SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE LEGENDS

Figure S1. Antitumor effect of i.t. rRp450 in human xenograft models. PBS control (**a,c**) or virus (**b,d**) was directly injected into (**a,b**) rhabdomyosarcoma (Rh18) and (**c,d**) neuroblastoma (CHLA-20) tumors. Tumor size for each individual mouse is shown. Initial response is categorized as complete response (CR, no detectable mass), partial response (PR, tumor volume decreased by >50%), stable disease (SD, tumor volume remained $\pm$50%), and progressive disease (PD, tumor volume increased by >50%). One mouse in the CHLA-20 PBS-treated group was sacrificed early due to extensive intratumoral hemorrhage (*). One mouse in each virus-treated group that had a CR of the injected tumor had a second tumor regrow at a site separate from the original tumor; therefore, these were classified as CR (**). $p < 0.03$ for response rates of treated groups relative to untreated groups (Fisher exact test).

Figure S2. Cytopenia time-course for CPA at 50 mg/kg in FVB/N mice. Blood counts were obtained by cardiac puncture in untreated animals (n=10) and animals sacrificed at times indicated after treatment with i.p. 50 mg/kg cyclophosphamide (n=3 at each time point). Averages with standard deviations are shown. As shown by the p values, the decrease in ANC at day 6 reached statistical significance; for WBC and ALC the differences trended toward significance.

Figure S3. Effect of rRp450 injection on mouse weight. rRp450 was given (**a**) i.v., (**b**), i.c., or (**c**) i.c. followed 24 h later by i.p. CPM and animals were weighed at the times indicated.

Figure S4. Effect of intravenous rRp450 on blood counts 28 days after virus infusion. Female mice were given 10^8 p.f.u. by tail vein and euthanised at 28 days.

Figure S5. Effect of i.t. rRp450 on blood counts. Tumor-bearing mice were injected i.t. with PBS or 10^8 p.f.u. of rRp450 and compared with normal mice. The tumors were syngeneic rhabdomyosarcomas from the cell line MR848, derived from a tumor that arose in a genetically susceptible (transgenic for hepatocyte growth factor and deleted for p53) FVB/N mouse. Because of rapid tumor progression, the latest time point we were able to examine in mice bearing tumors injected with PBS was 9 days after virus injection. Mice bearing tumors injected with rRp450 showed a mild response to therapy in this aggressive tumor model and were therefore evaluated somewhat later at 14 days. *P* values were determined by the standard student's t test.

