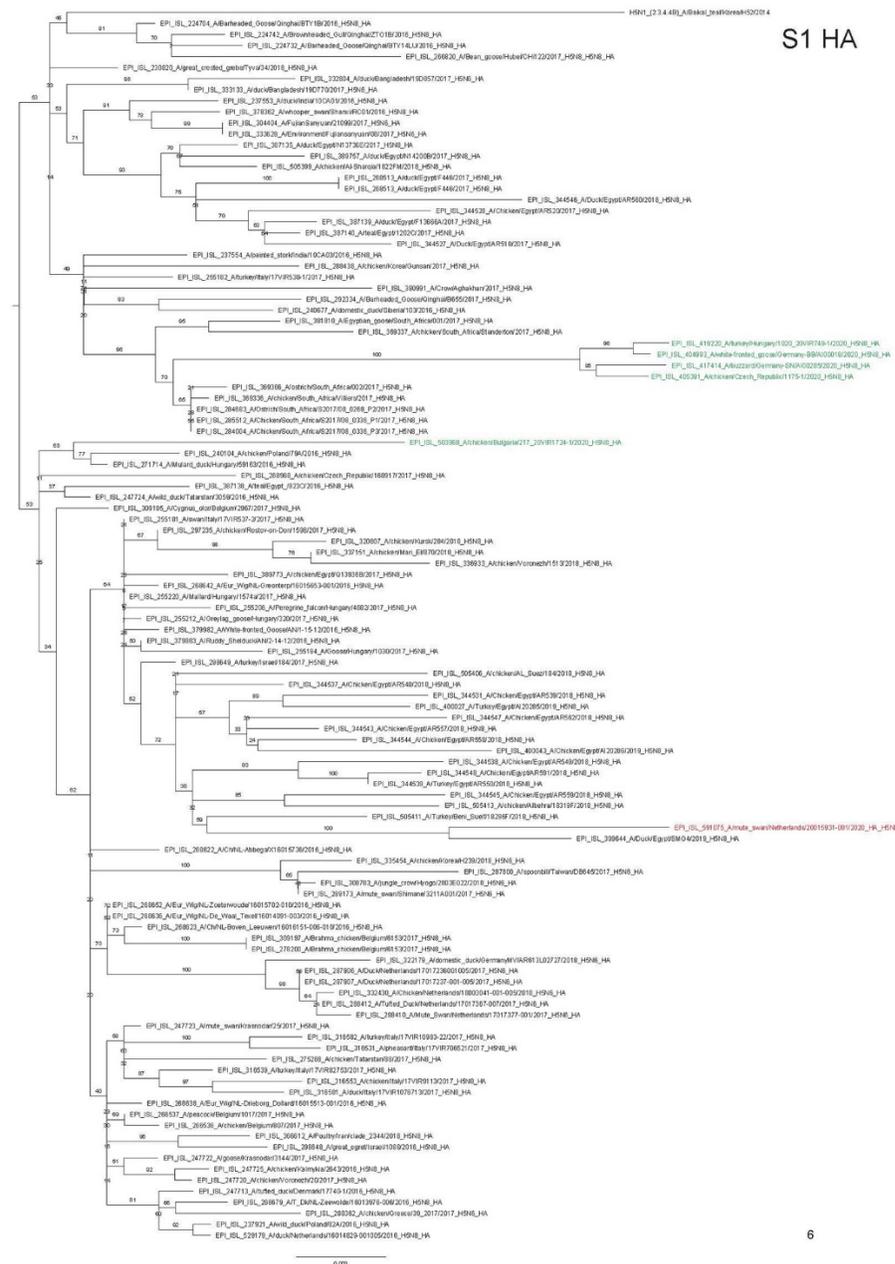
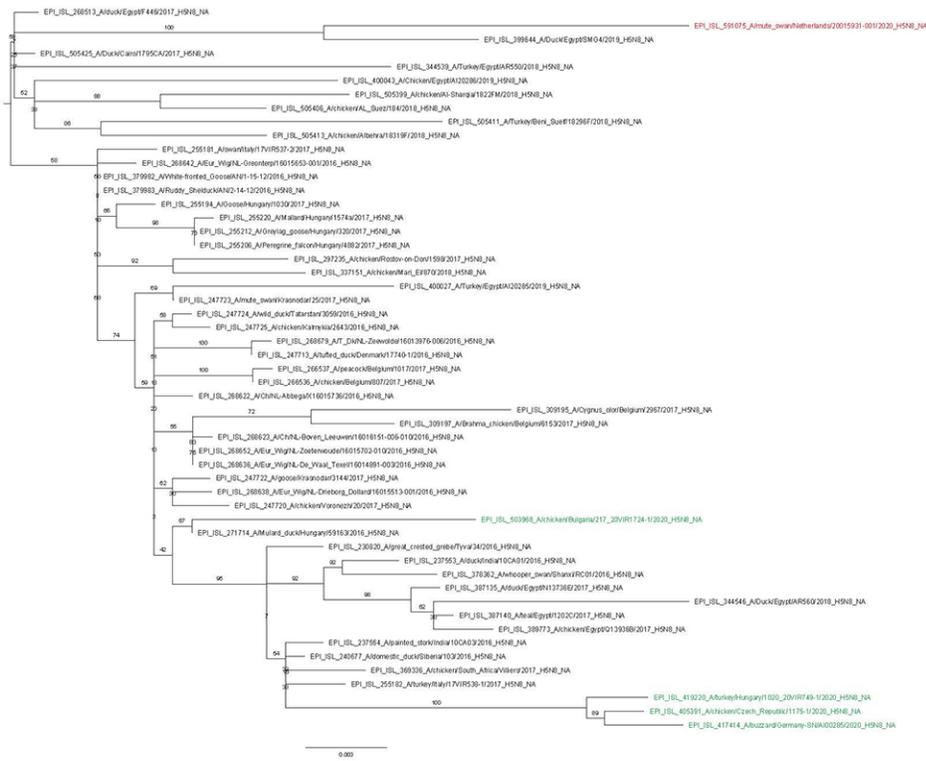
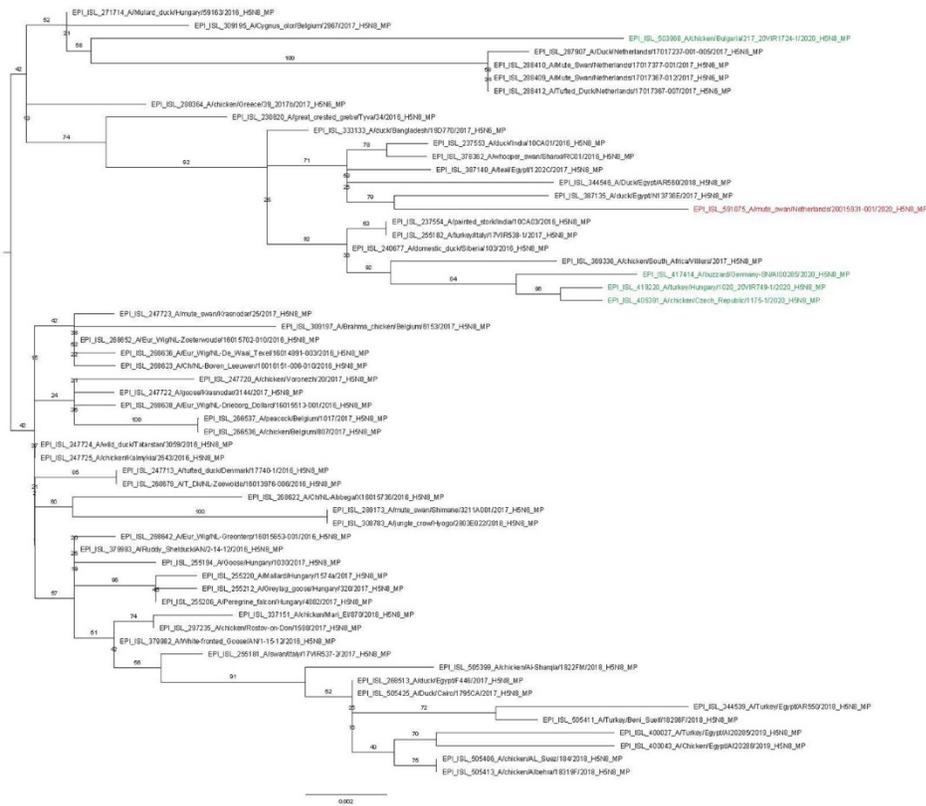
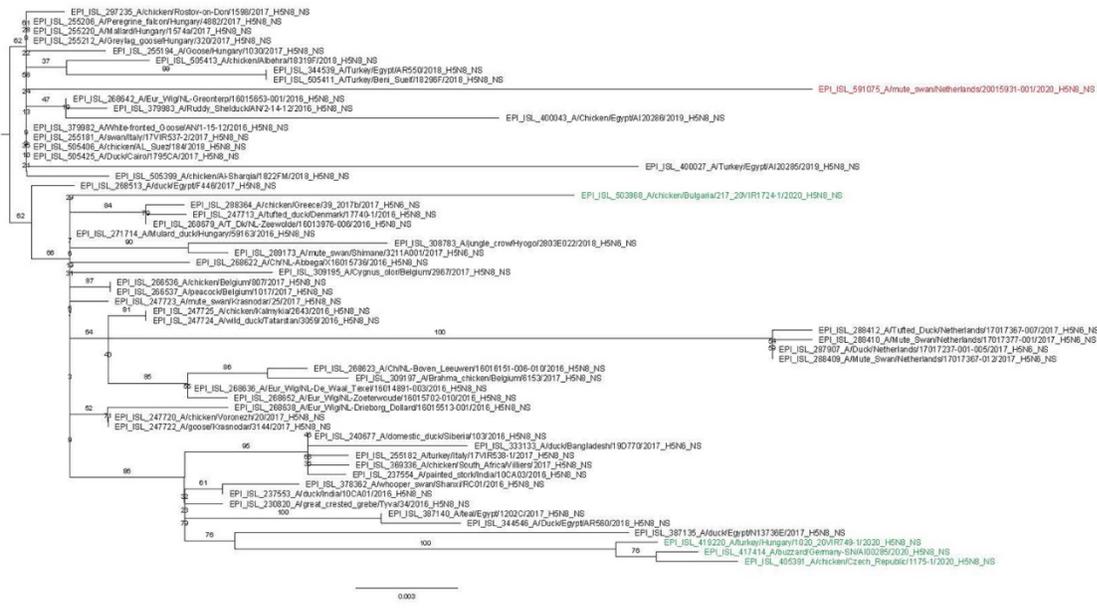
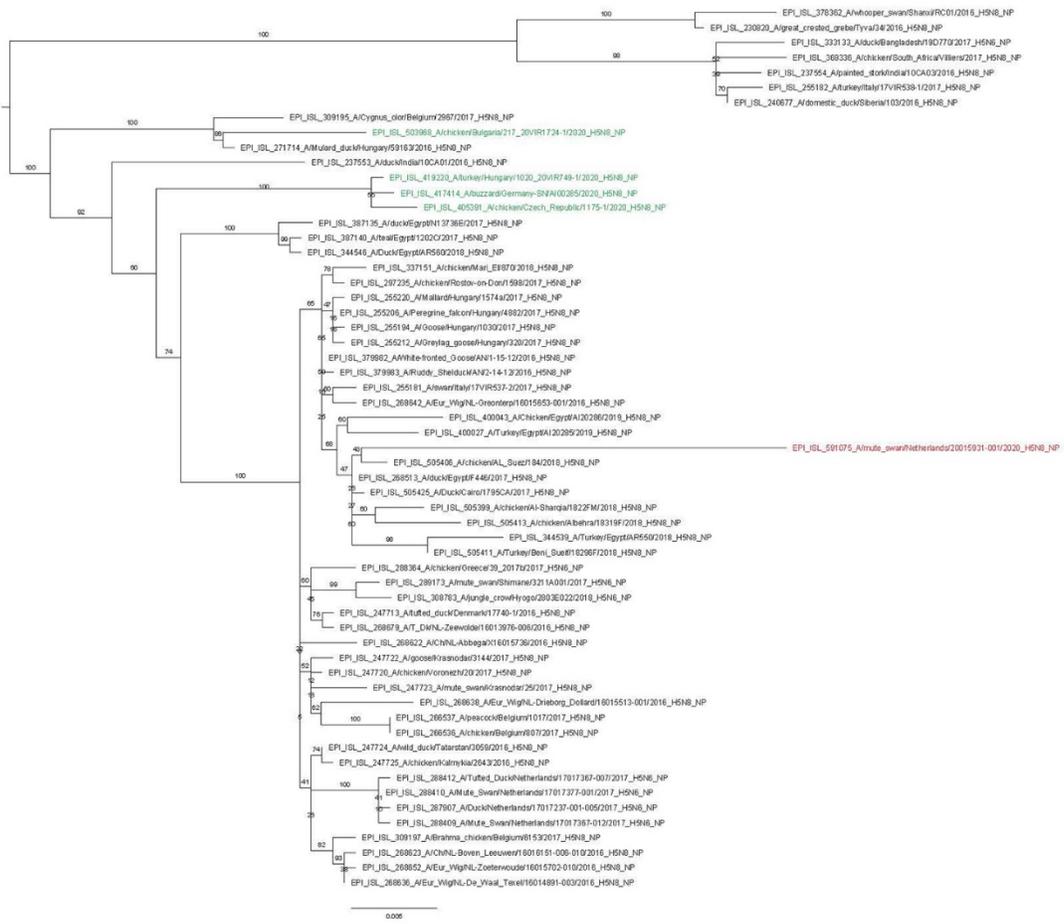


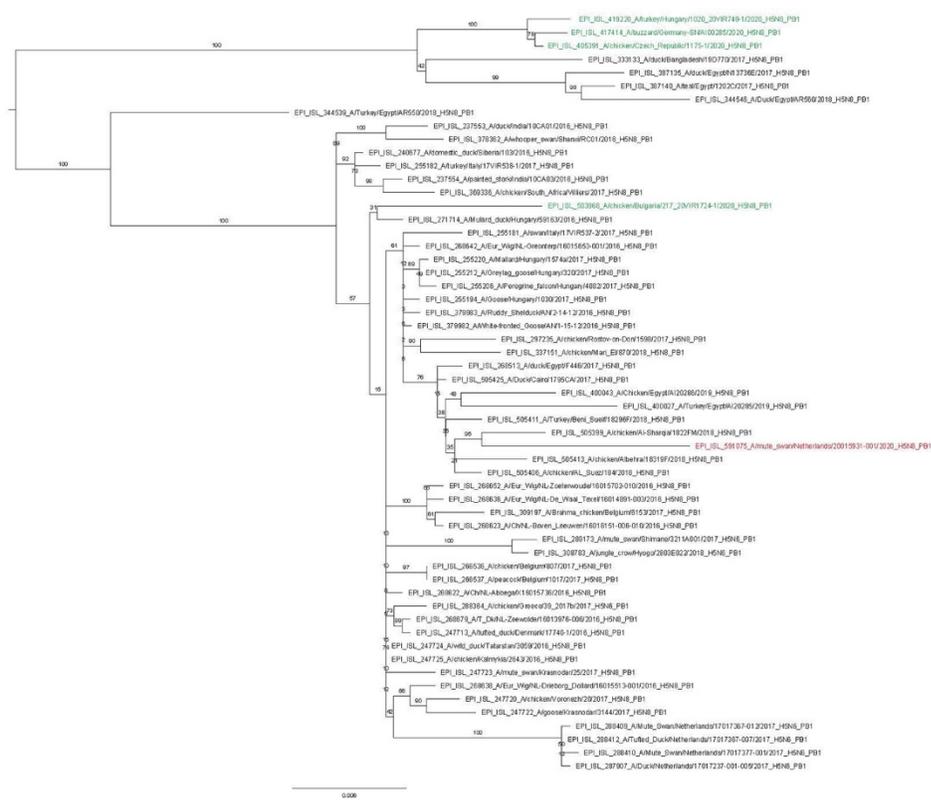
