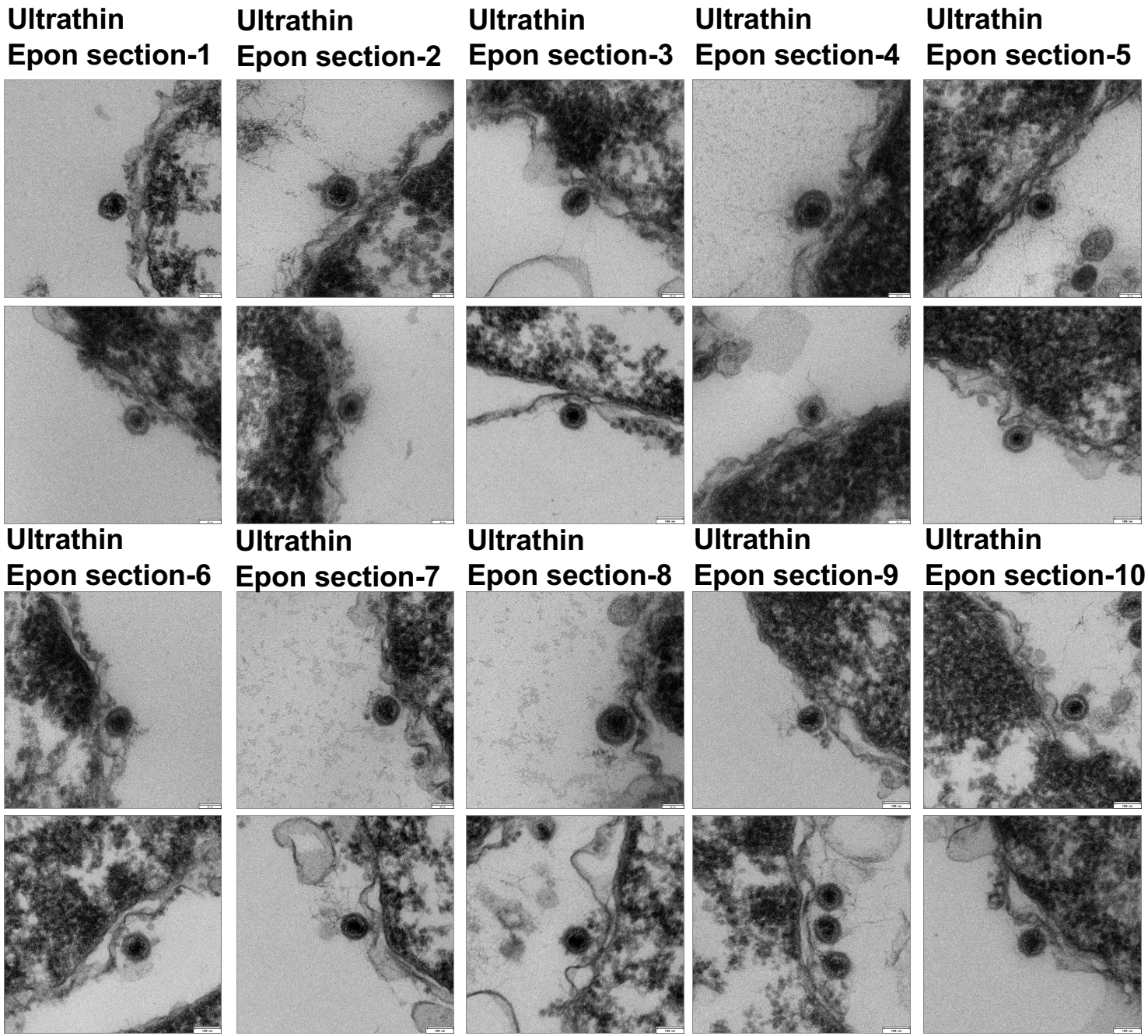
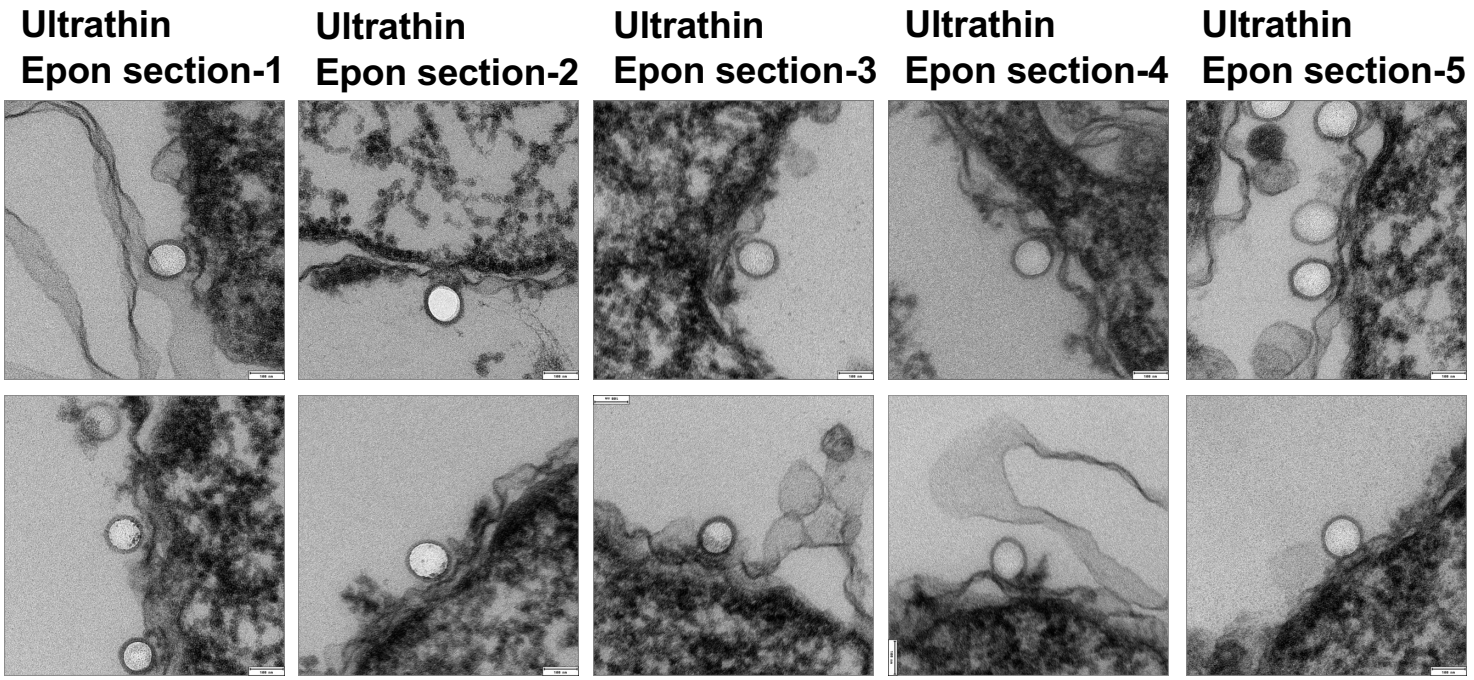
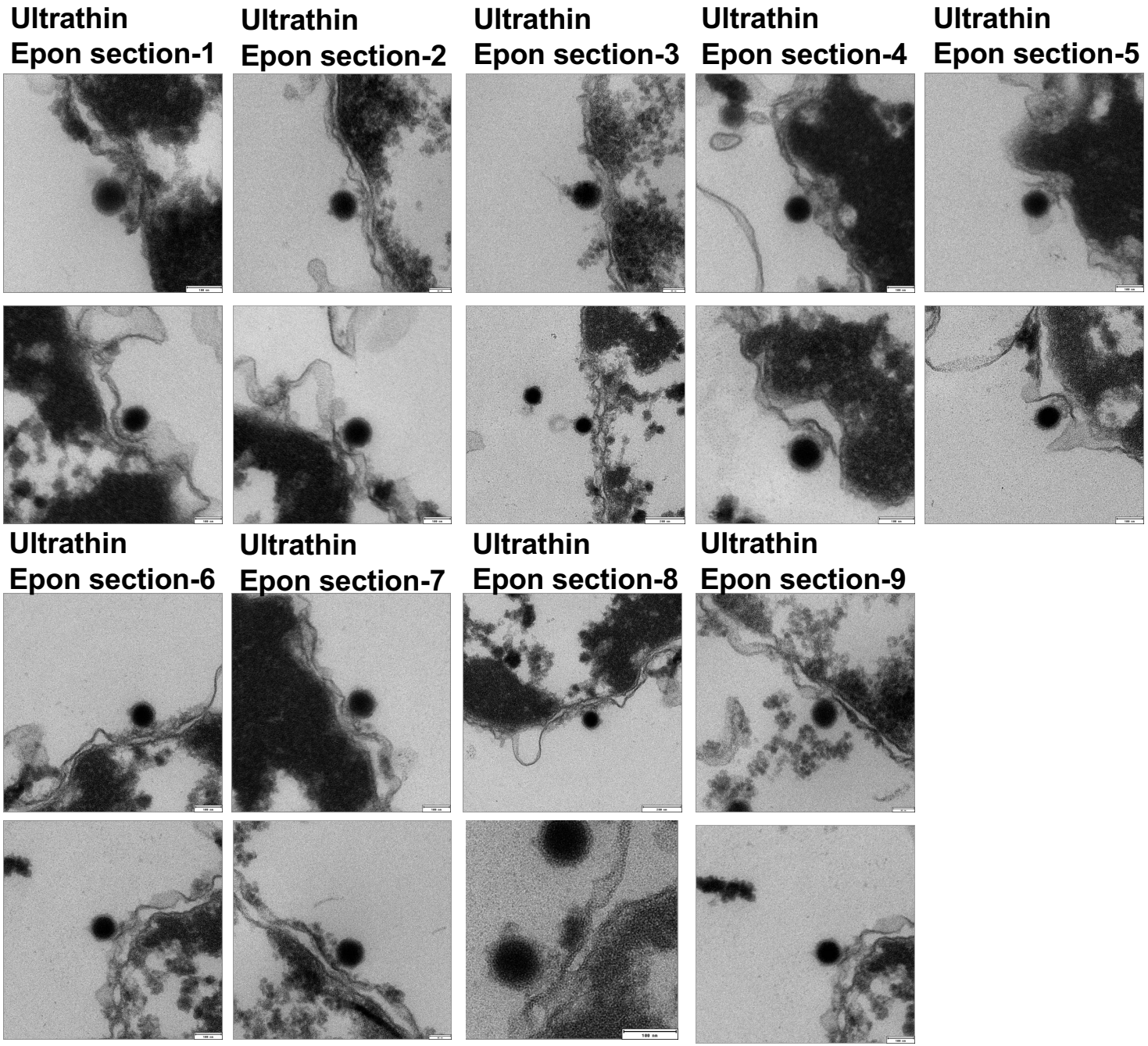


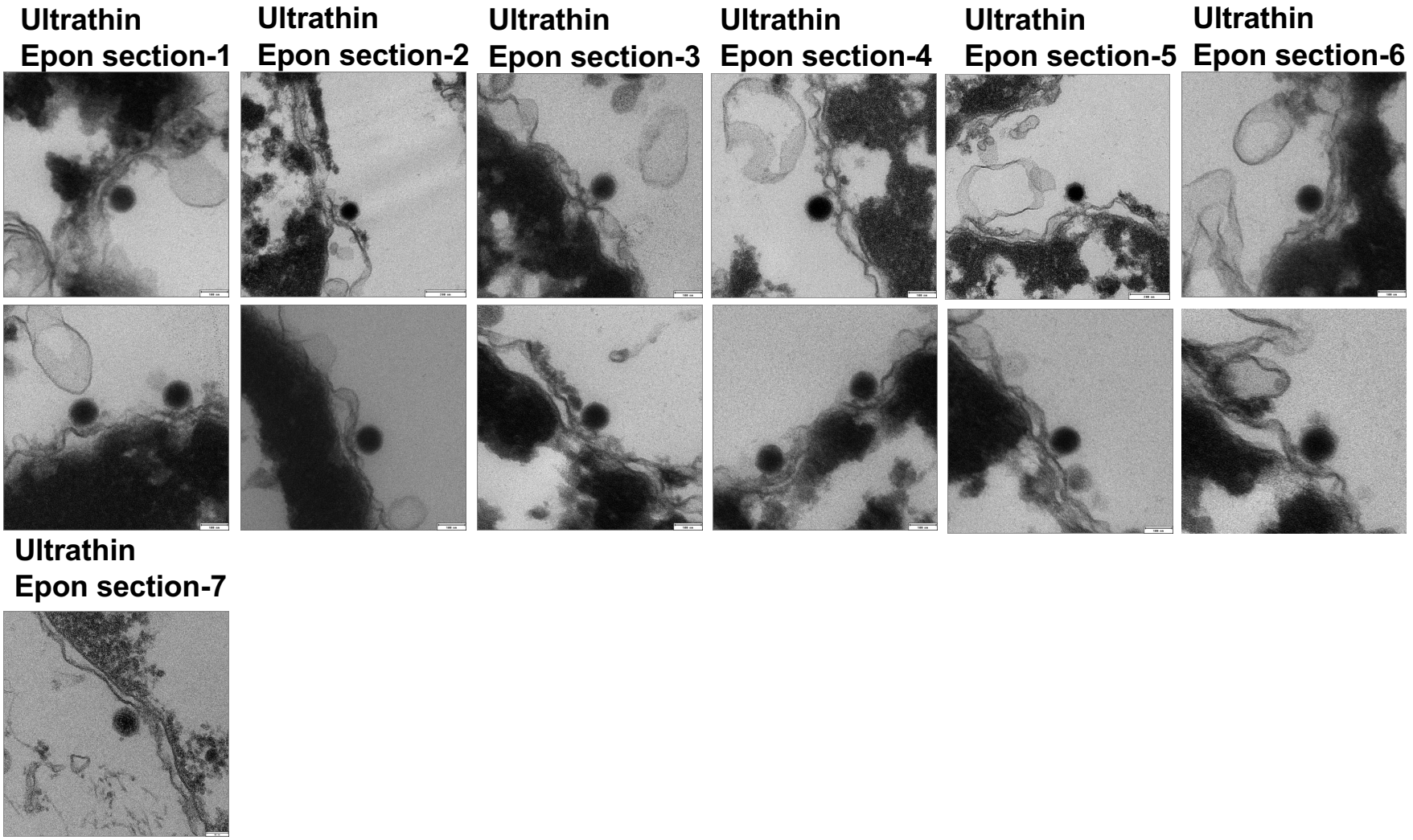
