	Treatment / Conditions	PFU/mL	TEM image
Control	10 µl virus + 90 µl Tris AC buffer Room temp. for 90 min	3×10^{10} *~ 100 %*	
Bioling	10 µl virus + 90 µl Tris AC buffer 100 °C for 40 min	2×10^{4} *<1*	
Autoclaving	10 µl virus + 90 µl Tris AC buffer 115 °C for 20 min	5×10^{4} *<1 %*	
Freezing	10 µl virus + 90 µl Tris AC buffer -20°C for 24 h	3×10^{10} *~ 100 %*	

	Treatment / Conditions	PFU/mL *% of control*	EM picture
Control	10 µl virus + 90 µl Tris AC buffer Room temp. for 90 min	7 x 10^7 *100 %*	
Proteinase K	10 µl virus + 90 µl Proteinase K 2 mg/mL 78°C for 90 min	0 *~ 0 %*	
UV irradiation	10 µl virus + 90 µl Tris AC buffer UV irradiation 1 J/cm^2	0 *~ 0 %*	
	10 µl virus + 90 µl Tris AC buffer UV irradiation 40 mJ/cm^2	2 x 10^6 *~ 2 %*	

	Treatment / Conditions	PFU/mL *% of control*	EM picture
Triton X-100	10 µl virus + 90 µl Triton X-100 0.1 % Room temp. for 90 min	3 x 10^7 *~ 42 %*	
	10 µl virus + 90 µl Triton X-100 0.01 % Room temp. for 90 min	3 x 10^7 *~ 44 %*	

Table S1 Summary of the SMV1 stability experiments. Highly purified SMV1 virions were treated with different solvents and detergents, as well as UV conditions. After each treatment, viral infectivity (PFU/mL) was determined by plaque assays and the percentage of still infectious virions was calculated as percentage of the original control (*italic*). The appearance of the virions was assayed by negative-stain transmission electron microscopy (right panel). Note: the second control shows SMV1 virions with tails, this virus preparation was obtained by 48 h incubation to ensure high virus yield, amble time for tail development.