

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION – Figure Captions

A small molecule inhibits HCV replication and disrupts NS4B's subcellular distribution.

Figure S1. Subcellular distribution pattern of NS4B-GFP varies in anguizole-treated cells. Experiments were performed as in Figure 4. Images show five different categories of NS4B distribution: (A) diffuse cytoplasmic staining, (B) small, bright foci, (C) small snakes, (D) elongated snakes, and (E) overexpression. Beneath each representative image the frequency at which these patterns were observed is shown. The “small, bright foci pattern”, which was the most common pattern observed, may represent an early stage of snake formation.

Figure S2. Distribution patterns of cellular markers do not vary with anguizole treatment. Representative fluorescent microscopy images for four different host cell markers are shown. Markers were visualized with (Actin) phalloidin, (Tubulin) an anti- α -tubulin antibody, and (Mitochon.) Mitotracker®. No obvious differences were observed in cells treated with 5 μ M anguizole (+ Agl) compared to control cells treated with an equivalent amount of DMSO (- Agl).