



Article

Evaluation of the Infectious Potential of *Neoparamoeba perurans* Following Freshwater Bathing Treatments

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Supplementary materials

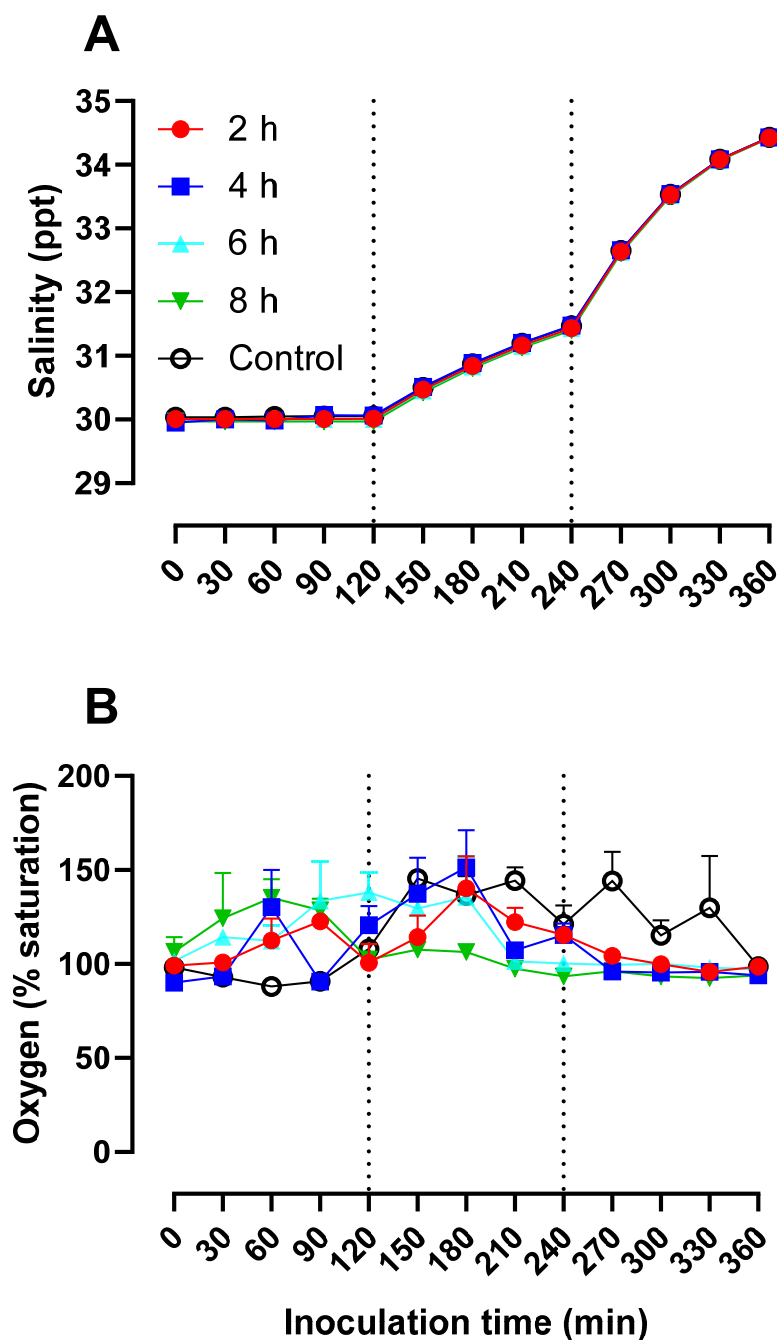


Figure S1. Water quality parameters during the AGD used bathwater and control inoculation. (A) Salinity of 30 ppt was created by mixture of 40 L of bathwater/freshwater in 260 L of 35 ppt seawater. After 120 min seawater was introduced at 1 L/min, allowing the tank to slowly fill and salinity gradually increased. From 240 min, seawater flow was increased to 7 L/min. Error bars are not visible due to low variation between tanks. (B) Oxygen was controlled by constant aeration and supplementary oxygenation (manual control). Mean + standard error of the mean (SEM).

