

Figure S1. Average values of general well-being of the sheep based on Table 3. PG2 (light grey)- and PLM (black)-infected sheep groups are shown in comparison to the uninfected negative control (red) group. *Individual PLM groups combined to form a single PLM group for analysis.

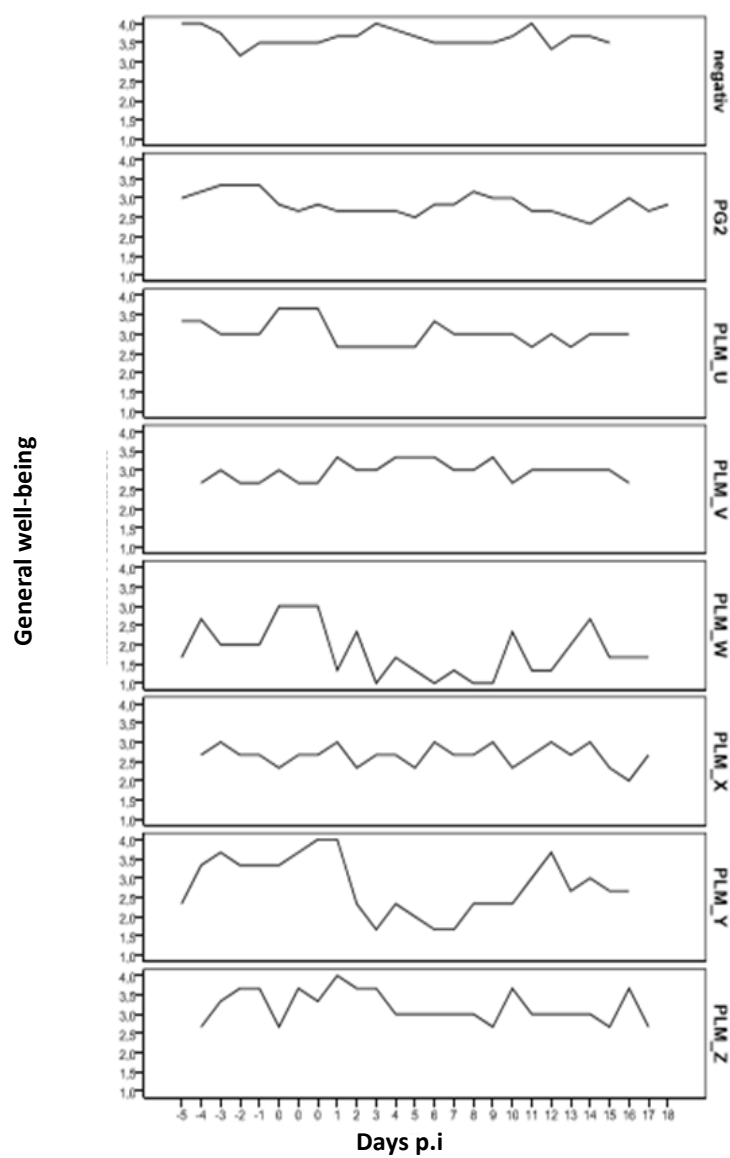


Figure S2. Average values of the general well-being of the eight infected groups of sheep over the test period based on Table 3.

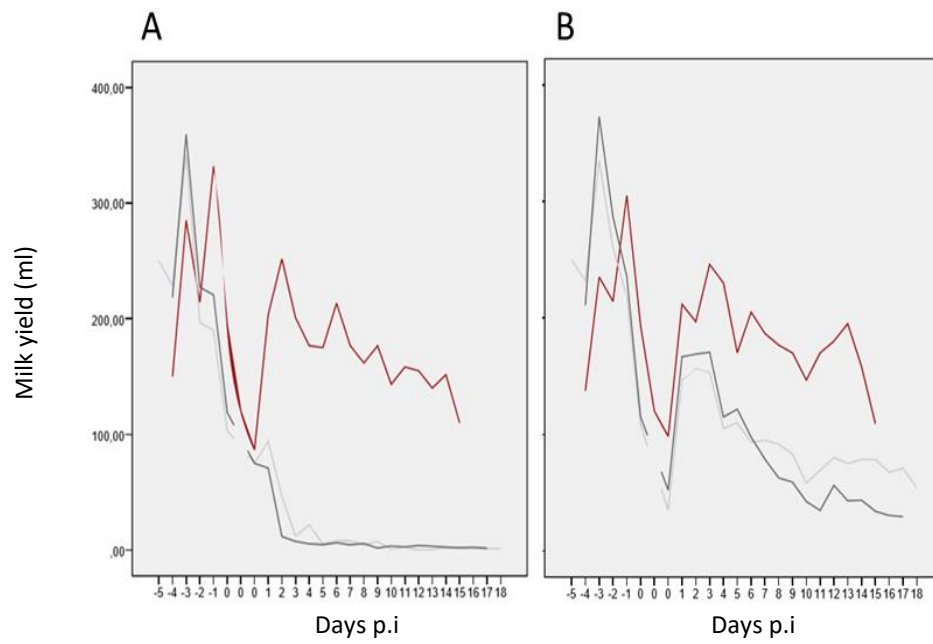


Figure S3. Average milk yield (in ml) of the right udder halves (A) and left udder halves (B) of the PG2 (light grey), and PLM (black)-infected sheep groups as compared to the uninfected negative control (red) group.*Individual PLM groups combined to form a single PLM group for analysis

