1	Diagnostic Uncertainty and the Epidemiology of Feline Foamy Virus in Pumas				
2	(Puma concolor)				
3					
4	Nicholas G. Dannemiller⁺a, Sarah Kechejiana, Simona Krabergera, Kenneth Loganь,				
5	Mathew Alldredgec, Kevin R. Crooksd, Sue VandeWoudea, Scott Carvere				
6					
7	aDepartment of Microbiology, Immunology, and Pathology, Colorado State University,				
8	Fort Collins, Colorado, USA				
9	bColorado Parks and Wildlife, Montrose, Colorado, USA				
10	cColorado Parks and Wildlife, Fort Collins, Colorado, USA				
11	dDepartment of Fish, Wildlife, and Conservation Biology, Colorado State University, Fort				
12	Collins, Colorado, USA				
13	eSchool of Biological Sciences, University of Tasmania, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia				
14					
15	*Address correspondence to Nicholas G. Dannemiller, dannemillern@gmail.com				

## 17 Supplementary Table S1. Results of qPCR and ELISA testing of naïve and experimentally FFV-

- 18 inoculated domestic cats. Four specific-pathogen-free domestic cats were experimentally
- 19 inoculated with 10<sup>5</sup> TCID<sub>50</sub> wild-type FFV in 2 ml, split into 1 ml intramuscularly and 1 ml
- 20 intravenously. qPCR and ELISA testing of the 4 experimentally FFV-inoculated cats as well as 4
- 21 additional specific-pathogen-free, FFV-naïve domestic cats 21-days post inoculation yielded a
- sensitivity of 75% (95% CI: 19.4-99.4%) and specificity of 100% (95% CI: 39.8-100%) for both
  gPCR and ELISA. Data extrapolated from Ledesma-Feliciano et al (2018)<sup>28</sup>.

qi en ana Elisit. Bata extrapolated nom Ledesma renelano et al					
Cat	qPCR+	qPCR-	ELISA+	ELISA-	
FFV+	3	1	3	1	
FFV Naïve	0	4	0	4	

24