

Supplemental Online Content

Wanat KA, Perelygina L, Chen M-H, et al. Association of persistent rubella virus with idiopathic skin granulomas in clinically immunocompetent adults. *JAMA Dermatol*. Published online March 26, 2022. doi:10.1001/jamadermatol.2022.0828

eFigure 1. Controls for immunofluorescent IHC staining

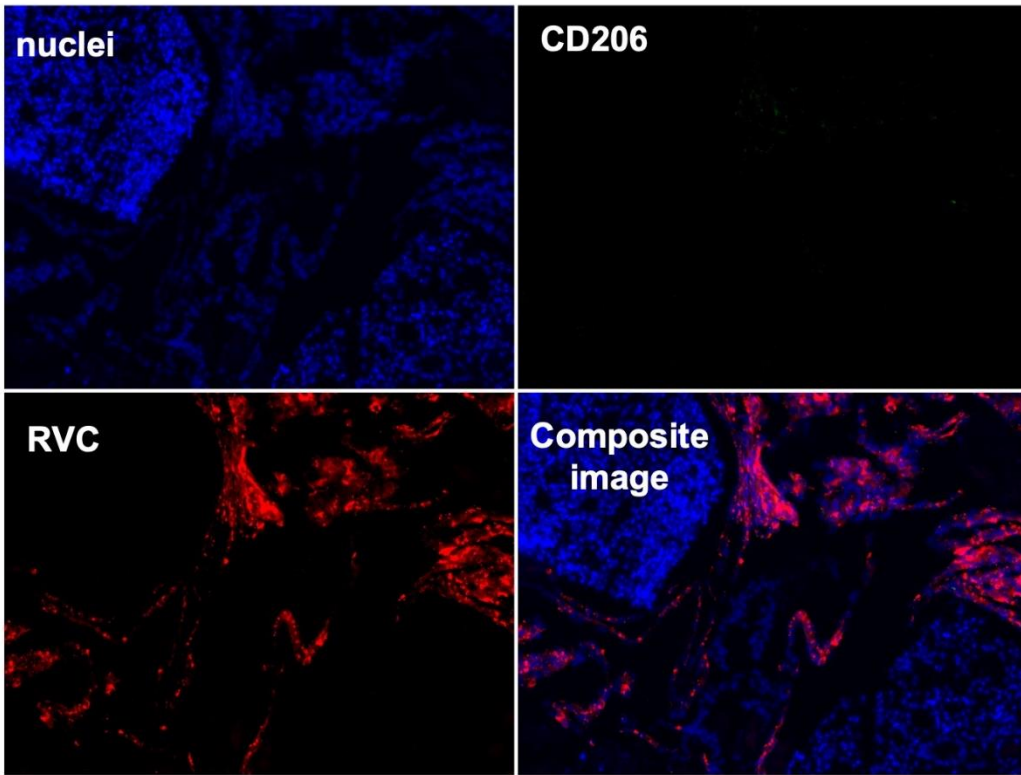
eFigure 2. Genetic groupings of rubella viruses (WHO nomenclature)

This supplemental material has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work.

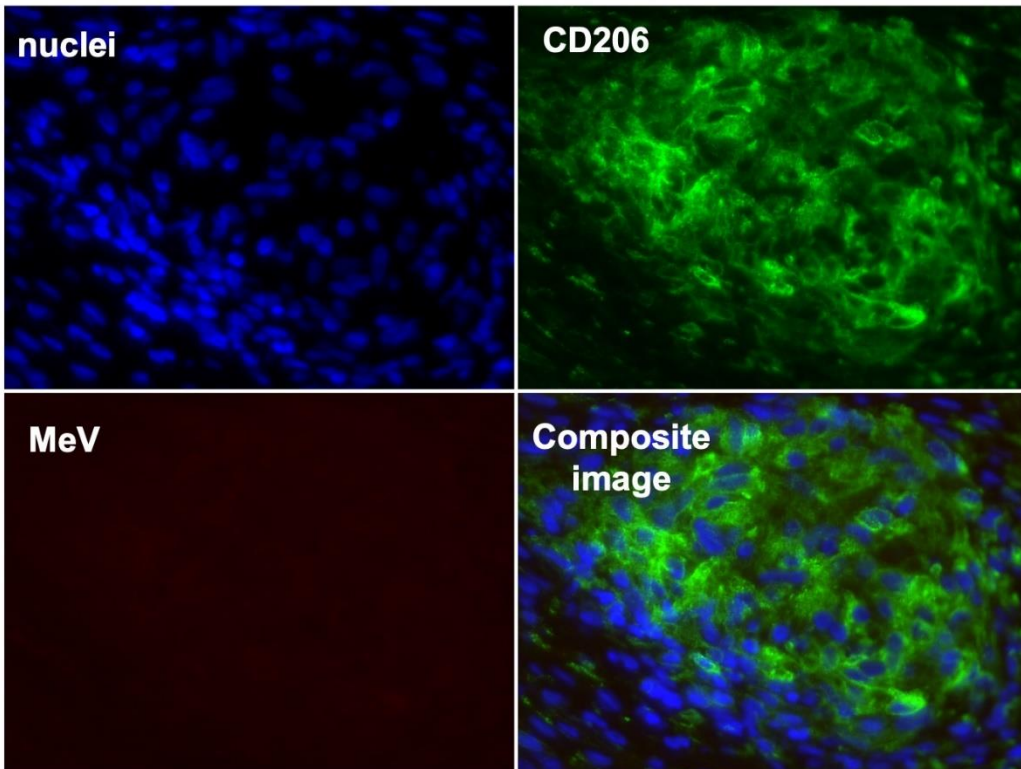
eFigure 1. Controls for immunofluorescent IHC staining

- A. RuV-positive control slides containing a mixture of three normal human tissues and RuV infected A459 cell double immunostained with RuV capsid antibody (RVC, red) and CD206 antibody (green) and counterstained with DAPI. Note RVC red staining of infected cells and no staining of normal human tissues.
- B. Case 3 skin biopsy slide double immunostained with negative control antibody (measles nucleocapsid antibody KKII (MeV, red)) and CD206 antibody (green) and counterstained with DAPI. Note the lack of MeV red staining in the CD206-positive macrophages in granuloma.

A



B



eFigure 2. Genetic groupings of rubella viruses (WHO Nomenclature)^{1,2}

Clade 1 and 2 – the major phylogenetic groups of rubella viruses with 8-10% nucleotide differences.

Genotypes – intra-clade groups of rubella viruses with 1.5-8% nucleotide differences. Clade 1 contains 10 genotypes and clade 2 contains 3 genotypes.

Lineages – intra-genotype groups of rubella viruses with <1.5% nucleotide differences.

¹Rubella virus nomenclature update: 2013. Wkly Epidemiol Rec. 2013;88(32):337-43.

²Rivailler P, Abernathy E, Icenogle J. Genetic diversity of currently circulating rubella viruses: a need to define more precise viral groups. J Gen Virol. 2017;98(3):396-404.