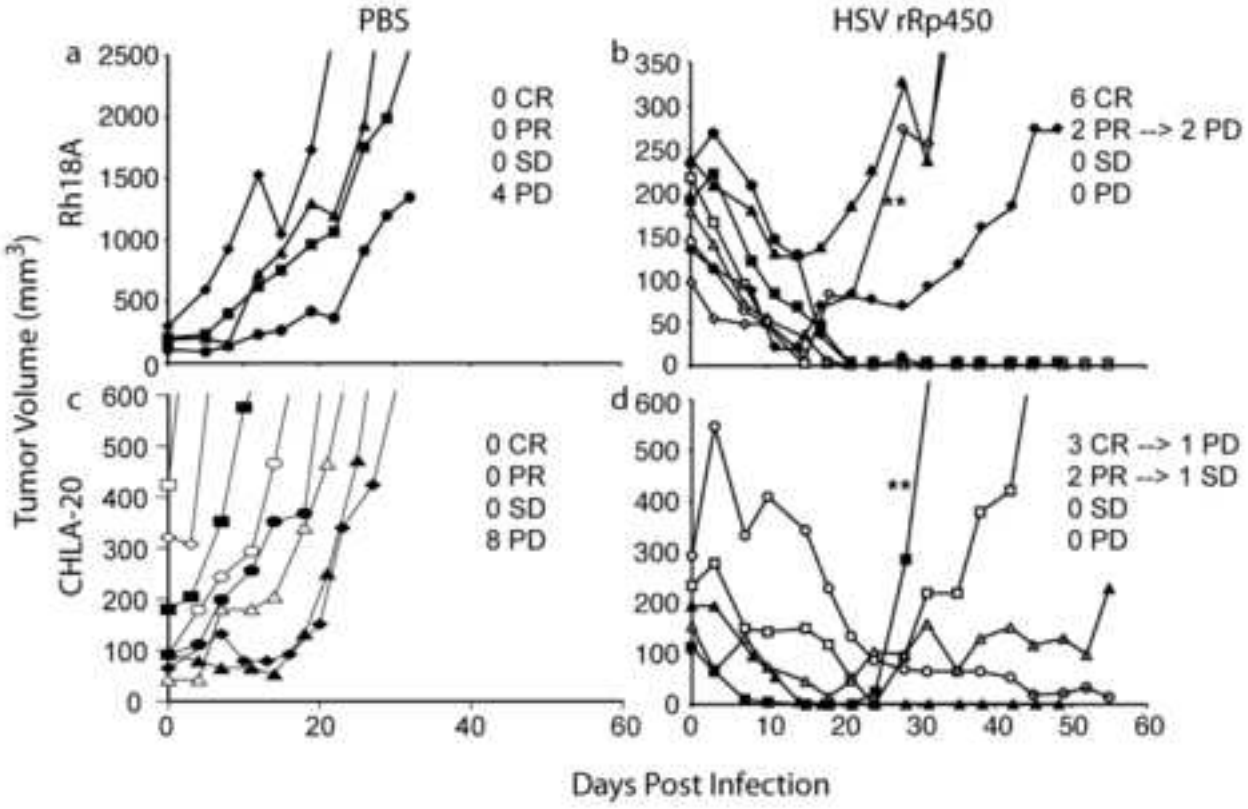
Figure S6. Effect of rRp450 injection on serum electrolytes. Electrolytes were measured at indicated days post virus injection. The route of virus injection was either (**a,b**) i.v. or (**c**) i.t. Standard deviation is shown.

Figure S7. Effect of rRp450 injection on liver and renal function tests. Serum was collected on day (**a,b**) 4 or (**c,d**) 29. Standard deviation is shown.

Figure S8. Virus-induced cytopathic effect in a kidney following wild-type KOS i.v. injection. Kidney sections were stained with (**a**) cresyl violet, showing cytopathic effect and neutrophilic infiltration, and (**b**) anti-HSV antibody, revealing multiple foci of virus-infected cells (purple).

