Supplementary Fig. 1. U_L34- and U_S3-dependent disruption of the nuclear lamina of HEp-2 cells. Shown are digital confocal images of optical sections taken near the middle of the cell nucleus showing the disruption of lamin A/C and lamin B localization in infected HEp-2 cells. For all panels, HEp-2 cells were mock infected or infected with the U_L34-null virus vRR1072, HSV-1(F), the U_S3-null virus vRR1202, the U_S3 kinase-dead virus vRR1204, the U_L34 phosphorylation mutant virus vRR1205, the U_L34 repair virus vRR1072Rep, or the U_S3 repair virus vRR1202Rep for 16 or 24 h at an MOI of 5. The infecting virus is indicated in the lower right corner of each panel. The time of infection is indicated to the left of the figure. The primary antibody used for staining is indicated at the top of the figure. Cells stained for lamin A/C were fixed with formaldehyde; those stained for lamin B were fixed with cold methanol. Cover slips were also co-stained with a viral protein to ascertain infection.

Supplementary Fig. 2. U_L34- and U_S3-dependent formation of perforations in the nuclear lamina of HEp-2 cells. Shown are digital confocal images of optical sections taken near the top of the cell nucleus showing perforations in lamin A/C and lamin B localization in infected HEp-2 cells. For all panels, HEp-2 cells were mock infected or infected with the U_L34-null virus vRR1072, HSV-1(F), the U_S3-null virus vRR1202, the U_S3 kinase-dead virus vRR1204, the U_L34 phosphorylation mutant virus vRR1205, the U_L34 repair virus vRR1072Rep, or the U_S3 repair virus vRR1202Rep for 16 or 24 h at an MOI of 5. The infecting virus is indicated in the lower right corner of each panel. The time of infection is indicated to the left of the figure. The primary antibody used for staining is indicated at the top of the figure. Cells stained for lamin A/C were fixed with formaldehyde; those stained for lamin B were fixed with cold methanol. Cover slips were also co-stained with a viral protein to ascertain infection.