

Figure S1.

Genome amplification from natural samples



Genome amplification from experimental samples



	Sequence	Reference
F1	ATAAAAGACAAACCATAGACCGTTACTGAC	Pérez <i>et al.</i> 2014
R1	CTTAACATATTCTAAGGGCAAACCAACCAA	Pérez <i>et al.</i> 2014
F2	CCGTTACTGACATTTCGCTTCTTG	This study
R2	GAACTGCTCCATCACTCATTG	This study
F3	CATCCATCAACATCAAGACCAAC	This study
R3	ATAACAAACCTTCTAAATCCTA	This study

Figure S1. Sequences and genomic loci of primers used to amplify parvovirus DNA.

Figure S2.

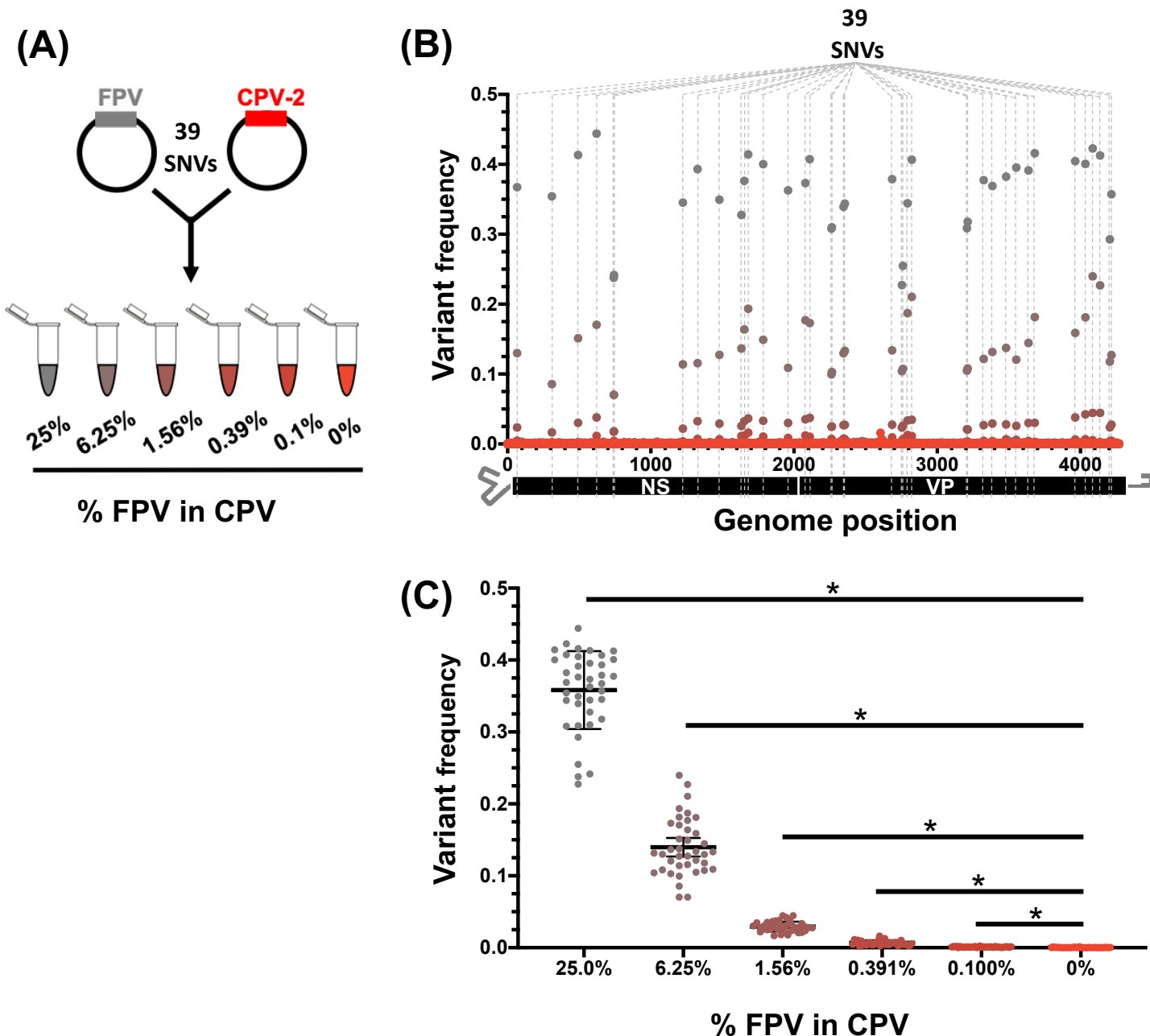


Figure S2. Demonstration of sub-consensus single nucleotide variant (SNV) detection sensitivity across CPV genome. (A) Plasmids