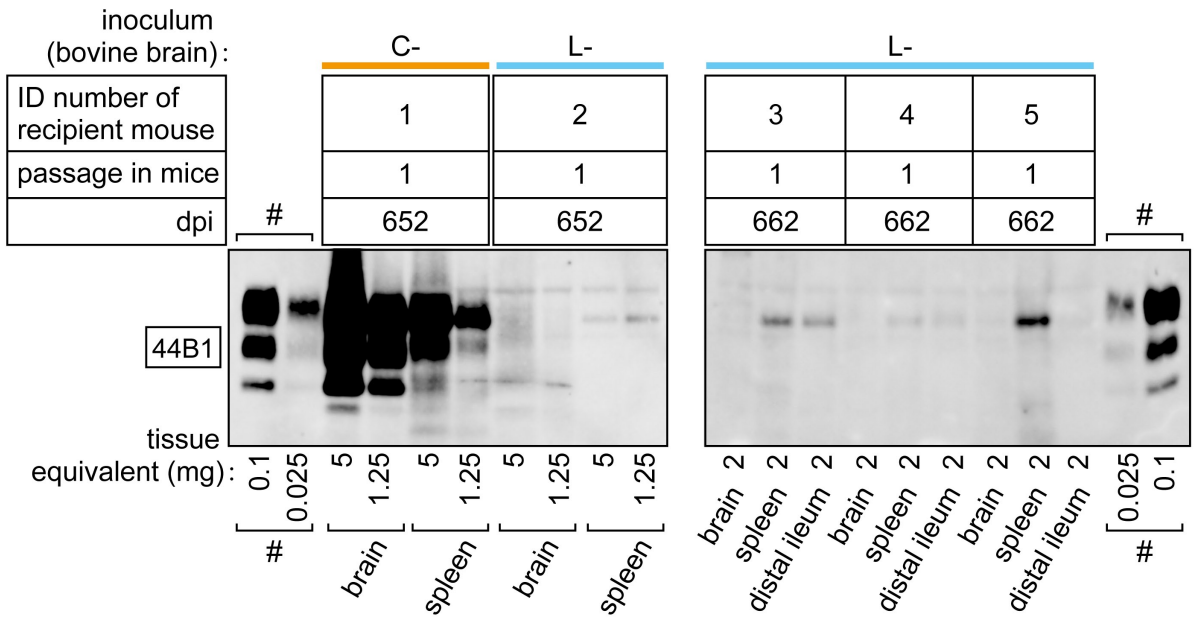


A



**B**inoculum  
(bovine brain):

C-

L-

Ctrl

dpi:

528

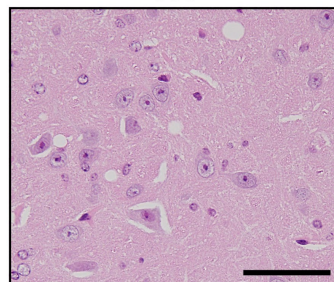
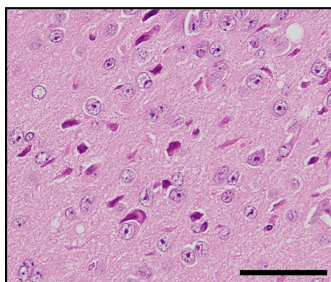
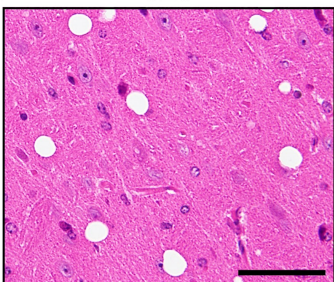
669

669

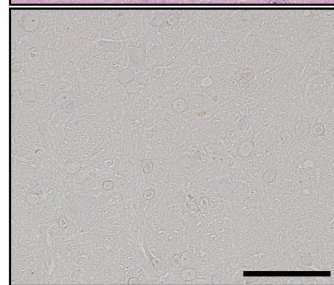
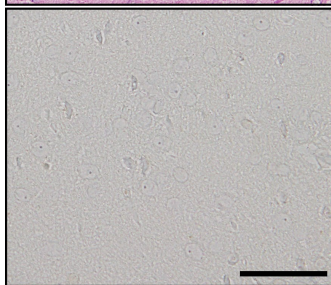
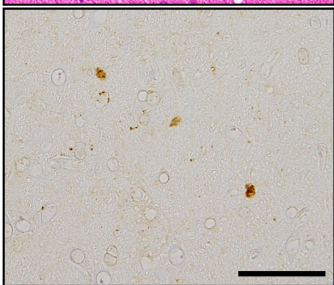
recipient mouse (R/IS)

