**Web extra material**

**Table S1 The seroprevalence of *T. gondii* in food animals from the world1**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Animal** | **North America** | **Africa** | **South America** | **Europe** | **Oceania** | **Asia(excluding China)** | **China** |
| **Sheep** | 54.6% (4733/8676) | 26.6% (1243/4674) | 30.0% (2590/8647) | 38.3% (12373/32344) | — | 33.9% (3877/11436) | 11.8% (2305/19565) |
| **Goat** | 19.4% (393/2026) | 35.9% (2878/8027) | — | 30.1% (2107/6988) | 25.2%(75/298) | 21.3% (1346/6311) | 17.6% (3260/18556) |
| **Swine** | 12.9% (11061/86041) | 32.6% (341/1046) | 29.1% (1537/5288) | 6.3% (3698/58964) | — | 21.4% (1920/8985) | 32.9% (29559/89978) |
| **Chicken** | 38.4% (310/808) | 39.1% (210/537) | 52.6% (501/953) | 33.0% (380/1150) | — | 25.6% (394/1542) | 12.8% (1423/11108) |
| **Cattle** | 11.0% (50/456) | 6.6% (52/785) | 41.6% (2107/5067) | 13.4% (2679/19948) | — | 13.7% (1146/8361) | 10.6% (2781/26210) |
| **Human** | 46.0% (15999/34808) | 58.0% (9619/16595) | 54.1% (66866/123555) | 44.5% (219346/493055) | — | 28.0% (11952/42655) | 8.2% (8502/103383) |

**Table S2 Supplement data\* on the seroprevalence of *T. gondii* infection in sheep (2000–2017)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Area** | **Province** | **Year** | **Source** | **Method, Titer** | **No. tested** | **No. positive** | **Positive (%)** | **Risk** | **References** |
| **North China** | **HeBei** | <2006 | Slaughter house | — | 442 | 17 | 3.85% | — | 2 |
| **Inner Mongolia** | 2010 | Grazing | MAT, 1:25 | 263 | 28 | 10.65% | — | 3 |
| **Southwest China** | **YunNan** | 2012-2013 | — | IHAc, 1:16 | 154 | 15 | 9.74% | Geographical origin | 4 |
| **Northwest China** | **GanSu** | <2009 | Domestic | IHAc, 1: 16 | 885 | 161 | 18.19% | — | 68 |
| 2011 | Veterinary Station | IHAc, 1: 64 | 130 | 8 | 6.15% | Breeding system, management, animal welfare | 6 |
| **QingHai** | <2001 | Slaughter house | IHAc, — | 518 | 4 | 0.77% | — | 7 |
| 2007 | — | IHAc, 1: 64 | 692 | 54 | 7.80% | — | 8 |
| 2009 | Countryside | ELISAc | 110 | 14 | 12.73% | — | 9 |
| <2010 | — | IHAc, 1: 64 | 100 | 4 | 4.00% | — | 10 |
| <2010 | — | ELISAc | 2402 | 56 | 2.33% | — | 11 |
| 2010 | — | IHA—, 1:64 | 32 | 10 | 31.25% | — | 12 |
| <2011 | Countryside | IHAc, 1: 64 | 670 | 182 | 27.16% | — | 13 |
| 2010 | Domestic | ELISAo | 220 | 11 | 5.00% | — | 14 |
| 2013 | — | IHAc, 1: 64 | 282 | 60 | 21.28% | — | 15 |
| 2013 | Countryside | IHAc, 1: 64 | 199 | 9 | 4.52% | — | 16 |
| 2013 | — | IHAc, 1: 64 | 204 | 5 | 2.45% | — | 17 |
| 2013 | — | IHAc, 1: 64 | 201 | 4 | 1.99% | — | 18 |
| 2014 | Grazing | IHAc, 1: 64 | 200 | 12 | 6.00% | — | 19 |
| 2016 | Grazing | IHAc, 1: 16 | 350 | 17 | 4.86% | — | 20 |
| **XinJiang** | 2005 | — | IHAc, 1: 64 | 140 | 9 | 6.43% | — | 21 |
| <2012 | Domestic | IHAc, — | 50 | 8 | 16.00% | — | 22 |
| <2014 | Grazing | IHAc, — | 565 | 37 | 6.55% | — | 5 |
| **Northeast China** | **LiaoNing** | 2012 | — | MAT, 1:25 | 402 | 72 | 17.91% | Age, Gender, Location, Size, Rearing system | 44 |

**\*:** Based on the data from Yang 229.

Note: There was no data from South China.

**Table S3 Seroprevalence of *T. gondii* infection in goats (2000–2017)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Area** | **Province** | **Year** | **Source** | **Method, Titer** | **No. tested** | **No. positive** | **Positive (%)** | **Risk studies** | **References** |
| **East China** | **FuJian** | 2013 | Grazing | IHAc, 1:64 | 210 | 43 | 20.48% | — | 23 |
| **JiangXi** | 2016 | Farms | IHAc, 1:64 | 340 | 35 | 10.29% | — | 24 |
| **North China** | **HeBei** | <2004 | Slaughter house  Free-ranging, Farm | IHAc, 1:64 | 100 | 10 | 10.00% | — | 25 |
| **Inner Mongolia** | <2006 | Domestic | IHAc, 1:64 | 149 | 37 | 24.83% | — | 26 |
| 2010 | Grazing | MAT, 1:25 | 242 | 19 | 7.85% | — | 3 |
| **Central China** | **HuBei** | 2006-2008 | Animal hospital | MAT, — | 60 | 16 | 26.67% | — | 27 |
| **HuNan** | 2014-2015 | Domestic | IHAc, 1:64 | 1028 | 124 | 12.06% | Female, Autumn, Age | 28 |
| **Southwest China** | **GuiZhou** | 2011-2012 | Domestic | IHAc, — | 475 | 6 | 1.26% | — | 29 |
| <2012 | Domestic | IHAc, 1:64 | 195 | 2 | 1.03% | — | 30 |
| 2012 | Domestic | IHAc, 1:64 | 2840 | 593 | 20.88% | — | 31 |
| **YunNan** | <2003 | Domestic | IHAc, 1: 64 | 3925 | 1210 | 30.83% | Abortion | 32 |
| 2012-2013 | — | IHAc, 1:64 | 392 | 69 | 17.60% | Geographical origin | 4 |
| 2013 | Countryside | IHAc, 1:64 | 427 | 27 | 6.32% | — | 33 |
| **Northwest China** | **QingHai** | 2001 | Domestic | IHAc, 1:64 | 602 | 20 | 3.32% | — | 34 |
| 2005-2009 | Domestic | IHAc, 1:64 | 211 | 5 | 2.37% | — | 35 |
| <2007 | Domestic | IHAc, 1:64 | 527 | 88 | 16.70% | — | 36 |
| <2008 | Veterinary station | IHAm, 1:64 | 1028 | 268 | 26.07% | — | 37 |
| 2010 | — | IHAc, 1:64 | 178 | 36 | 20.22% | — | 12 |
| <2011 | Countryside | IHAa, 1: 64 | 140 | 2 | 1.43% | — | 13 |
| 2012-2013 | Domestic | ELISAp | 650 | 192 | 29.54% | Cats, Hygiene | 142 |
| **ShaanXi** | 2010 | Domestic | IHAc, 1:64 | 751 | 106 | 14.11% | Male, Age | 39 |
| 2013-2014 | Domestic | IHAc, 1:64 | 332 | 99 | 29.82% | Male, Age, Location | 40 |
| **XinJiang** | <2002 | Veterinary station | IHAc, 1:64 | 1850 | 62 | 3.35% | — | 41 |
| 2005 | — | IHAc, 1:64 | 154 | 12 | 7.79% | — | 21 |
| <2014 | Grazing | ELISAm | 524 | 74 | 14.12% | Abortion | 42 |
| **Northeast China** | **LiaoNing** | 2011 | Countryside | IHAc, 1:64 | 360 | 15 | 4.17% | — | 43 |
| 2012 | — | IHAc, 1:64 | 650 | 58 | 8.92% | Age, Female,  Geographical origin | 38 |
| 2012 | — | MAT, 1:25 | 216 | 32 | 14.81% | Gender, Location, Size, Rearing system | 44 |