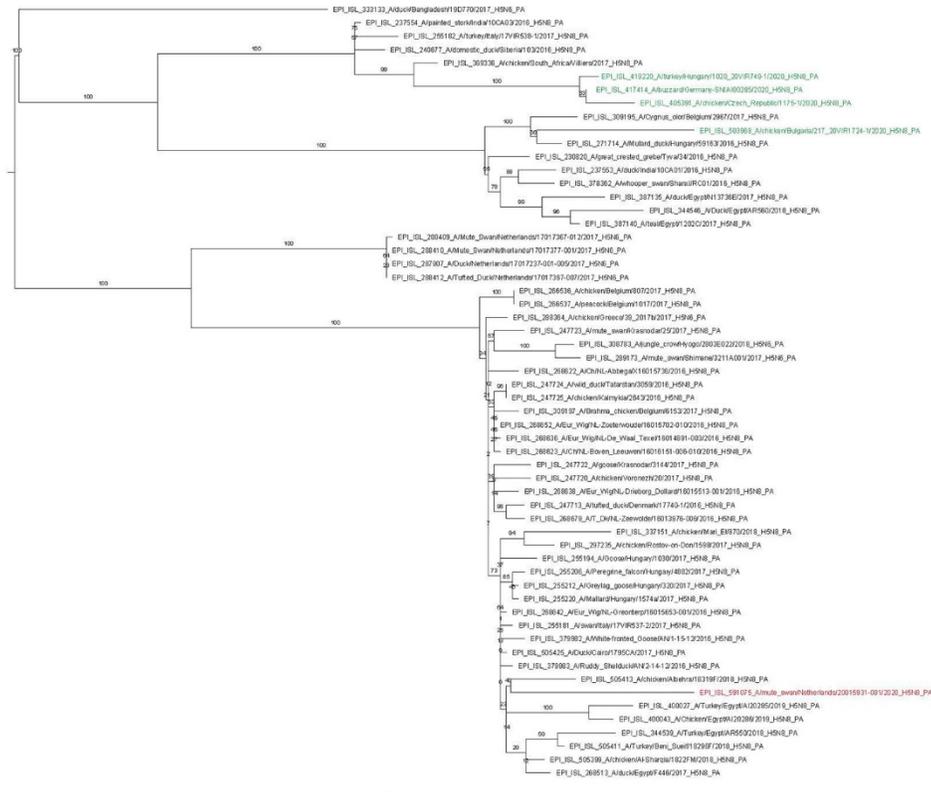
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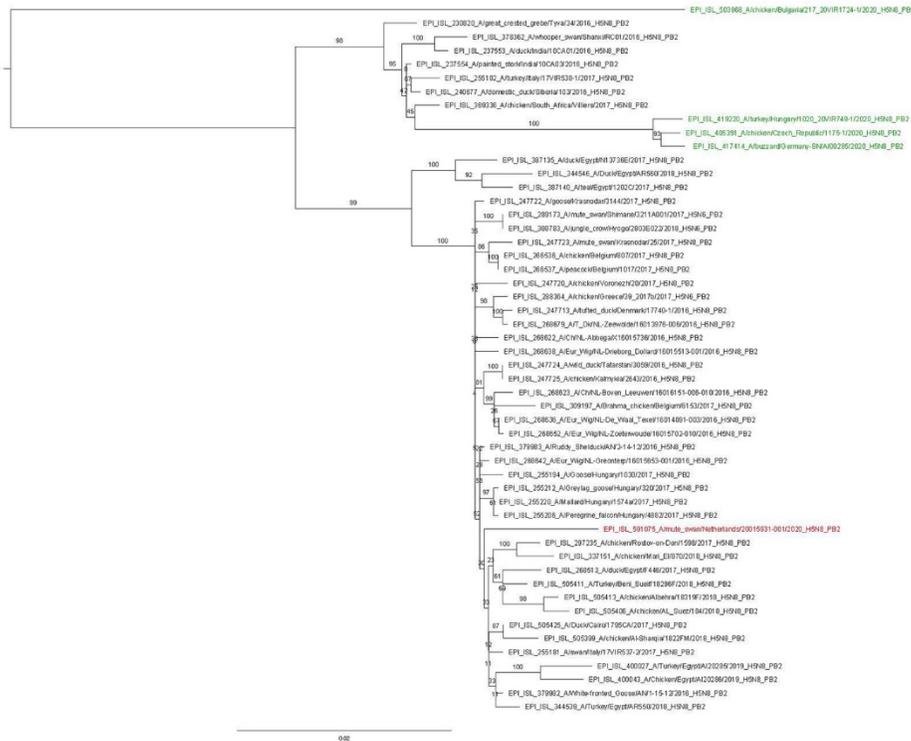
Appendix



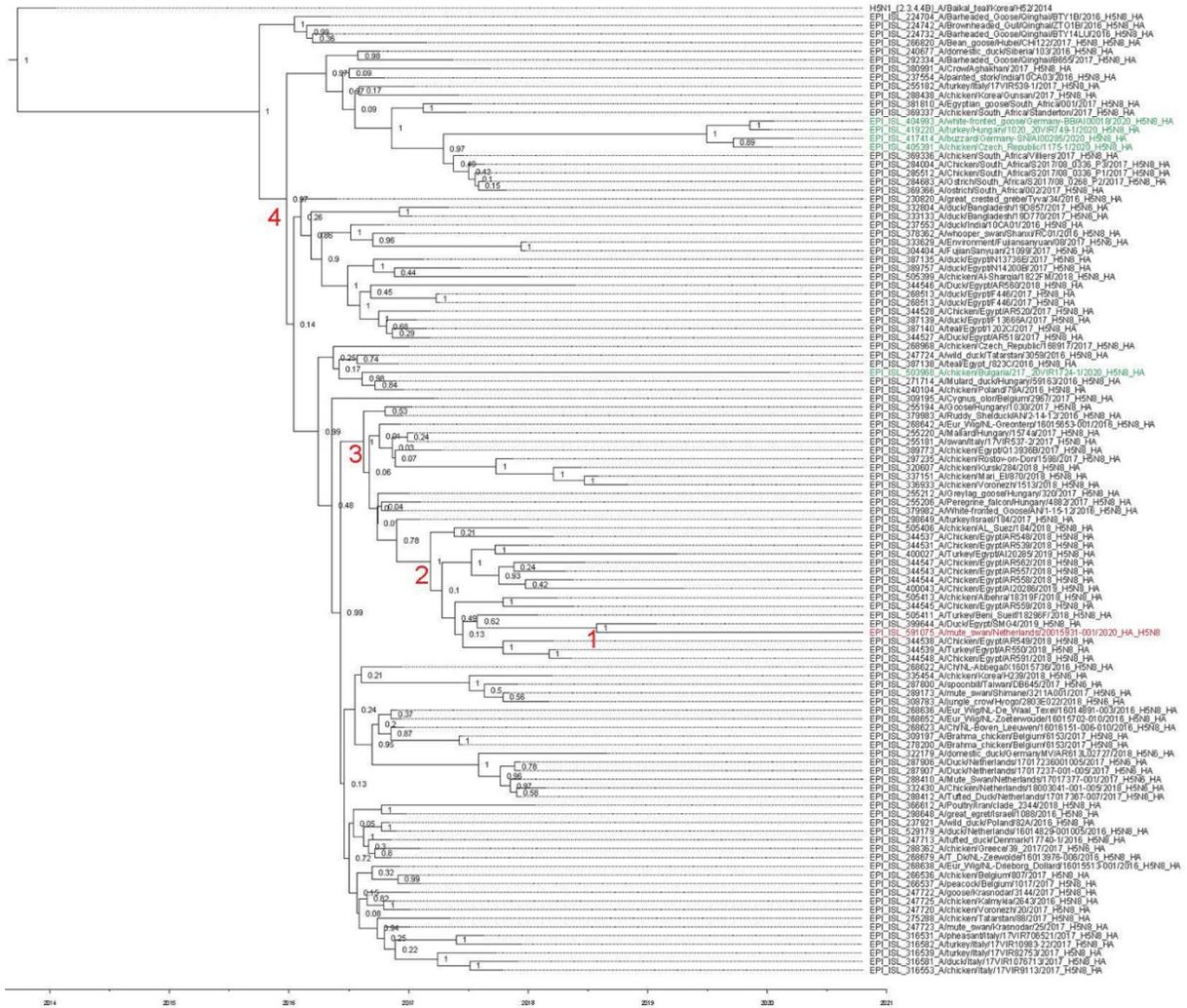


