extracellular 50 bacteria. Supernatants were harvested at 2h, 6h, 1, 3 and 7 days. IL-6 and IL-1ß ELISAs (both from R&D systems) were performed on the supernatants according to the manufacturer's 51 52 protocol. 53 54 Reference Kurtz S, Phillippy A, Delcher AL, Smoot M, Shumway M, Antonescu C, Salzberg SL. 1. 55 56 2004. Versatile and open software for comparing large genomes. Genome Biol 5:R12. Felsenstein J. 1989. PHYLIP - Phylogeny Inference Package. Cladistics 5:163–166. 57 2.

58

Clinical history Patient First Last Interpretation Treatment (start Sex-age isolate isolate date) 1 F-50 Infiltrate right lung 22.03.2006 01.06.2007 Asymptomatic No top in 2004, ⁱCOPD colonization grade I 2 Lymphadopathy M-1 month 29.12.2008 09.02.2009 Infection No, surgical right side of neck removal. F-57 3 Lung abscess in 10.08.2007 26.10.2010 First Rifampicin, 1963, smoker, considered myambutol and COPD grade 3-4, asymptomatic clarithromycin multiple cavernae colonization, and infiltrates, later as insulin dependent infection. diabetes type II Smoker, COPD. 23.03.2007 01.07.2010 First rifampicin, 4 M-65 Infection bulla and cavernae isoniazid and right lung top pyrazinamide, then ethambutol and clarithromycin. Treatment stopped due to resistance to all drugs 5 F-61 COPD/ emphysema 23.05.2003 05.01.2005 Asymptomatic No grade 4. recurrent colonization chest infections 7 M-55 Colonic cancer 07.12.2005 25.05.2007 Infection Rifabutin, diagnosed in 2003, clarithromycin chemotherapy, and ethambutol metastases to lung, chronic bronchitis? 8 F-71 Lung infiltrate with 22.05.2008 25.05.2008 Uncertain Regress of necrosis with infiltrate without granulomatous antimycobacterial inflammation treatment 9 F-65 Bilateral lung 07.04.2005 10.10.2007 Infection Rimactan and infiltrates with ethambutol bronchiectasis, cavernae and fibrosis Severe bilateral 10 M-77 24.05.2005 21.09.2007 Colonization No lung fibrosis, MAC since 1990

Table S1 Medical history and time line of sample collection for all the patients in the study.

11	F-85	Pneumonia, lung infiltrate	07.07.2009	22.09.2010	Colonization	No, regression of infiltrate without antimycobacterial treatment
12	M-61	COPD/emphysema grade 4, caverna left lung top, infiltrate right midfield	09.04.2006	28.02.2007	Colonization	No,
13	F-83	Bronchiectasis, infiltrates and cavernae in both lung tops	20.12.2006	25.02.2009	Infection	No (risk of side effects, and patient not motivated for treatment)
15	F-55	Mild obstructive and restrictive lung disease, recurrent pneumonia, midfield infiltrate	19.01.2006	19.12.2006	Colonization	No, regress of infiltrate without antimycobacterial treatment

ⁱ Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)

