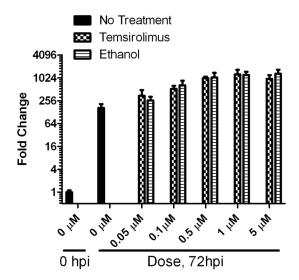


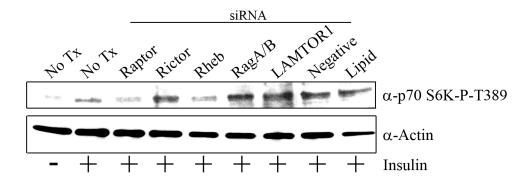
SFig. 1

Temsirolimus toxicity curve on HMVEC-L Cells. HMVEC-L cells were treated with different concentrations of temsirolimus or ethanol for 3 days and cellular toxicity was measured using the PrestoBlue cell viability kit (Invitrogen).



SFig. 2

Temsirolimus does not inhibit viral RNA synthesis. Total RNA was extracted from HMVEC-L cells treated as in Figure 4 and subjected to Taqman analysis for ANDV M segment RNA. Viral transcripts were normalized to cellular GAPDH transcripts and data is presented as fold change relative to input virus at one hour post adsorption.



SFig. 3

mTOR activity following knockdown of mTORC1, mTORC2, and mTORC1 lysosomal activators. HMVEC-L cells were transfected with 50nM siRNA specific to raptor, rictor, rheb, ragA/ragB, LAMTOR1, non-specific RNA (Negative), DharmaFect #1 only (Lipid) or not treated (No TX) for 2 days. Next, cells were serum starved for 16 hours and deprived of amino acids with HBSS treatment for 1 hour. To stimulate growth factor signaling, cells were treated with 100nM insulin in complete media for 30 minutes. Cells were lysed, proteins separated by SDS-PAGE and mTOR activity assessed by probing for p70S6K phosphorylation. Total S6K protein was too faint to detect, therefore actin was used as a loading control.