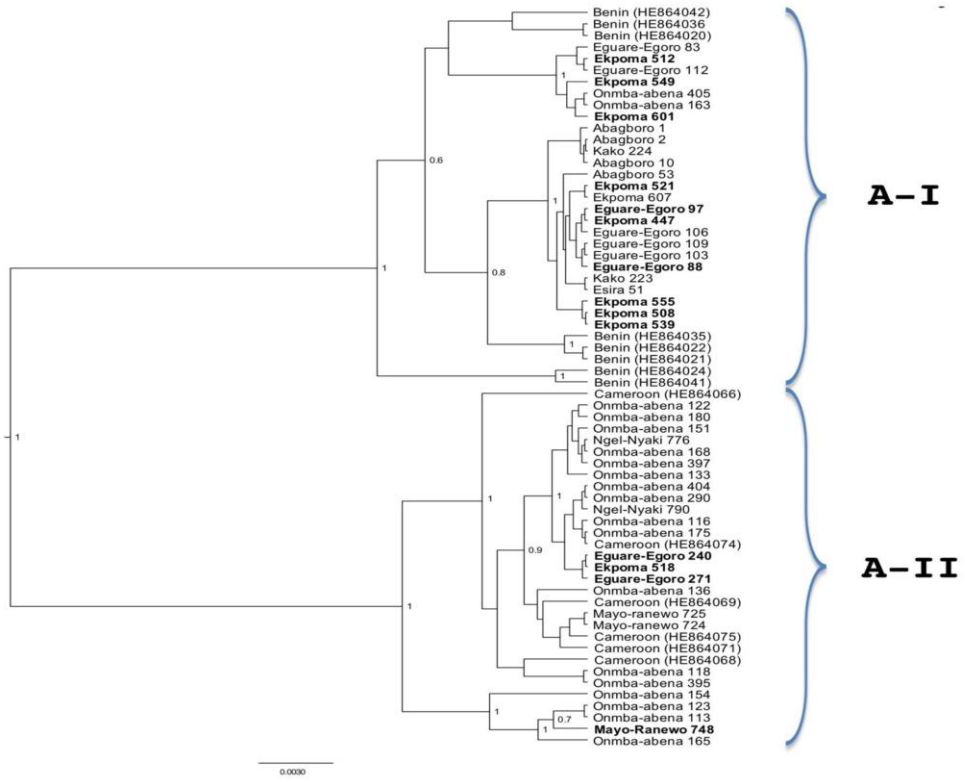
Article DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.3201/eid2204.150155

Arenavirus Diversity among Phylogroups of *Mastomys natalensis* Rodents, Nigeria

Technical Appendix 1

Technical Appendix 1 Table. Primers used for viral and cytochrome b testing

Reference	Forward, 5′→3′	Reverse, 5′→3′
(*1*)	LVL3359A: AGAATTAGTGAAAGGGAGAGCAATTC LVL3359D: AGAATCAGTGAAAGGGAAAGCAATTC LVL3359G: AGAATTAGTGAAAGGGAGAGTAACTC	LVL3754A: CACATCATTGGTCCCCATTTACTATGATC LVL3754D: CACATCATTGGTCCCCATTTACTGTGATC
(*2*)	LVS-39: ACC GGG GAT CCT AGG CAT TT	LVS-339: GTT CTT TGT GCA GGA (AC)AG GGG CAT (GT)GT CAT
(3)	OWS-1: GCGCACCGGGGATCCTAGGC	OWS-1000: AGCATGTCACAAAAYTCYTCATCATG
(*4*)	L7: ACC AAT GAC ATG AAA AAT CAT CGT T	H15915: TCT CCA TTT CTG GTT TAC AAG AC



Technical Appendix 1 Figure. Phylogenetic analysis of cytochrome *b* (900 nt) of arenaviruses from *Mastomys natalensis* rodents caught in the 8 localities in Nigeria, compared to those already described in Benin and in Cameroun. Hybrid zone between clades A-I and A-II appears to be located along Niger and Benue Rivers, since both genogroups exist in Ekpoma/Eguare-Egoro and Onmba-Abena. Boldface indicaters arenavirus-positive specimens. Scale bars represent genetic distance.

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