**Table S4 Seroprevalence of *T. gondii* infection in swine (2000–2017)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Area** | **Province** | **Year** | **Source** | **Method, Titer** | **No. tested** | **No. positive** | **Positive (%)** | **Risk analysis** | **References** |
| **East China** | **AnHui** | 2003 | Slaughter house | IHAc, 1: 64 | 1050 | 286 | 27.24% | — | 45 |
| <2011 | Farm | IHAb, 1: 64 | 1227 | 298 | 24.29% | — | 46 |
| 2011 | Rtail meat stores | ELISAa | 416 | 42 | 10.10% | — | 47 |
| **FuJian** | <2005 | Free-ranging, farm | IHAc, 1: 64 | 1169 | 280 | 23.95% | Age, Seasons | 48 |
| <2006 | Free-ranging, farm | IHAc, 1: 64 | 180 | 47 | 26.11% | — | 49 |
| 2006-2007 | Farm, Slaughter house | IHAc, 1: 64 | 605 | 87 | 14.38% | Seasons, Geographical origin | 50 |
| **JiangSu** | 2003 | Slaughter house | IHAc,1:64 | 1710 | 414 | 24.21% | — | 45 |
| <2004 | Farm | IHAc, 1: 64 | 2408 | 792 | 32.89% | — | 51 |
| **JiangXi** | <2014 | Domestic | IHAa, 1: 64 | 1232 | 282 | 22.89% | Geographical location, Age, Sampling season | 52 |
| **ShanDong** | 2003 | Slaughter house | IHAc, 1: 64 | 1100 | 344 | 31.27% | — | 45 |
| **ShangHai** | 2008-2009 | Farm, Slaughter house | IHA b, 1: 64 | 882 | 67 | 7.60% | — | 53 |
| **TaiWan** | 2003-2004 | Slaughter house | LATl, 1:32 | 395 | 36 | 9.11% | — | 54 |
| **ZheJiang** | 2003 | Slaughter house | IHAc, 1: 64 | 780 | 236 | 30.26% | — | 45 |
| 2008-2012 | Free-ranging, Farm | ELISA- | 15564 | 4420 | 28.40% | Seasons | 55 |
| 2009-2010 | Farm | ELISAi | 813 | 434 | 53.38% | Size, Age, Geographical origin | 56 |
| <2011 | Veterinary hospital | Test paper h | 147 | 38 | 25.85% | — | 57 |
| **North China** | **BeiJing** | <2006 | Farm | — | 326 | 0 | 0 | — | 2 |
| <2009 | Farm | IHAc, 1: 64 | 523 | 49 | 9.37% | Age, Sow, Cats | 58 |
| **HeBei** | 2000-2001 | Farm, Free-ranging | ELISA, — | 327 | 108 | 33.03% | — | 59 |
| <2004 | Slaughter house, Free-ranging, Farm | IHAc, 1: 64 | 1300 | 464 | 35.69% | Age | 60 |
| <2005 | Slaughter house | IHAc, 1: 64 | 320 | 26 | 8.13% | — | 61 |
| 2008-2009 | Farm | ELISA | 3558 | 873 | 24.54% | Cats, Breeding Density, Insects, Frequency of scavenge, Age | 62 |
| **Central China** | **HeNan** | 2003 | Slaughter house | IHAc, 1: 64 | 900 | 316 | 35.11% | — | 45 |
| 2004 | Free-ranging, Farm | IHAc, 1: 64 | 65 | 7 | 10.77% | — | 63 |
| 2005 | Hospital | IHAc, 1: 64 | 492 | 65 | 13.21% | Geographical origin, Seasons | 64 |
| <2006 | Farm | IHAc 1: 64 | 889 | 147 | 16.54% | — | 65 |
| <2008 | Farm, Veterinary station | IHAc, 1: 64 | 2325 | 304 | 13.08% | — | 66 |
| <2009 | Farm | IHAc, 1: 64 | 897 | 159 | 17.73% | Age | 67 |
| 2011-2013 | Farm | IHAc, 1: 64 | 428 | 109 | 25.47% | Cats, Mice, Dogs, History of abortion | 112 |
| 2014 | Free-ranging, Farm | ELISAf | 4680 | 1635 | 34.94% | Geographical origin, Age, | 69 |
| **HuBei** | 2006-2008 | Animals hospital | MAT, — | 197 | 72 | 36.55% | — | 27 |
| 2009-2010 | Farm | ELISA | 2277 | 673 | 29.56% | Cat density | 70 |
| 2008-2009 | Farm | ELISA | 3558 | 873 | 24.54% | Cats, Breeding Density, Insects, frequency of Scavenge, Age | 62 |
| **HuNan** | 2010-2012 | Farm | IHAc,1:64 | 1191 | 373 | 31.32% | Seasons | 71 |
| 2015-2016 | Free-ranging, farm | ELISAg | 1302 | 351 | 26.96% | Source | 72 |
| **South China** | **GuangDong** | <2006 | Farm | IHAc, 1: 64 | 269 | 61 | 22.68% | — | 73 |
| 2008-2009 | — | ELISAj | 1022 | 276 | 27.01% | Types of pig, Geographical origin | 74 |
| **Southwest China** | **ChongQing** | 2004-2011 | Slaughterhouse, Free-ranging, Farm | ELISAd | 11700 | 8886 | 75.95% | Years, Source | 75 |
| <2008 | Free-ranging, Farm | ELISAe | 283 | 171 | 60.42% | — | 76 |
| <2012 | Slaughterhouse | IHAb, 1:64 | 908 | 278 | 30.62% | — | 77 |
| 2013 | Farm | IHAc, 1: 64 | 1109 | 100 | 9.02% | Age, [Management](javascript:void(0);) | 78 |
| **GuiZhou** | <2010 | Free-ranging, farm | ELISAe | 2906 | 1913 | 65.83% | — | 79 |
| 2011-2012 | Slaughterhouse | ELISAe | 70 | 49 | 70.00% | — | 80 |
| 2012-2013 | Free-ranging, Farm, unhealthy | IHAc, 1: 64 | 1494 | 240 | 16.06% | Source | 81 |
| 2014-2015 | Free-ranging, Farm | IHAc, 1: 64 | 984 | 171 | 17.38% | Source | 82 |
| <2016 | Free-ranging, Farm | IHAc, — | 925 | 156 | 16.86% | — | 83 |
| **SiChuan** | 2010 | Farm | ELISAk | 365 | 165 | 45.21% | Age | 84 |
| **Tibet** | 2010 | Free-ranging | MAT,1:25 | 427 | 97 | 22.72% | Types of pig | 85 |
| **YunNan** | <2002 | — | IHAb, 1: 64 | 235 | 77 | 32.77% | — | 86 |
| 2008-2009 | Slaughter house, Farm | IHAb, 1: 64 | 831 | 141 | 16.97% | — | 87 |
| 2009 | Free-ranging, Farm | IHAb, 1: 64 | 711 | 174 | 24.47% | Source | 88 |
| 2011 | Free-ranging | IHAc, 1: 64 | 42 | 9 | 21.43% | — | 89 |
| **Northwest China** | **GanSu** | <2001 | Slaughter house, Farm | IHAc, — | 214 | 7 | 3.27% | — | 7 |
| 2015 | Free-ranging, farm | IHAc, 1: 64 | 550 | 91 | 16.55% | — | 90 |
| **QingHai** | <2003 | Free-ranging, Farm | IHAc, 1: 64 | 251 | 4 | 1.59% | — | 91 |
| <2003 | — | IHAc, 1: 64 | 200 | 58 | 29.00% | — | 92 |
| 2003-2004 | Farm | IHAc, 1: 64 | 139 | 10 | 7.19% | — | 93 |
| 2007 | Free-ranging, Farm | IHAc, 1: 64 | 348 | 41 | 11.78% | — | 8 |
| <2008 | Slaughter house | IHAc, — | 288 | 10 | 3.47% | — | 7 |
| <2008 | Veterinary station | IHAm, 1: 64 | 80 | 11 | 13.75% | — | 37 |
| 2013-2014 | Farm | ELISAj | 462 | 164 | 35.50% | Age, Seasons | 94 |
| **XinJiang** | 2010 | Farm | ELISAa | 900 | 327 | 36.33% | — | 95 |
| <2011 | Veterinary station | IHAc, 1: 64 | 456 | 139 | 30.48% | — | 96 |
| 2011 | Farm or Free-ranging | ELISAa | 667 | 315 | 47.23% | Geographical origin | 97 |
| <2016 | Farm, Free-ranging | ELISAg | 433 | 55 | 12.70% | Source | 98 |
| **Northeast China** | **HeiLongJiang** | 2011-2012 | Farm | IHAc, 1: 64 | 1014 | 47 | 4.64% | Source, Geographical origin | 99 |
| **JiLin** | 2013 | Farm, Slaughter house | IHA b, 1: 64 | 1235 | 236 | 19.11% | Geographical origin, Types of pig | 100 |
| **LiaoNing** | 2011 | Slaughter house | IHA c,1:64 | 1164 | 140 | 12.03% | Geographical origin | 101 |
| 2013-2014 | Slaughter house | MAT, 1: 25 | 2063 | 233 | 11.29% | — | 102 |