containing full length FPV (p292) and CPV-2 (p265) genomes, which differ at 39 sites across the region of analysis were mixed in various proportions based on DNA quantifications and deep sequenced. (B) Position and frequency of dominant sub-consensus SNVs for various plasmid mixtures colored as in "A". Grey dotted lines indicate locations of the 39 mutations that differentiate the two input sequences. (C) Variant frequencies in each mixture for each of the 39 mutations. Asterisk (*) indicate significance ($P < 0.05$) between means of spikes and no spike (0% FPV in CPV) control.

Figure S3.

(A) CPV-2 in dogs

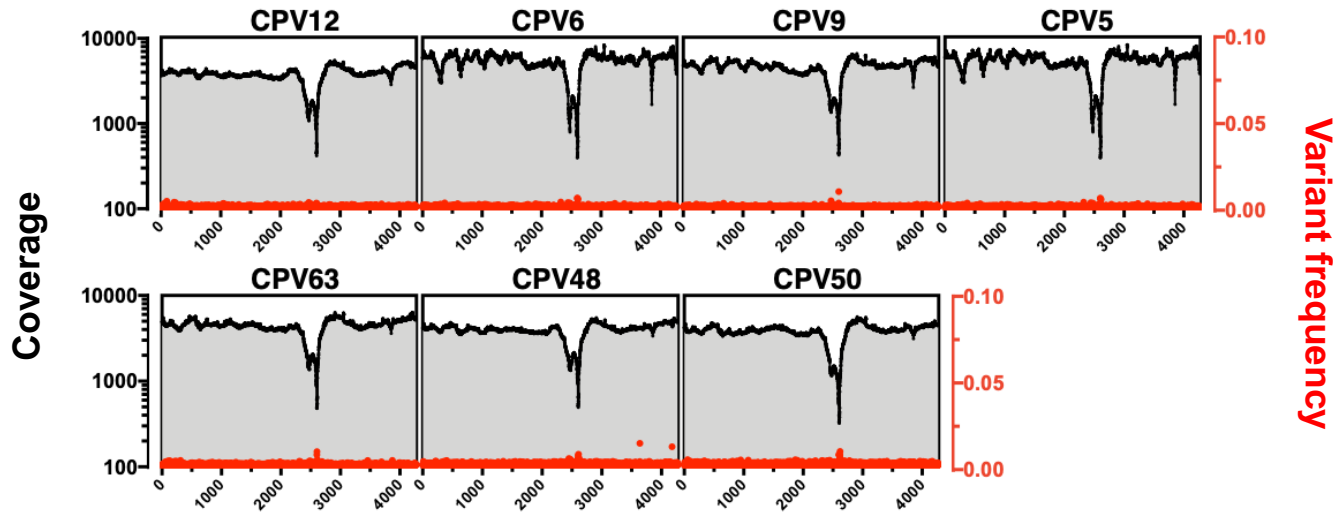


Figure S3.

