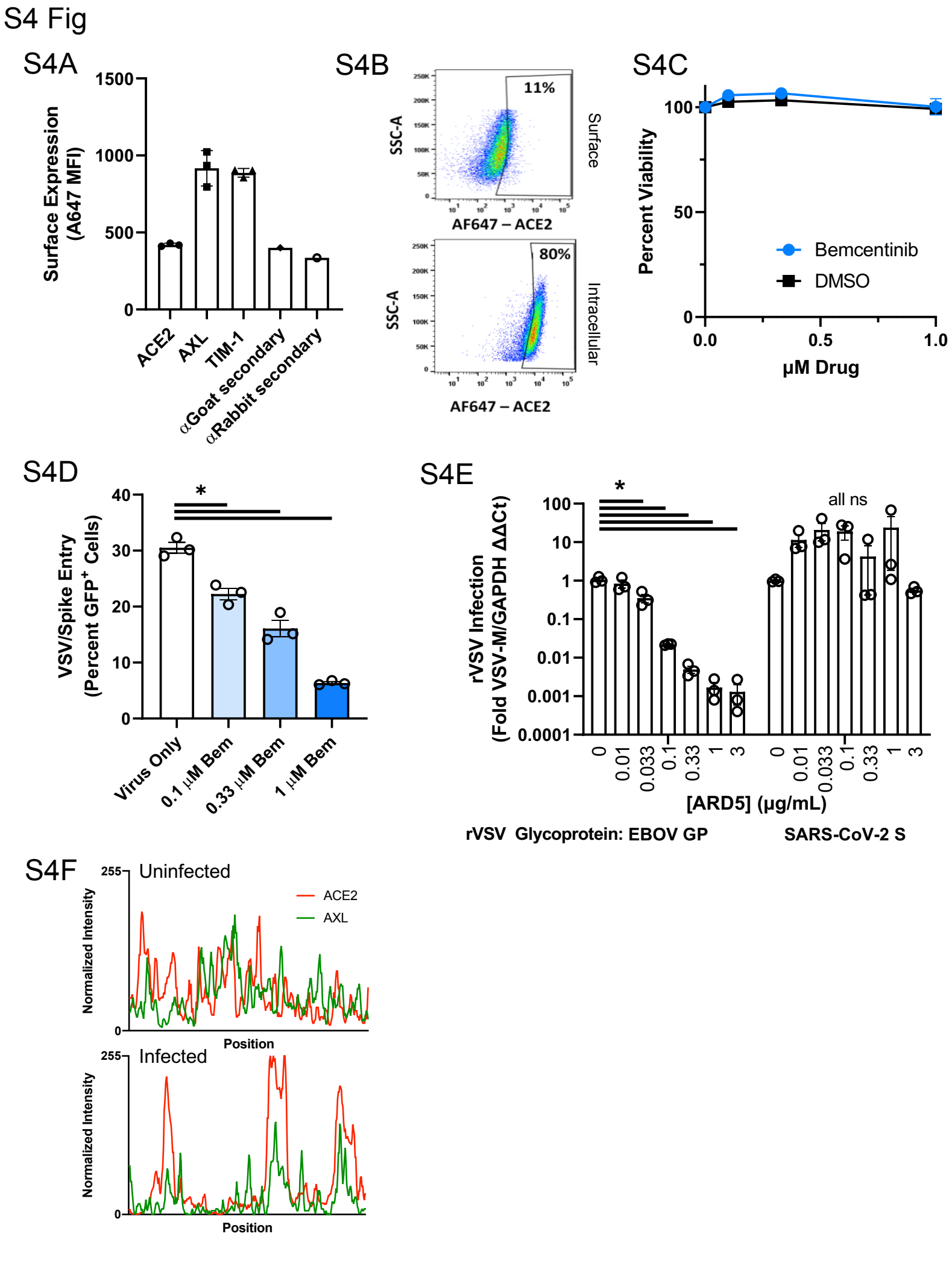
S4 Fig


S4A
Surface Expression (A647 MFI)
1500
1000
500
0
ACE2
AXL
TIM-1
αGoat secondary
αRabbit secondary
S4B
11%
SSC-A
AF647 – ACE2
Surface
80%
SSC-A
AF647 – ACE2
Intracellular
S4C
Percent Viability
100
50
0
Bemcentinib
DMSO
0.0
0.5
1.0
μM Drug
S4D
VSV/Spike Entry (Percent GFP+ Cells)
40
30
20
10
0
*
Virus Only
0.1 μM Bem
0.33 μM Bem
1 μM Bem
S4E
rVSV Infection (Fold VSV-M/GAPDH ΔΔCt)
100
10
1
0.1
0.01
0.001
0.0001
*
all ns
0
0.01
0.033
0.1
0.33
1
3
[ARD5] (μg/mL)
rVSV Glycoprotein: EBOV GP
SARS-CoV-2 S
S4F
Uninfected
ACE2
AXL
Normalized Intensity
255
0
Position
Infected
Normalized Intensity
255
0
Position

S4 Fig: AXL has a prominent role in SARS-CoV-2 entry in Vero E6 cells. S4A) ACE2, AXL and TIM-1 surface expression MFI in Vero E6 cells, as assessed by flow cytometry. Background fluorescence is shown for secondary antibodies used in experiment. **S4B**) Cell surface versus intracellular ACE2 expression in Vero E6 cells. Cells were lifted, permeabilized as noted, and stained with anti-ACE2 unconjugated primary antibodies and Alexa 647 secondaries and analyzed by flow cytometry. **S4C**) Bemcentinib toxicity 24 hours after treatment was measured by ATPlite assay in H1650 cell line. **S4D**) VSV/Spike entry was measured by flow cytometry 24 hours after virus challenge of Vero E6 cells treated with bemcentinib. **S4E**) Vero E6 were treated with ARD5 (anti-human TIM-1 blocking antibody) 1 hour before infection with rVSV/Spike or rVSV/EBOV-GP (MOI = 0.01). Viral load was measured 24 hpi by RT-qPCR and presented normalized to the highest MOI for each rVSV. **S4F**) Plot profiles of ACE2 and AXL intensity are shown from STED micrographs in Fig 4F, representing signal intensity along the yellow lines in the merged panels. Data (**S4A**, **S4C**, **S4D**, **S4E**) are shown as means ± SEM. Multiple t-tests were performed in **S4C** and Student's t-test was performed in (**S4D**, **S4E**); asterisks represent $p < 0.05$.