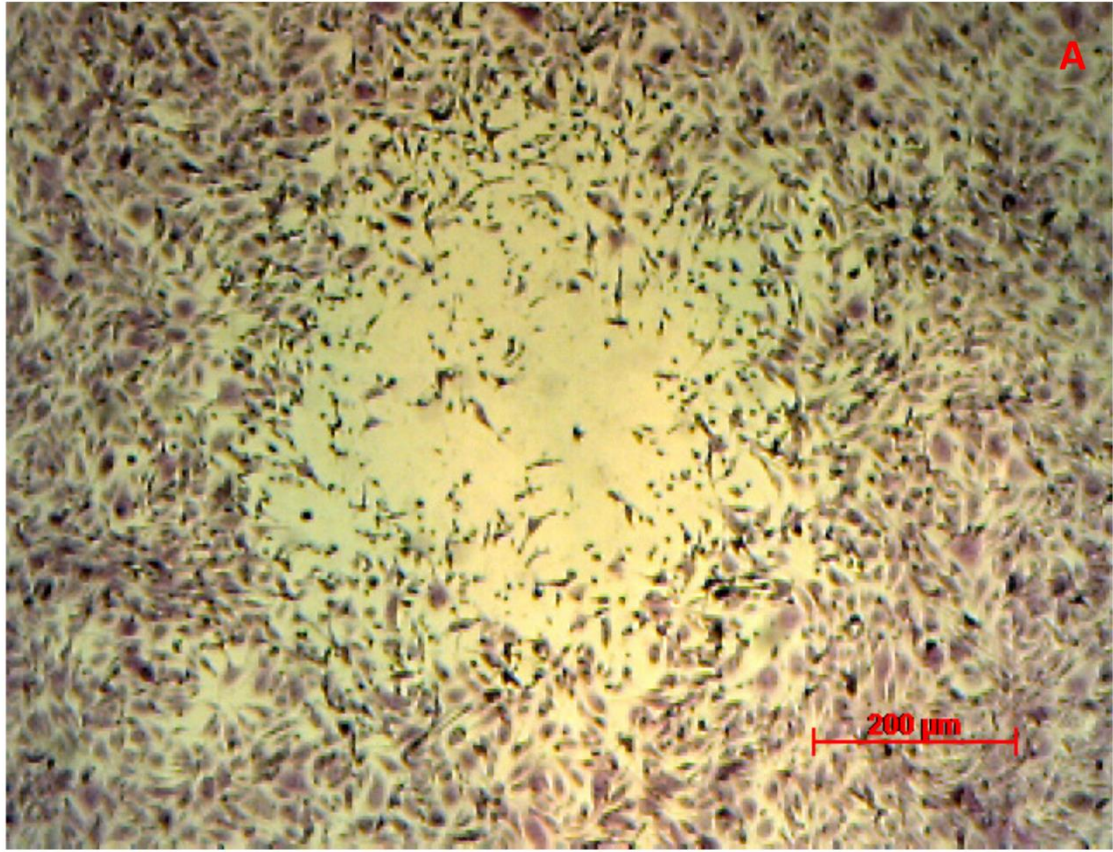


## **Supplementary information**

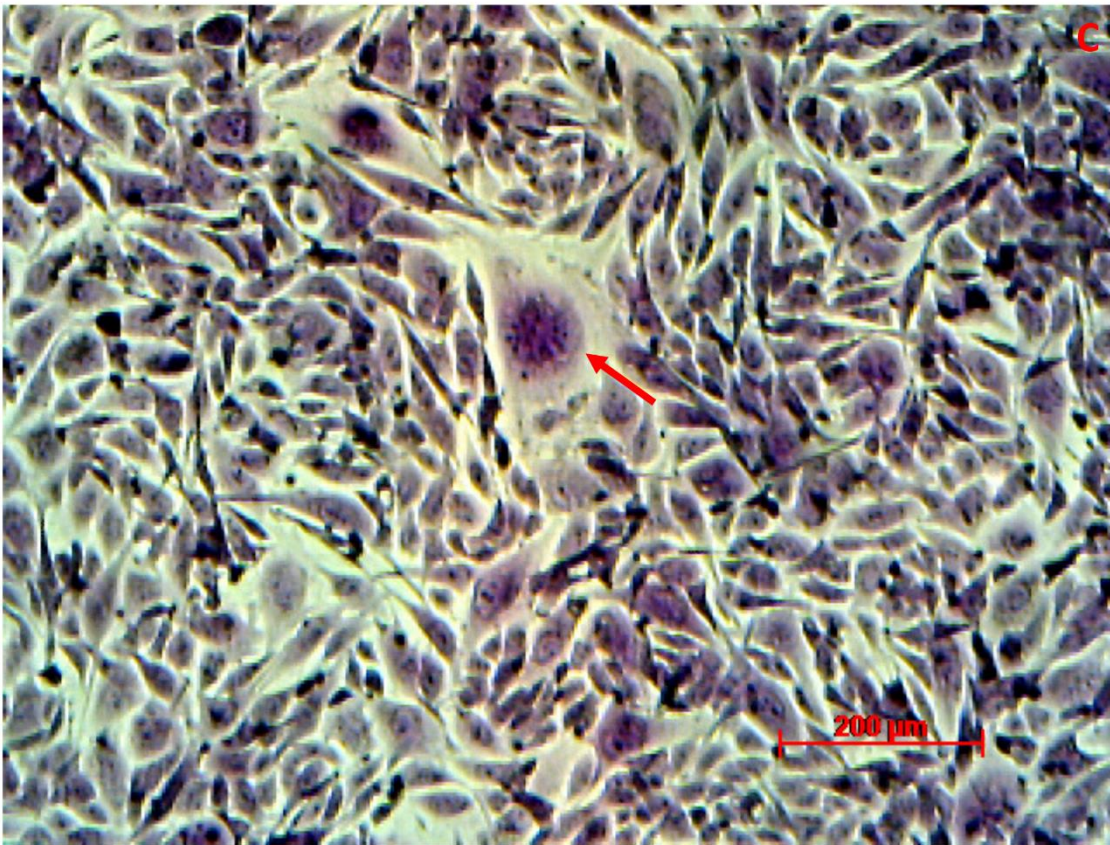
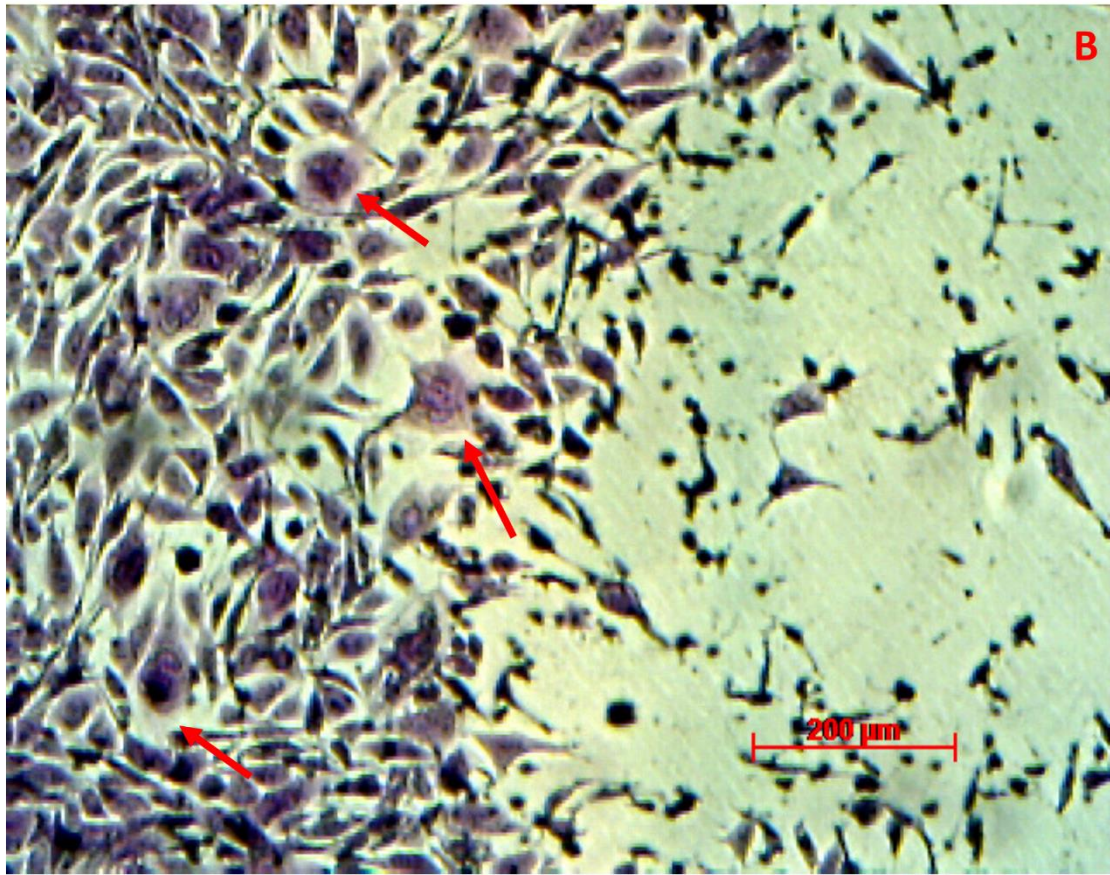
### **The clinically approved antiviral drug sofosbuvir inhibits Zika