
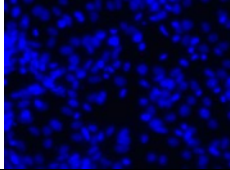
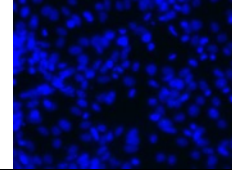

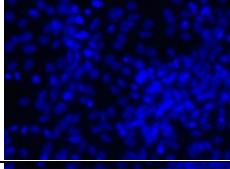
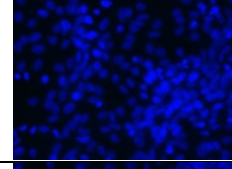

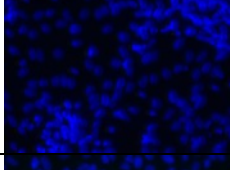
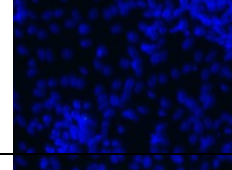

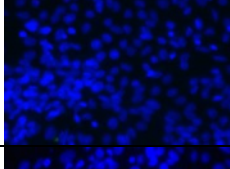
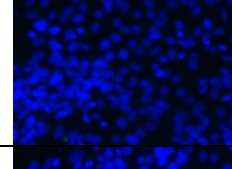

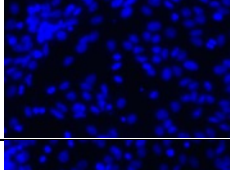
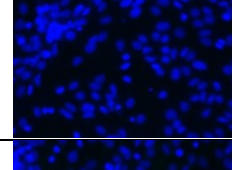

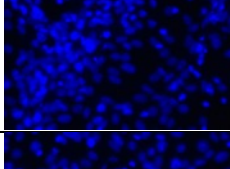
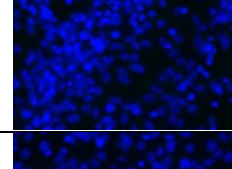

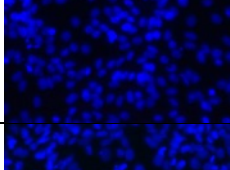
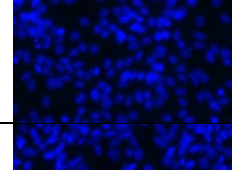

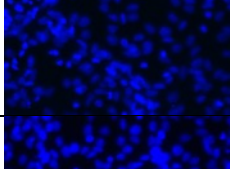
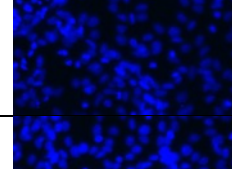
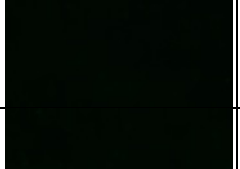
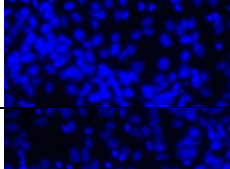
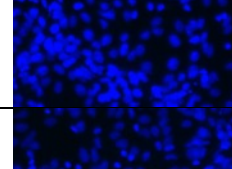



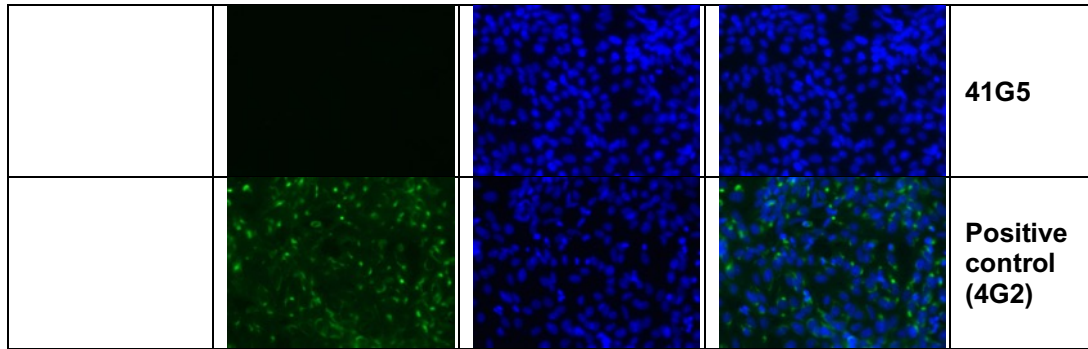


S17 Fig

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



S17 Fig. Indirect immunofluorescence analysis of anti-CHIKV mAbs against Zika virus-infected Vero cells. Zika virus (ZV0010/15) was used to infect Vero cells. Infected cells were stained with anti-CHIKV E protein or capsid protein monoclonal antibodies (mAbs), name as indicated. Mouse anti-flavivirus mAb 4G2 was used as a positive control to detect Zika 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 (Carl Zeiss, Oberkochen, Germany).