

Blockade of dengue virus infection and viral cytotoxicity in neuronal cells *in vitro* and *in vivo* by targeting endocytic pathways

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Supplemental information

Supplemental Figure 1 DENV2 causes D2R-mediated infection. Flow cytometry and immunofluorescent analysis showed Neuro-2a (**A**) and primary cultured hippocampal neuronal cells (**B**) expressing D2R or D4R. (**C**) Primary cultured hippocampal neuronal cells were inoculated with Alexa-594 labeled (*red*) DENV2 (MOI=1) for 2 h. The fluorescent image shows cells carrying fluorescent DENV2. (**D**) Plaque assays showed the level of viral replication. Neuro-2a cells were infected with DENV2 (MOI=1) with or without D2R inhibitor MCP (10 μ M) pre-treatment. (**E**) The fluorescent image shows cells carrying Alexa-594 labeled (*red*) DENV2 2 h post-infection. (**F**) Plaque assays show the level of viral replication. For all images and histograms, representative data were selectively obtained from three individual experiments. DAPI staining indicates the nuclei (*blue*). For flow cytometry analysis, the percentage of positive cells is shown. All quantitative data are shown as the means \pm SD from three independent experiments. * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, and *** $p < 0.001$. ns, not significant.

Ho et al Supplemental Figure 1