Table S2 List of genes containing SNPs. Both synonymous and non-synonymous mutations were									
observed. Putative gene function mentioned for non-synonymous mutations. May 104 reference from									
KEGG databas	se was t	ised to anno	nutatively i	on. Mutations related to drug	s marked in re	ed occur in or	upstream of genes		
	41	4 2	<u>4</u> 3		<u>4</u> 5	46	Annotations for		
	701	7.2	4.0		н.5	4.0	Non-		
							synonymous		
							Mutations		
Davs	0	390	646	719	899	1196			
*nc228631						g>t	-57 bp upstream		
						8	of <i>embB</i>		
							(pseudogene)		
MAV 0570			V62I	V62I	V62I	V62I			
			L256L	L256L	L256L	L256L			
MAV_1067		A128S	A128S	A128S	A128S	A128S	Glutmate		
							synthetase		
MAV1092						+g (ins)			
MAV1302			R27R	R27R	R27R	R27R			
MAV_1393						Y243C			
nc1491618				a>c	a>c	a>c	16S rRNA		
MAV_1537				Q366E			AraC		
							transcriptional		
MAV 1659				transnasan	transnasan	transnasan	regulator		
MAV_1058				ins	ins	ins	(aminoalycoside		
				1115	1115	1115	acetyltransferase)		
MAV 2013		H1206Y	H1206Y	H1206Y	H1206Y	H1206Y	Mycobactin		
2013		1112001	1112001	1112001	1112001	1112001	nentide		
							synthetase MbtE		
MAV 2717				T170A			Thiamine		
· · - ·							biosynthesis/		
							tRNA		
							modification		
			D 400D	D 402D		D 402D	protein Thil		
<u>MAV_3418</u>		DAAID	R493R	K493K	K493K	K493K			
<u>MAV_3565</u>		R221R	K221K	R221R	K221K	K22IK			
<u>MAV_3604</u>		ESID	ESID	ESID	ESID	ESID			
MAV_3626		A136V	A136V	A136V	A136V	AI36V			
MAV_4065		cluster	cluster	cluster of	cluster of	cluster of 4	CheK		
		OI 4	OI 4	4 SNPS	4 SNPS	SINPS	metnyitransferase		
MAV 4502		E2540	SINPS				RnoR. DNA-		
IVIAV 4303		D234Q					rpon, Dran-		

						directed RNA polymerase, beta subunit
MAV_4827	T330T	Т330Т	Т330Т	T330T	T330T	
MAV 4838	A289T	A289T	A289T	A289T	A289T	
MAV_5303				G205S		putative N- acetylmuramoyl -L-alanine amidase

* 'nc' means SNP occurs in a non-coding (or intergenic) region. The coordinate given is based on an alignment to the genome sequence of *M. avium* 104.

	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.6	Annotations for Non- synonymous Mutations
Days	0	127	246	393	685	916	
MAV_0211			A42V				
MAV_5106			Q525K				gamma-HCH transport system permease protein
MAV_0166				A1230T			ferredoxin-dependent glutamate synthase 1
MAV_2082				-c			ABC transporter
MAV_2786				A178P			phosphatidylethanolamine- binding protein
MAV_3145				E348D			exinuclease subunit B
nc4424251				g>t			in 20kb insertion in MAV_4292
MAV_4983				G33V			molybdopterin oxidoreductase
MAV_0141					I161L	I161L	nitrate/sulfate/bicarbonate transporter
nc223899					t>c	t>c	embB (pseudogene)
nc1488761					g>t		16S rRNA
MAV_3262					C175*		glycosyl transferase
nc4439295					c>t		near MAV_4309

	13.1	13.2	13.3	13.4	Annotations for Non- synonymous Mutations
Days	0	47	421	798	
MAV_0030			L4L	L4L	
MAV_0048				A488E	conserved hypothetical protein
MAV_0182				K38T	superoxide dismutase, Fe- Mn family
MAV_0382			P452A	P452A	
MAV_0650			A297S	A297S	
MAV_1043			E173E	E173E	
MAV_2305			L206L	L206L	
MAV_2316			S324P	S324P	conserved hypothetical protein
MAV_2756			Y150H	Y150H	methyltransferase
MAV_2838		F267V			homologue to the OxyR transcriptional regulator
MAV_2876			+agtg	+agtg	
MAV_2967			L146S	L146S	transcriptional regulator, TetR family protein
MAV_3155			M28K		DNA polymerase I
MAV_3749		K323E	K323E	K323E	DNA processing protein; smf family protein
MAV_4147			L239L	L239L	¥ 1
MAV_4190			P144T	P144T	
MAV_4900			R289R	R289R	
MAV_4964				S239P	conserved hypothetical protein
nc5110983			t>c		near MAV_4966
MAV 5255			D46D	D46D	

.

Table S3 List of genes containing mutations (relative to Mav104, as an outgroup). Both synonymous and non-synonymous mutations were observed. Putative gene function mentioned for non-synonymous mutations. *M. avium* 104 reference from KEGG database was used to annotate function. The mutations for patient 13 are highlighted in red and blue to emphasize the two sub-series of isolates, (13.1, and 13.2) and (13.3, and13.4). The mutations for patient 4 are highlighted in red and blue to emphasize the two sub-series of isolates (4.1) and (4.2-4.6). Mutations in putative drug-resistance genes have been removed.

