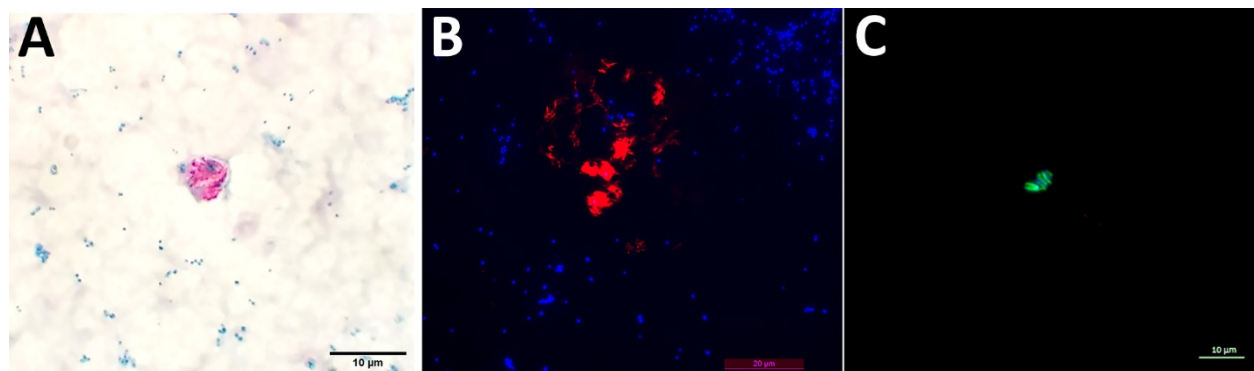


Fecal Excretion of *Mycobacterium leprae*, Burkina Faso

Appendix

DNA was extracted from stool by combining chemical lysis, glass powder, heating at 56°C for 2.5 hours, sonication, and EZ1 automatic elution (QIAGEN, <https://www.qiagen.com>). *Escherichia coli* 18S rRNA partial PCR was performed using AmpliTaq Gold™ 360 Master Mix (Applied Biosystems, <https://www.thermofisher.com>) and incorporating forward primer: 5'-CGAGGAATAAGGGTTCGACA3' and reverse primer: 5'-ATCGCTTTCTCACGATGGTT-3' picked using Primer3Plus software (<https://primer3plus.com/cgi-bin/dev/primer3plus.cgi>) based on the reference *E. coli* sequence (GenBank accession no. MH133210.1) following the following thermal cycle: initial denaturation at 95°C for 15 minutes, 35 cycles of 30 seconds at 95°C, 30 seconds at 64°C and 1 minute at 72°C. Final extension at 72°C performed for 5 minutes. Molecular identification by real-time glbO PCR of *M. leprae* incorporated 6-FAM CGCGAGCCCGTCAGAATCTCCG6TAMRA, Mycoblep_1203 F: 5'-GGAATTTTCGTCACAATTCCACAA-3', Mycoblep_1203 R: 5'-TCGTCTCGTATCCGCCAATC-3' in the presence of negative controls.



Appendix Figure. Optical microscopy observation of *Mycobacterium leprae* in the nasal swab of a Burkinabe patient after Ziehl-Neelsen staining (A), FISH staining (B), and DDD staining (C).