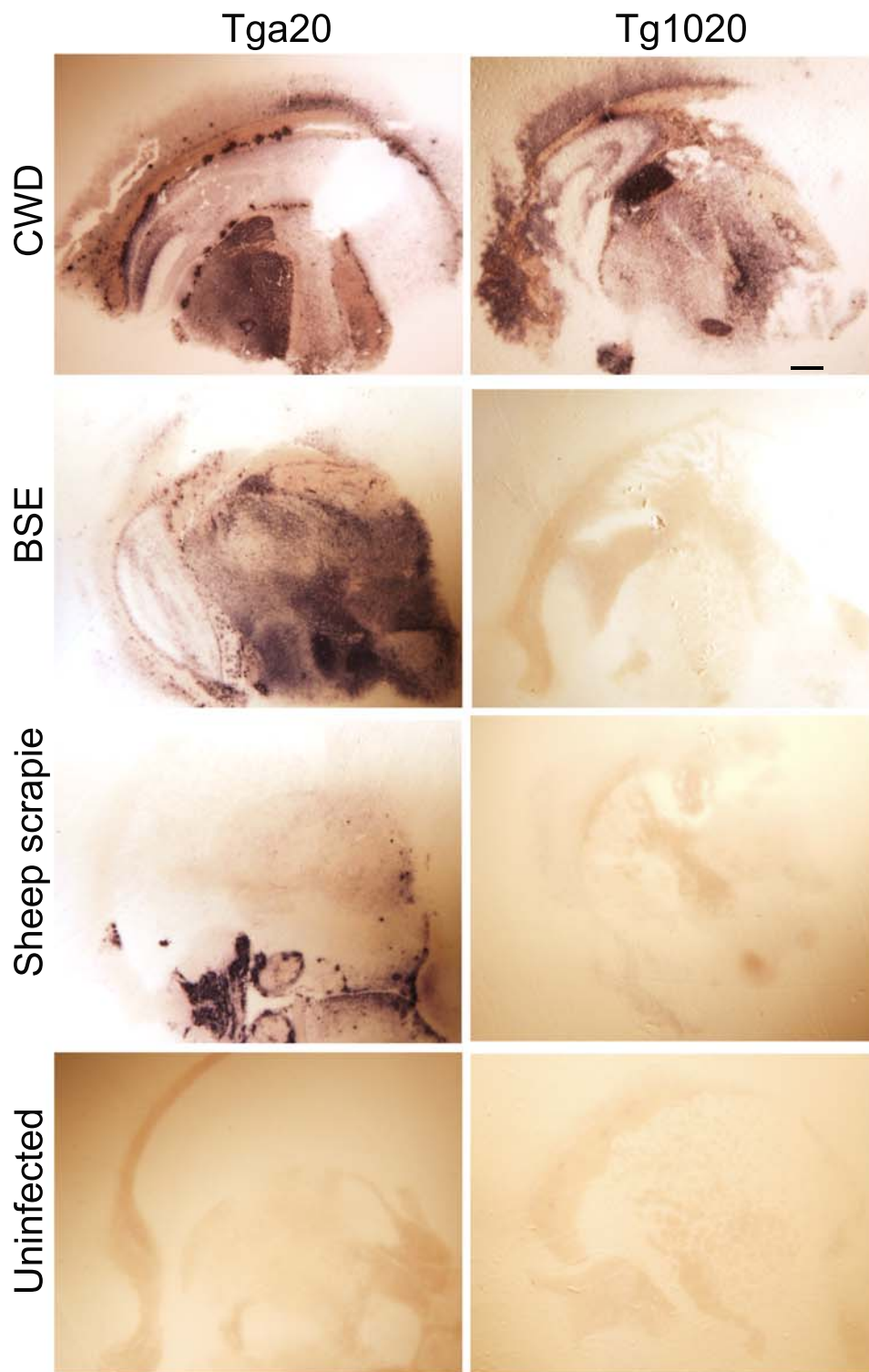
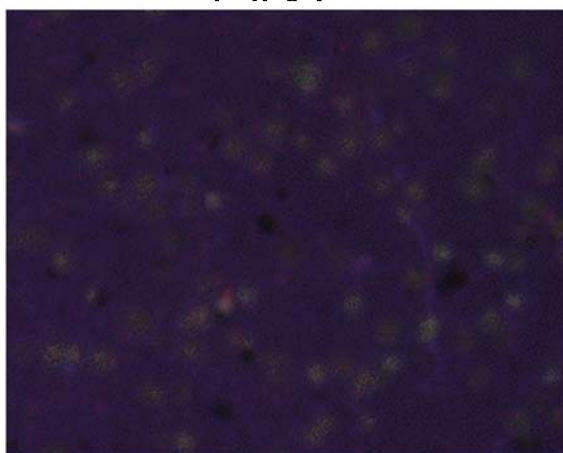


