

Figure S2. Analysis of deletion in the genome of nLuc-fullC virus observed after 10 passages in Vero cells.

A. Agarose gel electrophoresis of RT-PCR fragments produced using RNA extracted from duplicate flasks of Vero cells (Rep#1 and Rep#2) depicted in the **Fig. 4C** of the manuscript. Whilst genomic regions carrying nLuc gene in nLuc-50C/FrSh and nLuc-ENS1 viruses remained intact, one of the two replicates of nLuc-fullC (highlighted with asterisk) appeared to have lost the insertion. **B.** Sequencing of the PCR product indicated on panel **A** by the asterisk revealed a partial deletion of nLuc-expressing cassette (highlighted with dashed arrows). The deletion preserved 5'-terminal 41 nts of the nLuc gene, which are followed by 115 3'-terminal nts of optimized C gene. Collectively, these sequences would be translated into a 52 AA appendage at the end of the upstream full-length copy of C protein.

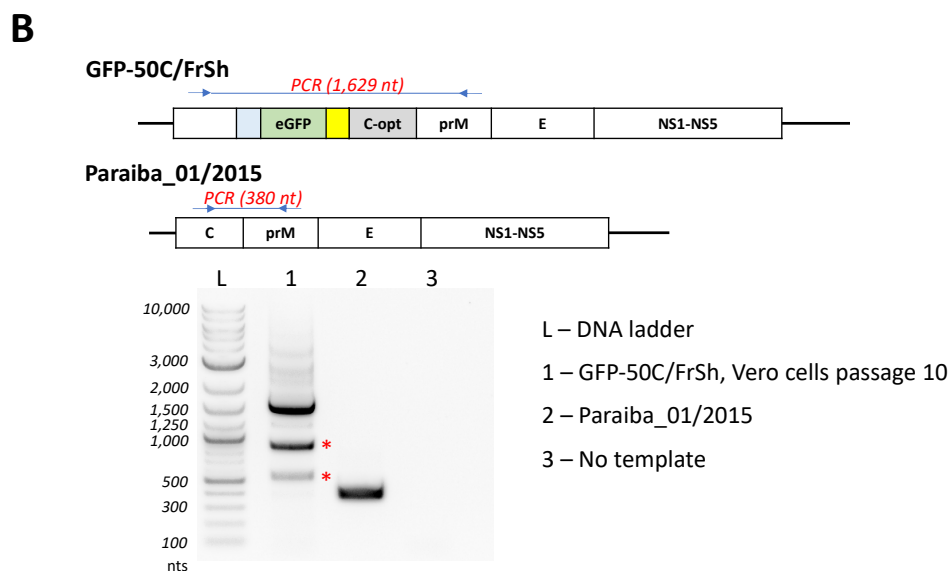
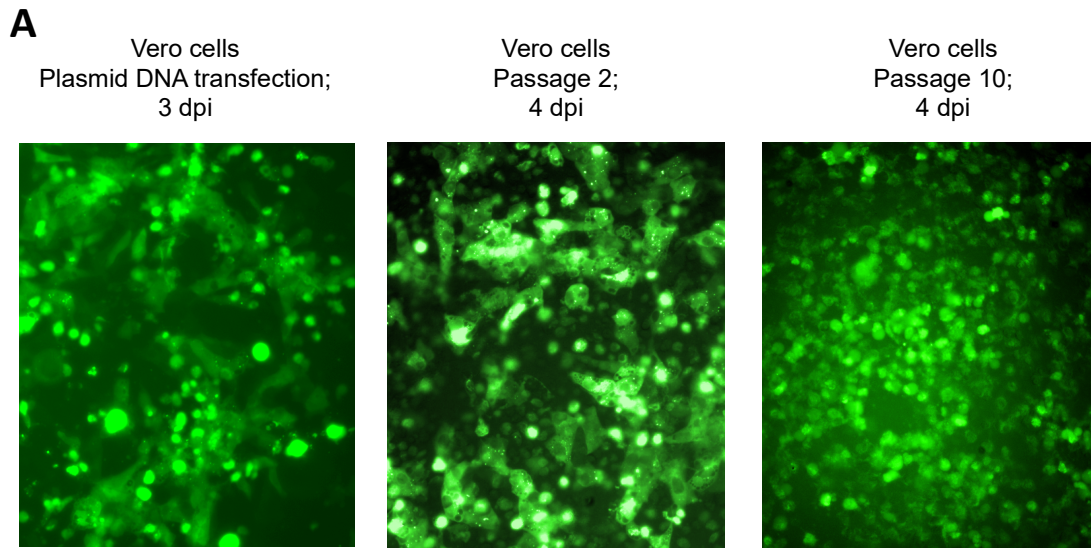


Figure S3. Stability of GFP-50C/FrSh during repeated passaging in Vero cells.

A. Microscopic evaluation of an eGFP expression in Vero cells transfected with plasmid DNA of GFP-50C/FrSh or infected with GFP-50C/FrSh virus collected after the 2nd or 10th passage in Vero cells. **B.** Agarose gel electrophoresis of RT-PCR fragments produced using RNA extracted from Vero cell supernatants after passage 10 of GFP-50C/FrSh. ZIKV Paraiba_01/2015 was used as positive control to estimate the length of the RT-PCR fragment produced after deletion of all heterologous sequences from GFP-50C/FrSh.