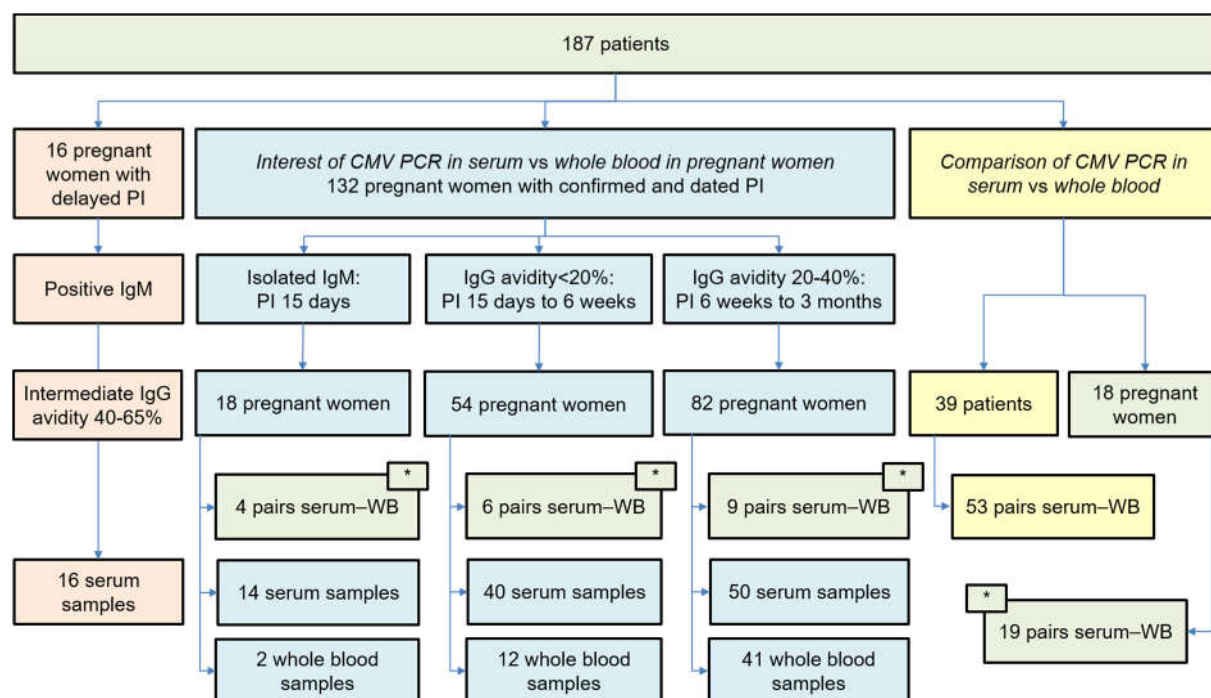


Figure S1: Flowchart of population study



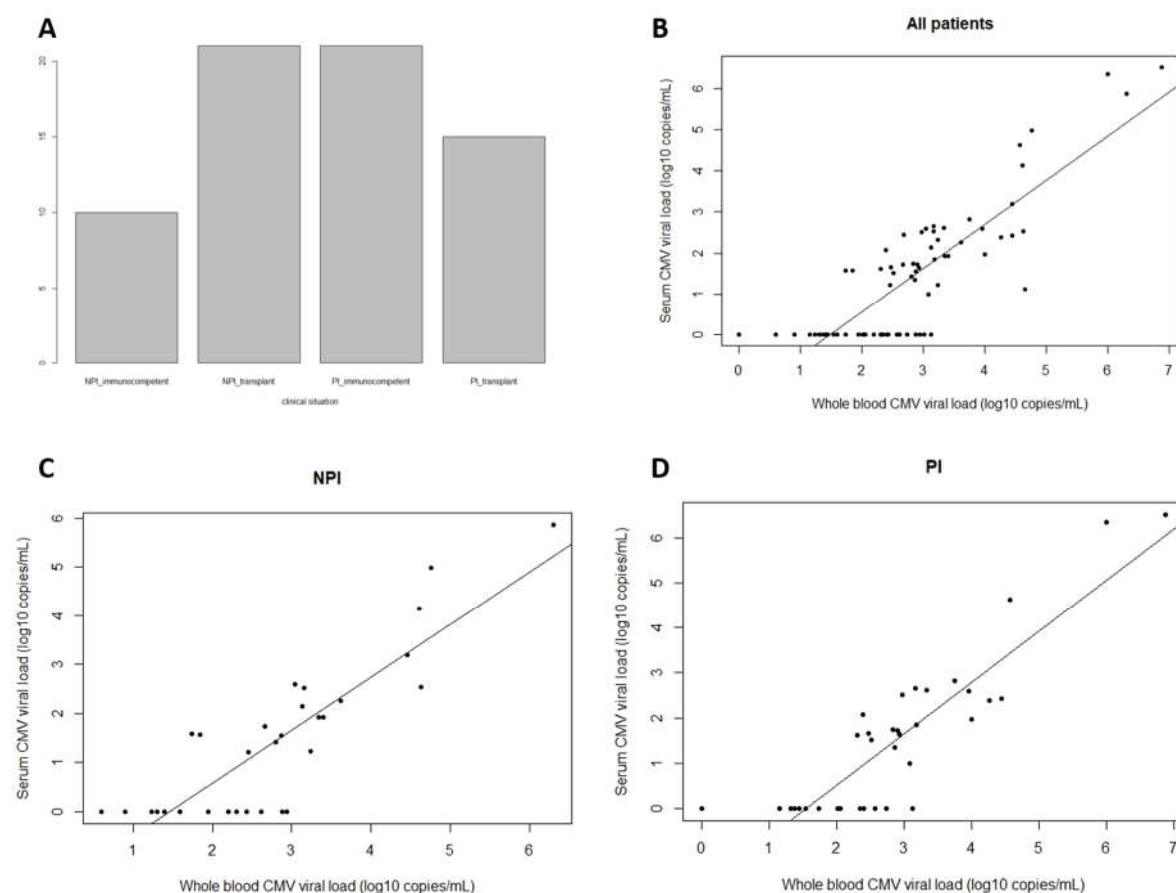
Our population study of 187 patients is splitted in three categories:

- 16 pregnant women (orange) with delayed PI (more than one year): 16 serum samples with positive IgM and intermediate IgG avidity index (40-65%)
- 132 pregnant women (blue) to determine sensitivity of CMV PCR both in serum and in whole blood according to delay after CMV primary infection:
 - o 123 serum samples
 - o 74 whole blood samples
- 39 patients (yellow) + 18 pregnant women (green) with 72 paired serum and whole blood samples to compare quantitative CMV PCR in serum and whole blood

Boxes in green represent pairs of serum-whole blood from 18 pregnant women, both included in analysis of the two categories.

WB: whole blood

Figure S2: Correlation of quantitative CMV PCR between serum and whole blood



A: Repartition of the 72 pairs of serum-whole blood according to their clinical situation:

- 10 pairs from 10 immunocompetent patients with CMV NPI
- 21 pairs from 15 transplanted patients with CMV NPI
- 22 pairs from 20 immunocompetent patients with CMV PI
- 15 pairs from 9 transplanted patients with CMV PI
- 4 pairs from 3 patients without classification

B: Plot of correlation between CMV viral load in serum vs whole blood for all patients, with linear regression line. PCR undetectable in serum were plotted at 0. R^2 was estimated at 0.71.

C: Plot of correlation between CMV viral load in serum vs whole blood for 25 patients with CMV NPI, with linear regression line. PCR undetectable in serum were plotted at 0. R^2 was estimated at 0.73.

D: Plot of correlation between CMV viral load in serum vs whole blood for 29 patients with CMV PI, with linear regression line. PCR undetectable in serum were plotted at 0. R^2 was estimated at 0.77.

NPI: non primary infection

PI: primary infection