viruses

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Article

Supplementary Materials: Inhibitory effects of *Laminaria japonica* fucoidans against noroviruses

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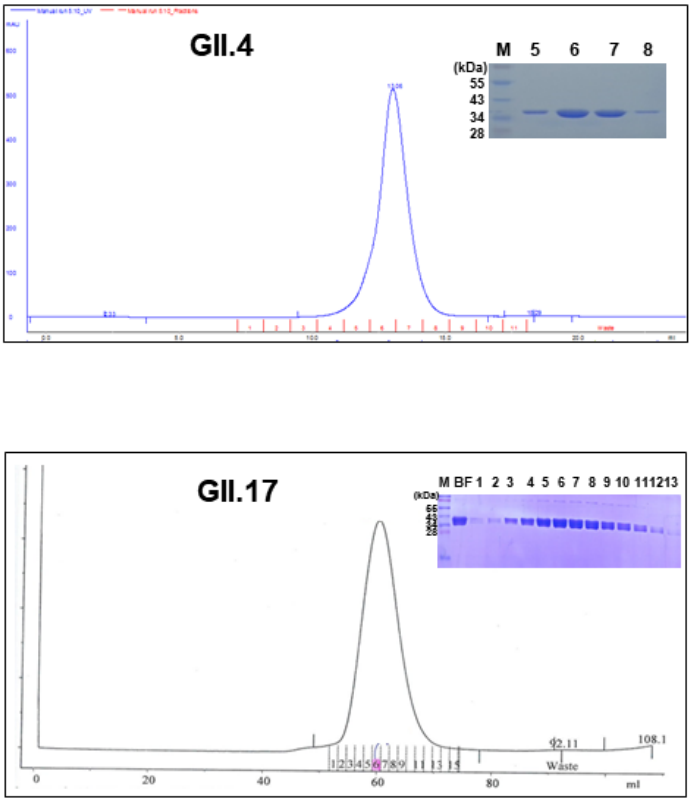

Figure S1. Preparation of the HuNoV GII.4 and GII.17 P domains. The recombinant P domains were purified by Ni-NTA affinity and size exclusion chromatography and analysed by SDS-PAGE (inset).

