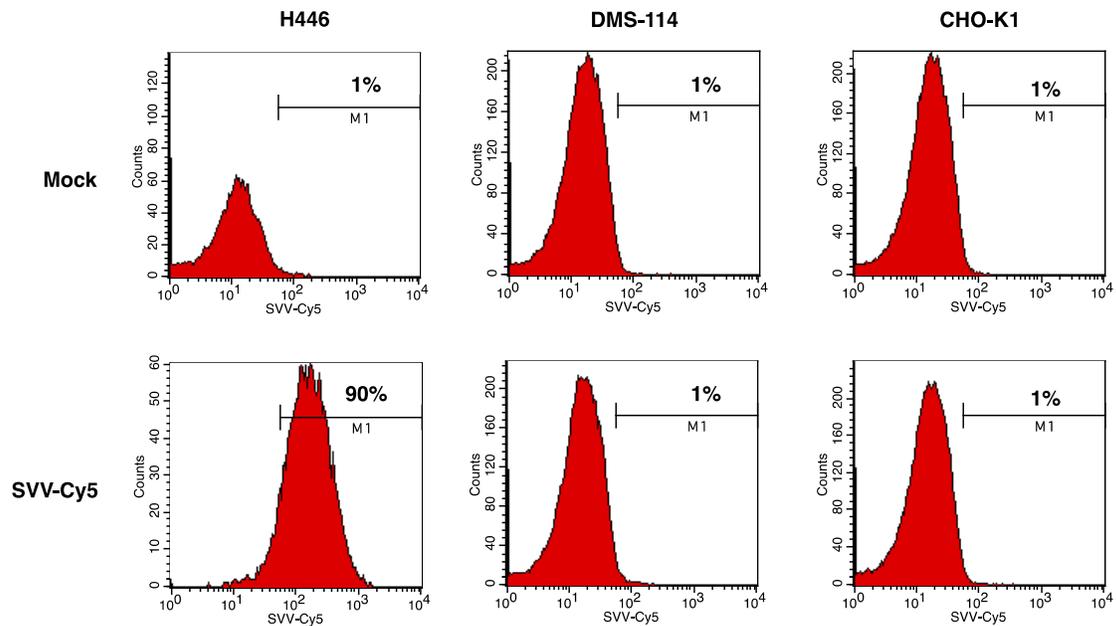


Supplementary Materials

Supplementary Table 1. Rank ordered list of differentially expressed genes between SVV-001 permissive and non-permissive SCLC cell lines and primary xenografts. This large table is available as a separate file online.

Supplementary Figures



Supplementary Figure 1. SVV binding assay in SVV-001 permissive and non-permissive cell lines. Purified SVV-001 was labeled on primary amines with red fluorescent Cy5 dye using NHS ester chemistry as previously described for poliovirus (1). SVV-Cy5 was incubated at 37 °C for 30' with various cell lines in 50 μ L of Opti-MEM. After incubation, cells were washed twice with PBS with 1 mM EDTA and analyzed by flow cytometry on a FACSCalibur (BD Biosciences) using the 635 nm laser and 661/16 nm band-pass filter. SVV-Cy5 binds efficiently to H446 cells, while binding is not detectable for either DMS-114 or CHO-K1 cells. Percentage of cells in the M1 (positive binding) range is indicated. Lack of an appropriate attachment molecule or receptor may be one mechanism by which non-permissive cells are resistant to infection by SVV.

panel of non-permissive cell lines in the presence of 8 µg/mL polybrene. After 48h, blasticidin selection was started. After 14 days, stable cell lines were tested for permissivity to SVV-GFP by flow cytometry. **A)** *NEUROD1* overexpression was confirmed by Western blotting for the V5 epitope tag (H720 parental and NEUROD1-V5 lines are shown). **B)** Percentage of SVV-GFP infected cells is shown as determined by flow cytometry. Each cell line was tested in triplicate and uncertainty is summarized by standard deviation.

References

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