

Figure S1. FAC inhibited influenza A virus infection.

(A) A549 cells were infected with PR8 (MOI=0.1) ± FAC (100 μ M). 12 h later, PR8 viral RNA, IFN- β and IL-6 expression were analyzed through real-time PCR. (B) A549 cells were treated with increasing concentrations of FAC (0-10 mM). 48 h later, LDH in supernatants were analyzed. (C and D) THP-1 macrophages were infected with PR8 (MOI=0.1) ± FAC (100 μ M). 24 h later, viral RNA was analyzed through real-time PCR (C); secreted mature IL-1 β in supernatant was analyzed via ELISA (D). (E) Mice were infected and treated as in Figure 1E, whole lung was collected at days 3 and 6 for real-time PCR analysis of IL-6, TNF- α , CCL2, IFN- β , IFN- γ and KC (CXCL1). Error bars represent SD. *P < 0.05, **P < 0.01, ***P < 0.001. Two-tailed Student's t-test.

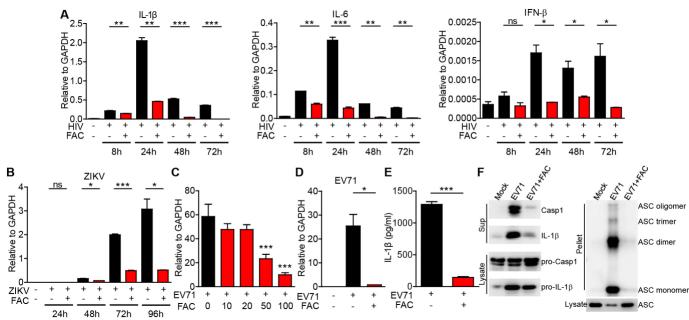
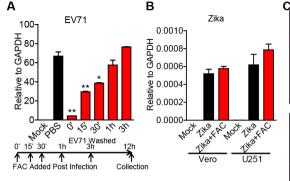
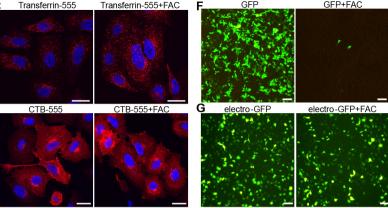


Figure S2. FAC inhibited viral infection induced innate immune responses.

(A) Human PBMC-differentiated dendritic cells were infected with HIV-1 (Gag/p24 100 ng/ml) ± FAC (100 μ M). 8, 24, 48 and 72 h later, IL-1 β , IL-6 and IFN- β expression was analyzed through real-time PCR. (B) Vero cells were infected with Zika virus (MOI=0.1) ± FAC (100 μ M). 24, 48, 72 and 96 h later, viral RNA was analyzed through real-time PCR. (C) RD cells were infected with EV71 (MOI=0.1), treated with increasing doses of FAC (μ M) for 8 h. Viral RNA was detected via real-time PCR. (D and E) THP-1 macrophages were infected with EV71 (MOI=0.1) ± FAC (100 μ M). 24 h later, viral RNA was analyzed through real-time PCR (D); IL-1 β in the supernatant was analyzed through ELISA (E). (F) THP-1 macrophages were infected and treated with FAC as in (D). 24 h later, IL-1 β and Caspase-1 (Casp1) from supernatant (Sup) and ASC oligomer formation in cell pellets were analyzed via western blotting. Data are representative of two independent experiments. Error bars represent SD. *P < 0.05, **P < 0.01, ***P <0.001. Two-tailed Student's t-test.





FAM-siRNA

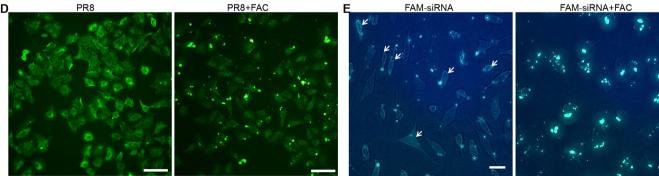


Figure S3. FAC inhibited early viral infection and induced fusion of influenza A virus or liposome.

(A) EV71 infected RD cells were treated with FAC at indicated time points. Viruses were washed out at 3 h and cells were analyzed for viral RNA at 12 h post infection through real-time PCR. (B) Vero and U251 cells were infected with Zika virus \pm FAC for 1 h at 0°C. Cells were washed and analyzed for viral RNA through real-time PCR. (C) A549 cells were treated with Alexa Fluor-555 conjugated transferrin (10 μ g/ml) or Cholera Toxin Subunit B (CTB, 5 μ g/ml) ± FAC (100 μ M) for 1 h. Cells were analyzed under confocal microscopy. Scale bars, 20 µm. (D) A549 cells were infected with PR8 ± FAC for 1 h. Cells were analyzed via fluorescence microscopy for PR8 NP protein. Scale bars, 100 µm. (E) L929 cells were incubated with liposome and carboxyl fluorescein (FAM)-labeled siRNA (FAM-siRNA) mix \pm FAC (50 μ M) for 6 h. FAM-siRNA was analyzed by fluorescence microscopy. Arrows indicate FAM-siRNA dispersed in cells. FAC treatment induced larger FAM-siRNA-liposome aggregations without FAM-siRNA dispersion. Scale bars, 50 µm. (F) 293T cells were incubated with liposome-GFP plasmid mix \pm FAC (50 μ M) for 6 h. 48 h later, GFP expression was analyzed by fluorescence microscopy. Scale bars, 50 μm. (G) L929 cells were electroporated with GFP plasmid, then treated with or without FAC (50 μ M). 48 h later, GFP expression was analyzed by fluorescence microscopy. Scale bars, 50 µm. Data are representative of three independent experiments. Error bars represent SD. *P < 0.05, **P < 0.01, ***P < 0.001. Two-tailed Student's t-test.