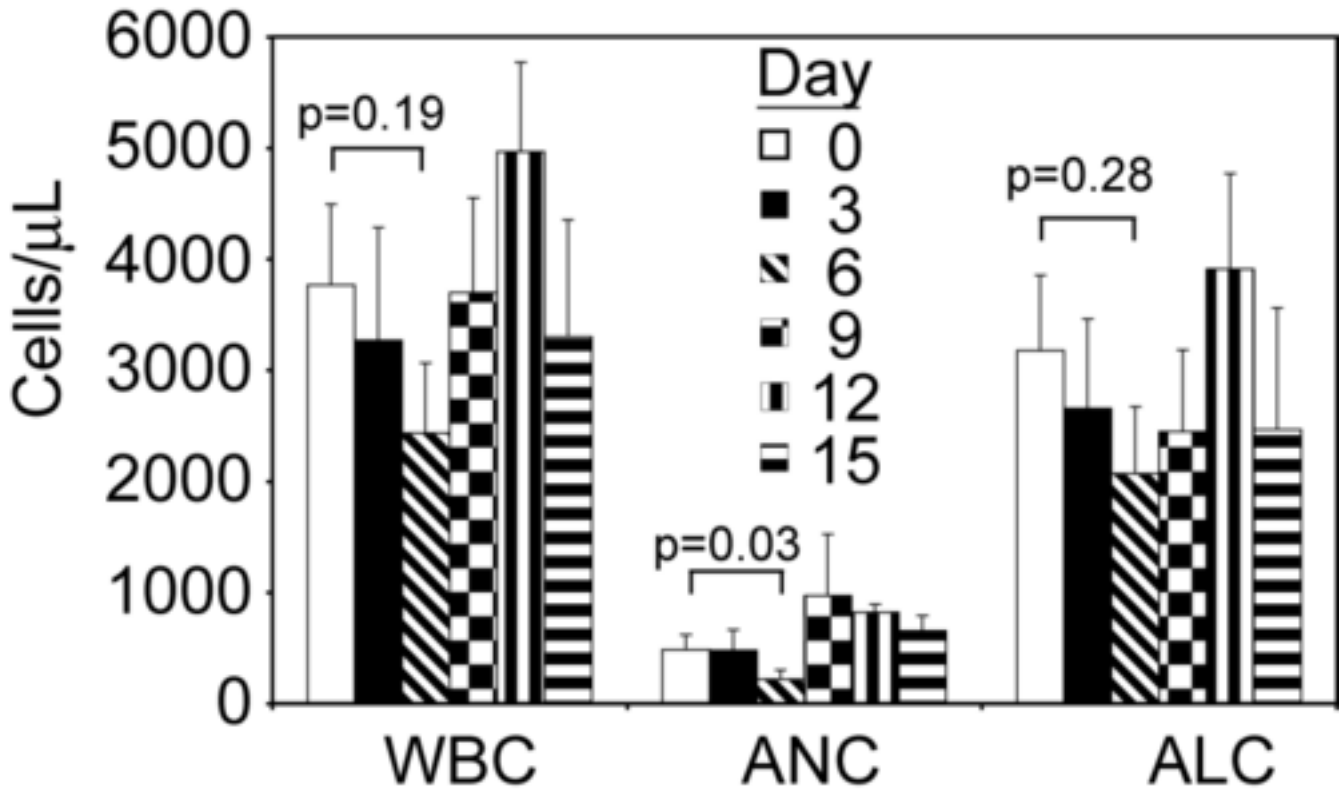
Supplemental Figure S1

Click here to download high resolution image



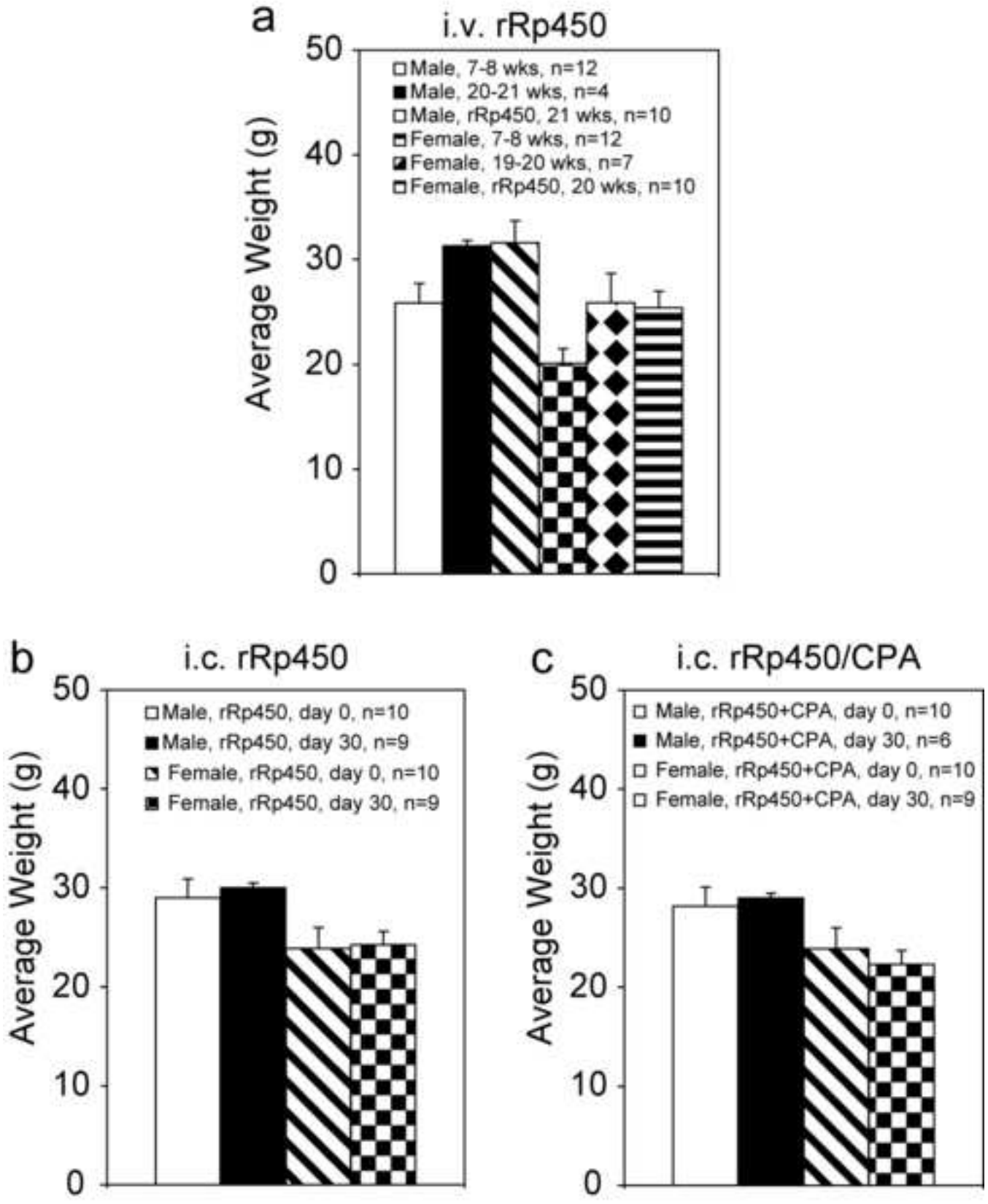
