

Supplementary material S4. Gross (A) and microscopic (B) lesions observed in the small intestine of a dog with hemorrhagic gastroenteritis that eventually died on the island of St. Kitts. Small intestinal scrapings collected during necropsy tested positive for canine parvovirus-2 (CPV-2) by PCR. Analysis of the complete deduced VP2 amino acid sequence identified the CPV-2 strain as a new CPV-2a variant. (A) Grossly, the lumen of small intestine contained red-tinged fluid, and mucosal surfaces were dark red-diffuse hemorrhagic enteritis. (B) Microscopically, the intestinal architecture was distorted. The remnant intestinal crypts (asterisks) were distended, and contained sloughed and necrotic cellular debris - crypt necrosis, lined by hypertrophic enterocytes - attempts at regeneration (arrowheads). Viable and degenerate neutrophils infiltrated the lamina propria (arrows).

(A)



(B)

