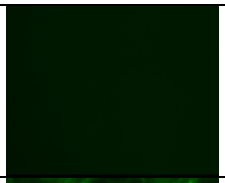
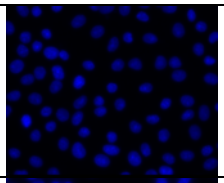
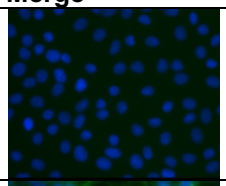
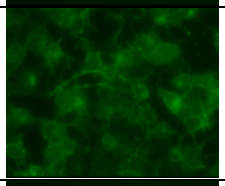
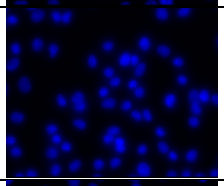
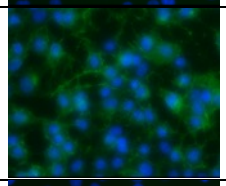
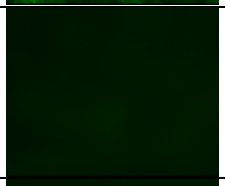
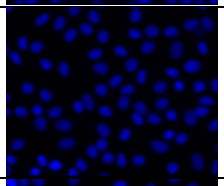
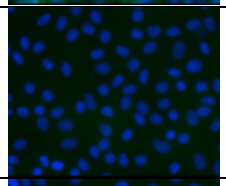
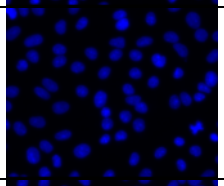
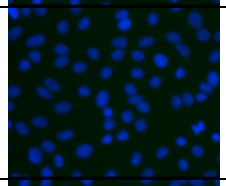
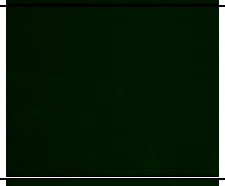
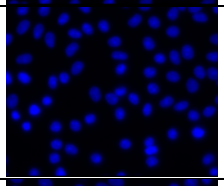
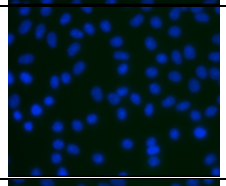
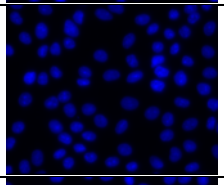
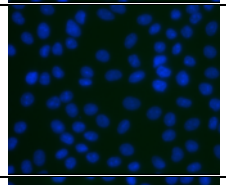
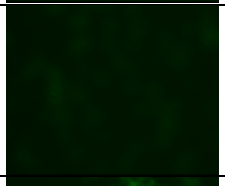
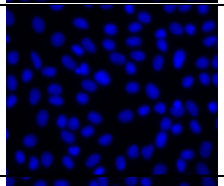
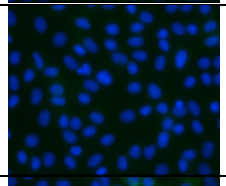
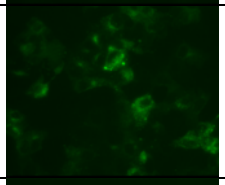
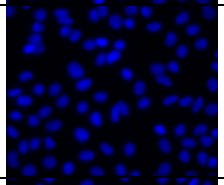
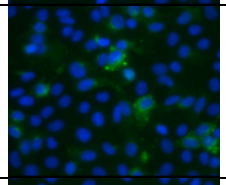
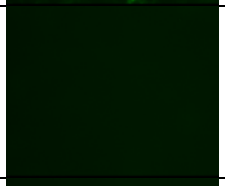
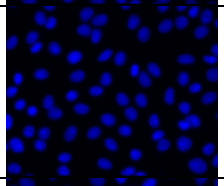
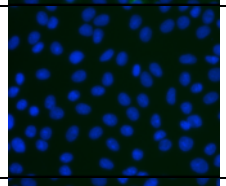
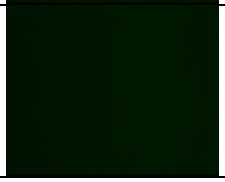
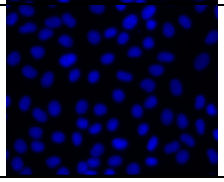