Supplemental Figure S2

Click here to download high resolution image



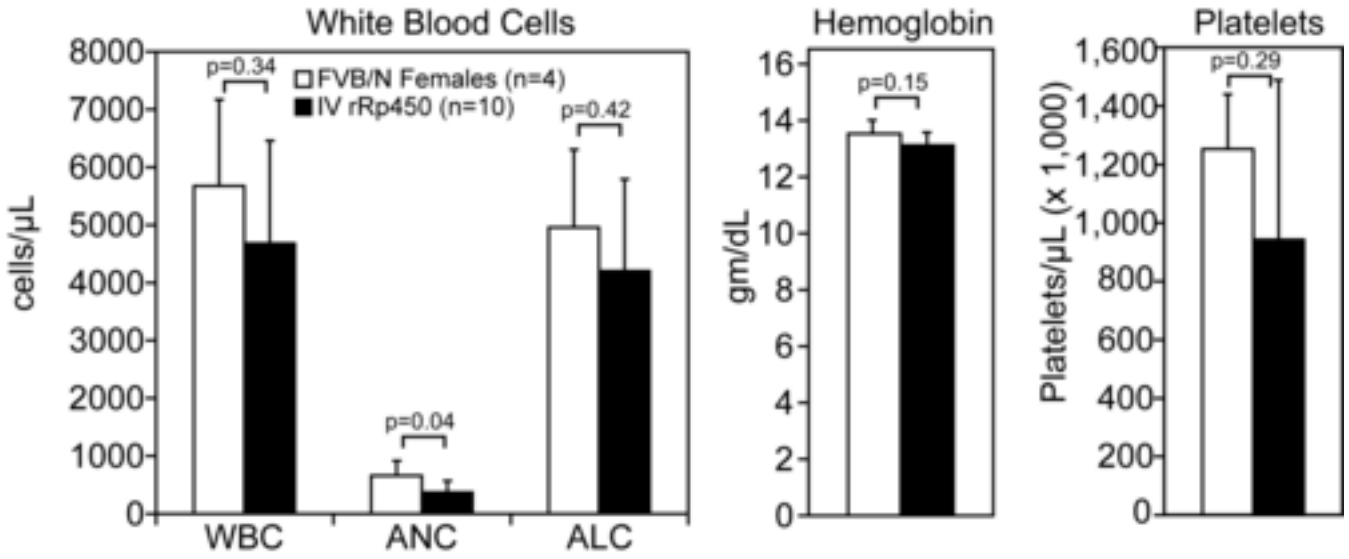
Supplemental Figure S3

Click here to download high resolution image