**Table S5** **Seroprevalence of *T. gondii* infection in chicken (2000–2017)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **District** | **Area** | **Year** | **Source** | **Method, Titer** | **No. tested** | **No. positive** | **Positive (%)** | **Risk analysis** | **References** |
| **East China** | **AnHui** | 2010 | Free-range | ELISAr | 60 | 0 | 0 | — | 103 |
| **FuJian** | 2010 | Free-range | ELISAr | 64 | 10 | 15.63% | — | 103 |
| **JiangSu** | 2009-2010 | Free-range | ELISAr | 165 | 58 | 35.15% | Season | 103 |
| <2012 | Free-range | ELISAr | 309 | 53 | 17.15% | Source | 104 |
| Caged | 150 | 4 | 2.67% |
| **JiangXi** | 2010 | Free-range | ELISAr | 111 | 25 | 22.52% | — | 103 |
| **ShanDong** | 2009 | Free-range | ELISAr | 71 | 9 | 12.68% | — | 103 |
| **ShangHai** | <2015 | Caged | IHAc, 1: 64 | 95 | 1 | 1.05% | Source | 105 |
| Free-range | 234 | 32 | 13.68% |
| **North China** | **HeBei** | 2000-2001 | Free-range | ELISAs | 413 | 162 | 39.23% | — | 59 |
| <2010 | Free-range | IHAc, 1:64 | 345 | 38 | 11.01% | — | 106 |
| Caged |  | 235 | 5 | 2.13% |
| <2010 | Free-range | IHAc, 1: 64 | 364 | 24 | 6.59% | — | 107 |
| Caged |  | 120 | 0 | 0 |
| **Inner Mongolia** | 2010 | Free-range | ELISAr | 61 | 7 | 11.48% | — | 108 |
| **Central China** | **HuBei** | 2007-2008 | Free-range | LATt | 95 | 37 | 38.95% | Source | 109 |
| Caged |  | 191 | 35 | 18.32% |  |  |
| 2010-2016 | Wilds chickens | IHAc, 1:64 | 571 | 72 | 12.61% | Gender | 110 |
| 2011-2012 | Caged | IHAc, 1:64 | 400 | 77 | 19.25% | Geographical origin, Feeding style, Source | 111 |
| Free-range |  | 296 | 81 | 27.36% |
| **HeNan** | 2010 | Free-range | ELISAr | 135 | 17 | 12.59% | Source | 103 |
| caged |  | 93 | 2 | 2.15% |
| 2011-2013 | caged | IHAc, 1: 64 | 551 | 31 | 5.63% | Year | 112  232 |
| 2015 | Free-range | MAT, 1:25 | 700 | 132 | 18.86% | Gender |
| **South China** | **GuangDong** | 2008 | Free-range | MAT, 1: 20 | 361 | 21 | 5.82% | — | 113 |
| Caged | 244 | 3 | 1.23% |
| 2010 | Free-range | ELISAr | 72 | 14 | 19.44% | — | 103 |
| <2013 | Free-range | IHAc, 1: 64 | 83 | 31 | 37.35% | Source | 114 |
| Caged |  | 380 | 63 | 16.58% |
| **GuangXi** | 2009 | Free-range | ELISAr | 140 | 39 | 27.86% | — | 103 |
| **Southwest China** | **ChongQing** | 2010 | Free-range | ELISAr | 84 | 25 | 29.76% | — | 108 |
| **SiChuan** | 2009 | Free-range | ELISAr | 93 | 11 | 11.83% | — | 103 |
| **Northwest China** | **Gansu** | 2011 | Free-range | IHAc, 1:64 | 92 | 9 | 9.78% | Source | 6 |
| Caged |  | 187 | 6 | 3.21% |
| 2011 | Free-range | MAT, 1:20 | 108 | 1 | 0.93% | — | 115 |
| Caged |  | 305 | 2 | 0.66% |
| 2015 | Caged | IHAc, 1: 64 | 605 | 10 | 1.65% | — | 90 |
| **QingHai** | <2008 | Veterinary station | IHAm, 1: 64 | 66 | 7 | 10.61% | — | 37 |
| **XinJiang** | 2010  <2015 | Free-range | ELISAr | 67 | 7 | 10.45% | — | 103 |
| Free-range | IHAc, 1: 64 | 100 | 12 | 12.00% | — | 116 |
| **Northeast China** | **LiaoNing** | 2010 | Free-range | ELISAr | 50 | 4 | 8.00% | — |  |
| 2011-2012 | Free-range | MAT,— | 110 | 11 | 10.00% | Source | 117 |
| Caged |  | 392 | 13 | 3.32% |
| 2014 | Free-range | MAT, 1:25 | 206 | 23 | 11.17% | Source | 118 |
| Caged |  | 296 | 14 | 4.73% |
| <2014 | Free-range | MAT, 1:20 | 160 | 30 | 18.75% | Age, Source, Species | 119 |
| Caged | 450 | 25 | 5.56% |
| **JiLin** | <2008 | Free-range | ELISAm | 308 | 107 | 34.74% | — | 120 |
| Caged |  | 210 | 6 | 2.86% |  |  |
| <2015 | Free-range | ELISAm | 110 | 17 | 15.45% | — | 121 |

