

**Table S1. The prevalence of dog leptospirosis in several regions of Thailand.**

Region of Thailand	Province	Method of detection	Prevalence	Most common seroreactivity/species	Reference
Northern	Chiang Mai	MAT ( $\geq 1:20$ )	11.0% (23/210)	Bataviae, Canicola, Bratislava, Icterohaemorrhagiae, Ballum, Djasiman, Javanica, Mini, Sejroe	(16)
	Nan	Culture (Urine) <i>rrs</i> nested PCR (Urine)	6.89% (4/58) 10.3% (6/58)	<i>L. interrogans</i> , <i>L. weilii</i>	(21)
Northeastern	Chaiyaphum	MAT ( $\geq 1:100$ )	4.26% (2/47)	Autumnalis	(17)
	Maharakham	MAT ( $\geq 1:100$ )	10.9% (6/55)	Canicola	(18)
Central	Nakhon Pathom	MAT ( $\geq 1:50$ )	57.5% (88/153)	Tarassovi, Ranarum, Saigon, Bratislava, Copenhageni, Patoc, Bangkok, Sejroe, Autumnalis, Sarmin, Canicola	(19)
	Bangkok	MAT ( $\geq 1:100$ )	89.1% (205/230)	Bataviae, Patoc, Tarassovi, Sejroe, Shermani, Autumnalis, Ranarum, Sarmin, Grippotyphosa, Hebdomadis, Manhao, Pomona, Louisiana, Bratislava, Cynopteri	(8)
Southern	Songkhla	LAT <i>LipL32</i> PCR (whole blood)	32.4% (120/370) 0.54% (2/370)		(15)
Western	Prachuap Khiri Khan	MAT ( $\geq 1:100$ )	28.9% - 42.1% (11-16/38)	Tarassovi, Bataviae, Sarmin, Canicola, Ranarum, Sejroe, Shermani, Patoc I	(20)
		Microscope (Urine)	0% (0/38)		
Northern, Northeastern, and Central	-	MAT ( $\geq 1:20$ )	12.1% (33/273)	Anhoa, Australis, Ballum, Bataviae, Bratislava, Broomi, Canicola, Copenhageni, Coxi, Grippotyphosa, Haemolytica, Khorat, Icterohaemorrhagiae, Paidjan, Patoc, Pyrogenes, Rachmati, Saxkoebing, Sejroe	(14)
		ELISA (IgG/IgM)	44.0% (111/252)		
		<i>LipL32</i> real-time PCR (Urine)	4.39% (12/273)		
		Culture (Urine)	0.37% (1/273)		

Note: MAT = Microscopic agglutination test

LAT: Latex agglutination test