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## Emergence of *Mycobacterium orygis*– Associated Tuberculosis in Wild Ruminants, India

## Appendix



**Appendix Figure 1.** Weak and debilitated carcasses of spotted deer (A) and bison (B) affected with TB



**Appendix Figure 2.** Spotted deer, enlarged mesenteric lymph nodes (A) showing tuberculous nodules. Multiple poorly demarcated coalescing nodules filled with pale-white caseous material (B & C)



**Appendix Figure 3.** Bison, multifocal to coalescing, poorly demarcated, variable-sized white caseous nodules on the visceral pleura (A) and the lung parenchyma (B)



**Appendix Figure 4.** Spotted deer, lung showing extensive caseo-calcified areas (arrow) surrounded by inflammatory cells with associated emphysema (A) H&E ×40. Higher magnification showing epithelioid cells and giant cells in the periphery of granuloma (B) (arrows) H&E ×200 and acid-fast bacilli inside macrophages (C) ZN ×1000



**Appendix Figure 5.** Bison, lung showing multiple caseo-calcified granulomas (arrows) in the visceral pleura with associated fibrosis (A) H&E ×40. Higher magnification showing attempts of giant cells formation (arrows) in the periphery of granuloma with extensive fibroblasts proliferation (B) H&E ×200 and acid-fast bacteria (arrow) in the caseative granuloma (C) ZN × 1000



**Appendix Figure 6.** Granular and moist colonies of *M. orygis* from spotted deer (a) and bison (b) in Löwenstein–Jensen medium (LJ) supplemented with pyruvate for 4 weeks