**Table S6 Seroprevalence of *T. gondii* infection in cattle and yaks (2000–2017)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **District** | **Area** | **Year** | **Source** | **Method, Titer** | **No. tested/ No. positive**  **(Positive %)** | | | **Risk studies** | **References** |
| **Cattle** | | | | | | | | | |
| **East China** | **JiangXi** | 2017 | Farms | IHAc, 1: 64 | 35 | 4 | 11.43% | — | 24 |
| **ShanDong** | 2005 | Veterinary hospital | IATc, — | 20 | 0 | — | — | 122 |
| ＜2013 | Farm | MAT | 557 | 100 | 17.95% | — | 123 |
| 2013-2014 | Farm | IHAc, 1: 64 | 813 | 80 | 9.84% | Age, Gender, Geographical origin, species, season, abortion history, Source of water, Presence of felids | 124 |
| **North China** | **BeiJing** | 2005 | Veterinary hospital | IATc, — | 32 | 0 | — | — | 122 |
| **TianJin** | 2005 | Veterinary hospital | IATc, — | 29 | 0 | — | — | 122 |
| **HeBei** | ＜2004 | Slaughter house, Free-ranging, Farm | IHAc, 1: 64 | 30 | 8 | 26.67% | — | 25 |
| ＜2005 | Farm | IHAc, 1: 64 | 68 | 3 | 4.41% | — | 61 |
| 2013-2014 | Farm | IHAc, 1: 64 | 712 | 60 | 8.43% | Age, Gender, Geographical origin, species, season, abortion history, Source of water, Presence of felids | 124 |
| ＜2015 | Farm | IHA, — | 200 | 8 | 4.00% | — | 125 |
| **Inner Mongolia** | 2013-2014 | Farm | IHAc, 1: 64 | 957 | 117 | 12.23% | Age, Gender, Geographical origin, species, season, abortion history, Source of water, Presence of felids | 124 |
| 2013-2014 | — | IHAc, 1: 64 | 49 | 0 | — | — | 126 |
| **ShanXi** | 2005 | Veterinary hospital | IATc, — | 26 | 1 | 3.85% | — | 122 |
| **Central China** | **HeNan** | 2011-2012 | Farm | Test papere | 800 | 43 | 5.38% | — | 127 |
| 2011-2013 | Farm | IHAb, 1: 64 | 393 | 79 | 20.10% | Year | 112 |
| 2013-2014 | — | IHAc, 1: 64 | 102 | 0 | — | — | 126 |
| **South China** | **GuangXi** | 2005 | Veterinary hospital | IATc, — | 28 | 0 | — | — | 122 |
| 2009-2010 |  | IHAc, 1: 64 | 875 | 120 | 13.71% | Age, Geographical origin, No. pregnancies | 128 |
| **GuangDong** | 2005 | Veterinary hospital | IATc, - | 18 | 0 | — | — | 122 |
| 2009-2010 | Farms | IHA kitb,  1: 64 | 350 | 20 | 5.71% | Age, No. pregnancies | 129 |
| **Southwest China** | **SiChuan** | 2005 | Veterinary hospital | IATc, - | 42 | 2 | 4.76% | — | 122 |
| **Tibet** | 2013 | — | IHAc, 1: 64 | 116 | 14 | 12.07% |  | 130 |
| **YunNan** | ＜2002 | - | IHAc, 1: 64 | 95 | 8 | 8.42% | — | 86 |
| **Northwest China** | **GanSu** | 2013 | Farms | MAT, 1: 100 | 751 | 13 | 1.73% | Age, Geographical origin, No. pregnancies | 131 |
| 2016 | — | IHAc, 1: 64 | 275 | 14 | 5.09% | — | 6 |
| **NingXia** | 2013 | Farms | MAT,1: 100 | 906 | 67 | 7.40% | Age, Geographical origin, No. pregnancies | 131 |
| **QingHai** | <2003 | — | IHAc, 1: 64 | 150 | 19 | 12.67% | — | 92 |
| ＜2009 | — | ELISAo | 563 | 17 | 3.02% | — | 132 |
| 2010 | Countryside | IHAc, 1: 64 | 106 | 4 | 3.77% | — | 133 |
| 2010 | — | IHAc, 1: 64 | 47 | 3 | 6.38% | Age, breed | 134 |
| ＜2011 | Grazing and farms | IHAc, 1: 64 | 501 | 11 | 2.20% | — | 13 |
| 2016 | Farm | IHAc, 1: 64 | 400 | 9 | 2.25% | — | 135 |
| **XinJiang** | ＜2002 | Veterinary station | IHAc, 1: 64 | 160 | 4 | 2.50% | — | 41 |
| 2005 | Veterinary hospital | IATc, — | 37 | 2 | 5.41% | — | 122 |
| ＜2006 | — | IHAc, 1: 64 | 150 | 4 | 2.67% | — | 136 |
| ＜2011 | Free range | IHAc, 1: 64 | 390 | 181 | 46.41% | — | 96 |
| 2013 | Farm | IHAc, — | 660 | 101 | 15.30% | Age, Geographical origin | 137 |
| **Northeast China** | **HeiLongJiang** | 2005 | Veterinary hospital | IATc, — | 30 | 1 | 3.3% | — | 122 |
| 2009-2011 | Farm | IHAb 1: 64 | 1803 | 46 | 2.55% | Age, Gender, Rearing system | 138 |
| 2013-2014 | Farm | IHAc, 1: 64 | 694 | 80 | 11.53% | Age, Gender, Geographical origin, species, season, abortion history, Source of water, Presence of felids | 124 |
| **JiLin** | 2011 | Slaughter house | ELISAd | 1040 | 133 | 12.79% | — | 139 |
| 2013-2014 | Farm | IHAc, 1: 64 | 638 | 72 | 11.29% | Age, Gender, Geographical origin, species, season, abortion history, Source of water, Presence of felids | 124 |
| ＜2016 | Farm | ELISAo | 201 | 12 | 6.0% | breeding style | 140 |
| **LiaoNing** | 2011 | Slaughter house | IHAc,1:64 | 646 | 39 | 6.04% | Geographical origin | 101 |
| 2013-2014 | Farm | IHAa, 1: 64 | 673 | 61 | 9.06% | Age, Gender, Geographical origin, species, season, abortion history, Source of water, Presence of felids | 124 |
| **Yaks** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Southwest China** | **SiChuan** | 2012 | Grazing | IHAc, 1: 64 | 212 | 54 | 25.47% | — | 141 |
| 2013 | Grazing | IHAc, 1: 64 | 252 | 85 | 33.73% | — | 141 |
| **Tibet** | 2012 | Grazing | IHAc, 1: 64 | 434 | 84 | 19.35% | — | 141 |
| 2013 | Grazing | IHAc, 1: 64 | 230 | 62 | 26.96% | — | 141 |
| **Northwest China** | **GanSu** | 2013-2014 | Farms | MAT, 1:100 | 974 | 155 | 15.91% | Age, Gender, season, pregnancy | 142 |
| **QingHai** | 2007 | — | IHAc, 1: 64 | 635 | 51 | 8.03% | — | 8 |
| <2008 | Grazing | IATc, 1: 64 | 946 | 112 | 11.84% | Age | 143 |
| <2008 | Veterinary station | IHAm, 1: 64 | 43 | 29 | 67.44% | — | 37 |
| 2008-2009 | — | IHAc, 1: 64 | 100 | 12 | 12.15% | — | 144 |
| ＜2009 | — | ELISAo | 1293 | 54 | 4.18% | — | 132 |
| 2009-2010 | Veterinary hospital | IHAa, 1: 64 | 1603 | 133 | 8.30% | Gender, Geographical origin, age | 145 |
| 2010 | — | IHAc, 1: 64 | 25 | 3 | 12.00% | Age, breed | 134 |
| 2010 | Grazing | IHAb, 1: 64 | 650 | 228 | 35.08% | Geographical origin | 146 |
| 2010 | Farm | ELISAc | 898 | 21 | 2.34% | — | 147 |
| ＜2011 | Grazing and farms | IHAc, 1: 64 | 237 | 13 | 5.49% | — | 13 |
| 2012 | Grazing | IHAc, 1: 64 | 259 | 58 | 22.39% | — | 141 |
| 2013 | Grazing | IHAc, 1: 64 | 251 | 67 | 26.69% | — | 141 |

