



Supplementary Figure 1. Schematic overview on the various mechanisms underlying Vpu-mediated suppression of HIV-1 superinfection and immune activation. As outlined in the text, Vpu suppresses superinfection and immune activation by various mechanisms including degradation of the HIV-1 CD4 receptor, counteraction of the restriction factor and immune sensor tetherin, suppression of NF-κB activation and modulation of DNA repair by interfering with RanBP2/RanGAP1*SUMO1/Ubc9 SUMO E3-ligase complexes at the nuclear pore.

Supplementary Table 1.

Oligonucleotides	
IRES PmeI	CGGTTTAAACCGGATCCCGGGAGTAC
eBFP SacII rev	CGCCGCGGTTACTTGTACAG
CH058 Env/Nef StuI for	CGTTACACAGGCCTGTCCAAAGGTATCTTTTCAGC
CH058 SOE PmeI SacII rev	GATCCGCGGC GCGTTTAAACTCATCAGTTCTTGTAG
CH058 SOE PmeI SacII for	GAGTTTAAACCCGCGGATCTTAGCCACTTTTTAAAAGA AAAGGGGGGACTGG
CH058 MluI LTR rev	GCTTGTGACAGCGCTACGCGTTAGAATACTC
CH058 ENVdel for	ACCTTCAGACCTGCAGGG
CH058 ENVdel rev	CCCATAATAGACTGTGACC
CH058 Vpu BST- for	TATTACTAATAATTGTGTGGACCATAG
CH058 Vpu BST- rev	TTGCTAGCACTATTAAAGCTCCTATTG
CH058 Vpu NFκBα for	TTAATTGAAAAATAAGTGAAAGAGC
CH058 Vpu NFκBα rev	CCTGTCTATTTTCCTCTG
CH058 Vpu STOP for	ACATGTAATGTAATGATTAAATATAGCAATAGGAGC
CH058 Vpu STOP rev	ATTACTTACTGCTTTGGTAG
WITO SacII Vpu for	CTCCGCGGATATGCAACCTTTAGAAATATTAGCAG
WITO NcoI Vpu_rev	GTCCATGGCTATATATAGCGATAGGTGTCCTCATCATT AACATC