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Figure S1. Anti-CHIKV E2 monoclonal antibodies co-localize with CHIKV structural proteins in CHIKV-infected cells (related to Figure

1). Representative STED super-resolution microscopy images of U2OS cells infected with CHIKV 181 before treatment with 10 μ g/ml of (A) non-NAb IM-CKV066 or (B) NAb IM-CKV063. Cells were fixed and permeabilized, and probed with Alexa647-conjugated (red) anti-human antibody and rabbit anti-CHIKV followed by Alexa594-conjugated (green) anti-rabbit antibody. Zoomed-in views of the boxed areas are shown below each image. Scale bars: 10 μ m.



Figure S2. NAb treatment blocks CHIKV budding from infected cells by preventing membrane curvature formation around NCs (related to Figure 2). Representative thin-section TEM images of fixed RD cells infected with CHIKV and then cultured (A) in the absence of antibodies or in the presence of 2 μg/ml NAb (B) C9, (C) IM-CKV063, (D) CHK-9, (E) CHK-152 or non-NAb (F) IM-CKV066, (G) IM-CKV062. Virus budding sites are indicated with black arrows. Budding-arrested NCs are indicated with red arrows. Viral spherules are indicated with white arrows. Scale bars: 200 nm for A, B, E and F; 100 nm for C and D.



Figure S3. NAbs crosslink viral GP spikes at the outer leaflet of the plasma membrane of CHIKV-infected cells and block virus budding (related to Figures 2 & 5). Representative IEM images of fixed RD cells infected with CHIKV and cultured in the presence of 2 μ g/ml (A, B) NAb C9 or (C) non-NAb IM-CKV066 or (D) in the absence of antibody. (E) Representative TEM image of fixed RD cells transfected with a CHIKV Env glycoprotein expression vector only and then cultured in the presence of 2 μ g/ml NAb C9 labeled with anti-human antibodies conjugated to 6-nm colloidal gold. Virus budding sites in are indicated with black arrows. Budding-arrested NCs are indicated with red arrows. Viral spherules are indicated with white arrows. Glycoproteins on the cell surface revealed by gold-conjugated antibodies are indicated with yellow arrows. Scale bars: 100 nm for A, B, C, and E; 500 nm for D.



Figure S4. Motion and CTF corrections (related to Figure 3-6). (A) Power spectra of images in cryoET tiltseries of CHIKV-infected cells at low (left) and high (right) tilt angles with and without motioncorrection. **(B)** CTF fitting from power spectra of motion-corrected images in cryoET tiltseries of CHIKV-infected cells at low (left) and high (right) tilt angles.



Figure S5. TEM tomography of fixed CHIKV-infected cells (related to Figure 2, 3 & 6). RD cells were infected with CHIKV before being cultured (A) in the absence or (B) in the presence of 2 μ g/ml C9. Cells were fixed at 18 h post infection and labeled with anti-human antibodies conjugated to 6-nm colloidal gold before imaging with EM tomography. (A) A re-projection from a ~115 nm thick slice of a selected region of a representative tomogram showing a cluster of five co-releasing virions. (Bi) Selected sub-tomographic slices showing viral spherules labeled with gold particles. (Bii) A selected sub-tomographic slice showing densities connecting neighboring spherules.



Figure S6. IEM tomography of fixed CHIKV-infected cells treated with NAb C9 labeled with anti-human antibodies conjugated to 6nm colloidal gold (related to Figures 2 & 4). (A) A ~3 nm thick tomographic slice of a representative tomogram, and a zoomed-in view to highlight arrested NCLPs. **(B)** Re-projections of representative NCLP subtomograms and histogram showing their size distribution.



Figure S7. Gold-standard FSC curves for (A) the final subtomogram average of released CHIKV virions and (B) a representative subtomogram average of NCLPs showing the resolution cutoff at the FSC = 0.143 criterion (related to Figures 3 & 4).