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Title: Antiviral activity of sertindole, raloxifene and ibutamoren against transcription and replication-competent Ebola virus-like particles

Author's name: Yi-Seul Yoon^{1,†}, Yejin Jang¹, Thomas Hoenen², Heegwon Shin³,
Younghoon Lee³ and Meehyein Kim^{1,*}

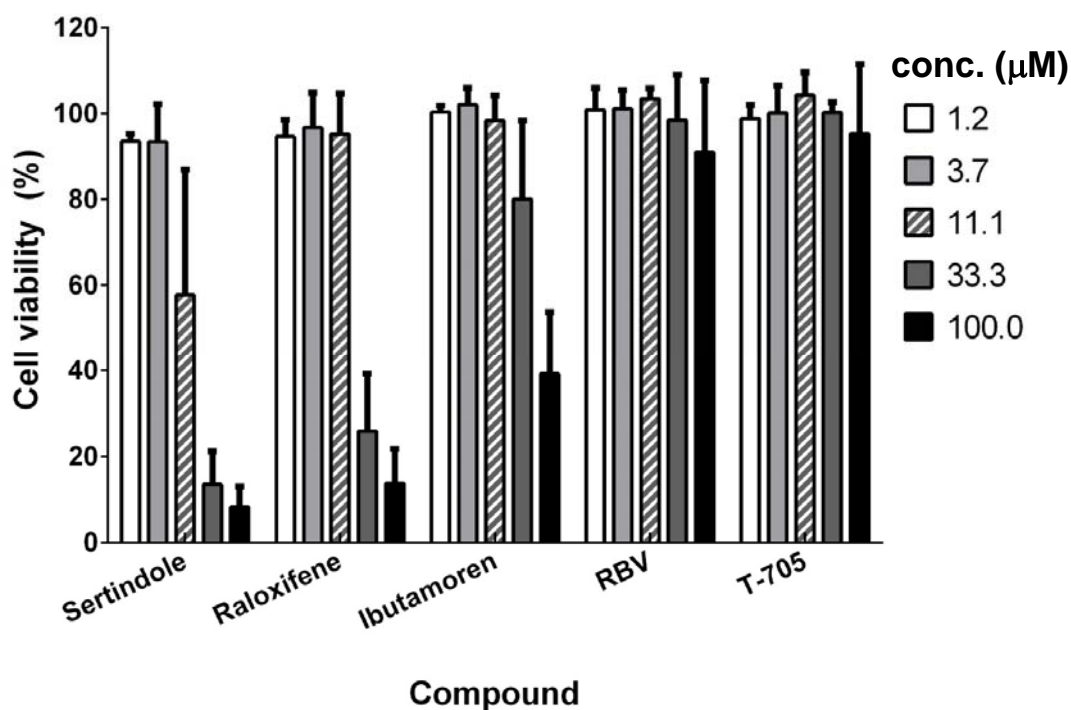
Affiliation: ¹Virus Research Group, Korea Research Institute of Chemical Technology (KRICT), Daejeon 34114, Republic of Korea, ²Institute for Molecular Virology and Cell Biology, Friedrich-Loeffler-Institut, Greifswald-Insel Riems, Germany, ³Department of Chemistry, Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST), Daejeon 34141, Republic of Korea

[†]Present address: Center for Alternatives to Animal Testing, Korea Testing and Research Institute, Hwasun-gun, Jeollanam-do 58141, Republic of Korea

