



**Figure S1.** Cultural characters of *C. perfringens* isolates on blood agar (A) showing double zone of hemolysis and on tryptose sulfite cycloserine agar (B) demonstrating typical characteristic black colonies.

**Table S1.** Sources, numbers, locality, and distribution of the collected samples in the current study.

Locality	Supermarket Code	Number of Collected Samples			Total
		Raw Milk	Beef	Chicken Meat	
Sharkia	A	10	10	10	30
	B	10	10	10	30
	C	10	10	10	30
	D	10	10	10	30
	E	10	10	10	30
	F	10	10	10	30
	G	10	10	10	30
	H	10	10	10	30
<b>Total</b>		<b>80</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>240</b>
Port Said	I	10	10	10	30
	II	10	10	10	30
	III	10	10	10	30
	IV	10	10	10	30
	V	10	10	10	30
	VI	10	10	10	30
	VII	10	10	10	30
<b>Total</b>		<b>70</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>210</b>

**Table S2.** Interpretation of minimum inhibitory concentration values of different antimicrobial agents against *Clostridium perfringens*.

Antimicrobial Agent	Symbol	Interpretative Categories and MIC Breakpoints (µg/mL)	
		S	R
Ampicillin	AMP	≤4	>8
Amoxicillin/clavulanic acid	AMC	≤4	>8
Cefoxitin	FOX	≤16	≥64
Enrofloxacin	ENR	≤2	≥8
Imipenem	IMP	≤2	>8
Chloramphenicol	C	≤8	>8
Lincomycin	L	≤2	≥8
Metronidazole	MTZ	≤4	>4
Erythromycin	E	≤2	≥8
Tetracycline	TE	≤4	≥16