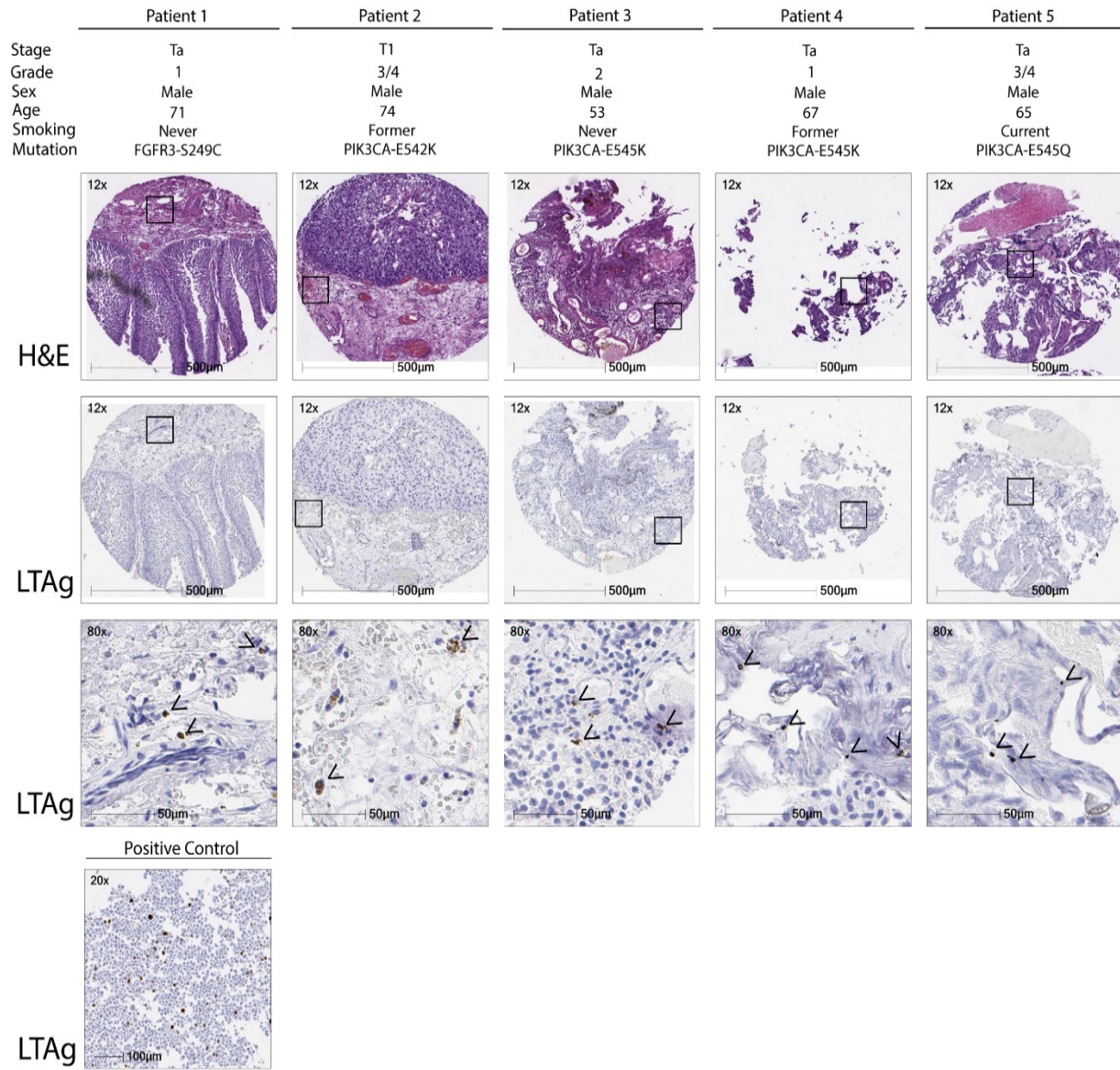
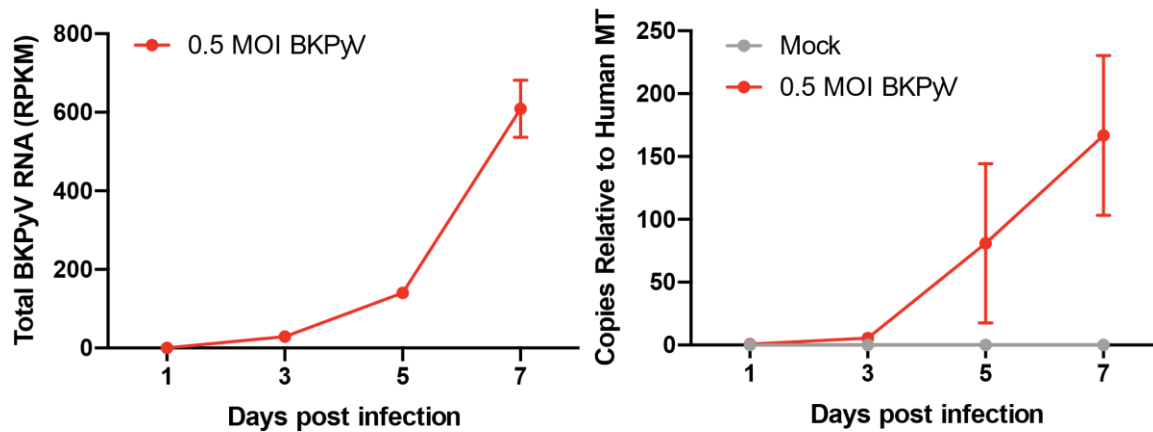