virus replication**

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# - These authors contributed equally to this work

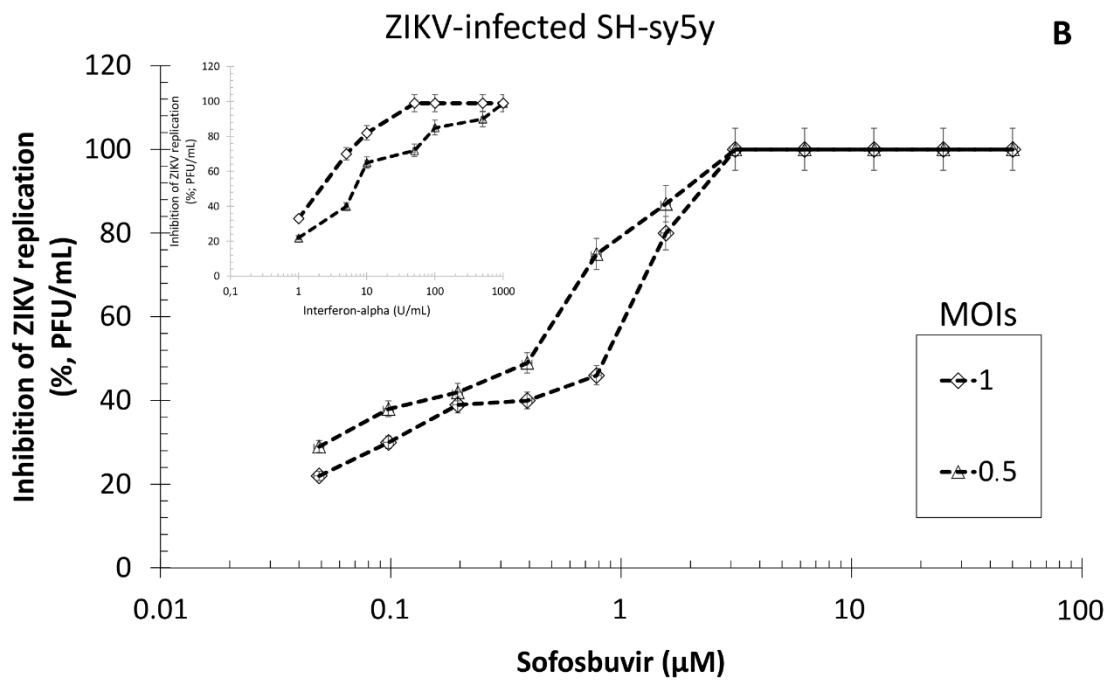
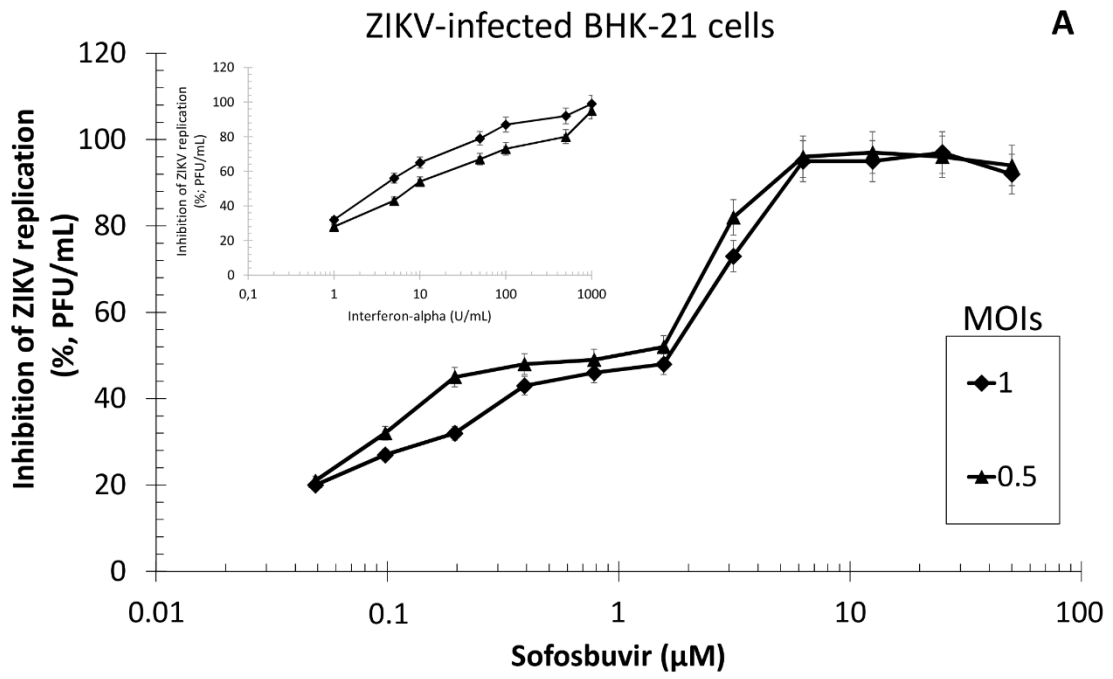


