SUPPLEMENTAL DATA

Supplemental Movie 1

The appearance of transient IFI16 foci in the very early stages of HSV-1 infection. HFT-EYFP.IFI16 cells were infected with ICP0 null mutant HSV-1 (MOI 50) and placed in the microscope incubator after a 5 min adsorption period, then images were captured at 1 min intervals, starting 20 min after addition of the virus. The movie includes frames 20-50 of the original sequence (thus starting 40 min after addition of the virus and lasting 30 min of real time), shown at 2 frames per sec. Selected stills from this sequence are shown in Fig 3A.

Supplemental movie 2

The appearance of transient IFI16 foci in the very early stages of wt HSV-1 infection. HFT-EYFP.IFI16 cells were infected with wt HSV-1 (MOI 20) and placed in the microscope incubator after a 30 min adsorption period, then images were captured at 1 min intervals, starting 35 min after addition of the virus. The movie includes frames 15-50 of the original sequence (thus starting 50 min after addition of the virus and lasting 35 min of real time), shown at 2 frames per sec. Selected stills from this sequence are shown in Fig 3B.

Supplemental movie 3

The number and frequency of appearance of transient IFI16 foci is proportional to MOI. HFT-EYFP.IFI16 cells were infected with ICP0 null mutant HSV-1 at low MOI, then cells at the edges of developing plaques were examined the following day. Images were captured at 5 min intervals, starting at an arbitrary time. The movie includes frames 20-50 of the original sequence (lasting 150 min of real time) shown at 2 frames per sec. Selected stills from this sequence are shown in Fig 3C.

Supplemental movie 4

The IFI16 foci appear before ICP4 expression can be detected, but are later associated with foci of ICP4. HFT-EYFP.IFI16 cells were infected with HSV-1 mutant dl0C4 at low MOI, then cells at the edges of developing plaques were examined the following day. Images were captured at 3 min intervals, starting at an arbitrary time. The movie includes frames 55-95 of the original sequence (lasting 120 min of real time) shown at 2 frames per sec. Selected stills from this sequence are shown in Fig 3D.

Supplemental movie 5

IFI16 and hDaxx are recruited into virus-induced foci with similar kinetics. HFT-EYFP.IFI16/ECFP.hDaxx cells were infected with ICP0 null mutant HSV-1 (MOI 100) and placed in the microscope incubator after a 15 min adsorption period, then images were captured at 90 sec intervals, starting 30 min after addition of the virus. The movie includes frames 3-40 of the original sequence (thus starting about 35 min after addition of the virus and lasting 55 min of real time), shown at 2 frames per sec. Selected stills from this sequence (frames 13-19) are shown in Fig 5.

Supplemental movie 6

PML is recruited into virus induced IFI16 foci with delayed kinetics. HFT-EYFP.IFI16/ECFP.PML cells were infected with ICP0 null mutant HSV-1 (MOI 25) and placed in the microscope incubator after a 20 min adsorption period, then images were captured at 1 min intervals, starting 35 min after addition of the virus. The movie includes frames 20 to 85 of the original sequence (thus starting about 40 min after addition of the virus and lasting 65 min of real time), shown at 2 frame per sec. Selected stills from this sequence are shown in Fig 6.

Supplemental movie 7

PML is recruited into virus induced foci more slowly than hDaxx. HFT-ECFP.hDaxx/EYFP.PML cells were infected with ICP0 null mutant HSV-1 at low MOI, then cells at the edges of developing plaques were examined the following day and images were captured at 1 min intervals. The movie includes frames 30 to 70 of the original sequence (thus lasting 40 min of real time), shown at 2 frame per sec. Selected stills from this sequence are shown in Fig 7.