Supporting Information

Mercer et al. 10.1073/pnas.1004618107

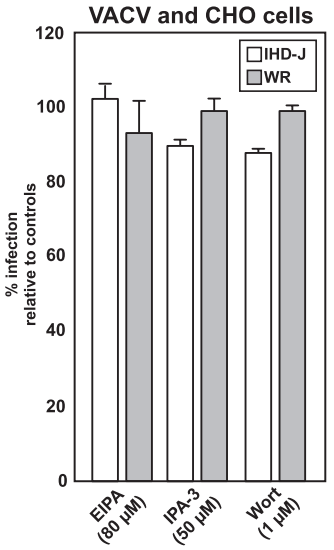


Fig. S1. Vaccinia virus entry into CHO cells does not involve macropinocytosis. CHO cells were treated with the maximum inhibitory concentrations of EIPA, IPA-3, and wortmannin (Wort) determined in HeLa cells. Cells were infected with International Health Department-J (IHD-J)- or Western reserve (WR)-EGFP-MVs and infection analyzed 4 h after infection. Experiments were performed in triplicate and average results displayed SE.

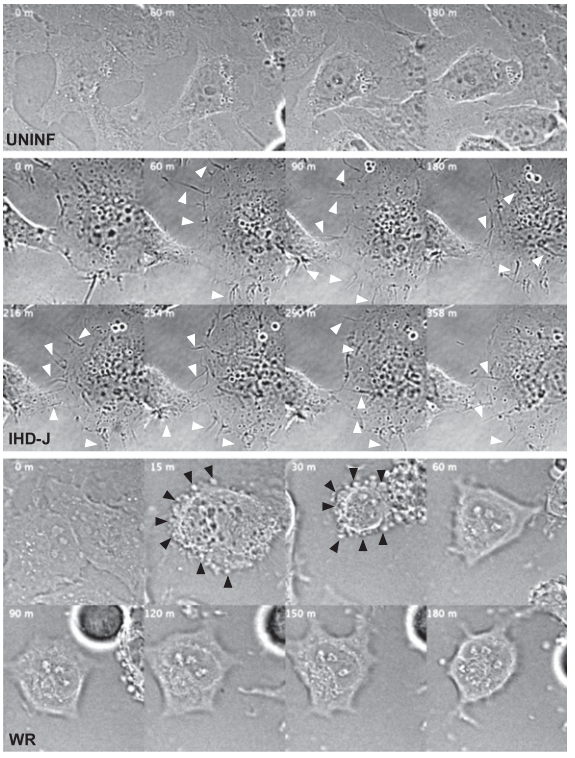
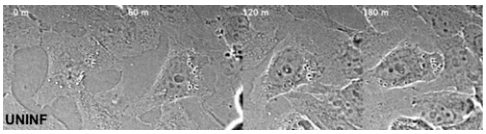
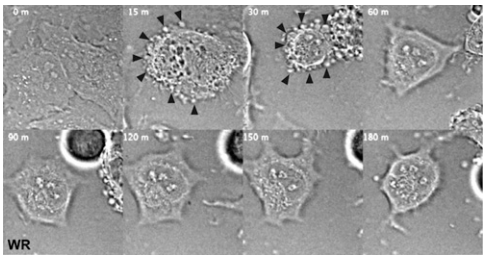


Fig. S2. The kinetics of IHD-J filopodia formation and WR bleb induction differ. In uninfected cells (UNINF) no filopodia of blebs are seen. The induction of filopodia by IHD-J MVs (IHD-J) lasts for several hours, with continuous extension and retraction of filopodia. Blebbing induced by WR MVs (WR) is a transient event lasting for ~30 min. Images are inverted for better visualization of filopodia and blebs. Filopodia are highlighted by white arrowheads and blebs by black arrowheads.



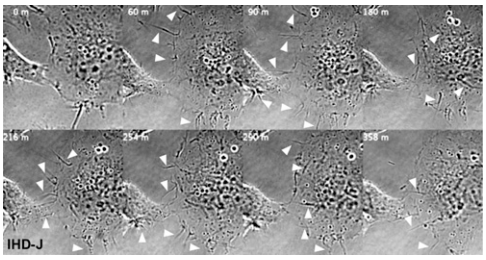
Movie S1. Uninfected HeLa cells do not undergo cell wide membrane blebbing or filopodia formation. HeLa cells were left untreated for 30 min at 25 °C. Cells were then shifted to 37 °C and imaged for 180 min.

Movie S1



Movie S2. WR MV-induced blebbing is transient. HeLa cells were bound with WR MV's for 30 min at 25 °C. Cells were then shifted to 37 °C and imaged for 180 min. WR MV induced blebbing is a transient event beginning around 15 min after infection and lasting until ~60 min after infection.

Movie S2



Movie S3. IHD-J MV-induced filopodia formation is permanent. HeLa cells were bound with IHD-J MVs for 30 min at 25 °C. Cells were then shifted to 37 °C and imaged for 360 min. IHD-J MV induced filopodia formation is long-lived, lasting for the full 360-min duration of the experiment.

Movie S3