

Cytomegalovirus-based vaccine expressing Ebola virus glycoprotein protects nonhuman primates from Ebola virus infection

Andrea Marzi^{1,*}, Aisling A. Murphy^{2,*}, Friederike Feldmann³, Christopher J. Parkins⁴, Elaine Haddock¹, Patrick W. Hanley³, Matthew J. Emery⁵, Flora Engelmann⁶, Ilhem Messaoudi⁶, Heinz Feldmann^{1,†} & Michael A. Jarvis^{2,†,§}

¹Laboratory of Virology, Division of Intramural Research, and ³Rocky Mountain Veterinary Branch, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, National Institutes of Health, Hamilton, Montana, United States of America. ²School of Biomedical and Healthcare Sciences, and ⁵School of Biological Sciences, University of Plymouth, Devon, United Kingdom. ⁴Vaccine and Gene Therapy Institute, Oregon Health & Sciences University, Portland, Oregon, United States of America. ⁶School of Medicine, University of California, Riverside, California, United States of America.

^{*,†}These authors contributed equally to this work.

[§]Correspondence should be addressed to M.A.J. (michael.jarvis@plymouth.ac.uk)

Supplementary Figure 1. Flow cytometry showing original dot-plot data presented from day -21 (1 week post-boost).