hypothalamus

HE

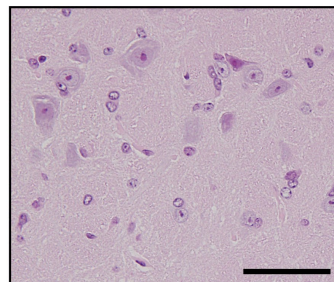
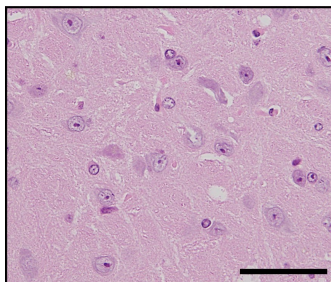
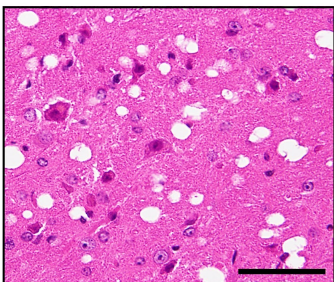


PrP

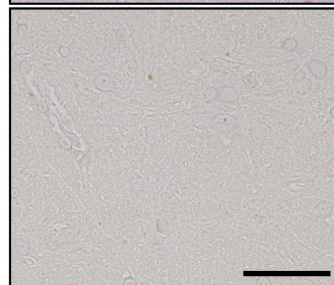
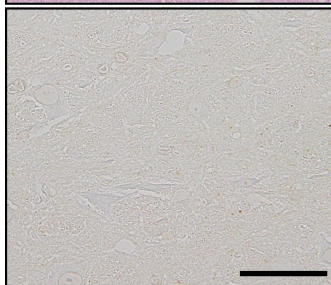
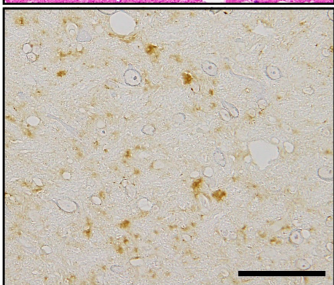


medulla oblongata

HE

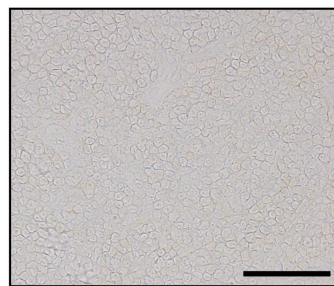
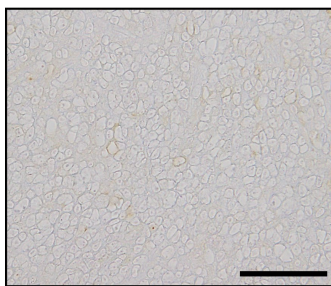
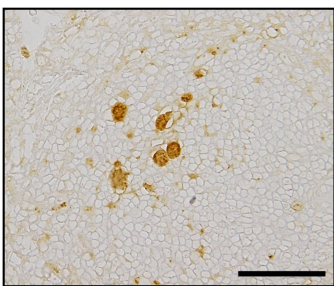


PrP



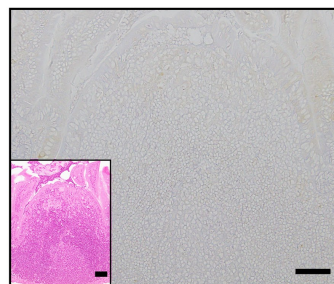
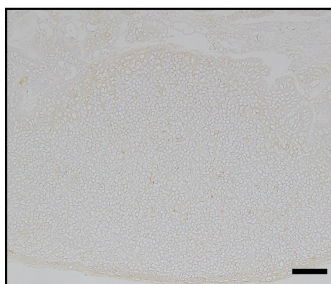
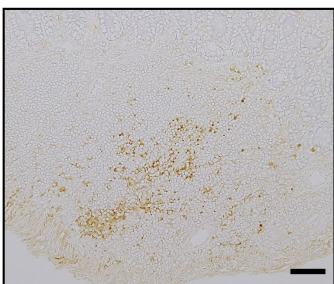
spleen

PrP



ileum

PrP



**S2 Fig. First challenge of C57BL/6 mice with bovine C- and L-BSE prions.**

Western blot analysis of PrP<sup>Sc</sup> in the brain, spleen, and distal regions of the ileum of representative C57BL/6 mice (ID numbers of 1 to 5) subjected to the first challenge with C- and L-BSE prions from cows. #; thalamus of a C-BSE-affected cow as a positive control. PK digested tissues were subjected to Western blot analysis. PrP<sup>Sc</sup> was detected using the antibody 44B1. dpi; days post-inoculation. (B) Histopathological and immunohistochemical analysis of representative RIIS mice challenged with C- and L-BSE prions from cows. Ctrl (control inoculum); saline. HE; hematoxylin-eosin staining. PrP; immunohistochemical staining of PrP<sup>Sc</sup>. Photographs show hypothalamus, ventral portion of the medulla oblongata, spleen (corresponding to a region of white pulp), and Peyer's patches in distal regions of the ileum (basal lamina are positioned towards the bottom of the photographs as in the inset HE-staining). The scale bars; 50  $\mu$ m.