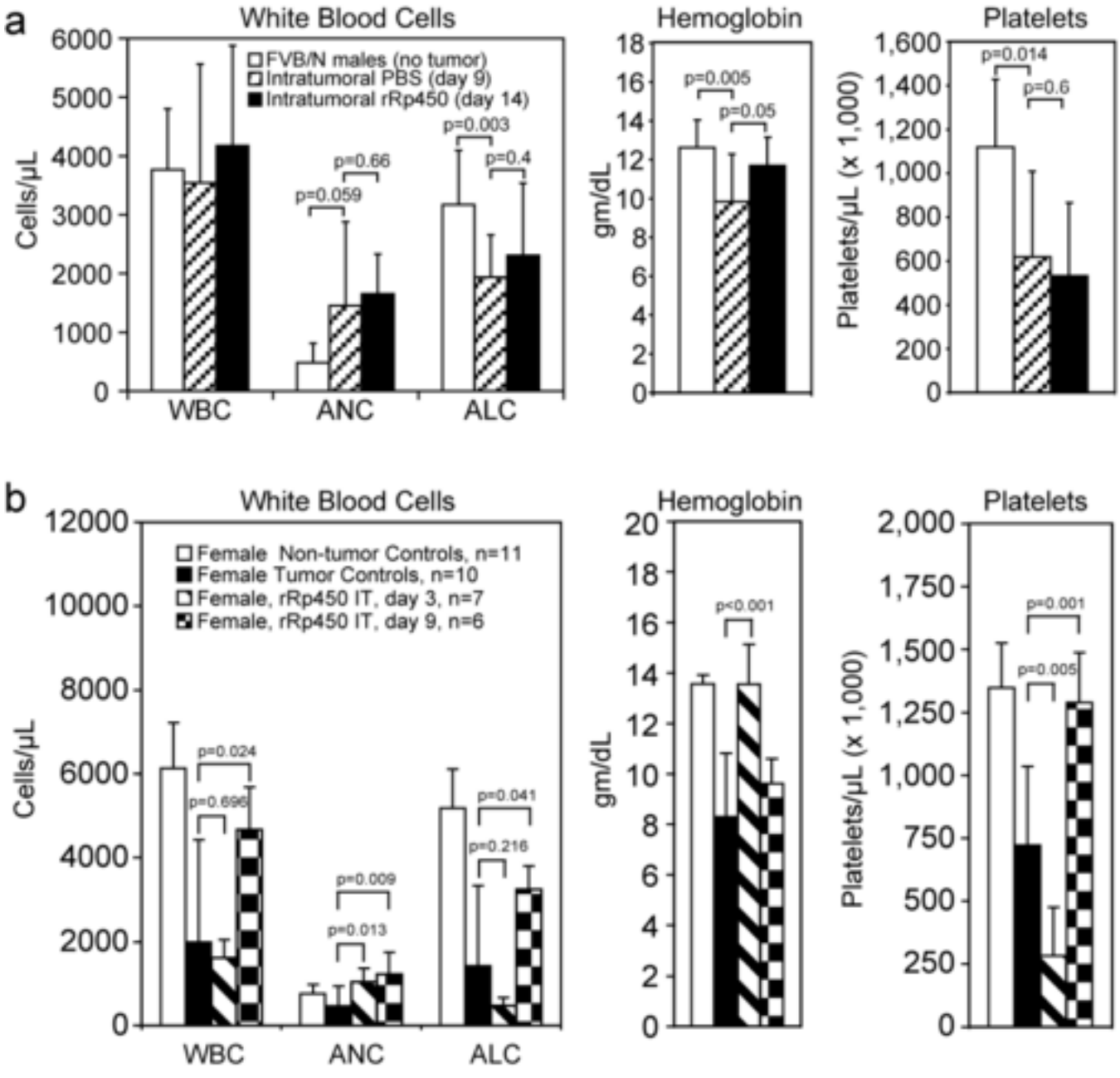
Supplemental Figure S4

Click here to download high resolution image



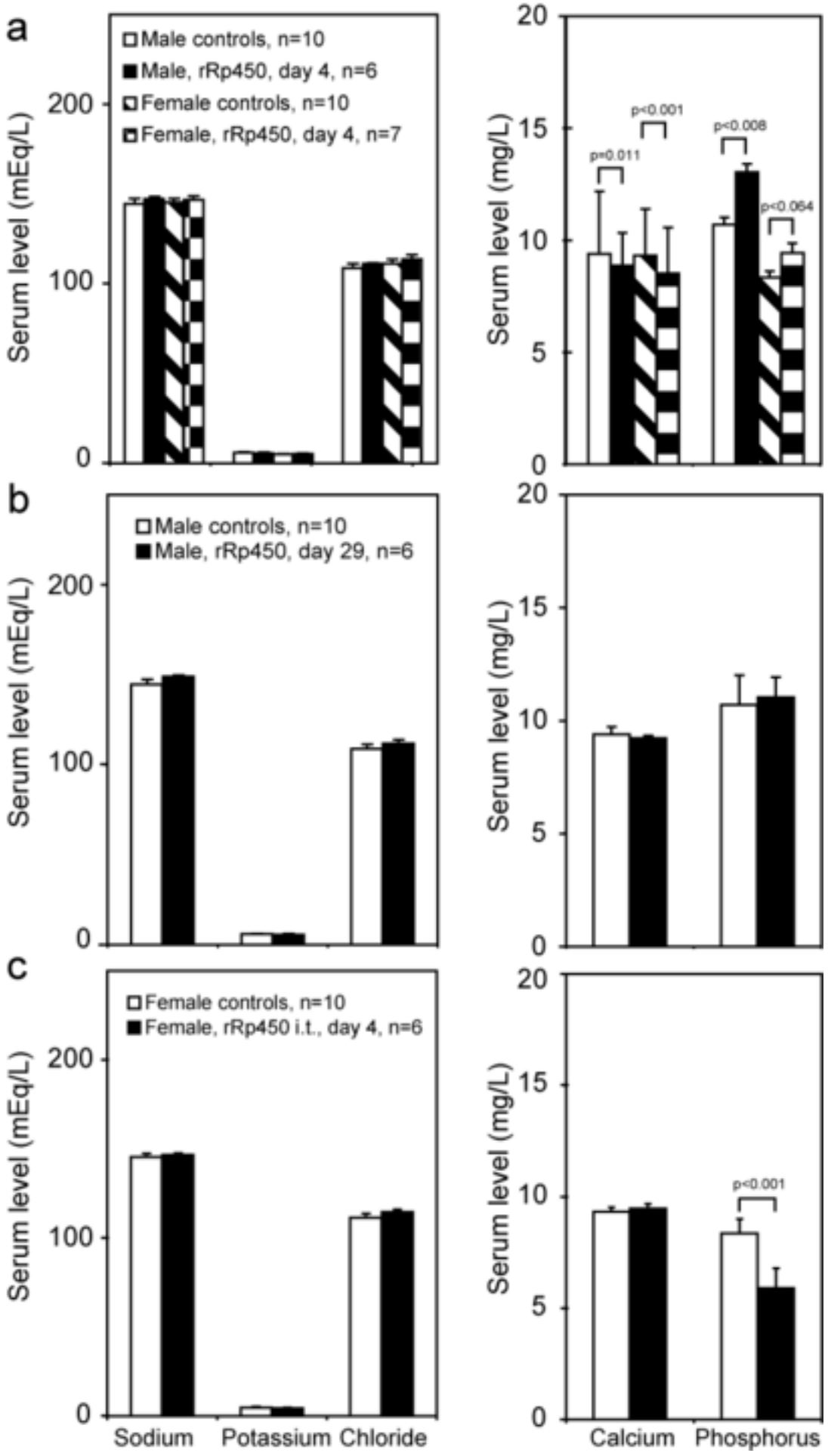
