

## Supplementary data

**Table S1:** Summary of the primers and probes used for *Borrelia burgdorferi* sensu lato complex, *A. phagocytophilum* and *Borrelia miyamotoi*

Pathogens	Primers (5'→3')	Probe sequence	Protocol/Reference
<b><i>Borrelia burgdorferi</i> sensu lato complex</b>  <b>Targeted gene:</b>  <i>Flagellin - flaB</i>	<b>FlaBbsl 2a</b> TCTTGGACITTAAGAGTTCA  <b>FlaBbsl 4c</b> GAATTAACTCCACCTTGAGIAGG	<b>Mix 2/3 probe 1 and 1/3 probe 2:</b>  <b>Probe 1:</b> CAA <u>GAT</u> <u>GAA</u> GC [6FAM]/[TAMRA] - Sigma and <b>Probe 2:</b> CAA <u>GAT</u> <u>GAG</u> GC [6FAM]/[TAMRA] - Sigma	<b>1 cycle:</b> Denaturation: 95 °C, 10 min  <b>55 cycles:</b> Hybridation / elongation: 95 °C - 10s then 53 °C – 45s  <b>1 cycle:</b> cooling 40 °C - 30s
<b><i>Anaplasma phagocytophilum</i></b>  <b>Targeted gene:</b> <i>msp2 – p44</i>	<b>F-Anap</b> TGTAGCTATGGAAGGCAGTGTTG  <b>R-Anap</b> GCGCTCGTAACCAATCTCAAG	<b>CGGTATTGGTGGTGCCAGGGTT GA</b> [VIC] / [TAMRA] Applied biosystems/Life technologies	<b>(Koebel et al., 2012)</b>
<b><i>Borrelia miyamotoi</i></b>  <b>Targeted gene:</b> 16S-rDNA	<b>F-relfev sens</b> GTA AAA TAC CAC RGC TCA ACT GTG with R = A and G  <b>R-relfev anti-sens1</b> GCT TCG GTA CTA ACC TYT CGA with Y = C and T <b>R-relfevpersica anti-sens2</b> GTT AGC TTC GGT ACT AAT CTC TCA	<b>TATGCTRGAACTGCATGACTA GAGTCTGATAGG</b>  [6FAM]/ [BHQ1] Sigma	<b>(Hovius et al. 2013)</b>

FAM: 6-carboxyfluorescein (reporter), TAMRA: 6-carboxytetramethylrhodamine (quencher), VIC: 2'-chloro-7'-phenyl-1,4-dichloro-6-carboxy-fluorescein, BHQ1: black hole quencher1 (quencher). LNA<sup>®</sup> (Locked nucleic acid) bases are underlined.

**Table S2.** Internal fluorescently labelled probes for *B. burgdorferi* sl species detection and identification by the Melting temperature (Tm)  
Plus/minus standard deviation (SD).

Probe	Technology used	Species specificity	Nucleotide sequence from 5' to 3'	Fluorescent dyes	Nucleotide location from initiation codon of B31 strain	Tm +/- SD Melting temperature
<i>FlaBbss</i> 3'Fluo <i>FlaBbss</i> 5'LC Red	LightCycler® Probes	<i>B. burgdorferi</i> sensu stricto	GAG GGA GCT CAA ACT GCT CAG GCT GC CGG TTC AAG AGG GTG TTC AAC AGG	3' fluorescein 5' LC Red 705	784 - 809 812 - 835	67.4 +/- 0.3
<i>FlaBg</i> 3'Fluo <i>FlaBg</i> 5'LC Red	LightCycler® Probes	<i>B. garinii</i> / <i>B. bavariensis</i>	AGC AAA TCA AGA TGA (inosine)GC GAT TGC TGT ATA TTT ATG CTG C(inosine)A ATG TTG CAA ATC T	3' fluorescein 5' LC Red 640	717- 743 746- 773	60.0 +/- 0.2
<i>FlaBaf</i> 3'Fluo <i>FlaBaf</i> 5'LC Red	LightCycler® Probes	<i>B. afzelii</i>	AAA TCT TTT TGC TGG TGA GGG AGC T AAG CTG CTC AGG CTG CAC CTG TTC A	3' fluorescein 5' LC Red 705	768 - 792 794 - 818	65.1 +/- 0.4
<i>FlaBval</i> 3'Fluo <i>FlaBval</i> 5'LC Red	LightCycler® Probes	<i>B. valaisiana</i>	AAT CTG TTT TCT GGT G AGC TCA A(inosine)C TGC TC	3' fluorescein 5' LC Red 640	769 - 784 789- 802	55.0 +/- 0.4
<i>FlaBlus</i> 3'Fluo <i>FlaBlus</i> 5'LC Red	LightCycler® Probes	<i>B. lusitaniae</i>	AGA CTG CAC CTG CTC AAG AAG GTG TT AAC AAG AAG GAG CTC AAC AAC CAG CGC	3' fluorescein 5' LC Red 705	804 - 828 830 - 856	67.3 +/- 0.4