**Table S7 Seroprevalence of *T. gondii* infection in humans from China (2000–2017)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Area** | **Province** | **Year** | **Source** | **Method, Titer** | **No. tested** | **No. positive** | **Positive (%)** | **Risk** | **References** |
| **East China** | **AnHui** | 2008 | HIV positive | ELISAe | 302 | 4 | 1.32% | — | 148 |
| HIV negative | 302 | 1 | 0.33% |
| 2009-2010 | Resident | ELISAe | 1795 | 201 | 11.20% | Age, High level of education | 149 |
| 2012-2013 | Cancer patients | ELISAe | 1014 | 85 | 8.38% | — | 150 |
| 2016 | Young students | MAT, 1: 20 | 84 | 1 | 1.19% | North of the Yangtze River Province, keep a dog, Gardening or agriculture | 151 |
| **FuJian** | 2016 | Young students | MAT, 1: 20 | 12 | 0 | 0 | North of the Yangtze River Province, keep a dog, Gardening or agriculture | 151 |
| **JiangSu** | 2003 | Veterinarian, Breeder, Blood donor, Slaughterer, Pregnant woman, Tumor patients | ELISAe | 450 | 34 | 7.56% | Veterinarian, Blood donor, Tumor patients | 152 |
| Resident | 450 | 18 | 4.00% |  |
| ＜2005 | Veterinarian, Breeder, Blood donor, Slaughterer, Pregnant woman, Tumor patients, Resident | ELISAe | 3978 | 286 | 7.19% | Age | 153 |
| ＜2008 | Infertile couples | ELISAe | 178 | 40 | 22.47% | infertility | 154 |
| 2012-2013 | Pregnant Women | ELISAe | 1081 | 43 | 3.98% | — | 155 |
| 2015 | Pregnant Women,  Cancer patients,  Animal product processor | ELISAe | 400 | 60 | 15.00% | Low level of education, cancer patients | 156 |
| 2015 | Pregnant Women,  Cancer patients,  Animal product processor | ELISAe | 300 | 49 | 16.33% | Gender, Age, Level of education, Professional, The cutting board is cooked and raw separated | 157 |
| 2016 | Young students | MAT, 1: 20 | 17 | 0 | 0 | — | 151 |
| <2015 | HIV/AIDS patients | ELISAe | 259 | 25 | 9.65% | — | 158 |
| Intravenous drug users | 90 | 2 | 2.22% |
| Healthy controls | 85 | 4 | 4.71% |
| <2016 | Pregnant Women,  Cancer patients,  Animal breeders | ELISA— | 404 | 38 | 9.41% | Age, raw food, Contact the pets | 159 |
| **JiangXi** | 2003 | Resident | ELISAe | 1960 | 157 | 8.01% | [Profession](file:///D:\%E7%94%B5%E8%84%91%E8%BD%AF%E4%BB%B6\youdao\Dict\7.3.0.0817\resultui\dict\?keyword=profession), Low level of education, raw food, hygiene, Feeding pet | 160 |
| 2014 | Pregnant Women,  Cancer patients,  Animal breeders,  Veterinarian, Blood donor, Resident | ELISAe | 2400 | 124 | 5.17% | Profession, Low level of education, raw food, hygiene, Feeding cat | 161 |
| 2016 | Young students | MAT, 1: 20 | 10 | 0 | 0 | — | 151 |
| **ShanDong** | 2012-2014 | Cancer patients | ELISAal | 900 | 342 | 38.00% | Cancer, Consumption raw or undercooked meat, Exposure with soil | 162 |
| Controls | 900 | 177 | 19.67% |
| 2014-2015 | Liver disease patients | ELISAal | 744 | 182 | 24.46% | Region, Disease | 163 |
| Healthy controls |  | 876 | 111 | 12.67% |
| 2014-2016 | Tuberculosis patients | ELISAal | 312 | 44 | 14.10% | Cats at home, Presence of stray cats, consumption of raw/undercooked meat | 164 |
| Healthy controls | 312 | 40 | 12.80% |
| 2016 | Young students | MAT, 1: 20 | 162 | 2 | 1.23% | — | 151 |
| **ShangHai** | <2004 | Veterinarian, Animal breeders, Resident | ELISAe | 289 | 19 | 6.57% | — | 165 |
| 2003-2004 | Resident, Animal product processor, Animal breeders, Tumor patients | ELISAe | 4169 | 168 | 4.03% | Low level of education, Feeding pets, Health habits | 166 |
| 2008-2009 | Veterinarian, Animal product processor, Chef | ELISAe | 365 | 10 | 2.74% | Profession, female, Drinking | 167 |
| 2016 | Young students | MAT, 1: 20 | 16 | 1 | 6.25% | — | 151 |
| **ZheJiang** | 2000-2001 | Resident | ELISAs | 1102 | 121 | 10.98% | Female, Profession | 168 |
| 2002 | Women, Animal product processor, Animal breeders, Resident | ELISA— | 752 | 77 | 10.24% | Profession | 169 |
| 2002-2005 | Pregant women | ELISAy | 5686 | 149 | 2.62% | Season, Profession, Abnormal pregnancy outcome | 170 |
| 2005 | Pregant women,  Abortion history | ELISA— | 801 | 106 | 13.23% | — | 171 |
| 2010-2013 | Pregant women,  Healty control | ELISA— | 1000 | 68 | 6.80% | Abnormal pregnancy outcome, Profession, Age, Low level of education, village  resident | 172 |
