TABLE S1 Complete list of compounds from primary screen showing more than 70% inhibitionagainst CHIKV-infection upon treatment at 10 μ M concentrations.

Compound	Percentage
Compound	Inhibition (%)
Nigericin Na	100.00
Dipterocarpol	100.00
Anisomycin	99.962
Aloe-emodine	99.89
Retrorsine	99.84
Mycophenolic acid	99.82
Harringtonine	99.76
Tetrahydrolipstatin	99.73
Tunicamycin B	99.7
Corydaline	99.69
Ellagic acid	99.61
Lycorine HCl	99.59
Usnic acid, (+)-	99.54
Rhapontin	99.53
Emetine 2HCl	99.50
Ferutinin	99.43
Diacetoxyscirpenol	99.27
Bleomycin	99.27
Cycloheximide	99.10
Acivicin	99.07
Narasin	98.89
Jervine	98.35
Hypocrellin B	98.08
Valinomycin	97.79
Hypocrellin A	97.64
Menadione	97.53
E-64	95.94
Magnolol	95.74
Daunorubicin HCl	95.56
Nonactin	95.31
Antimycin A1	94.99
Ochratoxin A	94.95
Papaverine HCl	94.76
Parthenolide	93.95
Vinblastine sulfate	93.75
Chelidonine, (+)-	93.22
Rottlerin	92.81
Grayanotoxin III	91.39

Gossypol	90.89
Sanguinarine	90.83
Mithramycin A	87.96
Actinomycin D	86.92
Cyclopiazonic acid	79.93
Harmine HCl	73.68

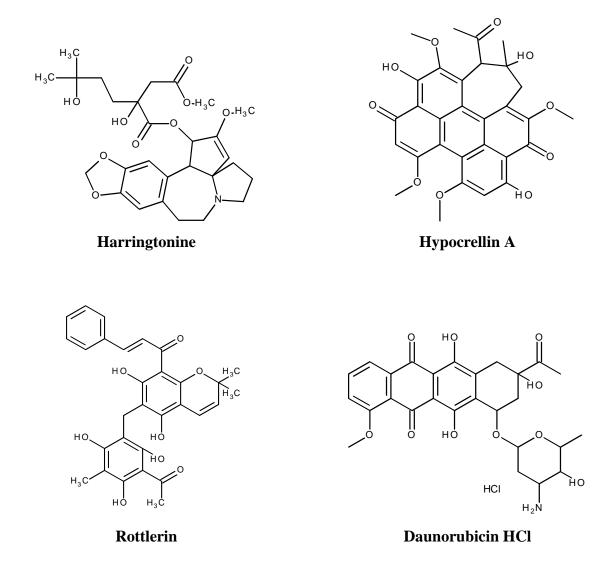


FIG S1 Structures of compounds selected for secondary assays to confirm their *in vitro* anti-CHIKV activity.

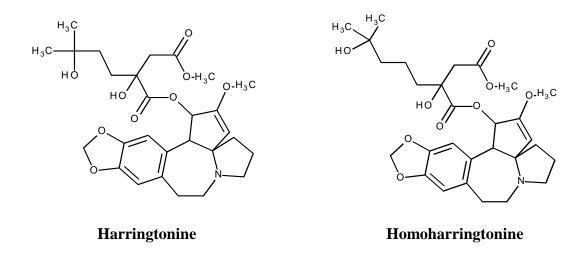


FIG S2 The structures of harringtonine and homoharringtonine differ by one methyl group on the side chain.

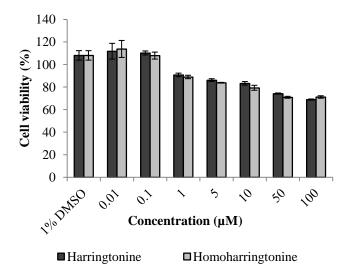


FIG S3 Treatment of BHK21 cells with harringtonine or homoharringtonine over 3 days results in minimal cytotoxicity at drug concentrations of up to 10 μ M. This indicates that antiviral effects of both drugs may be achieved at concentrations that are non-cytotoxic to cells. Error bars represent standard errors of triplicate means.