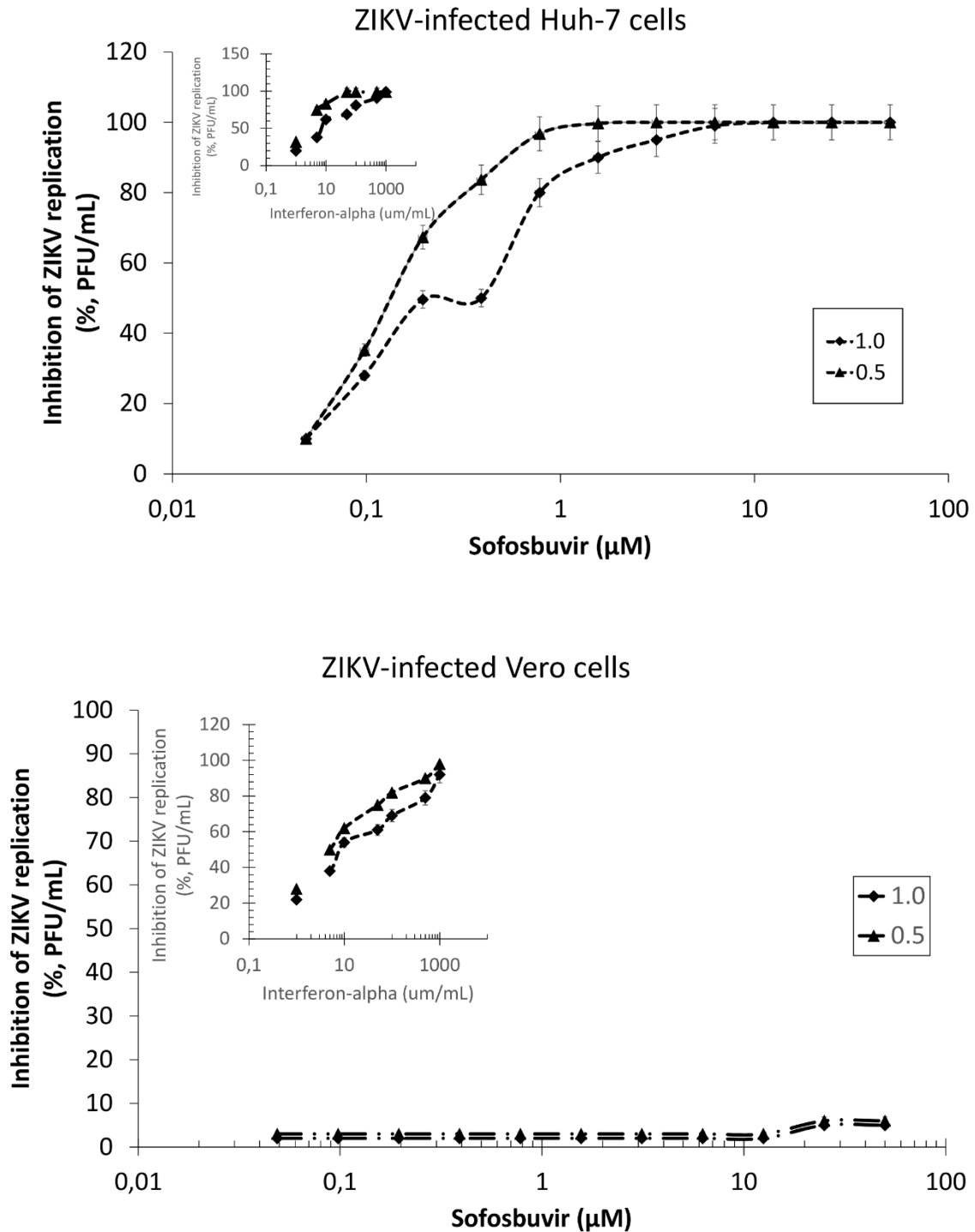




**Figure S1 – Plaque assay for ZIKV.** Monolayers of BHK-21 cells were infected for 1 h at 37 °C. Thereafter, the viral particles were removed by washing with PBS, and the wells were covered with overlay medium containing 1 % FBS. At 5 days post infection, plaques were fixed and stained with crystal violet. (A) A representative plaque-forming unit (PFU) is presented at 40x magnification. (B) The PFU and adjacent cellular monolayer is presented at 100x magnification; some of these cells exhibit ZIKV-induced cytopathic effects (CPEs), and three examples are highlighted by the red arrows. (C) A representative closer view of ZIKV-induced CPEs (red arrow).

