Supplemental Material

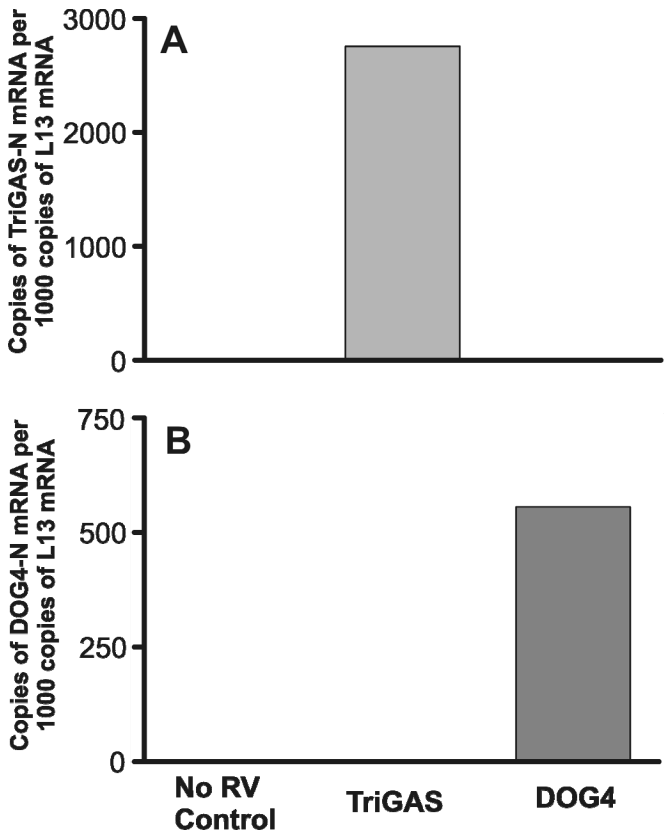

Fig. S1. Detection of TriGAS N-mRNA and DOG4 N-mRNA with primer-specific TriGAS N-mRNA or DOG4 N-mRNA probes is mutual exclusive.

NA cells were infected with TriGAS RV or DOG4 RV at m.o.i. 1.0. Forty eight hrs after infection, total RNA was isolated from the infected cells and the amount of TriGAS mRNA (A) and DOG4 mRNA (B) was determined using qPCR and TriGAS- and DOG4-specific primers and probes. The copy numbers of the two mRNAs were normalized to the copy numbers of housekeeping gene L13 as described in Materials and Methods.

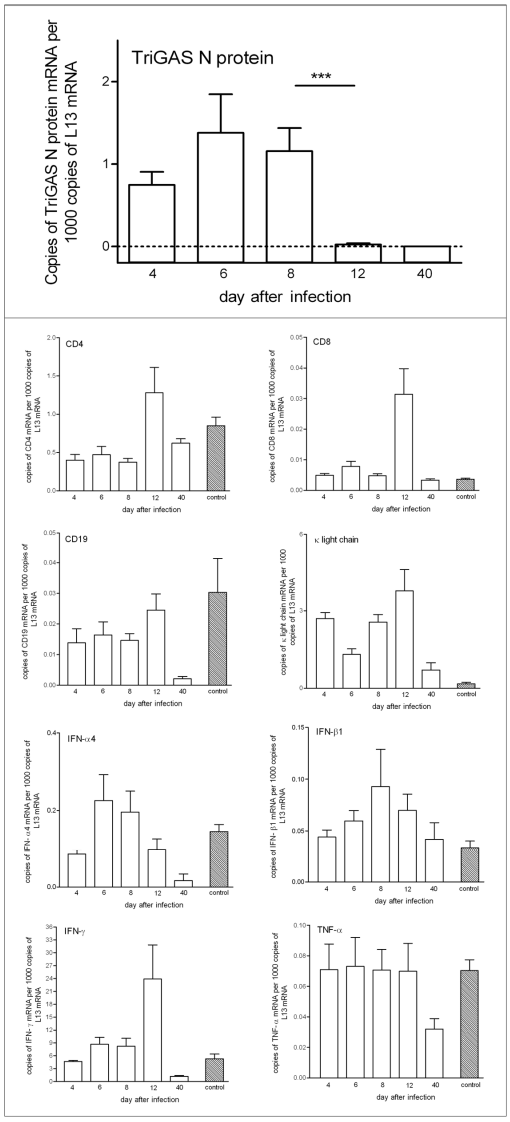

Fig. S2. Expression of TriGAS RV N mRNA and mRNAs specific for factors and markers of adaptive and innate immunity in uninfected (no DOG4) mouse brains after treatment with TriGAS. Four mice per group were euthanized at each indicated time point and the number of mRNA copies present in brain tissue samples was quantified by qRT-PCR as detailed in Materials and Methods. Data are presented as the mean + S.D. mRNA copy numbers per 1000 copies of L13 mRNA. Asterisks indicate significant differences in the copy

numbers between different time points determined by one-way ANOVA Tukey's multiple comparison test with *** representing p values less than 0.001.

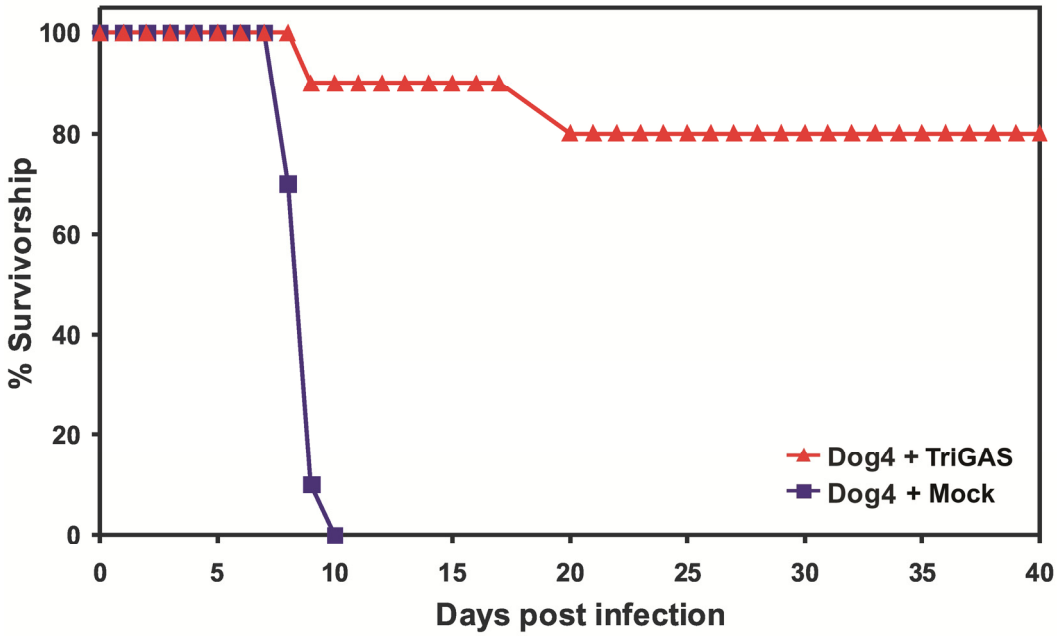

Fig. S3. Late post-exposure treatment of mice with TriGAS promotes survival from infection with DOG4 RV. Groups of 10 adult Swiss Webster mice were infected i.n. with 10^5 FFU of DOG4 RV and 16 hrs later treated i.m. (in the masseter muscle) with PBS (mock treatment) or 10^7 FFU of TriGAS as described in Materials and Methods. Ten uninfected, untreated mice served as controls. The mice were observed for 40 days and survivorship was monitored.