Ultra-thin sectioning EM shows capsids in the absence of compounds (capsids were mixed with nuclei supplemented with cytosol). Negative control at 4°C, without added compounds and without ATP regenerating system, shows that no ejection occurs.



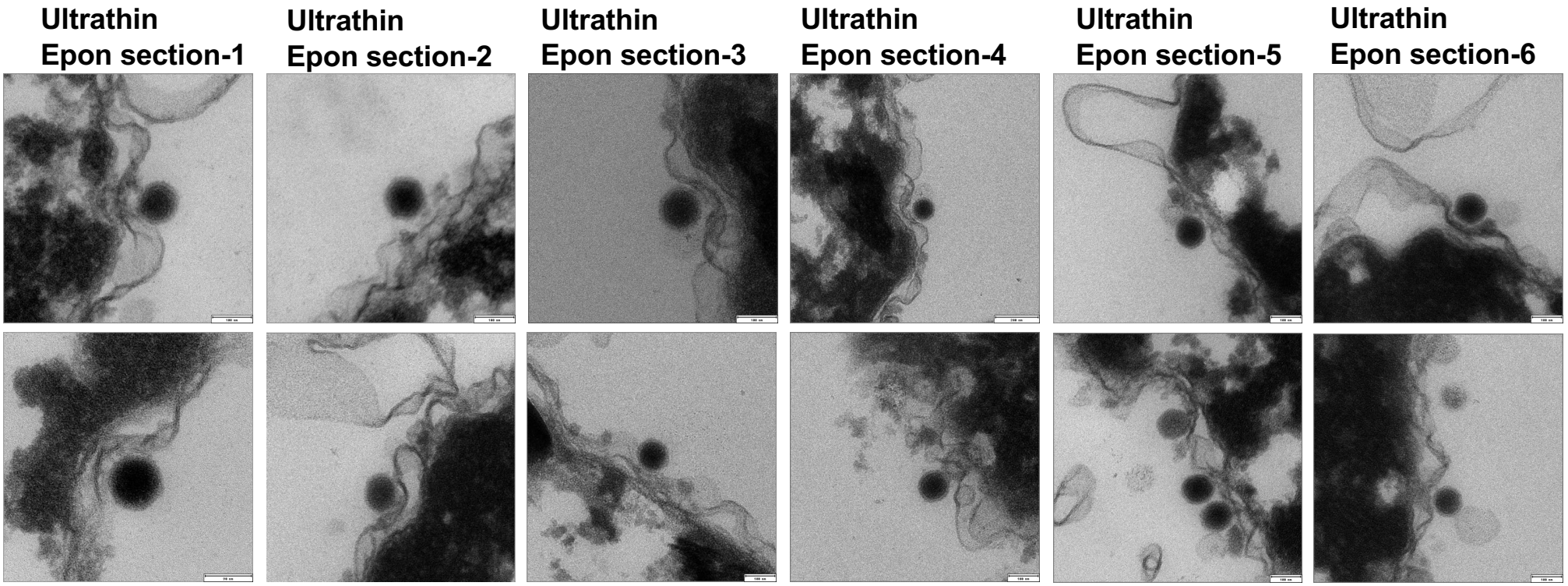
Ultra-thin sectioning EM shows capsids in absence of compounds. Positive control at 37°C shows complete DNA ejection from C-capsids in the absence of compounds (capsids were mixed with nuclei supplemented with cytosol and ATP-regenerating system).



