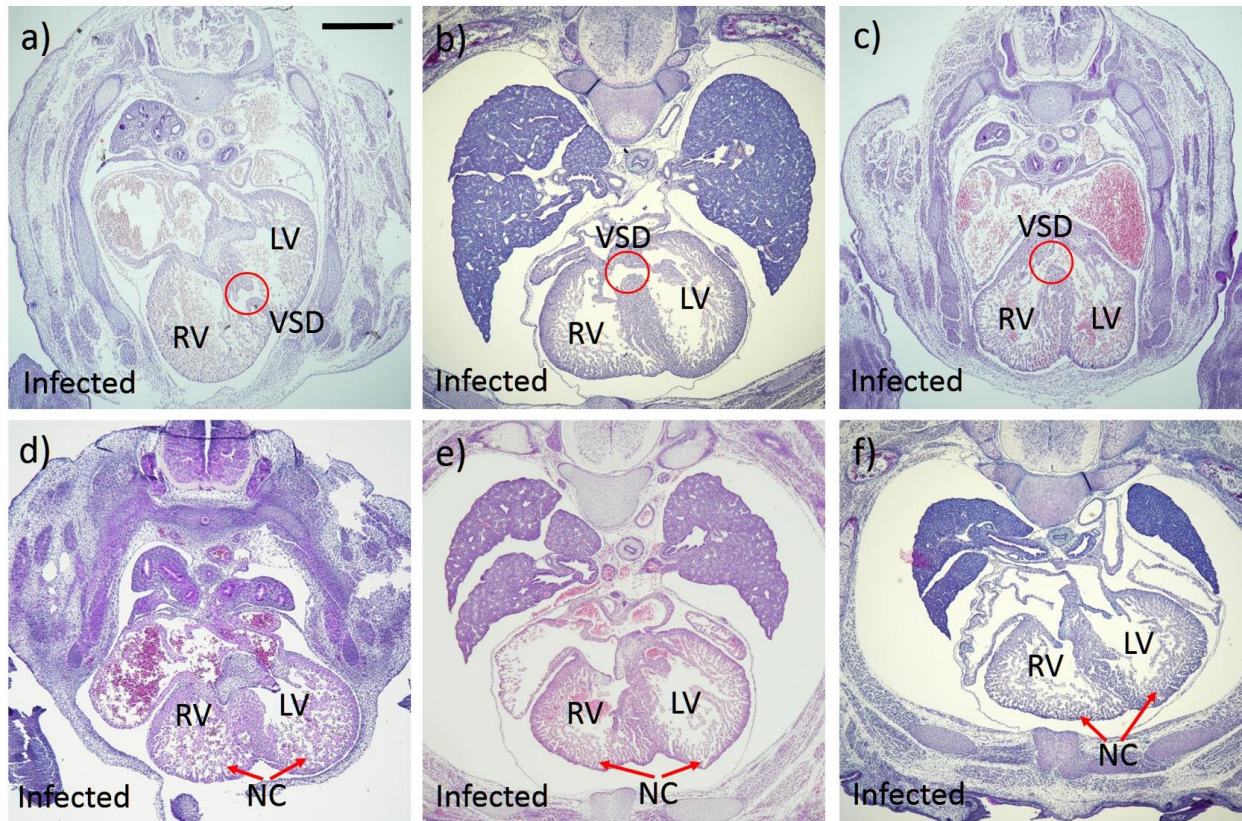


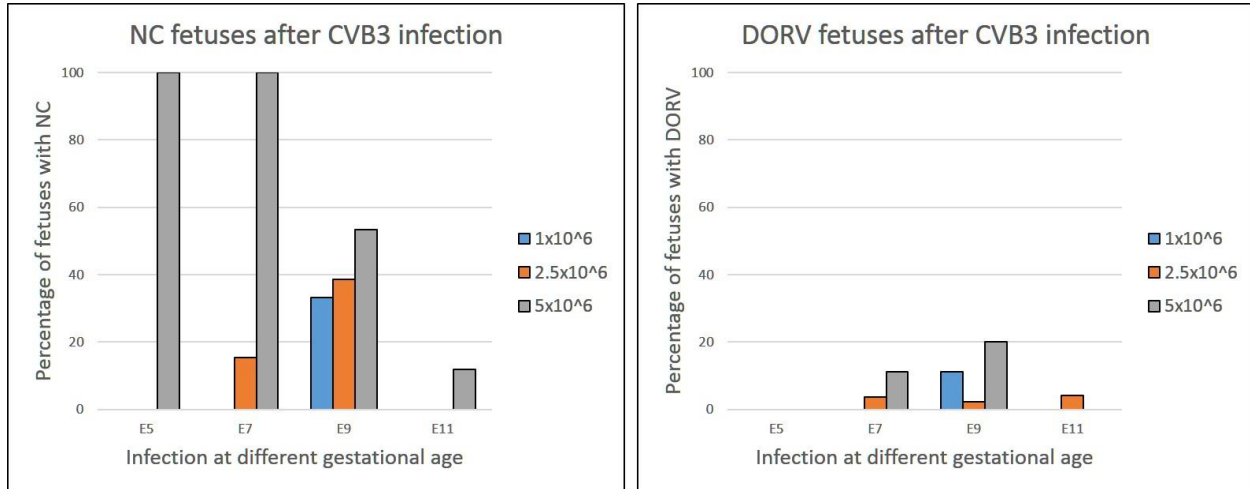
# **SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL**