Supplemental Figure S5

Click here to download high resolution image



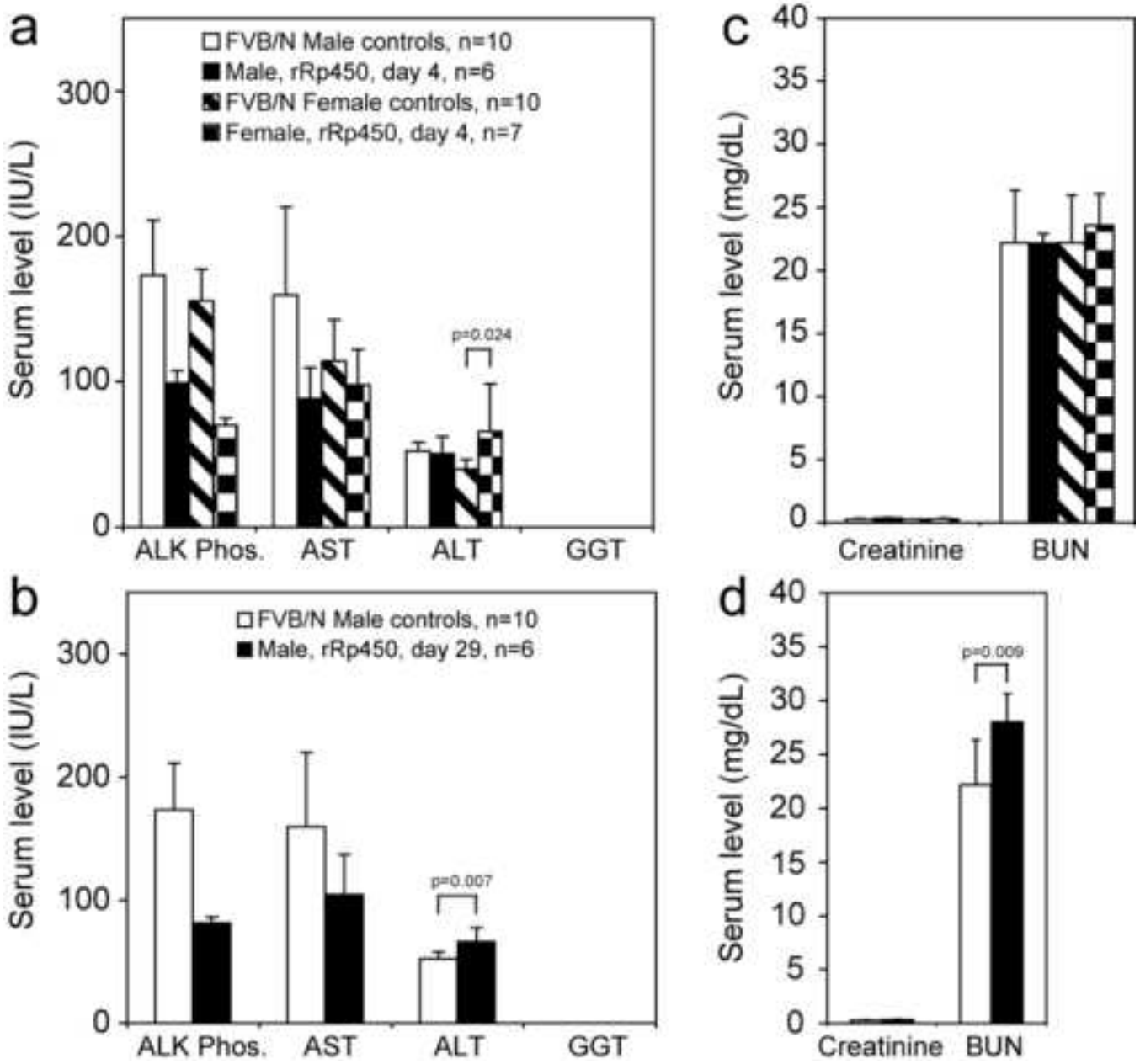
Supplemental Figure S6

Click here to download high resolution image



Supplemental Figure S7

Click here to download high resolution image



Supplemental Figure S8

Click here to download high resolution image