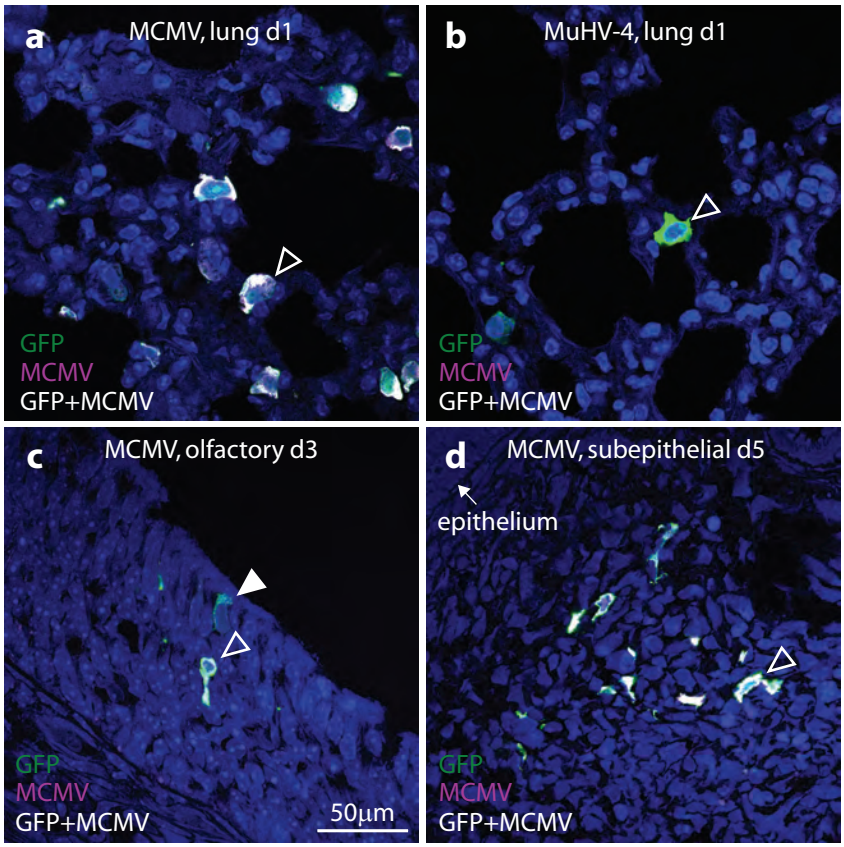

Figure S1. Infection revealed by viral eGFP expression and lytic antigen staining.

a. Mice were infected i.n. with eGFP$^+$ MCMV (10^5 p.f.u. in 30 l under isoflurane anesthesia). 1d later lung sections were stained for eGFP (green) with a polyclonal goat serum and for MCMV antigens (cyan) with a polyclonal rabbit serum. Co-localization appears white. Counterstaining was with DAPI. The arrow shows an example infected cell. All eGFP$^+$ cells werealso MCMV antigen$^{+.}$

b. As a negative control, mice were infected i.n. with eGFP$^+$ MuHV-4 (10^5 p.f.u. in 30 l under isoflurane anesthesia). 1d later lung sections were stained as in a. The arrow shows an infected cell that is eGFP$^+$ and MCMV antigen$^-$.

c. Mice were infected i.n. with eGFP$^+$ MCMV (10^5 p.f.u. in 5 l without anesthesia). Sections of noses taken 3d later were stained as in **a**. The open arrow shows a lytically infected neuron. The filled arrow shows an eGFP$^+$ but MCMV antigen$^-$ sustentacular cell.

d. Mice were infected and tissue stained for eGFP and MCMV antigens as in **c**. The open arrow shows an eGFP$^+$lytic antigen$^+$ subepithelial monocyte/macrophage in the region of the nasal-associated lymphoid tissue. No such infection was seen at 1d post-infection.