Supplementary figure 1. Congo red stained mCWD plaques are revealed in the brain of *tg1020* mice infected with mCWD, but not after infection with hamster scrapie. Neither RML nor RL-RML¹ infection led to Congo red positive plaques in *tga20* or *tg1020* mice. Bar = 100 μ m.

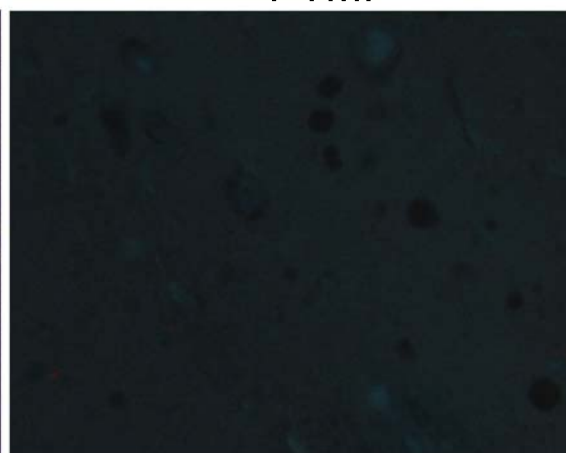


Supplementary figure 2. Histoblots of brain reveal PK-resistant PrP^{Sc} in *tg1020* and *tga20* mice infected with deer CWD, as well as *tga20* infected with BSE and sheep scrapie. In contrast, no PK-resistant PrP is detected in brain sections of *tg1020* exposed to BSE, sheep scrapie, or uninfected brain samples. Bar = 1 mm.

