#### SUPPLEMANTARY INFORMATION

### In-depth characterization of a novel live-attenuated Mayaro virus vaccine candidate using an immunocompetent mouse model of Mayaro disease

Mânlio Tasso de Oliveira Mota<sup>1#</sup>; Vivian Vasconcelos Costa<sup>2#\*</sup>; Michelle Amantéa Sugimoto<sup>2</sup>; Georgia de Freitas Guimarães<sup>1</sup>, Celso Martins Queiroz-Junior<sup>2</sup>; Thaiane Pinto Moreira<sup>2</sup>; Carla Daiane de Sousa<sup>2</sup>; Franciele Martins Santos<sup>2</sup>, Victoria Fulgêncio Queiroz<sup>2</sup>; Ingredy Passos<sup>2</sup>; Josy Hubner<sup>2</sup>; Danielle Gloria Souza<sup>2</sup>; Scott C. Weaver<sup>3</sup>; Mauro Martins Teixeira<sup>2</sup>; **Maurício Lacerda Nogueira<sup>1\*</sup>**.

Supplementary Table 1.  $PRNT_{50}$  in the sera of mice inoculated with MAYV/IRES strain

	d.p.i.						
Animal	3	5	7	14	21		
1	1:20	1:320	1:40	1:320	>1:640		
2	<1:20	>1:640	1:40	1:320	>1:640		
3	<1:20	1:320	1:80	1:320	>1:640		
4	<1:20	1:320	1:80	>1:640	>1:640		
5	1:20	1:160	1:80	>1:640	>1:640		

d.p.i. = days post-infection.

### Supplementary Table 2. PRNT<sub>50</sub> in pool of MAYV/IRES inoculated mice sera

	d.p.i.						
	3	5	7	14	21		
MAYV	>1:320	>1:320	1:40	>1:320	>1:320		
CHIKV	1:160	1:160	1:160	1:160	1:160		

#### Supplementary legends

**Figure S1: Characterization of MAYV disease in immunocompetent mice.** 6-week-old BALB/c mice were inoculated or not with MAYV (2×10<sup>5</sup> PFU/50 μL, i.pl.) and hind paw histopathological analyses was performed along the kinetic of infection. Figure S1A shows semi-quantitative analysis of hind paw sections of control and MAYV-infected mice, 1, 3, 7, 14 and 21 d.p.i. (Scale Bar - 100 μm). The images presented are representative of an animal on each day. Results were expressed as mean ± SEM and are representative of two experiments. \* p<0.05 when compared to control uninfected mice (MOCK), as assessed by one-way ANOVA followed by Newman-Keuls post-test.

Figure S2: Serum cytokine levels in MAYV-infected immunocompetent mice. 6-week-old BALB/c mice were inoculated or not with MAYV ( $2 \times 10^5$  PFU/50 µL, i.pl.) and serum analyses of pro-inflammatory cytokines were performed along the kinetic of infection. Levels of: A) IL1- $\beta$ , B) TNF- $\alpha$  and C) IL-6 in the serum of MOCK- and MAYV-infected mice. Results are expressed as pg/mL of serum. Data is representative of two experiments expressed as mean ± SEM. \*p<0.05 when compared to control uninfected mice (MOCK), as assessed by Mann-Whitney test.

Figure S3: wt MAYV or MAYV/IRES injection is not associated with knee joint histopathological changes. 6-week-old BALB/c mice were inoculated MAYV ( $2 \times 10^5$  PFU/50 µL, i.pl.) and knee histopathological analysis was performed along the kinetic of infection. Figure S3A shows semi-quantitative analysis of knee joint sections of MOCK- and MAYV-infected mice, 1, 3, 7, 14 and 21 days after infection (Scale Bar - 100 µm). The images presented are representative of an animal on each day. Results were expressed as mean ± SEM and are representative of two experiments. \* p<0.05 when compared to control uninfected mice (MOCK), as assessed by one-way ANOVA followed by Newman-Keuls post-test.

Figure S4: Gating strategy for accumulation and activation of leukocytes in the spleen wt MAYV and MAYV/IRES vaccinated mice. Splenocytes from wt MAYV or MAYV/IRES vaccinated mice were obtained and incubated with Brefeldin A for 5h prior to staining. After exclusion of debris, and duplets, splenocytes were gated into CD11c<sup>+</sup> (DC), CD11c<sup>-</sup>F4/80<sup>+</sup> (monocytes/macrophages), CD4<sup>+</sup> (T CD4) and CD4<sup>+</sup>CD8<sup>+</sup> (T CD8) populations. Each population was expressed as mean  $\pm$  SEM percentage of single cells. Activation of splenic DCs and monocytes/macrophages were measured by the expression of CD86, CD11b, and intracellular TNF- $\alpha$ , expressed as mean fluorescence intensity (MFI)  $\pm$  SEM. T CD4 lymphocytes were further gated to investigate the production of intracellular IL-17A (Th17) and the expression of the Treg markers CD25 and Foxp3. Th17 and Treg population were expressed as percentage of T CD4<sup>+</sup> cells  $\pm$  SEM. T CD8 lymphocyte activation was determined by the expression of CD44, expressed as percentage of T CD8 cells positive for this marker.