(B) CPV-2a in dogs

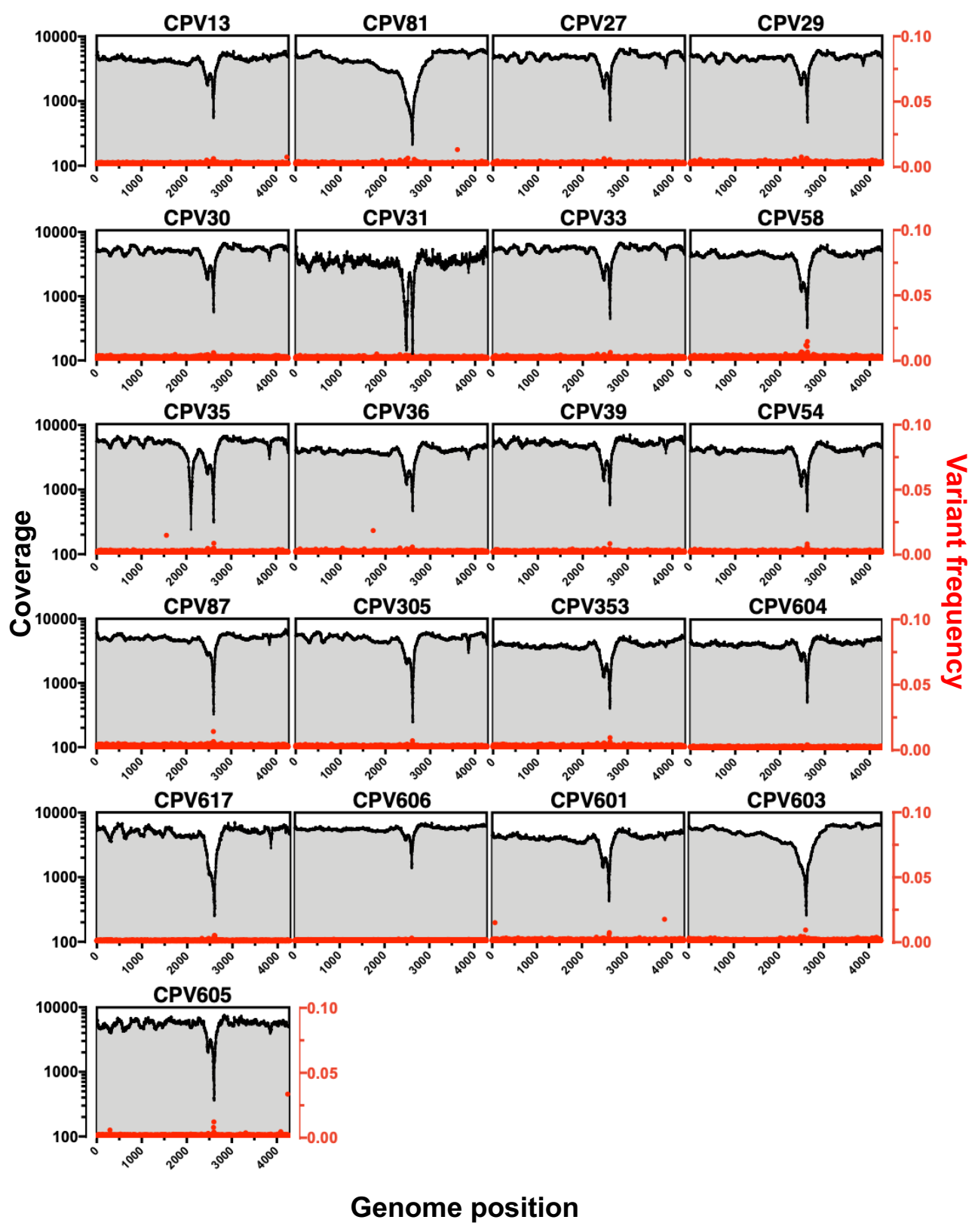


Figure S3.

