Supplementary Materials

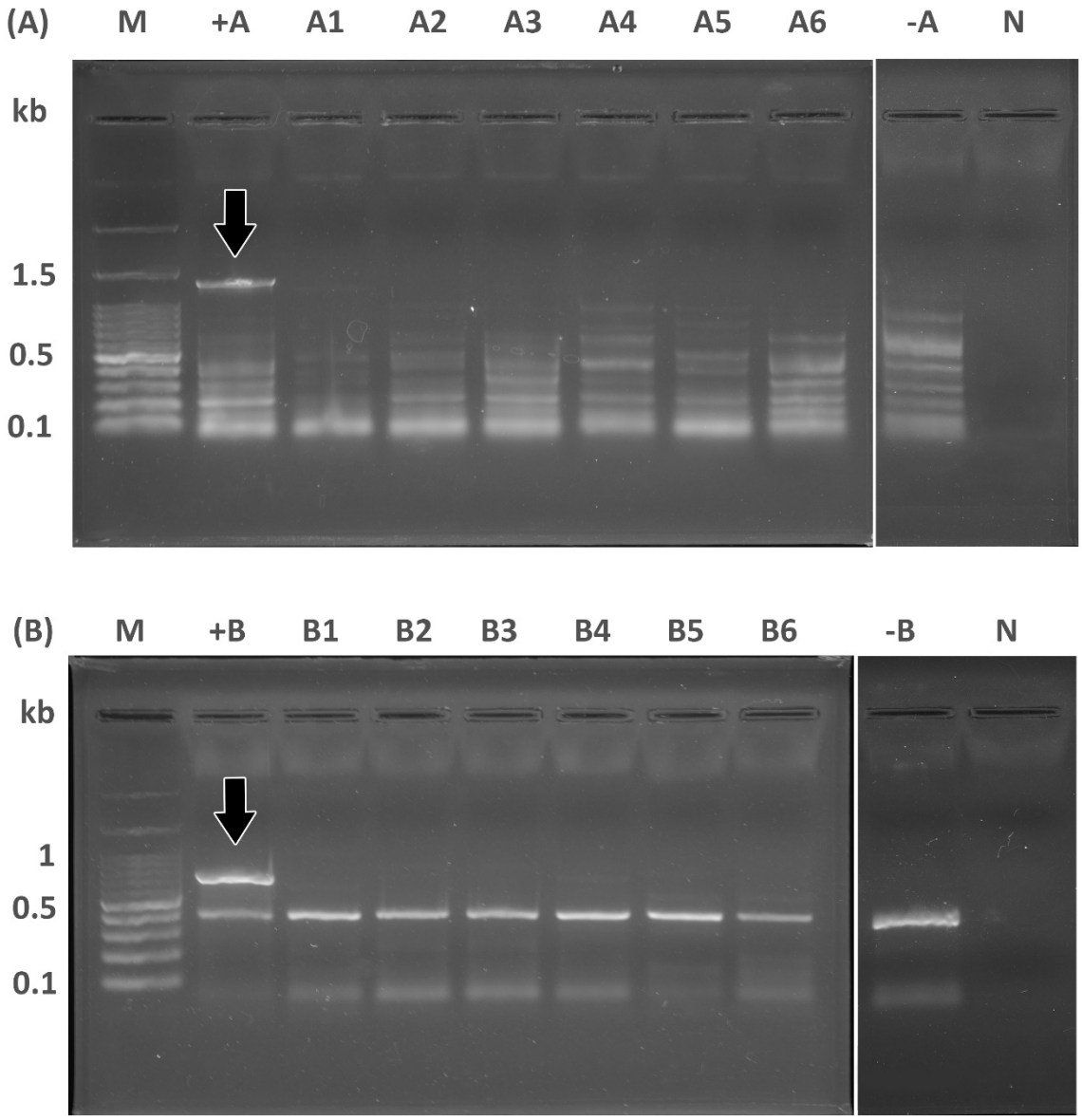

Figure S1 Agarose gel electrophoresis showing PCR result obtained from MMCP primers (A) and ATPase primers (B) for ISKNV identification. To identify ISKNV infection, genomic DNA was extracted from the liver of affected barramundi and used as DNA template for PCR. DNA extracted from ISKNV-infected barramundi, kindly provided by Dr. Saengchan Senapin, was used as positive control (lane +A and +B). M, 100-bp DNA marker; +A, positive control for MCP gene of ISKNV; A1-A6, B1-B6 DNA from diseased barramundi of this study; -A, -B, DNA from healthy barramundi; +B, positive

control for ATPase of ISKNV; -B, DNA from healthy barramundi; N, nuclease free-water. Positive amplicon at ~1300 and 750 bp (for MCP and ATPase gene, respectively) are indicated by black arrows.

