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Supplemental Information

Insertion of the Type-I IFN Decoy Receptor B18R in a miRNA-Tagged Semliki Forest Virus Improves Oncolytic Capacity but Results in Neurotoxicity

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Supplemental results

Figure S1

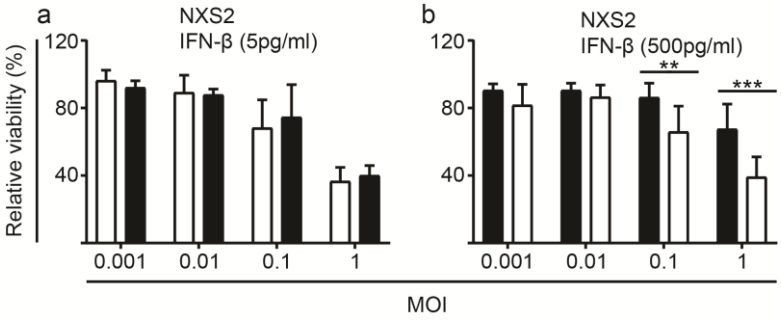

Figure S1. Difference in oncolytic capacity against NXS2 cells at higher amounts of IFN-β. The ability of SFV4miRT and SFV4B18RmiRT to kill NXS2 was assessed in the presence of **a)** 5pg/ml or **b)** 500pg/ml exogenous mIFN-β. Cells were infected with an MOI gradient ranging from 0.001-1 and cell viability was determined using alamarBlue assay 72hrs after infection. The experiment was repeated two times with internal triplicates. Values are shown as mean + SEM and were compared by two-way ANOVA with Holm-Sidak post hoc test (***=$p<0.001$, **=$p<0.01$).

Figure S2

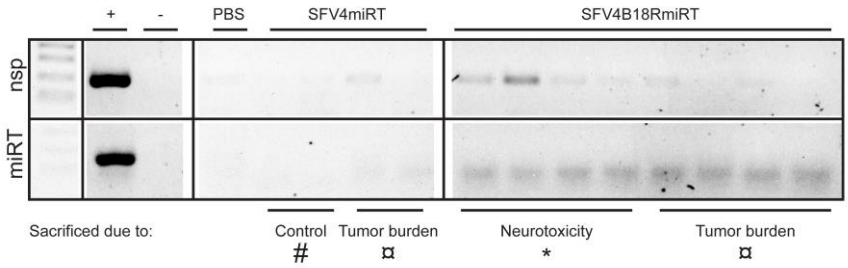

Figure S2. miRT cassette could not be detected *in vivo*. PCR detection of SFV (nsP) and miRT in the mouse brain samples. Each band represents a sample from an individual mouse. Plasmids with or without target were used as positive (+) and negative (-) controls.