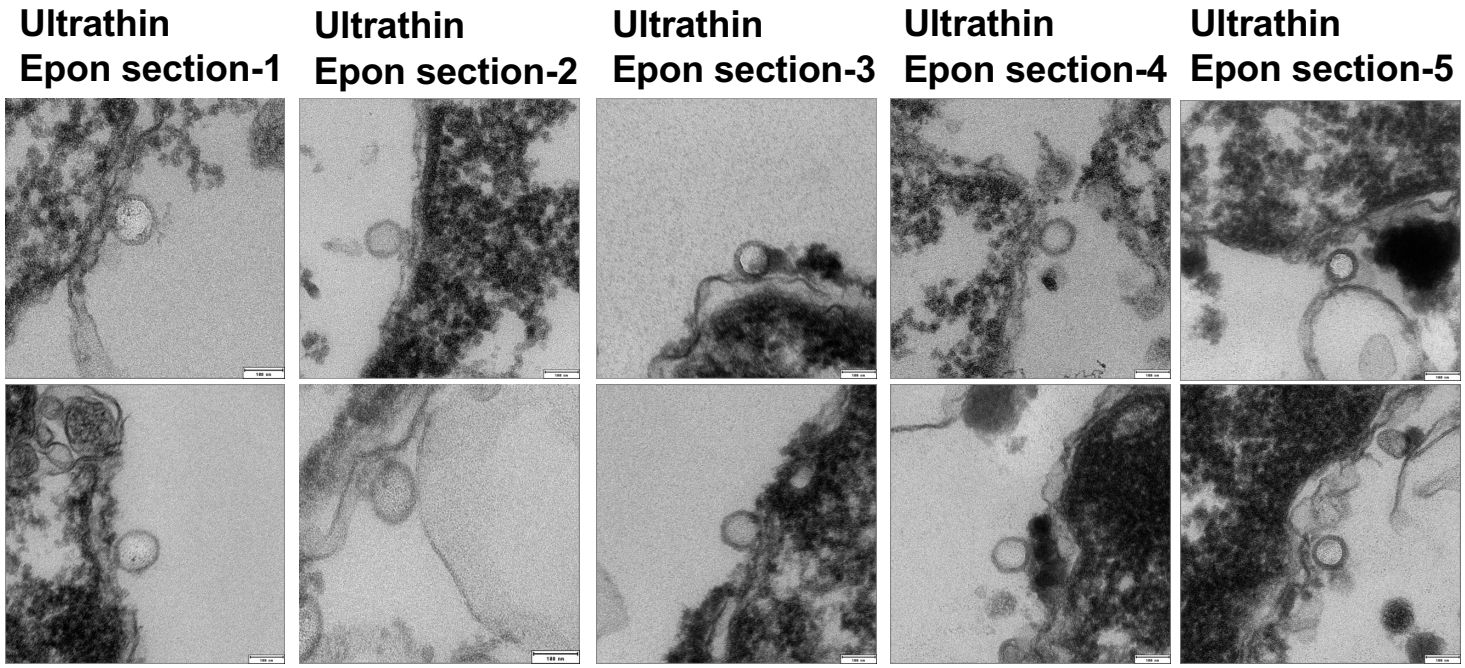
Ultra-thin sectioning EM shows that the addition of the selected DNA condensing compound (bPEI 600) inhibits DNA ejection from HSV-1 C-capsids into a cell nucleus through the NPCs.



