Table 4. Functional *in vitro* studies on infection abilities of SARS-CoV-2 to cells expressing animal ACE2 receptor.

Methods	Successful Infection	Unsuccessful Infection	Reference
HeLa human cell lines that express ACE2 receptors of other animals.	Chinese horseshoe bat, civet, and pig.	Mouse.	Zhou et al.[1]
HEK293T human cell lines that express ACE2 receptors of other animals.	High: Rabbit, cat, fox, dog, pig, and cow. Intermediate: monkey, pangolin, civet, raccoon dog, goat, mouse, and sheep. Low: little brown bat and fulvous fruit bat.	Guinea pig, rat, European hedgehog, lesser hedgehog tenrec, and chicken.	Wu et al.[2]
293T human cell lines that express ACE2 receptors of other animals.	High: Monkey, cat, dog, rabbit, and pangolin. Intermediate: Chinese rufous horseshoe bat, Mexican free-tailed bat, hog badger, civet, and ferret.	Rat and mouse.	Zhao et al.[3]
	High: Camel, cattle, horse, goat, sheep, cat, rabbit, and pangolin. Intermediate: Chinese rufous horseshoe bat and	Donkey, guinea pig, rat, and mouse.	Li et al.[4]

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	civet.		
Different animal-derived cell lines.	Primates, cat, rabbit, and pig.	Chinese rufous horseshoe bat.	Chu et al. [5]
	Japanese house bat.	Chinese rufous horseshoe bats, Small bent-winged bat, and lesser bamboo bat.	Lau et al. [6]
	Pig.	N/A	Meekins et al.[7]
	Halcyon horseshoe bat, monkey, and dog.	Mouse, pig, cow, and hamster.	Hoffman et al.[8]

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