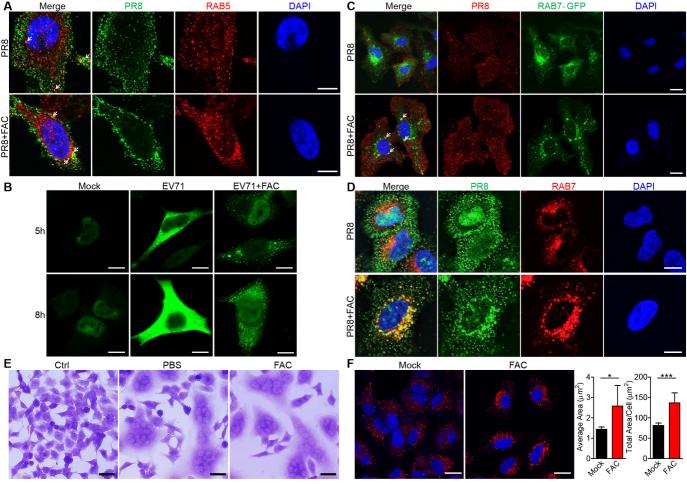
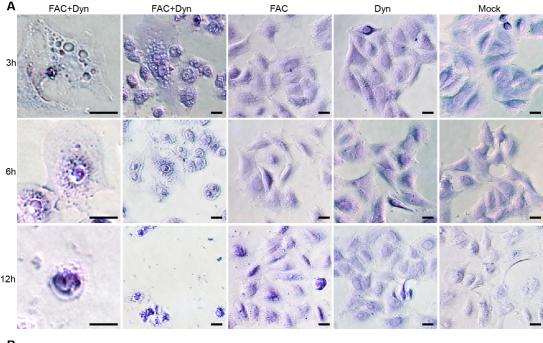


Figure S4. FAC induced intracellular vesicle fusion and inhibited viral endosomal release.

(A) Hela cells were infected with PR8 at 4 $^\circ\!\mathrm{C}$ for 20 min before washing out viruses, then PBS or FAC were added for 15 min at 37 °C. Cells were analyzed by confocal microscopy for PR8 NP protein and RAB5. Arrows indicate co-localizations. Scale bars, 10 µm. (B) EV71 infected Hela cells were treated with or without FAC for 5 h or 8 h. Cells were stained with anti-EV71 polyclonal antibody and secondary fluorescent antibody, then visualized under fluorescence microscopy. Scale bars, 10 μ m. (C) RAB7-GFP plasmid transfected Hela cells were infected with PR8 ± FAC for 6 h. Cells were analyzed by confocal microscopy for PR8 NP protein and RAB7-GFP. Arrows indicate co-localizations. Scale bars, 20 µm. (D) PR8 infected A549 cells were treated with or without FAC for 6 h. Cells were analyzed by confocal microscopy for PR8 NP protein and RAB7. Scale bars, 10 μm. (E) Hela cells with (PBS, FAC) or without (Ctrl) PR8 HA protein overexpression were subjected to HA-mediated cell fusion treatment in the presence or absence of FAC. Cells were stained with 0.1% crystal violet and analyzed via bright field microscopy. Scale bars, 50 µm. (F) A549 cells were treated with or without FAC for 6 h and were analyzed through confocal microscopy for RAB7. Average RAB7 positive vesicle area and total RAB7 positive vesicle area per cell were statistically analyzed. Scale bars, 20 µm. Data are representative of three independent experiments. Error bars represent SD. *P < 0.05, **P < 0.01, ***P <0.001. Two-tailed Student's t-test.



B HELA A549

Figure S5. FAC combining with Dynasore induced an iron dependent cell death.

(A) A549 cells were treated with Dyn (50 μ M 3 h, 80 μ M 6 h or 12 h) and/or FAC (100 μ M) for indicated time. Cells were stained with 0.1% crystal violet and analyzed via bright field microscopy. Scale bars, 20 μ m. (B) Hela and A549 cells were treated with Dyn and FAC for 6 h before washing and changing to normal culture with regular media. 24 h later, cells were crystal violet stained and analyzed via bright field microscopy. Scale bars, 20 μ m. Data are representative of three independent experiments. Error bars represent SD. *P < 0.05, **P < 0.01, ***P <0.001. Two-tailed Student's t-test.