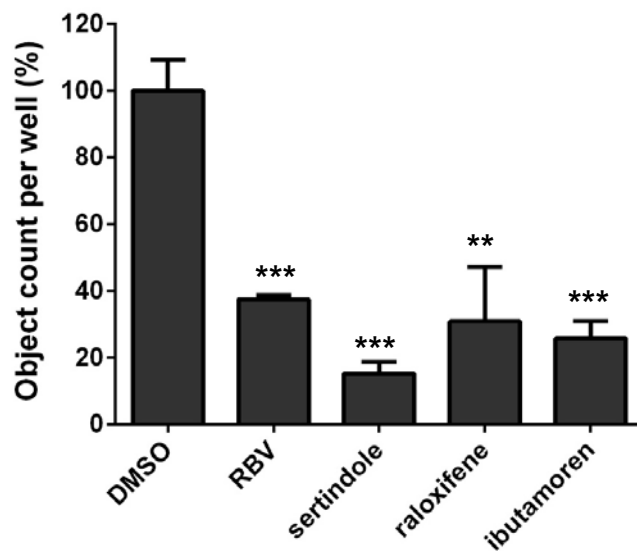
Running Title: Antiviral compound screening against Ebola virus

Keywords: Ebola virus, Antiviral, Sertindole, Raloxifene, Ibutamoren

Corresponding Author's Information: Tel: +82-42-860-7540; Fax: +82-42-860-7400; E-mail: mkim@kRICT.re.kr