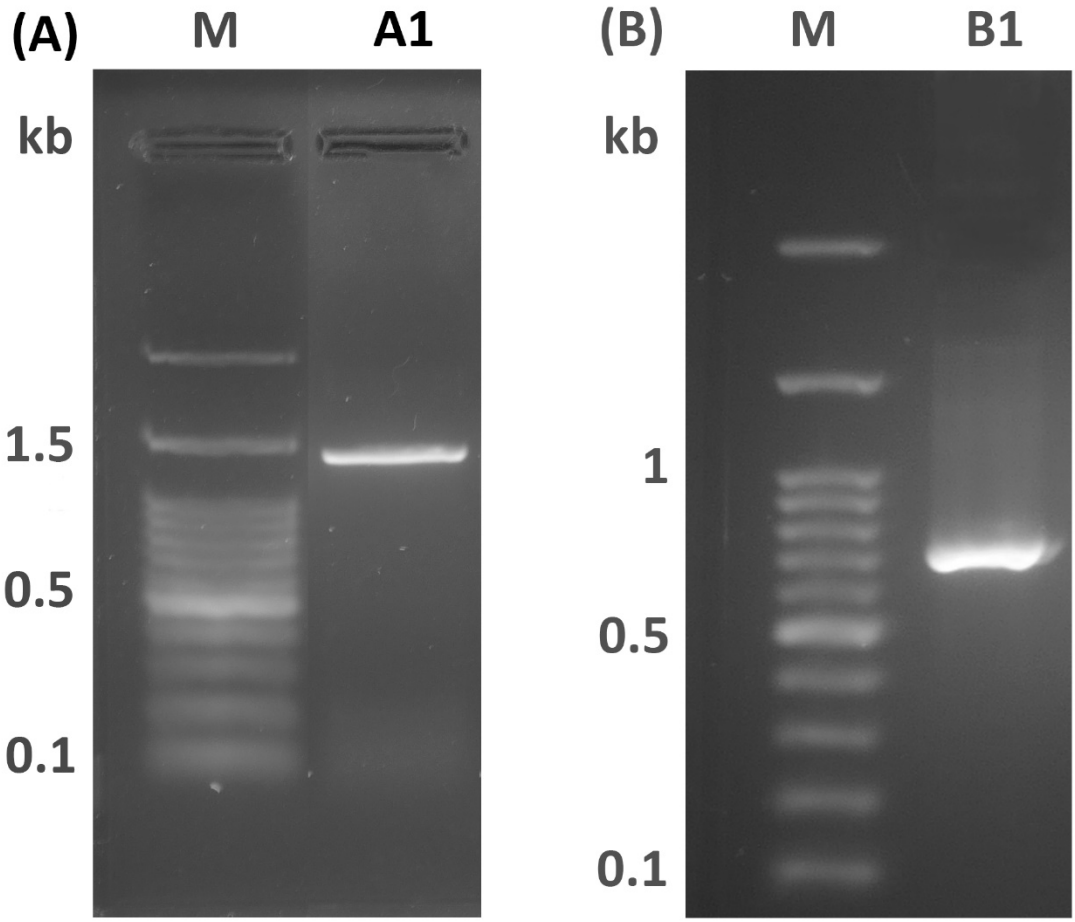

Figure S2 Agarose gel electrophoresis of PCR amplicons obtained from diseased barramundi in this study. PCR specifically amplified MCP (A) and ATPase genes (B) of SDDV. These PCR products were subsequently used for nucleotide sequencing. M, 100-bp DNA marker; 1, DNA from diseased barramundi

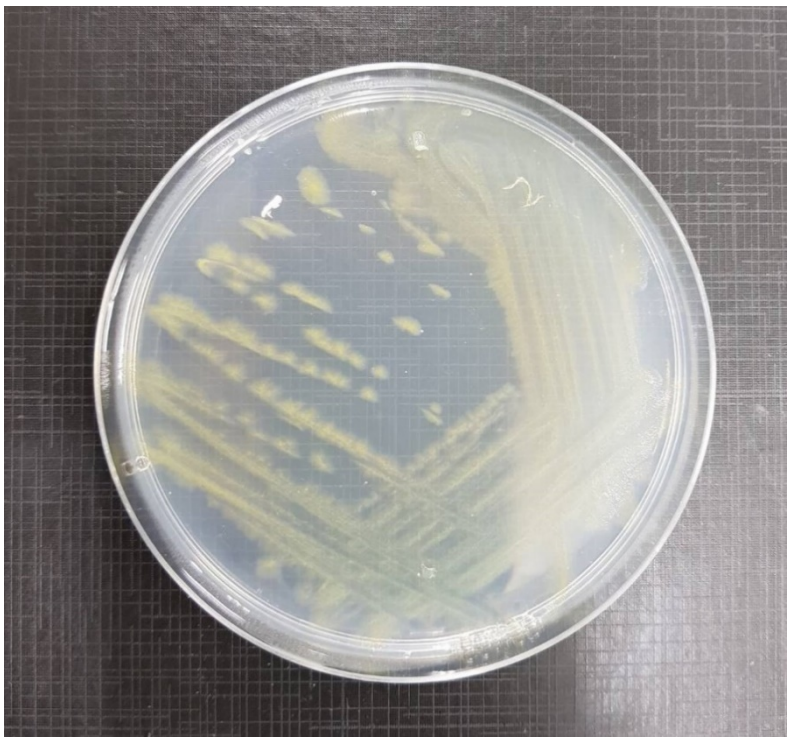

Figure S3 Yellow, flat and rhizoid colonies appeared on AO media. Bacterial isolation was conducted from gill lesion of diseased barramundi. This bacterium was later confirmed as *F. columnare* by species-specific PCR.