

^a A, avian; M, mammal; R, reptile.

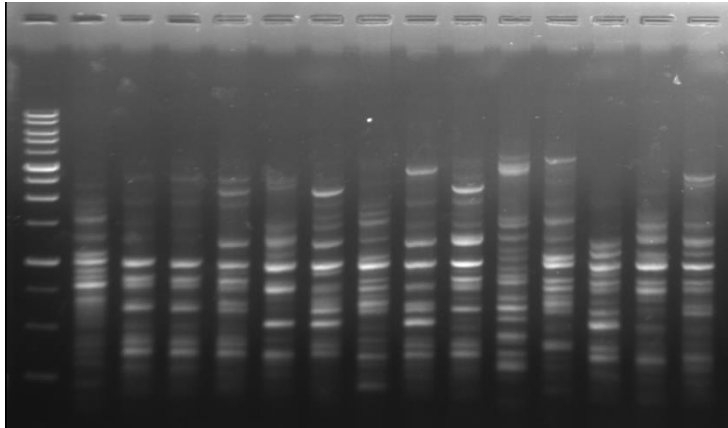
^b Determined by Vitek-2. The color of the squares represents the susceptibility to the indicated drug; Black: resistance; Grey: intermediate resistance; and White: sensitive. Acronyms: AMC: amoxicillin-clavulanate, TZP: tazobactam-piperacillin, LEX: cephalexin, CXM: cefuroxime, FOX: cefoxitin, CAZ: ceftazidime, CRO: ceftriaxone, IPM: imipenem, ETP: ertapenem, MEM: meropenem, CIP: ciprofloxacin, OFL: ofloxacin, AMK: amikacin, GENT: gentamicin, FOF- fosfomicin, NIT- nitrofurantoin, SXT- trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole.

^c Animal species described here for the first time as shedding ESBL/AmpC-E

Figure S1

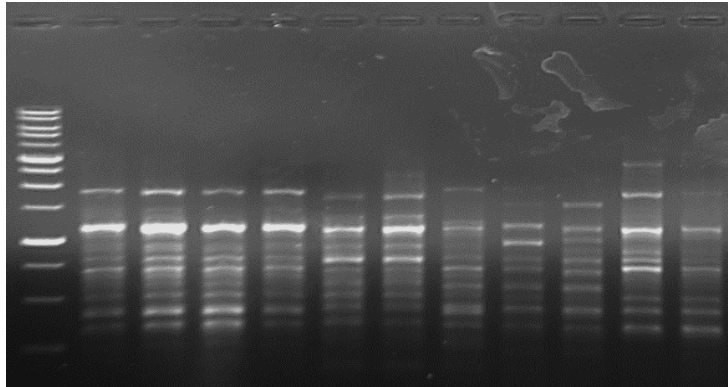
Enterobacterial repetitive intergenic consensus (ERIC) PCR on 30 ESBL/AmpC-producing isolates. These isolates belonged to *Enterobacter cloacae* (n=14, 13 clusters); *E. coli* (n=11, six clusters) and *Citrobacter freundii* (n=5, three clusters). Isolates that exhibited an identical ERIC PCR pattern were classified as belonging to the same cluster. MLST was performed on one isolate from each cluster. Isolates for which MLST was performed are designated in bold and sequence types (ST) are marked at the bottom of each ERIC PCR analysis.

Enterobacter cloacae



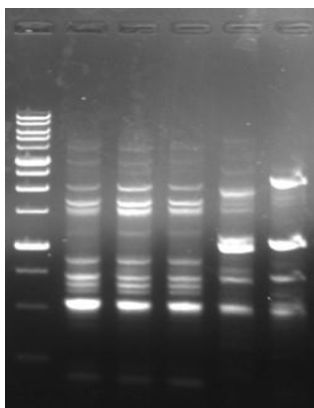
ST 1151 750 750 350 557 170 102 1152 1153 1189 1154 112 182 511

E. coli



ST 656 656 656 656 127 127 4981 2521 224 648 648

Citrobacter freundii



ST 479 479 479 124 367