



Parental genotypes	Cre+,DDX41+	Cre-,DDX41+	Cre+,DDX41-	Cre-,DDX41-
Cre+,DDX41+	Cre+/+, DDX41+/+	Cre+/-, DDX41+/+	Cre+/+, DDX41+/-	Cre+/-, DDX41+/-
Cre-,DDX41+	Cre+/-, DDX41+/+	Cre-/-, DDX41+/+	Cre+/-, DDX41+/-	Cre-/-, DDX41+/-
Cre+,DDX41-	Cre+/+, DDX41+/-	Cre+/-, DDX41+/-	Cre+/+, DDX41-/-	Cre+/-, DDX41-/-
Cre-,DDX41-	Cre+/-, DDX41+/-	Cre-/-, DDX41+/-	Cre+/-, DDX41-/-	Cre-/-, DDX41-/-

FIG S7 *In vivo* control of retrovirus infection requires both cGAS and DDX41. Related to Fig. 7. A) Knockdown verification of the *in vivo* siRNA experiment presented in Fig. 7A. B) Genotypes of the mice tested for MLV infection in Fig. 7B. Parental mice were Cre^{+/-}, DDX41^{+/-}. Cre refers to either LyCre or CD11cCre, as indicated in the text. Yellow highlighted boxes refer to homozygous, and white boxes to heterozygous, *Ddx41* tissue-specific knockouts; gray boxes refer to WT mice.