# Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever Virus Antibodies among Livestock on Corsica, France, 2014-2016 

## Appendix

Appendix Table. Results of PPRNT on 35 ELISA-positive and 5 ELISA-negative sera, using CCHF (in triplicate), Hazara, and Dugbe viruses*

| Sample code | Municipality | ELISA test |  | PPRNT |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | CCHFv |  |  |  | Hazara virus | Dugbe virus |
|  |  | PP ELISA | Status ELISA | 1st replicate $\dagger$ | 2nd replicate | 3rd replicate | Consensual titre |  |  |
| 1 | Vico | 292 | Positive | Positive | 40 | 80 | 80 | <20 | 20 |
| 2 | Vico | 263 | Positive | Negative | 40 | 80 | 40 | <20 | 20 |
| 3 | Vico | 175 | Positive | Negative | 20 | 20 | 20 | <20 | <20 |
| 4 | Vico | 251 | Positive | Negative | 40 | 40 | 40 | <20 | <20 |
| 5 | Palasca | 147 | Positive | Positive | 40/80 | 40 | 40 | 20 | <20 |
| 6 | Palasca | 177 | Positive | Positive | 40/80 | 80 | 80 | 20 | 20 |
| 7 | Palasca | 129 | Positive | Positive | 80 | 40 | 80 | 20 | <20 |
| 8 | Tolla | 221 | Positive | Negative | 40 | 40 | 40 | <20 | <20 |
| 9 | Tolla | 220 | Positive | Negative | 20/40 | 40 | 40 | 20 | <20 |
| 10 | Tolla | 271 | Positive | Negative | 20/40 | 20 | 20 | <20 | <20 |
| 11 | Castifao | 194 | Positive | Positive | 40 | 40 | 40 | 20 | <20 |
| 12 | Castifao | 161 | Positive | Negative | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | <20 |
| 13 | Castifao | 162 | Positive | Negative | 20 | 40 | 20 | <20 | <20 |
| 14 | Olmi Cappella | 168 | Positive | Positive | 80 | 80 | 80 | 20 | <20 |
| 15 | Olmi Cappella | 169 | Positive | Positive | 80 | 80 | 80 | 20 | <20 |
| 16 | Olmi Cappella | 213 | Positive | Positive | 640 | 320 | 640 | 20 | <20 |
| 17 | Pietralba | 157 | Positive | Negative | 80 | 80 | 80 | 20 | <20 |
| 18 | Pietralba | 175 | Positive | Positive | 320 | 320 | 320 | 20 | <20 |
| 19 | Pietralba | 157 | Positive | Negative | 40 | 40 | 40 | <20 | <20 |
| 20 | Omessa | 221 | Positive | Positive | 40 | 40 | 40 | <20 | 20 |
| 21 | Omessa | 190 | Positive | Negative | 20/40 | 20 | 20 | <20 | <20 |
| 22 | Omessa | 202 | Positive | Positive | 80 | 80 | 80 | <20 | <20 |
| 23 | Occhiatana | 157 | Positive | Negative | 40 | 40 | 40 | 20 | <20 |
| 24 | Occhiatana | 174 | Positive | Negative | 80/160 | 20 | 20 | 20 | <20 |
| 25 | Occhiatana | 177 | Positive | Negative | 40 | 20 | 20 | <20 | <20 |
| 26 | Cargèse | 294 | Positive | Positive | 40 | 20 | 40 | 20 | <20 |
| 27 | Cargèse | 235 | Positive | Negative | 40 | 20 | 20 | <20 | <20 |
| 28 | Cargèse | 317 | Positive | Positive | 80 | <20 | 80 | 20 | 20 |
| 29 | Cargèse | 288 | Positive | Negative | 80 | <20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 30 | Asco | 188 | Positive | Negative | 20/40 | $<20$ | 20 | $<20$ | 20 |
| 31 | Asco | 190 | Positive | Negative | 40 | 40 | 40 | <20 | 20 |
| 32 | Asco | 159 | Positive | Negative | 20 | 40 | 20 | <20 | <20 |
| 33 | Casanova | 151 | Positive | Negative | 20/40 | 40 | 40 | 20 | <20 |
| 34 | Casanova | 139 | Positive | Negative | 20/40 | 80 | 40 | 20 | <20 |
| 35 | Casanova | 164 | Positive | Negative | 20/40 | 20 | 20 | 20 | <20 |
| 36 | Vico | 3 | Negative | Negative | 20 | 40 | 20 | <20 | <20 |
| 37 | Vico | 4 | Negative | Negative | <20 | 20 | <20 | <20 | <20 |
| 38 | Tolla | 29 | Negative | Negative | 20 | <20 | <20 | <20 | <20 |
| 39 | Casanova | 3 | Negative | Negative | 20 | <20 | <20 | <20 | <20 |
| 40 | Olmi Cappella | 3 | Negative | Negative | <20 | <20 | <20 | <20 | <20 |

*For the first assay with CCHFv, the positive control could not be validated, which avoided the titration of neutralizing antibodies and resulted in a simple positive/negative note. A consensual titre was determined as a result from triplicates. CCHF, Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever; CCHFv, Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever virus; PPRNT, Pseudo-Plaque Reduction Neutralization Test.
$\dagger$ Positive control not validated.


Appendix Figure. ELISA results for the 3,890 serums, stratified by species (sheep, goat and cattle). Results are presented in Percent Probability (PP), which is the optical density obtained for the tested sample divided by the optical density of the positive control of the test, multiplied by 100. Log10 (PP) is represented on the plots. According to the manufacturer's instructions of the test, samples presenting a PP lesser than or equal to 30\% (<=1.5 in Log10) are considered negative and those greater than 30\% ( $>1.5$ in log10) are considered positive.