	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	Annotations for Non- synonymous Mutations
Days (from 4.2)	NA	0	256	329	509	806	
MAV 0570			V62I	V62I	V62I	V62I	
MAV_0809			L256L	L256L	L256L	L256L	
MAV_1067		A128S	A128S	A128S	A128S	A128S	Glutmate synthetase
MAV 1092						+g (ins)	
MAV_1302			R27R	R27R	R27R	R27R	
MAV_1393						Y243C	
MAV_1537				Q366E			AraC transcriptional regulator
MAV_2013		H1206Y	H1206Y	H1206Y	H1206Y	H1206Y	Mycobactin peptide synthetase MbtE
MAV_2717				T170A			Thiamine biosynthesis/ tRNA modification protein ThiI
MAV_3418			R493R	R493R	R493R	R493R	
MAV_3565	R221R						
MAV_3604	D51E						
MAV_3626		A136V	A136V	A136V	A136V	A136V	
MAV_4065	cluster						CheR
	of 4 SNPs						methyltransferase
MAV 4827	T330T						
MAV 4838		A289T	A289T	A289T	A289T	A289T	
MAV_5303					G205S		putative N- acetylmuramoyl -L-alanine

	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.6	Annotations for Non- synonymous Mutations
Days (from 9.1)	0	127	246	393	685	916	
MAV_0211			A42V				
MAV_5106			Q525K				gamma-HCH transport system permease protein
MAV_0166				A1230T			ferredoxin-dependent glutamate synthase 1
MAV_2082				-c			ABC transporter
MAV_2786				A178P			phosphatidylethanolamine- binding protein
MAV_3145				E348D			exinuclease subunit B
nc4424251				g>t			
MAV_4983				G33V			molybdopterin oxidoreductase
MAV_0141					I161L	I161L	nitrate/sulfate/bicarbonate transporter
MAV_3262					C175*		glycosyl transferase
nc4439295					c>t		

* 'nc' means SNP occurs in a non-coding (or intergenic) region. The coordinate given is based on an

alignment to the genome sequence of *M. avium* 104.

	13.1	13.2	13.3	13.4	Annotations for Non-synonymous Mutations
Days (from first diagnosis*)	279	326	700	1077	
MAV_0030	L4L	L4L			
MAV_0048				A488E	conserved hypothetical protein
MAV_0182				K38T	superoxide dismutase, Fe-Mn family
MAV_0382			P452A	P452A	
MAV_0650	S297A	S297A			
MAV1043	E173E	E173E			
MAV_2305			L206L	L206L	
MAV_2316			S324P	S324P	conserved hypothetical protein
MAV_2756			Y150H	Y150H	methyltransferase
MAV_2876	-agtg	-agtg			
MAV_2967			L146S	L146S	transcriptional regulator, TetR family protein
MAV_3155			M28K		DNA polymerase I
MAV_3749	E323K				DNA processing protein; smf family protein
MAV_4147	L239L	L239L			
MAV_4190	T144P	T144P			
MAV_4900			R289R	R289R	
MAV_4964				S239P	conserved hypothetical protein
nc5110983			t>c		<u>*</u>
MAV 5255	D46D	D46D			

* For patient 13, 279 days from the first diagnosis was added as an estimate of the time in-patient during which mutations accumulated, assuming that the two lineages accumulated distinct sets of mutations from a common progenitor during the course of infection.