Figure S1

A)



B)



C)

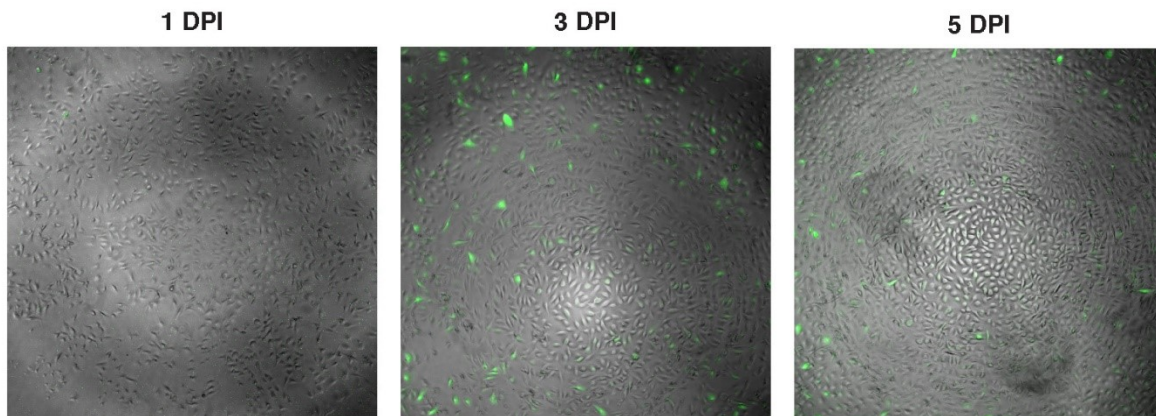


Figure S1. Molecular characterization of BKPvV in NMIBC tumors and HBLAK cells. A) Large T antigen (LTA_g)-IHC staining in FFPE TMA cores of tumors from five NMIBC patients (NEBCS study), shown with matching H&E staining. Marked areas are shown at a higher magnification. Arrows point to cells positive for LTA_g staining (brown dots). Positive control for LTA_g antibody: HeLa cells transfected with an expression construct for truncated T antigen. **B)** BKPvV RNA and DNA quantification in HBLAK cells, infected with BKPvV at a multiplicity of infection (MOI) of 0.5. The results are shown on days 1, 3, 5, and 7 post-infection. BKPvV RNA-seq is quantified as reads per kilobase per million (RPKM) and BKPvV DNA reads are normalized to human mitochondrial (MT) DNA for BKPvV-infected cells (red) and for mock-infected samples (grey). **C)** Urothelial cell morphology and large T antigen (LTA_g) expression in BKPvV-infected HBLAK cells. Brightfield images of 0.5 MOI BKPvV-infected HBLAK cells at days 1, 3, and 5 post-infection (DPI) overlaid with LTA_g immunofluorescent staining (green, antibody pAb416).