Appendix Table. PCR primers and fluorescent dyes used for analysis of VNTR loci of enterohemorrhagic *Escherichia coli* O157, Germany, 1987–2008*

Locus†	Forward primer (5′ → 3′) and labeled dyes‡	Reverse primer (5′ → 3′)	Final concentration, μmol/L§
Multiplex 1			
VNTR-3	NED-GGCGGTAAGGACAACGGGGTGTTTGAATTG	GAACAACCTAAAACCCGCCTCGCCATCG	0.025
VNTR-9	6-FAM-GCGCTGGTTTAGCCATCGCCTTCTTCC	GTGTCAGGTGAGCTACAGCCCGCTTACGCTC	0.05
VNTR-25	VIC-GCCGGAGGAGGGTGATGAGCGGTTATATTTAGTG	GCGCTGAAAAGACATTCTCTGTTTGGTTTACACGAC	0.05
VNTR-34	6-FAM-GACAAGGT TCTGGCGTGTTACCAACGG	GTTACAACTCACCTGCGAATTTTTTAAGTCCC	0.05
Multiplex 2			
VNTR-17	NED-GCAGTTGCTCGGTTTTAACATTGCAGTGATGA	GGAAATGGTTTACATGAGTTTGACGATGGCGATC	0.05
VNTR-19	6-FAM-GCAGTGATCATTATTAGCACCGCTTTCTGGATGTTC	GGGGCAGGGAATAAGGCCACCTGTTAAGC	0.05
VNTR-36	6-FAM-GGCGTCCTTCATCGGCCTGTCCGTTAAAC	GCCGCTGAAAGCCCACACCATGC	0.025
VNTR-37	VIC-GCCGCCCCTTACATTACGCGGACATTC	GCAGGAGAACAACAAAACAGACAGTAATCAGAGCAGC	0.0125

*VNTR, variable number tandem repeat. Adapted from Hyytiä-Trees et al. (*23*).
†Primers are listed as PCR mixtures.
‡The 5′ end of the forward primer is labeled in each case.
§Both multiplex PCRs were performed in a volume of 10 μL. Thermal cycling reactions consisted of an initial denaturation (5 min at 95°C); 28 cycles of denaturation (30 s at 95°C), annealing (90 s at 60°C), and extension (30 s at 72°C); and a final extension (30 min at 60°C).