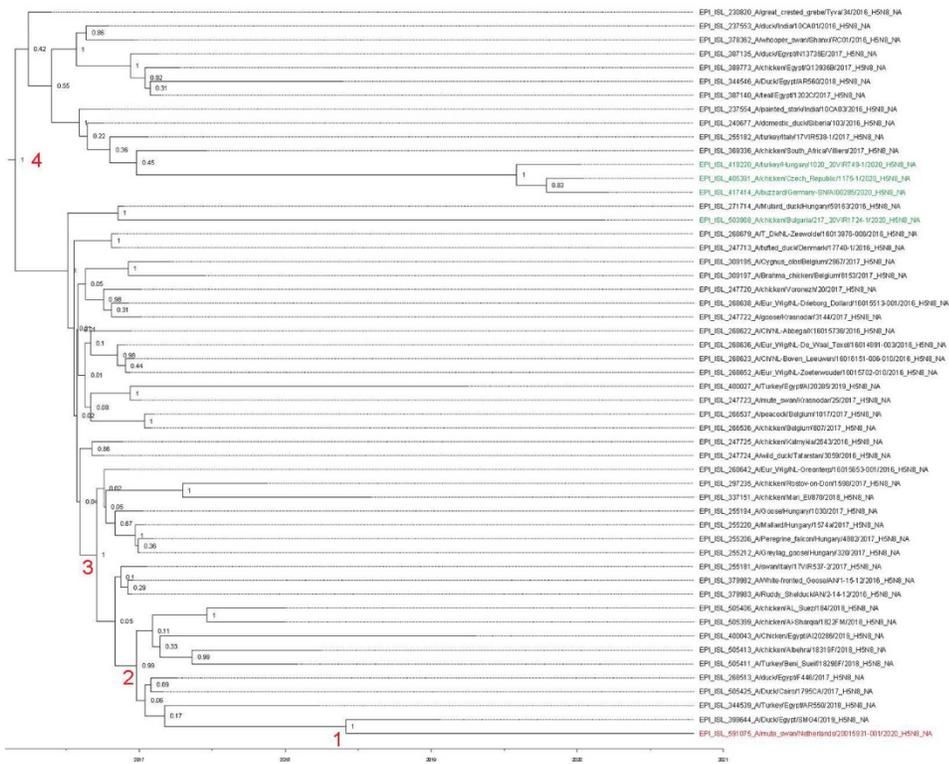
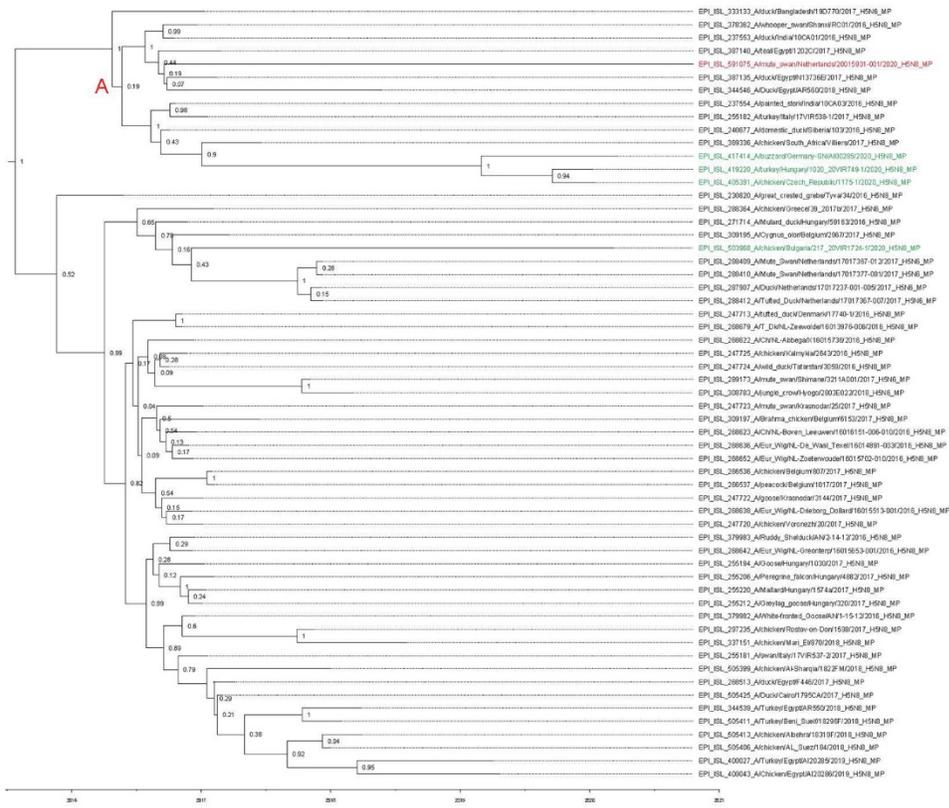


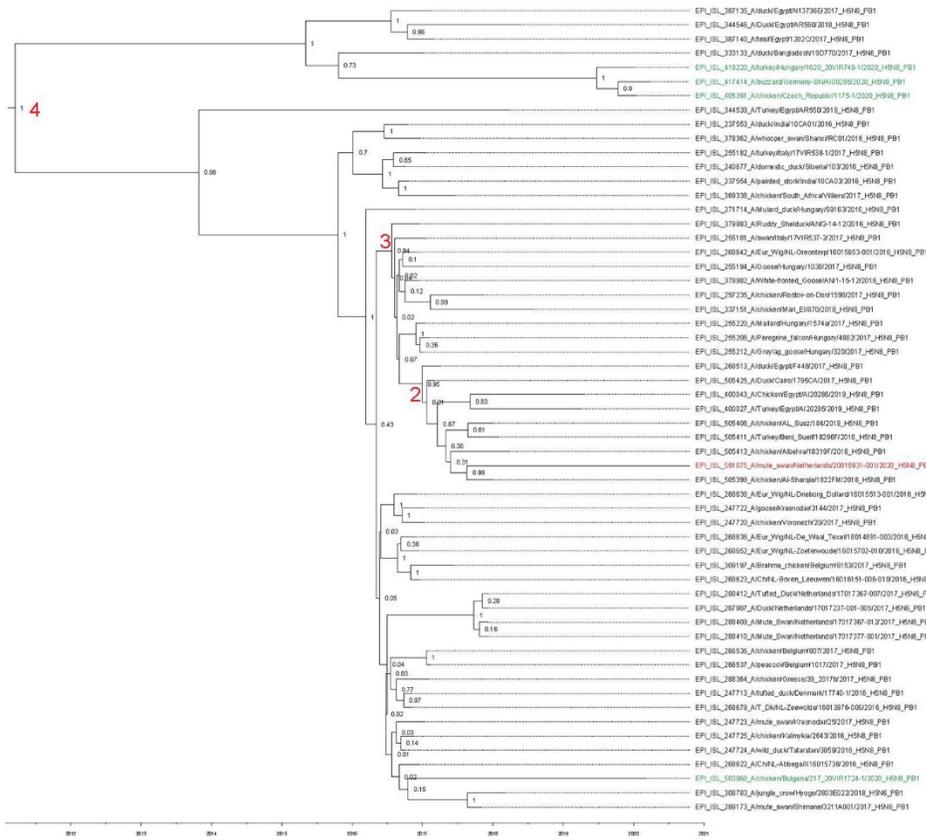
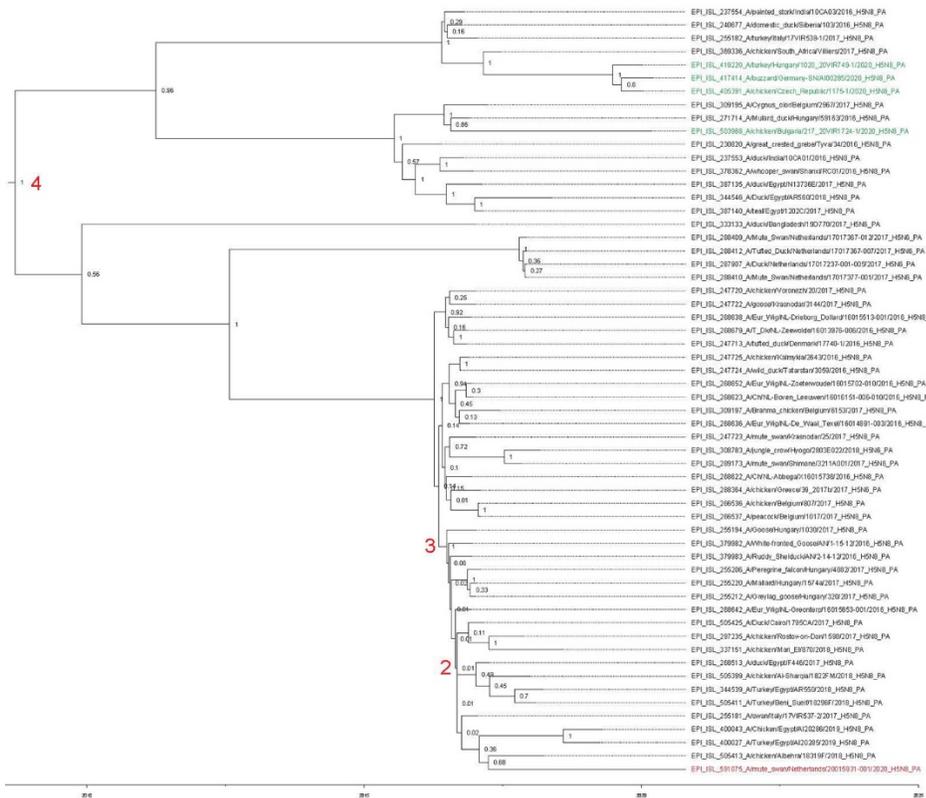




Appendix Figure 1. Related sequences were obtained from the GISAID EpiFlu database on October 21, 2020 (<http://www.gisaid.org>) (1) by using a BLAST search. For HA, additional sequences for H5 clade 2.3.4.4b were collected from the EpiFlu database and clustered by using the CD-HIT algorithm (2) and an identity setting of 0.985. Cluster representatives were used in the analysis of HA, in addition to the related sequences from the GISAID BLAST search. Sequences were aligned by using MAFFT v7.427 (3). Maximum-likelihood trees based on the general time-reversible model with a gamma-distributed variation of rates, and 100 bootstraps were generated by using RAXML v8.2.12 (4). The GISAID accession numbers of the viruses are shown in the trees (Appendix Table). The H5N8 virus isolated in the Netherlands in 2020 is marked in red, the H5N8 viruses isolated in Eastern-Europe, Germany and Bulgaria in 2020 are marked in green. Scale bars indicate nucleotide substitutions per site. HA, hemagglutinin; MP, matrix protein; NA, neuraminidase; NP, nucleoprotein; NS, nonstructural protein; PA, polymerase acidic, PB1, polymerase basic 1; PB2, polymerase basic 2.







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