### Reovirus inhibits interferon production by sequestering IRF3 into viral factories

Megan L. Stanifer<sup>1</sup>, Christian Kischnick<sup>1</sup>, Anja Rippert<sup>1</sup>, Dorothee Albrecht<sup>2</sup>, Steeve Boulant<sup>1,2\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Infectious Diseases, Virology, Heidelberg University, Germany; <sup>2</sup> Schaller research group at CellNetworks and German Cancer Research Center (DKFZ), Research Group "Cellular polarity and viral infection" (F140), Heidelberg, Germany

Running Title: Reovirus interferes with intrinsic innate immune response

\*Corresponding author Steeve Boulant, Ph.D. Department of Infectious Disease, Virology Schaller research group at CellNetworks and DKFZ Heidelberg University Im Neuenheimer Feld 581 69120 Heidelberg, Germany Phone: +49 (0) 6221 42 1560 Fax: +49 (0) 6221 42 1560 Email: s.boulant@dkfz.de

#### **Supplementary figure legends**

Figure S1. ISVP infection initiates faster compared to virion infection. A549 cells were infected with reovirus MRV virions or ISVPs at MOI=1. Virus infection was monitored at indicated time pointes by (A.) Fluorescence microscopy following immunostaining of the non-structural viral protein  $\mu$ NS (red). Cell nuclei were stained using DAPI (blue). Experiment was performed in triplicate; representative images are shown. (B). Western blot using an anti- $\mu$ NS antibody. Actin is used as a loading control. Experiment was performed in triplicate; representative images are shown.

**Figure S2.**  $\mu$ **NS sequesters IRF3 into VFs.** (A) GFP expressing A549 cells were infected with MRV virions and ISVPs both at an MOI=3. 16 hours post-infection, immunostaining of the non-structural viral protein  $\mu$ NS (red) was used to monitor the appearance of viral factories. Cell nuclei were stained using DAPI (blue). GFP expression remains uniform and is not sequestered into the viral factories on its own. Experiment was performed in triplicate; representative images are shown. (B). A549 cells were infected with MRV virions and ISVPs both at an MOI=3. 16 hours post-infection, fluorescent microscopy was used to monitor the localization of endogenous IRF3 using an anti-IRF3 antibody (red). Cell nuclei were stained using DAPI (blue). (Left panel) To ensure that the signal detected for IRF3 was not a crosstalk or cross-reactivity with the anti- $\mu$ NS antibody, cells were infected in images in left panel, 16 hours post-infection, cells were immunostained with an anti- $\mu$ NS antibody (red) and cell nuclei were stained using DAPI (blue). Experiment was performed in triplicate; representative images are shown.

Figure S3. IRF3 sequestration into MRV VFs is strain independent. IRF3-GFP expressing A549 cells were infected with T1L MRV virions or ISVPs at MOI=3. Virus

infection was monitored 16 hours post-infection by fluorescence microscopy following immunostaining of the non-structural viral protein  $\mu$ NS (red). Cell nuclei were stained using DAPI (blue). Experiment was performed in triplicate; representative images are shown.

## **Supplementary Figure 1**



# Supplementary Figure 2



В.



## Supplementary Figure 3



### Full scans of blots from Figure 4







### Full scans of blots from Figure 5

