

Fine-scale temporal dynamics of herpes virus and vibrios in seawater during a polymicrobial infection in the Pacific oyster *Crassostrea gigas*

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Diseases of Aquatic Organisms 135: 97–106 (2019)

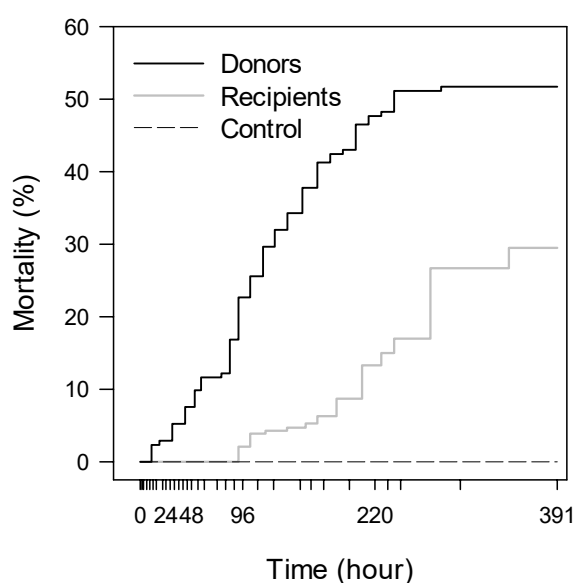


Fig. S1. Dynamics of mortality in donors and recipients in the pathogen-exposure tank and in uninfected oysters (control). For each time between 1.5 and 220 h, recipient mortality was measured in the oyster bag that was transferred to the safe tanks. As a result, these mortality measures were independent of each other. After 220 hours, the donors were removed and there were no more transfers. Between 220 h and 391 h, recipient mortality was estimated on the oyster bag which remained in the pathogen-exposure tank.

Control oysters showed no mortality (Fig. S1) but trace level of OsHV-1 DNA and low concentration of *Vibrio* spp. were occasionally detected in the surrounding seawater (Fig. S2). Although these control oysters may not have been SPF during the entire duration of the experiment, absence of mortality suggests that they were healthy, and only the pathogen donors and recipients were considered hereafter.

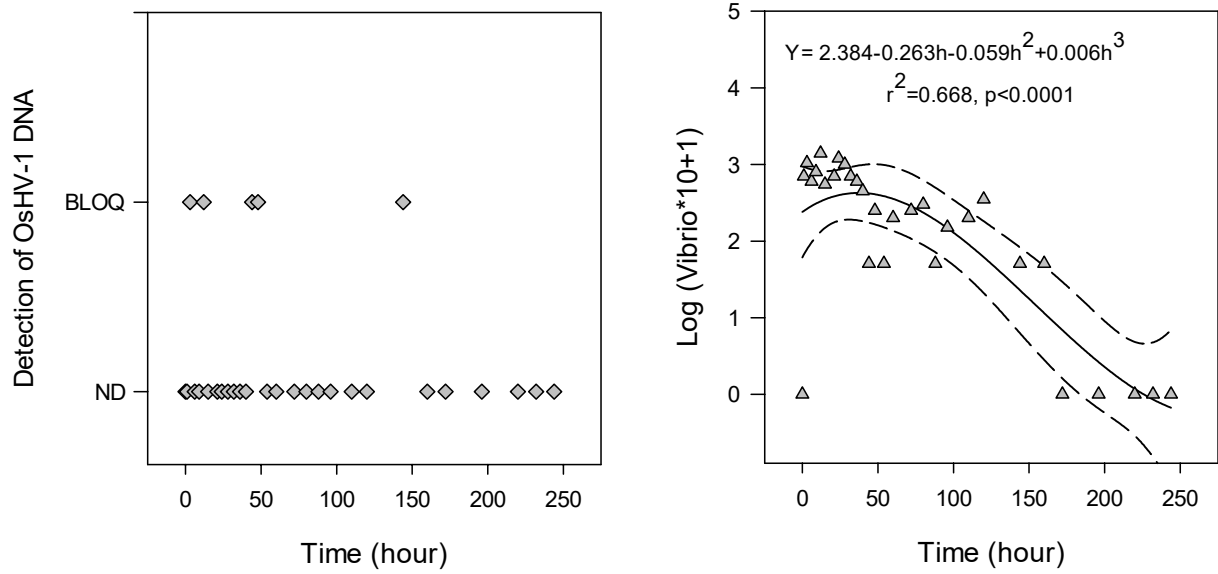


Fig. S2. Dynamics of OsHV-1 DNA detection and *Vibrio* spp. concentration in the seawater of the control tank as a function of time. Abbreviations: ND, not detected, BLOQ, detected but below the level of quantification ($< 10 \text{ cp } \mu\text{L}^{-1}$).