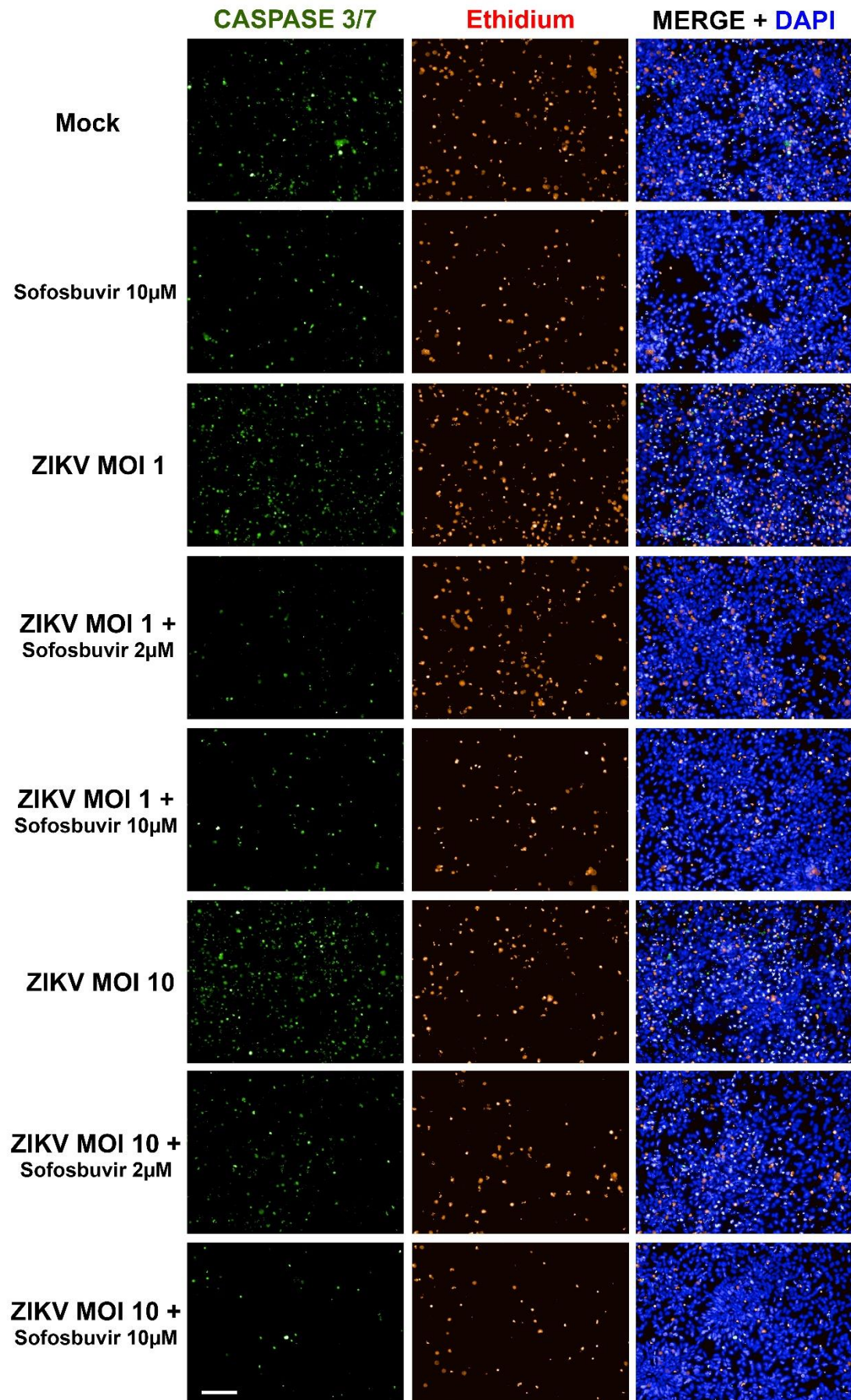
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**Figure S2 – The antiviral activity of sofosbuvir against ZIKV.** BHK-21 (A), SH-Sy5y (B), Huh-7 (C) or Vero (D) cells were infected with ZIKV at the indicated MOIs and exposed to various concentrations of sofosbuvir or IFN- $\alpha$  (inset), and viral replication was measured by a plaque-forming assay after 24 h of infection. The data represent means  $\pm$  SEM of five independent experiments.