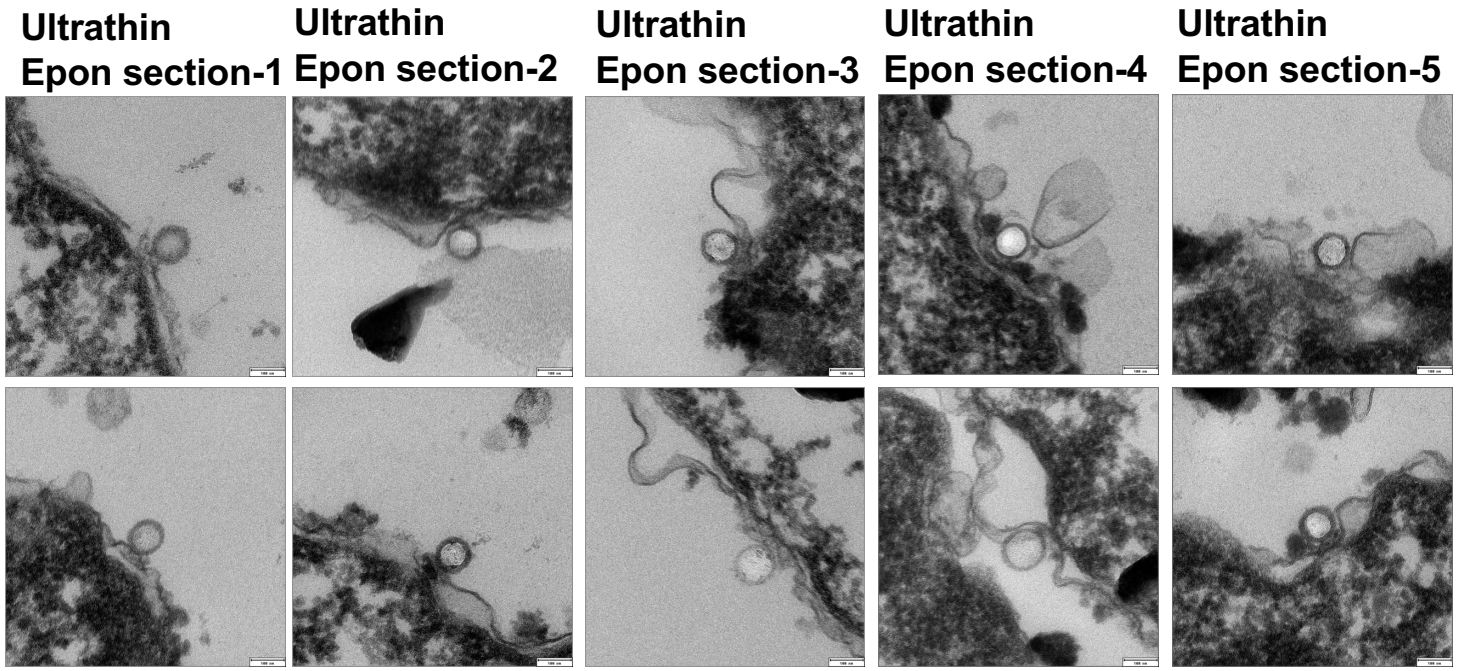
Ultra-thin sectioning EM shows that the addition of the selected DNA condensing compound (DAB-Am-4) inhibits DNA ejection from HSV-1 C-capsids into a cell nucleus through the NPCs.



Ultra-thin sectioning EM shows that the addition of the selected DNA condensing compound (Arg5+) inhibits DNA ejection from HSV-1 C-capsids into a cell nucleus through the NPCs.



Ultra-thin sectioning EM shows that addition of bPEI 25000 does not inhibit DNA ejection from HSV-1 C-capsids into a cell nucleus through the NPC.



Ultra-thin sectioning EM shows that addition of DAB-Am-64 does not inhibit DNA ejection from HSV-1 C-capsids into a cell nucleus through the NPC.