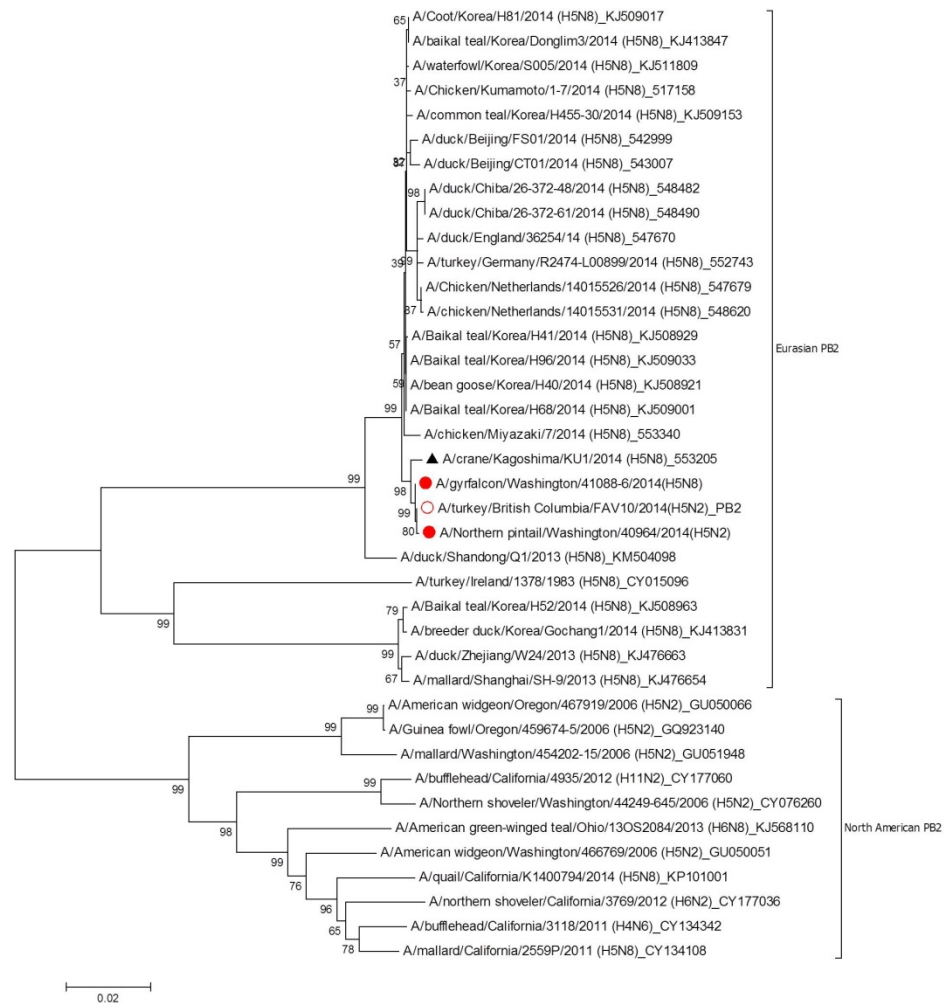


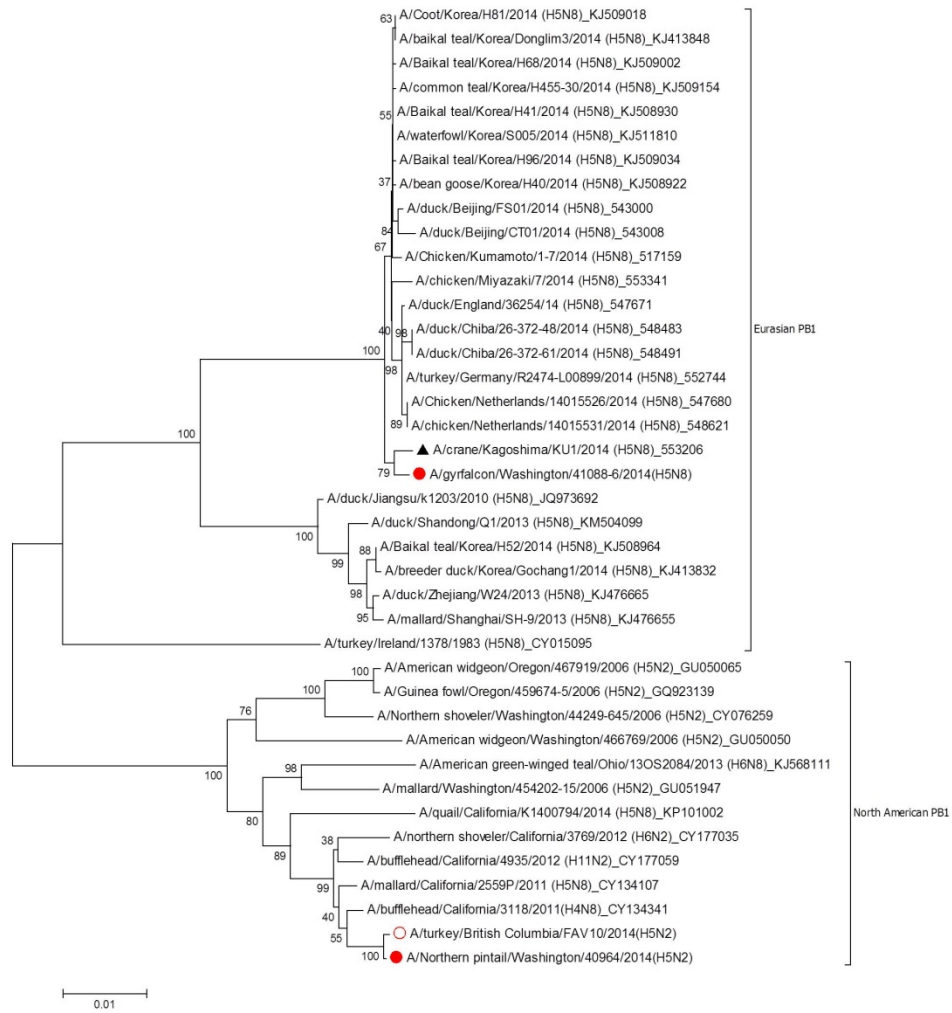
Novel Eurasian Highly Pathogenic Influenza A(H5) Viruses in Wild Birds, Washington State, USA, 2014