**Figure S1. Coxsackievirus B3 (CVB3) infection of pregnant dams leads to ventricular septal defect (VSD) and non-compaction (NC).**



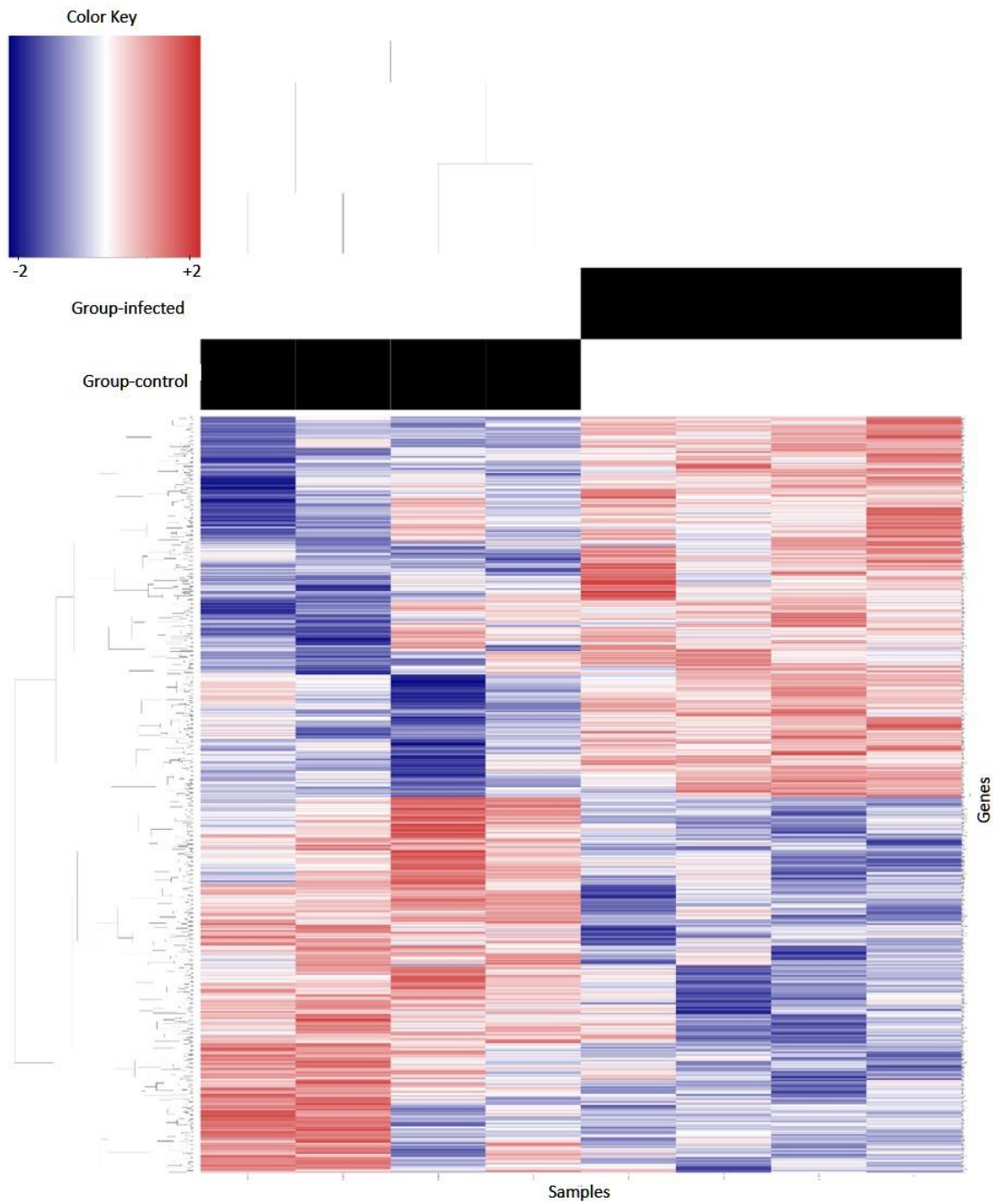
Hematoxylin and eosin-stained heart sections of E17-fetuses from infected dams with indicated cardiac defects: muscular VSD (a), perimembranous VSD (b, c), NC (d, e, f). RV = right ventricle; LV = left ventricle; VSD = ventricular septum defect; NC = non-compaction. Scale 100 $\mu$ m.

**Figure S2. The effect of viral dose and gestational age on infection on the incidence of non-compaction (NC) and double outlet right ventricle (DORV).**



Dams were infected at various stages of gestation (E5, E7, E9 or E11) with different doses of virus (1.0, 2.5 and 5.0x10<sup>6</sup> Tissue Culture Infective Dose (TCID)<sub>50</sub>). Graphs show the percentage of fetuses with NC (a) and DORV (b) of the total examined in each experimental group.

**Figure S3. Expression heat map of up- and down-regulated mouse fetal heart genes at E14 comparing controls and Coxsackievirus B3 (CVB3)-infected fetuses.**



All 13,118 protein-coding genes detected by RNA-Seq analysis were plotted using the color blue for down-regulation and red for up-regulation between and control (left 4 panels) CVB3-infected (right 4 panels) groups.