PTAA

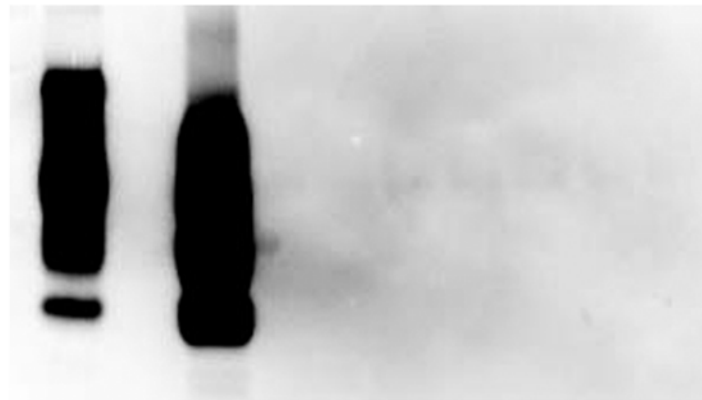


PTMI

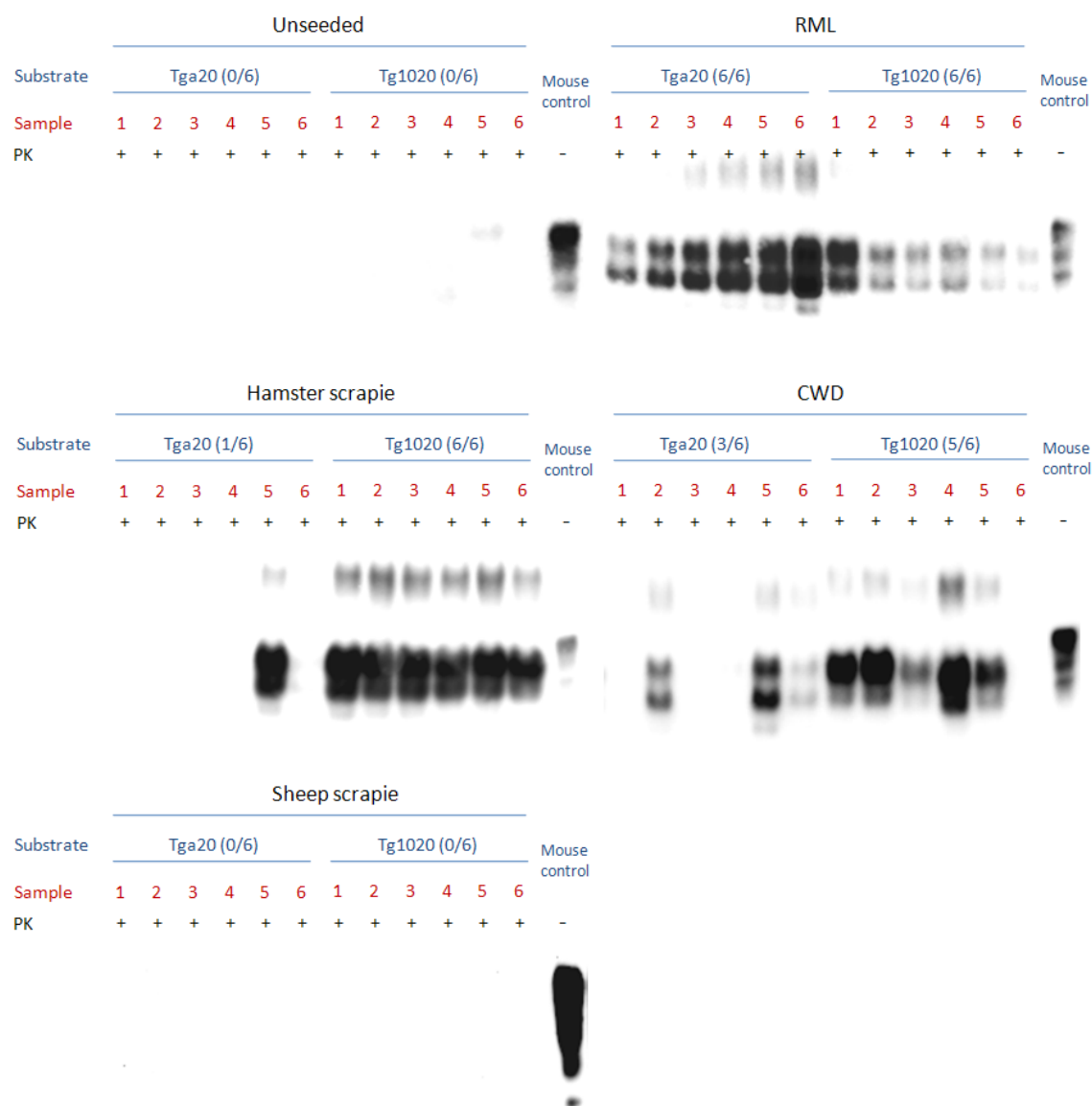


Supplementary figure 3. No PrP aggregates are detected in the brain of *tg1020* mice infected with hamster scrapie using either the PTAA or PTMI fluorescent polymers.

	Uninfected tg20		RML	BSE tg1020				Sheep scrapie tg1020		
	-	+	+	1	2	3	4	1	2	3
NaPTA	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
PK	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+



Supplementary figure 4. Western blots show the lack of PK-resistant PrP^{Sc} in the brains of *tg1020* mice exposed to either BSE or sheep scrapie.



Supplementary figure 5. PK-resistant PrP^{Sc} amplified by PMCA is shown by western blot. Six separate samples from each brain homogenate were used in five rounds of PMCA amplification and were either unseeded or seeded with RML, hamster scrapie, CWD, or sheep scrapie.