Technical Appendix

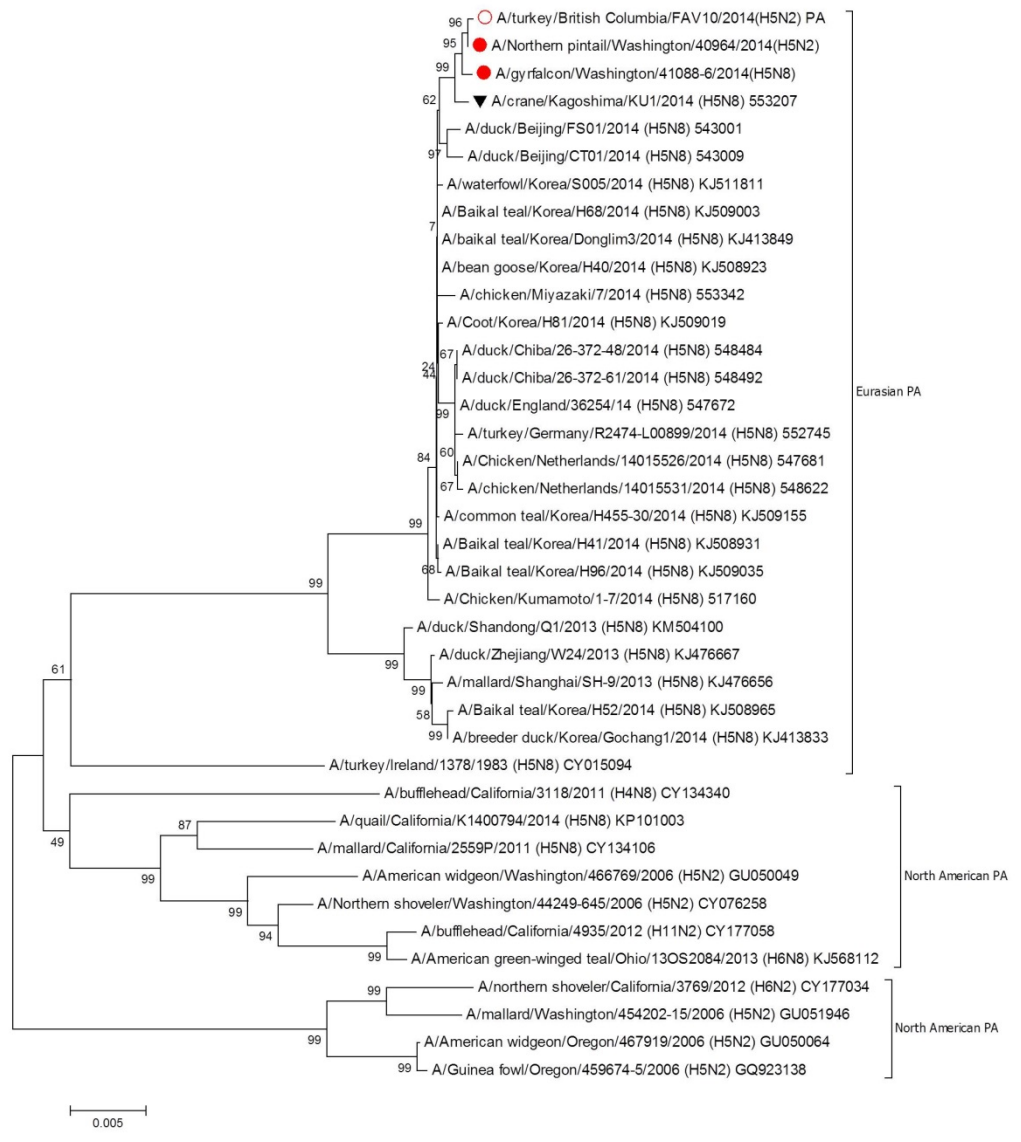
A



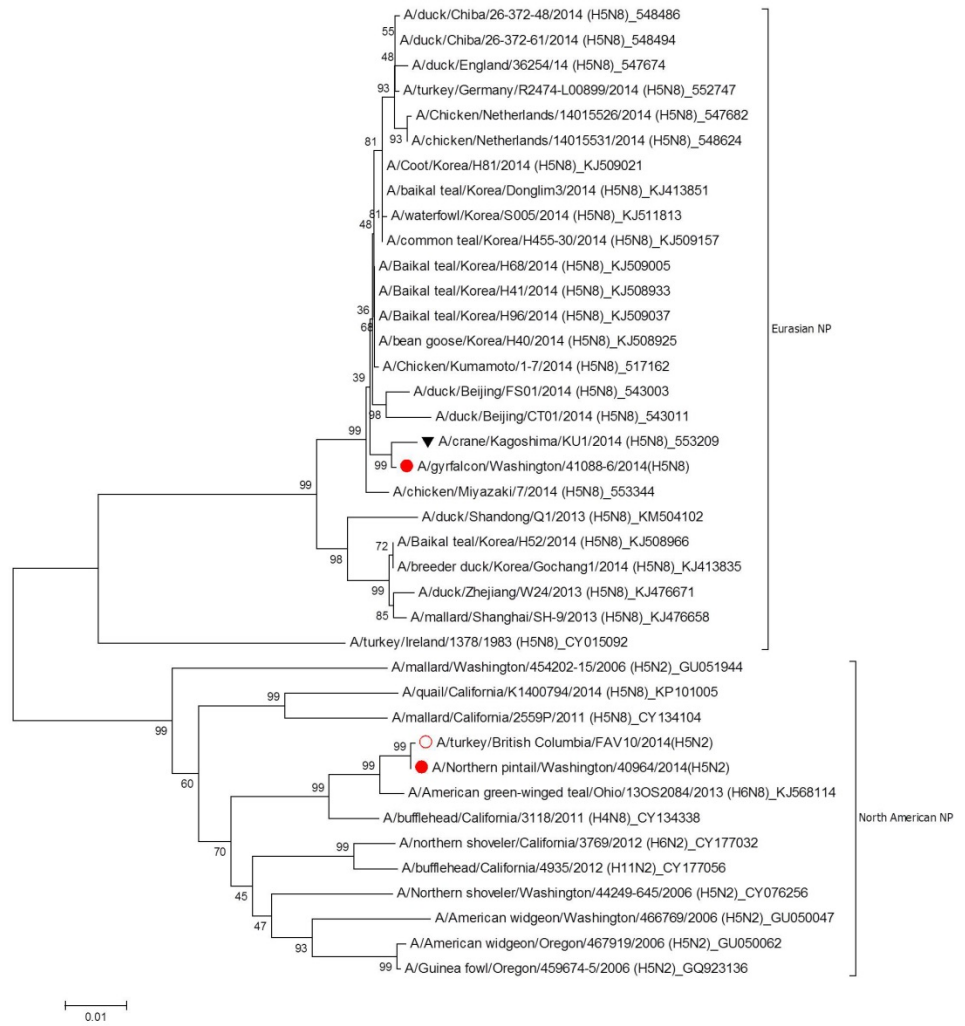
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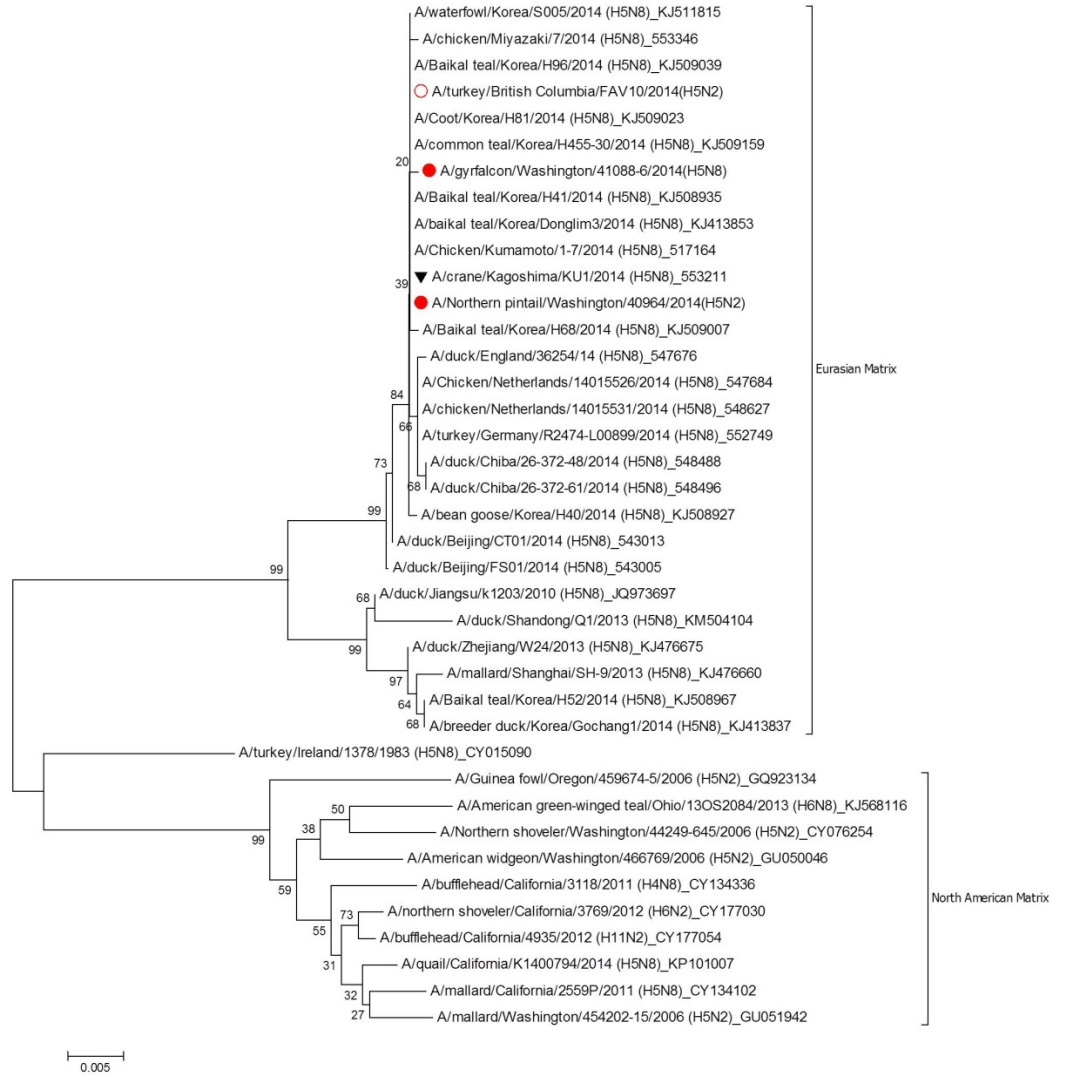
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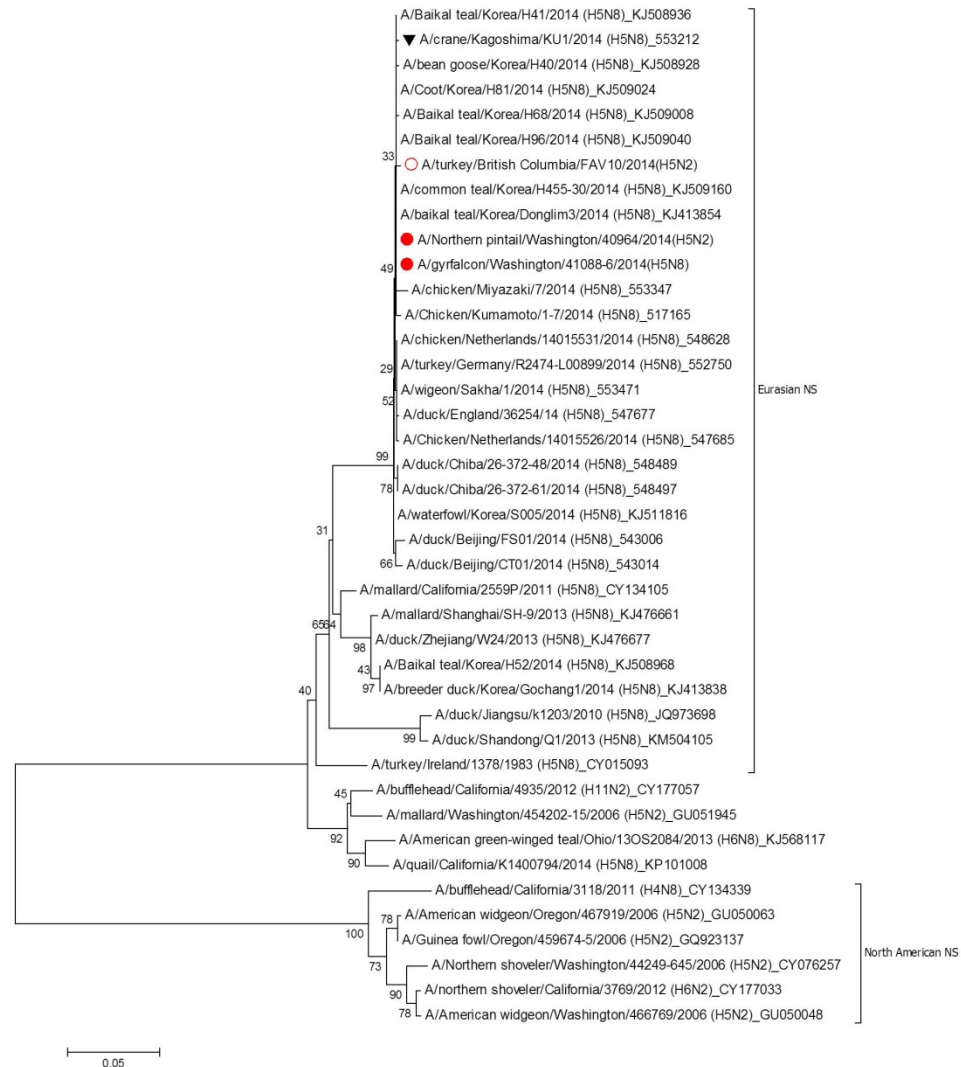
D



E



F



Technical Appendix Figure, panels A–F. Phylogenetic analysis of the 6 internal genes of the influenza A(H5N2) and (H5N8) viruses: A, polymerase basic (PB) 2; B, PB1; C, polymerase acidic (PA); D, nucleoprotein (NP); E, matrix (M); and F, nonstructural (NS). Red circles indicate highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) subtype H5N2 and H5N8 strains from the United States; open red circle indicates HPAI subtype H5N2 virus from Canada; black triangle represents HPAI subtype H5N8 derived from A/crane/Kagoshima/KU1/2014(H5N8) in Japan. Sequences were aligned by using MUSCLE, and phylogenetic and molecular evolutionary analyses were conducted by using MEGA version 5, using the neighbor-joining tree-building method, with 1,000 bootstrap replicates (1). Analysis was done with viruses that were phylogenetically representative of appropriate lineages (Influenza Virus Resource database, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/genomes/FLU/FLU.html>).

Reference

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