



Supp Fig. 1. Structure of the dLAT2903 and dLAT-cplAP mutant viruses. (A) The top schematic diagram shows the HSV-1 McKrae genome in the prototypic orientation. TR_L and IR_L represent the terminal and internal (or inverted) long repeats, respectively, and TR_S and IR_S represent the terminal and internal (or inverted) short repeats, respectively. U_L and U_S represent the long and short unique regions, respectively. The solid rectangle represents the very stable 2 kb LAT. The start site for LAT transcription is indicated by the arrow at +1. “TATA” designates the relative location of the LAT promoter TATA box 28 nt upstream of the start of transcription. (B) dLAT2903 has a deletion from LAT nucleotides -161 to +1667 in both copies of LAT and makes no LAT RNA. (C) dLAT-cplAP was constructed from dLAT2903 by homologous recombination between dLAT2903 DNA and a plasmid containing the complete LAT promoter and the entire structural cplAP gene (including its 3' poly(A) signal) as described previously (11, 50).