Figure Legends

Figure 1. Several OCLN isoforms are expressed in Huh7.5.1 cells. Endogenous OCLN was detected by immunoblotting using a Zymed polyclonal antibody. Whereas there were at least four distinct bands found in Huh7.5.1 lysates, only one prominent band was seen in lysates derived from Caco-2 cells, corresponding to the predicted ~62kd OCLN. Another very weak band (~25kd) was also found in lysates derived from Caco-2 cells.

Figure 2. OCLN deletants do not have dominant negative effects on HCVpp entry into Huh7.5.1 cells. Cells were transduced with lentivirus expressing indicated OCLN deletants, followed by Bald virus or HCVpp infection.

Figure 3. Shortened Dynasore treatment inhibits HCV entry. Huh7.5.1 cells were pre-treated with Dynasore at indicated doses for two hours and then infected by HCVpp or HCVcc-luc for additional two hours. After infection, Dynasore was removed and cells were incubated for forty-eight hours prior to luciferase assay. Data are shown as mean \pm standard deviation.

Figure 4. Phase contrast images of PHHs cells. Live cell images were captured twice at different focal planes using the Nikon TS-100 microscope. Bile canaliculi structures were more evident in focal plane #2 as dark, widened gaps between cells.

Figure 5. OCLN does precipitate with CD81. 0.5 μ g of full-length hOCLN or hCLDN1 was co-transfected with a 0.5 μ g of Flag-hCD81 into 293T cells. 48 hours post-transfection, cell lysates were immunoprecipitated with an anti-Flag antibody. Immunoprecipitates as well as input lysates were blotted for CLDN1 and OCLN.

Figure 6. The endogenous level of OCLN in four different cell lines (786-O, BT-549, Huh7.5.1, and HT-29) was determined by immunoblotting. Images obtained after longer exposure reveal that 786-O cells express endogenous OCLN at a relatively low level.



Anti-OCLN (Zymed pAB, recognizes C-terminus)







Focal plane #1

Focal plane #2

Supplementary Fig. 5







HT-29



OCLN



Longer exposure