| 2012 | Pets breeder | ELISAa | 528 | 16 | 3.03% | Age, Gender, Level of education, Eat raw meat | 173 |
| <2015 | Animal product processor, Animal breeders | ELISAa | 810 | 43 | 5.31% | Age, Eat raw meat  Raw meat and cooked food mixed with chopping block, Exposure with soil | 174 |
| 2016 | Young students | MAT, 1: 20 | 44 | 1 | 2.27% | — | 151 |
| **North China** | **BeiJing** | 2016 | Young students | MAT, 1: 20 | 12 | 0 | 0 | — | 151 |
| **HeBei** | <2004 | Pregnant Women,  Cancer patients,  Blood donor, Resident | ELISAe | 1300 | 86 | 6.62% | Feeding cat, Abnormal pregnancy history | 175 |
| 2006-2007 | Resident | ELISAe | 3965 | 268 | 6.76% | Low level of education, Feeding pet, Health habits, unboiled water or milk, faggotry | 176 |
| 2007 | Hospital | ELISAaf | 637 | 40 | 6.28% | Age, Low level of education, Profession, Region, Health habits,  Raw meat and cooked food mixed with chopping block | 177 |
| <2012 | Undergraduate | ELISAz | 478 | 11 | 2.30% | Age, Sleeping quality, eat raw meat, Contact pets | 233 |
| 2009 | Blood donor | ELISAae | 792 | 36 | 4.55% | Age | 178 |
| 2012 | Infertile couples | ELISAe | 1474 | 118 | 8.01% | Infertility | 179 |
| Healthy control |  | 698 | 19 | 2.72% |
| 2014 | Blood donor | ELISAai | 832 | 35 | 4.21% | — | 180 |
| 2015-2016 | Blood donor | ELISAai | 1165 | 83 | 7.12% | Age, Profession, Level of education | 181 |
| 2016 | Young students | MAT, 1: 20 | 143 | 3 | 2.10% | — | 151 |
| 2016 | Blood donor | ELISAae | 1630 | 126 | 7.73% | Gender, Age, Profession, Level of education, Contact the pet, Eat Hot pot or Barbecue, Raw meat and cooked food mixed with chopping block, Bad hygiene | 234 |
| **Inner Mongolia** | 2008-2009 | Resident | ELISAe | 350 | 39 | 11.14% | Level of education, Income, Feeding pets, Eat barbecue | 182 |
| 2016 | Young students | MAT, 1: 20 | 122 | 0 | 0 | — | 151 |
| **TianJin** | 2016 | Young students | MAT, 1: 20 | 45 | 1 | 2.22% | — | 151 |
| **ShanXi** | 2005-2007 | Eye diseases, | ELISAah | 160 | 20 | 12.50% | Eye diseases | 183 |
|  | Healthy controls |  | 160 | 9 | 5.63% |  |  |
| 2008 | Healthy controls | ELISAah | 858 | 35 | 4.08% | Age, Professional, Low level of education | 184 |
| <2012 | Resident | ELISAe | 4018 | 510 | 12.69% | Life style, feeding pets, Eat raw meat or milk | 185 |
| 2012-2014 | Infertile patients | ELISAe | 500 | 57 | 11.40% | Female, Contact the pets | 186 |
| 2016 | Young students | MAT, 1: 20 | 117 | 2 | 1.71% | — | 151 |
| **Central**  **China** | **HeNan** | 2002 | Resident | ELISA— | 760 | 63 | 8. 29% | — | 187 |
| 2002-2004 | Resident | ELISA— | 4660 | 216 | 4.64% | — | 188 |
| 2003-2005 | Infertile patients | ELISAac | 1411 | 127 | 9.00% | Female | 189 |
| 2008-2010 | AIDS patients | — | 1402 | 31 | 2.21% | — | 190 |
| 2014-2015 | Liver disease patients | ELISAal | 398 | 51 | 12.81% | Region, Disease | 163 |
| Normal | 266 | 39 | 14.66% |
| 2016 | Young students | MAT, 1: 20 | 229 | 5 | 2.18% | — | 151 |
| **HuBei** | <2001 | Pets breeder | ELISAm | 226 | 71 | 31.42% | Feeding cat or dog | 191 |
| Not breeding pets | 783 | 84 | 10.73% |
| 2003-2004 | Veterinarian, Animal breeders,  Butcher  Pregnant Women,  Blood donor | ELISAe | 1798 | 117 | 6.51% | Contact animal or animal products | 192 |
| Resident | 1211 | 24 | 1.98% |
| 2002-2005 | Women | ELISAx | 1018 | 51 | 5.01% | Miscarriage, Stillbirth | 193 |
| <2013 | Resident | ELISAe | 3240 | 266 | 8.21% | Contact animal, Immunocompromised people, health habit | 194 |
| 2016 | Young students | MAT, 1: 20 | 18 | 0 | 0 | — | 151 |
| **HuNan** | 2001 | Worker from zoo,  Slaughterer,  Pet vendors | ELISAe | 88 | 3 | 3.41% | Contact Feline | 195 |
| 1998-2009 | Children from hospital | ELISAag | 529 | 53 | 10.02% | Living village, Contact the pets | 196 |
| 2016 | Young students | MAT, 1: 20 | 22 | 1 | 4.54% | — | 151 |
| **South**  **China** | **GuangDong** | 2000-2001 | Healthy person | IHAc, 1: 64 | 1010 | 102 | 10.01% | profession | 197 |
| <2003 | Women, Slaughterer | ELISAu | 380 | 22 | 5.79% | Female, working years | 198 |
| 2004 | Animal product processor, Animal breeders | ELISA— | 232 | 21 | 9.05% | working years | 199 |
