
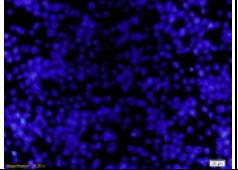
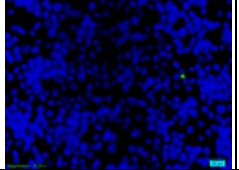
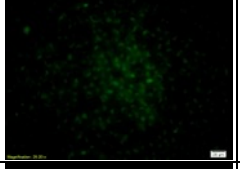
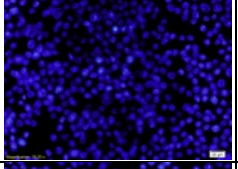
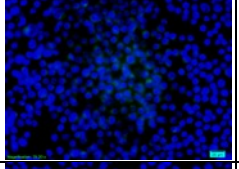

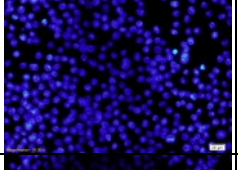
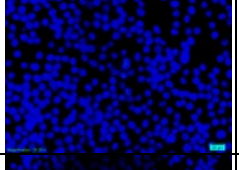

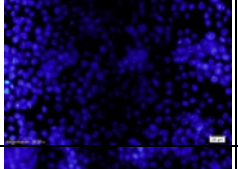
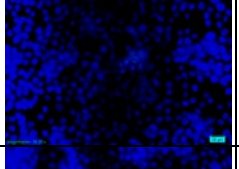

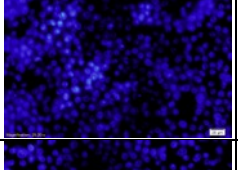
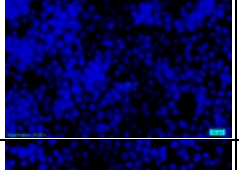

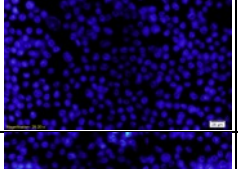
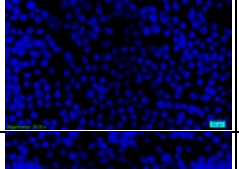

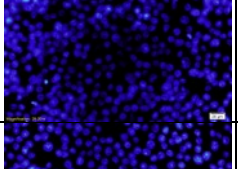
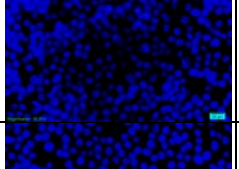

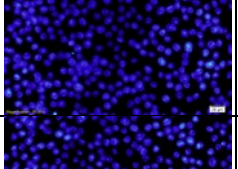
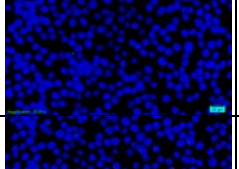

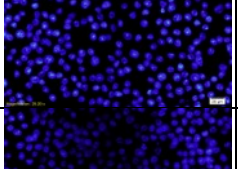
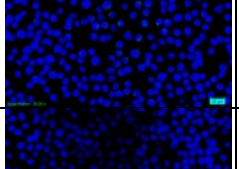
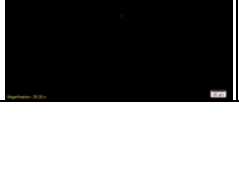
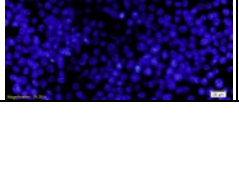
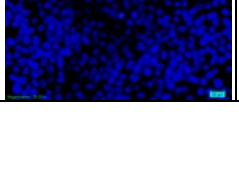
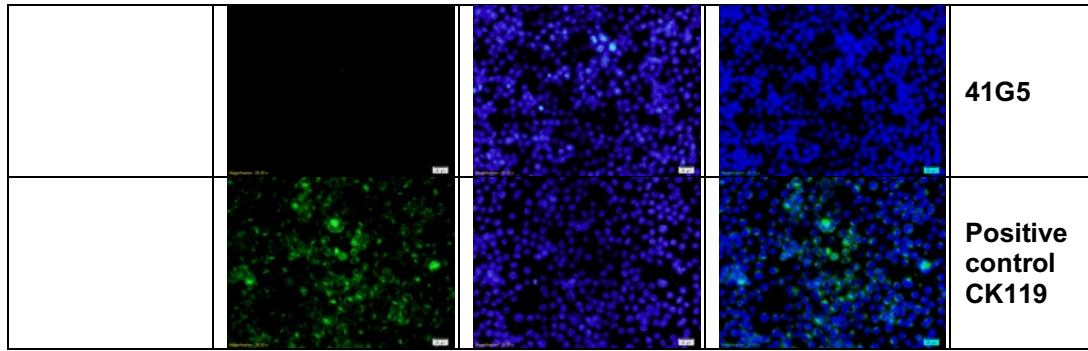


S15 Fig

Alphavirus	Alexa Flour 488	DAPI	Merge	mAb
Sindbis virus (R68)				3D11
				11E11
				13H11
				15B2
				19B8
				RC5-3
				24B3
				26A2
				32A3
				37C7



S15 Fig. Indirect immunofluorescence analysis of anti-CHIKV mAbs against Sindbis virus-infected BHK cells. Sindbis virus (strain R68) was used to infect BHK cells. Infected cells were stained with anti-CHIKV E protein or capsid protein monoclonal antibodies (mAbs), name as indicated. mAb CK119 was used as a positive control to detect Sindbis virus-infected cells. The detection was based on Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated secondary antibody (green, left panels). DAPI nuclear counterstain was used to stain nuclei of cells (blue, middle panels). Alexa Fluor 488 and DAPI images were merged using ImageJ 1.50i (National Institutes of Health USA), 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 (IX71, Olympus, Tokyo, Japan).