

Appendix E-1

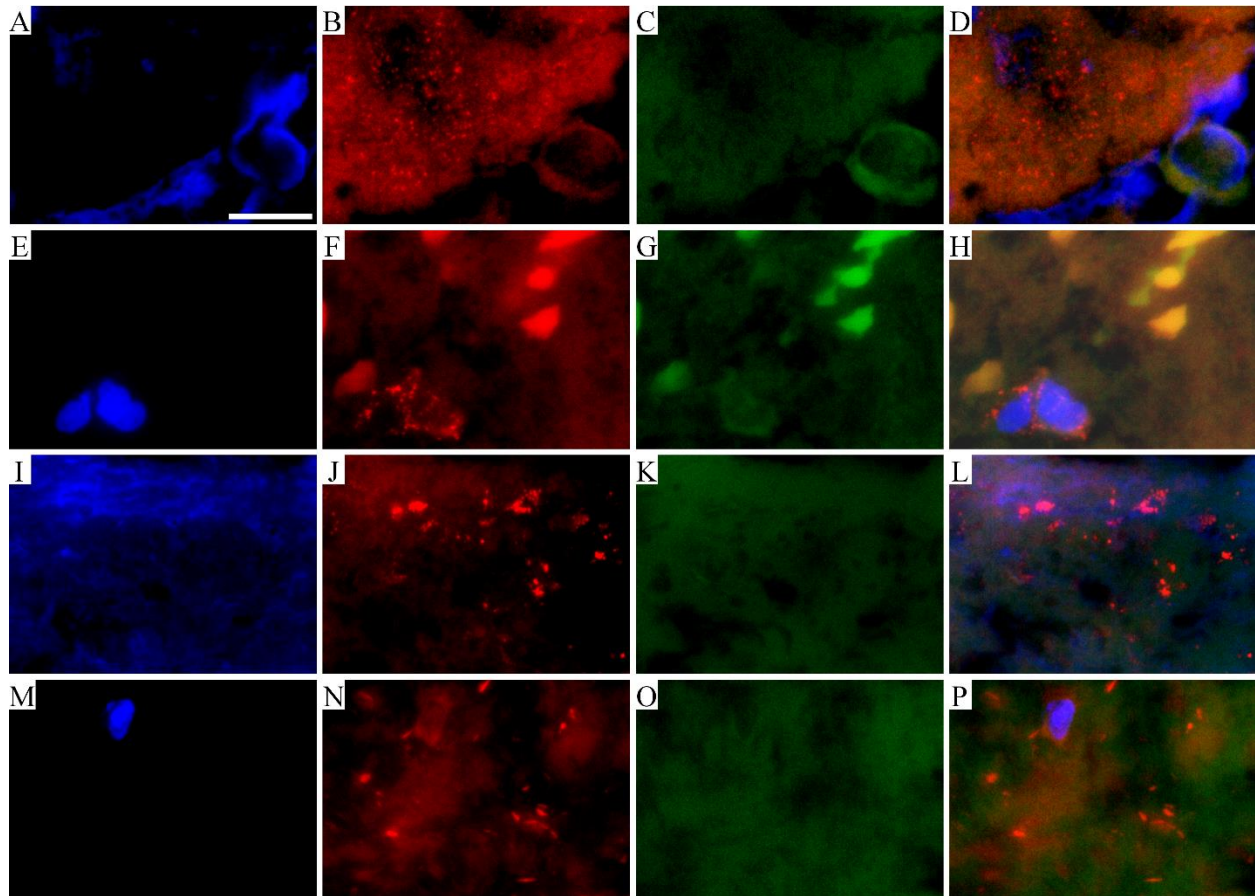


Fig. E-1

Fluorescence in situ hybridization with an all-bacteria probe (targeting sequences on the 16S or 23S ribosomal RNA) of representative cases of periprosthetic joint infection, with bacteria including *Cutibacterium acnes* (Figs. E-1-A through E-1-D), *Staphylococcus hemolyticus* and *S. epidermidis* (Figs. E-1-E through E-1-H), *S. epidermidis*, *S. capitis*, and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (Figs. E-1-I through E-1-L), and *Bacillus circulans* (Figs. E-1-M through E-1-P). Differing numbers of intensely red-labeled bacteria, ranging from dense aggregates to sparse infiltrates of a single bacterium, are shown. Presented are cases 56 (Figs. E-1-A through E-1-D), 55 (Figs. E-1-E through E-1-H), 61 (Figs. E-1-I through E-1-L), and 7 (Figs. E-1-M through E-1-P) (see also Table I). Blue is a nuclear counterstain with 4',6-diamidino-2-phenylindole (DAPI) (Figs. E-1-A, E-1-E, E-1-I, and E-1-M). The red indicates an indocarbocyanine (Cy3)-labeled all-bacteria probe (Figs. E-1-B, E-1-F, E-1-J, and E-1-N), and the green indicates nonspecific autofluorescence used for histopathological orientation (Figs. E-1-C, E-1-G, E-1-K, and E-1-O). The rightmost panels represent the merge of the blue, red, and green channels (Figs. E-1-D, E-1-H, E-1-L, and E-1-P); see also Figure 1 in the main article. The white bar indicates 10 μ m.