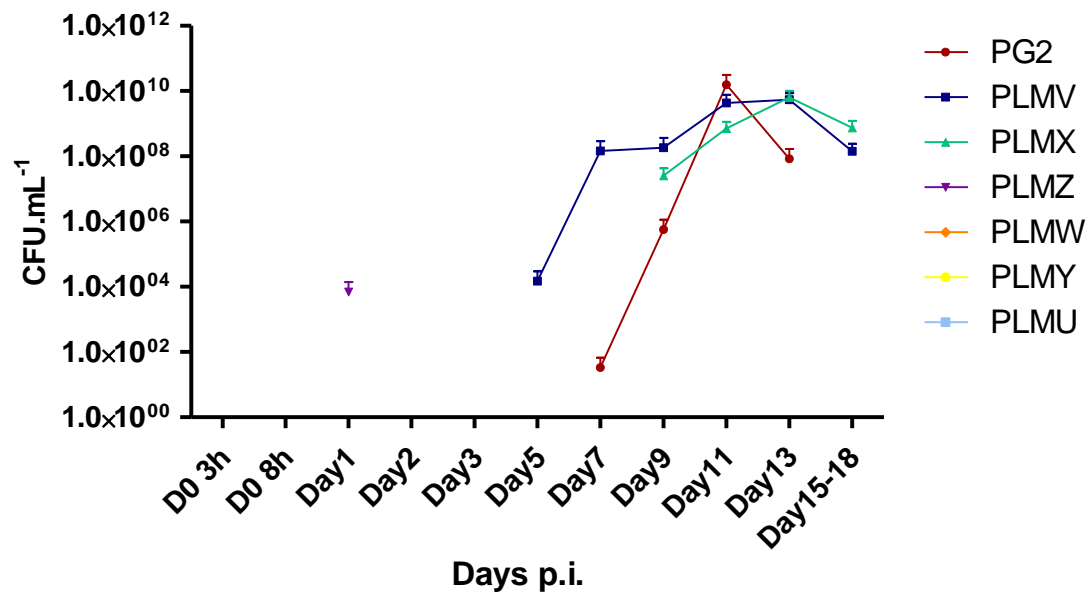


Figure S4. *M. agalactiae* load in milk samples obtained from the left udder halves of ewes experimentally infected with 10⁹ cfu of six different Vpma PLMs (PLMV, PLMX, PLMZ, PLMW, PLMY and PLMU) and type strain PG2. Mean log₁₀ cfu values of mycoplasmas per milliliter of milk from three sheep in each group are plotted, and bars represent standard error of the mean.

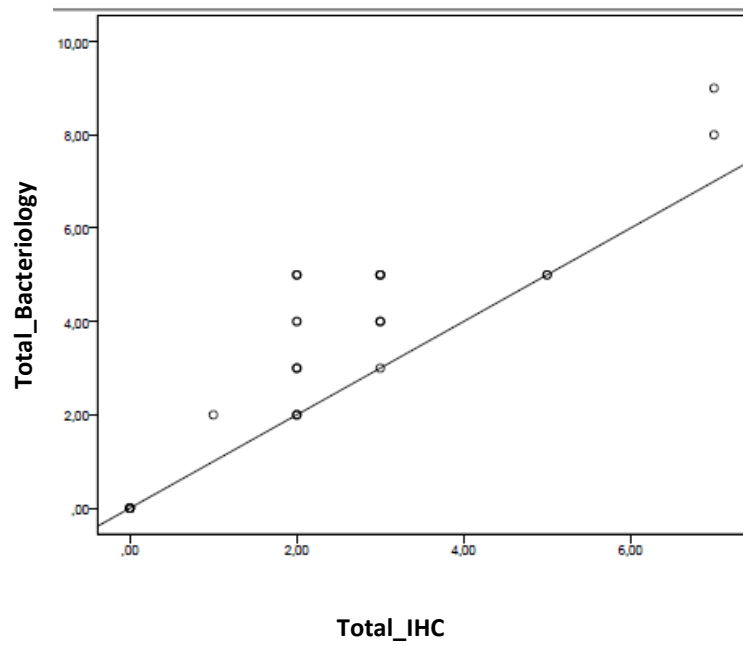


Figure S5. Correlation between the results of *M. agalactiae* bacteriological examination by culture method and by immunohistochemistry (IHC) using polyclonal rabbit antiserum against whole cell antigens of *M. agalactiae* type strain PG2.