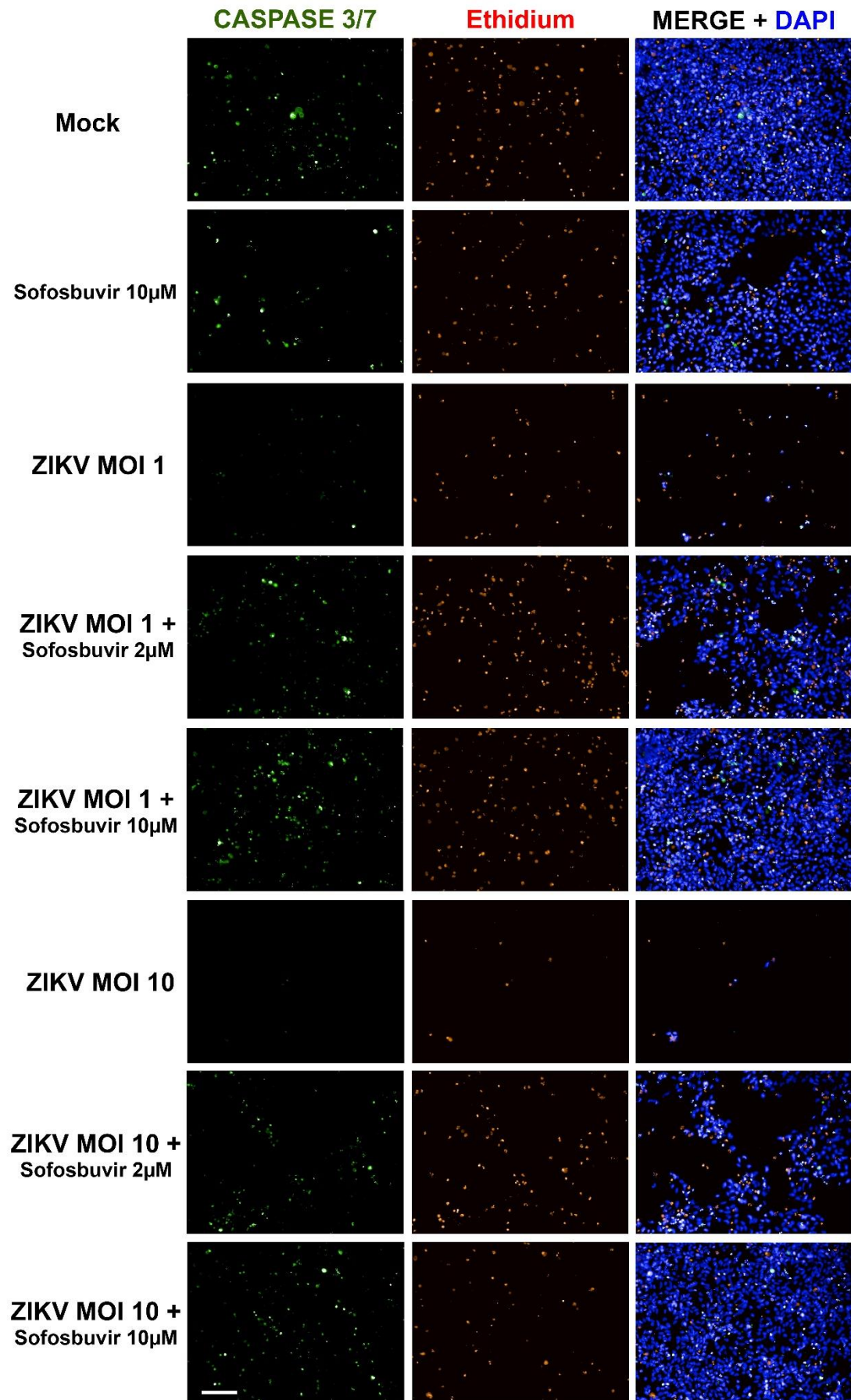




**Figure S3 – Sofosbuvir inhibits ZIKV-induced caspase-3/7 activation in human iPS cell-derived NSCs.** Four days after infection, NSCs were labeled for activated caspase-3/7 (left panels) and cell permeability (middle panels), and the images were merged with images of DAPI staining (right panels). Bar = 100  $\mu$ M

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**Figure S4 – Sofosbuvir protects human iPS cell-derived NSCs from ZIKV-induced cell death.** Eight days after infection, NSCs were labeled for activated caspase-3/7 (left panels) and cell permeability (middle panels), and the images were merged with DAPI staining (right panels). Bar = 100  $\mu$ M.