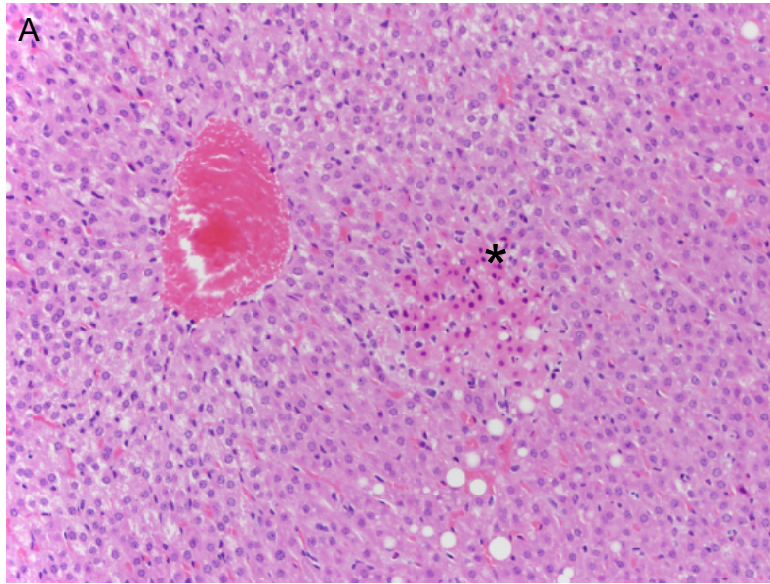


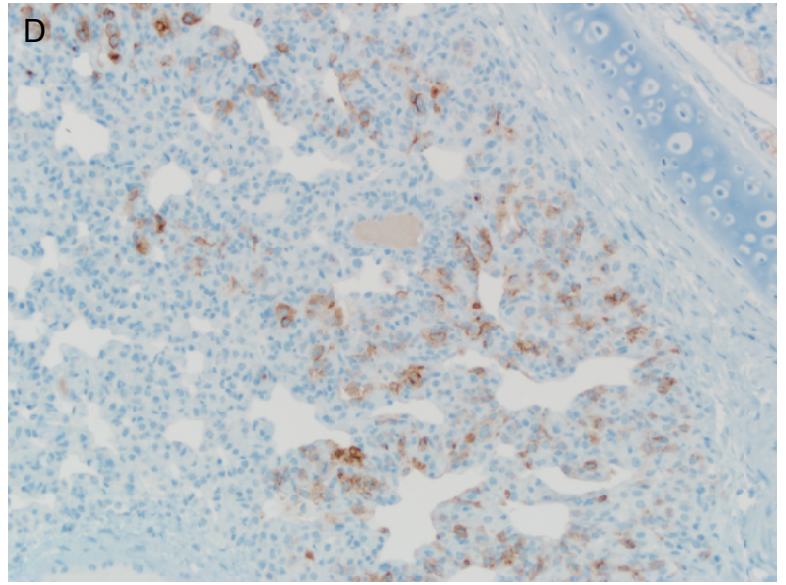
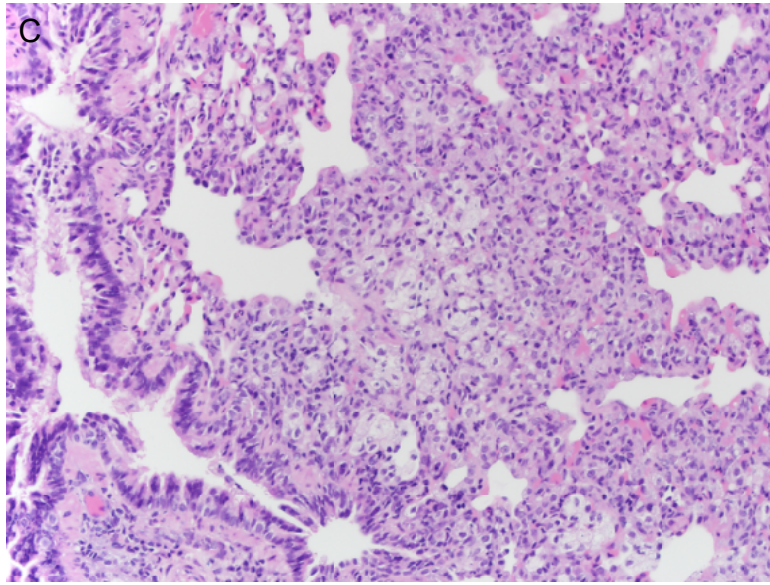
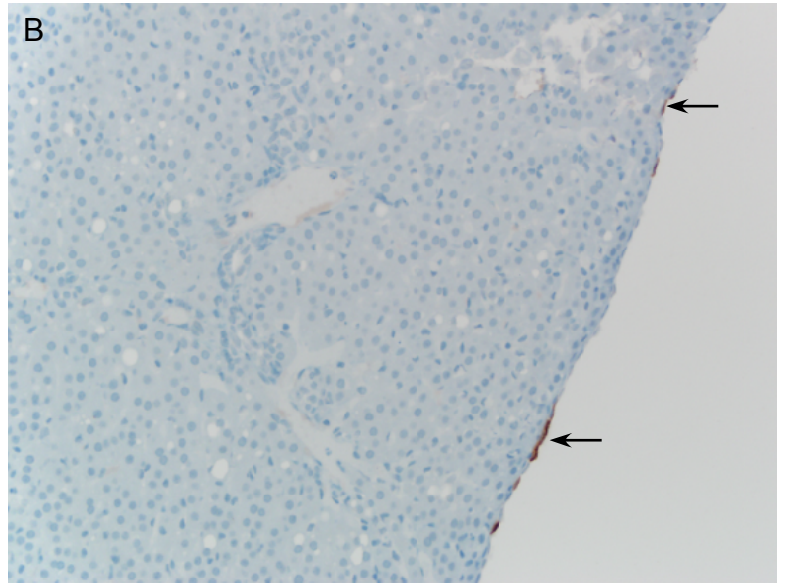
Supplemental Figure 1: Histological analysis of liver and lung samples from Soromba-R infected strain 13 guinea pig. Histological changes in tissues from terminal ill strain 13 guinea pigs were similar in animals infected with Lassa virus (LASV) strains Josiah, Z-132 and Soromba-R and frequently included (A) coagulative necrosis (see asterisk) in liver samples and (C) histiocytic and neutrophilic bronchointerstitial pneumonia in lung. Immunohistochemical staining revealed LASV (B) antigen positive mesothelial cells on the liver capsule (see arrows) and (D) antigen positive histiocytes in lungs. Shown are representative samples from a single animal infected with Soromba-R.

Supplemental Figure 2: Histological analysis of liver, spleen and brain samples from Soromba-R infected cynomolgus macaques. Terminal Lassa virus (LASV) infection in macaques challenged with 1×10^4 TCID₅₀ of the Malian isolate Soromba-R demonstrated classic LASV induced pathological changes including (A) random hepatocellular necrosis (see asterisk), (B) mild follicular hyperplasia in splenic white pulp (see asterisk) and (C) vasculitis with fibrin thrombus (fibrinoid vasculitis) and encephalitis in the brain (see asterisk). Immunohistochemical staining revealed antigen positive (A) hepatocytes in the liver, (B) dendritic cells (open arrow) and macrophages (closed arrow) in the spleen and (C) endothelial cells surrounding small caliber vessels in the brain (closed arrow).