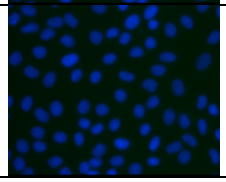
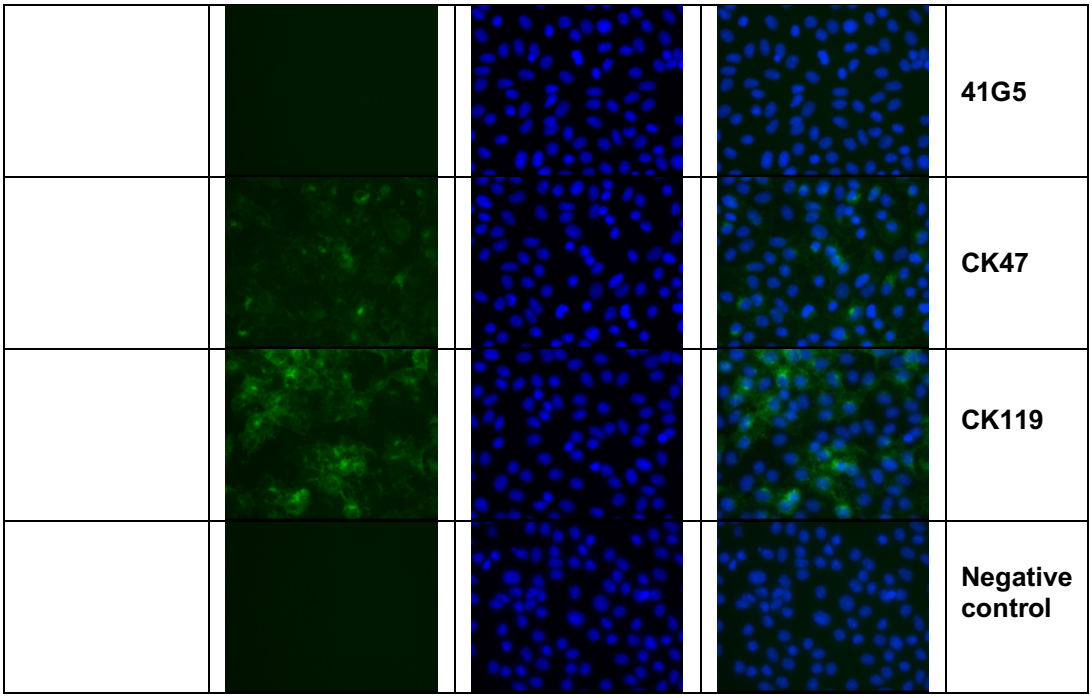
S8 Fig

Alphavirus	Alexa Fluor 488	DAPI	Merge	mAb
Ross river virus				3D11
				11E11
				13H11
				15B2
				19B8
				RC5-3
				24B3
				26A2
				32A3
				37C7



S8 Fig. Indirect immunofluorescence analysis of anti-CHIKV mAbs against Ross river virus (RRV) - infected Vero cells. RRV (strain 0005281V) was used to infect Vero cells. Infected cells were stained with anti-CHIKV E protein or capsid protein monoclonal antibodies (mAbs), name as indicated. The detection was based on Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated secondary antibody (green, left panel). DAPI nuclear counterstain was used to stain nuclei of cells (blue, middle panels). Alexa Fluor 488 and DAPI images were merged using MetaVue (Molecular Devices Japan) and the merged images are shown in the right panels (Merge). Images are representative of results obtained from two independent experiments and were taken under 40x objective magnification using a fluorescence microscope (ECLIPSE Ti2, Nikon, Tokyo, Japan).