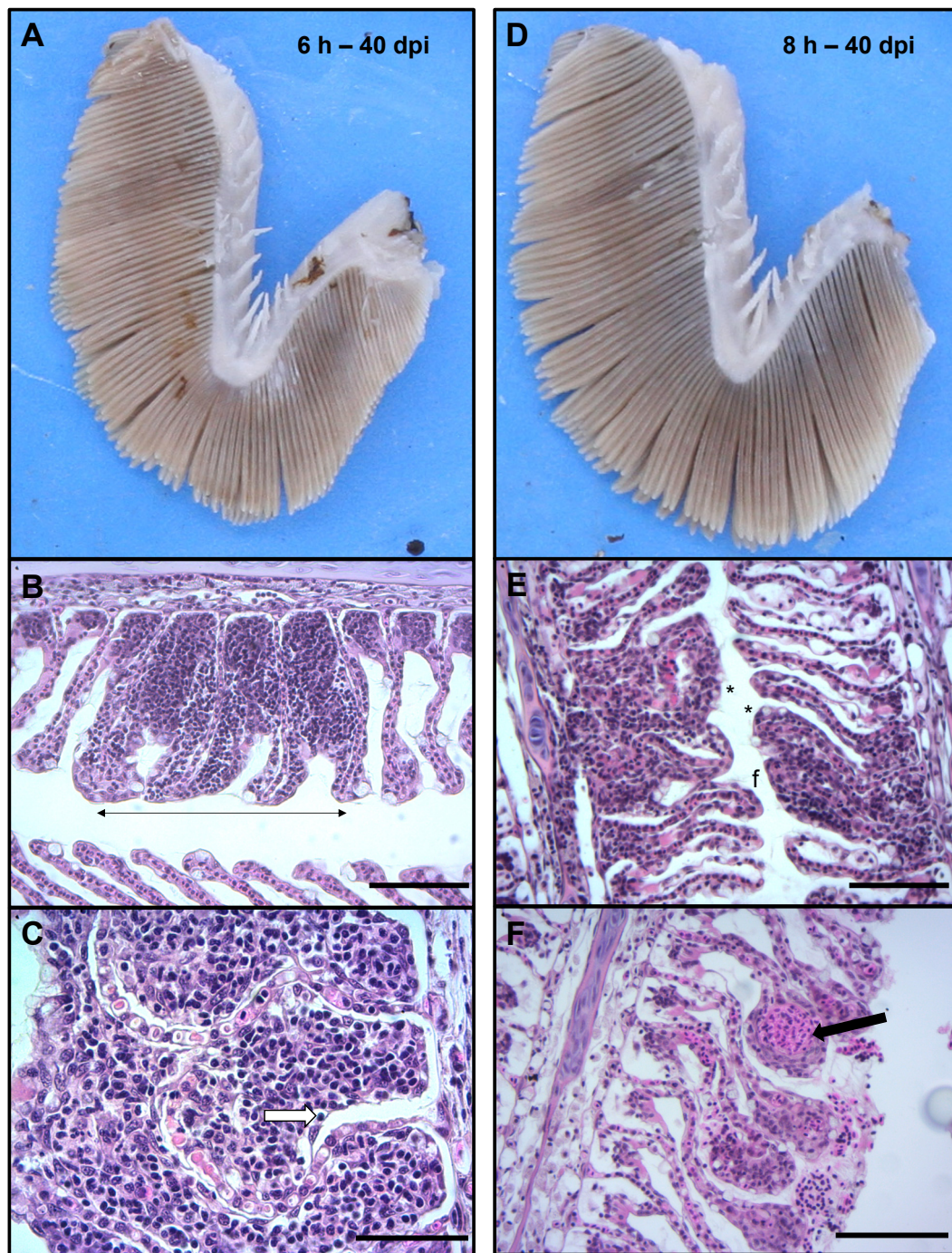


Figure S2. Gross images representative of 6 h (A) and 8 h (D) bathwater challenged fish (at 40 dpi) with no apparent AGD expression. Subsequent histological sections targeted areas of non-normal branchial pathology that was not associated to AGD pathology or disease expression; (B) – Nodules of predominately lymphocytic infiltration affecting several interlamellar units (double arrow) at 200x magnification, scale bar = 100µm. (C) – further magnification of lymphocytic nodule (400x mag) with obvious lymphocytes present (white arrow), scale bar = 50 µm. (E) – Area of congestion (200x mag) characterised by lamellar fusion (f) and epithelial lifting. Proliferative margins have concentrations of mucosal cells (*), scale bar = 100µm. (F) – Several telangiectasis lesions formed at the lamellar tips, with some evidence of lamellar thrombosis (black arrow) with fibrinous material, indicating lesion area was resolving. Scale bar = 50µm.