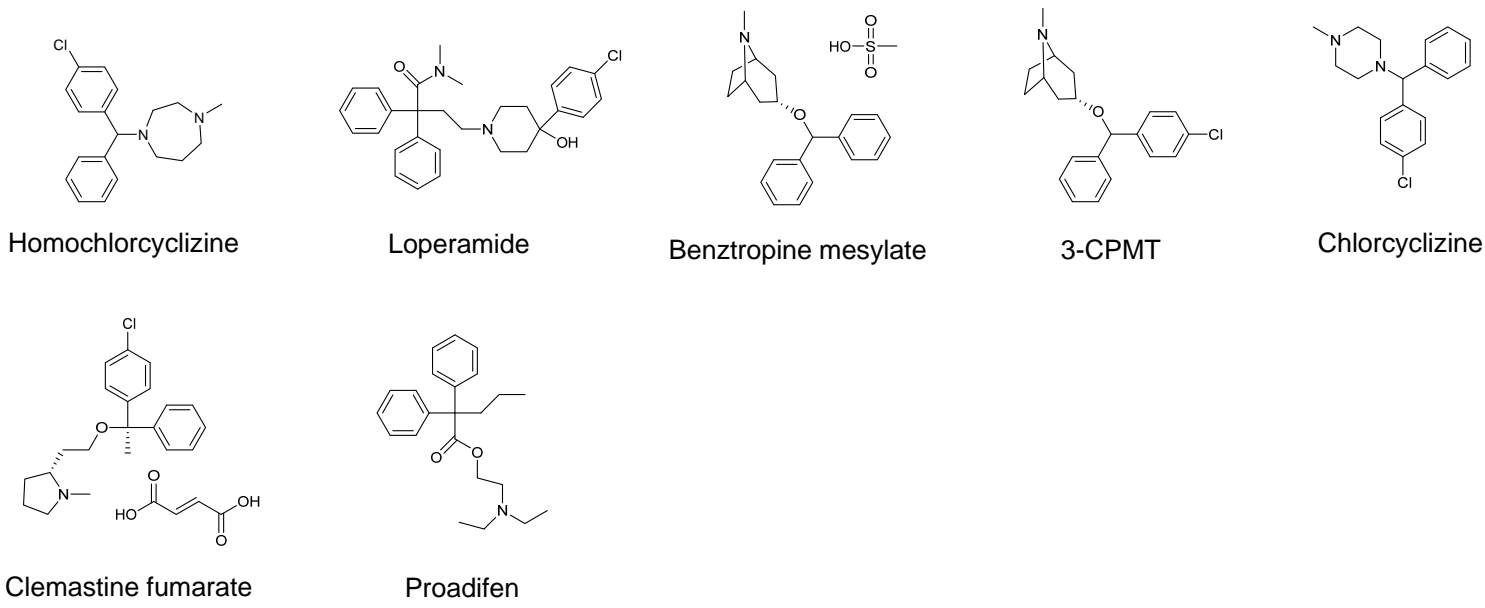


Supplementary Fig. S1. MTT-based cell viability assay. HEK293T cells in 96-well plates were treated with increasing concentrations of sertindole, raloxifene, itubamoren, RBV or T705. On the next day, the cell viability was measured by addition of 50 μ l of 2.5 mg/ml MTT at 37°C for 1 h and 100 μ l of MTT solvent (0.1 N HCl and 10% Triton X-100 in isopropanol). The absorbance was read at 540 nm with a reference filter at 690 nm using a SpectraMax M3 Microplate Reader (Molecular Devices).

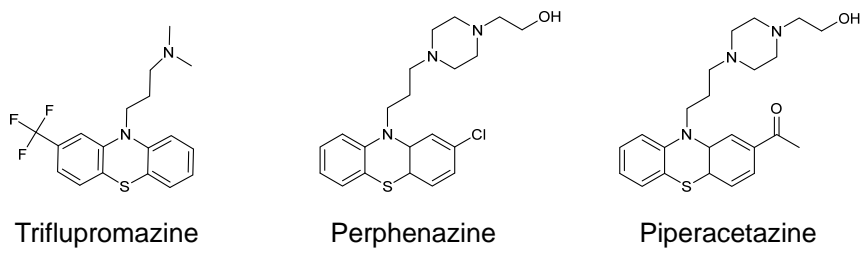


Supplementary Fig. S2. Relative occupancy of EBOV GP-derived fluorescence. Wide-field fluorescence microscopy was used to count GP-positive cells treated with 0.2% DMSO vehicle, 100 μ M RBV, 10 μ M sertindole, 10 μ M raloxifene or 10 μ M ibutamoren. The slides used in Figure 3B were examined using a wide-field fluorescent imaging system (IncyCyte Software; Essen BioScience) prior to nuclear counterstaining. The number of the green fluorescent objects with intensities ≥ 15 AU was counted by collecting 36 nonoverlapping images per well in triplicate for each sample. Percentage object counts were analyzed in triplicate using the DMSO-treated sample as a control. **, $P < 0.01$; ***, $P < 0.001$.

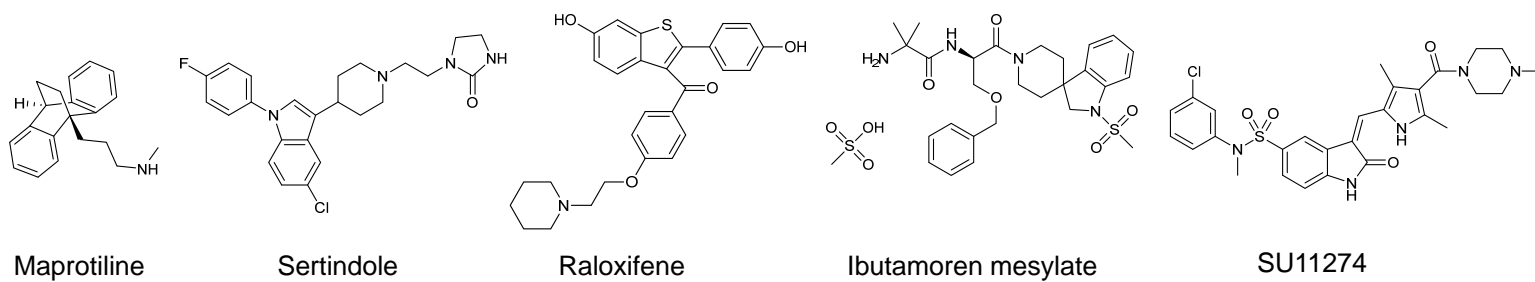
Group I: diphenylmethane derivatives



Group II: promazine derivatives



Group III: others



Supplementary Fig. S3. Chemical structure-based classification of the 15 hit compounds against EBOV.