



Fig. S11: RNase H1 is essential for the antiviral function of vcDNA in undifferentiated mESCs.

a, RNase H1 binds to vcDNA. EMCV-infected D3 cell lysates were immunoprecipitated by anti-RNase H1 antibody. The pull-down efficiency was validated by Western blotting with anti-RNase H1 antibody (upper panel). The enrichment of vcDNA was analyzed by PCR with the indicated primers (lower panel). **b-d**, Depletion of RNase H1 promoted EMCV infection in mESCs. D3 cells were infected with EMCV (moi = 1) after transfection with siRNAs for 36 h. The RNA level of RNaseH1 and EMCV was determined by qRT-PCR (**b**), the protein level of VP1 was analyzed by immunoblotting (**c**), and EMCV viral titers were valued by plaque assay (**d**). **e-h**, Depletion of RNase H1 promoted MHV infection in mESCs. After siRNA transfection for 36 h, E14TG2a (**e, f**) and D3 cells (**g, h**) were infected with MHV (moi = 1). Twenty-four hours later, the RNA level of MHV was determined by qRT-PCR (**e, g**) and MHV viral titers were valued by plaque assay (**f, h**). **i**, The influence of RNase H1 on the expression of ISGs. E14TG2a cells were transfected with siRNAs for 36h and then were infected with EMCV (moi=1) for 24h. The mRNA levels of IFN β and the indicated ISGs were analyzed by qRT-PCR. Data in **a, c** are representative of three independent experiments. The graphs represent means \pm SD from three (**b, i**) or four (**d-h**) independent biological replicates measured in triplicate. Statistics were calculated by the two-tailed unpaired Student's t-test.