

# Microsporidiosis Causing Necrotic Changes in the Honeybee Intestine

Aneta A. Ptaszyńska<sup>1</sup> and Marek Gancarz<sup>2,3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Immunobiology, Institute of Biological Sciences, Faculty of Biology and Biotechnology, Maria Curie-Skłodowska University, Akademicka 19 Str., 20-033 Lublin, Poland

<sup>2</sup> Faculty of Production and Power Engineering, University of Agriculture in Krakow, Balicka 116B, 30-149 Krakow, Poland

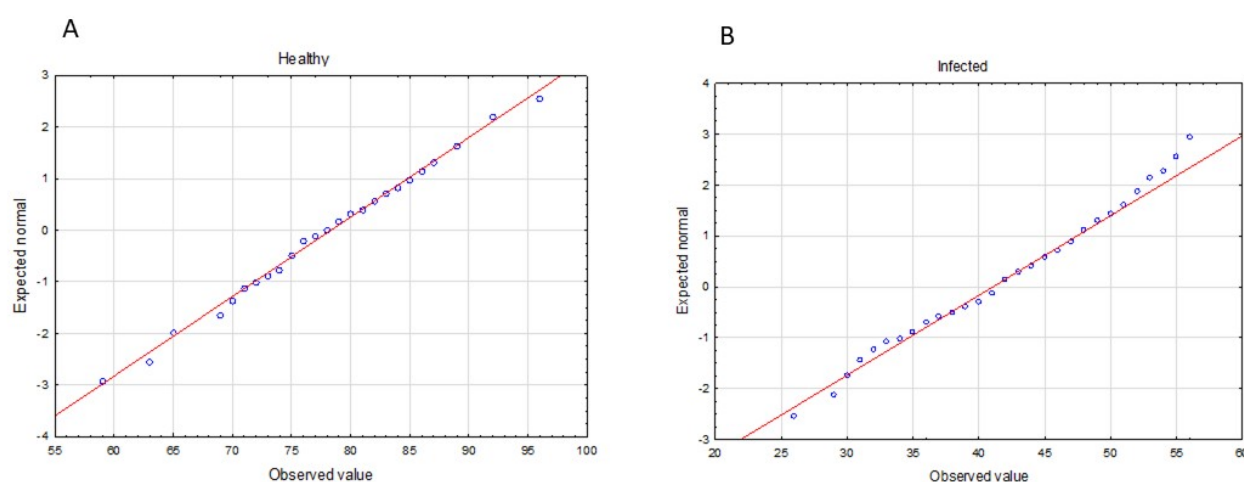
<sup>3</sup> Institute of Agrophysics, Polish Academy of Sciences, Doświadczalna 4, 20-290 Lublin, Poland

\* Correspondence: aneta.ptaszynska@mail.umcs.pl

## Supplementary materials



**Figure S1.** Example images of intestines isolated from healthy (A) and *N. ceranae* infected honeybees (B, C). The intestines were observed under Olympus BX61 light microscope with 10 000X (A, B) and 40 000X (C) magnifications. In the figure C – *N. ceranae* spores are visible as oval shapes.



**Figure S2.** Diagrams of the normality of the distribution of the number of living cells for the cases of healthy (A) and infected (B) honeybees. The decision regarding normality was made on the basis of a graph in which the values of the analyzed data set are represented in the form of points that are arranged approximately on a straight line, without a clear curvilinear tendency, which is a sufficient argument for the normality of the distribution of the obtained results.