| 2003-2004 | Resident | ELISAw | 504 | 28 | 5.56% | Slaughterer, Feeding cat and dogs | 200 |
| 2004 | Resident | ELISA— | 2526 | 206 | 8.16% | Profession, Age | 201 |
| 2016 | Young students | MAT, 1: 20 | 1 | 0 | 0 | — | 151 |
| **GuangXi** | 2016 | Young students | MAT, 1: 20 | 26 | 1 | 3.85% | — | 151 |
| **HaiNan** | 2016 | Young students | MAT, 1: 20 | 9 | 1 | 11.11% | — | 151 |
| **ShenZhen** | <2005 | Blood donors | ELISAy | 680 | 49 | 7.21% | — | 202 |
| **Southwest**  **China** | **ChongQing** | 2015 | Blood donors | ELISAak | 1001 | 78 | 7.79% | Profession, Level of education | 203 |
| 2016 | Young students | MAT, 1: 20 | 13 | 2 | 15.38% | North of the Yangtze River Province, keep a dog, Gardening or agriculture | 151 |
| **GuiZhou** | 2000-2006 | Pregnant women | ELISAad | 524 | 52 | 9.92% | Contact cat and dogs, Abnormal pregnancy | 204 |
| 2003-2004 | Resident | ELISAz | 2936 | 496 | 16.89% | Slaughterer, Living village, female | 205 |
| 2003-2005 | Pregnant women, Animal breeders,  Immunocompromised people, Resident | ELISAm | 4592 | 697 | 15.18% | — | 206 |
| 2016 | Young students | MAT, 1: 20 | 161 | 9 | 5.59% | North of the Yangtze River Province, keep a dog, Gardening or agriculture | 151 |
| **SiChuan** | 2016 | Young students | MAT, 1: 20 | 36 | 3 | 8.33% | — | 151 |
| **YunNan** | 2005-2007 | Psychopath | ELISAa | 219 | 70 | 31.96% | Mental illness | 207 |
| Healthy control | 91 | 19 | 20.88% |
| 2010-2013 | Veterinarian, Animal product processor, Animal breeders,  Patients | ELISAaj | 289 | 16 | 5.54% | Profession | 208 |
| <2014 | Resident | ELISAe | 906 | 219 | 24.17% | Age, Profession, Contact free range swine | 209 |
| 2016 | Young students | MAT, 1: 20 | 18 | 1 | 5.56% | — | 151 |
| **Northwest**  **China** | **GanSu** | 2002 | Veterinarian, Animal product processor, Animal breeders,  Immunocompromised people | ELISAe | 197 | 30 | 15.23% | Contacted cat and dog, Low immunity function, bad dietetic habit | 210 |
| Resident | 197 | 9 | 4.57% |
| 2002 | Women | ELISA— | 498 | 27 | 5.42% | — | 211 |
| <2003 | Hospital | IHAc, 1: 64 | 308 | 21 | 6.82% | — | 212 |
| <2010 | Slaughter, Pregnant women, Animal breeders, Blood donor, Immunocompromised people | ELISAe | 4040 | 343 | 8.49% | Profession, Level of education, Age | 213 |
| 2016 | Young students | MAT, 1: 20 | 72 | 0 | 0 | — | 151 |
| **QingHai** | 2000 | Resident | IHAc, 1: 64 | 455 | 7 | 1.54% | Muslim Chinese, cadres, age | 214 |
| 2010 | Pregnant women | ELISAm | 51 | 4 | 7.84% | — | 215 |
| 2016 | Young students | MAT, 1: 20 | 13 | 0 | 0 | — | 151 |
| **ShaanXi** | 2006 | Blood donor | ELISAab | 368 | 30 | 8.15% | Profession | 216 |
| 2016 | Young students | MAT, 1: 20 | 23 | 2 | 8.69% | — | 151 |
| **XinJiang** | 2000 | Resident | IHAc, 1: 64 | 350 | 32 | 9.14% | — | 217 |
| 2003 | Resident | ELISAe | 1387 | 83 | 5.98% | Muslim Chinese, Blood donor | 218 |
| <2011 | Resident | IHAc, 1: 64 | 336 | 18 | 5.36% | — | 96 |
| <2014 | Women | ELISAm | 60 | 19 | 31.67% | — | 219 |
| 2016 | Young students | MAT, 1: 20 | 27 | 1 | 3.71% | — | 151 |
| **Northeast**  **China** | **HeiLongJiang** | 2014-2016 | Tuberculosis patients | ELISAal | 303 | 45 | 14.9% | Cats at home, Presence of stray cats | 164 |
| Healthy control |  | 303 | 31 | 10.2% |  |
| 2016 | Young students | MAT, 1: 20 | 98 | 0 | 0 | — | 151 |
| **JiLin** | 2014-2016 | Tuberculosis patients | ELISAal | 309 | 50 | 16.2% | Cats at home, Presence of stray cats | 164 |
| Healthy control |  | 309 | 33 | 10.7% |  |
| 2016 | Young students | MAT, 1: 20 | 77 | 1 | 1.29% | — | 151 |
| **LiaoNing** | 2003-2004 | Resident | ELISAaa | 608 | 28 | 4.61% | Feeding pet | 220 |
| 2003-2004 | Slaughter, Pregnant women, Animal breeders, Hospital worker | ELISAaa | 1216 | 56 | 4.61% | Feeding pet | 221 |
| <2004 | Cardiovascular disease patient | ELISAx | 93 | 20 | 21.51% | Cardiovascular disease | 222 |
| Healthy control |  | 87 | 9 | 10.34% |
| 2016 | Young students | MAT, 1: 20 | 1901 | 27 | 1.42% | North of the Yangtze River, keep a dog, Gardening or agriculture | 151 |
| **NingXia** | 2010 | Resident | ELISAa | 572 | 19 | 3.32% | Muslim Chinese | 223 |
| 2016 | Young students | MAT, 1: 20 | 17 | 0 | 0 | — | 151 |