H&E



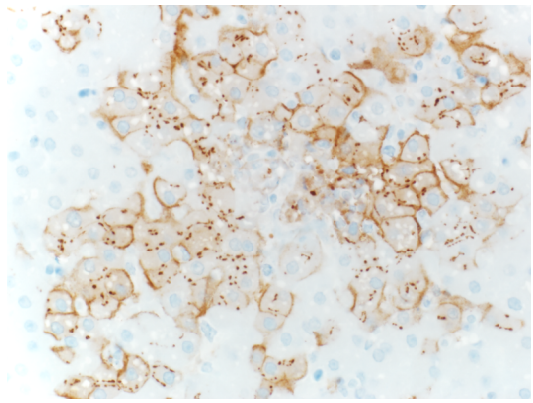
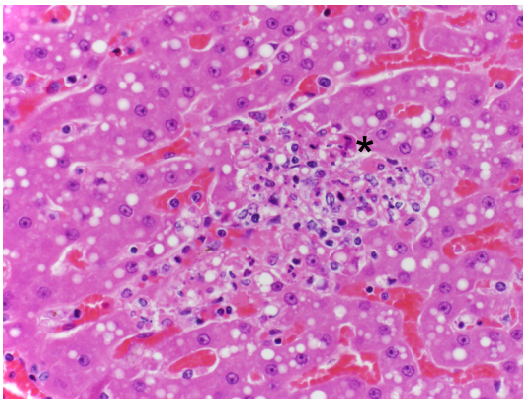
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H&E

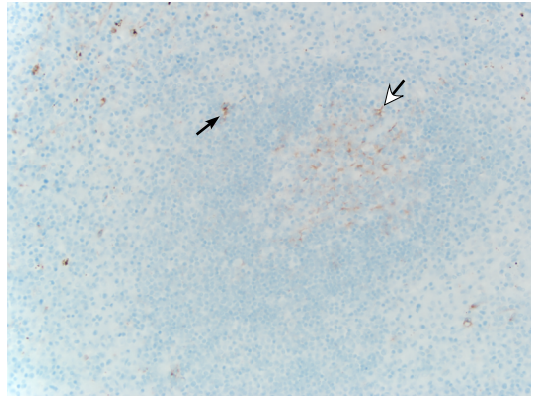
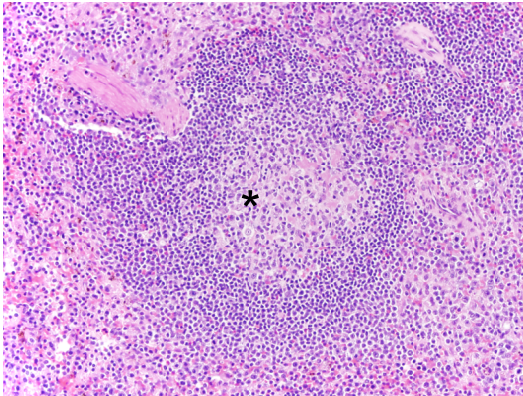
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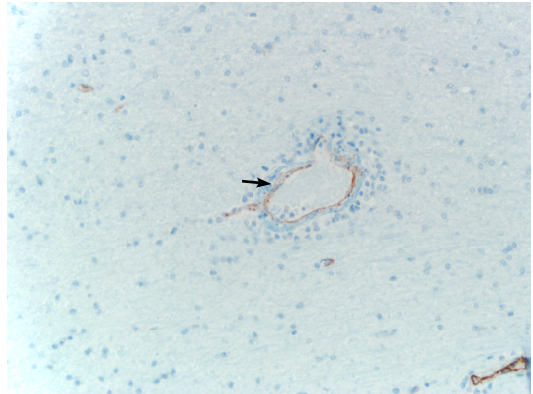
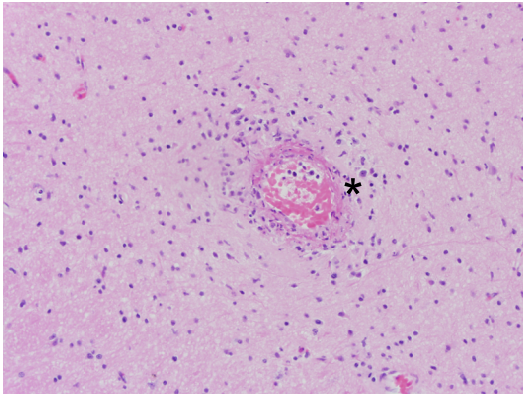
Liver

B



Spleen

C



Brain