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Improving promiscuous mammalian cell entry by the baculovirus *Autographa californica* multiple nuclear polyhedrosis virus

Neil M. J. O'FLYNN*, Avnish PATEL*, Jan KADLEC† and Ian M. JONES*[1]

*School of Biological Sciences, University of Reading, Reading RG6 6AJ, U.K., and †European Molecular Biology Laboratory, BP 181, 6 rue Jules Horowitz, 38042 Grenoble Cedex 9, France

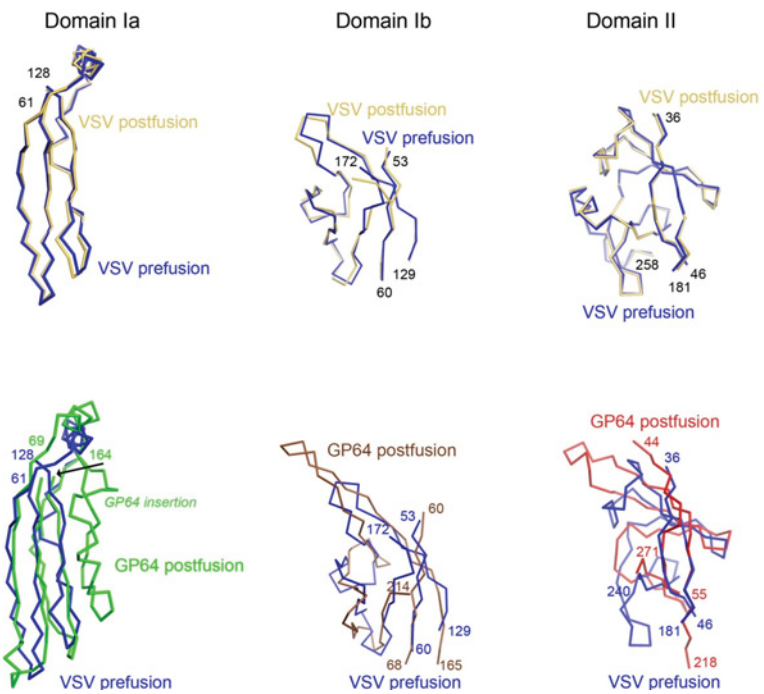

Figure S1 **Superimposition of individual domains of gp64 and VSV G as indicated**

Domains 1a, 1b and II do not change appreciably between the pre- and post-fusion structures of VSV G protein (top). Similarly the post fusion structures of the gp64 domains map onto the prefusion structures of VSV G (bottom). Number and colours identify amino acids to their cognate protein.

[1] To whom correspondence should be addressed (email i.m.jones@rdg.ac.uk).

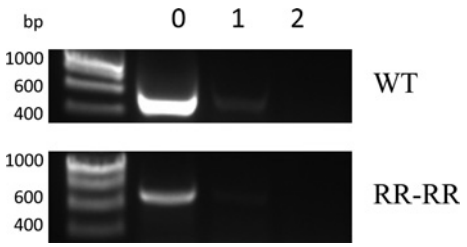

Figure S2 Relative Q-PCR quantitation of the concentrated baculovirus stocks of WT and RR–RR used for mammalian cell transduction using primers to the inserted eGFP sequence
Mutant RR–RR routinely grew to ~3-fold lower titres than the WT.

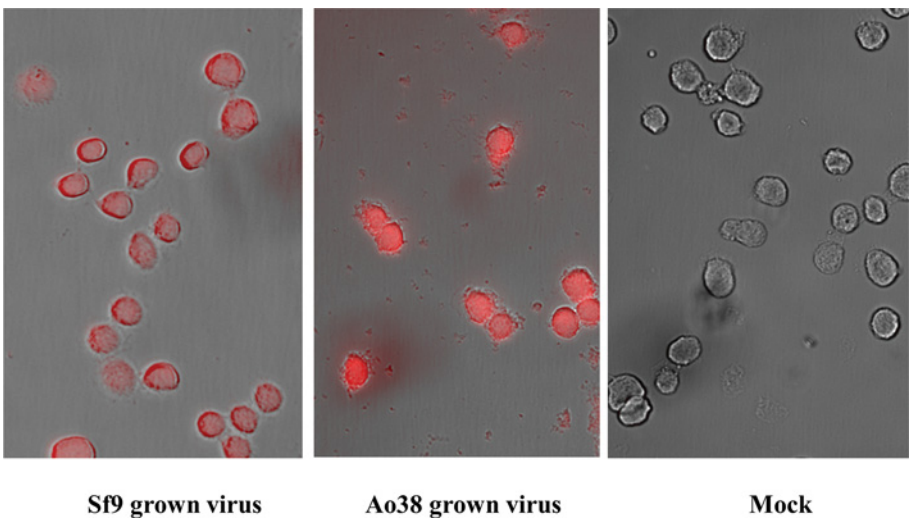

Figure S3 Stocks of AcMNPV grown to equivalent titre in *Sf*9 and Ao38 cells were used to infect Sf9 cells and analysed as described in the text and legend relating to Figure 8 of the main paper
The fields shown are typical and no difference was seen in uptake between the two preparations.

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