Table S4 Description of mycobacterial isolates; Specimen type, Specimen location,

microscopy quantification and concentration of bacteria

Patient ID	Isolate ID	Specimen received	Specimen type	pecimen Specimen /pe location		Concentration of Bacteria
		uate				
1	1-1	22/03/2006	BAL	lung	AFB not	low
					detected	
1	1-2	1/06/2007	BAL		AFB not	low
					detected	
2	2-1	29/12/2008	Abscess	Neck	Not done	Uncertain
2	2-2	9/02/2009	Tissue biopsy	Neck	AFB	Uncertain
					detected,	
					not	
2	14.1	10/09/2007	DAI	I un a	quantified	1
3	14-1	10/08/2007	BAL	Lung	AFB not	IOW
3	14-2	19/12/2008	Sputum	Ιμησ		high
5	112	19/12/2000	Sputum	Lung	AFB/field	ingn
3	3-1	26/01/2010	BAL	Lung	>9	high
				6	AFB/field	8
3	3-2	5/08/2010	Sputum	Lung	Not done	Uncertain
3	3-3	26/10/2010	Sputum	Lung	AFB	Uncertain
			-		detected,	
					not	
					quantified	
4	6-1	23/03/2007	Sputum	Lung	>9	high
	6.0	16/04/2000	Q (T	AFB/field	1 • 1
4	6-2	16/04/2008	Sputum	Lung	10 AED/field	nign
	63	28/12/2008	Sputum	Lung		high
-	0-5	20/12/2008	Sputum	Lung	AFB/field	Ingn
4	4-1	11/03/2009	Sputum	Lung	>9	high
			~ F	8	AFB/field	8
4	4-2	7/09/2009	Sputum	Lung	>9	high
			1	C	AFB/field	C
4	4-3	1/07/2010	BAL	Lung	AFB not	low
					detected	
5	5-1	23/05/2003	Sputum	Lung	AFB not	low
		E /01 /2005			detected	1
5	5-2	5/01/2005	BAL	Lung	AFB not	low
					detected	

7	7-1	7/12/2005	Bal	Lung	2 AFB/300	high
					fields	
7	7-2	25/05/2007	Transbronchial	Lung	AFB not	low
			biopsy		detected	
8	8-1	22/05/2008	Sputum	Lung	>9	high
			-	0	AFB/field	0
8	8-2	26/05/2008	Transbronchial	Lung	AFB	high
			biopsy		detected,	
					not	
					quantified	
9	9-1	7/04/2005	Sputum	Lung	1 AFB/field	high
9	9-2	12/08/2005	Sputum	Lung	5 AFB/100	high
					fields	
9	9-3	9/12/2005	Sputum	Lung	5 AFB/field	high
9	9-4	5/05/2006	Sputum	Lung	>9	high
					AFB/field	
9	9-5	21/02/2007	Sputum	Lung	>9	high
					AFB/field	
9	9-6	10/10/2007	Sputum	Lung	1 AFB/5	high
					fields	
10	10-1	25/04/2005	Sputum	Lung	3 AFB/10	high
10	10.0		~	-	fields	
10	10-2	11/06/2007	Sputum	Lung	AFB not	low
10	10.2	21/00/2007	T ' 0	NT (detected	1
10	10-3	21/09/2007	Tissue?	Not	AFB not	low
				specified,	detected	
				transbrochial		
11	11-1	7/07/2009	BAL		AFB not	low
11		110112009	DILL	Lung	detected	10 10
11	11-2	22/09/2010	Sputum	Lung	AFB not	low
			~ F	8	detected	
12	12-1	9/04/2006	Sputum	Lung	>9	high
			-	0	AFB/field	0
12	12-2	28/02/2007	Sputum	Lung	>9	high
					AFB/field	
13	13-1	20/12/2006	Sputum	Lung	AFB not	low
					detected	
13	13-2	5/02/2007	Sputum	Lung	AFB not	low
					detected	
13	13-3	14/02/2008	BAL	Lung	AFB not	low
10	12.4	25/02/2000	G (T	detected	1 • 1
13	13-4	25/02/2009	Sputum	Lung	6 AFB/field	high
15	15-1	19/01/2006	BAL	Lung	AFB not	low
17	15.0	10/10/2005			detected	
15	15-2	19/12/2006	Sputum	Lung	AFB not	low
					detected	

