Zika virus infection during the period of maximal brain growth causes microcephaly and corticospinal neuron apoptosis in wild type mice

Wen-Chin Huang<sup>1,2</sup>, Rachy Abraham<sup>3</sup>, Byoung-Shik Shim<sup>3</sup>, Hyeryun Choe<sup>3,4</sup> & Damon T. Page<sup>1,2,4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Neuroscience, The Scripps Research Institute, Jupiter, Florida

**Video 1:** Wild type C57BL/6 mice intracranially injected with ZIKV at P7, 4dpi. Mice display severe neurological symptoms.

**Video 2:** Wild type C57BL/6 mice intracranially injected with sailne at P7, 4dpi. Mice appear normal and do not show neurological symptoms.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>The Doctoral Program in Chemical and Biological Sciences at The Scripps Research Institute, Jupiter, Florida

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Department of Immunology and Microbial Science, The Scripps Research Institute, Jupiter, Florida

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Authors for correspondence: Hyeryun Choe (<u>HChoe@scripps.edu</u>) or Damon T. Page (paged@scripps.edu)