**Method**

*IHA, indirect hemagglutination test; MAT, modified agglutination test; ELISA, enzymelinked immunosorbent assay;*

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b *Veterinary Research Institute, JiangSu Academy of Agricultural Sciences, NanJing, China*

*c LanZhou Veterinary Institute, Academy of Agriculture and Science, China.*

*d ShenZhen Green Shiyuan Biotechnology Co., Ltd, China*

*e**ZhuHai Haitai Life Technology Company, China*

f *LuoYang Lipusheng Information Co., Ltd. Production of IgG antigen test strips, China*

g *Animal Husbandry of XinJiang Agricultural University, China*

h *ShangHai fast spirit Biotechnology Co., China*

i *ZhuHai S.E.Z. Haitai Biological Pharmaceuticals Co., Ltd., ZhuHai, China*

*j ShenZhen Tongnuo biological technology co., Ltd., ShenZhen, China*

*k ChongQing animal inspection station, China*

*l Toxo Test-MT, Eiken Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan*

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*n ShangHai Institute of Parasitic Diseases, China.  
o Japan National Soundtrack Animal Disease Research Control Center, Japan*

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*ac ShenZhen boca biotechnology co. LTD, China*

*ad Beijing waugh and reproductive health biotechnology co. LTD, China*

*ae Huamei bioengineering company, China*

*af Beijing modern high biological products company, China*

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*ah ShenZhen krunda biological engineering co. LTD, China*

*ai GuangZhou jianlun biotechnology co., LTD, China*

*aj Germany wigrun research and development co., LTD, Germany*

*ak Beijing bell bio-engineering co. LTD, China*

*al Demeditec Diagnostics GmbH, Germany, China*

**Table S8 Summary the genotypes of *T. gondii* from food animals and geographical locations in China**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Distict** | **Province** | **Year for isolation** | **Host** | **Isolation/DNA, DNA source** | **Genotype** | **Refer** |
| **East China** | **JiangXi** | 2010-2013 | Swine | 12DNAs, HLN | 12 ToxoDB #9 | 224 |
| **JiangSu** | <2009 | Swine | 1 isolates, — | 1 ToxoDB #10 | 225 |
| **AnHui** | <2013 | Chicken | 1 isolates, BR | 1 ToxoDB #225 | 226 |
| **Central China** | **HeNan** | 2006-2008 | Swine | 34 DNAs, (L, HLN, LU, AF, Spleen, ) | 34 ToxoDB #9 | 227 |
| 2010 | Swine | 13 DNAs, — | 6 ToxoDB #9,  7 ToxoDB #10 | 228 |
| 2015 | Cattle | 2 DNA, (BR, H, LU, L, S, K) | 2 ToxoDB #225 | 24 |
| 2015 | Swine | 5 DNA, HLN | 5 ToxoDB #9 | 24 |
| 2016 | Sheep | 2 isolates, tachyzoites | 2 ToxoDB #9 | 229 |
| **South China** | **HuNan** | <2009 | Swine | 1 isolates, — | 1 ToxoDB#10 | 225 |
| **Southwest China** | **GuangDong** | 2010-2013 | Swine | 1 DNAs , HLN | 1 ToxoDB #3 | 224 |
| **SiChuan** | 2010-2013 | Swine | 3 DNAs , HLN | 3 ToxoDB #9 | 224 |
| **ChongQing** | 2010-2013 | Swine | 1 DNAs , HLN | 1 ToxoDB #9 | 224 |
| **GuiZhou** | 2011-2012 | Swine | 5 isolates, (B, BR, H) | 5 ToxoDB #9 | 230 |
| <2013 | Swine | 4 isolates, (AF or BR) | 4 ToxoDB #9 | 226 |
| **YuNan** | 2011-2014 | Black goat | 8 DNAs, (HLN. Lu, L, LN) | 1 ToxoDB #9,  7 ToxoDB #10 | 231 |
| **Northwest China** | **GanSu** | <2009 | Swine | 1 isolates, , — | 1 ToxoDB#9 | 225 |
| 2015 | White Yak | 2 DNA, (H, L, Lu) | 2 ToxoDB #9 | 142 |
| **QingHai** | 2009 | Sheep | 1 isolates, (L, LG,S) | 1 ToxoDB#3 | 225 |
| **Northeast China** | **LiaoNing** | 2013-2014 | Swine | 15 isolates, H | 13 ToxoDB #9,  2 ToxoDB #3 | 102 |

AF: Ascitic fluids; B: Blood; BR: Brain; H: Heart; HLN: hilar lymph nodes; L: Liver; Lu: Lung; LN: Lymph nodes; LG: lymph gland; K: Kidney; S: Spleen

**Table S9 The seroprevalence of *T. gondii* in all food animals from 31 provinces (from high to low, respectively)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Province/city** | **seroprevalence** | **Province/city** | **seroprevalence** | **Province/city** | **seroprevalence** | **Province/city** | **seroprevalence** |
| **ChongQing** | 67.17% (9460/14084) | **AnHui** | 22.74% (626/2753) | **Tibet** | 17.03% (283/1662) | **LiaoNing** | 9.46% (795/8404) |
| **SiChuan** | 32.88% (317/964) | **HeNan** | 22.04% (3272/14844) | **XinJiang** | 16.63% (1411/8487) | **TaiWan** | 9.11% (36/395) |
| **Guizhou** | 31.65% (3130/9889) | **HeBei** | 21.16% (1880/8884) | **JiLin** | 15.58% (583/3742) | **ShangHai** | 8.26% (100/1211) |
| **ZheJiang** | 29.63% (5128/17304) | **ShanDong** | 21.08% (598/2837) | **GuangXi** | 15.24% (159/1043) | **NingXia** | 7.40% (67/906) |
| **JiangSu** | 27.86% (1321/4742) | **FuJian** | 20.99% (475/2263) | **BeiJing** | 12.51% (139/1111) | **HeiLongJiang** | 4.91% (174/3541) |
| **HuBei** | 25.32% (1936/7645) | **JiangXi** | 20.14% (346/1718) | **GanSu** | 12.18% (829/6808) | **ShanXi** | 3.85% (1/26) |
| **YunNan** | 24.70% (1746/7070) | **ShaanXi** | 19.93% (205/1083) | **Inner Mongolia** | 12.09% (208/1721) | **TianJin** | — (0/29) |
| **HuNan** | 24.08% (848/3521) | **GuangDong** | 17.47% (489/2799) | **QingHai** | 11.56% (2766/23931) |  |  |

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