

Supplementary Material

Marek's Disease Virus Infection of Natural Killer Cells

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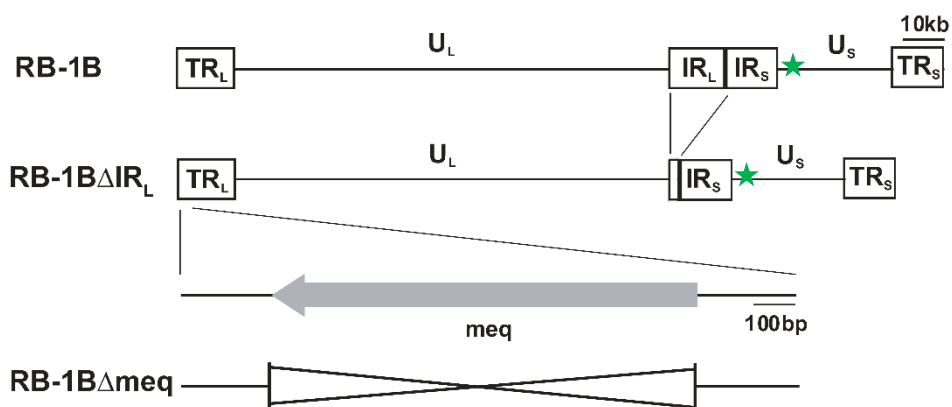


Figure S1. Generation of recombinant viruses. Schematic representation of the Marek's disease virus (MDV) genome with two unique regions, unique long (U_L) and short (U_S) that are flanked by terminal (TR_L and TR_S) and internal (IR_L and IR_S) inverted repeat regions. The focus is on the TR_L region that contains *meq*. The green asterisks indicate the location of the minimal fertility factor replicon (mini-F) in the U_S region.

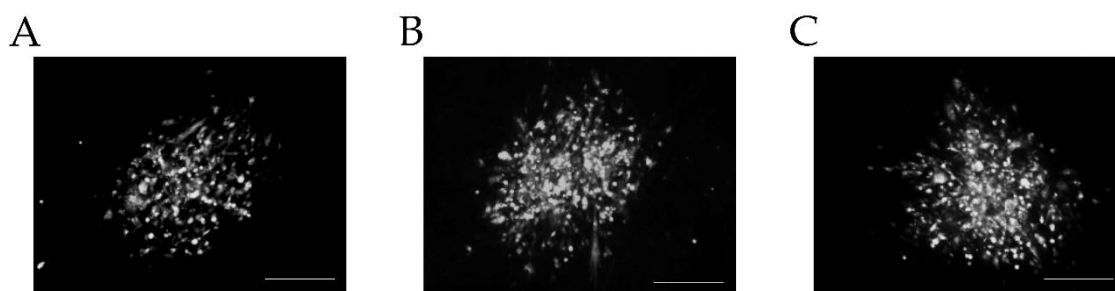


Figure S2. Representative plaque images. Plaque images from (A) RB-1B-infected CEC, (B) CVI-infected CEC and (C) RB-1B Δ meq-infected CEC. The scale bar corresponds to 100 μ M.

Table S1. Primers and TaqMan probes used in this study.

Construct	Sequence 5' – 3'
ep ¹ PCR forward primer (eGFP insertion)	GGTGACACGCGCGGCCTCGAACACAGCTGCAGGCCATGGTGA GCAAGGGCGAGG
ep PCR reverse primer (eGFP insertion)	CGTCGACCCGGGTACCTCTAGATCCGCTAGCGCTTTA CTTGTACAGCTCGTCCATGCC
ep PCR forward primer (<i>Δmeq</i>)	CAGGGTCTCCCGTCACCTGGAAACCACCAGACCGTAGACTGGG GGGACGGATCGTCAGCGGTAGGGATAACAGGGTAATCGATTT
ep PCR reverse primer (<i>Δmeq</i>)	GGGCGCTATGCCCTACAGTCCCGCTGACGATCCGTCCCCCA GTCTACGGTCTGGTGGGCCAGTGTTACAACCAATTAACC
qPCR	
ICP4 forward primer	CGTGTTTTCCGGCATGTG
ICP4 reverse primer	TCCCATACCAATCCTCATCCA
ICP4 probe	FAM-CCCCCACCAGGTGCAGGCA-TAM
iNOS forward primer	GAGTGGTTTAAGGAGTTGGATCTGA
iNOS reverse primer	TTCCAGACCTCCACCTCAA
iNOS probe	FAM-CTCTGCCTGCTGTTGCCAACATGC-TAM

¹*en passant* mutagenesis.

FAM = 6-carboxyfluorescein; TAM = tetramethylrhodamine (TAMRA).