(C) **Acute CPV-2a infection in dog**

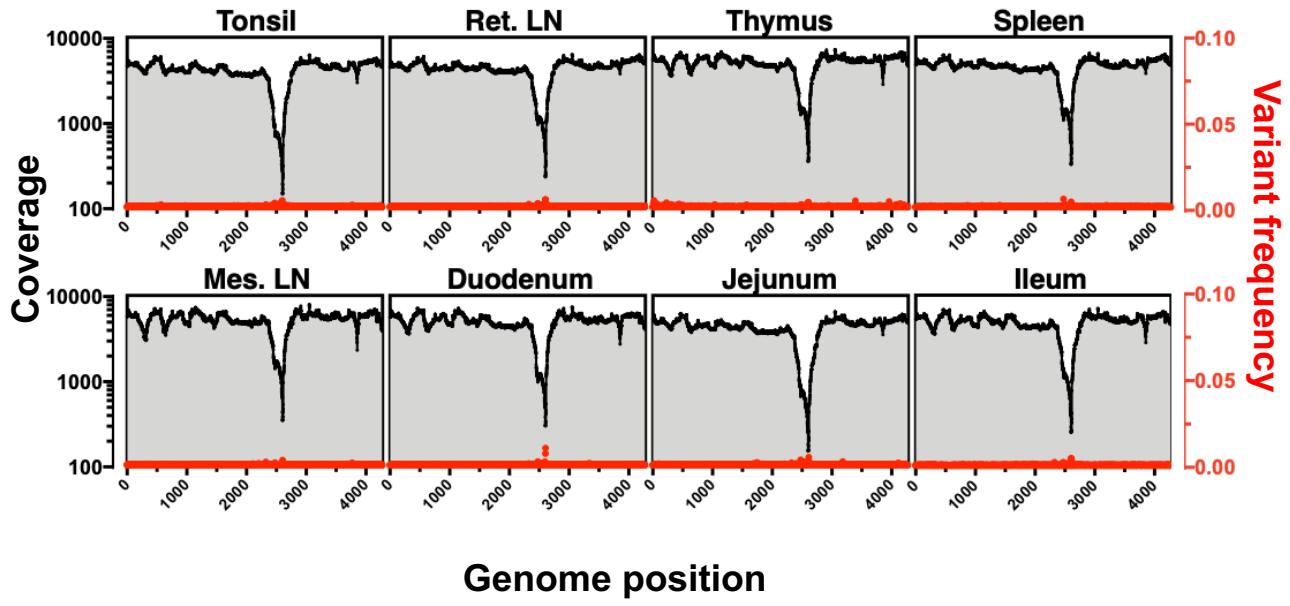
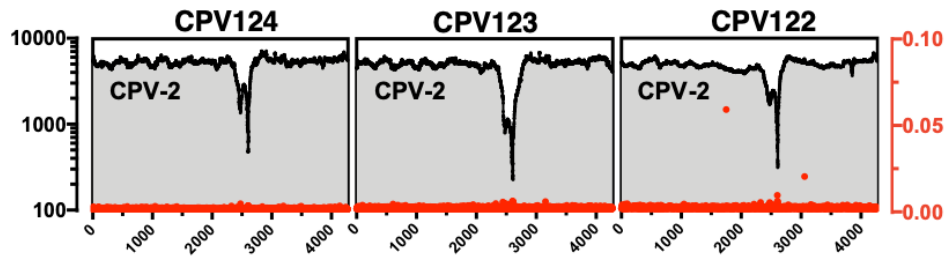


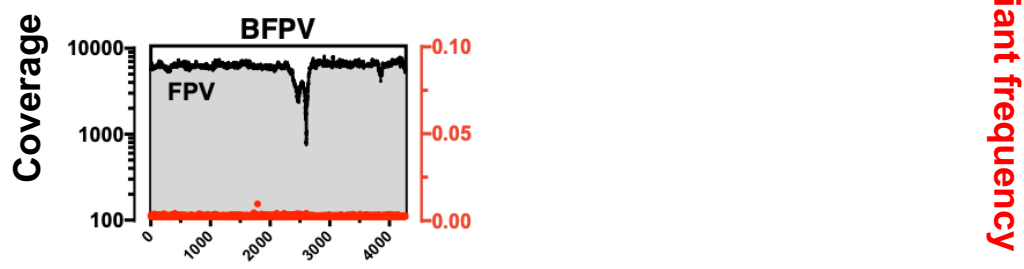
Figure S3.

(D)

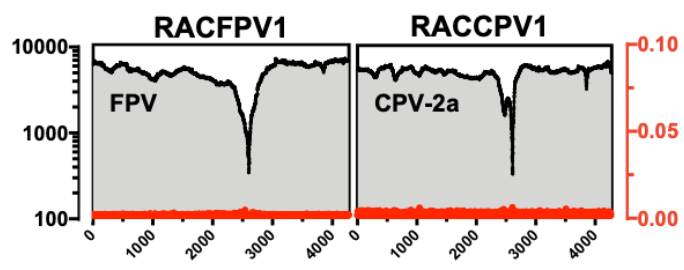
Raccoon dogs



Blue Fox



Raccoon



Genome position

Figure S3. Individual genome-wide coverage and minor variant plots for natural samples deep sequenced in this study. (A) CPV-2 viruses collected from dogs, (B) CPV-2a viruses collected dogs, (C) CPV-2a acute infection in an indivial dog collected from different tissues, (D) CPV-2, CPV-2a, and FPV (as indicated in each plot area) viruses collected from non-dog hosts. No variants were observed outside of the y-axis frequency range of 0.10.