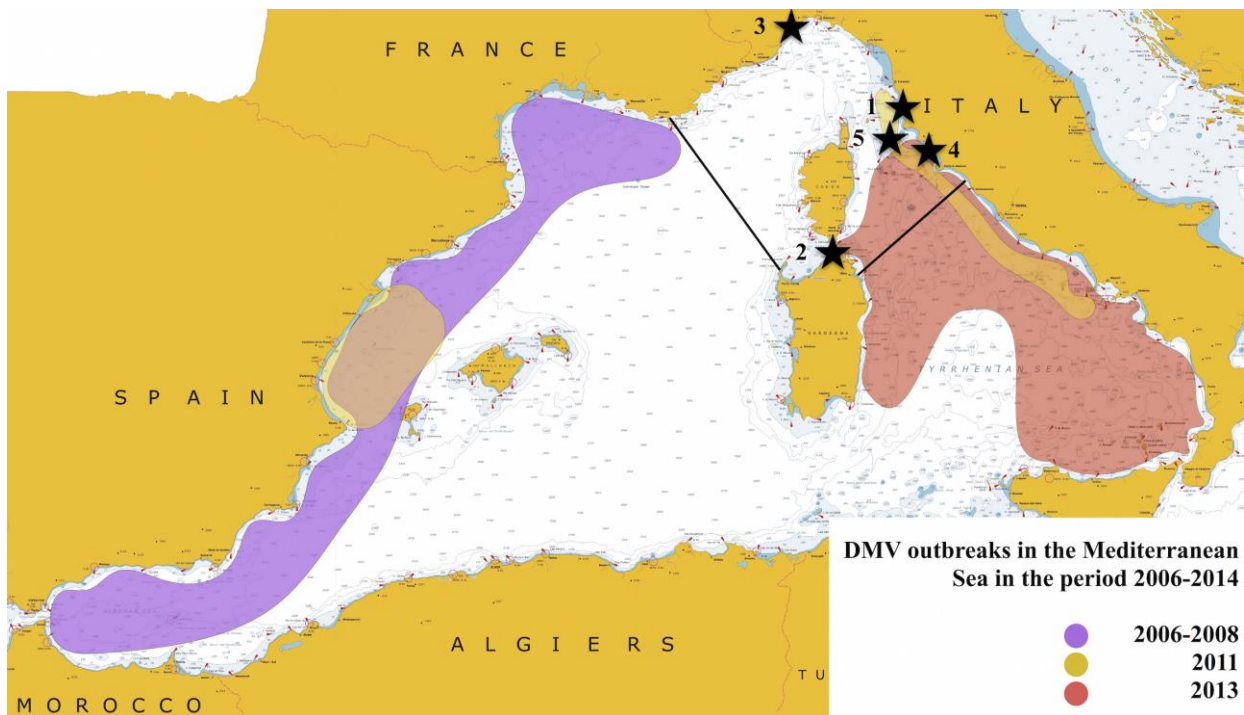
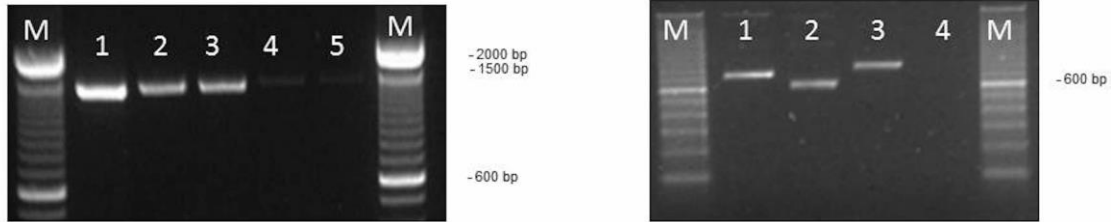


# Mediterranean Fin Whales (*Balaenoptera physalus*) Threatened by Dolphin Morbillivirus

## Technical Appendix



**Technical Appendix Figure 1.** Fin whale stranding sites (indicated by stars), compared with the distribution of dolphin morbillivirus (DMV) outbreaks that occurred in the western Mediterranean during 2006–2014.



**Technical Appendix Figure 2.** The left agarose gel is the result of PCR for *Morbillivirus* with DMV-N1 and DMV-P2 primers (1). The PCR results do not represent a quantitative analysis for the amount of virus in different tissues. Lane M: DNA marker 100-bp DNA Ladder (Invitrogen); Lane 1: positive control (dolphin morbillivirus); Lane 2: Positive lung tissue sample from *Balaenoptera physalus*; Lane 3: positive brain tissue sample from *B. physalus*; Lane 4: positive spleen tissue sample from *B. physalus*; Lane 5: positive thymus tissue sample from *B. physalus*. The right agarose gel is the result of PCR amplification for *Morbillivirus* H gene using 3 new primers overlapping pairs described in Table 2. Lane M: DNA marker 100-bp (DNA Ladder; Invitrogen); lane 1: positive brain tissue sample from *B. physalus* (DMV-10F and DMV-10R); lane 2: positive brain tissue sample from *B. physalus* (DMV-11F and DMV-11R); lane 3: positive brain tissue sample from *B. physalus* (DMV-12F and DMV-12R); and lane 4: PCR-negative control.

## Reference

1. Bellière EN, Esperón F, Sánchez-Vizcaíno JM. Genetic comparison among dolphin morbillivirus in the 1990–1992 and 2006–2008 Mediterranean outbreaks. *Infect Genet Evol.* 2011;11:1913–20.  
[PubMed](#)