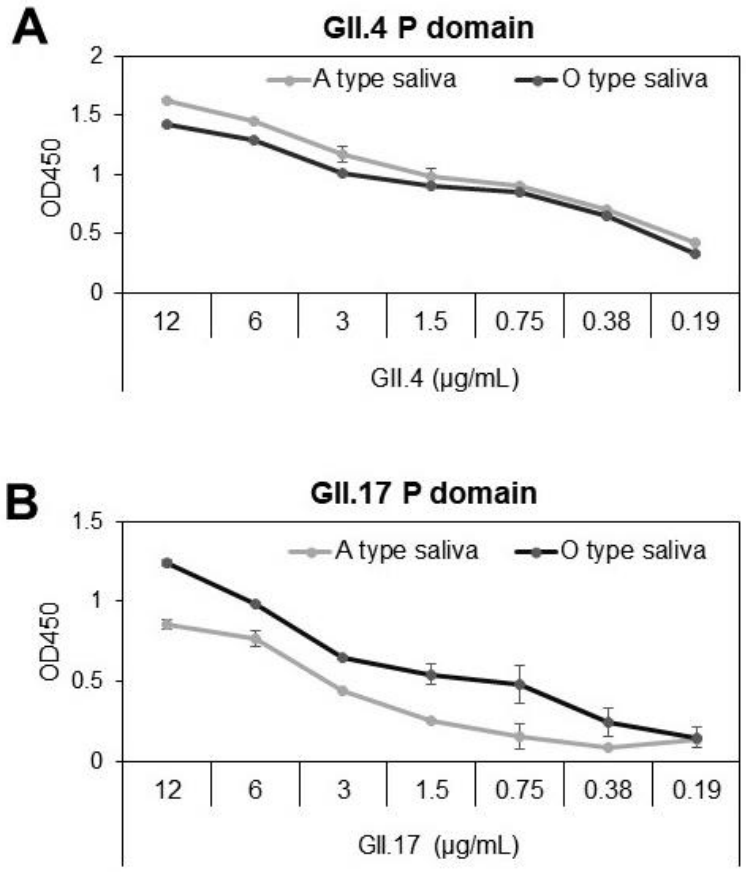

Figure S2. Binding of the HuNoV P domains to saliva. Binding of the HuNoV GII.4 (**A**) and GII.17 (**B**) P domains to A- or O-type saliva was determined using ELISA. All experiments were performed in triplicate. Standard deviation is shown with black bars. The P domains were shown to bind to A- and O-type saliva in a dose-dependent manner.

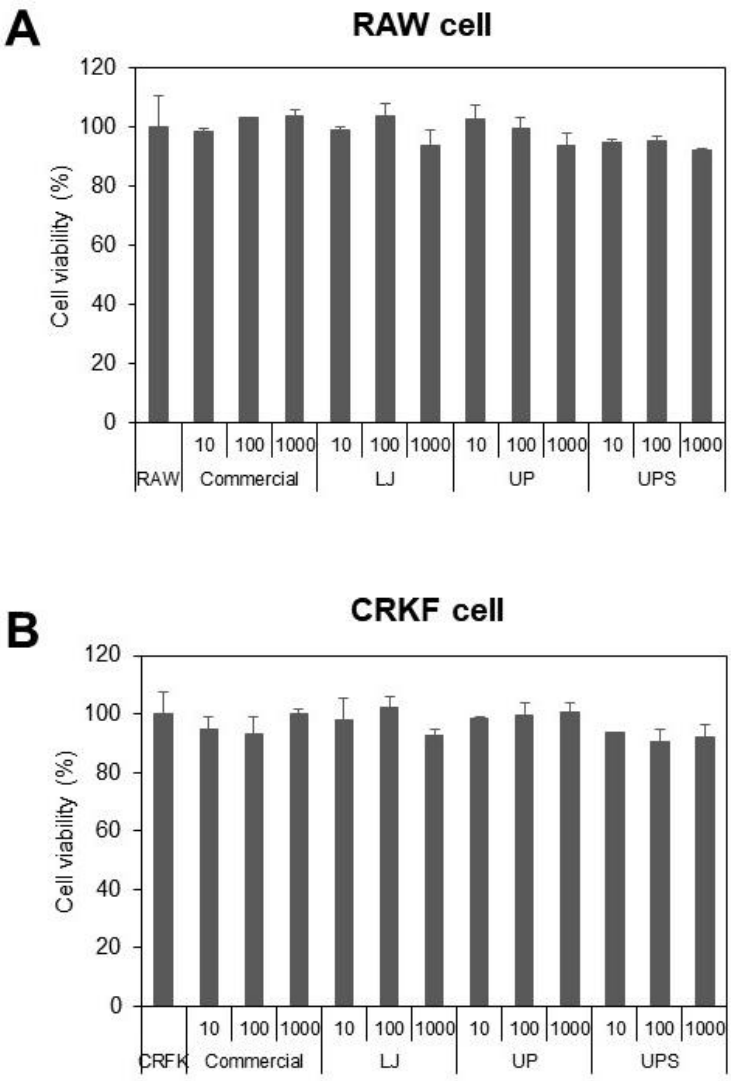

Figure S3. Cytotoxicity of the fucoidans of *Laminaria japonica* (LJ), *Undaria pinnatifida* (UP), and *Undaria pinnatifida* sporophyll (UPS). Cytotoxicity was measured by MTT assay. (**A**) RAW or (**B**) CRFK cells were treated with the fucoidans of LJ, UP, and UPS for 24 h, respectively. A commercial fucoidan (≥95% purity) was used as a positive control. The percentage of cell viability was calculated as follows: % cell viability = ($Abs_{treatment}$ /$Abs_{control}$) × 100. Significance level was indicated by $^{*}p < 0.05$. There was no significant difference in the cell viability of the fucoidan from LJ, UP, and UPS compared to that of RAW or CRFK cell alone.