MAV_0005	Rv0005	gyrB
MAV_0006	Rv0006	gyrA
MAV_0173	Rv3855	ethR
MAV_0175	Rv3854c	ethA
MAV_0225	Rv3794	embA
MAV_0224	Rv3795	embB
MAV_0229	Rv3793	embC
MAV_0595	Rv3566c	nat
MAV_1418	Rv1267c	embR
MAV_1658	Rv2416c	eis
MAV_1725	Rv2447c	folC
MAV_2190	Rv2247	accD6
MAV_2192	Rv2245	kasA 🗌
MAV_2194	Rv2243	fabD
MAV_2472	Rv2043c	pncA
MAV_2752	Rv1909c	furA
MAV_2753	Rv1908c	katG
MAV_2839	Rv2428	ahpC
MAV_2867	Rv1854c	ndh
MAV_2944	Rv1772	-
MAV_2992	Rv0678	-
MAV_3077	Rv1694	tlyA
MAV_3152	Rv1630	rpsA
MAV_3294	Rv1484	inhA
MAV_3295	Rv1483	fabG1
MAV_3652	Rv2764c	thyA
MAV_3702	Rv2846c	efpA
MAV_4018	Rv3139	fadE24
MAV_4231	Rv3266c	rmlD
MAV_4471	Rv0701	rplC
MAV_4492	Rv0682	rpsL
MAV_4503	Rv0667	rpoB
MAV_4664	Rv0486	mshA
MAV_5183	Rv0129c	fbpC
MAV_5308	Rv3919c	gid
MAV_2838	Rv2427A	oxyR
5 kb region around	Rvnr01	rrs
coord 1.49 Mb		

Table S5. MAV genes potentially related to drug resistance. This list was generated by identifying orthologs in the *M. avium* 104 genome of genes related to drug resistance in *M. tuberculosis* for drugs commonly used to treat mycobacterial infections (1).

1. Mortimer TD, Weber AM, Pepperell CS. 2018. Signatures of Selection at Drug Resistance Loci in Mycobacterium tuberculosis. mSystems 3.

Table S6 : Primers for SangerSequencing

Gene	Primer	Sequence
Pat4_MAV_1067	Forward	5'AAGCTCGGCTCCGGCAAACTG3'
Pat4_MAV_1067	Reverse	5'CACCCAGCGAGCTCAGGC3'
Pat4_MAV_1537	Forward	5'CGTTTGGTCGCCGCCTAC 3'
Pat4_MAV_1537	Reverse	5'GCAATTGTGTTCGGGCGC 3'
Pat4_MAV_2717	Forward	5' GACCTGGGGTGGCCGGTC 3'
Pat4_MAV_2717	Reverse	5' ATCGCAGGCCAGTCCGCG 3'
Pat4_MAV_5303	Forward	5'GTCCGCCGATCGGGCCCC 3'
Pat4_MAV_5303	Reverse	5'CAGCGGGCTGCGGTTGACC 3'
Pat9_MAV_0141	Forward	5' CCGTACTTCTTCCTGTTGC 3'
Pat9_MAV_0141	Reverse	5'CAGCACACCGCCGGAGTT 3'
Pat9_MAV_0166	Forward	5' GTGAAGTCGCTGGACACCAC 3'
Pat9_MAV_0166	Reverse	5' AGAACCGCACCGGCTTGCC 3'
Pat9_MAV_2786-F	Forward	5'GGCTCCGGCAGCACGTCC 3'
Pat9_MAV_2786-R	Reverse	5' CGCGGCGGCGCCGATCGT 3'
Pat13_MAV_0182	Forward	5'GTGGCTGAATACACCCTG 3'
Pat13_MAV_0182	Reverse	5'CAGGTGGAAGGCGAGGTT3'
Pat13_MAV_2756	Forward	5'AGCAACGAAGGCGGCCACG 3'
Pat13_MAV_2756	Reverse	5'CTGGGACCTGATGCGGCGA 3'
Pat13_MAV_3155	Forward	5'GTGCCCGCCACGAAAGCCG 3'
Pat13_MAV_3155	Reverse	5'CAGCAGGTTGATCAGCATCGC3'
Pat13_MAV_3749	Forward	5'ATCGGCCACATCGGCGAATTGG 3'
Pat13_MAV_3749	Reverse	5' CTGGCGGCGCACCAGCCC 3'