

Table 1. Detection of SCV-infection in cynomolgus macaques*

Time after inoculation (days)	Macaque # 1 [†]				Macaque # 2 [†]				Macaque # 3 [†]				Macaque # 4 [†]			
	Throat	Nose	Faeces	IF	Throat	Nose	Faeces	IF	Throat	Nose	Faeces	IF	Throat	Nose	Faeces	IF
0	-	-	N.T. [‡]	-	-	-	N.T.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	+	+	N.T.	N.T.	+	+	N.T.	N.T.	-	+	-	N.T.	+	+	-	N.T.
4	+	+	-	N.T.	+	+	+	N.T.	-	+	-	N.T.	+	+	-	N.T.
6	-	-	-	N.T.	+	+	-	N.T.	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-
8	-	-	-	N.T.	+	+	-	N.T.	Euthanised 6 days after inoculation				Euthanised 6 days after inoculation			
10	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-								
12	-	-	-	N.T.	-	-	-	N.T.								
14	-	-	-	N.T.	-	-	-	N.T.								
16	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+								
Euthanised day 16 after inoculation					Euthanised day 16 after inoculation											

* Virus detection in throat, nose and faecal specimens was considered positive if Taqman RT-PCR and/or virus isolation in Vero cells yielded a positive result. Immunofluorescence was performed with SCV-infected Vero cells on microscopic glass slides using serial dilutions of the macaque serum as primary antibody and FITC-labeled anti-human IgG, IgA, IgM antibodies as secondary reagent.

[†] Macaques 1 and 2 were infected with 10³ TCID₅₀ in a 5 ml volume. Macaques 3 and 4 were infected with 10⁶ TCID₅₀ in a 5 ml volume. A few drops of the virus preparations were administered on each of the conjunctiva, 0.5 ml in the nose and the remainder in the trachea.

[‡] N.T. Not tested.