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Mycoplasma phocimorsus in Woman with Tendinous Panaritium after Cat Scratch, Denmark

Appendix

Results

Tissue from the lesion was initially examined for the presence of Mollicutes DNA by conventional PCR by using Mollicutes-specific primers (GPO-3 and MGSO) targeting the 16S rRNA gene (1). Additional primer sets were designed for a near full-length 16S rRNA gene sequence (Appendix Table). Amplicons were gel purified (Cytiva Illustra GFX PCR DNA and Gel Band Purification Kit; Merck Life Sciences) and Sanger sequenced by Macrogen Europe B.V. Sequence assembly was performed in BioNumerics and evaluated by using BLAST. The 16S rRNA gene sequence from the specimen was identical to the gene sequence for *Mycoplasma* phocimorsus except for a single nucleotide polymorphism (C184T) and was phylogenetically distinct from other species of the genus Mycoplasma (Figure). Alignment showed high similarity (99% coverage and 99.64% identification) to a 16S rRNA gene sequence (1.417 bp) of an uncultured Mycoplasma species (GenBank accession no. KP292569) identified in an Alaskan seal hunter with septic arthritis and seal finger (2); thus, this sequence can be considered identical to *M. phocimorsus*. Comparison against two partial 16S rRNA sequences (315 bp), recently identified in a patient with panaritium-like symptoms (GenBank accession no. OP380448) and prosthetic joint infection in the knee (GenBank accession no. OP380447) after a cat bite, showed a sequence cover of 19% with 96.80% identity and 19% with 97.15% identity, respectively (3). The mycoplasma detected from this patient could not be cultivated on Friis' modified broth (1), Hayflick-type broth, or agar (1,4); thus, whole genome sequencing was not feasible.

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Appendix Table. Primer sequences

Primers	Sequence
M.pho-54F	5'-ATACATGCATGTCGAGCGGAG
16S-806R	5'-GGACTACHVGGGTATCTAAT
M.pho-475F	5'-ATGAATTAGTCTTGACGGTACCTTGTC
M.pho-1280R	5'-TTTGAGGTTTGCTTGCCGTTA
M.pho945F	5'-AGCATGTGGTTTAATTTGAAGATACGCGTAG
M.pho-1488R	5'-GACTTCACCCCAGTCACCAGA