TAMRA, 6-carboxytetramethylrhodamine (quencher). FAM: 6-carboxyfluorescein (reporter). LNA® (Locked nucleic acid) bases are underlined.

**Table S3:** Summary of the primers used for *Rickettsia* identification by PCR

Pathogens	Primer/Nucleotide sequence (5'→3')	Probe sequence	Protocols	References
<i>Rickettsia</i> spp  Targeted gene: <i>gltA</i>	<b>Rspp-F :</b> GAGAGAAAATTATATCCAAATGTTGAT  <b>Rspp-R :</b> AGGGTCTTCGTGCATTTCTT	<b>CATTGTGCCATCCAGCCTAC</b> <b>GGT</b> [6FAM]/ [BHQ1] Sigma	<b>1 cycle:</b> Denaturation: 50 °C- 2min and 95 °C- 10min  <b>50 cycles:</b> Hybridation/elongation: 95 °C- 15sec and 60 °C- 1min  <b>1cycle:</b> cooling 40 °C-30sec	(Labruna et al., 2004)
<i>Rickettsia</i> spp.  Targeted gene : <i>rompB</i>	<b>First PCR</b>  <b>Rc.rompB.4362p:</b> GTCAGCGTIACTTCTTCGATGC <b>Rc.rompB.4,836n:</b> CCGTACTCCATCTTAGCATCAG		<b>1 cycle:</b> Denaturation : 98 °C- 30sec  <b>35 cycles :</b> Denaturation :98 °C-15sec Hybridation : 54 °C-15sec Elongation: 72 °C - 30s  <b>1cycle :</b> Elongation: 72 °C-5min +4 °C :∞	(Choi et al., 2005)
	<b>Nested PCR</b>  <b>Rc.rompB.4,496p:</b> CCAATGGCAGGACTTAGCTACT <b>Rc.rompB.4,762n:</b> AGGCTGGCTGATACACGGAGTAA		<b>1 cycle :</b> Denaturation: 98 °C- 30sec  <b>35 cycles :</b> Denaturation: 98 °C-15sec Hybridation: 56 °C-15sec Elongation: 72 °C - 30s  <b>1cycle:</b> Elongation: 72 °C-5min +4 °C :∞	(Choi et al., 2005)



**Table S5:** Detailed data concerning the DON, NIP and DIN of the different sites for *Ixodes ricinus*

Site	Density in <i>Ixodes</i> nymph (DON) / 100 m <sup>2</sup> [CI 95 %]		Nymphal infection prevalence (NIP) Whatever the microorganism [CI 95 %]		Density in <i>Ixodes</i> infected nymph (DIN) /100 m <sup>2</sup> whatever the microorganism [CI 95 %]	
	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019
<b>Golf</b>	-	<b>2.44</b> [-3.07-7.96]	-	<b>0.16</b> [-0.25-0.58]	-	<b>0.56</b> [-0.7093-1.82]
<b>Citadelle</b>	<b>0.56</b> [-0.40-1.51]	0	<b>0.11</b> [-0.37-0.59]	0	0.11 [-0.38-0.59]	0
<b>Heyritz</b>	<b>0.22</b> [-0.73-1.18]	<b>0.22</b> [-0.73-1.18]	0	0	0	0
<b>Orangerie</b>	<b>2.56</b> [-0.90-6.00]	<b>1.33</b> [-4.4-7.10]	<b>0.07</b> [-0.24-0.39]	0	0.22 [-0.73-1.18]	0
<b>Niedermunster</b>	-	<b>36.75</b> [-1.85-75.35]	-	<b>0.08</b> [-0.008-0.160]	-	<b>1.83</b> [0.18-3.48]
<b>Herrenwald</b>	-	<b>56.33</b> [-10.67;123.3]	-	<b>0.12</b> [-0.08-0.32]	-	<b>3.67</b> [1.829-5.504]