

| Swine Breed  | Age/Sex                         | Clinicopathological Findings  | Post Mortem Findings   | Diagnosis  |
|--|---------------------------------|---|--|--|
| Miniature pitman-moore (Howard and Clarke, 1970)   | 66 - 88 months; male and female | Chronic leukopenia followed by eosinophilic leukemic hemogram, decreased ALP.   | Varying degrees of marrow necrosis and fibrosis, neoplastic cell infiltration of liver, spleen, kidneys, lungs, gonads, adrenal, thyroid, and salivary glands, brain, heart, skeletal muscle and gastrointestinal tract  | Myeloid metaplasia and myelogenous leukemia        |
| Crossbred (Allsup et al., 1981)  | 3 days                          | Generalized yellow skin color   | Icterus, enlarged lymph nodes, widespread petechiation, neoplastic infiltration of kidney, lymph nodes, spleen, and liver  | Myeloid neoplasia                                  |
| Landrace (Kashima et al., 1982)  | 36 months, sow                  | No clinical signs antemortem  | Large numbers of eosinophils, promyelocytes and myelocytes as well as erythroblasts in blood smears, neoplastic cells in spleen, pancreas, digestive tract, kidneys post-mortem.   | Eosinophilic myeloid leukemia                      |
| (Rafferty et al., 2007)  | 5 months, boar                  | Elevated heart rate, slow capillary refill time, cyanotic skin over ears and anemia   | Creamy white bone marrow, petechial hemorrhages and nodules on kidneys and testis, large number of bone marrow lymphoblasts of B-cell origin   | B-cell lymphoblastic leukemia                      |
| Landrace cross (Kadota et al., 1984)   | 30 months, sow                  | Reproductive disorders  | Green myeloid lesions in bone marrow, spleen, lymph nodes, liver, ovaries, renal cortices, pancreas, endometrium, and mammary glands   | Myeloblastic leukemia                              |
| Landrace, Landrace hybrid, Duroc (Kadota et al., 1987)                                       | >24 months                      |   | Neoplastic involvement of bone marrow, spleen, liver, heart, adrenal glands, pancreas and lung neoplastic growth of eosinophilic promyelocytes   | Myeloblastic leukemia and chronic myeloid leukemia |
| dd-haplotype (inbred for SLA-) miniature swine (Sipos et al., 2006)                          | 48 months, sow                  | Herd infertility, weight loss progressing to recumbency, moderate enophthalmos, anemic conjunctiva and labial mucosa, hyperproteinemia, low-grade hypokalemia, hypomagnesemia, severe non-regenerative anemia, profound leukocytosis, moderate neutropenia, basophilia, peripheral blood myeloid cells co-expressing lymphoid markers | Severe lymphadenopathy with hepatomegaly, gray nodules in liver, kidneys and ovaries, splenic hemosiderosis and focal fibrosis, hepatic and lymph node myeloid white blood cell infiltration, renal and ovarian lymphoid infiltration, severe cystic hyperplasia of uterine glands | Undifferentiated leukemia                          |
| Inbred-MHC defined (SLA-d homozygous haplotype) (Duran-Struuck et al., 2015) Miniature swine | 31-44 months, males and females | Lethargy, anorexia, weight loss, severe leukocytosis, anemia, peripheral blood mononuclear cells phenotypically dominated by myeloid phenotype with decreased lymphocytes   | Organomegaly, lymphadenopathy, severe hepatosplenomegaly, pale bone marrow with 3:1 myeloid:erythroid ratio, tumor cells in lymph nodes and kidneys  | Myelogenous leukemia                               |

**Supplementary Table 2:** Representative porcine leukemia publications. ALP, Alkaline phosphatase; MHC, Major histocompatibility complex; SLA-d, Swine leukocyte antigen-d.